

Appendix C

INDIVIDUAL ROADLESS AREA DESCRIPTION

ROADLESS AREA NAME: East Zarembo (236)

ACRES (NFS): 16,175

BIOGEOGRAPHIC PROVINCE: Etolin Island and Vicinity

ECOLOGICAL SECTION: Kupreanof Lowlands and Inside Passage Fjordlands

2003 WILDERNESS ATTRIBUTE RATING: 14

I. Overview and Description

(1) **Location and Access:** The East Zarembo Roadless Area is located on the northeast side of Zarembo Island. It is about 5 miles south of Mitkof Island and 15 miles west of the town of Wrangell. Wrangell is served by the Alaska Marine Highway and jet service. Sumner Strait lies to the north and Stikine Strait to the east. Access is by boat or floatplane to Zarembo Island, then by traveling cross-country on foot or by using the road system to access the roadless area. The area can also be accessed by helicopter. There are no sites suitable for landing wheeled aircraft. The road system on Zarembo Island surrounds the roadless area and accesses many portions of it. Some hunters are using ATVs to access portions of the roadless area by driving off the roads through muskeg areas.

(2) **History:** Zarembo Island was shared by all of the Stikine Tlingit clans for hunting and gathering of subsistence items. There are, however, no sites currently recorded within the roadless area. There is no evidence of historic use, such as cabins or timber harvest, except along the shore. Extensive timber harvest and road building has occurred in all areas surrounding the roadless area.

(3) **Geography and Topography:** The terrain is generally rolling, although mountains exceeding 2,000 feet rise in the northeastern portion of the area. Several streams drain the area, and there are approximately 75 acres of small ponds and lakes. Elevation ranges from 200 to over 2,000 feet. The area does not contain any saltwater shoreline. This area has 30 acres of alpine tundra but no mapped acres of ice or rock features.

(4) **Ecosystem:**

(a) **Classification:** Biogeographic Province. The area is in the Etolin Island and Vicinity Biogeographic Province. This province is generally characterized by rolling, subdued topography and extensive muskeg areas, but may have localized, rugged terrain. There are no known areas of unique or uncommon plant/soils associations or geologic formations in the area.

Ecological Section/Subsection. The East Zarembo Roadless Area is contained mostly within the Kupreanof Lowlands Ecological Section (M247G) and also contains portions within the Inside Passage Fjordlands Ecological Section (M247E). These areas are represented by three ecological subsections (see table below). The Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection, covering the majority of the East Zarembo Roadless Area, is characterized by low relief, high precipitation, and depositional soils which have produced an abundance of wetlands on poorly drained sites. Productive forests are limited to slopes and riparian areas with mineral soil. The balance of the roadless area, approximately 31 percent, lies within the Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Ecological Subsection. Mountains of sedimentary origin have been extensively reshaped by glaciers and glacial deposition. Slopes are forested with hemlock, spruce, and cedar while lodgepole pine and mixed-conifer stands are found in poorly drained soils. Wetlands are common in low relief, depositional areas. Thick peat deposits have accumulated in some sites with poor drainage (Nowacki et al., (2001).

Ecological Section	Ecological Subsection	Percent of Roadless Area
Kupreanof Lowlands	Duncan Canal Till Lowlands	69%
	Summer Strait Volcanics	<1%
Inside Passage Fjordlands	Wrangell Narrows Metasediments	31%

(b) Soils: Soils in this area are formed in a wide variety of parent materials, including bedrock and glacial drift. In general, well- or moderately-well-drained soils are on moderate to steep mountain slopes with permeable parent materials. These soils are acidic, have cold soil temperatures, and are very high in organic matter. Rooting is largely limited to the surface organic layers and the top few inches of mineral soil. These soils are usually moist, sometimes wet, but are never dry.

Poorly-drained soils developed on less-sloping areas and/or areas with impermeable soil materials. These soils have deep accumulations of organic matter and range from scrubby forested wetlands to open muskeg.

(c) Vegetation: Vegetation of this roadless area primarily consists of typical spruce and hemlock forests. Approximately 207 acres are mapped as muskeg; however, due to their small size and association with forested sites, accurate acreage estimates are difficult.

There are approximately 15,658 acres mapped as forest land of which 7,113 acres (45 percent) are mapped as productive old-growth forest. Of the productive old growth, approximately 2,531 acres (36 percent) are mapped as high-volume, old-growth forest. The productive old growth includes about 912 acres of high-volume, coarse-canopy old growth. There is no mapped second-growth forest where timber harvest has occurred.

(d) Fish Resources: Fish resources have been rated by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in its Forest Habitat Integrity Program (1983). These ratings describe the value of VCUs for sport fish, commercial fish, and estuaries. VCU 459 is rated as having a highly valued estuary, though this roadless area contributes little to that rating. VCUs 456 and 459 have been listed as secondary producers of salmon by the Tongass Fish and Wildlife Resource Assessment (ADF&G, 1998).

(e) Wildlife Resources: Sitka black-tailed deer, wolves, elk, moose, and black bear range over the roadless area. Other wildlife species occurring on Zarembo Island include beaver, river otters, Canada goose, marbled murrelets, goshawks, osprey and bald eagles. Brown bear and mountain goats do not occur.

(5) Management Direction and Current Uses: The area was allocated to three Land Use Designations (LUDs) under the 1997 Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan. These three LUDs are Timber Production, Scenic Viewshed and Old-growth Habitat.

LUD	Acres
Timber Production	10,368
Scenic Viewshed	3,968
Old-growth Habitat	1,839

Approximately 89 percent of the roadless area was allocated to a development LUD (Timber Production and Scenic Viewshed). The Timber Production LUD was assigned to approximately 64 percent of the roadless area.

Approximately 25 percent of the roadless area was allocated to the Scenic Viewshed LUD, located mostly in the eastern portion of the area.

Approximately 11 percent of the roadless area was allocated to one non-development LUD, Old-growth Habitat. This LUD is located in the northeast corner of the roadless area.

There are no developed recreation sites, nor is there frequent use of the area by local guides or outfitters. There is substantial subsistence use, especially in the more accessible portions of the roadless area.

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(6) **Appearance (Apparent Naturalness):** The area appears unmodified from the Visual Priority Routes, which include Stikine Strait and Sumner Strait, which are part of the Alaska Marine Highway and tour ship routes. However, extensive management activity in the adjacent areas have significantly affected the apparent naturalness of this roadless area.

(7) **Surroundings (External Influences):** This roadless area is located on Zarembo Island where timber management activities occur and a extensive road network is found. Timber harvest areas and reforested plantations generally surround the roadless area. When harvesting activities occur adjacent to or near the roadless area, their sights and sounds may create an impact. The majority of the roadless area is within 2 miles of a road. Boats plying the nearby saltwater may be visible from within parts of the roadless area but usually are not intrusive. Low-flying aircraft may temporarily distract visitors in the area.

(8) **Attractions and Features of Special Interest:** The scenery of the area is typical of much of the lowlands of Southeast Alaska. The area contains 5 inventoried recreation places, which cover 2,981 acres (18 percent) of the roadless area. There are no areas of special interest.

(9) **Differences between the 1989 and 2003 Roadless Area Boundary:** The roadless area has been expanded to reflect more consistent mapping of roads and harvest units. Overall, the size of the area has increased, but the integrity of the roadless area has not. Several smaller, irregular shaped areas were excluded between the Draft and Final SEIS to improve the manageability of the area.

II. Capability for Management as Wilderness

(1) **Natural Integrity and Apparent Naturalness:** The area is unmodified, although adjacent areas have been extensively modified. Development outside of the roadless area, but within the drainages, may have altered some of the natural processes. This impact is considered low, except in areas close to timber management activities. The area is adjacent to land managed for timber on all sides. A little over half of the area appears to be untouched by human influences. However, timber activity on adjacent land creates the appearance of modification on much of the area and negatively affects the suitability for wilderness classification. Unregulated ATV use has created several unplanned travel routes off the roads and across muskegs into the roadless area.

(2) **Opportunity for Solitude and Serenity, Self-reliance, Adventure, Challenging Experiences, and Primitive Recreation:** There is a moderate opportunity for solitude within the area. Low-flying airplanes and recreational boaters may at times pass nearby and be observed by people in this roadless area. Present recreation use levels are low. The character of the landforms generally allows the visitor to feel remote from the sights and sounds of human activity. The area is accessible by boat from the community of Petersburg in about 3 hours and from Wrangell in approximately 2 hours. Generally, a person camping or traveling inland is unlikely to see others. Periodic timber harvest activities in the adjacent areas would have a significant impact on the opportunity for solitude when they are occurring.

Travel within the area is not particularly challenging, requiring only moderate woods skills and experience. The majority of the area is within 2 miles of a road. As with all backcountry areas on the Tongass, the opportunity for challenge and risk in this area is high. The climate, the rugged terrain, the isolation and distance from population centers with medical facilities, the barriers to communication, and the presence of large wild animals all contribute to the need for good preparation and knowledge of backcountry survival skills for anyone using this area. Hypothermia and bear encounters are just two examples of the many risks that must be considered before traveling in the backcountry of Southeast Alaska.

The area provides recreation opportunities in a roaded setting. 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
Roaded Modified (RM)	16,175	100%

The area contains 5 inventoried recreation places, which cover 2,981 acres (18 percent) of the roadless area.

ROS Class	# of Rec. Places	Total Acres
RM	5	2,981

There are no developed recreation opportunities in the area.

(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 process (referred to as RARE II). 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).

The inventoried roadless areas of the Tongass National Forest were rated according to this system in 1989 for the Analysis of the Management Situation developed in support of the Forest Plan Revision. At that time, the East Zarembo Roadless Area was given a rating of 19 out of 28 possible points. The rating was re-evaluated for this updated version of the Analysis of the Management Situation. Based on this re-evaluation, the area was given a rating of 14. This rating reflects the effects of adjacent developments and activities on wilderness attributes.

(4) Ecologic and Geologic Values: There are no known special features in this roadless area

(a) Fish Resources: None of the VCUs in the area are listed as primary salmon or sport fish producers (ADF&G, 1998). Streams in this area most likely contain pink and coho salmon as well as steelhead.

(b) Wildlife Resources: Sitka black-tailed deer, wolves, and black bear range over the roadless area. Elk have recently colonized the island, but populations are low. Other wildlife species common to Zarembo Island include moose, beaver, river otters, Canada goose, marbled murrelets, goshawks, osprey and bald eagles. Brown bear and mountain goats have not been reported in this area.

(c) Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species: The only federally listed threatened and endangered species in the Tongass are the humpback whale (endangered) and the Steller sea lion (threatened), both marine species. There is no marine habitat available in the East Zarembo Roadless Area. 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 Wrangell Ranger District.

(d) Karst, Cave, and Other Geologic Resources: There do not appear to be any carbonate rock formations, a necessary requirement for karst, in the area. There are no glaciers or unique geologic features.

(5) Scientific and Educational Values: The area contains no Research Natural Areas and has not been identified for any other scientific value. There are opportunities to study forests, fish, wildlife, and geology processes in the area.

(6) Scenic Values: The visual character type of this area is Kupreanof Lowland, characterized by islands of rolling terrain exhibiting gradual relief separated by an intricate network of waterways. Numerous small rocky islands, shorelines and rock reefs are evident.

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Visual Priority Routes and Use Areas identified by the Forest Plan, that area within or adjacent to the area include Stikine Strait and Sumner Strait, which are part of the Alaska Marine Highway and tour ship routes.

Most of the roadless area, 84 percent, is inventoried as Variety Class B (possessing landscape diversity that is common for the character type). Approximately 17 percent of the area is in Variety Class C (possessing landscape characteristics common for the character type).

About 30 percent of the area is in Existing Visual Condition (EVC) I; where the landscape appears to be untouched by human activity. Seven percent of the area is in EVC IV, in which changes to the landscape are easily noticed by the average person and may attract some attention. They appear to be disturbances but resemble natural patterns. Much of the area, 63 percent, has an EVC V, where changes to the landscape are obvious to the average person and appear to be major disturbances.

(7) Social, Cultural, and Historical Values: Zarembo Island was shared by all of the Stikine Tlingit clans for hunting and gathering of subsistence items. There are; however, no sites currently recorded for this roadless area. The absence of sites may reflect the elevation and distance from the beach. Recreation use is low, no outfitter/guide permits were issued in 2000. The area is used for subsistence hunting and gathering by the people of Wrangell and, to a lesser extent, Petersburg, especially in the more accessible portions of the roadless area. VCU 457, the northwestern portion of the roadless area, was listed in the second tier among VCUs with the highest community use values. The VCUs that include the majority of the roadless area were not listed among the high value VCUs. VCUs 456 and 457 on the northern coast account for about half of the roadless area and were listed among the VCUs with the highest sensitivity to disturbance of subsistence areas (ADF&G, 1998).

(8) Manageability as Wilderness and Boundary Conditions/Changes: The area is bounded on all sides by land that is roaded and managed for timber; it does not border any other roadless areas. Harvesting patterns and road development have resulted in no naturally defined roadless area boundaries, such as a ridgelines, drainages, or saltwater. Unregulated ATV use has created several unplanned travel routes off the roads and across muskegs into the interior of the roadless area. While the size of the roadless area has been increased, the integrity of the roadless area has not. Therefore, the feasibility of managing the area as wilderness is very low.

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

(1) Recreation, Including Tourism Potential: There is some potential for outfitter/guide permits and for developed trails, cabins, or shelters.

(2) Subsistence Uses: The existing patterns of subsistence activities in the area would generally not be affected by wilderness designation or management in an unroaded condition. Motorized use of the road system occurs by Wrangell and Petersburg residents; however, the road system is outside the current roadless area boundary. Motorized activity is occurring within the roadless area at locations where people are able to drive ATVs off the road system through open muskegs. Subsistence users, commenting on the proposed Skipping Cow Timber Sale on the southern portion of Zarembo Island, were divided on whether maintaining the area in a roadless condition or building roads and harvesting timber would improve or harm subsistence use.

(3) Fish Resources: There are no fish habitat enhancement projects planned in this area. Fish passage has been improved on both Meter Bight and St. John Creeks.

(4) Wildlife Resources: There are no wildlife habitat enhancement projects planned in this area.

(5) Timber Resources: There are approximately 7,113 acres mapped as productive old growth. There are no acres mapped as second growth due to timber harvest. Of this area, 4,916 acres are defined as tentatively suitable for timber production. Based on the Forest Plan LUDs assigned to this area (and estimated falldown and scheduling reduction factors), 2,490 acres (15 percent) of this roadless area are estimated to be suitable for timber production. Approximately 856 of the suitable acres are mapped as high-volume old growth; of these acres, 203 are mapped as high-volume, coarse-canopy old growth.

The potential for managing timber in this roadless area is dependent on high market values. A road system is already present nearby and could be extended into parts of this area. Two sites for transferring logs to saltwater are already present on Zarembo Island.

- (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:** The roadless area contains 1,940 acres of land identified as a mineral activity tract having a high potential for experiencing mineral exploration and development of locatable minerals (Coldwell, 1990; USDA Forest Service, 1991). In addition, The roadless area contains an estimated 4,994 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:** Any new roads would be for timber management, rather than arterial roads. No utility corridors are located in the roadless area.
- (9) **Water Availability and Use:** No developed recreation or other facilities exist to create a water demand. There are no existing or planned hydroelectric or domestic water projects in the area.
- (10) **Areas of Scientific Interest:** The area contains no inventoried potential Research Natural Areas and has not been identified for any other scientific value.
- (11) **Land Use Authorizations:** There are no special uses in the area.
- (12) **Land Status:** All land in the roadless area are part of the National Forest System. The State of Alaska has selected lands near St. John harbor adjacent to this roadless area, but that selection has not yet been conveyed to the state.

IV. Wilderness Evaluation (Need for Wilderness)

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

- (a) **Interest Expressed by Local Users and Residents:** Some Wrangell residents generally favor road building and timber harvest, but there is also some interest in maintaining the area as unroaded.
- (b) **Congressional Interest:** In 1989, U.S. House of Representatives Bill HR 987 proposed designating 23 areas as wilderness. The bill did not include this area. In 2001, HR 2908 did not propose this area for wilderness, but it did propose that the majority of the area be classified as a Congressionally Designated LUD II area and managed in an unroaded condition.
- (c) **Public Input During Forest Plan Revision and Appeals:** Comments received from the timber industry favored managing all of Zarembo Island in Timber Production to allow for a sustainable, economic timber sale program. Specific comments recommended continued roadless status for Roadless Area 237 (South Zarembo), but no roadless recommendations were made for this area.
- (d) **Public Input During Roadless Area Conservation Rule and Road Management Policy Review:** No specific comments were received for this area from the public during the Roadless Area Conservation Rule process or during the 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:** No specific comments were received on this area. No specific comments were received on this area.
- (f) **Public Input Expressed During Supplemental EIS Process:** The city of Petersburg said they were opposed to designation of this area as wilderness because of the potential long-term economic impacts on the city.

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SEACC recommended the remaining unlogged portions of Woronkofski, Zarembo, and North Etolin Islands be safeguarded through LUD II protection. The Alaska Rainforest Campaign (a coalition of national and Alaska conservation groups) recommended Roadless Area 236 for permanent protection as LUD II.

(2) Nearby Roadless and Wilderness Areas and Uses: Two other roadless areas exist on Zarembo Island. These are West Zarembo and South Zarembo. None of these roadless areas are adjacent to each other, as they are separated by areas managed for timber. Recreational use is light in all of the roadless areas on the island, although subsistence deer hunting occurs.

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

Community	Air Miles	Water Miles
Ketchikan (Pop. 14,070)	75	95
Wrangell (Pop. 2,308)	15	20
Petersburg (Pop. 3,224)	25	30
Juneau (Pop. 30,711)	145	150

Petersburg and Wrangell are the nearest stops on the Alaska Marine Highway.

(4) Relative Contribution to the National Wilderness Preservation System: The East Zarembo Roadless Area is located on the northeast side of Zarembo Island. Sumner Strait lies to the north and Stikine Strait to the east. The roadless area is characterized by generally rolling terrain. Several streams drain the area, and there are approximately 75 acres of small ponds and lakes. Elevation ranges from 200 to over 2,000 feet.

The area is heavily influenced by developments in adjacent areas. The natural integrity of the area is low, and the apparent naturalness is moderate. The opportunity for solitude is low and the opportunity for primitive recreation is moderate.

None of the roadless area is rated as distinctive for the character type from a scenery perspective. There are introduced elk on the island, which is unique to Southeast Alaska, but not a valuable wilderness attribute.

There are no other known features of ecologic, geologic, scientific, or cultural significance in the area.

The roadless area includes about 2,531 acres of high-volume, old-growth forest. Of these acres, 912 are mapped as high-volume, coarse-canopy old growth.

The East Zarembo Roadless Area is classified as being in the Etolin Island and Vicinity Biogeographic Province and makes about 3 percent of the province. It is 1 of 14 inventoried roadless areas found within the province that collectively make up about 54 percent of the province. The South Etolin Wilderness is located in this province and makes up about 16 percent of the province.

The East Zarembo Roadless Area lies within two ecological sections; it represents 1 percent of the Kupreanof Lowlands Ecological Section and 0.3 percent of the Inside Passage Fjordlands Ecological Section. A minor portion of Kupreanof Lowlands Ecological Section is in existing wilderness or LUD II (1 percent in each), while 33 percent is protected by other existing non-development LUDs. 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.

The majority (69 percent) of the roadless area is in the Duncan Canal Till Lowlands Ecological Subsection; this portion of the roadless area represents 5 percent of the entire ecological subsection, of which, 5 percent is in existing wilderness and 35 percent is in other existing non-development LUDs. Wrangell Narrows Metasediments Ecological Subsection accounts for 31 percent of the roadless area; this portion of the roadless area represents 2 percent of the entire ecological subsection, which is protected by existing wilderness (11 percent) and other existing

non-development LUDs (18 percent). The remaining 0.1 percent of the roadless area is in Sumner Strait Volcanics Ecological Subsection. This portion of the roadless area represents less than 0.1 percent of the entire ecological subsection, minor portions of which are protected by existing wilderness and LUD II (0.1 percent and 1 percent, respectively) and by other existing non-development LUDs (32 percent).

The East Zarembo Roadless Area was rated 14 out of a possible 28 points under the Wilderness Attribute Rating System (WARS). As such, its WARS rating is ranked 107th from the highest (along with 2 other roadless areas) among the 109 Tongass inventoried roadless areas.

There is some support for managing this roadless area in an unroaded condition, but very little support for designating it as wilderness. Designation would create a wilderness with few unique or significant attributes and that is heavily influenced by adjacent developed areas. Overall, the factors identified here indicate that the relative contribution of this area to the National Wilderness Preservation System would be very low.

V. Environmental Consequences

The East Zarembo Roadless Area would be managed under the existing Forest Plan if Alternative 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 is implemented. Approximately 11 percent of the roadless area would be managed under non-development LUDs. Timber harvest and road development could occur in the remaining 89 percent. The land in the development LUDs provides an estimated 2,490 acres that are suitable for timber production (4 percent of the suitable acres on the Wrangell Ranger District). Approximately 203 of the suitable acres are classified as high-volume, coarse-canopy old growth. The roadless area contains 1,940 acres of land identified as a mineral activity tract having a high potential for experiencing mineral exploration and development of locatable minerals. The roadless area also contains an estimated 4,994 acres of undiscovered locatable mineral resources; all of the acres are considered to have low potential for development. The timber sales, recreation, minerals, 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 area would be converted to Recommended LUD II. The ongoing recreation, minerals, and special use programs would continue similar to current conditions. No timber harvest would be allowed. The values associated with the natural settings of the roadless area would be provided long-term protection if designated LUD II.

Under Alternative 8, the entire roadless area would be converted to Recommended Wilderness. No timber harvest would be allowed and the ongoing recreation, minerals, and special uses programs could be restricted. Mineral prospecting would be allowed up to the time that the area is actually designated as wilderness by Congress. The values associated with the natural settings of the roadless area 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 236 (in acres)								
Land Use Designation	Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5	Alt 6	Alt 7	Alt 8
Recommended Wilderness								16,175
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	1,839	1,839	1,839	1,839	1,839		1,839	
Semi-remote Recreation								
Recommended LUD II						16,175		
LUD II								
Wild, Scenic, Recreational River								
Experimental Forest								
Scenic Viewshed	3,968	3,968	3,968	3,968	3,968		3,968	
Modified Landscape								
Timber Production	10,368	10,368	10,368	10,368	10,368		10,368	
TOTAL	16,175	16,175	16,175	16,175	16,175	16,175	16,175	16,175
Suitable Timber Lands	2,490	2,490	2,490	2,490	2,490	0	2,490	0