

APPENDIX A

Geographic Areas

Management Units

The 1986 Manti-La Sal National Forest Plan relied heavily on management units specifically related to resources and sensitive areas. A list of the management units can be found below.

Management Unit Symbol and Name

Recreation Emphasis Units

- DRS - Developed Recreation Sites
- UDM - Undeveloped Motorized Recreation Sites
- SPR - Semi primitive Recreation

Wildlife Emphasis Units

- KWR - Key Big-Game Winter Range
- GWR - General Big-Game Winter Range

Range Emphasis Units

- RNG - Range Forage Production

Timber Management Emphasis Units

- TBR - Wood Fiber Production and Utilization

Watershed Emphasis Units

- RPN - Riparian
- MWS - Municipal Water Supply
- WPE - Watershed Protection and Improvement

Minerals Emphasis Units

- MMA - Leasable Minerals Area

Special Emphasis Units

- RPI - Research Protection and Interpretation Areas
- DCW - Wilderness
- SLD - Administrative Facility and Special Use Sites

Other Units

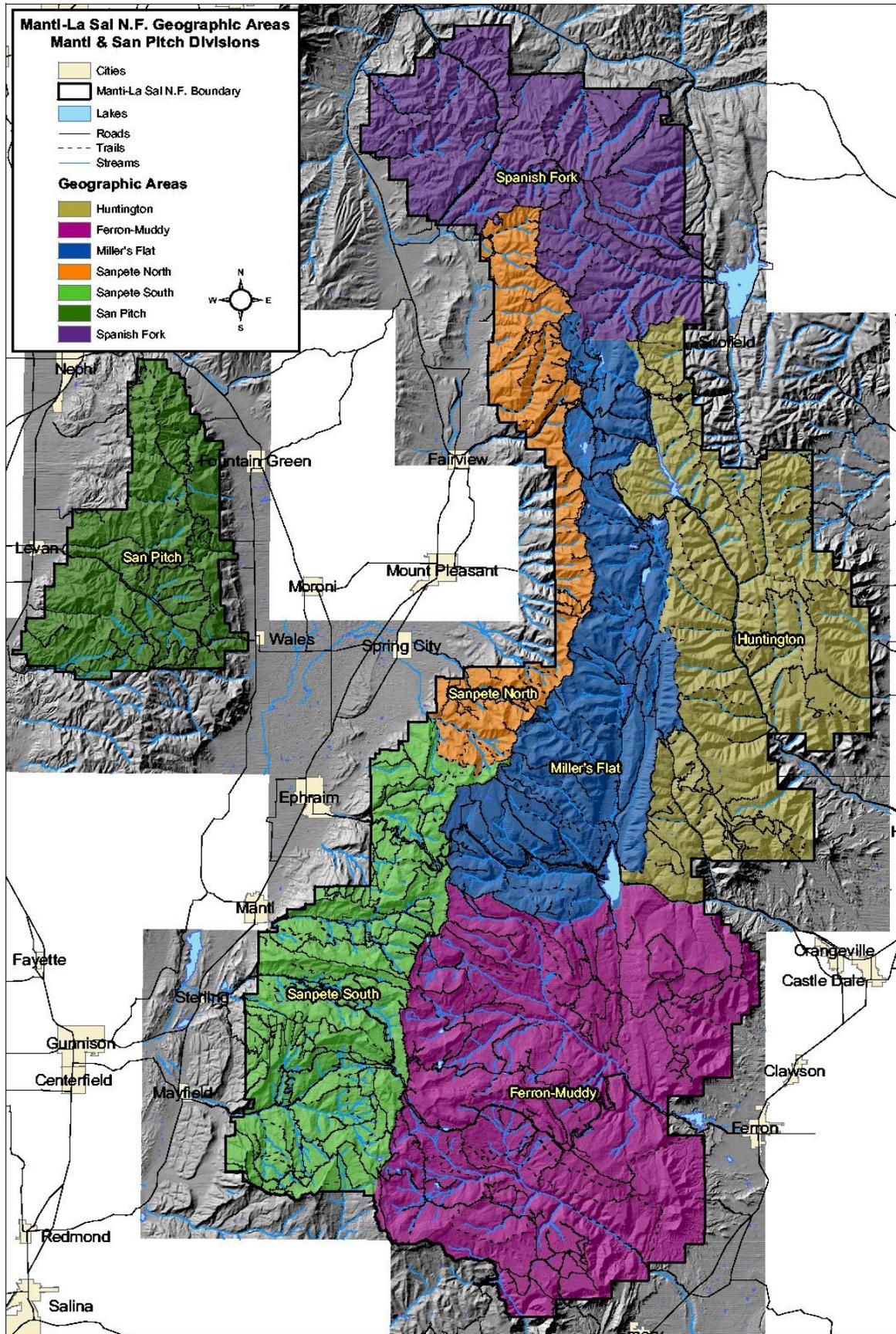
- UC - Utility Corridors

Preliminary Analysis of the Management Situation

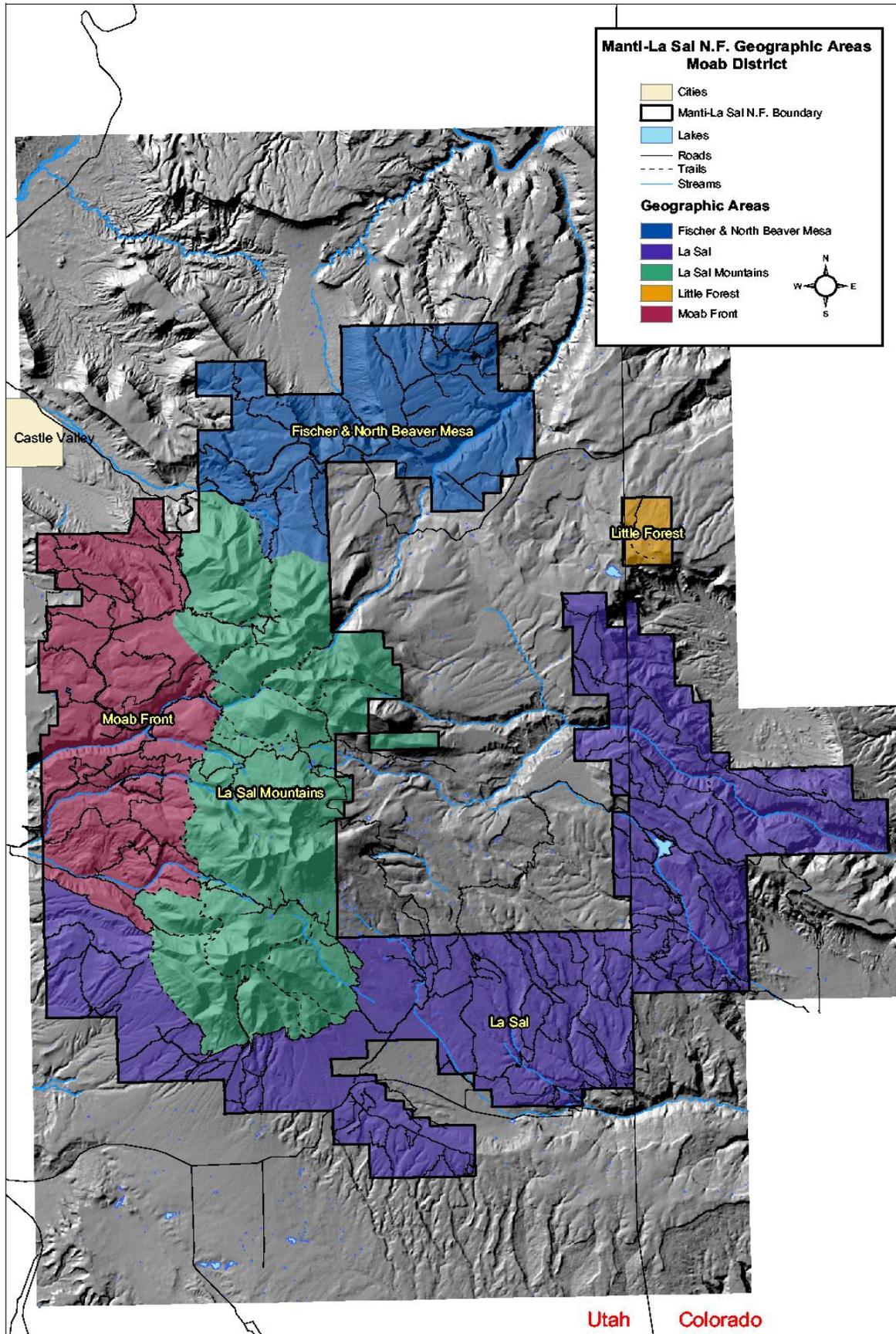
Geographic Areas

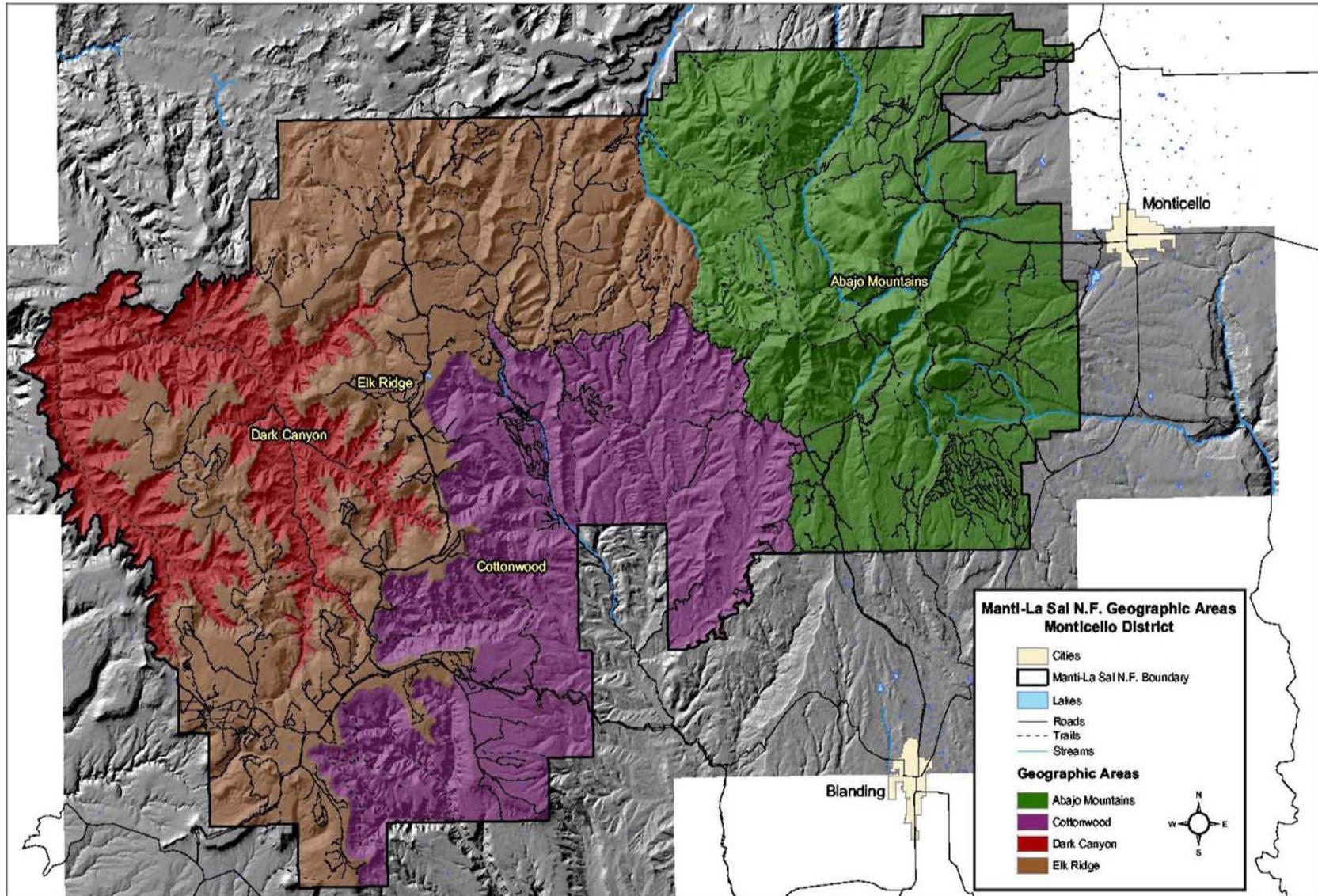
Geographic areas link the forest plan to management at a landscape scale and provide a tool for better communication to the public. Using geographic areas, specific management direction can be applied to unique landscapes on the forest to supplement forest wide direction. Geographic areas are also helpful when communicating with the public and other agencies by providing a sense of place. Focusing comments to geographic areas allows for a more descriptive and informative dialogue related to current uses and management in an area.

Geographic areas were developed using ecological subsections, major peaks, and political boundaries. Once the boundaries were adjusted, the maps were introduced to the counties and publics in numerous meetings.



Preliminary Analysis of the Management Situation





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