

## INDIVIDUAL ROADLESS AREA DESCRIPTION

**ROADLESS AREA NAME:** Ratz (512)

**ACRES (NFS):** 6,414

**BIOGEOGRAPHIC PROVINCE:** North Central Prince of Wales Island

**ECOLOGICAL SECTION:** Prince of Wales Mountains

**2003 WILDERNESS ATTRIBUTE RATING:** 19

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

(1) **Location and Access:** The Ratz Roadless Area is located on the east side of Prince of Wales Island, approximately 5 miles south of Coffman Cove and 15 miles north of Thorne Bay. Funding has been made available for an Inter-Island Ferry Terminal (IFA) that will provide service between Coffman Cove and Wrangell in 2003, providing closer access and potentially more visitors to this roadless area. Wrangell is approximately 40 air miles northeast of the area. Clarence Strait lies to the east and areas developed for timber management lie along the other boundaries. Access to the roadless area is by boat or floatplane through Ratz Harbor, by floatplane to a lake north of Baird Peak, or by foot from roads along the boundaries. There are no places suitable for landing wheeled airplanes but helicopters can access the interior. There are no developed trails in the roadless area. A potential trail in this roadless area has been identified in the Luck Lake EIS.

(2) **History:** It is likely that there has been some aboriginal use within the roadless area but this has not been confirmed through cultural resource investigations. Some early day hand logging occurred along the saltwater of Ratz Harbor, just south of the roadless area.

(3) **Geography and Topography:** The area is characterized by very rugged terrain except for the uplands west of Ratz Harbor, where the topography is flat and muskegs predominate. The highest elevation is 3,064 feet. There are 6 miles of shoreline on saltwater, 98 acres of alpine tundra and 55 acres of lakes in this area. There are no rock features, icefields, or glaciers mapped in the roadless area nor are there any islands along the coast.

(4) **Ecosystem:**

(a) **Classification: Biogeographic Province.** The area is in the North Central Prince of Wales Island Province. All of the forest plant associations in Southeast Alaska except those that are found only on the mainland occur in this province. This area typically has high precipitation. This roadless area has more rugged topography than is typical for the province.

**Ecological Section/Subsection.** The Ratz Roadless Area is contained entirely within the Prince of Wales Mountains Ecological Section (M247I). This area is represented by one ecological subsection (see table below). The Central Prince of Wales Volcanics Ecological Subsection is mostly comprised of volcanic bedrock, though outcrops of dioritic and conglomerate rocks exist. The shallow, unproductive, and organic soils of the higher elevations support wetlands and forests of mixed-conifers and logdepole pines. The well-drained till soils of the lower elevations support moderate to highly-productive hemlock and hemlock-spruce forests which comprise more than half the landcover in this ecological subsection (Nowacki et al., 2001).

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<b>Ecological Section</b>	<b>Ecological Subsection</b>	<b>Percent of Roadless Area</b>
Prince of Wales Mountains	Central Prince of Wales Volcanics	100%

**(b) Soils:** These highly organic, low clay content soils are generally formed over bedrock. Soil is typically about 40 inches deep. Generally, steeper areas have better-drained soils and flat areas are poorly drained. Some of the soils on and near Baird Peak are derived from marble.

**(c) Vegetation:** Vegetation in this area is typical Southeast Alaska coastal temperate rain forest. The forest is primarily western hemlock and Sitka spruce with a large cedar component.

There are approximately 5,811 acres mapped as forest land of which 3,298 acres or 57 percent are mapped as productive old-growth forest. Of the productive old growth, 2,268 acres or 69 percent are mapped as high-volume old-growth forest. The productive old growth includes about 976 acres of high-volume, coarse-canopy old growth. There are no acres of second-growth forest where timber harvest has occurred in the past.

**(d) Fish Resources:** The Anadromous Waters Catalogue (ADF&G, 2000) does not identify any anadromous fish-bearing waters in this roadless area.

**(e) Wildlife Resources:** This area has populations of Sitka black-tailed deer, black bear, wolves, and other animals and birds common to Prince of Wales Island. Migrating trumpeter swan and goshawks use the area. Moose inhabit Prince of Wales Island, but they have not been observed in this roadless area (USDA Forest Service, 1993). Brown bear and mountain goats do not inhabit the island (MacDonald and Cook, 1999).

**(5) Management Direction and Current Uses:** This roadless area was allocated to three Land Use Designations (LUDs) under the 1997 Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan. These three are Modified Landscape, Transportation and Utility System (TUS), and Old-growth Habitat. The TUS LUD is a secondary LUD that overlays the other land uses.

<b>LUD</b>	<b>Acres</b>
Modified Landscape	4,930
Transportation and Utility System	NA
Old-growth Habitat	1,484

Approximately 77 percent of the roadless area (not including the TUS overlay) was allocated to one development LUD, Modified Landscape. In addition, the Forest Plan identified a Transportation and Utility System LUD overlay along the coastline and within the roadless area. This corridor emphasizes potential major public transportation systems.

Approximately 23 percent of the roadless area was allocated to one non-development LUD, Old-growth Habitat LUD. This LUD is located in the southeastern part of the roadless area.

There are no developed recreation facilities in the roadless areas. The area receives some dispersed recreation and subsistence use, primarily hunting and fishing. Neither of the VCUs in the roadless area are rated among the VCUs having the highest community fish and wildlife values (ADF&G 1998). In 2000, three outfitter guides operated in or near this roadless area, providing black bear hunting (13 service days) and freshwater fishing (48 service days).

**(6) Appearance (Apparent Naturalness):** This small roadless area is in a natural, unmodified condition having a high level of natural integrity. Developments near the boundaries have the potential to affect the appearance and apparent naturalness of adjacent areas.

**(7) Surroundings (External Influences):** Clarence Strait forms a natural boundary along the east side of the roadless area. Developed areas lie along the other boundaries.

**(8) Attractions and Features of Special Interest:** The natural features of the area, the scenery, and the opportunity to see wildlife and to study the processes, which formed this country may all be attractions. Baird Peak and the coastline contribute to the scenic quality and are the primary features within the roadless area. The area contains four inventoried recreation places, which cover 4,410 acres, or 69 percent of the roadless area.

**(9) Differences between the 1989 and 2003 Roadless Area Boundary:** Minor changes in the boundary of the roadless area between 1989 and 2003 result from more accurate mapping and from road construction and logging near the boundaries. A small portion in the southeast corner was expected to have been developed in the Forest Plan Inventory but was not developed. This area has been added to the roadless area.

**II. Capability for Management as Wilderness**

**(1) Natural Integrity and Apparent Naturalness:** The roadless area is small and only the eastern boundary is based on a topographic feature, the shoreline. The other boundaries are the result of ongoing developments and are not well-defined. Although this roadless area is small it is currently in a natural, intact environment. Nearby road traffic and harvest activity influences the natural integrity and apparent naturalness of the roadless area and its suitability for wilderness classification.

**(2) Opportunity for Solitude and Serenity, Self-reliance, Adventure, Challenging Experiences, and Primitive Recreation:** The opportunity for solitude within the area is moderate due to the area’s relatively small size and the opportunity for primitive recreation is relatively high. Nearby management activities and road traffic may be heard especially along the north, south and western boundaries. Persons camping or hiking within the area are unlikely to encounter other persons; however, people camped or hiking near the boundaries may occasionally be disturbed by traffic. Due to the limited size of the area, the proximity of developments around all boundaries except for the eastern, coastal side, the potential for primitive recreation experiences decreases.

The rugged terrain, dense vegetation typical of southeast Alaska, and the presence of bears presents a degree of challenge and a need for woods skills and experience. In 2000, three outfitter/guides operated in or near this roadless area, providing black bear hunting and freshwater fishing trips.

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)	3,440	54%
Semi-Primitive Motorized (SPM)	1,860	29%
Roaded Modified (RM)	1,114	17%

The area contains four inventoried recreation places, which cover 4,410 acres, or 69 percent of the roadless area.

ROS Class	# of Rec. Places*	Total Acres
SPNM	1	3,145
SPM	1	767
RM	4	498

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

There are no developed recreation facilities in the roadless areas.

**(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

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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 1989 rating for the Ratz Roadless Area was 20 out of 28 possible points. The 1989 rating was re-evaluated for this updated version of the AMS. Based on this re-evaluation, the area was given a rating of 19, which reflects the ongoing developments and activities near the area.

**(4) Ecologic and Geologic Values:** The intensely developed karst on the northeast face of Baird Peak, as well as forests and wildlife, may be of scientific interest. The Ratz Roadless Area is not part of a larger unroaded area, it is isolated from other inventoried roadless areas by the surrounding developed land.

**(a) Fish Resources:** The Tongass Fish and Wildlife Resource Assessment listed VCU 581, on the northern end of the area, as a primary sportfish producer. However, this VCU extends beyond the boundaries of the roadless area and these ratings do not necessarily apply to the roadless area itself. No VCUs were listed as primary salmon producers (ADF&G, 1998). The Anadromous Waters Catalogue (ADF&G, 2000) identifies no anadromous fish-bearing waters within this roadless area.

**(b) Wildlife Resources:** This area has populations of Sitka black-tailed deer, black bear, wolves, and a scattering of other animals and birds common to Prince of Wales Island. Migrating trumpeter swan and goshawks may be present in the area. Wintering trumpeter swan have been seen at Ratz Harbor and Luck Lake (USFS, 1993). Moose inhabit Prince of Wales Island, but they have not been observed in this roadless area (USFS, 1993). Brown bear and mountain goats do not inhabit the island (MacDonald and Cook, 1999). Based on harvest data compiled from 1985 to 1995, VCU 581, only partially located in this area, was ranked in the second 25 percent of black bear harvest areas on the Tongass. The Baird Peak Old Growth Reserve serves as a wildlife corridor (USFS, 1993). The major beach fringe corridor east of Baird Peak remains intact (USFS, 2000).

**(c) Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species:** The only federally listed threatened and endangered species likely to occur within or adjacent to the roadless area are the humpback whale (endangered) and the Steller sea lion (threatened). Both of these species are found 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. Goshawks have been seen within the roadless area. In addition, nine sensitive plant species are known or suspected to occur in the Thorne Bay Ranger District.

**(d) Karst, Cave, and Other Geologic Resources:** The northeast flank of Baird Peak is underlain by marble into which extensive karst systems have developed. There has been no formal karst and cave resource inventory of this karst area. The karst in the northeastern portion of the roadless area contains several small caves. This is mapped as approximately 6 acres of high vulnerability karst or less than 1 percent of the roadless area. There are no glaciers or unique geologic features known in this area.

**(5) Scientific and Educational Values:** The intensely developed karst on the northeast face of Baird Peak, as well as forests and wildlife, are of scientific interest. The closest schools are in Coffman Cove, 5 miles to the north and Thorne Bay, 15 miles to the south.

**(6) Scenic Values:** This roadless area is part of the Coastal Hills Character Type which is characterized by moderately steep landforms, predominantly rounded summits, elevations up to 4,500 feet and flat-floored, U-shaped valleys. Numerous island groups are also common in this character type. This relatively small roadless area primarily includes one steep-sided mountain and a long, rounded alpine ridge rising up from Clarence Strait.

A natural landscape dominates views from waterways and land surrounding the roadless area; however, the view from many points within the roadless area includes extensive areas with developments. The major scenic features are the diverse alpine terrain features and small lakes near the summit of Baird Peak. Visual Priority Routes and Use Areas identified by the Forest Plan that are within or adjacent to the area include: Clarence Strait, a part of the Alaska Marine Highway; Snakey Lakes and Eagle Creek dispersed recreation areas; and the Ratz Harbor boat anchorage.

Approximately 98 percent was inventoried as Variety Class B and possesses landscape diversity common to the character type. Approximately 2 percent of the area was not inventoried for Variety Class type.

About 60 percent of the area is in a Type I Existing Visual Condition (EVC) where the natural landscape has remained unaltered by human activity. Due to the developments around the periphery of this area, the rest of the area is a moderately to heavily altered visual condition. Approximately 9 percent of the area has an EVC III, where changes in the landscape are noticed by the average person, but they do not attract attention. About 10 percent of the area has an EVC IV, where alterations to the landscape are obvious but tend to blend with natural landscape features. About 19 percent of the area has an EVC V, where changes to the landscape are obvious to the average visitor and appear to be major disturbances. Approximately 2 percent of the area was not inventoried for EVC.

**(7) Social, Cultural, and Historical Values:** It is likely that there has been some aboriginal use within the roadless area but this has not been confirmed through cultural resource investigations. Some early day hand logging occurred along the saltwater of Ratz Harbor, just south of the roadless area. The area receives some dispersed recreation and subsistence use, primarily hunting and fishing. None of the three VCUs in the roadless area are rated among the VCUs having the highest community fish and wildlife values. However, VCU 583 was listed in the second most important group and VCU 581 was listed in the third most important group. All three VCUs were listed among the VCUs with the highest sensitivity to disturbance of subsistence use areas (ADF&G, 1998). In 2000, three outfitter guides operated in or near this roadless area, including Black Bear Hunting (13 service days) and freshwater fishing (48 service days).

**(8) Manageability as Wilderness and Boundary Conditions/Changes:** The developed areas form an irregular boundary. However, because of the overall geographically well-defined nature of the area, it can be managed as a wilderness.

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

**(1) Recreation, including Tourism Potential:** Tourism has been increasing in Southeast Alaska and is expected to continue to increase. Wildlife viewing, camping, hiking, canoeing, sea kayaking, fishing, hunting and exploring have the potential to increase as tourism and recreation increase throughout Alaska. Tourism potential is a major part of Alaska's economy. The industry attracts over 1.1 million visitors annually. There has been a growing recognition that tourism depends on scenic quality, wildlife, and wilderness (Behnke, 1999). The roadless area is linked by road to Hollis, a stop on the Alaska Marine Highway. Funding has been made available for an Inter-Island Ferry Authority (IFA) that will provide service between Coffman Cove and Wrangell in 2003, providing closer access and potentially more visitors to this roadless area. The road from Thorne Bay is being upgraded. Improved road access might encourage some of the tourists visiting the island to recreate in the roadless area. There is relatively low potential for developed recreation in the area; but there is a potential for alpine hiking trails extending from existing Forest roads to the various small alpine lakes in the area. The Luck Lake EIS identified a potential developed trail within the roadless area.

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

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- (3) **Fish Resources:** No fisheries enhancement projects are planned for the roadless area.
- (4) **Wildlife Resources:** No wildlife habitat improvement enhancement projects are planned for the roadless area.
- (5) **Timber Resources:** There are 3,298 acres of productive old-growth forest and no acres of second-growth forest due to harvest mapped in the roadless area. Of this, approximately 1,914 acres are categorized as tentatively suitable for timber harvest. Based on the Forest Plan LUDs assigned to this area (and estimated falldown and scheduling reduction factors), 812 acres or 13 percent of this roadless area are estimated to be suitable for timber production. Managing timber in most of the roadless area would require extending the existing road system into the roadless area. Approximately 530 of the suitable acres are mapped as high-volume old growth; of these acres, 302 are mapped as high-volume, coarse-canopy old growth.
- (6) **Fire, Insects, and Disease:** The area has no significant fire history. Endemic tree diseases common to Southeast Alaska are present. There is a high risk of windthrow due to the exposure to Clarence Strait and prevailing wind patterns.
- (7) **Minerals:** The potential for mineral development is low. This area contains 6,382 acres of undiscovered locatable mineral resources (Brew et al., 1990; USDA Forest Service, 1991). All of these acres are considered to have low potential for development.
- (8) **Transportation and Utilities:** A potential transportation and utility corridor runs along the coastline in this area and was assigned to the Transportation and Utility System LUD in the 1997 Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan.
- (9) **Water Availability and Use:** There are no public recreation cabins or other facilities to create a water demand. There are no existing or planned hydroelectric or domestic water projects within the roadless area.
- (10) **Areas of Scientific Interest:** The intensely developed karst on the northeast face of Baird Peak, as well as forests and wildlife, are of scientific interest. There are approximately 6 acres of karst mapped in the roadless area or much less than one percent of the roadless area.
- (11) **Land Use Authorizations:** Outfitter and guide permitted use is ongoing.
- (12) **Land Status:** All of this area is National Forest System land.

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

- (1) **Public and Congressional Interest:**
- (a) **Interest Expressed by Local Users and Residents:** Little interest has been expressed by local residents for the roadless area.
- (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. The roadless area was not one of these areas. In 2001, HR 2908 proposed managing the roadless area as LUD II in an unroaded condition.
- (d) **Public Input During Forest Plan Revision and Appeals:** The Alaska Forest Association, the Alaska Miners Association, and the Alaska Visitors Association recommended that no new wilderness be designated on the Tongass National Forest. Others stated that all unroaded areas should be designated wilderness. Timber industry representatives recommended managing all of North Prince of Wales not designated as wilderness for timber.
- (d) **Public Input During Roadless Area Conservation Rule and Road Management Policy Review:** This area was not specifically identified in the public comments received during the Roadless

Area Conservation Rule or Road Management Policy Review. However, some commenters wanted all unroaded lands on the Tongass to be protected from development.

**(e) Public Input Expressed for Project-level EISs and Other Input:** No project-level comments on this roadless are available. See Luck Lake EIS.

**(f) Public Input Expressed During Supplemental EIS Process:** SEACC recommended this area for permanent protection through LUD II designation. The Alaska Rainforest Campaign (a coalition of national and Alaska conservation groups) also recommended Roadless Area 512 for permanent protection as LUD II.

**(2) Nearby Roadless and Wilderness Areas and Uses:** This roadless area is approximately 8 miles southeast of the Sarkar Roadless Area (514) and 1 mile northeast of the Thorne River Roadless Area (511). It is separated from these roadless areas by developed areas. The closest wilderness is the Karta River Wilderness, approximately 13 miles to the south. Recreation and subsistence are the major uses for these areas.

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

Community	Air Miles	Water Miles
Ketchikan (Pop. 14,070)	50	55
Wrangell (Pop. 2,308)	40	45
Petersburg (Pop. 3,324)	60	70
Juneau (Pop. 30,711)	175	190

Hollis, located on Prince of Wales Island, currently is the nearest stop on the Alaska Marine Highway.

**(4) Relative Contribution to the National Wilderness Preservation System:** The Ratz Roadless Area is located on the east side of Prince of Wales Island, approximately 5 miles south of Coffman Cove and 15 miles north of Thorne Bay. Clarence Strait lies to the east and areas developed for timber management lie along the other boundaries. The area is generally characterized by very rugged terrain. The highest elevation is 3,064 feet on Baird Peak, which includes areas of well developed karst.

The Ratz Roadless Area is small but unmodified and in a natural condition. The area has high natural integrity and apparent naturalness. The opportunity for solitude is moderate and the opportunity for primitive recreation is relatively high.

None of the landscape is classified as distinctive for the character type from a scenery standpoint. The karst on Baird Peak is a special feature of this roadless area. A potential road corridor runs along the coast in the roadless area.

The roadless area includes about 2,268 of high-volume, old-growth forest. Of these acres, approximately 976 are mapped as high-volume, coarse-canopy old growth.

The Ratz Roadless Area is classified as being in the North Central Prince of Wales Island Biogeographic Province and makes up less than 1 percent of the province. It is one of 15 inventoried roadless areas found within the province which make up about 44 percent of the province. The Karta River Wilderness makes up about 3 percent of the province, and three designated LUD II areas (Mt. Calder-Mt. Holbrook, Pt. Baker-Port Protection, and Salmon Bay) make up about 5 percent of the province.

The Ratz Roadless Area lies completely within the Prince of Wales Mountains Ecological Section and represents 1 percent of the ecological section. This ecological section contains relatively little existing wilderness (8 percent) or existing LUD II (3 percent), but is well represented in other existing non-development LUDs (22 percent).

The whole (100 percent) roadless area is in the Central Prince of Wales Volcanics Ecological Subsection; this portion represents 1 percent of the entire ecological subsection. Approximately 8 percent of this ecological

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subsection is located in existing wilderness and another 23 percent is protected by other existing non-development LUDs.

The Ratz Roadless Area was rated 19 out of a possible 28 points under the Wilderness Attribute Rating System (WARS). As such, its WARS rating is ranked 70<sup>th</sup> from the highest (along with 13 other roadless areas) among the 109 Tongass inventoried roadless areas.

There is both local and national support for managing the Ratz Roadless area in an unroaded condition, but there has been very little support for designating it as wilderness. Designation would create a small wilderness with a relatively small area of well developed karst. The degree of timber harvest in adjacent lands adds importance to the old growth within the roadless area. The wilderness would also include a potential road corridor that could connect the communities of Coffman Cove and Thorne Bay. Overall, the factors identified here indicate that the relative contribution of this area to the National Wilderness Preservation System would be low.

### **V. Environmental Consequences**

The Ratz Roadless Area would be managed under the existing Forest Plan if Alternative 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 is implemented. Approximately 23 percent of the roadless area would be managed under non-development LUDs. Timber harvest and road development could occur within the remaining 77 percent of the roadless area. The land in the development LUDs includes an estimated 812 acres that are suitable for timber production (less than 1 percent of the suitable acres on the Thorne Bay Ranger District). Approximately 302 of the suitable acres are classified as high-volume, coarse-canopy old growth. This area contains an estimated 6,382 acres of undiscovered locatable mineral resources. All of these acres are considered to have low potential for development. Considerations for development of the potential road linkage between Coffman Cove and Thorne Bay could continue. Ongoing cave and karst investigations would continue, as would recreation and special uses. The values associated with the natural settings of the roadless area, including the karst, old growth, and scenic values, could be affected by ongoing developments allowed by the Forest Plan. The karst values and most old growth and scenic values are protected by the Forest Plan.

Under Alternative 6, the entire area would be converted to Recommended LUD II. Ongoing cave and karst investigation, special uses, and recreation would continue, and timber harvest would not be allowed. The values associated with the natural settings of the roadless area, including the karst, old growth, and scenic values, would be provided long-term protection if designated LUD II

Under Alternative 8, the entire roadless area would be converted to Recommended Wilderness. Ongoing cave and karst investigation, special uses, and recreation could be restricted, and timber harvest and road development would not be allowed. The values associated with the natural settings of the roadless area, including the karst, old growth, and scenic values, would be provided long-term protection if designated wilderness.

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Land Use Designation Allocations and Suitable Timber Lands by Alternative for Roadless Area 512 (in acres)								
Land Use Designation	Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5	Alt 6	Alt 7	Alt 8
Recommended Wilderness								6,414
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	1,484	1,484	1,484	1,484	1,484		1,484	
Semi-remote Recreation								
Recommended LUD II						6,414		
LUD II								
Wild, Scenic, Recreational River								
Experimental Forest								
Scenic Viewshed								
Modified Landscape	4,930	4,930	4,930	4,930	4,930		4,930	
Timber production								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,414</b>	<b>6,414</b>	<b>6,414</b>	<b>6,414</b>	<b>6,414</b>	<b>6,414</b>	<b>6,414</b>	<b>6,414</b>
Suitable Timber Lands	812	812	812	812	812	0	812	0