



Wilderness. Wilderness is a congressionally designated special area, managed with special regulations and for purposes that include preserving wildlife, ecological, scientific, educational, and other values. Other forest activities can take place here, subject to legal constraints. Examples include primitive recreation, outfitting, research, livestock grazing, maintenance of existing water developments, wildland fire use, and weed control.



Non-motorized Backcountry. Large natural areas that may have non-motorized trails but no motorized trails or roads. Activities that would be compatible with this land category include all of the land uses listed for wilderness, with the addition of active wildlife or fisheries improvement projects, mechanical transport such as mountain bikes, and fewer constraints on the construction of permanent facilities. An example constraint discussed among team members: mechanical treatment of fuels may be compatible with backcountry only if no ground disturbance is needed. Use of motorized equipment (other than chain saws) that results in skid roads etc. is not compatible with a backcountry environment.



Motorized backcountry and areas accessed by primitive roads. Areas that have a mostly natural appearance with access by both motorized and non-motorized trails, as well as unimproved 4WD roads. Other forest activities can take place here, with some constraints. Some roads may be used for administrative purposes and may include some temporary timber roads, but if these areas are to be developed in a more permanent way we would be changing this condition to more of a roadside environment as described in units 4 and 5 below.



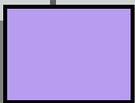
Roadside environments—restricted vehicle access. Land surrounding forest roads that are closed except for administrative use. Timber harvest and mechanical fuels treatments may occur in this land unit. Some of the closed roads in these areas are used by OHVs as trails; some are managed for non-motorized public use. It is important to maintain scenic quality in doing resource management, for the public experiences these areas in a way similar to backcountry.



Roadside environments. Land accessible to the public by motor vehicle and the area of influence of open roads. All management activities, including oil/gas exploration, range and wildlife habitat improvement, development of recreation sites, and timber harvest, are potentially compatible with this area as long as they operate within the constraints of sustainable soil, watershed function, protection of scenery etc.



Areas of concentrated public use, accessible by vehicle. Applies to major resorts and those roadside environments that include many developments and high use (lower Greys River, Granite Creek, Snake River). All management activities are potentially compatible with this area as long as they operate within the constraints of resource protection; because of high public visibility, maintaining scenic quality is of great importance.



Areas of concentrated public use, beyond roaded areas. Unroaded areas with high trail densities and facilities to accommodate heavy recreation use. Examples include Cache and Game Creeks and the Teton Pass trail complex.