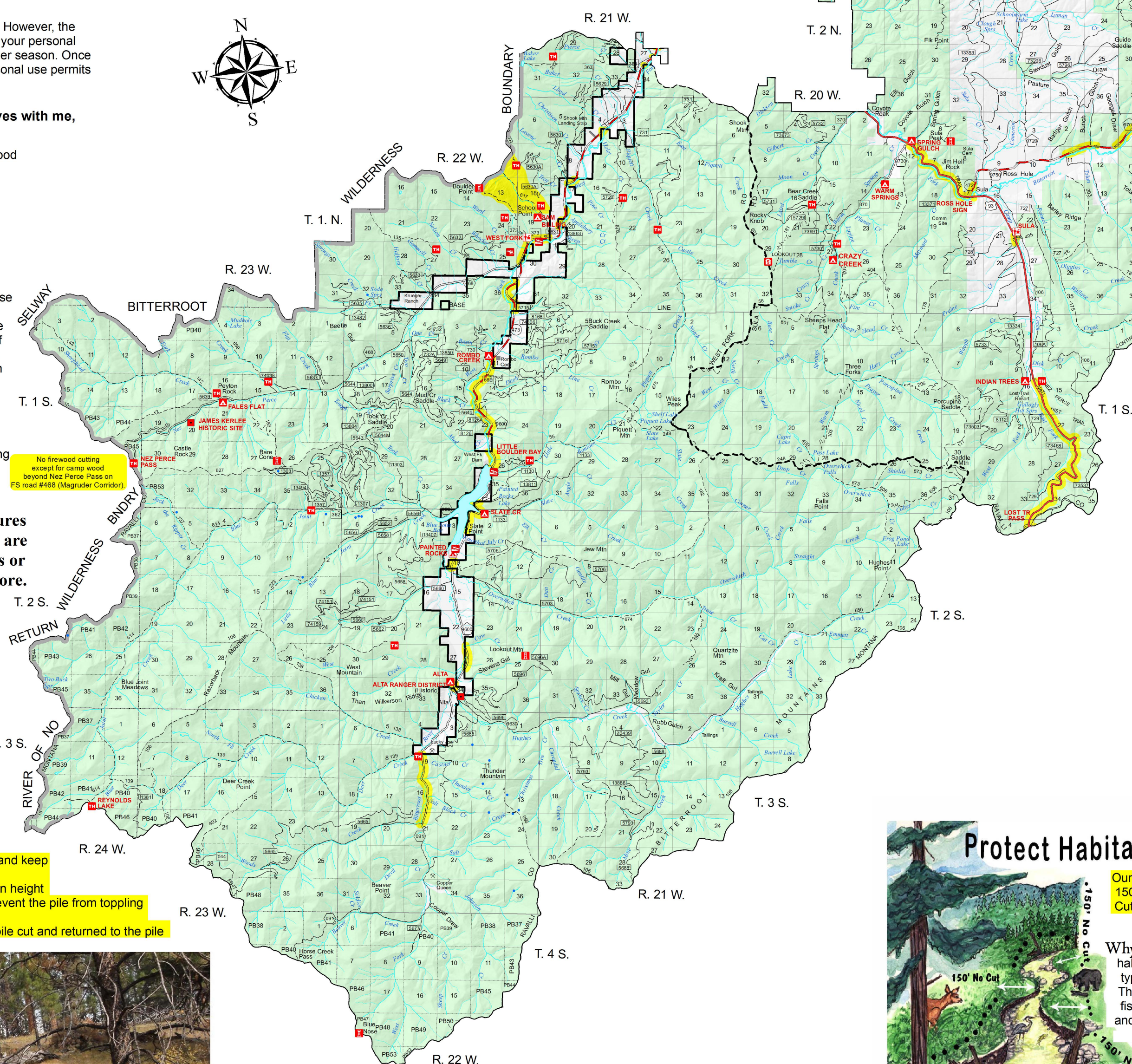
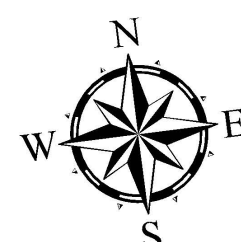
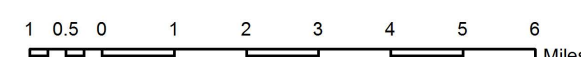


Firewood is permitted in cords. A standard cord is the amount of tightly piled wood in a stack 4 feet wide by 4 feet high by 8 feet long.

Legend

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US Highway State Highway County Road Forest Route Primary Access Route National Forest Boundary Ranger District Boundary State Boundary County Boundary Wilderness Boundary Wildlife Boundary State Special Use Area Boundary Primary Highway Secondary Highway Light Duty Paved Roads All Other Roads Special Use Management Area Township/Range Line Unsurveyed Township/Range Section Line Unsurveyed Section Line Perennial Stream Intermittent Stream National Recreation Trail Trail | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Firewood Cutting Private Land No Cutting National Forest Land Forest Headquarters Ranger District Forest Service Facility Forest Service Campground Non Forest Service Campground Forest Service Picnic Non Forest Service Picnic Rental Cabin Trailhead Lookout Viewpoint Point of Interest River Access Boat Ramp Helipoint Historical Site Cemetery School Spring Airstrip |
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No firewood cutting except for camp wood beyond Nez Perce Pass on FS road #468 (Magruder Corridor)

Answers to Commonly Asked Questions:

1. How many cords am I allowed to cut on my personal use firewood permit?

The maximum number of cords that can be purchased on a personal use firewood permit per household in a season from public lands (BLM & FS) is 12 cords.

2. Can I sell the firewood that I cut on my personal use firewood permit?

The intent of a personal use firewood permit is for your own use. However, the agencies can't dictate how you dispose of the firewood cut off of your personal use firewood permit. You are limited to 12 cords per household per season. Once you reach this limit, you will not be able to secure additional personal use permits for the rest of the season.

3. If I get my 12 cords, can my spouse or child who lives with me, get additional permits?

No, the limit is 12 cords per household per season (combined wood permitted on the FS & BLM).

4. Can I get a refund if I do not cut all the wood that I purchase on the permit?

No, the permit is non-refundable.

5. Where is my permit good?

Your permit is good on National Forest lands open for that purpose in the Northern Region (Region 1) of the Forest Service, and for BLM lands open for that purpose on the Butte and Coeur d'Alene Districts. Permits are not valid on Forest Service lands outside of Region 1, this includes the Salmon-Challis National Forest south of Lost Trail Pass in Idaho. If firewood cutting is to be done on an area other than where the permit is to be issued, the permittee should check with local offices for restrictions.

6. Can someone else harvest the wood for me?

Yes, but you must sign a third party cutting agreement designating the responsible party who is going to cut the wood for you. See #10 in the Firewood Cutting Requirements.

Check the Forest Travel Plan for any road closures where you plan to cut. Motor Vehicle Use Maps are available free of charge at Forest Service Offices or can be downloaded through the Avenza Map Store.

Telephone Numbers:

Supervisor's Office, Hamilton	363-7100
Stevensville Ranger Station	777-5461
Darby/Sula Ranger Station	821-3913
West Fork Ranger Station	821-3269

Slash Piling Requirements

Slash piles are burned by Bitterroot National Forest crews during the appropriate conditions. In order for the piles to burn efficiently the piles need to:

- Be located 15 feet away from the base of live trees, and keep road right of ways and ditches clear of woody debris
- Be 6 to 10 feet in diameter and a minimum of 5 feet in height
- Be reasonably compact and have a good base to prevent the pile from toppling
- Not be built on top of down logs or rotten stumps
- Have objects that extend more than 3 feet from the pile cut and returned to the pile



Invasives

A word of caution regarding invasive weeds and insects; unknowingly transporting wood or plants with invasive seeds or pests attached has spread invasive species to new places. To learn more about reducing the risk of spreading invasive species to your yard or throughout the Forest visit the Ravalli County Weed district site at <http://www.rc.mt.gov/weed/UsefulLinks.mcp>

FIREWOOD CUTTING AREAS

BITTERROOT NATIONAL FOREST SOUTH HALF

Revised 6/2018



HELP PRESERVE OUR HERITAGE!

CAMBIUM-PEELED TREES ARE PROTECTED

Scars are often visible on the trunks of large, centuries-old ponderosa pine trees. In the Bitterroot Valley and its surrounding mountains, such trees stand in testimony to the presence of Native Americans here more than a hundred years ago. Members of the Salish and Kootenai tribes who made their home in the area, as well as Nez Perce and Shoshone who were frequent visitors here, peeled away the outer bark to obtain the tree's sweet cambium layer for food. The strips of cambium were rolled into balls and stored in green leaves to prevent drying, or were tied into knots to be eaten more easily.

Sometimes mistaken for scars resulting from forest fires, these peeled-cambium scars generally are found on mature ponderosa pine trees, beginning about 3 feet above the base of the tree. Some scars are very large—up to 8 feet long and 2 feet wide. If you look closely you might see small hatchet marks at the base or top of the scar.

Today these trees are guardians of an ancient story. They provide valuable information about travel routes and food resources during the time period when native tribes occupied the area. Culturally scarred trees, alive or dead, are protected under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. If you find one, please do not remove its pitch for fire fuel, engrave initials in the scar, or damage the tree in any way. Left unharmed, these trees may tell their story for generations to come.

To report artifact theft or vandalism at historic sites, please contact the Bitterroot National Forest Heritage Program, 363-7183.

Protect Habitat for Fish and Wildlife

Our regulations prohibit firewood gathering within 150 feet of any stream, pond, lake, or wet area. Cutting and skidding trees across these areas is also prohibited.

Why? Logs and dead trees near streams improve habitat for trout, toads and frogs, snakes, many types of birds, otters, beaver, mink and more. The wood slows flowing water during floods for fish, is food for insects that larger animals eat, and is a place for shelter and denning for a wide variety of creatures.



Available for download through the Avenza Map Store