

**ARIZONA WILLOW  
CONSERVATION AGREEMENT AND STRATEGY**

**APPENDIX A**

**APACHE - SITGREAVES NATIONAL FORESTS  
LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**APPLICABLE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES  
FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF ARIZONA WILLOW**

# APACHE - SITGREAVES NATIONAL FORESTS LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

## APPLICABLE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF ARIZONA WILLOW

### MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

#### AMENDMENT 1

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Outdoor Recreation (p 14)  | Where concentrated dispersed recreation conflicts with wildlife or riparian objectives, consider alternative recreation strategies to meet demand.  |
| Wildlife and Fish (p 14-15)  | Improve habitat for listed threatened, endangered, or sensitive species of plants and animals and other species as they become threatened or endangered. Work toward recovery and declassification of that species.<br><br>Identify and protect areas that contain threatened, endangered, and sensitive species of plants and animals. |
| Riparian (p 15)  | Improve vegetation condition in riparian areas. This is an emphasis area for the plan. Improvements will be accomplished by reducing or, in some cases, eliminating adverse impacts from grazing, vehicles, and over-use by man.  |
| Soil, Water, and Air Quality (p 17)                                  | Maintain, or where needed, enhance soil productivity and watershed condition. Put all areas in a satisfactory watershed watershed condition by 2020. Maintain a high quality sustained water yield for Forest users and others. Identify and protect wetlands and floodplains.  |
| Research Natural Areas (RNA's), Botanic Areas, Geologic Areas (p 17) | Manage RNA's for scientific research or baseline studies. Protect potential RNA's pending implementation.<br><br>Manage specifically designated areas according to the enabling orders and to protect their special qualities.  |

Table 13. Vegetation Management Practices (continued) (p. 40)

Vegetation Type	Practice	Forest Decade Acres	Rationale
Riparian	Seeding/ Planting	500	This practice is seeding or planting browse and forb species for the benefit of wildlife. Treatment is done to promote browse and forage production in certain areas. This practice is seeding or planting native riparian species to re-establish natural health and composition in riparian ecosystems. The treatments are done in conjunction with control of livestock use levels.

MANAGEMENT AREA DESIGNATIONS

MANAGEMENT AREA #	MANAGEMENT AREA	% OF FOREST	PAGE #
1	Timberlands - Comm/Unsuitable	43.1	119
2	Woodland - Pinyon/Juniper	32.0	145
3	Riparian	0.3	155
4	Grasslands	12.2	165
5	Dev. Recreation Sites	0.1	169
7	Mt. Baldy Wilderness	0.4	177
8	Blue Range Primitive	9.9	181
9	Escudilla Demonstration	0.5	185
10	Research Natural Area	0.1	203
11	Water	0.2	205
12	Bear Wallow Wilderness	0.6	209
13	Escudilla Wilderness	0.3	213
14	Black River	0.1	217
15	West Fork Black River	0.1	221
16	Chevelon Canyon	0.1	225
17	East & West Forks Little Co.R.	0.1	229
18	Sandrock	0.9	233

(P. 44)

## APACHE-SITGREAVES FOREST-WIDE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

<u>Program Components</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Applicable Management Areas</u>	<u>Standards and Guidelines</u>
All	All	All	Public Involvement/IRM

All projects to implement this Plan will be designed using Region III's 13 Phase Integrated Resource Management Process (IRM).

Projects will be included in the Forest's 10 Yr. Implementation Schedule. This Schedule will be mailed to interested members of the public after each scheduled update.

### Wilderness

Administer to maintain the current wilderness character. In most issues between the biological wilderness resources and human preferences, the resource and its preservation will be given priority. (P. 63)

Rehabilitate disturbed areas within wilderness to as natural an appearance as possible, utilizing grass, forb, or tree species natural to the area. Use of heavy equipment to maintain range structural improvements can only occur under Regional Forester's direction. (P. 68)

Range management activities that fall within the parameters of the other wilderness standards and guidelines, are allowed if determined necessary to maintain proper range stocking levels. (P. 68)

Construction of new structural range improvements will be accomplished if determined to be necessary for the purpose of resource protection rather than to accommodate increased number of livestock, and then only if compatible with documented Regional Forester's position on an acceptable wilderness ethic. (P. 68)

Fences should be located and constructed so as not to be visible except at trail crossings. Fencing across trails will be minimized. Range water developments should be located out of view from trails. (P. 68)

Purpose and need and criteria will be approved by Regional Forester. Implementation and allotment plans by Forest Supervisor. (P. 68)

## **WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT - ALL MANAGEMENT AREAS**

Manage threatened, endangered, and sensitive animal, fish, and plant habitat to achieve declassifying in a manner consistent with the goals established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Arizona Game and Fish Department. (P. 69)

Implement threatened and endangered species recovery plans. (P. 69)

Monitor actions to determine effect of management practices on threatened and endangered species habitat and the need for a consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (P. 71)

All vegetation manipulations will be coordinated with threatened and endangered species requirements. (P. 71)

The Forest Wildlife Biologist will be consulted on all proposed activities, modifications and other commitments of lands within known habitats of...threatened, endangered or sensitive plants. (P. 71)

Allow area closures to protect habitat of listed, sensitive, or proposed threatened and endangered species. (P. 71)

Consult and cooperate with Arizona Game and Fish Department to achieve management goals and objectives specified in the Arizona Wildlife and Fisheries Comprehensive Plan and State-wide Strategic Plans. Cooperate with the Fish and Wildlife Service and other agencies and organizations as the need arises. (P. 72)

Maintain habitat capability through direct treatments of vegetation, soil, and water. (P. 73)

- d) Avoid placement or roads in meadows whenever feasible and obliterate or relocate roads in key meadows presenting conflicts.

## **RANGE MANAGEMENT - ALL MANAGEMENT AREAS**

Grazing Management in Wilderness is in accordance with FSM 2300 and Conference Report S. 2009 H.R. No. 96-1126. (P. 74)

Continue livestock grazing...while maintaining basic soil and water values. (P. 75)

Cost effective, state-of-the-art management systems and techniques will be used to integrate other resource objectives with livestock management objectives and improve rangeland condition. To improve rangeland conditions and resolve conflicts with other resource objectives, improved allotment management plans will be developed using the Integrated Resource Management process. Improved allotment management plans will give equal consideration of innovative

practices and techniques, structural and nonstructural range improvements, non-use agreements, and stocking rate adjustments to achieve integrated resource objectives. (P. 75)

Timing of early spring grazing will be determined by the District Ranger after a joint inspection with the permittee, and will be based on the appropriate stage of growth and amount of forage available. (P. 75-1)

Salt is not placed within 1/4 mile of any riparian area or water. (P. 76)

Allocate forage to livestock based on direction in management area prescriptions and FSH 2209, range analysis and allotment management planning. (P. 77)

Provide range administration and analysis.

a) Review and list all grazing allotments using the following criteria by October 1989. (P. 77)

1. Allotments with threatened and endangered species.

Watershed condition will be updated and periodically mapped. (P. 77-1)

Balance grazing capacity and permitted use as soon as possible but no later than 1995. (P. 77-1)

When problems are evident, corrective action will be prioritized annually. Affected parties will be consulted to establish priorities for providing corrective action. The Forest Service will follow up on the effectiveness of the treatment. (p. 78)

## **WATERSHED - ALL MANAGEMENT AREAS**

### Inventory

Determine forest watershed conditions using R-3 Hydrology Note No. 20 (water resources inventory). (P. 80-1)

Ensure compliance with Public Law 92-500 "Federal Water Pollution Control Act" and amendments including Clear Water Act of 1977. Implement best management practices to prevent water quality degradation. Implement improvement action where water quality degradation does occur, except for special cases where temporary or short term degradation is occurring from road crossing construction or similar situations. (P. 81)

Provide adequate drainage to prevent concentrated flow and sediment laden runoff from entering water courses. (P. 81)

Designate streamcourses to receive protection during projects (e.g., timber sales, road work). Those streams shown on 7.5 minute quads as a streamcourse should be considered for designated streamcourses. (P. 81)

Roads will be located away from stream bottoms to minimize sediment delivery to the streamcourse whenever possible. (P. 81)

Sediment Production from roads may be minimized by methods such as:

- a. Outsloping of road.
- b. Leadout ditches.
- c. Energy dissipators on culverts.
- d. Grass seeding.
- e. Rock riprap.

Evaluate projects to determine if detailed soil survey (order 2) and hydrologic survey is needed. (P. 81)

Conserve soil and water resources; avoid permanent impairment of site productivity and ensure conservation of soil and water resources. The minimum soil and resource management requirement is to control surface water runoff and erosion at not less than tolerance conditions. 36 CFR 218.23 and 27. (P. 81)

Maintain suitable filter/buffer strips between stream courses and disturbed areas and/or road locations to:

- a. Maintain Suitable Stream Temperature
- b. Maintain Water Quality Standards (P. 83)

Evaluate soils information to predict areas where vegetation type conversion is likely to occur as a result of management activity. (P. 83)

Maintain and enhance riparian vegetation along streams to maintain suitable water temperature and other conditions for streamflow. (P. 83)

Effectively close or obliterate roads causing intolerable resource damage (relocate roads as needed). (P. 83)

## **MINERALS - ALL MANAGEMENT AREAS**

Seek withdrawal of special areas such as research natural areas, special scenic, botanic, recreation and geologic areas, and developed downhill ski areas. Identify areas within 2 years and seek their withdrawal within 4 years of approval of the Forest Plan. (P. 86)

No streambed alteration or removal of material is allowed if it significantly affects on riparian-dependant resources, channel morphology, or streambank stability. (P. 90)

Conduct environmental analysis (tiered to Forest Plan/EIS) of oil and gas lease applications to evaluate consistency with the Forest Plan and to meet standards and guidelines required to protect environmental values and other resources. (P. 86)

Areas in which surface occupancy will be limited or prohibited will include those that are highly visible, that have erosive or unstable soils, critical wildlife habitat, managed community watersheds, etc. (P. 87)

Control surface uses in mineral operations through plans of operations and permits which provide for: preservation of water quality, protection of watershed values, monitoring activities, reclamation or retain contour for other uses (when practical and desirable), reforestation or revegetation with appropriate species to attain soil stability and protect threatened, endangered & sensitive species. (P. 88)

## **LAND EXCHANGE - ALL MANAGEMENT AREAS**

The Land Exchange program operates under several authorities and is the major land adjustment program that can be employed to acquire essentially all of the lands that meet the acquisition criteria.

1. To improve management or benefit specific resources. (P. 100)
2. Lands that contain vital wildlife habitat. (P. 101)
4. Wetlands, riparian areas, and other water oriented lands. (P. 101)
5. Lands that contain unique, natural, or cultural values. (P. 101)
6. Lands that will improve public land management, meet specified administrative needs, or benefit other National Forest programs. (P. 101)
9. Lands that are needed to block up public landownership or meet research needs. (P. 101)

10. Lands that are needed to meet programs prescribed or endorsed by acts or reports of Congress, or the Department of Agriculture. (P. 101)

## **ROAD MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT**

Erosion control measures will be included in road plans. Construct roads to keep sediment out of riparian and aquatic habitats. (P. 104)

If feasible, relocate or remove roads occurring within riparian areas. Do not align roads to pass through the long axis of narrow riparian strips. (P. 107)

## **FIRE MANAGEMENT - ALL MANAGEMENT AREAS**

Consideration will be given to the following in development of the Escaped Fire Situation Analysis.

- 1) Resource management emphasis or threatened areas. (P. 107)

Effects on environment:

- a. Air quality impacts
- b. Visual impacts
- c. Soil/Watershed impacts
- d. Archeological considerations (P. 108)

## **MANAGEMENT AREA 1 - TIMBER**

On aquatic sites - Utilize linear buffer or streams/rivers using a 1200 foot restricted timber harvest (retain dominant trees and snags along the water's edge a distance of 300 feet back from the lake or stream edge. (P. 127)

## **RIPARIAN (P. 155)**

### Management Area 3

(Includes Management Areas 1-3, 3-3, 4-3, 5-3, 7-3 which are Ranger District subdivisions of the management area).

## Riparian

Analysis Areas 25, 300, 374, 405, 424, 433, 445, 455, 464, 475, 484.

Acres: 10, 101-3, 231 = 6,870

Riparian areas are geographically delineable areas with distinctive resource values and characteristics that are comprised of the aquatic and riparian ecosystems. The aquatic ecosystem includes the stream channel, lake or estuary bed, water, biotic communities and associated habitat features. The riparian ecosystem is the transition between the aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem; identified by soil characteristics or distinctive vegetation communities that require free or unbound water. Riparian areas, with their high productivity and diversity, are a limited and critical ecological resource. In addition to having high timber, range, recreation, and cultural values, riparian areas are vital to the quantity and quality of habitats for fish and some wildlife species, and are basic to the hydrologic function of watersheds. All fish species, many terrestrial wildlife species, and many threatened and endangered species depend on this Forest's riparian areas.

### Management emphasis:

Recognizes the importance and distinctive values of riparian areas when implementing management activities. Give preferential consideration to riparian area dependent resources (see glossary) in cases of unsolvable conflicts. Manage to maintain or improve riparian areas to satisfactory riparian condition (see glossary). Other resource uses and activities may occur to the extent that they support or do not adversely affect riparian dependent resources.

Management emphasis will be directed at areas with riparian dependent resources in the following order of priority: 1. Threatened and Endangered Species; 2. cold water fisheries; 3. warm water fisheries; and 4. all other riparian areas. Riparian areas to be emphasized during the life of this plan by priority category are:

#### Priority 1 - Threatened and Endangered Species (MA-3, Riparian, P. 155-1)

<u>Stream/Riparian</u>	<u>Ranger/District</u>
Lee Valley Creek	Springerville
Stinky Creek	Springerville
Little Colo. E. Fk.	Springerville

## Priority 2 - Cold Water Fisheries

<u>Stream/Riparian</u>	<u>Ranger/District</u>
W. Fk. - Black River	Springerville/Alpine
E. Fk. - Black River	Springerville/Alpine
Little Colo. S&W Fks	Springerville/A;pine

Based on the Priority 1 streams listed above, the following allotments are scheduled for immediate management plan revisions. Assessments of these allotments based upon Integrated Resource Management (IRM) will be conducted in 1989. Revised allotment management plans will be completed by 1990. The remaining allotment management plans for allotments containing Priority 1 streams will be revised by 1992. The objective is to achieve satisfactory riparian management in all the allotments in a timely manner. (P. 155-2)

1. Voigt Allotment
2. Hayground Allotment
3. Burro Creek Allotment
4. Reservation Allotment

Forage utilization standards for riparian areas will be determined for each allotment at levels permitting timely achievement of fisheries and T&E objectives. The following general utilization guidelines will guide revisions of allotment management plans. (P. 155-2)

Areas in unsatisfactory riparian condition	0 - 45%
Areas in satisfactory riparian condition	0 - 55%

The above utilization guidelines are a starting point for development of allotment management strategies. Variations in soil productivity, species composition, and sophistication of management will be considered when actual utilization standards are set for each individual allotment during the allotment management plan revision process. (P. 155-2)

Manage for the following indicator species:

<u>Vegetation Management Practices</u>		
<u>Vegetation Type</u>	<u>Practice</u>	<u>First Decade Miles</u>
Riparian	Seeding, Planting	50

(P. 155-2)

Program Components	Activities	Applicable Analysis Areas	Standards and Guidelines
J2	J22	All	<p>Planning and Inventory (P. 156)</p> <p>Inventory and classify all riparian areas by 1996. By 1992, for inventoried priority 1 and 2 riparian areas that are in unsatisfactory condition.</p> <p>a.) Determine the significant causative factors affecting riparian condition.  b.) Establish recovery objectives specifically addressing causative factors for each area.  c.) Schedule activities to achieve recovery objectives.</p> <p>Priority 1 areas will be placed under proper management by 1992. Priority 2 areas will be placed under proper management by 1996. Proper management means that systems are in place and activities are scheduled that will put unsatisfactory areas on the road to recovery.</p> <p>Recovery activities such as fencing, vegetation projects, and special management prescriptions will be maintained until the affected area(s) are brought into satisfactory condition and as long thereafter as necessary to maintain the area(s) in satisfactory condition, or until they are replaced by more effective techniques.</p>
	J13, J15	All	<p>Acquire riparian areas when funding becomes available or through exchange authorities.</p>
A2	A01	ALL	<p><u>Recreation</u> (P. 157)</p> <p>Recreation use, including off road vehicle use, will be prohibited or restricted and sites rehabilitated in areas in unsatisfactory condition, when recreation was a significant causative factor affecting condition.</p>

Program Components	Activities	Applicable Analysis Areas	Standards and Guidelines
C2	C01	ALL	<p data-bbox="802 300 1201 331"><u>Wildlife Management (P. 158)</u></p> <p data-bbox="802 359 1283 390">For Priority 1 and 2 Riparian Areas:</p> <p data-bbox="802 401 1075 432">a) Aquatic resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="834 443 1374 541">(1) Manage for and maintain at least 80 percent of near neutral shade over water surfaces.</li> <li data-bbox="834 552 1394 651">(2) Manage for and maintain at least 80 percent of streambank total linear distance in stable conditions.</li> <li data-bbox="834 661 1321 739">(3) Prevent siltation not to exceed 20 percent fines (&lt; 855) in riffle areas.</li> <li data-bbox="834 749 1378 827">(4) Maintain 80 percent of the spawning gravel surface free of inorganic sediment.</li> <li data-bbox="834 837 1378 936">(5) Manage for stream temperatures not to exceed 68 degrees F. unless not technically feasible.</li> <li data-bbox="834 947 1378 1045">(6) Manage for and maintain at least a 80 Biotic Condition Index on all perennial streams.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="783 1073 1315 1150">b) Vegetation resource (where the site is capable of supporting woody plants):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="815 1161 1378 1239">(1) Manage for and maintain at least 60 percent of the woody plant composition in three or more riparian species.</li> <li data-bbox="815 1249 1378 1409">(2) Manage for and maintain at least three age classes of riparian woody plants, with at least 10 percent of the woody plant cover in sprouts, seedlings, and saplings.</li> <li data-bbox="815 1419 1369 1514">(3) Manage for and maintain at least 60 percent near natural shrub and tree crown cover.</li> </ul>

Program Components	Activities	Applicable Analysis Areas	Standards and Guidelines
C2	C01	ALL	<p data-bbox="786 289 895 323">(P. 159)</p> <p data-bbox="786 348 1315 420">c) Improve wintering waterfowl habitat, including loafing island construction.</p> <p data-bbox="786 422 1353 569">d) Maintain or improve nesting cover in conjunction with construction of waterfowl islands by seeding herbaceous species unpalatable to large herbivores.</p> <p data-bbox="786 571 1394 718">e) Determine the need, and then maintain and improve wetland habitat by planting waterfowl forage species along the shorelines.</p> <p data-bbox="786 720 1334 867">f) Maintain or improve nesting cover and waterfowl forage on existing waterfowl islands and shorelines and in conjunction with construction of waterfowl islands.</p> <p data-bbox="786 869 1257 982">g) Consult and coordinate wetland improvement projects with affected permittees, individuals, and groups.</p> <p data-bbox="791 1014 1394 1127">Maintain riparian and meadow communities by providing waters for wildlife and livestock away from sensitive riparian areas.</p> <p data-bbox="791 1163 1342 1276">Establish exclosures to determine riparian vegetation potential on representative streams.</p> <p data-bbox="791 1304 1390 1446">Wildlife use will be controlled in areas in unsatisfactory condition where wildlife use is a significant causative factor affecting condition.</p>
	C06,D01		

Program Components	Activities	Applicable Analysis Areas	Standards and Guidelines
D2	D01	ALL	<p data-bbox="782 283 1268 325"><b>RANGE MANAGEMENT (P. 160)</b></p> <p data-bbox="782 346 1401 535">Review and as necessary revise allotment management plans using the Integrated Resource Management process to maintain or improve riparian and/or fish stream habitat objectives.</p> <p data-bbox="782 577 1401 808">Tailor grazing strategies to individual riparian areas. Grazing strategies should be directed toward recovery of both biological systems (vegetation diversity and structure) and physical systems (channel characteristics and hydrology).</p> <p data-bbox="782 829 1401 934">Grazing systems will consider various seasons of use, levels of utilization and exclusions, and classes of livestock.</p> <p data-bbox="782 966 1401 1159">Determine grazing capability for livestock in each riparian area. The objectives for each riparian area should include livestock use when consistent with other resource objectives and riparian recovery goals.</p>

Program  
Components

Activities

Applicable  
Analysis Areas

Standards and Guidelines

In areas of unsatisfactory riparian condition where livestock grazing has been determined to be a significant causative factor revised allotment management plans will:

- a) Implement intensive management systems which limit grazing and provide rest for riparian areas.
- b) Reduce stocking to a level that will allow degraded areas to recover. or
- c) Use site specific exclusion fencing.

Affected permittees and other interested individuals and groups will be involved in revision and implementation of revised allotment management plans.

Salting in or within one-fourth mile of riparian areas for the purpose of livestock management is prohibited.

Limit moving of livestock from pasture to pasture or between allotments along the length of riparian areas except on approved routes as specified in annual permittee instructions. Approval will be granted only where it is determined that there is no alternative route and that riparian areas will not be damaged.

Program Components	Activities	Applicable Analysis Areas	Standards and Guidelines
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Timber (P. 161)

E8	A03, A15 C02, E06		Use vegetation manipulation, e.g. salvage, thinning, slash piling, planting, seeding, only where needed to enhance riparian objectives.
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Soil and Water (P. 161)

F3	F03	300	Enhance watershed condition by obliterating roads causing resource damage, that are unneeded for Forest management. (See plan page 106)
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**MANAGEMENT AREA 7**

**Mount Baldy Wilderness (P. 177)**

Two developed trails pass through the wilderness to the top of Mount Baldy. The West Fork Trail begins near the Sheep Crossing parking lot and ascends along the West Fork of the Little Colorado River. The East Fork Trail begins near Phelps Cabin and ascends along the East Fork of the Little Colorado River. The two trails meet near the top and continue to the summit. Each trail is approximately seven miles in length.

**Management Emphasis**

Emphasize wilderness recreation while maintaining wilderness resource values.

Timber Suitability Land Classification

Total National Forest Land	7,079
Not Capable, Available, or Suitable	7,079
Non-Appropriate	0
Suitable	0

No vegetative management practices are planned in this management area.

Program Components	Activities	Applicable Analysis Areas	Standards and Guidelines
	B01, B03		<p>Develop projects in period 1 to restore wilderness qualities lost due to past management. Implement in period 2 if funding permits. Utilize volunteers, if available. (MBWA, MA7, P. 178)</p> <p><u>Range Management</u> (P. 179)</p> <p>The manner and extent to which livestock grazing is conducted to meet wilderness objectives, range resource needs, desired conditions of ecosystems, and other resources is addressed by individual Allotment Management Plans within the guidelines and policy cited above and approved by the Forest Supervisor. (P. 179)</p> <p>Permits for grazing in wilderness shall be issued only in areas where grazing was established at the time of wilderness designation. (P. 179)</p> <p>Any adjustments in the numbers of livestock permitted to graze in wildernesses should be made as a result of revisions in the normal grazing and land management planning and policy setting process, giving consideration to legal mandates, range condition, and the protection of the range resource from deterioration. (P. 179)</p>

Program Components	Activities	Applicable Analysis Areas	Standards and Guidelines
D3	D02	ALL	<p>It is anticipated that the numbers of livestock permitted to graze in wilderness would remain at the approximate levels existing at the time an area enters the wilderness system. If land management plans reveal conclusively that increased livestock numbers or animal unit months (AUM's) could be made available with no adverse impact on wilderness values such as plant communities, primitive recreation, and wildlife populations or habitat, some increases in AUM's may be permissible (Conference Report S.2009 H.R. No. 96.1126). By the same token, if it is discovered that present livestock numbers have an adverse impact on wilderness values, some decreases in AUM's may be necessary. (P. 180)</p>
	D05,D06		<p><u>Range Structural Improvements</u> (P. 180)</p> <p>New structural improvements and maintaining existing improvements must be considered in the overall context of the purpose and direction of the Wilderness Act and evaluated through practical, reasonable, and uniform application of the "Grazing in National Forest Wilderness Areas" committee guidelines. (P. 180)</p> <p>New structural range improvements deemed necessary for proper management and/or protection of the wilderness resource still must be approved by the Forest Supervisor. (P. 180)</p>
ALL	ALL	ALL	<p>Inventoried riparian areas in this management area will be subject to direction for Management Area. (P. 180)</p>

## MANAGEMENT AREA 10

Analysis Areas: 92, 94, 230, 240, 270

### Research Natural Areas

Acres: 2,550

This area includes the following research natural areas:

<u>Status</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Areas-Acres</u>
Existing	Phelps Cabin	Montane Grassland	312
Recommended	Thomas Creek	Mixed Conifer	500
Recommended	Escudilla Mtn.	Spruce Montane grassland	909
Recommended	Wildcat	Pinyon Juniper	513
Recommended	Hayground	Blue Spruce/ Allium Goodingii	316

This management area is not assigned any grazing capacity.

Management emphasis:

Emphasis protection of the natural ecosystem for research purposes.

### Timber Suitability Land Classification

Total National Forest Land	2,550
Not Capable, Available, or Suitable	2,550
Not Appropriate	0
Suitable	0

No vegetative management practices are planned in this management area. (P. 203)

Program Components	Activities	Applicable Analysis Areas	Standards and Guidelines
D2	D01	ALL	<u>Range</u> Range resource planning and inventory. RNA's are assigned no grazing capacity. RNA's are fenced to protect them as necessary. (MA 10, RNA, P. 204)
C2	C01, A01, D01, E04, F01, K03, L01, P01		Coordinate with other resource functions to pursue instream flow rights to protect aquatic ecosystems, fish, and wildlife. (MA-11, WATER, P. 207)

**MANAGEMENT AREA 15**

Acres: 3,465

**East and West Fork of the Black River**

The West Fork of the Black River not only provides highly scenic water based recreation opportunities, it also represents a valuable fishery as well as habitat for a wide range of wildlife.

No vegetative management practices are planned in this management area. (MA-15, E&WFBR, P. 221)

Program Components	Activities	Applicable Analysis Areas	Standards and Guidelines
C3	A12, C01, C03, C04, F02		Improvement such as wildlife spring developments, fish barriers, erosion control structures, trails, etc. can be authorized as long as they do not conflict with the management emphasis. (MA-15, E&WFBR, P. 222)
	D01,D02, F02,D07, D03,C01, C02		The riparian portions of the river corridor are subject to direction of Management Area 3. (P. 222)
	D01,D02, F02,D07, D03,C01, C02		Manage for good riparian condition. (P. 223)
E8	E03		Timber harvesting and road building will not occur in the 7 mile wild segment of the West Fork of the Black River. (P. 223)

#### MANAGEMENT AREA 17

Acres: 2,360

East and West Forks Little Colorado River

In addition, within the corridor are several unique stands of willow deserving special protection.

Management Emphasis:

Emphasize semi-primitive recreation opportunities while protecting the unique botanical qualities.

#### Timber Suitability Land Classification

Total National Forest Land	2,360
Not Capable, Available, or Suitable	2,360
Non-Appropriate	0
Suitable	0

No vegetative management practices are planned in this management area.  
(MA-17, P. 229)

Program Components	Activities	Applicable Analysis Areas	Standards and Guidelines
	A08		Avoid any encouragement of recreation activities within unique willow stands. (P. 230)
	C03		Improve habitat capability for fish and maintain stream channel stability. (P. 230)
D2	D01,D02, D03,D07, C01,C02, F02		The riparian portions of the river corridor are subject to direction for Management Area 3. (P. 230) -Manage for satisfactory riparian condition. -Insure there is no effect on the unique willow stands caused by grazing.

#### GLOSSARY (P. 277-1)

Riparian Area Dependent Resources - These are wildlife and fish habitat and watershed condition; and visual and water quality.

Satisfactory riparian condition - This means being in a condition where stream banks are stabilized, head cutting is not evident, riparian vegetation is present and increasing in density and vitality. Areas that do not approximate satisfactory riparian condition will be classified as being in unsatisfactory riparian condition. Recovering areas will be classified as unsatisfactory riparian condition until riparian recovery objectives are met.

#### TABLE 7. Recreation Site Development (P. 26-2)

##### Capital Investment

The following are additional identified projects that may be implemented if funds become available (not in priority).

Gabalton Campground redesign, relocation, and expansion.

Program Components	Activities	Applicable Analysis Areas	Standards and Guidelines
	A08		Avoid any encouragement of recreation activities within unique willow stands. (P. 230)
	C03		Improve habitat capability for fish and maintain stream channel stability. (P. 230)
D2	D01,D02, D03,D07, C01,C02, F02		The riparian portions of the river corridor are subject to direction for Management Area 3. (P. 230) -Manage for satisfactory riparian condition. -Insure there is no effect on the unique willow stands caused by grazing.

**GLOSSARY (P. 277-1)**

**Riparian Area Dependent Resources** - These are wildlife and fish habitat and watershed condition; and visual and water quality.

**Satisfactory riparian condition** - This means being in a condition where stream banks are stabilized, head cutting is not evident, riparian vegetation is present and increasing in density and vitality. Areas that do not approximate satisfactory riparian condition will be classified as being in unsatisfactory riparian condition. Recovering areas will be classified as unsatisfactory riparian condition until riparian recovery objectives are met.

**TABLE 7. Recreation Site Development (P. 26-2)**

**Capital Investment**

The following are additional identified projects that may be implemented if funds become available (not in priority).

Gabaldon Campground redesign, relocation, and expansion.