

# Appendix C

## INDIVIDUAL ROADLESS AREA DESCRIPTION

**ROADLESS AREA NAME:** Carroll (535)

**ACRES (NFS):** 11,180

**BIOGEOGRAPHIC PROVINCE:** Revilla Island/Cleveland Peninsula

**ECOLOGICAL SECTION:** Inside Passage Fjordlands

**2003 WILDERNESS ATTRIBUTE RATING:** 16

### **I. Overview and Description**

(1) **Location and Access:** The area is located on Revillagigedo Island (also known as Revilla Island). The area is bordered to the north, east, and part of the west by areas developed for forest management. Developed non-National Forest System lands border the area to the south and part of the west. The area is located on a peninsula bordered by George Inlet and Carroll Inlet to the west and east, respectively. The city of Ketchikan is on the Alaska Marine Highway and with regular air service, is located approximately 5 miles southwest of the area.

Access to the area is via boat, helicopter, or floatplane. Forest roads border the area to the north, west, and part of the west and provide access to the edge of the area. Access into the interior is by foot or helicopter. There are no places suitable for landing wheeled airplanes.

(2) **History:** Prehistoric and historic Alaska Native cultures used this roadless area. A number of prehistoric and historic sites have been identified through archeological survey, oral history, and historic documentation. In the 1950s, commercial-scale timber harvest was initiated on Revilla Island. In recent times, the State and Native Corporations have received extensive land selections along George and Carroll Inlets and ongoing development has occurred on these lands.

(3) **Geography and Topography:** This area, characterized by rugged terrain, steep mountain slopes, and lakes, is located on the peninsula separating George and Carroll Inlets. Forest roads, timber harvest areas, and non-National Forest System lands separate the area from saltwater on all sides. The area includes about 85 acres of alpine, 40 acres of rock terrain, and 300 acres of lakes.

(4) **Ecosystem:**

(a) **Classification:** Biogeographic Province. This area is part of the Revilla Island/Cleveland Peninsula Province. This province is characterized by a variable climate with wet conditions on land near the outer coast, with much cooler conditions near the mainland. Revilla Island has many exceptional estuaries and is influenced by human activities.

Ecological Section/Subsection. The Carroll Roadless Area is contained entirely within Inside Passage Fjordlands Ecological Section (M247E), Traitors Cove Metasediments Ecological Subsection (see table below). The Traitors Cove Metasediments Ecological Subsection, composed mostly of glacially carved sedimentary rock, is the principal geologic formation of western Revillagigedo Island. Steep slopes give way to deeply incised valleys. Landslides are a common occurrence. Productive hemlock and Sitka spruce forests grow on well-drained soils on slopes. Forested wetlands are found in poorly drained soils along the valley floors (Nowacki et al., 2001).

Ecological Section	Ecological Subsection	Percent of Roadless Area
Inside Passage Fjordlands	Traitors Cove Metasediments	100%

**(b) Soils:** The highly organic, low clay content soils found in this area are generally formed over bedrock and are typically about 40 inches deep.

**(c) Vegetation:** This area is typical Southeast Alaska coastal temperate rain forest. The forest is primarily western hemlock and Sitka spruce, moderate cedar component, also the northern range of Pacific silver fir and Pacific yew. Less than 100 acres of muskeg are mapped for the area; however, due to their small size and association with forested sites, accurate acreage estimates are difficult.

There are approximately 10,442 acres mapped as forestland, of which 4,454 acres or 43 percent are mapped as productive old-growth forest. Of the productive old growth, 1,781 acres or 40 percent are mapped as high-volume old-growth forest. The productive old growth includes about 34 acres of high-volume, coarse-canopy old growth. There are 25 acres of second growth mapped in this area.

**(d) Fish Resources:** According to the Anadromous Waters Catalogue (ADF&G, 2000), there is only one small stretch of Class I stream in this roadless area. Headwaters for a number of streams, including Gunsight Creek, fall within the boundaries, as does Buckhorn Lake. Streams in this area support pink, chum, and coho salmon, as well as cutthroat and steelhead trout, and Dolly Varden char.

**(e) Wildlife Resources:** This area has populations of Sitka black-tailed deer, black bear, wolves, otter, marten, beaver, mink, eagles, loon, and common waterfowl. Trumpeter swans use the major saltwater inlets and freshwater lakes as resting areas during their migrations. Old-growth forests in the area also provide habitat for Canada geese, northern goshawk, and marbled murrelet. Moose, brown bear, and mountain goats have not been reported in this area.

**(5) Management Direction and Current Uses:** This roadless area was allocated to two Land Use Designations (LUDs) in the 1997 Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan. These two LUDs are Timber Production and Modified Landscape.

LUD	Acres
Timber Production	7,993
Modified Landscape	3,187

All land in this roadless area was allocated to a development LUD (Timber Production, Modified Landscape). Most of this roadless area, approximately 71 percent, was allocation to the Timber Production LUD. The Modified Landscape LUD was assigned to approximately 29 percent of the roadless area.

There are no developed recreation facilities in the area. The Sea Level Timber Sale FEIS (USDA Forest Service, 1999) identified Puzzle Lake, located in the north part of this roadless area, as a potential recreation place. Some subsistence use may occur in the area. The Tongass Fish and Wildlife Resource Assessment (ADF&G, 1998) indicated that three of the four VCUs partially located within this area are subsistence use areas with a high sensitivity to disturbance.

The Sea Level Timber Sale FEIS (USDA Forest Service, 1999) proposed making approximately 75 million board feet (MMBF) of timber available in three sales. The Buckdance Sale is partly within the Carroll Roadless Area and involves road construction. All sales associated with the Sea Level Timber Sale FEIS are currently under contract. One of these sales is within this roadless area. The Topper Timber Sale, which is scheduled for 2009, may involve a portion of this roadless area.

**(6) Appearance (Apparent Naturalness):** The area itself appears unmodified and in a natural condition. However, the area is surrounded by evidence of timber management activities which likely affects the perceived naturalness of the area.

## Appendix C

(7) **Surroundings (External Influences):** The area is bordered to the north, east, and part of the west by developed areas. Non-National Forest System lands primarily owned by the Cape Fox Village Corporation border the area to the south and part of the west. This area has also been developed. Aircraft noise can be heard virtually everywhere year-round.

(8) **Attractions and Features of Special Interest:** There are no features of special interest in this roadless area. The area contains three inventoried recreation places that cover approximately 2,103 acres, or 19 percent of the roadless area.

(9) **Differences between the 1989 and 2003 Roadless Area Boundary:** The Carroll Roadless Area did not exist in 1989. The north part of this area was formerly part of the Revilla Roadless Area (#524). The south part of the area was part of the South Revilla Roadless Area (#523). Several smaller areas along developed boundaries have been excluded between the Draft and Final SEIS to improve manageability in those areas.

### II. Capability for Management as Wilderness

(1) **Natural Integrity and Apparent Naturalness:** The area itself appears unmodified and in a natural condition. However, the area is surrounded by developed areas, which affect the natural integrity and apparent naturalness of the area and the capability of the area for wilderness classification. Overall, the area has high natural integrity and moderate apparent naturalness.

(2) **Opportunity for Solitude and Serenity, Self-reliance, Adventure, Challenging Experiences, and Primitive Recreation:** The area provides low opportunity for solitude and moderate opportunity for primitive recreation within the area. Aircraft noise can be heard virtually everywhere year-round. There are no developed recreation facilities in the area. There was no outfitter/guide use identified in this area in 2000.

The area provides primarily semi-primitive recreation opportunities. The table below lists the acreage and percent of the various Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) classes that have been inventoried in the roadless area.

ROS Class	Acres	Percent of Total ROS
Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (SPNM)	8,430	75%
Semi-Primitive Motorized (SPM)	262	2%
Roaded Modified (RM)	2,488	22%

The area contains three inventoried recreation places, which cover 2,103 acres, or 19 percent of the roadless area.

ROS Class	# of Rec. Places*	Total Acres
SPNM	1	1,459
SPM	1	262
RM	3	381

\* Rec. Places may occur in more than one ROS Class; the sum of this column may exceed the total number of Rec. Places.

The Sea Level Timber Sale FEIS (USDA Forest Service, 1999) identified Puzzle Lake, located in the north part of this roadless area, as a potential recreation place. Potential uses identified for Puzzle Lake included developed camping and lake fishing.

(3) **Wilderness Attribute Rating System:** In 1977, the Forest Service, along with public interest groups, developed the Wilderness Attribute Rating System (WARS), which was used to inventory the wilderness characteristics of roadless areas during the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) process. The purpose of WARS was to provide a measure of the area's wilderness quality, based on the key attributes of wilderness as defined in the Wilderness Act. It is largely based on the attributes described above in items 1 and 2 of this section (natural integrity, apparent naturalness, outstanding opportunity for solitude, and primitive recreation opportunities).

In 1979, during the RARE II process, the Tongass National Forest applied WARS for the first time and rated each unroaded VCU on the Tongass. In 1989, the inventoried roadless areas (which generally include more than one VCU) were rated according to this system for the Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS) developed in support of the Forest Plan Revision. This original version of the AMS included both the individual VCU ratings done in 1979 and the composite rating that was done for each roadless area in 1989. The Carroll Roadless Area was included as part of two other roadless areas in 1989. As a result, it was not rated in 1989. The area was, however, rated for this updated version of the AMS. Based on this evaluation, the area was given a rating of 16.

**(4) Ecologic and Geologic Values:** This roadless area is separated from the North Revilla Roadless area (#526) by developed areas and private land. It is not part of a larger unroaded area.

**(a) Fish Resources:** The Tongass Fish and Wildlife Resource Assessment listed VCUs 748 along George Inlet and 753 along Carroll Inlet as primary salmon producers, and VCU 748 as a primary sportfish producer. Portions of these VCUs are in this roadless area. The other VCUs are secondary salmon producers (ADF&G, 1998).

According to the Anadromous Waters Catalogue (ADF&G, 2000), there is only one small stretch of Class I stream in this roadless area. Headwaters for a number of streams, including Gunsight Creek, fall within the boundaries, as does Buckhorn Lake. Streams in this area support pink, chum, and coho salmon, as well as cutthroat trout, steelhead trout, and Dolly Varden char.

Gunsight Creek is a steep, deeply entrenched stream with minor anadromous fish potential. The Anadromous Waters Catalogue (ADF&G, 2000) indicates that coho and pink salmon inhabit this stream. Information from ADF&G escapement surveys indicates that between 1993 and 1998, average peak escapement for Gunsight Creek was 3,175 pink salmon. Buckhorn Lake has stocked populations of rainbow trout. Barrier falls in the lower reach of Buckhorn Lake Creek block upstream passage for pink, chum, and coho salmon inhabiting the lower reaches. There is no enhancement potential for this stream due to numerous waterfalls (USDA Forest Service, 1991).

**(b) Wildlife Resources:** This area has populations of Sitka black-tailed deer, black bear, wolves, otter, marten, beaver, mink, eagles, loon, and common waterfowl. Based on data compiled from 1985 to 1994, VCUs 748 (along Georges Inlet) and 752 (along Carroll Inlet) are listed among the top 25 percent of VCUs for black bear harvest (ADF&G 1998). Old-growth forests also provide habitat for Canada geese, northern goshawk, and marbled murrelet.

**(c) Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species:** The only federally listed threatened and endangered species which potentially may occur within or adjacent to the roadless area are the humpback whale (endangered) and the Steller sea lion (threatened). Both of these species may occur in adjacent marine waters. Four Forest Service Region 10 Sensitive Species are suspected or known to occur within the area: the trumpeter swan, osprey, Peale's peregrine falcon, and the Queen Charlotte goshawk. Trumpeter swans nest in the lowlands on small lakes and along major rivers and winter in ice-free areas throughout the Tongass. Present from April through September, ospreys are rare in southeast Alaska where they reach the northern extent of their nesting range. Feeding almost exclusively on fish, ospreys typically nest in large snags near lakes or the coast where fish are abundant. Peale's peregrine falcons nest on cliff faces and islands and feed primarily on seabirds. Inhabitants of late seral forests, Queen Charlotte goshawks are closely associated with productive old growth. In addition, eight sensitive plant species are known or suspected to occur in the Ketchikan Ranger District.

**(d) Karst, Cave, and Other Geologic Resources:** There is a small area of high vulnerability karst in this roadless area, in the mountainous region southwest of Buckhorn Lake. The karst resources are mapped as 101 acres, or 1 percent, of the roadless area. About two-thirds of the karst is mapped as high vulnerability karst. There are no glaciers or unique geologic features here.

**(5) Scientific and Educational Values:** There are no known features of ecologic, geologic, scientific, or cultural significance. There are no Natural Areas in this roadless area.

## Appendix C

(6) **Scenic Values:** This roadless area is part of the Coastal Hills visual character type, which is characterized by moderately steep landforms, predominantly rounded summits, elevations up to around 2,200 feet, and flat-floored, U-shaped valleys.

Visual Priority Routes and Use Areas identified by the Forest Plan that are in the vicinity of the area include Carroll Inlet and George Inlet (Saltwater Use Areas).

Approximately 100 percent of this area was rated as Variety Class B, possessing landscape characteristics that are common for the character type. Most of this area, approximately 88 percent, was inventoried as Type I Existing Visual. Condition, where the natural landscape has remained unaltered by human activity. The remaining 12 percent was inventoried as Type V Variety Class, where changes to the landscape are obvious to the average visitor.

(7) **Social, Cultural, and Historical Values:** Prehistoric and historic Alaska Native cultures used this roadless area. A number of prehistoric and historic sites have been identified through archeological survey, oral history, and historic documentation. In the 1950s, commercial scale timber harvest was initiated on Revilla Island. In recent times, the State and Native Corporations have received extensive land selections along George and Carroll Inlets and ongoing development has occurred on these lands.

Some subsistence use may occur in the area. The Tongass Fish and Wildlife Resource Assessment (ADF&G, 1998) indicated that three of the four VCUs partially located within this area (746, 748, and 753) are listed among the VCUs with the highest sensitivity to disturbance of subsistence use areas. One of the VCUs partially located in this area (VCU 753 along Carroll Inlet) was included among the highest value community use areas. Another VCU (VCU 747) was identified in the second tier of highest value community areas (ADF&G, 1998).

The Sea Level Timber Sale FEIS (USDA Forest Service, 1999) proposed making approximately 75 million board feet (MMBF) of timber available in three sales. The Buckdance Sale is partly within the Carroll Roadless Area and involves road construction. All sales associated with the Sea Level Timber Sale FEIS are currently under contract. One of these sales is within this roadless area. The Topper Timber Sale, scheduled for 2009, may involve a portion of this roadless area.

(8) **Manageability as Wilderness and Boundary Conditions/Changes:** This irregularly shaped area is bordered to the south and most of the west by non-National Forest System lands. These boundaries are straight lines that do not follow natural topographic features. Much of the adjacent area of the roadless area has been developed. This area would be difficult to manage as wilderness.

### **III. Availability for Management as Wilderness (including effects of wilderness designation on adjacent areas)**

(1) **Recreation, including Tourism Potential:** The Sea Level Timber Sale FEIS (USDA Forest Service, 1999) identified Puzzle Lake, located in the north part of this roadless area, as a potential recreation place. Potential uses identified for Puzzle Lake included developed camping and lake fishing.

(2) **Subsistence Uses:** The existing patterns of subsistence activities in the area would not be affected by wilderness designation.

(3) **Fish Resources:** There is some potential for fish habitat improvement on streams within the area. However, no projects have been identified at this time.

(4) **Wildlife Resources:** No wildlife enhancement projects are planned for this roadless area.

(5) **Timber Resources:** There are 4,454 acres mapped as productive old growth and 25 acres mapped as second growth due to harvest in the roadless area. Of these acres, 2,659 acres are categorized as tentatively suitable for timber production. Based on the Forest Plan LUDs assigned to this area (and estimated falldown and scheduling reduction factors), 1,744 acres or 15 percent of this roadless area are estimated to be suitable for timber production. Approximately 724 of the suitable acres are mapped as high-volume old growth; of these acres, 9 are mapped as high-volume, coarse-canopy old growth.

The Sea Level Timber Sale FEIS (USDA Forest Service, 1999) proposed making approximately 75 million board feet (MMBF) of timber available in three sales. The Buckdance Sale is partly within the Carroll Roadless Area and involves road construction. All sales associated with the Sea Level Timber Sale FEIS are currently under contract. One of these sales is within this roadless area. The Topper Timber Sale, scheduled for 2009, may involve a portion of this roadless area.

- (6) **Fire, Insects, and Disease:** The area has no significant fire history. Endemic tree diseases common to Southeast Alaska are present. There are no known epidemic disease occurrences.
- (7) **Minerals:** Mineral development potential in this area is very low. This area contains 11,144 acres of undiscovered locatable mineral resources (Brew et al., 1990; USDA Forest Service, 1991); all of which are considered to have very low potential for development.
- (8) **Transportation and Utilities:** There are no transportation or utility projects proposed for this area.
- (9) **Water Availability and Use:** There are no developed recreation cabins or other facilities to create a demand for water in this area. There are no existing or planned hydroelectric or domestic water projects within the roadless area.
- (10) **Areas of Scientific Interest:** There are no areas of scientific interest in this area.
- (11) **Land Use Authorizations:** There are no land use authorizations in this area.
- (12) **Land Status:** No private land inholdings exist within the roadless area boundary. The area is, however, bordered to the south and west by non-National Forest System lands. These boundaries are irregularly shaped and do not conform to natural topographic features. Most of the roadless contains encumbered land.

#### IV. Wilderness Evaluation (Need for Wilderness)

##### (1) **Public and Congressional Interest:**

- (a) **Interest Expressed by Local Users and Residents:** The area receives little local use for subsistence or recreation and this is usually associated with the adjacent road system.
- (b) **Congressional Interest:** In 1989, U.S. House of Representatives Bill HR 987 proposed to designate 23 areas as wilderness on the Tongass National Forest. This bill did not include the Carroll Roadless Area. In 2001, HR 2908 identified the area as a proposed LUD II addition.
- (c) **Public Input During Forest Plan Revisions and Appeals:** Revilla Island was specifically addressed in public input received during the Forest Plan revision. Several commenters asked for the protection of natural values, especially roadless recreation in several areas including Carroll and George Inlets. Others felt that better road systems on Revilla Island would benefit Ketchikan residents by creating more recreation opportunities. A petition signed by over 700 Ketchikan residents recommended that existing recreation opportunities on lands near Ketchikan be increased by expanding the existing road system to connect with existing roads in George Inlet, Carroll Inlet, and Thorne Arm. A few other commenters opposed expansion of the road system. Timber industry representatives wanted timber harvest emphasized in certain areas or throughout Revilla Island.
- (d) **Public Input During Roadless Area Conservation Rule and Road Management Policy Review:** This area was not specifically identified in the comments received on the Roadless Area Conservation Rule or Road Management Policy Review. However, some commenters wanted all unroaded lands in the Tongass to be protected from development.
- (e) **Public Input Expressed for Project-level EISs and Other Input:** Part of the Carroll Roadless Area is located within the project area for the Sea Level Timber Sale EIS. A total of 15 public comments

## Appendix C

were received on the Sea Level Timber Sale Draft EIS (USDA Forest Service, 1999). Comments that pertained to the potential effects of road building included the following. Road building and logging will affect the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness. Road construction linking Ketchikan and Sea Level would increase access for hunters. The issue of the Bradfield Road Transportation link and additional road building should be addressed. The long-term effects of roads on wildlife needs to be addressed in detail.

**(f) Public Input Expressed During Supplemental EIS Process:** The Alaska Department of Fish and Game rated the Carroll roadless area as the fifth highest priority for protection in the Ketchikan Area (outside of POW Island). This rating is based on the VCUs with the highest value fish and wildlife resources needing additional protection. VCUs are prioritized for their very high productivity, essential role in connectivity, and/or very high value as community use areas.

SEACC recommended this area for LUD II designation. The Alaska Rainforest Campaign (a coalition of national and Alaska conservation groups) recommended Roadless Area 535 for permanent protection as LUD II.

**(2) Nearby Roadless and Wilderness Areas and Uses:** Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness is located approximately 7 miles east of the area. The area is surrounded by developed areas. Nearby roadless areas include North Revilla (#526) to the north, northwest, and east; South Revilla (#523) to the south; and Revilla (#524) to the west and southwest.

**(3) Distance From Population Centers (Accessibility):** Approximate distances from population centers are as follows:

<b>Community</b>	<b>Air Miles</b>	<b>Water Miles</b>
Juneau (Pop. 30,711)	230	270
Ketchikan (Pop. 14,070)	5	20
Wrangell (Pop.2,308)	75	120
Petersburg (Pop. 3,324)	110	150

The nearest stop on the Alaska Marine Highway is Ketchikan.

**(4) Relative Contribution to the National Wilderness Preservation System:** The Carroll Roadless Area is located on Revillagigedo Island (also known as Revilla Island). The area is bordered to the north, east, and part of the west by areas developed for forest management. Developed non-National Forest System lands border the area to the south and part of the west. The area is located on a peninsula bordered by George Inlet and Carroll Inlet to the west and east, respectively. The area is characterized by rugged terrain, steep mountain slopes, and lakes.

The area itself is mostly unmodified, however the developments adjacent to the area influence the natural integrity and apparent naturalness. The natural integrity is rated as high and the apparent naturalness is rated as moderate for the area. The opportunity for solitude is low and the opportunity for primitive recreation is moderate.

None of the landscape is considered to be distinctive for the character type from a scenery standpoint. There are no known features of ecologic, geologic, scientific, or cultural significance.

The roadless area includes about 1,781 acres of high-volume, old-growth forest. Of these acres, approximately 34 are mapped as high-volume, coarse-canopy old growth.

The Carroll Roadless Area is classified as being in the Revilla Island/Cleveland Peninsula Biogeographic Province and makes up about 1 percent of the province. It is one of 12 inventoried roadless areas found within the province which make up about 60 percent of the province. Part of the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness is located in this province and makes up about 18 percent of the province. The province also includes two Congressionally designated LUD II areas (Naha and Anan) which make up about 5 percent of the province.

The Carroll Roadless Area lies completely within the Inside Passage Fjordlands Ecological Section and represents 0.4 percent of the ecological section. Approximately 20 percent of the Inside Passage Fjordlands Ecological Section is in existing wilderness, 2 percent is in existing LUD II, and 30 percent is protected by other existing non-development LUDs.

All (100 percent) of the roadless area is in the Traitors Cove Metasediments Ecological Subsection; this portion represents 3 percent of the entire ecological subsection, 10 percent of which is protected in existing LUD II and 26 percent in other existing non-development LUDs.

The Carroll Roadless Area was rated 16 out of a possible 28 points under the Wilderness Attribute Rating System (WARS). As such, its WARS rating is ranked 98th from the highest (along with 4 other roadless areas) among the 109 Tongass inventoried roadless areas.

There is both local and national support for managing this area in an unroaded condition, but little support for designation of this area as wilderness. Designation would create a relatively small wilderness with no known features of ecologic, geologic, scientific, or cultural significance, and that is also heavily influenced by developments and activities in nearby areas. The degree of timber harvest in adjacent lands adds importance to the old growth within the roadless area. Overall, the factors identified here indicate that the relative contribution to the National Wilderness Preservation System would be very low.

### **V. Environmental Consequences**

The Carroll Roadless Area would be managed under the existing Forest Plan if Alternative 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 is implemented. Timber harvest and road development could occur within all of the roadless area. The land in the development LUDs includes an estimated 1,744 acres that are suitable for timber production (3 percent of the suitable acres on the Ketchikan/Misty Fiords Ranger District). Approximately 9 of the suitable acres are classified as high-volume, coarse-canopy old growth. Ongoing timber sales authorized under the Sea Level FEIS would continue, including those that are under contract. This area contains 11,144 acres of undiscovered locatable mineral resource; all of which are considered to have very low potential for development. Recreation and special use programs would continue. The values associated with the natural settings of the roadless area could be affected by ongoing developments allowed by the Forest Plan.

Under Alternative 6, the entire roadless area would be converted to Recommended LUD II. Minerals, special uses, and recreation programs would continue. No timber harvest would be allowed. The values associated with the natural settings of the roadless area, including the old growth values, would be provided long-term protection if designated LUD II.

With Alternative 8, the entire roadless area would be converted to Recommended Wilderness. Minerals, special uses, and recreation programs could be restricted. Mineral prospecting would be allowed up to the time that the area is actually designated as wilderness by Congress. No timber harvest would be allowed. The values associated with the natural settings of the roadless area, including the old growth values, would be provided long-term protection if designated wilderness.

# Appendix C

Land Use Designation Allocations and Suitable Timber Lands by Alternative for Roadless Area 535 (in acres)								
Land Use Designation	Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5	Alt 6	Alt 7	Alt 8
Recommended Wilderness								11,180
Wilderness								
Recommended Wilderness Nat. Mon.								
Wilderness National Monument								
Non-wilderness National Monument								
Research Natural Area								
Special Interest Area								
Remote Recreation								
Enacted Municipal Watershed								
Old-growth Habitat								
Semi-remote Recreation								
Recommended LUD II						11,180		
LUD II								
Wild, Scenic, Recreational River								
Experimental Forest								
Scenic Viewshed								
Modified Landscape	3,187	3,187	3,187	3,187	3,187		3,187	
Timber production	7,993	7,993	7,993	7,993	7,993		7,993	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,180</b>	<b>11,180</b>	<b>11,180</b>	<b>11,180</b>	<b>11,180</b>	<b>11,180</b>	<b>11,180</b>	<b>11,180</b>
Suitable Timber Lands	1,744	1,744	1,744	1,744	1,744	0	1,744	0