

Management Area 1 - Semiprimitive Recreation

Goal

Management Area 1 provides dispersed recreation opportunities in a predominately natural or natural-appearing environment and in a semiprimitive Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) setting.

Description

This management area may be applied to areas that are natural-appearing with no or limited road access. These areas are generally 2,500 acres or larger to provide at least a moderate opportunity for solitude and a feeling of remoteness from the more heavily used and developed areas. These areas provide a semiprimitive experience similar to wilderness, but have fewer use restrictions. The undisturbed environment also provides wildlife habitat for species dependent on old growth and on snags for cavity nesting.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is a variety of natural-appearing vegetation and landforms. These areas will remain primarily unroaded and undisturbed by human activities. Access will be by trail or primitive high clearance road. Recreation use will be relatively light so that users meet infrequently. The areas are managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present, but they are subtle.

Standards and Guidelines

Specific standards and guidelines that apply to all management intensities of this management strategy are stated in this subsection.

Recreation

1. Recreation facilities may be installed to protect resources, provide for user safety, and distribute use to meet the goals of this management area. These facilities include rustic toilets, shelters, campfire rings, and recreation stock corrals or hitching rails constructed of native materials,

Scenic

1. Management activities shall be designed to achieve the retention visual quality level.

Timber

1. Timber harvest shall not be programmed.
2. To protect, rehabilitate, or enhance recreation opportunities and scenic qualities, salvage harvest and reforestation activities may be conducted in stands that have been severely damaged by fire, windthrow, insect attack, or other catastrophes.

Wildlife and Fish

1. Habitat improvements are permitted if they are designed to blend with the natural environment.
2. Management activities shall be designed to maintain existing old-growth and cavity-nester habitat.

Range

1. Manage livestock grazing to reduce conflicts with recreation. Generally grazing permits will not be issued.

Minerals and Energy

1. Salable mineral material resources shall not be developed.
2. Surface occupancy should not be allowed for leasable mineral or other energy source development.
3. Firewood cutting permits should not be issued.

Lands

1. Landownership Classification Group 2 applies to this management strategy.
2. Special-use permits shall be allowed for existing structures. No permits shall be issued for new structures, except within designated electronic sites.
3. This management area is an avoidance area for new transportation and utility corridors.

Facilities

1. No new roads will be constructed unless they are needed to meet the management area objectives.

Protection

1. No effort will be made to control insect and disease outbreaks, except when pest or pathogen populations are a threat to adjacent lands. The need for control actions will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis through the environmental analysis process.
2. Prescribed fire may be used to maintain preferred vegetative communities. Burning prescriptions shall be consistent with management strategy objectives.

Management Area 1

Management Intensities

Management Area 1A Yamsay Mountain Semiprimitive Recreation Area

Goal

This management intensity provides semiprimitive nonmotorized recreation opportunities in a predominantly natural-appearing environment in the Yamsay Mountain area.

Description

At 8,900 acres, the Yamsay Mountain Semiprimitive Recreation Area is located on the eastern boundary of the Forest, adjacent to the Buck Creek Roadless area on the Fremont National Forest. Existing roads in the area have been closed, and motorized use is prohibited. The area will be managed to provide opportunities for hiking, horseback riding, dispersed camping, and hunting.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is a diversity of natural-appearing vegetative communities, meadows, and rock outcroppings. The area provides the visitor with a high probability of experiencing solitude, and interaction between users is low. A trail to the top of Yamsay Mountain and a series of loop trails provide nonmotorized access. The Desert to the Crest (Intertie) Trail may pass through the area, providing a long distance trail opportunity.

Intensity-Specific Standards and Guidelines

Recreation

1. The area shall be managed to provide a semiprimitive nonmotorized recreation setting.
2. A trail shall be constructed from Jackson Creek Campground to the top of Yamsay Mountain where it will tie into the Fremont National Recreation Trail (NRT). Additional trails should be added to provide a system of loops. These trails will provide a riding opportunity in a semiprimitive setting without the restrictions on group size required in wilderness. A trailhead and horse camping facilities should be added near Jackson Creek Campground to facilitate this use.
3. Motorized vehicle use will be excluded except for emergencies and administrative purposes when approved by the Forest Supervisor.

Minerals and Energy

1. Surface occupancy should not be allowed.

Management Area 1B Brown Mountain Semiprimitive Recreation Area

Goal

This management intensity provides semiprimitive recreation opportunities in a predominantly natural-appearing environment on Brown Mountain.

Description

The Brown Mountain Semiprimitive Recreation Area is located on the Cascade Crest just south of State Highway 140. Nearly 70 percent of the area is covered by rugged lava flows, making summer access difficult. In the winter, the area provides challenging terrain for snowmobilers and advanced cross-country and telemark skiers. The area is shared between the Winema and Rogue River National Forests with the Winema portion consisting of 2,500 acres. The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail passes through the area on the Rogue River side and the Brown Mountain trail skirts the eastern side of the Mountain.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is a diversity of natural-appearing vegetative communities dominated by rock outcroppings. A paved bike trail may be constructed on the northern edge of the area along the highway, and a hiking route may be developed to the top of Brown Mountain. Most of the recreation use of the area occurs during the winter or on developed trails.

Intensity-Specific Standards and Guidelines

Recreation

1. The area shall be managed to provide a semiprimitive motorized recreation setting in the winter and a semiprimitive nonmotorized setting in the summer.
2. The only motorized vehicles allowed are snowmobiles.
3. Snowmobile use shall be managed considering other resources, promoting safety of users, and minimizing conflicts with other users.
4. A paved bike trail and winter snowmobile route are planned along Highway 140 to provide access between recreation areas at Fish Lake and Lake of the Woods. This facility may be developed to a higher level than what normally would be found in a semiprimitive area.

Minerals and Energy

1. Reasonable access for exploration and/or development of locatable minerals shall be highly controlled to protect management area values.

Management Area 1

Management Area 1C Pelican Butte Semiprimitive Recreation Area

Goal

This management intensity provides semiprimitive recreation opportunities in a predominantly natural-appearing environment on Pelican Butte. The option is preserved to develop a portion of the area to provide winter sports, interpretative, and other recreation opportunities.

Description

The Pelican Butte Semiprimitive Recreation Area encompasses 10,900 acres on or adjacent to Pelican Butte, including the Sky Lakes B roadless area, the road corridor to the top of the butte, and a portion of Sky Lakes A roadless area near Cold Springs. The area includes a portion of Forest Road 3651 (which accesses the Cold Springs Trailhead), a section of the Cold Springs Trail, and a high-clearance vehicle road (which leads to an electronic site on top of the butte). Pelican Butte is also the only potentially viable downhill ski area outside of wilderness inventoried on the Forest.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is a diversity of natural-appearing vegetative communities and rock outcroppings. Current uses of the area will continue, including use of the summit as an electronic site and viewpoint. Additional trails may be built within the area to relieve pressure on existing wilderness trails. The option to develop a portion of the area for recreation use, including a downhill ski area, will be maintained. The type and scope of development will be determined in a site-specific environmental impact statement (EIS). This plan will be amended to incorporate the results of this EIS. Any areas developed will be managed under a Management Area 2 intensity.

Intensity-Specific Interim Standards and Guidelines

Recreation

1. The area shall be managed to provide a semiprimitive motorized recreation setting.
2. Except for snowmobiles, off-road vehicle use shall be limited to designated travelways and areas, unless authorized by special permit.
3. No motorized or bicycle use shall be permitted on the Cold Springs Trail which directly accesses Sky Lakes Wilderness.
4. Snowmobile use shall be managed considering other resources, promoting safety of users, and minimizing conflicts with other users.
5. Additional winter and summer trails shall be developed in the area with comment from user groups.

Minerals and Energy

1. Reasonable access for exploration and/or development of locatable minerals shall be highly controlled to protect management area values.

Facilities

1. Road 3651 shall continue to be maintained for passenger car traffic to the Cold Springs Trailhead. The road to the top of Pelican Butte (Road 3651-980) shall remain open, but passenger car use will be discouraged.

Management Area 2 - Developed Recreation

Goal

Management Area 2 provides a variety of recreation opportunities and development levels at developed recreation sites. *Emphasis is to meet the demand for developed camping, except on holiday weekends.*

Description

This management area is applied to lands that currently have developed recreation facilities or are identified as potential development sites. These facilities include Forest Service operated sites--such as campgrounds, picnic areas, boating sites, trailheads, and sno-parks--and privately operated sites like resorts, organization sites, and recreation residences.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is developed recreation occurring in a natural-appearing forest environment. A variety of recreation activities are supported by the appropriate facilities. These include picnicking, camping, boating, swimming, hiking, riding, cross-country skiing, and snowmobiling. Developed recreation areas are generally accessible by passenger car.

Standards and Guidelines

Specific standards and guidelines that apply to all management intensities of this management area are stated in this subsection.

Recreation

1. Areas shall generally be managed to provide roaded natural or rural Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) settings
2. Motorized vehicles shall be restricted to designated routes and areas. Some trails or areas may be designated for nonmotorized activities only, such as hiking, biking, or cross-country skiing.
3. A site plan for any recreation development shall be prepared before construction. The plan shall be prepared or reviewed by a journey-level landscape architect and approved by the Forest Supervisor. "As built" site plans for existing sites shall be prepared or updated to show current and proposed facilities.
4. Developed recreation sites shall be designed, administered, and maintained to provide a quality experience for the visitor, to provide for public health and safety, to protect the site resources and facilities, and to minimize operation and maintenance costs (FSM 2330).
5. Existing sites should be upgraded and/or expanded to accommodate user needs before new sites are constructed. Compatible facilities and sites should be concentrated in recreation complexes to provide a variety of opportunities in one area and to minimize operating costs.

6. New or additional facilities to add capacity shall be planned when the average weekend use exceeds 90 percent of the designed persons-at-one-time (PAOT) of the site or when use for the managed peak use season exceeds 90 percent of the Practical Maximum Capacity.

Scenic

1. Management activities in the environment surrounding recreation sites shall achieve the retention visual quality level, except in lodgepole pine salvage areas.

Timber

1. Timber harvest shall not be programmed.
2. Timber management activities shall be utilized to maintain overall, healthy stand conditions *and to maintain or to enhance recreational values in accordance with an approved vegetation management plan*. Such activities within existing sites normally shall occur during non-use or low-use periods
3. Hazardous trees or limbs will be removed before opening sites to public use.

Water, Soil, and Air

1. Comply with State requirements in accordance with the Clean Water Act for protection of waters of the State of Oregon, *including the antidegradation policy for high quality waters*, through implementation of General Water Quality Best Management Practices.
2. In areas with concentrated recreation use, the percent of area impacted by detrimental soil conditions (compaction) may exceed forestwide standards. Facilities should be designed and arranged to concentrate and to direct traffic flow to reduce impacts. Site-hardening measures used should be appropriate for the designed development level.

Minerals and Energy

1. Salable mineral material sources should not be developed.
2. Dead and down logs for firewood may be gathered within a recreation area or site for use in that area.

Lands

1. Landownership classification group 2 applies to this management area.
2. This management area is an avoidance area for new transportation and utility corridors.

Facilities

1. With full consideration to public safety, roads and trails shall be constructed and maintained to standards that are consistent with recreation opportunities and the level of service needed.

Management Area 2

2. New facilities shall be designed to blend with the natural setting and to visually compliment existing structures.

Protection

1. All wildfires shall be aggressively suppressed by using low-impact methods as much as practical. During high fire danger periods, rapid attack may be appropriate, using all available tactics to ensure public safety and to protect improvements.
2. Fuel treatment methods that minimize adverse effects like removal and chipping shall be used within developments. Treatment normally would occur during non-use or low-use periods.

Management Intensities

The following management intensities may be applied.

Management Area 2A Developed Recreation, Low Level Development

Goal

This management intensity is designed to provide recreation opportunities in minimally developed, forested areas.

Description

This management intensity is applied to lands with predominantly development level 2 recreation facilities. Some level 3 facilities may be present. Little site modification is evident. Improvements are rustic and designed primarily for protection of the site rather than convenience of the user. Examples of sites in this intensity are Corral Springs, Scott Creek, Odessa, Jackson Creek and Head of the River campgrounds, Wood River Picnic Area, Sevenmile Marsh and Cold Springs Trailheads, and Pelican Cut Boat Launch. Access to these areas may not always be maintained for passenger car use. These sites receive relatively low recreation use, but may have peak use periods during hunting season, for example.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is meeting customer needs by providing minimally developed recreation sites in a natural-appearing forest environment. To meet increases in demand, some of the more popular sites may be upgraded to higher development levels and managed at a higher intensity. However, a variety of minimally developed sites will be retained at locations desired by users.

Intensity-Specific Standards and Guidelines

Recreation

1. Areas managed at this management intensity shall provide a roaded natural recreation setting, except those sites in lodgepole pine impacted by the pine beetle. These sites may be managed in the short term to provide a roaded modified setting

2. Potable water is generally not provided at this intensity.
3. These sites may be operated at a reduced service level under the "Pack-It-Out" program for all or part of the managed peak use season.
4. Recreation user fees are not charged.

Range

1. Domestic livestock grazing may be a compatible use in this management intensity. Conflicts will be resolved on a case-by-case basis

Minerals and Energy

1. Exploration, development, and surface occupancy of locatable and leasable minerals shall be evaluated in the environmental analysis process.

Management Area 2B Developed Recreation, Moderate Level Development

Goal

This management intensity is designed to provide a variety of recreation opportunities in moderately developed, forested areas.

Description

This management intensity is applied to lands with predominantly development level 3 recreation facilities. Site modification is moderate. Facilities are both for protection of the site and convenience of the user and are of contemporary/rustic design. Inconspicuous traffic controls are usually provided, and roads may be surfaced. Examples of sites in this intensity are Fourmile Lake and Williamson River campgrounds, Crystal Picnic Area, Oux Kanee Overlook, Great Meadow Sno-park, and Rocky Point Boating Site. *These sites receive moderate to heavy use during the managed peak use season.*

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is meeting customer needs by providing moderately developed recreation areas in a natural-appearing forest environment. To meet increases in demand, some of the more popular sites may be upgraded to higher development levels and managed at a higher intensity. However, a variety of moderately developed sites will be retained at locations desired by users.

Intensity-Specific Standards and Guidelines

Recreation

1. *Areas managed at this management intensity shall provide a roaded natural recreation setting.*
2. Potable water shall generally be provided in campgrounds at a central location using hand pumps or similar systems.

Management Area 2

3. Sites are usually operated at full service level during the managed peak use season.
4. Campgrounds are normally operated as fee sites where cost effective.

Range

1. Domestic livestock grazing is not a compatible use in this management intensity, and livestock will be excluded.

Minerals and Energy

1. Except where located on acquired lands with acquired land status, these areas shall be recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry under the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended.
2. Surface occupancy shall not be allowed.

Facilities

1. Access roads to these sites shall be maintained for passenger cars use.

Management Area 2C Developed Recreation, High Level Development

Goal

This management intensity is designed to provide a variety of recreation opportunities in highly developed, forested areas.

Description

This management intensity is applied to lands with predominantly development level 4 or 5 recreation facilities. These sites may be heavily modified. Some facilities are designed strictly for the comfort and convenience of the user. Traffic controls are obvious, and artificial surfacing is used extensively. Facilities generally include campgrounds, picnic areas, boat launches, swimming sites, and interpretative displays within recreation complexes. Examples of areas in this intensity are Aspen Point, Sunset and Rainbow Bay at Lake of the Woods, and Digit Point at Miller Lake. Access is by paved or high standard road. These sites receive moderate to heavy use during the managed peak use season.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is meeting customer needs by providing highly developed recreation areas in a natural-appearing forest environment. The demand for developed camping is being met, except on holiday weekends. A wide range of recreation opportunities--including day-use hiking and bike trails and interpretative facilities--are provided in close proximity to the developed site complexes. All facilities have barrier-free access.

Intensity-Specific Standards and Guidelines

Recreation

1. Areas are managed to provide a rural recreation setting at Lake of the Woods and a roaded natural setting at Miller Lake.
2. Potable water generally shall be provided through the recreation complex through piped distribution systems. Barrier-free flush or composting toilets will be provided.
3. Sites shall be operated at full service level during the managed peak use season.
4. Campgrounds shall be operated as fee sites during the peak use season, and fees may be charged for services provided such as trailer dump stations and showers.
5. All new facilities will be designed to have barrier-free access, and architectural barriers will be removed from existing facilities.

Range

1. Domestic livestock grazing is not a compatible use in this management intensity and livestock will be excluded.

Minerals and Energy

1. These areas have been withdrawn from mineral entry under the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended, and the withdrawals shall be continued
2. Surface occupancy shall not be allowed

Facilities

1. Access shall be maintained for passenger car and recreational vehicle use.

Management Area 2D Developed Recreation, Special-Use Permit Areas

Goal

This management intensity is designed to provide a variety of recreation facilities authorized by special-use permit.

Description

This management intensity is applied to lands under special-use permit. The permit authorizes the development of recreation facilities. Existing facilities under permit include: concession sites-Rocky Point Resort and Lake of the Woods Resort; group use sites-Camp McLoughlin Organization Site, Camp Esther Applegate Organization Site, Camp LOW-Echo Organization Site, and Mountain Lakes Organization Site; and family use sites-Lake of the Woods Recreation Residence Tracts and Recreation Creek Recreation Residence Tracts.

Management Area 2

These facilities are generally moderately to highly developed, and may be used by or may be open to the public year-round.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is to continue providing group and family use opportunities at sites currently under permit and to continue providing needed public services at concession sites. New concessions may be developed.

Intensity-Specific Standards and Guidelines

Recreation

1. Recreation special-uses shall be administered in accordance with FSM 2340 and FSM 2700
2. No new special-use permits for recreation residences shall be issued for sites outside existing tracts.
3. New concession sites may be developed if a needs assessment indicates that the development will provide needed public services and will be environmentally and economically viable, and a qualified proponent exists. Complex development may require a site-specific EIS.

Minerals and Energy

1. Except for Mountain Lakes Organization Site, all existing sites are located in areas that have been withdrawn from mineral entry under the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended, and the withdrawals shall be continued.

Management Area 3 - Scenic Management

Goal

Management Area 3 is designed to maintain and create visually appealing scenery that represents the landscape character of the Forest. Emphasis is on areas viewed from selected travelways, use areas, and bodies of water

Description

This management area may be applied to lands visible for a distance up to 5 miles from selected travelways, bodies of water, or public use areas. These areas are classified as retention or partial retention based on the Visual Management System, as explained in "National Forest Landscape Management," Vol. 2, Agriculture Handbook Number 462. Retention and partial retention are further subdivided into distance zones. Standards and guidelines differ for each distance zone and focus more intensively on activities that are viewed at close range.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is a forested environment. This environment includes a mix of native coniferous trees and shrubs, periodically interspersed with natural meadows and flats, talus slopes, rock outcrops, and rimrock. Size classes range from seedlings to large diameter trees; a multicanopied, vegetative appearance occurs in appropriate scale with the viewing distance. Where they naturally exist, deciduous trees such as aspen and cottonwood are perpetuated for autumn color. Management activities repeat form, line, color, and texture that are common within the characteristic landscape.

Standards and Guidelines

Specific standards and guidelines that apply to all management intensities of this management area are stated in this subsection.

Recreation

1. The area shall be managed to provide a semiprimitive or roaded natural recreation opportunity setting.
2. Recreation facilities may be placed in this management area, provided they are designed to achieve the visual quality objectives.
3. Viewshed guides shall be prepared to provide project-level direction for Forest Plan implementation. These guides shall provide guidance regarding the following elements: large trees, distinctive bark, spring and fall color, variety of tree species, shrubs and ground covers, emphasis on special landscape features, vista creation, rotation of view openings, and rehabilitation needs.
4. Because of existing negative visual elements like skid roads, activity residues, or cable corridors, landscapes or portions of landscapes not meeting visual quality objectives should be rehabilitated with consideration for the resource values present.

Management Area 3

5. Enhancement of selected areas or views may be conducted through vegetative manipulation, landform alteration, or inclusion of structural elements when needed to achieve objectives of the management area.

Range

1. Structural and nonstructural range improvements shall be constructed of native materials or designed to blend with the landscape.

Timber

1. Timber harvest shall be programmed.
2. A mix of naturally occurring species should be maintained in regenerated harvest units in pine associated and mixed conifer working groups with emphasis on ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and sugar pine.
3. Aspen, ponderosa pine, and white fir should be emphasized where they occur in predominantly lodgepole stands. Presence of ponderosa pine in ecotones should be maintained.
4. Screening vegetation should be perpetuated for areas such as rock quarries, road cut and fill slopes, utility ways, structures, or unhealed harvest areas.
5. Created openings shall be shaped to appear natural in the landscape.
6. Size of timber harvest units should be in scale with the surrounding landscape character, considering distance from viewer and dispersion needs to achieve desired variety.
7. Clumps or islands of vegetation/leave trees within natural-shaped clearcut units may be retained to reduce contrast of visual elements.
8. Individual tree selection, group selection, or combinations of both shall be used to achieve the desired future condition in ponderosa pine and pine associated species.
9. In ponderosa pine and pine associated species where uneven-aged management is applied, from 30 percent to 35 percent of an area shall be considered for treatment at any one time, and treatments shall be dispersed over the total area. All lands should be entered, as needed, on a 20- to 30-year cutting cycle.
10. Management of armillaria root rot in mixed conifer and mountain pine beetle in lodgepole pine should focus on long-term diversity and visual quality achievement. Consideration should be given to short-term mitigation such as design of harvest units (which includes maintenance of vegetated clumps). Some natural mortality also should be accepted until stand conversion can be implemented over time.

Minerals and Energy

1. New salable mineral material sources should not be developed.
2. Existing mineral material sources should not be expanded into scenic areas.
3. Existing mineral material sources shall be analyzed for short-term mitigations to achieve scenic objectives and long-term rehabilitation measures. Partial rehabilitation of a material source should be considered when that part no longer is of use for development.
4. Reasonable access for the exploration and/or development of locatable and leasable minerals shall be allowed but shall be highly controlled to protect scenic values.
5. Except for road access, surface occupancy should not be allowed.

Lands

1. Landownership classification group 3 applies to this management area. Disposal of lands should occur only if lands of equal or higher scenic quality shall be acquired.
2. Special-use permits shall be permitted for structures that existed before designation of lands to scenic emphasis. Rehabilitation should be emphasized for any structures that do not blend with the landscape.
3. New special uses may be permitted when they are consistent with the management objectives and are justified through an environmental analysis.
4. This management area is an avoidance area for new transportation and utility corridors.

Facilities

1. Roads, parking lots, and other necessary facilities shall be designed to flow with the typical lines and slopes in the landscape and/or shall be screened by natural vegetation
2. Closed roads should appear natural with large logs and boulders partially buried to blend with the area and should be tilled and revegetated with trees, shrubs and grasses, as appropriate to the location.

Management Intensities

The following management intensities may be applied.

Management Area 3A Scenic Management, Foreground Retention

Goal

The primary emphasis for this intensity is to retain the natural-appearing condition of the foreground areas. *The retention visual quality objective means that activities may only repeat whatever form, line, color, and texture are frequently found in the characteristic landscape. Changes in their qualities--such as size, amount, intensity, direction, and pattern--may not be evident.*

Description

This management intensity is applied to lands visible for distances up to .25 mile from selected travelways, bodies of water, or public use areas. This area focuses on the detail in the landscape; the detail includes individual tree shape, color, size, species mix, and related vegetation like shrubs and grasses. Vegetation may be manipulated to achieve desired character through enhancing large diameter trees, opening a vista to provide an attractive view, or creating a small space to encourage new growth of desired vegetation.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is the same as the areawide condition. In addition, large tree character is emphasized and maintained perpetually in the foreground area through retaining groupings of large-diameter trees and by having large trees sometimes scattered individually among other tree size classes. To achieve diversity, small openings with natural-appearing edges may be created. Overall, trees with distinctive bark and tree form characteristics, including occasional character snags, are very evident. Natural-appearing forms, colors, and textures dominate to create a high quality scenic condition.

Intensity-Specific Standards and Guidelines

The following standards and guidelines apply to the foreground retention intensity of the scenic management area.

Scenic

1. Evidence of management activities from projects that produce slash (tree harvest) or charred bark (underburning) will not be noticeable one year after the work has been completed.

Timber

1. Large tree character will be perpetually retained in the foreground retention area in all species, except lodgepole pine, through maintaining three to five large diameter trees (between 30 inches and 36 inches DBH) on the average per acre. These should be distributed in groupings for greatest visual effect. Some areas may have high numbers of large diameter trees, and other areas may have fewer small clumps. Openings may or may not have mature large-diameter trees, if not, more trees will be retained on other acres to maintain the three-to-five-trees-per-acre average in the foreground overall.
2. In ponderosa pine and pine associated areas where uneven-aged management will prevail, the objective is to achieve a healthy, multaged forest with timber stands that contain a variety of tree sizes up to 36 inches DBH following harvest. At least three canopy levels or size classes are present within each stand.
3. For even-aged and group selection management, the long-term objective is to achieve the mix of tree size classes shown in table 4-22
4. Stumps, if visible, shall be cut to approximately 6 inches or less in height on the uphill side of the stump.
5. Thinning units should be irregularly marked (vary the density of leave trees) in the immediate foreground to break up the viewing distance and to provide diversity.

6. Landings, decks, major skid roads, temporary roads, and slash piles shall be located to utilize vegetative or landform screening opportunities. These should be located away from critical line-of-sight viewing areas.

Protection

1. Fire suppression efforts in the immediate foreground should use low-impact methods. If heavy equipment is needed on high-intensity fires, rehabilitation may be needed to mitigate the effect on the visual resource.
2. Harvest residues resulting from management activities should not be evident after residues treatment

**TABLE 4-22
Scenic Foreground Retention Tree Size Class Objectives
Even-Aged and Group Selection Management Strategies**

Working Group	DBH (Inches)	Percent of Area In DBH Class
Ponderosa Pine, or Pine Associated, or and Mixed Conifer	30-36	20
	22-30	20
	16-22	20
	9-16	20
	0-9	20
Lodgepole Pine	9+	50
	5-9	25
	0-5	25

Management Area 3

Table 4-23 summarizes the critical elements necessary to achieve the retention visual quality level in foreground.

**TABLE 4-23
Scenic Foreground Retention Standards by Working Group**

Critical Element	Ponderosa Pine (Uneven)	Pine Associated (Uneven)	Mixed Conifer (Even-aged)	Lodgepole(1) Pine (Even-aged)
Target diameter for mature portion of the stand (inches)	36	36	34	-(2)
Maximum created openings size (acres)(3)	2	2	3	8
Maximum area in created openings in any one decade (percent)	4	4	4	-
Maximum area in created openings at one time (percent)	8	8	8	-
Linear feet of created opening along road frontage/decade/mile of road	300	300	200	-
Target stand appearance	Open, park-like, mature groups of trees with deeply furrowed, yellow-colored bark within a mix of varying age classes.	Mature trees in tight, dense groups of various species and ages.	Mature trees in tight, dense groups of various species and ages.	Even-aged, mature groups of trees within a mosaic of varying ages.

(1)The mountain pine beetle infestation has resulted in relaxed operating standards to achieve the visual quality objective in the long term.

(2)In lodgepole pine, rotation age (80 years), not diameter, is the controlling factor.

(3)For visual management purposes, a created opening is no longer considered to be an opening when the vegetation within it reaches an average of 20 feet in height and (for foreground retention purposes) may include from three to five large-diameter trees per acre.

Management Area 3B

Scenic Management, Foreground Partial Retention

Goal

The goal is to provide attractive scenery that is slightly altered from a natural condition as viewed in the foreground. Activities may repeat or introduce form, line, color, or texture common or uncommon to the characteristic landscape, but changes in their qualities of size, amount, intensity, direction, and pattern must remain visually subordinate to the visual strength of the characteristic landscape.

Description

This management intensity may be applied to lands visible for distances up to .25 mile from selected travelways, bodies of water, or public use areas. This area focuses on the detail in the landscape: individual tree shape, color, size, species mix, and related vegetation like shrubs and grasses. Vegetation may be manipulated to achieve desired character through enhancing large diameter trees, opening a vista to provide an attractive view, or creating a small space to encourage new growth of desired vegetation.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is the same as the areawide condition. In addition, large tree character is emphasized and maintained perpetually in the foreground in all species, except lodgepole pine, through retaining large-diameter trees in groupings and by having large trees sometimes scattered individually among other tree size classes. To achieve diversity, small openings with natural-appearing edges may be created. Overall, trees with distinctive bark and tree form characteristics, including occasional character snags, are very evident. Management activities may be noticeable, but they remain subordinate to the natural landscape character.

Intensity-Specific Standards and Guidelines

The following standards and guidelines apply to the foreground partial retention intensity of the scenic management area

Scenic

1. Evidence of management activities from projects that produce slash (tree harvest) or charred bark (underburning) should not be noticeable from two to three years after the work has been completed.

Timber

1. Large tree character will be retained in the foreground area in all species, except lodgepole pine, through maintaining three to five large diameter trees (between 24 inches and 30 inches DBH) on the average per acre. These should be distributed in groupings for greatest visual effect. Some areas may have high numbers of large diameter trees, and other areas may have fewer small clumps. Openings may or may not have mature large diameter trees; if not, more trees will be retained on other acres to maintain the three-to-five-trees-per-acre average in the foreground overall.

Management Area 3

2. In ponderosa pine and pine associated areas where uneven-aged management will prevail, the objective is to achieve a healthy, multiaged forest with timber stands that contain a variety of size classes up to 30 inches DBH following harvest. At least three canopy levels or size classes are present within each stand.
3. For even-aged and group selection management, the long-term objective is to achieve the mix of tree size classes shown in table 4-24
4. Stumps, if visible, shall be cut to approximately 6 inches or less in height on the uphill side of the tree.
5. Thinning units should be irregularly marked (vary the density of leave trees) in the immediate foreground to break up the viewing distance and to provide diversity.
6. Landings, decks, major skid roads, temporary roads, and slash piles should be located to the rear of the stands to use vegetative or landform screening opportunities. These should be located away from critical line-of-sight viewing areas.

Protection

1. Harvest residues resulting from stand management activities may be evident but should blend, where possible, with the surrounding landscape characteristics.
2. Hand tools are the preferred method for fire suppression in the immediate foreground. Mitigation or rehabilitation measures may be necessary for high-intensity fires.

TABLE 4-24
Scenic Foreground Partial Retention Tree Size Class Objectives
Even-Aged and Group Selection Management Strategies

Working Group	DBH (Inches)	Percent of Area in DBH Class
Ponderosa Pine, or Pine Associated, or Mixed Conifer	24-30	20
	18-24	20
	12-18	20
	6-12	20
	0-6	20
Lodgepole Pine	9+	50
	5-9	25
	0-5	25

Table 4-25 summarizes the critical elements necessary to achieve partial retention in the foreground

**TABLE 4-25
Scenic Foreground Partial Retention Standards by Working Group**

Critical Element	Ponderosa Pine (Uneven)	Pine Associated (Uneven)	Mixed Conifer (Even-aged)	Lodgepole(1) Pine (Even-aged)
Target diameter (inches)	30	30	30	-(2)
Maximum created openings size (acres)(3)	2	2	5	10
Maximum area in created openings in any one decade (percent)	6	6	6	-
Maximum area in created openings at one time (percent)	12	12	12	-
Linear feet of created opening along road frontage/decade/mile of road	500	500	250	1,000
Target stand appearance	Open, park-like, mature groups of trees with deeply furrowed, yellow-colored bark within a mix of varying age classes.	Mature trees in tight, dense groups of various species and ages.	Mature trees in tight, dense groups of various species and ages.	Even-aged, mature groups of trees within a mosaic of varying age classes.

(1)The mountain pine beetle infestation has resulted in relaxed operating standards to achieve the visual quality objective in the long term

(2)In lodgepole pine, rotation age (80 years) is the controlling factor.

(3)For visual management purposes, a created opening is no longer considered to be an opening when the vegetation within it reaches an average of 20 feet in height and (for foreground retention purposes) may include from three to five large-diameter trees per acre.

Management Area 3

Management Area 3C Scenic Management, Middleground Partial Retention

Goal

This management intensity provides attractive scenery that is slightly altered from a natural condition as viewed in the middleground. Activities may repeat or introduce form, line, color, or texture common or uncommon to the characteristic landscape. Changes in their qualities of size, amount, intensity, direction, and pattern must remain visually subordinate to the visual strength of the characteristic landscape.

Description

This management intensity may be applied to lands visible for distances of .25 mile to 5 miles from selected travelways, bodies of water, or public use areas. This area focuses on the texture and form in the landscape where groups or stands of trees are similar as a unit compared with others that differ in size, degree of texture (fine, medium, or coarse), or pattern. A continuous forest canopy is usual; variety is provided by the addition of natural openings, rimrock, or rock outcrops that are typical in the landscape.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is similar to the areawide condition. In addition, masses of vegetation rather than individual trees are evident. Varying canopy levels with natural-appearing edges and careful perpetuation of forested ridgelines create a mosaic. Created openings imitate natural occurrences in the landscape, while the characteristic landscape is retained. Activities repeat form, line, color, or texture common to the characteristic landscape. Activities may introduce changes in form, line, color, or texture that are found infrequently or not at all in the characteristic landscape, but they must remain subordinate to the visual strength of the characteristic landscape.

Intensity-Specific Standards and Guidelines

The following standards and guidelines apply to the middleground partial retention intensity of the scenic management area.

Timber

1. For individual tree selection (uneven-aged management), the long-term objective is to achieve a healthy, multiaged forest with timber stands that contain a variety of size classes up to 24 inches DBH following harvest. At least three canopy levels or size classes are present within each stand.
2. For even-aged and group selection management, the long-term objective is to achieve the mix of tree size classes shown in table 4-26.
3. Even-aged management may be applied to achieve diversity where stands of different ages are located adjacent to each other. Uneven-aged management also may be applied when appropriate.
4. Landings, decks, and slash piles should use vegetative or landform screening opportunities. These should be located away from critical line-of-sight viewing areas.

TABLE 4-26
Scenic Middleground Partial Retention Tree Size Class Objectives
Even-Aged and Group Selection Management Strategies

Working Group	DBH (Inches)	Percent of Middleground Area in DBH Class
Mixed Conifer or Pine Associated	16-18	20
	12-16	20
	8-12	20
	4-8	20
	0-4	20
Lodgepole Pine	9+	25
	6-9	25
	2-6	25
	0-3	25

Table 4-27 summarizes the critical elements necessary to achieve the partial retention visual quality objective in the middleground.

TABLE 4-27
Scenic Middleground Partial Retention Standards by Working Group

Critical Element	Ponderosa Pine (Uneven)	Pine Associated (Uneven)	Mixed Conifer (Even-aged)	Lodgepole(1) Pine (Even-aged)
Target diameter for mature stand component (inches)	24	24	18	-(2)
Average created openings size (acres)(3)	2	2	15	20
Maximum area in created openings in any one decade (percent)	8	8	8	-
Maximum area in created openings at one time (percent)	16	16	16	-

(1)The mountain pine beetle epidemic has resulted in relaxed operating standards to achieve the visual quality objective in the long term.

(2)In lodgepole pine, rotation age (80 years), not diameter, is the controlling factor.

(3)For visual management purposes, a created opening is no longer considered to be an opening when the vegetation within it reaches an average of 20 feet in height.

Management Area 4 - Unique Management Areas

Goal

Management Area 4 provides for the management of places that have unusual scenic, historic, prehistoric, scientific, natural, or other special interest and that merit special attention and management.

Protected and managed for recreation use substantially in their natural state (where appropriate), these areas may be managed to foster public use and enjoyment.

This management area consists of the following places:

The Pinnacles Geologic Area	663 acres
Devils Garden Geologic Area	447 acres
Mare's Egg Spring Botanical Area	21 acres
Williamson River Gorge Scenic Area	1,982 acres
Saddle Mountain Cultural Resource Area	14,369 acres
Total Management Area 4	17,482 acres

Description

This management area may be applied to lands that have significant scenic, historical, geological, botanical, zoological, cultural, paleontological, or other special characteristics.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is a substantially natural condition representative of the kind of place with unique values for which it was identified. Protection and enhancement of values provide for public study or use and enjoyment.

Standards and Guidelines

General standards and guidelines that apply to this management area are stated in this subsection.

Recreation

1. The area shall be managed to provide a roaded natural recreation opportunity setting.
2. Visitor use and activities shall be managed to prevent degradation of the unique resource.
3. Site-specific management plans shall be developed for each unique management area.
4. Vehicles, including off-road vehicles, shall be allowed only in designated areas.

Scenic

1. The visual quality level will be retention.

Wildlife and Fish

1. If necessary to protect the area, structural and nonstructural improvements of wildlife and fish habitat may be constructed as long as they are designed to blend with the landscape.

Range

1. No new permits shall be issued for these areas.
2. Structural and nonstructural range improvements shall be designed to blend with the landscape.

Timber

1. Timber cutting will only be allowed when necessary to maintain or enhance the area's objectives.

Minerals and Energy

1. Salable mineral material sources shall not be developed.
2. Except for road access, surface occupancy should not be allowed.
3. Reasonable access to other forest lands for the exploration and/or development of locatable and leasable minerals shall be allowed but shall be highly controlled to protect management area values.
4. Personal use or commercial firewood-cutting permits shall not be issued for these areas except to meet management area objectives.

Soil and Water

1. Riparian area improvement projects shall be permitted.

Lands

1. Landownership classification group 2 applies to this management strategy.
2. This management area shall be an avoidance area for transportation and utility corridors.

Facilities

1. Facilities may be provided for protection of resource values, visitor use, environmental interpretation, or safety of visitors.
2. Existing buildings and roads may be maintained, and trails could be provided if they are compatible with the objectives for the area. Unneeded roads and skid trails shall be closed and returned to natural conditions.
3. All facilities shall be designed to blend with the natural setting and to preserve the uniqueness of the area.

Management Area 4

Protection

1. Insect and disease outbreaks shall be managed with a minimum of resource disturbance. Biological and silvicultural treatments should be emphasized
2. Fire suppression techniques shall emphasize minimum impact methods.
3. Herbicide treatment for noxious weeds is normally not appropriate for this management area. Justification for use must be documented in an environmental assessment.

Management Intensity 4A The Pinnacles and Devils Garden Geologic Areas

Goal

The goal is to maintain the current, relatively undisturbed condition with low-key recreational development in the form of hiking trails and interpretative sites

Description

The Pinnacles is located in Sand Creek canyon below Crater Lake National Park. Deep inside the canyon are pinnacles and unique habitat. The steep walled canyon was formed through geologic erosion after the eruption of Mount Mazama. The rapid erosion in soft materials left pinnacles of harder materials. Depth of the canyon is from 200 feet to 500 feet. Sand Creek has some fish, but access is very difficult.

Formed from erosion of maar-type craters, the Badlands and Devils Garden Geologic Areas are characterized by unusual rock formations, cliffs, and talus slopes. The volcanic eruptive centers occurred either under water or in very wet conditions, and appear as a splatter-type volcano.

The Badlands is at the base of Saddle Mountain and overlooks the historical interest area of Trout Creek Ranch.

Desired Future Condition

Same as for management area.

Intensity-Specific Standards and Guidelines

Minerals and Energy

1. The Pinnacles shall be recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry under the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended.

Management Intensity 4B Mare's Egg Spring Botanical Area

Goal

The goal is to maintain or enhance the characteristics of the spring that support the unique Mare's Egg algae and to encourage visitor use to a level that would not adversely affect the botanical values.

Description

Mare's Egg Spring is a very cold, clear spring about 1/2 acre in size that supports Mare's egg algae, *Nostoc pruniforme*, highly unusual blue-green algae that form very large round- to oblong-shaped colonies. Mare's Eggs can survive only in waters with a constant and very narrow range of characteristics. Its survival also depends on the presence of a small snail, *Parapholyx sp.* The algae are known to occur only in a few springs in the local area and in China. The spring is surrounded by an open, park-like stand of conifer.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is water quality in terms of temperature (5 degrees Celsius +1 degree Celsius), turbidity, sediment, and chemistry equal to the current condition that supports populations of Mare's Egg algae. The surrounding vegetation is riparian vegetation and conifer that provide ample shading and protection from off-site effects.

Intensity-Specific Standards and Guidelines

Soil and Water

1. Any management activity at Mare's Egg Spring shall be designed to maintain status quo water quality; no degradation of water quality shall be permitted
2. No herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, or other chemicals shall be applied within 200 feet of the water line.
3. No activities that would cause erosion or sedimentation shall be allowed.
4. Vegetation shall be managed to provide adequate shading to maintain current water temperatures. Generally, it should be managed for more than 80 percent water surface shading. If that is not possible, it will be managed for 100 percent of potential for shade.
5. The current water depth shall be maintained.
6. The area around the spring shall be fenced. No livestock or horses shall be allowed access at any time.
7. Water quality shall be monitored annually, as a minimum.

Minerals and Energy

1. Mare's Egg Spring shall be recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry under the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended.

Management Area 4

Lands

1. Lands downstream from the spring should be acquired, if possible, so that the spring can be protected from unwanted changes in water flow and course.

Management Intensity 4C Williamson River Gorge Scenic Area

Goal

The goal is to maintain or improve the quality scenic and dispersed recreational values of the canyon.

Description

The Williamson River Canyon area extends from near the Kirk Bridge to near the Williamson River Campground. The canyon walls are made up of basalt flows and breccia-type rock materials. Several springs are located in the canyon along the river. Recreationists use the canyon for rock climbing, hiking, and fishing.

Desired Future Condition

Same as for the management area.

Management Intensity 4D Saddle Mountain Cultural Resource Area

Goal

The goal is to maintain and protect current cultural and historic values and at the same time to allow scenic, wildlife, and dispersed recreation uses.

Description

This area includes Saddle Mountain and its accompanying cultural resource features. The area is bordered roughly by the Sprague River on the north and northeast, South Fork Trout Creek on the southeast and south, and 22 Road on the west. It encompasses the Badlands Geologic Area.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is a substantially natural condition representative of the kind of place with unique values for which it was identified.

Intensity-Specific Standards and Guidelines

Recreation

1. Vehicle use will be confined to designated roads.
2. Interpretive facilities will be limited to the Trout Creek Ranch and the Badlands areas.

3. Recreation facilities will be limited to trails and dispersed camping facilities
4. The Trout Creek Ranch will be allowed to deteriorate naturally or be removed for public safety. The ranch will only be removed after mapping and recording information using the Historic American Buildings process and after SHPO consultation.

Minerals

1. The National Forest System lands in this management area have acquired land status and are not open to locatable mineral entry. Any future lands added to the National Forest System within this management area, other than lands with acquired land status, shall be recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry under the General Mining Laws of 1872, as amended.
2. Surface occupancy shall not be allowed.

Range

1. No new permits will be issued within the area.

Soil and Water

1. Soil and water projects will be implemented to protect the area's resource values.

Protection

1. Fire suppression activities will use minimum impact methods.
2. Insect or disease outbreaks shall not be artificially controlled unless it is necessary to prevent unacceptable resource damage to resources on adjacent lands or an unnatural loss to the management area's resources. If control becomes necessary, it shall be carried out by measures that have the least adverse impact on the management area's resources and that are compatible with the management area's objectives.

Wildlife and Fish

1. Vegetative management for enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat will not be permitted.

Facilities

1. Arch culverts, bridges, or similar open bottom structures should be required on permanent road crossings on all Class I and II perennial streams to provide for fish passage.
2. A road management plan will be developed in cooperation with other interested parties.

Management Area 5 - Sycan National Wild and Scenic River

Goal

Management Area 5 emphasizes protection of the Sycan River, along with its immediate environment that possesses outstandingly remarkable scenic values, in a free-flowing condition for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Description

This management area applies to the portion of the Sycan River that forms the boundary between the Fremont and Winema National Forests

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is that the river remains free-flowing, and the values that qualified the river for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System are protected. Scenic quality was the outstandingly remarkable value found for the Sycan River. The area is to be managed to place only a minimal amount of restrictions on the user and to provide a feeling of solitude.

Standards and Guidelines

Specific standards and guidelines that apply to this management area are stated in this subsection.

Wildlife and Fish

1. Habitat improvements shall use native or natural-appearing materials designed to blend into the landscape.

Range

1. Domestic livestock grazing shall be permitted as long as the resource values of the river environment are maintained.

Timber

1. Timber harvest shall not be programmed below the canyon rim.
2. Timber harvest may be programmed above the canyon rim.
3. Salvage harvest may be conducted in stands that have been severely damaged by fire, windthrow, insect attack, or other catastrophes to meet the desired future condition. Timber salvage will not occur below the rim.

Minerals and Energy

1. Salable mineral material sources shall not be developed.
2. Surface occupancy shall not be allowed.
3. Exploration and development for energy sources, such as geothermal or oil, may be allowed with restrictions as determined by the environmental assessment process.
4. The National Forest System lands in this management area have acquired land status and are not open to locatable mineral entry.
5. Personal-use or commercial firewood-cutting permits shall not be issued for these areas.

Lands

1. Landownership classification group I applies to this management area.
2. Transportation and utility corridor location and associated facilities should be avoided in this management area.

Facilities

1. Facilities such as fire rings and toilets may be provided where necessary to manage the effects of recreation use on the river resource
2. New facilities shall be designed to blend with the natural setting.
3. Development of hydroelectric power facilities shall not be allowed.
4. Flood control dams and levees shall be prohibited.
5. Roads may occasionally bridge the river area, and short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous and well-screen roads or screened railroads will be allowed. Consideration will be given to the type of use for which roads are constructed and the type of use that will occur in the river area.
6. Large-scale public use facilities--such as moderate-size campgrounds, public information centers, and administrative headquarters--are allowed if such structures are screened from the river or blend into the landscape when viewed from the river.

Protection

1. Insect and disease outbreaks shall be suppressed with a minimum of resource disturbance.
2. Fire suppression tactics such as confinement and containment will be used during periods of low to moderate fire danger. During high or extreme fire danger, aggressive attack using all appropriate methods to minimize resource damage will be appropriate if the methods maintain the desired future condition described above.

Management Area 5

3. Prescribed fire may be used to reduce hazardous fuel accumulations or to meet other resource objectives. Burning prescriptions shall be consistent with management area objectives.
4. Fuel treatment methods that minimize the use of heavy equipment shall be favored.

Recreation

1. The area shall be managed to provide a roaded natural ROS class setting.
2. A Wild and Scenic River Management Guide for the Sycan River shall be prepared and upon approval shall be incorporated as part of the Winema Forest Plan.
3. The visual quality objective is retention

Motorized travel

1. Motorized travel on land or water may be permitted, prohibited, or restricted to protect the river values.

Management Area 6 - Wilderness

Goal

The goal is to manage areas designated by Congress as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System in order to preserve natural conditions as required by the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Description

This management area shall be applied to these existing wildernesses: Mount Thielsen, Sky Lakes, and Mountain Lakes.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is an area that has retained its primeval character without permanent alterations or human habitation. The area appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature; evidence of human intrusion is substantially unnoticeable. Vegetation is the result of natural succession. The area provides outstanding opportunities for solitude and a primitive type of recreation experience. Isolation from the sights and sounds of others is likely, as is the experience of independence, closeness to nature, tranquility, and self-reliance.

Standards and Guidelines

Specific standards and guidelines that apply to this management area are stated in this subsection.

Scenic

1. Management activities shall achieve the preservation visual quality level.

Wilderness

1. Areas shall be managed to meet the objectives for each wilderness resource spectrum (WRS) class in accordance with FSM 2320, R-6 Supplement 81. Maps showing area allocations by WRS class are included in the wilderness implementation schedule (WIS) for each wilderness.
2. The *limits of acceptable change (LAC)* system shall be used to establish measurable resource and social factors to define the maximum limit of negative change allowed by WRS class for each wilderness. These factors will be monitored and management action will be initiated when LAC factors are exceeded.
3. Resource limits on damage due to human activity and social limits on visitor use by WRS class common to all three wildernesses are shown in table 4-28.
4. Recreational facilities may be provided within areas with a semiprimitive WRS setting if it is necessary to protect the wilderness resource. These may include primitive fireplaces, toilets, hitching posts, and small bridges designed to blend into the natural environment.
5. Signs shall be put up only where necessary to protect the wilderness resource and for basic visitor orientation. Signs shall be in accordance with established standards for wilderness trail and entry signs in the sign handbook (FSM 7109.11).

Management Area 6

TABLE 4-28
LAC Monitoring Factors Common to All Wildernesses

WRS Class	Pristine	Primitive	Semiprimitive
Resource Factors			
Maximum vegetation loss			
Square feet per site	225	400	625
Percent of any acre	0.5	1.0	1.5
Damaged trees per site	< 2	< 4	< 6
Social Factors(1)			
Encounters between groups			
per day while traveling	< 1	< 7	< 10
In portal areas			< 12
Other camps visible or audible (less than 500 feet)	0	< 1	< 2

(1) Measurements for social factors are based on an 80-percent probability of occurrence.

6. Regulatory and informational signing shall generally be placed at trailheads. When necessary within the wilderness such as at rehabilitation sites, they should be the minimum size practical.
7. The use of pack stock by wilderness users shall be permitted, subject to restrictions listed in each individual WIS. Users shall be encouraged to carry certified pelletized feed or hay for their stock.
8. Refer to the appropriate management intensity and each individual WIS for wilderness specific standards and guidelines.

Wildlife and Fish

1. Stocking may continue at lakes and streams in which fishing is a traditional and current activity. Stocking shall not be expanded to barren waters unless to achieve wilderness management goals.
2. Native species shall be encouraged in the stocking program.
3. Visitor use must not decrease habitat effectiveness for any species by more than 20 percent.

Range

1. New grazing allotments shall not be established.

Timber

1. Timber harvest shall not be programmed.

Minerals and Energy

1. Salable mineral material sources shall not be developed.
2. Wildernesses were withdrawn from entry January 1, 1984, subject to valid existing rights. There are no known valid existing rights in any wilderness on the Forest.
3. Firewood cutting permits shall not be issued

Lands

1. Landownership classification group 1 applies to this management area.
2. Special uses by the public and government agencies shall be in compliance with the Wilderness Act
3. This management area is an exclusion area for transportation and utility corridors.

Facilities

1. The Forest Supervisor may authorize construction and installation of simple, temporary facilities. No permanent administrative facilities or outfitter guide caches shall be permitted.

Protection

1. Insect or disease outbreaks shall not be artificially controlled unless it is necessary to prevent unacceptable resource damage to resources on adjacent lands or an unnatural loss to the wilderness resource. If control becomes necessary, it shall be carried out by measures that have the least adverse impact on the wilderness resource and that are compatible with wilderness objectives.
2. All man-caused wildfires in wilderness should be suppressed.
3. A prescribed fire plan shall be approved before using prescribed fire in the wilderness.
4. Using both planned and unplanned ignitions, a prescribed fire program may be used to meet wilderness fire management objectives of: (1) permitting fires to play (as nearly as possible) their natural ecological role within wilderness; and (2) reducing the risks and consequences of wildfire within the wilderness or of wildfire escaping from the wilderness.
5. Naturally caused ignitions may be allowed to burn if they meet conditions in an approved prescribed burn plan and if funds and necessary staffing are available.
6. Preference shall be given to those suppression methods and strategies that are cost-effective and limit the area burned and that have the least effect on wilderness values.
7. Suppression activities should minimize disturbances to the land surface.
8. Use of chainsaws, helicopters, air tankers, or pumps must be approved by the Forest Supervisor. Chainsaws shall generally not be approved for use in mop-up activities.

Management Area 6

9. Natural helispots will be used wherever possible, and no helispot construction will be allowed for initial attack. Helispots may be constructed for extended attack, but they will be temporary and will be located to have a minimal adverse effect.
10. The airsheds over wildernesses shall be managed to meet applicable air quality laws and regulations. Mountain Lakes Wilderness is Class I, and Sky Lakes and Mount Thielsen Wildernesses are currently Class II.

Management Intensities

The following management intensities may be applied.

Management Area 6A Mount Thielsen Wilderness

Goal

Refer to areawide goal.

Description

Located along the Cascade Crest to the North of Crater Lake National Park, Mount Thielsen Wilderness was created by the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984. The wilderness is administratively divided between the Umpqua (west side), Deschutes, and Winema (east side) National Forests. The most prominent feature of the wilderness is 9,182 foot Mount Thielsen with its distinctive glacier-carved, spire-shaped peak. A 26-mile segment of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNST) traverses the wilderness, mostly on the Umpqua side of the crest. The Winema side has only one system trail, which accesses the PCNST from Miller Lake. The Winema side also has no lakes, and most of its portion of the wilderness is classified as pristine.

Desired Future Condition

Refer to areawide desired future condition.

Intensity-Specific Standards and Guidelines

Wilderness

1. No new trails shall be constructed within the area classified as pristine. The abandoned Howlock Mountain Trail shall be naturalized to the extent possible to discourage use and reduce erosion potential.
2. Within the pristine WRS class, maximum party size shall not exceed six people and nine head of livestock. Within primitive and semiprimitive WRS classes, the maximum party size is 12 people and 12 head of livestock with 20 as the maximum combined total of people and livestock. District Rangers may issue permits for larger parties up to 12 people and 18 livestock with a maximum combined total of 30.
3. Visitor constructed improvements shall be removed. One properly located and constructed fire ring may be left per campsite.

4. The Umpqua National Forest is designated the lead forest for land management planning involving the wilderness. Each forest shall have the responsibility for on-the-ground management of its portion of the wilderness.
5. Representatives from each forest shall meet to discuss management of the area and to revise the WIS at least annually.
6. Issuance of outfitter-guide permits and other authorizations for use of the wilderness will be coordinated with all forests.

Management Area 6B Sky Lakes Wilderness

Goal

Refer to areawide goal.

Description

Located along the Cascade Crest between Crater Lake National Park and State Highway 140, Sky Lakes Wilderness was created by the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984. Administration of the area is split between the Rogue River (west side) and Winema (east side) National Forests. The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNST) traverses the area in a north-to-south direction. Recreation use of the Winema portion of the wilderness is concentrated in the Sky Lakes Basin and on Mount McLoughlin. Mount McLoughlin is a popular day hike and nontechnical mountain climb. Most of the area provides a semiprimitive WRS setting.

Desired Future Condition

Refer to areawide desired future condition.

Intensity-Specific Standards and Guidelines

Wilderness

1. New trails will not be constructed unless they are needed to meet wilderness management objectives or to resolve recreation and wilderness conflicts. Abandoned in the 1970's because of resource damage from improper trail location, the Puck Lakes Trail is planned for relocation and reconstruction. When completed, this trail will provide a lower elevation alternate route around a heavy snow area for the PCNST.
2. Except for the Mount McLoughlin Trail and the PCNST, maximum party size throughout the wilderness is eight people and 12 head of livestock. District Rangers may issue permits for larger groups up to a maximum of 30 people and stock combined.
3. The effectiveness of Mount McLoughlin management measures in effect (portal information sign and ROG dispenser) shall be monitored. Small group sizes (from eight to 12 people) shall be encouraged on the Mount McLoughlin Trail.
4. Maximum party size for through travelers on the PCNST shall be 12 people and 12 head of stock with a maximum of 20 people and stock combined.

Management Area 6

5. *Camping within 100 feet of lakes or 50 feet of streams and grazing or tethering livestock within 200 feet of lakes or 50 feet of streams shall be prohibited*
6. *No grazing of livestock shall be permitted within the Sky Lakes Basin, except in designated areas after August 1.*
7. *Groups that have stock and wish to camp within the the Sky Lakes Basin shall obtain a permit from the Klamath Ranger District. Permits may specify campsite location, group size, dates of use, or other special requirements necessary to protect wilderness values.*
8. *Visitor constructed improvements shall be removed. Properly constructed fire rings in campsites located more than 100 feet from a lakeshore may be retained.*
9. *The road constructed in the Sevenmile Marsh area in the 1950's to salvage burned timber shall be examined, and the need for naturalization measures shall be evaluated.*
10. *The Sevenmile Marsh area shall be managed to protect the unique ecosystem, which includes insectivorous plants.*
11. *The establishment report for the Cherry Creek Natural Research Area shall recognize that most of the NRA lies within Sky Lakes Wilderness. Use and management of the area shall be compatible with wilderness objectives.*
12. *The Rogue River National Forest is designated the lead forest for land management planning involving the wilderness. Each forest shall be responsible for on-the-ground management of its portion of the wilderness.*
13. *Representatives from each forest shall meet as needed to coordinate management activities.*

Management Area 6C Mountain Lakes Wilderness

Goal

Refer to areawide goal.

Description

Designated a primitive area in 1930, Mountain Lakes Wilderness subsequently became a wild area, and was designated a wilderness with the passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964. The wilderness, which encompasses one township (T.37 S , R.6 E.), lies entirely within the Klamath Ranger District of the Winema National Forest. The area includes the upper slopes of a shield volcano with a collapsed caldera filled with glacial lakes. The largest and most popular lakes with visitors are Lakes Harriette and Como. The trail system within the wilderness consists of the 10 5-mile Mountain Lakes Loop Trail and access trails from the north, west, and south.

Desired Future Condition

Refer to areawide desired future condition.

Intensity-Specific Standards and Guidelines

Wilderness

1. New trails shall not be constructed unless they are needed to meet wilderness management objectives or to resolve recreation and wilderness conflicts.
2. Maximum party size throughout the wilderness is 10 people and livestock in combination. District Rangers may issue permits for larger groups up to a maximum of 30 people and stock combined. Camping at Lakes Harriette and Como in groups larger than 10 people shall be prohibited.
3. Camping within 100 feet of lakes or 50 feet of streams and grazing or tethering livestock within 200 feet of lakes or 50 feet of streams shall be prohibited.
4. No grazing of livestock shall be permitted before August 1.
5. Visitor constructed improvements shall be removed. Fire rings in campsites located more than 100 feet from a lakeshore may be retained.
6. Outfitter-guide permits may be issued, but only one party per day shall be permitted.
7. The Moss Creek and South Pass Trails shall be managed as adventure trails, and general use shall be discouraged.

Management Area 7 - Old-Growth Ecosystems

Goal

Management Area 7 is designed to provide, maintain, and enhance existing mature and old-growth communities for associated wildlife species, mature successional stage diversity, preservation of natural gene pools, and aesthetic qualities

Description

This management area may be applied to coniferous or deciduous vegetative communities that have been identified as, or have the potential to become, old-growth ecosystems based on the criteria developed by Hopkins (1989 draft).

Management indicator species that use old-growth communities are: northern spotted owl, pileated woodpecker, northern goshawk, three-toed woodpecker, and marten.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is old-growth environments of mature and overmature communities of lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, mixed conifer, ponderosa pine and associated species, and mountain hemlock/subalpine fir, as well as stands of cottonwood or aspen.

Following are descriptions and criteria for old-growth conifer stands by working group.

Characterization of Existing Lodgepole Pine Old-Growth Forests

Lodgepole pine typically does not maintain itself in an old-growth state on a given acre that is generally associated with other ecosystems found in this area. The old-growth state is present but tends to be very transitory on the landscape. As one area reaches old-growth state and then deteriorates, another area reaches old-growth state. Therefore, when considering the value of a lodgepole pine old-growth area, one must consider the larger view.

The following stand criteria must be used to evaluate old-growth lodgepole pine.

1. **Overstory:** It consists of at least 120 mature trees per acre (approximately 19 foot spacing) greater than 12 inches in diameter. There should be an adjacent younger stand with well-distributed trees greater than 7 inches diameter at breast height (DBH). Species composition in both stands is almost entirely lodgepole pine, and an occasional ponderosa pine may be present.
2. **Other tree layers:** Very little layering occurs in lodgepole pine old-growth stands. Small groups of younger trees may occur from past disturbances.
3. **Snags:** There should be a minimum of three snags per acre greater than 6 inches DBH.
4. **Shrubs and herbs.** Bitterbrush and manzanita make up the majority of the shrub cover that ranges in canopy closure from zero to 50 percent. Idaho fescue and needlegrass are generally the herbs present.

5. Woody material component: Large woody material ranges from zero to 30 logs greater than 6 inches in diameter (as measured at the large end) and over 8 feet long
6. Natural openings. Natural openings generally will be less than 5 percent of the area.
7. Size: The area should be a minimum of 500 contiguous acres arranged to maximize internal integrity and should have elements of immature, mature, overmature, and decadent tree components. The immature elements should not occupy more than one half of the area. In addition, there should be an adjacent 250 acres of younger age classes that will provide future replacement to the above components.

Characterization of Existing Ponderosa Pine Old-Growth Forests

At least seven considerations regarding structure are found in old-growth ponderosa pine forests. These seven structural considerations apply to all major sites throughout the range of the ponderosa pine forests. The following conditions are for climatic climax, which differs from the historic open, park-like stands representing fire climax.

1. Overstory: The overstory consists of between 10 and 20 large ponderosa pine trees greater than 21 inches DBH per acre. Stocking of the large overstory trees may vary from five to 30 per acre. Smaller components in the stand will generally be less than 20 percent of the trees per acre of the large tree component
2. Other tree layers: In addition to the large tree component, at least two additional layers will be recognizable (seedlings or saplings or poles).
3. Snags: There should be a minimum of three snags per acre greater than 14 inches DBH.
4. Shrub and herbs: Shrub canopy cover ranges from 20 percent to 40 percent and is associated with a variety of herbaceous plants such as grasses, sedges, and forbs. Canopy closure in the shrub components can vary from zero to 60 percent.
5. Woody material component: Large wood material ranges from three to six logs greater than 12 inches (as measured at the large end) and over 8 feet long. The variance found may be from zero to 10 logs per acre.
6. Natural openings: There may be small openings (up to one half acre) created by natural causes like beetle kill, windthrow, lightning, or wildfire
7. Size: The size of the area should be no less than 200 contiguous acres arranged as to maximize internal integrity and should have elements of mature, overmature, and decadent tree components;

The following conditions are for fire climax ponderosa pine. These open park-like stands are of less value for wildlife than climatic climax ponderosa pine but have aesthetic value.

1. Overstory: The overstory consists of 4 or more large ponderosa pine trees greater than 30 inches DBH per acre. Smaller components are generally absent. This creates an open, park-like appearance in the stand.
2. Other tree layers: Other layers are generally absent. Incidental individual smaller sized trees may be present.

Management Area 7

3. Snags: Snags may or may not be present. The role of snags may be fulfilled by dead tops in live trees.
4. Shrubs and herbs: Shrubs and herbs may be absent.
5. Woody material component: May be absent.
6. Natural openings: Openings created by beetle kill, windthrow, lightning, or wildfire may occur.
7. Size. *The size of the area should be no less than 10 contiguous acres and must be adjacent to or an inclusion of climatic ponderosa pine or pine associated old growth stands*

Characterization of Existing Pine Associated Old-Growth Forests

The following conditions reflect climatic climax, which differs from historic stands greatly structured by regular wildfire, creating forests referred to as fire climax forests. This characterization describes those forests where ponderosa pine is a dominate life form.

1. Overstory. The overstory consists of between 30 and 40 large trees greater than 28 inches DBH. Species composition should be from 18 to 67 ponderosa pine per acre, zero to 12 white fir per acre, zero to 15 Douglas-fir per acre, and four to six other conifer species per acre.
2. Other tree layers: In addition to the large tree component, at least two additional layers will be recognizable (seedlings or saplings or poles).
3. Snags: *There should be a minimum of six to 10 snags per acre greater than 14 inches DBH.*
4. Shrubs and herbs: Shrub canopy cover ranges from 20 percent to 50 percent with a variety of herbaceous plants such as grasses, sedges, and forbs covering zero to 50 percent of the areas. The shrub component will be dominated by snowbrush, but manzanita, pinemat manzanita, and golden chinquapin will be present. In some stands, the brush cover may be as low as 2 percent.
5. Woody material component. Large woody material ranges from 12 to 14 logs greater than 12 inches (as measured at the small end) and over 8 feet long.
6. Natural openings: There may be small openings (up to one half acre) created by natural causes like beetle kill, windthrow, lightning, root rot, or wildfire.
7. Size: The size of the area should be no less than 350 acres and should be arranged as to maximize internal integrity and should have elements of mature, overmature, and decadent tree components

Characterization of Existing Mixed Conifer Old-Growth Forests

This characterization reflects higher-elevation forests where a combination of white fir, Douglas-fir, and Shasta red fir assume dominance over other coniferous species.

1. Overstory. The overstory consists of 11 to 38 large trees greater than 27 inches DBH. Species composition should be from zero to 33 white fir per acre, zero to 22 Douglas-fir

- per acre, zero to 38 Shasta red fir per acre, and less than nine other conifer species per acre.
- 2 Other tree layers: In addition to the large tree component, at least three additional layers will be recognizable (seedlings or saplings or poles).
 - 3 Snags: There should be a minimum of six to 12 snags per acre greater than 14 inches DBH
 - 4 Shrubs and herbs: Shrub canopy cover ranges from 25 percent to 40 percent with mainly long-stolon sedge and a few native grasses. The shrub component will be dominated by snowberry, manzanita, or pinemat manzanita
 - 5 Woody material component: Large woody material ranges from 12 to 14 logs greater than 12 inches (as measured at the small end) and over 8 feet long.
 - 6 Natural openings: There may be small openings (up to one half acre) created by natural causes like beetle kill, windthrow, lightning, root rot, or wildfire.
 - 7 Size. The size of the area should be no less than 250 acres. It should be arranged as to maximize internal integrity and should have elements of mature, overmature, and decadent tree components.

The following priorities shall be followed in selecting areas to be managed as old-growth ecosystems.

1. Select areas meeting all of the criteria listed
2. Select areas that have a total rating index of 42 or greater using the ecological significance matrices developed by Hopkins (1989 draft).
3. Select areas that do not have a rating of 42 or greater because of deficiencies in dead standing trees or dead down material but meet all other criteria for a 42 rating.

Management indicator species and their respective habitats are described below. Individual areas that could be utilized by more than one management indicator species are noted.

Northern Spotted Owl

The desired future condition is old-growth mixed conifer communities that provide the required habitats necessary for foraging and nesting of northern spotted owls. Contiguous core nesting areas are maintained within the surrounding forage areas. These areas are typified by varied species composition and stand structure diversity such as snags, umbrella crowns, down trees, natural cavities, and various height categories and crown closures. Nesting pileated woodpeckers and northern goshawks may be present.

Pileated Woodpecker

The desired future condition is multistoried mature and old-growth stands of mixed conifer, ponderosa pine, and ponderosa pine and associated species, as well as riparian areas of large cottonwood or aspen trees, that provide the preferred nesting and feeding habitats for pileated woodpeckers. Snags of appropriate species, size, and density are available, as well as dead and down woody material and heart rot. Snags for nesting and foraging are surrounded by mature or old-growth timber and are clumped in small patches throughout the nesting habitat. Nesting northern goshawks may be present.

Management Area 7

Northern Goshawk

The desired future condition is mature and old-growth ecosystems available for nesting/foraging in the ponderosa pine, mixed conifer, ponderosa pine and associated species, and lodgepole pine plant communities. The characteristics of these communities include multistoried canopies comprised of mature tree crowns with subcanopies of shade-tolerant conifer species of various ages and heights. Included within the nesting/foraging areas are north-facing talus slopes or cliffs, water sources, and all downed logs potentially used as northern goshawk plucking/feeding sites.

Three-Toed Woodpecker

The desired future condition is selected vegetative communities of mature and old-growth lodgepole pine or mountain hemlock/subalpine fir stands. Trees used for nesting are standing dead trees, live trees with dead limbs, or live trees with rotted heartwood. In most cases, the limbs or trunks of these trees have maintained a hard outer shell. Trees infested with bark and wood-boring insects are available for foraging. Effects of fire, insect epidemic, blow down, or other die off are often visible. Nesting northern goshawks may be present.

Marten

The desired future condition is mature and old-growth mountain hemlock or high-elevation lodgepole pine ecosystems. These communities consist of multicanopied stands containing a high diversity of understory plant species. Special and unique habitat components include talus slopes, rock piles and crevices, cliffs and rims, snags, stumps, and dead and down woody material. Nesting northern goshawks and three-toed woodpeckers may be present.

Standards and Guidelines

There is only one management intensity for this management area. Specific standards and guidelines that apply to this management area/intensity are stated in this subsection.

Recreation

1. Provide a range of recreation opportunity settings except for Roaded Modified, Rural or Urban.
2. Developed recreation (for example, campgrounds and resorts) is not compatible with the goals of this management area, and shall not be allowed. Dispersed recreation developments shall be discouraged.

Scenic

1. Management activities shall meet the inventoried visual quality level of the specific areas.

Wildlife and Fish

1. Provide suitable mature and old-growth nesting and foraging habitat for at least the minimum required number of pairs of management indicator species (as determined by Regional Office direction). These minimum numbers are nine pairs of northern spotted owls, 51 pairs of martens, 28 pairs of pileated woodpeckers, 87 pairs of northern goshawks, and 215 pairs of three-toed woodpeckers.

- A. Northern spotted owl nesting area requirements are as follows.
1. A minimum of 1,500 acres of old-growth mixed conifer stands shall be provided for each pair of northern spotted owls.
 2. Of the 1,500 acres, a 300-acre core area of contiguous old-growth habitat shall be designated as breeding habitat for northern spotted owl. The remaining 1,200 acres of old-growth habitat shall provide foraging habitat but does not need to be contiguous. Foraging habitat shall be located within 1.5 miles of the core area and shall consist of stands larger than 30 acres.
 3. The distance between core areas shall be no greater than 6 miles. Clusters consisting of three or more spotted owl habitat areas (SOHAs) may be up to 12 miles apart.
 4. Disturbing human activities within .5 mile of an active northern spotted owl nest site shall be discouraged or minimized from March 1 through September 30 (refer to forestwide standards and guidelines). Where the actual nest site has not been located, disturbance shall be discouraged or minimized within the 300-acre core area during the above-mentioned nesting period.
- B. Pileated woodpecker area requirements are as follows
1. A minimum of 300 acres of old-growth and/or mature mixed conifer, ponderosa pine and associated species, or ponderosa pine stands shall be provided as breeding and primary foraging habitat for one pair of pileated woodpeckers. These woodpeckers may also nest in large aspen or cottonwood trees associated with riparian areas.
 2. Pileated woodpecker habitat should be contiguous where possible; otherwise, stands shall be at least 50 acres in size and not more than .25 mile apart.
 3. Within the 300-acre primary breeding area, a minimum average of two hard snags per acre greater than 12 inches DBH shall be maintained as follows
 - a) Forty-two suitable nesting snags (hard) greater than 20 inches DBH shall be available within the 300-acre primary breeding area.
 - b) Within the 300-acre breeding area, 558 hard snags greater than 12 inches DBH will be maintained.
 4. An additional 300-acre feeding area shall be provided in adjacent management areas. Refer to forestwide standard and guideline X-X for specific direction.
 5. Pileated woodpecker areas shall be dispersed throughout suitable habitat, not more than 5 miles apart from the center of one area to the center of another area.
 6. Disturbing human activities within .25 mile of an active pileated woodpecker nest site shall be discouraged or minimized from March 1 through July 31 (refer to forestwide standards and guidelines).
- C. Northern goshawk area requirements are as follows
1. A minimum of 60 acres of contiguous old-growth and/or mature mixed conifer, ponderosa pine and associated species, ponderosa pine, and lodgepole pine

Management Area 7

- plant communities shall be provided as primary breeding and foraging habitat for one pair of northern goshawks
2. Northern goshawk areas shall be dispersed throughout suitable habitat, not more than 5 miles apart from the center of one area to the center of another area.
 3. Disturbing human activities within .25 mile of any active northern goshawk nest shall be discouraged or minimized from March 1 through August 31 (refer to forestwide standards and guidelines).
- D. Three-toed woodpecker area requirements are as follows.
1. A minimum of 75 acres of contiguous old-growth and/or mature lodgepole pine or subalpine fir shall be provided as primary breeding and foraging habitat for one pair of three-toed woodpeckers.
 2. Three-toed woodpecker areas shall be dispersed throughout suitable habitat, not more than 2.5 miles apart from the center of one area to the center of another area.
 3. Within the 75-acre primary breeding area, a minimum average of two hard snags per acre greater than 10 inches DBH shall be maintained as follows:
 - a) Forty-five suitable nesting snags (hard) greater than 12 inches DBH shall be available within the 75-acre primary breeding area.
 - b) Within the 75-acre breeding area, 105 hard snags greater than 10 inches DBH shall be maintained.
 4. Disturbing human activities within .25 mile of an active three-toed woodpecker nest site shall be discouraged or minimized from April 15 through July 15 (refer to forestwide standards and guidelines).
- E. Marten area requirements are as follows.
1. A minimum of 160 acres of contiguous mature and/or old-growth mountain hemlock or high elevation lodgepole pine shall be provided as a territory for one breeding female. This also constitutes part of a territory for a breeding male; this territory covers several female territories.
 2. Marten areas shall be dispersed throughout suitable habitat, not more than 3 miles apart measured center to center.

Timber

1. Timber harvest shall not be programmed.
2. Timber management techniques may be used to enhance low quality stands to greater potential

Range

1. Old-growth ecosystems selected for management shall be protected from adverse impacts of livestock

Minerals and Energy

1. New salable mineral material sources shall not be developed, and existing developments shall not be expanded into areas managed for old-growth values
2. Reasonable access for the exploration and/or development of locatable and leasable minerals shall be allowed but shall be highly controlled to protect old-growth values.
3. Except for road access, surface occupancy should not be allowed
4. Personal use or commercial firewood cutting permits shall not be issued for these areas.

Lands

1. Landownership classification group II applies to this management area. However, opportunities may become available where disposing of an existing old-growth stand may allow land acquisition in another area that would enhance the overall old-growth distribution.
2. This management area is an avoidance area for transportation and utility corridors.

Facilities

1. Road closures in specific areas and during specific periods shall be used to protect the resource.
2. New road and other facilities construction shall be avoided in this area.

Protection

1. Fire shall be suppressed in a manner which best retains old-growth ecosystem character.

Management Area 8 - Riparian Areas

Goal

Riparian area management is designed to protect soil, water, wetland, floodplain, wildlife, and fish resource values associated with riparian vegetative communities and adjacent drier ecosystems. Management emphasis is on water quality, deer fawning, wildlife habitat, and aquatic ecosystems. Existing conditions will be maintained or enhanced

Description

This management area may be applied to lands that are characterized by streams, lakes, ponds, springs, and wetlands—including seeps, bogs, wet and moist meadows, and wet and moist conifer plant associations. It includes riparian ecosystems and transitional ecosystems as defined by "Riparian Zone Associations" (R6 Ecol TP-279-87, Kovalchik). Also included are nonriparian areas adjacent to streams, lakes, and wet meadows that must be carefully managed to protect riparian values.

Specific boundaries of this management area are identified during project level planning.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is riparian vegetative communities containing openings and meadows interspersed with stands in various successional stages. These stands differ in age, species composition, density, and size. Riparian vegetation provides wildlife habitat and adequately protects floodplains, bank stability, and water quality. Few roads and other facilities are present within the riparian area.

Standards and Guidelines

Specific standards and guidelines that apply to all management intensities of this management area are stated in this subsection.

Throughout this set of standards and guidelines, the term "riparian area" is synonymous with the term "riparian zone" as used in the "Riparian Zone Association Guide for Area IV."

Recreation

1. The area shall be managed for a full range of recreation opportunity settings.
2. Primary recreation emphasis shall be placed in dispersed recreation.
3. The visual quality level shall be consistent with adjacent area objectives, and typically will be partial retention or better as a result of other riparian area standards and guidelines.
4. Recreation facilities placed in riparian areas shall be designed to protect riparian values

Wildlife and Fish

1. Dead woody material and cavity-nester habitat shall be provided by managing dead trees at the 80 percent potential population level for cavity nesters (Thomas 1979) in forested areas. Green trees shall be managed for future replacements for dead trees.

2. New roads within 0.25 mile of a riparian area shall be located in a manner as to provide for greatest topographic and vegetative screening of the riparian area.
3. Wildlife habitat improvements may be permitted.

Range

1. Where a combination of high soil moisture and fine soil texture results in stream banks susceptible to early season trampling damage, grazing shall be delayed to a late season period (Clary and Webster 1989).
2. Where stream banks or channels are highly erodible, the stubble height at the end of the grazing period shall exceed 4 inches. Under extreme conditions, the area may need permanent protection or removal of grazing for long periods (Clary and Webster 1989).
3. Water developments for livestock or wildlife in riparian areas shall be designed to protect riparian values.
4. Salting areas shall be located on uplands outside of riparian areas.
5. Sheep bedding areas shall be located on uplands outside of riparian areas.

Soil and Water

1. Riparian area management objectives shall be described for a specific zone along a stream or wetland within the proposed project area. As a minimum, the following areas shall be evaluated during the preparation of the objectives:
 - a) an area within 100 feet of the normal high water line of Class I, II, or III streams (for protection of water quality and wildlife habitat);
 - b) an area within 25 feet on each side of Class IV streams;
 - c) any timbered area within 200 feet of wet meadows (to provide wildlife hiding cover),
 - d) the entire area of a wetland, including the farthest reaches of the riparian vegetative influence, and
 - e) any seeps and springs
2. The cumulative total area of detrimental soil conditions in riparian areas shall not exceed 10 percent of the total riparian acreage within an activity area. Detrimental soil conditions include compaction, displacement, puddling, and moderately or severely burned soil.
3. Fish habitat and riparian area improvement projects shall be permitted.

Timber

1. Timber harvest shall not be programmed within 100 feet of Class I and II streams and within 50 feet of Class III streams. In other riparian areas, timber harvest shall be programmed.
2. Stocking level control may be delayed if necessary to provide big game cover or habitat diversity.
3. Directional fell and yard away from all stream channels (classes I-IV) and wet areas. Logs yarded over streams shall be fully suspended where practicable.

Management Area 8

4. Landings should not be located within riparian associations as defined by "Riparian Zone Associations" (R6 Ecol TP-279-87, Kovalchik).
5. Uneven-aged management in the ponderosa pine, pine associated, and mixed conifer working groups shall be designed to maintain healthy, multistoried stands that contain various size classes up to 36 inches DBH following harvest. The lodgepole pine working group shall receive a variety of silvicultural treatments to meet the management area objectives.
6. Existing stands of hardwood species should be protected or enhanced.

Minerals and Energy

1. New salable mineral material sources should not be developed, and existing developments should not be expanded into riparian areas.
2. Reasonable access for the exploration and/or development of locatable and leasable minerals shall be allowed but shall be highly controlled to protect riparian values.
3. Except for road access, surface occupancy should not be allowed.

Lands

1. Landownership classification group III applies to this management area. Disposal of lands shall occur only if riparian lands of equal or higher quality shall be acquired.

Facilities

1. New road construction in riparian areas should be avoided. Where road construction is unavoidable, roads should cross riparian areas perpendicular to the landform. System and temporary roads should not be constructed through the length of a riparian area. System and temporary roads crossing a riparian area shall not alter stream or ground water flow characteristics to a degree that will adversely affect the riparian characteristics.
2. Existing roads within riparian areas should be evaluated for opportunities to reduce impacts on riparian values.
3. New water developments and reconstruction of developments for road dust abatement and fire control, for example, in riparian areas shall be designed to protect riparian values.

Protection

1. Wildfire suppression methods that minimize effects on the soil and on riparian ecosystems shall be used. High-impact methods shall be used only on fires that threaten human life and property and riparian resources.

Management Intensities

The following management intensities may be applied.

Management Area 8A Riparian Areas Adjacent to Class I, II, and III Streams

Goal

This management intensity is designed to maintain or improve riparian areas associated with Class I, II, and III streams and with lakes. Management practices shall meet (as a minimum) the substantive State Best Management Practices (BMP) requirements and other considerations required by the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) and other authorities for the protection of the soil and water resources.

Description

This management intensity is applied to areas associated with Class I, II, and III streams and includes meadows and forested areas exhibiting riparian vegetation along these streams. At a minimum, it includes an area within 100 feet of either side of the normal high water level of the stream. Actual on-the-ground streamside riparian areas may be much greater than 100 feet, extending to the farthest reaches of the riparian vegetation influence. This management intensity also applies to land adjacent to lakes containing resident trout.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition includes:

1. A diversity of vegetative types ranging from open meadowlands to forested land to provide instream cover for fish, bank, and floodplain stability, and habitat for big game and nongame wildlife.
2. High standards of water quality in terms of temperature, turbidity, and bank stability for fisheries and recreational uses and to meet State water quality standards.

Intensity-Specific Standards and Guidelines

Recreation

1. Vehicles, including off-road vehicles, shall not be allowed in stream channels or on sensitive stream banks.

Wildlife and Fish

1. Water use during low water periods shall be limited to emergency fire suppression situations only.
2. Fish habitat improvements may be permitted but must be coordinated with range, watershed, and recreation resources, and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.
3. Shrubs and trees shall be managed to maintain at least 50 percent of the riparian area in hiding cover for big game.

Management Area 8

4. Wildlife improvements encouraging streamside cover may be permitted.
5. Reservoirs may be planned for fisheries and other compatible uses where feasible.

Range

1. Livestock shall be managed so that no more than 5 percent of the stream banks in a stream reach (see glossary) exhibit degradation caused or perpetuated by livestock.

Timber

1. All logging slash/residue shall be removed from within the high water level. Large logs may be left or introduced as large woody debris.
2. Created openings, which may be necessary to treat lodgepole pine, shall not occur directly across a stream from an existing opening. Openings shall not encompass more than 600 feet of a stream length.
3. Selected hardwoods or conifer trees adjacent to the stream channel shall be retained.

Facilities

1. To provide for fish passage, arch culverts, bridges, or similar open bottom structures should be required on permanent road crossings on all Class I and II perennial streams.

Protection

1. Heavy equipment generally shall not be allowed in stream channels. Based on resource analysis, exceptions such as dry crossings or fords may be allowed upon approval of appropriate line officer or designated resource adviser.
2. Fuels shall be disposed of so that they will not reach stream courses. Slash piles shall not be located within the normal high-water flow area of either natural or created drainages.
3. Only low intensity fire should be prescribed within 100 feet horizontal distance on either side of Class I, II, or III stream channels.

Management Area 8B Riparian Areas Adjacent to Class IV Streams

Goal

This management area is designed to minimize adverse downstream impacts on Class I, II, and III streams, to protect bank and channel stability of Class IV streams, to meet or exceed BMPs, and to provide quality habitat for nongame and big game wildlife species.

Description

This management intensity may be applied to Class IV streams. These are intermittent streams or segments not meeting criteria for Class I, II, or III streams and include streamside meadows and forested

areas exhibiting riparian vegetation. At a minimum, it shall include an area within 25 feet of the normal high-water level on either side of the stream

Desired Future Condition

Provide a vegetative condition that shall protect stream banks from erosion and protect downstream values

Provide cover and forage for big game and nongame wildlife.

Intensity-Specific Standards and Guidelines

Wildlife and Fish

1. Shrubs and trees shall be managed to maintain at least 50 percent of the riparian area in hiding cover for big game.
2. Provide cavity-nester habitat at the 80 percent potential population level with sufficient live replacement trees to meet future needs.

Range

1. Livestock shall be managed so that no more than 10 percent of stream bank exhibits degradation caused or perpetuated by livestock
2. Livestock water developments shall be designed so that streamside degradation does not occur.

Timber

1. Activity-created debris shall be cleared from stream channels except for large woody material keyed into stream banks that contribute to water quality, and stream channel and bank stability.
2. Skid trails shall cross Class IV streams only at approved locations, shall cross perpendicular to the stream, and shall be designed to avoid altering the drainage characteristics of the stream.

Management Area 8C Moist and Wet Meadows

Goal

This management intensity is designed to protect, maintain, or enhance moist and wet meadows and associated wildlife habitat. Maintain or improve meadow condition, and prevent gulying or dropped water tables. Reduce encroachment of conifers on existing meadows.

Description

This management intensity may be applied to moist and wet meadows, which are areas dominated by grasses, sedges or other grass-like vegetation and forbs associated with seasonal or continuous high

Management Area 8

water tables. These areas are often flooded in the spring. These areas provide forage for big game and habitat for abundant nongame wildlife. These areas are an important component of forest diversity. This management intensity also includes a 200 feet wide perimeter of timber surrounding wet meadow areas, which is important hiding cover for wildlife.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition of moist and wet meadows is the maintenance of quality meadow condition and no encroachment by conifers and providing adequate forage for big game and livestock. Also desired is a lack of gulying or lowered water tables which drain the meadows.

Intensity-Specific Standards and Guidelines

Recreation

1. Vehicles, including off-road vehicles, should not be allowed in meadows during wet soil conditions.

Wildlife and Fish

1. At least 50 percent of the meadow edge should be managed to maintain hiding cover condition to provide high levels of use of the meadows.
2. Cover areas will be 10 acres in size and no less than 600 feet in width.

Range

1. Livestock will be controlled to maintain or improve vegetative condition of moist and wet meadows.

Protection

1. Prescribed fire may be used as a tool to limit conifer encroachment on moist and wet meadows but shall be done under conditions such that reduction of organic peaty deposits does not occur.

Management Area 8D Moist and Wet Forested Riparian Areas (Hardwood, Lodgepole, or Other Conifer)

Goal

Maintain or improve these riparian ecosystems to encourage wildlife habitat, fawning cover, forage, and hydrologic values.

Description

This management intensity applies to all moist or wet forested plant associations that exhibit riparian vegetative characteristics in the understory. These areas may be associated with springs, seeps, or

bogs; in areas where spring snow melt or seasonal rainfall is trapped in low gradient depressions with poor drainage; and in floodplains greater than 100 feet from stream channels.

These areas are especially important habitat for big game because of their proximity to water, succulent forage, cover value, and moist microclimate. They are particularly important for mule deer fawning and elk calving.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is an area with structural vegetative diversity in which small openings (less than 20 acres) are interspersed with hardwood species and open-canopied stands and patches of conifer reproduction that provide big game hiding cover.

Intensity-Specific Standards and Guidelines:

Wildlife and Fish

1. Small openings may be created to provide grass and grass-like vegetative components for diversity and forage for big game.
2. Except in created openings, shrubs and trees shall be managed to maintain at least 50 percent of the riparian area in hiding cover for big game.

Timber

1. Intensity of harvest treatments and spatial distribution of cutting units shall ensure that hydrologic conditions are maintained or improved.
2. No more than 25 percent of the riparian area described shall be in created openings.
3. In environmental analysis before harvest activities, evaluate the potential of logging to temporarily convert wet lodgepole sites to wet meadows.
4. Heavy machinery shall not be permitted on wet or organic soils when there is a hazard of compaction.

Management Area 9 - Bald Eagle Habitat

Goal

Management Area 9 is designed to maintain, enhance, and provide nesting, foraging, and winter roosting habitat for bald eagles consistent with the Pacific States Bald Eagle Recovery Plan (1983) and Working Implementation Plan for the Bald Eagle Recovery in Oregon and Washington (January 1989).

Description

This management strategy may be applied to lands where there are nesting bald eagle pairs or winter roosting eagles or where potential habitat exists for additional nesting pairs or for winter roosting eagles. Nesting habitat generally occurs in overmature stands with large diameter, large-limbed, open-canopied trees within 1 mile of water. Major foraging areas are large bodies of water within 1 mile of nest trees. Bald eagles also forage in areas within nest sites and between nest sites and major foraging areas. Winter roosts occur in stands similar to those described for nesting, but may be located farther from major foraging areas.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is an increase in the number of nesting bald eagles and maintenance of wintering populations of bald eagles on the Forest. The habitat will consist of a preponderance of multistoried stands of large diameter mixed conifer, ponderosa pine and associated species, and ponderosa pine. These stands provide bald eagle nesting habitat and communal winter roosting habitat. Ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and sugar pine are the major preferred tree species. The upper canopy level is comprised of large diameter trees with open upper crowns and large horizontal branches. Overstory trees and large snags provide perching habitat. Winter roosting areas are available in a relatively undisturbed condition. Major foraging areas are providing waterfowl habitat at high levels.

Standards and Guidelines

Specific standards and guidelines that apply to all management intensities of this management strategy are stated in this subsection.

Recreation

1. The area shall provide a range of recreation opportunity settings.
2. Developed recreation like campgrounds, summer homes, and resorts is not compatible with the goals of this management strategy. Existing developed sites will not be expanded, and increased use will be discouraged when monitoring identifies a potential conflict with bald eagle use. New sites will not be developed.
3. The forested environment created by bald eagle habitat management shall typically achieve no less than the partial retention visual quality level.

Wildlife and Fish

1. Except where dead trees are identified as safety hazards to humans, dead tree habitat will be maintained at above the 80 percent level of the 20-inch or greater DBH trees to

provide adequate bald eagle perch trees and to meet needs of cavity-dependent wildlife. For optimum bald eagle use, one large snag per acre should be left for perch trees.

2. *Marshes and lakes within 2 miles of nest sites, perches, and roosts will be managed to provide waterfowl and fish prey for bald eagles. Fish and waterfowl numbers may be increased through habitat enhancement projects and cooperative efforts with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and U S. Fish and Wildlife Service.*

Timber

1. *Competing vegetation should be controlled or eliminated (at least within the crown drip line) to maintain nesting and winter roosting habitats and to lessen their susceptibility to insect attacks.*
2. *Vegetation management activities shall emphasize the development of large diameter trees of the preferred species into suitable bald eagle nest, perch, and roost trees.*

Minerals and Energy

1. *New salable mineral material sources should not be developed, and existing developments should not be expanded.*
2. *Reasonable access for the exploration and/or development of locatable and leasable minerals shall be allowed but shall be highly controlled to protect habitat values.*
3. *Except for road access, surface occupancy should not be allowed.*

Lands

1. *Landownership classification group II applies to this management strategy. Disposal of lands shall occur only if bald eagle habitat of equal or higher quality shall be acquired.*
2. *Electric distribution lines are acceptable to the extent that they will not preclude bald eagle access to and utilization of the management area and will prevent electrocution of bald eagles.*
3. *Most special uses are not compatible with the goals of this management strategy. Existing special uses shall not be expanded and additional special use permits shall be discouraged when monitoring identifies a potential conflict with bald eagle use.*

Protection

1. *Insect and disease outbreaks will be managed with a minimum of resource disturbance. Biological and silvicultural treatments will be emphasized.*

The use of toxic chemicals that adversely affect bald eagles will not be allowed. Such chemicals include DDT and other persistent organochlorine pesticides, PCB, mercury, and lead. Selected suppression methods should feature integrated pest management.

2. *Protection of bald eagle nesting and winter roosting habitat from wildfire will have high priority for fire suppression.*

Management Area 9

3. If suppression efforts are within .5 mile of an active bald eagle nest during the nesting season, they shall be based on minimizing the disturbance time to bald eagles. Fire camps should be located at least 1 mile from active nests.
4. Prescribed fire may be used to reduce hazardous fuel accumulations. Burning prescriptions will be consistent with management strategy objectives.

Management Intensities

The following management intensities may be applied.

Management Area 9A Bald Eagle Nest Sites and Recovery Sites

Goal

This management intensity is designed to maintain, enhance, and provide bald eagle nest sites. Some of these nest sites may also provide winter roosting habitat.

Description

This management intensity may be applied to lands where there are nesting bald eagle pairs or areas identified as bald eagle recovery nest sites.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is multistoried stands of mixed conifer, ponderosa pine and associated species, and ponderosa pine that may provide bald eagle nesting habitat and communal winter roosting habitat. Ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and sugar pine are the major preferred tree species. The upper canopy level is comprised of large diameter trees with open upper crowns and large horizontal branches. A component of large trees also is not yet suitable as nest trees but along with large dead trees provides perching habitat. There may be an intermediate canopy level present that consists of immature trees of the desired species. An understory canopy level of seedlings, saplings, and pole-sized trees provides a visual barrier around nest trees, except within the crown drip line of nest and roost trees.

Nesting habitat will be provided for 32 pairs of bald eagles; this was determined to be the Winema National Forest share of habitat (Draft Pacific States Bald Eagle Recovery Plan 1983).

Intensity-Specific Standards and Guidelines

Wildlife and Fish

1. Nest site implementation guides shall be developed for each of the 32 nest sites by the end of the decade.
2. When a pair of bald eagles establishes a nest in a recovery nest site or any other site, that site will become an existing nest site.
3. Disturbing human activities within .5 mile of an active bald eagle nest site will be discouraged or minimized from January 1 through August 31.

4. If a pair of bald eagles chooses to establish a new nest in an area already receiving human use, the human activities occurring at that time should be evaluated for continuance.
5. Nest sites will be at least 125 acres. Nest site areas may vary from 125 acres to 620 acres; the size depends on such factors as topography, eagle use patterns, and proximity of existing land uses near the nest site.
6. There will be 20 percent to 40 percent crown closure of the upper canopy level.

Timber

1. Timber harvest shall not be programmed.
2. Multistoried stands within .25 mile of established nest trees shall be considered for uneven-aged management to maintain or to enhance bald eagle nesting habitat.

Facilities

1. Existing Forest Service roads within .5 mile of active nests should be closed during the January 1 to August 31 nesting season.
2. New road networks shall be designed to facilitate easy control of access during the bald eagle nesting/roosting seasons.

Minerals and Energy

1. New salable mineral material sources shall not be developed, and existing developments shall not be expanded.
2. Except for road access, surface occupancy shall not be allowed.

Management Area 9B Bald Eagle Replacement Habitat

Goal

This management intensity is designed to develop and enhance replacement habitat for bald eagle nesting, roosting, and perching needs in the event of catastrophic loss of existing nesting, roosting, and perching habitat.

Description

This management intensity may be applied to lands adjacent to existing and recovery nest sites or to other potentially suitable nesting and roosting habitat.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is multistoried stands of mixed conifer, ponderosa pine and associated species, and ponderosa pine that may provide bald eagle nesting habitat and communal winter roosting habitat. Ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and sugar pine are the major preferred tree species. The upper canopy level is comprised of large diameter trees with open upper crowns and large horizontal branches.

Management Area 9

A component of large trees also is not yet suitable as nest trees. An intermediate canopy level of immature trees of the desired species may exist. An understory canopy level of seedlings, saplings, and pole-sized trees provides a visual barrier around potential nest trees

Intensity-Specific Standards and Guidelines

Wildlife and Fish

1. When a pair of bald eagles establishes a nest in a replacement stand, that stand shall become an additional nest site and shall be managed according to the standards and guidelines for Management Area 9A.
2. Replacement stands shall be developed and managed to occur on at least 50 percent of each contiguous 40-acre tract to ensure uniform distribution of habitat throughout the management area.
3. The upper canopy level of a replacement stand shall contain five to 10 trees per acre that exhibit the following characteristics:
 - a) Have large open upper crowns and large horizontal branches;
 - b) Are in the group of preferred tree species, and
 - c) Are a minimum of 36 inches DBH and an average of 42 inches DBH or larger.

The upper canopy levels of a nest site also will have five to 15 trees per acre that have the following characteristics: have the potential to develop open upper crowns and large horizontal branches, are in the group of preferred tree species, and are a minimum of 24 inches DBH and an average of 28 inches DBH.

4. There will be 20 percent to 40 percent overstory crown closure in nest sites.

Timber

1. Timber harvest will be programmed.

Management Area 9C Bald Eagle Winter Roosting Habitat

Goal

This management intensity is designed to maintain and enhance communal winter roosting habitat for bald eagles

Description

This management intensity shall be applied to lands where communal roosting by bald eagles occurs.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is stands of Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine with two or more canopy levels. The upper canopy level is comprised of large diameter trees with open upper crowns and large horizontal branches. The understory canopy level is comprised of seedlings and saplings.

Intensity-Specific Standards and Guidelines

Wildlife and Fish

1. Bald eagle winter roosting habitat shall be identified and managed to maintain or enhance the existing characteristics. A minimum buffer of .25 mile around identified roost trees will be established. This buffer delineates the exterior boundary of the roosting habitat.
2. Disturbing human activities (including snowmobile use) within 5 mile of an active bald eagle winter roost shall be discouraged or minimized from November 1 through March 31.
3. Provide eight to 16 open-crowned, large limbed Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine trees per acre that are a minimum of 20 inches DBH
4. Maintain or provide at least one dead tree greater than 30 inches DBH with a height greater than 75 feet per acre for diurnal perching.

Timber

1. Timber harvest shall not be programmed.

Minerals and Energy

1. New salable mineral material sources shall not be developed, and existing developments shall not be expanded.
2. Except for road access, surface occupancy shall not be allowed.

Management Area 10 - Big Game Winter Range

Goal

Management Area 10 is designed to protect or enhance habitat for wintering mule deer.

Description

This management strategy may be applied to lands that presently or historically have been used by wintering mule deer. These areas may include lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, and ponderosa pine and associated species forest types, and juniper/mountain mahogany scab flats with generally southerly exposures.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is interspersed, diverse vegetative communities that provide the necessary habitat for thermal and hiding cover and foraging areas. Natural or created openings of grasses, forbs, and shrub land, as well as open timber stands not meeting cover density requirements, are utilized as foraging areas. Half of the winter range vegetation provides forage, and the remaining habitat provides thermal or hiding cover. The amount, shape, and arrangement of cover and foraging areas are designed to provide for the greatest deer use possible over the maximum area possible.

Standards and Guidelines

There is only one management intensity for the mule deer winter range management strategy. Specific standards and guidelines that apply to this management strategy/intensity are stated in this subsection.

Recreation

1. The area shall typically be managed to the standard of the Roaded Natural Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class along the Sprague River Highway, Williamson River Road, Squaw Flats Road, Highway 97, Highway 62, and the Williamson River Gorge. Other winter range areas may be managed to the Roaded Modified ROS class.
2. The deer winter range shall be managed to typically achieve the partial retention visual quality level.

Wildlife and Fish

1. Habitat condition shall be improved so that an index of current condition (including all factors like roads density and forage competition that are appropriate for winter range) shall increase by a minimum of 5 percent of the difference between the best managed potential index and the current index over the next decade. (The best managed potential assumes the area has the best vegetative potential with State, county, and forest passenger car routes open.)
2. No less than 20 percent of the winter range shall be in a thermal cover condition with a minimum of 30 percent of the area as cover (thermal and/or hiding). Fifty percent total cover, of which 2/3 is thermal cover, is the desired condition for which to strive. Thermal cover shall have 50 percent or greater canopy closure to provide snow intercept and temperature moderation. Thermal cover may be provided by any of the following or any

combination of the following: conifers, junipers, tall shrubs, or mountain mahogany as long as the plants are six feet or greater in height.

3. The minimum size of thermal cover stands shall range from 2 acres to 5 acres with a minimum width of 300 feet.
4. Hiding cover shall be retained or developed where site potential allows, so that natural or created openings greater than 600 feet in width are minimized.
5. Over the long term, the quantity of forage available to deer and the quality of forage available (ratio of forage preferred by deer to the total forage available for deer) shall not be less than the current conditions. Short-term decreases in forage quantity and/or quality may be necessary to meet long-term objectives.
6. Human activities shall be discouraged or minimized on deer winter ranges from November 15 through July 15 to reduce disturbance of mule deer during the winter and fawning season. Vegetative screening may be used as a tool to improve habitat conditions along open roads.
7. Areas managed as deer winter range shall be managed for reduced vehicular access from November 15 through July 15 to prevent disturbance of wintering and fawning mule deer. During the specified closure season, traffic shall be limited to designated open roads. County and Forest Service passenger car routes shall remain open. Use of closed roads may be authorized by permit or waiver if such use does not conflict with mule deer wintering or fawning. Off-road vehicle use is prohibited during the specified closure season. Non-motorized use is acceptable to provide access for subsistence hunters and for winter surveys.
8. Road access shall be managed so that open roads density shall not be greater than the current condition.
9. **Areas that cannot meet cover criteria because of prior harvest or silvicultural activities shall not be entered until cover criteria are met or long-term (greater than 10 years) benefits for mule deer are realized.**

Range

1. Domestic livestock grazing shall be allowed if it is compatible with winter range goals.
2. Domestic livestock may be periodically used to keep browse plants in vigorous forage production and in a growth form making the forage available for wintering deer.

Timber

1. Timber harvest shall be programmed.
2. Even-aged and uneven-aged forest management may be used

Minerals and Energy

1. The seasonal restrictions for mule deer winter range shall apply to the exploration for and development of salable materials and leasable minerals.

Management Area 10

Lands

1. Landownership classification group III applies to this management strategy. Disposal of lands shall occur only if mule deer winter rangelands of equal or higher quality shall be acquired.

Protection

1. Prescribed fire may be used to reduce hazardous fuel accumulations and to stimulate forage production. It also may be used as a tool to regenerate forage and coniferous vegetation. Burning prescriptions shall be consistent with management strategy objectives.

Management Area 12 - Timber Production

Goal

Management Area 12 is designed to produce a high level of growth and timber production with considerations for economic efficiency and resource protection.

Description

This management area is applied to lands that are predominately forested and capable of high levels of timber production.

This management area has a primary focus on the production of wood products, but also provides a variety of dispersed recreation opportunities, wildlife habitat, and forage for domestic livestock.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is a mosaic of healthy stands capable of sustaining high levels of timber production. Such stands typically are comprised of trees that are growing rapidly and have well-developed crown ratios and low levels of mortality.

Standards and Guidelines

Specific standards and guidelines that apply to all management intensities of this management area are stated in this subsection.

Recreation

1. The area shall be managed to provide roaded natural or roaded modified Recreation Opportunity Spectrum settings.
2. A variety of dispersed recreation activities shall be permitted.

Scenic

1. Management activities shall meet or exceed the maximum modification visual quality level.

Timber

1. Timber harvest shall be programmed.
2. A variety of diameter classes up to 24 inches DBH will remain after harvest in all stands treated with uneven-aged silvicultural systems. Uneven-aged management is not planned for use in the lodgepole pine or mixed conifer working groups in this management area.
3. Stocking levels may be varied to meet other resource requirements as long as 90 percent of the cubic foot timber growth potential is maintained.

Management Area 12

Lands

1. Landownership classification group 3 applies to this management area.

Wildlife and Fish

The following guidelines provide direction associated with the salvage of the dead and dying lodgepole pine. The guidelines only apply to the treatment of lodgepole pine stands in Management Area 12; the stands either are affected, or are expected to be affected, by the mountain pine beetle epidemic. The guidelines only apply during the life of the epidemic and during the accelerated salvage of the lodgepole pine.

1. At least 30 percent of implementation areas in lodgepole stands will be managed to provide deer hiding areas. Generally, at least 70 percent of an implementation unit will be within 600 feet of cover. Hiding cover must meet the definition for hiding cover or either of the following set of conditions:
 - a) Five acres or larger, fully stocked stands that average at least 6 feet tall and that have not been thinned for 15 years; or
 - b) Residual clumps of one-half acre or larger, fully stocked stands within units with advanced regeneration (trees including "whips" up to 7-inch DBH) and at least 12 greater than 7-inch DBH trees per acre remaining after harvest. Residual dead and down material will be left in the units to achieve fuel loadings of Photo Series identifiers 2-LP-3-PC and 2-PP-4-PC (Maxwell and Ward 1976). Photo Series identifiers 1-LP-3-CC and 3-PP-4-PC are at the upper limit of acceptability and would require treatment. Clumps should be located away from roads.

Hiding areas may not meet the definition of hiding cover developed for the Blue Mountains (Thomas 1979). Similarly, although some thermal cover will be provided, the crown closure of the hiding areas will not meet the requirements in Thomas (1979).

2. Hiding area guidelines will be applied over entire implementation units and will consider only those areas capable of providing hiding areas.
3. Units meeting the requirements of Wildlife and Fish Guideline 1b will be retained in harvest units, where needed, to connect deer travel corridors, to break up large openings, or to mitigate for cover deficiencies in other portions of implementation units.
4. Spot treatment of fuels may be needed to break continuity and treat pockets of heavy accumulation.
5. Advanced regeneration and green trees should be left to reduce view distances from roads.
6. In planning projects, the following areas or treatments could contribute to achieving the desired cover conditions:
 - a) Management requirement areas, riparian areas, and management areas not associated with timber management;

- b) Timber types other than mature lodgepole pine where treatment can be delayed;
 - c) General forest areas that are unsuited for harvest but meet the hiding needs in Wildlife and Fish Guidelines 1a or 1b;
 - d) Existing harvest units or portions of the units that meet or will meet the hiding requirements in Wildlife and Fish Guidelines 1a and 1b within the contract period (in these areas, precommercial thinning may need to be delayed); and
 - e) Partially treated stands in a proposed timber sale that will still provide hiding conditions meeting the requirements of Wildlife and Fish Guidelines 1a and 1b.
7. To achieve greater age-class diversity in the future, residual stands should be retained where the option exists; foregoing "whip" cutting is necessary.
8. Reductions in open-road density may be used to offset reductions in hiding cover to achieve habitat effectiveness objectives for implementation units.
9. Arrangement of cover areas into corridors is a preferred condition that will be achieved where possible, but will not prohibit accomplishment of timber management objectives. If necessary, the integrity of corridors will be maintained by connecting cover areas with units meeting the requirements in Wildlife and Fish Guideline 1b.

Management Area 13 - Research Natural Areas

Goal

Management Area 13 provides for the preservation of undisturbed forest and rangeland ecosystems for scientific and educational purposes

Description

Research natural areas (RNA) are part of the network of field ecological research areas for nonmanipulative and nondestructive research, observation and study. Three RNAs will be expanded or established on the Forest. Blue Jay, Cannon Well, and Cherry Creek. These RNAs include the following cells:

Blue Jay	(Existing) ponderosa pine/bitterbrush/needlegrass and lodgepole pine/bitterbrush/needlegrass plant communities on pumice soils. (Addition) Bluegrass-wheatgrass meadow and lodgepole pine/bitterbrush-bearberry/needlegrass plant communities.
Cannon Well	(Establish) Lodgepole pine/bitterbrush/needlegrass and lodgepole pine/needlegrass basin
Cherry Creek	(Establish) Mixed conifer forest with snowberry and green manzanita, mixed shasta red fir and mountain hemlock, lodgepole pine/grouse huckleberry, high-elevation lake, permanent subalpine ponds, vernal ponds at high elevation, sedge fen, and a first to third order stream system.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is an essentially unmodified area.

Standards and Guidelines

There is only one management intensity for this management area. Specific standards and guidelines that apply to this management area are stated in this subsection.

A research natural area establishment report shall be developed for each potential area. A management plan and monitoring plan will be developed for each area once it is established as a research natural area.

Recreation

1. The area shall provide a roaded natural or semiprimitive recreation opportunity.
2. Physical improvements for recreation purposes like buildings or campgrounds shall not be constructed in these areas.
3. Dispersed recreation is a compatible use to the extent that it does not reduce the research or educational values for which the area was established.

Scenic

1. The visual quality level will be preservation.

Wilderness

1. Wildernesses shall take precedence where they overlap with RNAs, because land use regulations are generally more restrictive in wilderness. Management plans for wildernesses shall address overlaps with RNAs.

Wildlife and Fish

1. New wildlife habitat improvements shall not be allowed.

Range

1. Domestic livestock grazing shall be excluded from established research natural areas unless grazing is needed to preserve the existing plant communities.

Timber

1. Timber harvest shall not be allowed.

Minerals and Energy

1. Salable mineral material sources shall not be developed.
2. All established research natural areas on public domain lands shall be recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry under the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended.
3. Surface occupancy shall not be allowed.
4. Personal use or commercial firewood cutting permits shall not be issued for these areas.

Native American Rights and Claims

1. Under the Treaty of 1864, the Klamath Tribe's rights to traditional food gathering activities shall apply to established research natural areas within the jurisdiction of the treaty, but shall not be encouraged.

Lands

1. Landownership classification group 2 applies to this management area.
2. Special-use permits shall be limited to research and related activities.

Management Area 13

3. Easements or rights-of-way shall not be granted.
4. Utility and transportation corridors shall not be allowed.

Facilities

1. Any transportation facilities, such as roads and trails provided for this management area, shall have minimum impacts on the area ecosystems, and must be located and managed in the best way to fulfill the area's management objectives.
2. Helispots needed for fire control shall be located adjacent to, and not within, research natural areas.

Protection

1. Insect and disease outbreaks shall not be suppressed.
2. Using means that will cause minimal damage to the area, wildfires that endanger the RNA will be extinguished as quickly as possible.
3. Prescribed fire and fuels treatment shall be carried out only in conjunction with approved research projects or when needed to meet the RNA management plan objectives.

Management Area 14 - Minimum Management

Goal

Manage for site protection primarily and for any wildlife, recreation, and other resources that may be inherent.

Description

These are lands that are not allocated to any other management area. Examples of lands typical of this management area include: forestland (greater than 10 percent tree cover) that is unable to produce more than 20 cubic feet of timber per acre per year, or nonforestland with soils too poor, erodible, or rocky to support significant amounts of forage.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is for all lands in this management area to remain in their present condition. Generally, changes in the current condition are natural, or they are for safety of the incidental forest user, protection of adjacent lands, or maintenance of basic productivity of the land.

Standards and Guidelines

There is only one management intensity for this management area. Specific standards and guidelines that apply to this management area/intensity are stated in this subsection

Recreation

1. The area shall provide a recreation opportunity setting compatible with adjacent management areas.

Scenic

1. Management activities will generally achieve partial retention visual quality level.

Timber

1. Timber harvest shall not be programmed.

Lands

1. Landownership classification group 3 applies to this management area.

Facilities

1. Roads may be permitted across this management area to access other management areas.

Soil and Water

1. Ensure soil and water stability and water quality by minimizing any surface disturbance on sensitive soils.

Management Area 15 - Upper Williamson

Goal

Management Area 15 provides a natural-appearing forest setting for dispersed recreation activities and special wildlife habitats.

Description

This management area applies to the historical Klamath Tribe use areas along the Upper Williamson River and along the Klamath Forest Marsh.

Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is a slightly altered forest environment, including a mix of native coniferous and deciduous trees and shrubs. There is a generally uniform appearing forested environment with a variety of age classes throughout the ponderosa pine working group. Cutting units will dominate in the lodgepole pine working group.

Standards and Guidelines

Recreation

1. The area shall be managed to provide a roaded natural to roaded modified recreation opportunity setting.
2. Special use permits may be permitted for traditional tribal camping over extended periods.
3. Low-key interpretative facilities may be provided in special wildlife and historic areas, particularly around the Klamath Forest Marsh.

Scenic

1. Scenic management activities shall generally achieve the foreground partial retention visual quality level. However, the foreground of the Williamson River will generally achieve the retention visual quality level.
2. Evidence of management activities (such as tree removal and slash disposal) along roads will not be visible three years after the work is completed.

Wildlife and Fish

1. The portions of this management area along the edge of the Klamath Marsh shall be managed to produce larger diameter (36 inches DBH or greater), open-canopied, long-limbed ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir for replacement bald eagle nesting habitat.
2. Fish and waterfowl habitat improvement will be emphasized in riparian areas adjacent to this management area.

Timber

1. Timber harvest shall be programmed.
2. Uneven-aged management systems shall be used in the ponderosa pine and pine associated working groups. A variety of sizes up to 30 inches DBH will remain after harvest, except in areas of foreground retention and eagle replacement where a 36-inch DBH size class shall remain after harvest.
3. Uneven-aged management silvicultural systems may be used to manage the lodgepole pine working group if it is deemed optimal during project-level planning. A variety of size classes up to 12 inches DBH will be retained after an uneven-aged harvest entry.
4. Stocking levels may be varied to meet other resource needs.

Lands

1. Landownership classification group 2 applies to this management area. Acquisition of private lands should be directed at obtaining fish and wildlife habitat and access for the recreating public. The Forest shall also consider acquisition of less than fee title to meet landownership objectives.
2. This is an avoidance area for new transportation and utility corridors.

Protection

1. In areas along roads, wood residues from stand management activities may be present in low levels, such as an occasional large down log and scattered branches that appear natural. Slash should be piled and burned in areas of low visibility, and low impact methods should be used. Uprooted stumps are not desirable, and should be removed unless they are blended to appear natural in the landscape.