



Management Area Map

Scale 1" = 1 Mile
0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

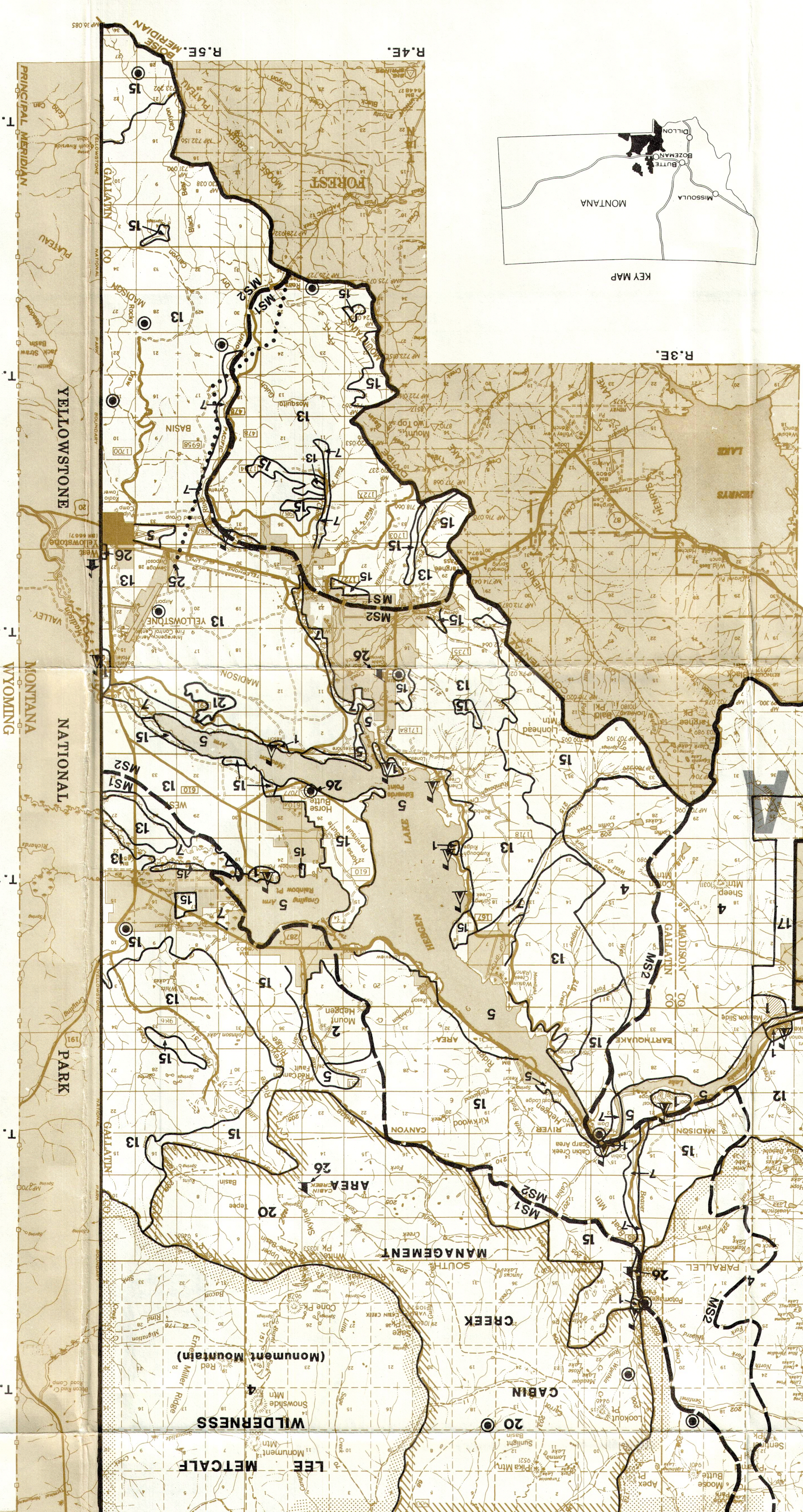
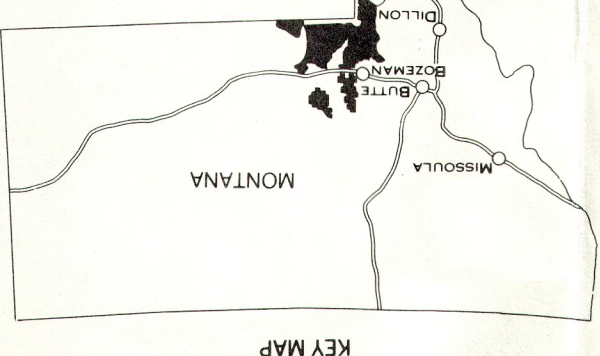
1986

PRINCIPAL AND ROSE MERIDIANS

MONTANA

GALLATIN NATIONAL FOREST

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
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- ### FOREST PLAN LEGEND
- Galatin National Forest Land
 - Landes Other Than Galatin National Forest
 - Management Area Boundary
 - Occupied Grizzly Bear Habitat
 - Grizzly Management Situation
 - General Areas of Access Needs
 - Primary Transportation
 - Interstate Highway
 - U.S. Highway
 - Road
 - Primitive Road
 - Trail
 - Electronic Site or Snow Course
 - Galatin Petrified Forest

Gallatin Forest Plan

MANAGEMENT AREAS

- Each management area on the Gallatin National Forest has a multiple use prescription which consists of goals, management practices, standards and guidelines for that area. A partial description of the 25 management areas follows. The prescriptions for the areas are found in Chapter III of the Forest Plan.
- 1 Sites. Some areas have future potential for developed recreation. Includes all developed campgrounds, picnic areas, boat ramps, and visitor information sites. Some areas have future potential for developed recreation.
 - 2 Includes portions of current or proposed ski areas on National Forest land and under special permit. Includes ski runs, lift facilities, and lodges.
 - 3 Areas of nonforest, noncommercial forest, and forested areas currently unsuitable for timber production. These are unroaded areas and have low resource values.
 - 3A These areas are of high sensitive soils where no management activities are planned.
 - 4 Includes the Absarokee-Beartooth and Lee Metcalf Wilderness on the Gallatin National Forest as well as two areas recommended for wilderness.
 - 5 These areas receive heavy public use because of ready accessibility from highways and high quality recreation opportunities (fishing, picnicking, camping, etc.).
 - 6 These areas consist of land with no timber management, but may provide livestock grazing. There is generally a tree system but few roads. These areas provide a wide variety of dispersed recreation opportunities in a variety of physical settings.
 - 7 Includes areas bordering lakes, streams or springs that support a moisture-loving vegetation. The vegetation in riparian areas is distinctly different from vegetation growing in drier areas nearby.
 - 8 Lands of varying physical characteristics which are managed for sustained timber production.
 - 9 Lands with high dispersed recreation value, especially for roaded areas of recreation and often with high visual quality. These lands are either roaded or will be roaded and often provide forage for livestock grazing. These lands are generally of less than 40 percent slopes, and are often valley bottoms.
 - 10 Areas of suitable timberlands in a mosaic pattern, interspersed with open grassland which provide forage for livestock grazing. These lands are generally of less than 40 percent slopes, and are often valley bottoms.
 - 11 Areas of key big game habitat in a forested environment. They include productive forest lands that are available for timber harvest, provided that big game habitat objectives are met.
 - 12 Includes big game summer and winter range and other key wildlife areas in a variety of settings. These lands also offer dispersed recreation opportunities.
 - 13 Consists of productive forest lands which occur in occupied grizzly bear habitat. These lands will be managed to provide for suitable grizzly bear habitat and regulated timber harvest.
 - 14 These areas, located in the Upper Yellowstone River drainage, provide key big game winter habitat. They are located in within open grasslands or in a mosaic of grasslands and forested areas. They are within occupied grizzly habitat.
 - 15 Areas within occupied grizzly habitat which provide for dispersed recreation interspersed with suitable livestock range. Areas contain open grasslands or a mosaic of grassland and unproductive timber.
 - 16 Areas of open grasslands and interspersed nonproductive timber, generally on slopes less than 40 percent.
 - 17 Consists of nonproductive or nonproductive forest areas with slope less than 40 percent important big game summer and winter range, security areas, and calving areas.
 - 18 Consists of the high mountain peaks and valleys within the part of the Hyalite-Porcupine-Burial Horn Montana Wilderness Study Area which will be managed for recreation.
 - 19 This management area is part of the Hyalite-Porcupine-Burial Horn Study Area. It is presently undeveloped except for a trail system and a few primitive roads. Management will emphasize wildlife and recreation.
 - 20 This area is a portion of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness and Management Act of 1983. It is specifically designed in the act as a nonroaded recreation and wildlife management area.
 - 21 These areas are proposed to be set aside for research purposes as examples of various ecosystems in southwestern Montana.
 - 22 Includes all trails that are part of the National Recreation Trails system as well as proposed additions to that system.
 - 23 Includes all electrical transmission lines and pipelines that cross National Forest land, and all existing and proposed lines and pipelines.
 - 24 Includes Ranger Stations and work centers located within the Forest boundaries.
 - 25 Includes all electronic sites.
 - 26 Includes all electronic sites.