



File Code: 1950 Quartz Gold Project EIS
Date: January 6, 2003

Quartz Gold Project
Request for Public Input on Proposed Action

In the summer/fall of 2001, we requested information from you on the Quartz Gold Area in order to help us in our assessment for management opportunities to improve conditions for forest and watershed health and public enjoyment. Many of you responded, and your suggestions are appreciated. Public comments were varied, and included an interest in reducing fuels, managing vegetation to maintain forest health, maintaining recreational opportunities, treating noxious weeds, improving wildlife and fisheries habitat, and suggestions regarding access management.

The Quartz Gold Proposed Action:

Enclosed is a Proposed Action for the Quartz Gold area developed from your comments, ecological findings in the assessment, and our resource specialist recommendations. Please take a moment to read the enclosed packet and respond to us with your comments.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement for this project will be prepared this winter. The analysis will describe the environmental effects of the proposed activities and the alternatives to the proposed activities.

To Provide Comments:

I am the Responsible Official for this project. Comments regarding this Proposed Action will be reviewed to determine major issues and in developing alternatives relating to the project. Comments received by **February 5th, 2003**, will be most helpful in this process. Letters commenting on the project should be addressed to: **George Bain; St. Joe Ranger District; P.O. Box 407; St. Maries, Idaho 83861**. If you reference another document(s) in your comments, please attach a complete copy of the document(s). If complete copies are not available, please provide the cover page and applicable pages from the document. This information will aid the interdisciplinary team and decision maker during project development as well as providing us with a better understanding of your project-related concerns.

A project-specific mailing list will be developed from the individuals and organizations that voice an interest in this project. **If you do not wish to make comments at this time but would like to receive future mailings and field trip or open house notices on this project, please notify us.** We have attached a form for this purpose. Comments received in response to this solicitation, including names and addresses of those who comment, will be considered part of the public record on this proposed action and will be available for public inspection. Comments submitted anonymously will be accepted and considered; however, those who submit anonymous comments may not have standing to appeal the subsequent decision under 36 CFR Part 215.

If you would like additional information in order to comment on this project, please contact Kimberly Johnson, Team Leader at 208-245-6072.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BAIN
District Ranger

Enclosure





Quartz Gold Project Mailing List Form

Name: _____

Address: _____

Keep my name on the mailing list for this project

Remove my name from this mailing list.

If you check to **KEEP** your name on the mailing list, you will be notified of any public meetings, open houses, or field trips associated with the Quartz Gold Project. You will also receive a copy of the draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) when it is completed sometime this spring.

All of the above items will also be available on the Idaho Panhandle National Forest Web Page that may be accessed by going to <http://www.fs.fed.us/ipnf/> After you get to the web page under Ecosystems you click on Management, then Index of Nepa Projects, and then the South Zone – St. Joe Ranger District.

Fold here and mail by February 5th 2003 (note District Mailing Address on opposite side)

From:

George Bain, District Ranger
Quartz-Gold Project
St. Joe Ranger District
P.O. Box 407
St. Maries, Idaho 83861

Quartz Gold EIS Project Public Scoping

PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

The Quartz Gold project area is approximately 44,000 acres and includes Quartz Creek, Bruin Creek, Gold Creek and the East Fork of Gold Creek, as well as several small drainages that are tributary to the St. Joe River. The Montana/Idaho border and the Gold Simmons divide form the northern and eastern boundary of this project, the St Joe River the southern and the Quartz Eagle Divide the western boundary. A small portion (approximately 800 acres) of the Midget Creek Inventoried Roadless Area is located along the southeast border of this project area. The St. Joe River has been designated a Wild and Scenic River above the community of Avery.

This is a very diverse setting of moderately high relief with rugged terrain and an overall southern exposure. This area has a favorable climate and good site conditions for forest vegetation. The average annual precipitation ranges from 40 to 70 inches, more than half as snow, with approximately 30% of the area in the rain-on-snow zone.

Wildfire historically played a role in interrupting forest succession and creating much of the vegetative diversity of this area. Since the early 1900s, a policy of wildfire suppression on National Forest lands has interrupted this characteristic disturbance. As a result, many forested areas have a higher stocking level than occurred historically, and a much greater proportion of trees less adapted to a fire maintained ecosystem. This situation can create undesirable forest health conditions, increased risk of crown fires, diminished wildlife browse potential, and loss of key conifer species. For example, western white pine, once a common feature of the area has diminished in scope due to an introduced blister rust fungus. Western larch is also less prevalent due to its age, dwarf mistletoe infection, and the lack of fire-induced site preparation that enables natural regeneration and provides some control of dwarf mistletoe.

Active timber management in the assessment area coincided with the development and improvement of the road network within and to the area. Improvements to the St. Joe River Road in the 1950's facilitated log truck transport from this area to railheads in Avery and mills in Montana. Primary access roads were constructed up the side drainages of the St. Joe River and Gold creek in the late 1950's and 60's to provide timber access. The logging systems at this time required a high local road density, with 500 foot spacing and the use of switchbacks common. As logging technology improved, road spacing increased and fewer roads were needed. During the 1970's and 80's road construction and reconstruction of the older network continued for timber harvest. Since the early 1980's road construction has been minimal and timber harvest has been more focused towards insect and disease salvage using the existing network. In the 1990's several inactive roads have been decommissioned or stored to reduce failure risk and potential for adverse environmental effects.

This is a popular recreation area, offering a variety of opportunities in diverse settings. Activities include driving for pleasure, all terrain vehicle (ATV) and motorcycle riding, hunting, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, scenic viewing, wildlife viewing, camping and gathering forest products. The spectrum of access ranges from non-motorized to ATV and motorcycle to full size vehicle. Access to high quality recreation is available along streams, high country and loop drives via roads open to all vehicles.

This area supports a relatively stable array of wildlife species and habitats. The westslope cutthroat trout exists in the creeks in the analysis area along with the St. Joe River. Bull trout are known to inhabit some of the drainages in the analysis area.

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

A number of specific resource conditions, not meeting long-term management objectives, were identified in a broadscale assessment of the Quartz Gold Analysis Area. Opportunities were developed through a comparison of existing project-area conditions with desired conditions necessary to maintain sustainable forest ecosystems. The assessment was based on direction in the Idaho Panhandle Forest Plan and findings in the the St. Joe Geographic Assessment, Northern Region Overview, Natural Resource Agenda and Upper Columbia River Basin assessment; and trends observed by interdisciplinary specialists conducting the landscape assessment. The Purpose and Need for action and resulting Proposed Action described below were designed to modify these conditions and move towards achieving desired conditions.

This project proposal is intended to move the landscape toward long-term ecologic, economic, and social sustainability. The trend towards achieving a specific desired future condition includes the following efforts:

1. Improve and Maintain Forest Health: There is a need to manage for vegetative conditions that are more suitable to a fire-dependent ecosystem and, in the long term, encourage more resilient and sustainable forest conditions. This includes the need to thin otherwise healthy stands where density is uncharacteristic to maintain tree growth, promote a trend toward a more open-grown forest structure with a greater proportion of large fire-adapted species, and reduce vulnerability to uncharacteristic fires, insects and disease. There is also a need for stand replacement in areas where stand health has declined due to exclusion of fire-maintained processes and uncharacteristic levels of insects, disease, dwarf mistletoe and blister rust fungal disease. Restoration of western larch and western white pine would be an emphasis in these situations as natural regeneration is not occurring and this relic forest type has diminished. We received several comments on supporting the economy of the local area through salvage and harvest opportunities in the Quartz Gold area.

There is also a need to reduce fuels, and promote healthy forest conditions through prescribed burning without timber harvest.

2. Improve and Maintain Winter Range Conditions: There is a need to improve and increase the winter range forage base for big game species such as deer, elk, and moose. Approximately 18% of the project area is considered winter range (designated on the District). Approximately 4% of this is providing forage habitat. The Forest Plan recommends up to 20% of winter range (MA-4) may be maintained in a permanent forage condition. It is desirable to create an even distribution of winter forage habitat in the project area.

3. Reduce Risk of Resource Loss through Fuel Management: Along portions of the Idaho/Montana border, there is an opportunity to create strategic fuel buffer zones that may mitigate fire severity and risks associated with randomly occurring large scale fire events. There is a need to provide a tactical fire suppression buffer for firefighters, promote public safety, enhance public property and watershed protection along the I-90 corridor and adjacent communities through means such as thinning, piling, and prescribed burning within a managed fuel complex.

4. Improve Growing Conditions and Long Term Management Options for Overstocked Sapling/Pole stands: There is a need to thin young overstocked stands created by past regeneration harvest and wildfires in order to improve growing conditions, maintain species and structural diversity, and improve forest health. These stands can provide varied management options in the future as stand characteristics are maintained or enhanced to promote specific habitat or resource objectives.

5. Maintain and Increase the Incidence and Vigor of White Bark Pine Habitat: Based on the relatively high incidence of white bark pine in the analysis area (from timber stand data and field verification), the St. Joe Ranger District has a unique opportunity to improve and increase the quality of white bark pine habitat over a large area. The quality of habitat for white bark pine in this area has been determined to be low, based on the mortality risk associated with blister rust and competition from species favored by fire exclusion.

6. Contribute to Watershed Recovery Processes by Correcting Chronic Sources of Sediment: There is a need to correct chronic sources of excess sediment in the analysis area. The existing road system increases surface erosion and the risk of mass failure and, as a result, increases delivery of excess sediment to streams. On the existing road system, approximately 65% of stream-crossing culverts surveyed are undersized for a 100 year event (as required by Infish). Numerous old road prisms in the area are no longer needed for management purposes or recreational access.

7. Provide Access Opportunities for Disabled Hunters: The District does not have any active disabled hunting areas. One area has been designated in the Charlie Creek Drainage near Emida, south of St. Maries, however; it will not be implemented until after timber sale activities are completed (estimated 2005). Several requests for this type of opportunity are received annually.

8. Maintain a Spectrum of Access for Public Recreation: Numerous comments were received requesting the District to maintain access for full-sized motorized use throughout the area, provide areas for ATV's and motorcycles where they will not encounter regular traffic and can enjoy the scenery, and areas for a non-motorized experience. Currently there are 97 miles of (full size vehicle) open road available to the public. There is a need to designate motorized and non-motorized areas to avoid user conflicts and meet other resource needs.

9. Increase Wildlife Security: Elk Habitat Potential (EHP) is currently below the standard set by the Forest Plan for the Quartz Gold Area. Currently the area has an EHP of 42.3 % and the Forest Plan standard calls for 51%. The amount of secure habitat, more than ½ mile from an open road or trail, is a key factor in determining EHP. There is 3.6 % secure habitat existing in the project area. To increase the amount of secure habitat and meet the standard, there needs to be a reduction in motorized use on existing roads and trails in the analysis area. To best meet the elk habitat potential, security areas should be well dispersed throughout the analysis area and road closures should be effective in eliminating motorized use on the road system.

10. Improve Instream Habitat Conditions and Provide Fish Passage at Fish Bearing Stream Road Crossings: The area has been identified as a priority watershed and is important to bull trout (listed as threatened in 1998). INFish standards call for 4 pieces of large woody debris/1000' and between 56 and 96 pools/mile depending on stream width. Several streams in the project area, including Gold Creek, Quartz Creek, Bruin, and Entente are well below these standards. For example a survey conducted in 1998, found that Gold Creek averaged 5.4 pools/mile on the section surveyed. Quartz Creek had a higher number of pools (34.8 pools/mile) but is still below the desired condition. There is a need to bring these streams closer to desired future conditions and thus improve fisheries habitat. InFish standards also have riparian goals to maintain or restore stream channel integrity, channel processes, and character of sediment input and transport. Streamside roads (27 miles in the project area of which 10.6 are under Forest Service management) are the main reason we cannot meet these desired future conditions. INFish standards state "Provide and maintain fish passage at all road crossings of existing and potential fish bearing streams". There are several culverts within the project area which are not providing fish passage.

PROPOSED ACTION

To meet the purpose and need for action, this project includes the following activities (see the attached maps for activity locations):

1. Commercial Timber Harvest Activities

To improve and maintain forest health and reduce fuels this project proposes the following:

Intermediate harvest (e.g.: commercial thin, shelterwood preparatory harvest, and stand improvement) would be implemented where forest conditions are generally healthy but some undesirable vegetative trends have been noted. Management would emphasize reductions in overall stand densities, removing undesirable and excess trees from both the lower and upper canopy. In most cases, this treatment is

expected to produce results similar to what would have normally occurred with periodic fires. Results are also expected to improve species composition and quality, maintain healthy and more resilient forest conditions, retain a greater representation of fire tolerant trees and reduce the density and distribution of ladder fuels. *Approximately 4,000 acres.* (See Map #1)

Sanitation and Salvage (e.g. Sanitation cutting is the removal of insect attacked and diseased trees to maintain the health of the stand, salvage cutting is the removal of dead and dying trees to obtain an economic gain before their value is lost). These methods would be implemented in areas with insect and/or disease levels higher than endemic levels but where the stand overall is not at risk. These treatments may also be applied as a stand maintenance method where the Forest Plan or other directives designate sites for management emphasis other than timber management or are constrained by other resource values. Stand maintenance reduces the threat of increased losses to insects and disease, and promotes utilization of currently impacted trees still containing economically valuable products. *Approximately 1100 acres.* (See Map #1)

Regeneration harvest (ie: clearcut with reserves, seedtree with reserves, shelterwood) would be implemented in areas with high levels of insect and disease, uniform mature lodgepole pine stands, and/or where restoration of species at risk are identified. This treatment may also be used in site-specific areas where small forage openings would be created for the benefit of big game species. Post treatment reforestation within regeneration units would include planting a mix of conifer species, including blister rust-resistant western white pine, ponderosa pine, western larch, and Engelmann spruce. *Approximately 270 acres.* (See Map #1)

To accomplish the proposed harvest activities, a variety of logging systems, including helicopter, skyline and ground based equipment would be utilized. Approximately 11 miles of new road construction (8 miles temporary, 3 miles system) and up to 160 miles of existing Forest Service roads are needed for proposed timber harvest and haul activities (see Map #1). Roads not needed for long term National Forest access and management, based on roads analysis process, would be decommissioned. Road decommissioning and access management details are included in proposed action items 6, 7, and 8 below (See Map #2 – describing the roads needed for long term management and use on National Forest System lands).

Riparian area buffers (Infish) would be applied to protect water quality and fisheries and provide movement corridors. Best Management Practices would be implemented to reduce water routing and sediment transport from haul roads through activities such as outsloping, waterbarring, and culvert replacement or removal.

Prescribed burning or excavator piling would be implemented where appropriate after harvest to reduce fuels, prepare the site for planting, and/or improve vegetative conditions.

This harvest would also contribute timber products to local and regional markets.

2. Big Game Winter Range Improvement

Through prescribed burning, approximately 466 acres are proposed for winter range enhancement. This would increase the forage from 4% of the winter range to 10% in forage condition, as well as improve its distribution in the project area.

3. Fuels Reduction Activities

To reduce natural and activity fuels, improve other vegetation conditions, and restore important ecological processes, the following activities are proposed:

Mechanical and Manual Fuel Reduction treatments are proposed in harvest areas, where fuels need to be reduced before periodic prescribed burning can be applied to the area. Small diameter trees (precommercial size classes) such as lodgepole and Douglas-fir would be mechanically felled and piled for burning to reduce stand densities and allow for maintenance underburning.

Commercial size trees would be included in the timber sales.

Fuel Breaks: Included as a part of the fuel treatment proposal is the installation of shaded fuel breaks (partial canopy openings) placed at strategic locations along the Idaho/Montana crest. Created fuel breaks may vary in dimension and design to enhance visual and silvicultural objectives, but provide a fire suppression buffer of reduced canopy closure and reduced quantities of available ground fuel in the event of fire occurrence. This allows for a pre-planned contingency to halt fire spread and reduce associated risks to firefighters and inter-face communities. Fuel breaks are designated at locations near stands at high risk to fire; including areas of advanced stand mortality and where age of stands indicate elevated fire probability (see Map 1). Periodic burning under residual stands (described below) would be scheduled at intervals of five to ten years to maintain effective resistance to large fire events. ***Fuel Breaks are approximately 2.7 miles total linear distance by 150-250 feet in width.*** (See Map #1)

Prescribed Burning treatments are proposed where hand slashing followed by underburning is appropriate. There would be no ignition in riparian areas. Burning is conducted under specific seasonal and atmospheric conditions, prescribed to obtain optimal results with least damage to residual stand and soil components. This application is used for harvest units and fuel breaks. ***Approximately 1200 total acres.***

4. Precommercial Stand Improvement Activities

To improve growing conditions and long term management options for overstocked sapling/pole stands, approximately **1307 acres** of overstocked sapling size trees would have ***Tree Weed and Release*** over the next 5-7 years. These areas are within managed plantations and natural stands that have regenerated after wildfire. The results of this treatment are expected to provide a greater composition of fire-adapted species, improve individual tree growth, and retain options for future management. ***White Pine pruning*** will also occur on **516 acres**. (See Map #1)

5. White Bark Pine Enhancement:

Approximately **1434 acres (total stand acres with a white bark pine component)** would be treated. Treatments would include thinning and slashing around individual white bark pine trees to reduce competition and promote growth. Some open areas within the stands would be burned where it is feasible to use fire without damaging the white bark pine component, creating scarified areas for seed dispersal. On approximately 730 acres, only white bark pine would be treated. The remaining acres, are proposed for commercial timber harvest (included in item #1), and the individual tree release of white bark pines would be a part of the silvicultural prescription. (See Map #1)

6. Watershed Conditions Contributing to Sediment Production

Watershed conditions will be improved by decommissioning, long term storage, or custodial care of roads in the project area. Many of these roads are located on sensitive landtypes, have known problems, and are currently not driveable. This proposal makes changes to the road system use and objectives and entails road work and changes in road management.

A road network of approximately 190 miles will serve National Forest lands in the project area:

Unrestricted Public Use: *83 miles of open road maintained.* (see Map #2 – green roads)

Forest Service Jurisdiction: **60 miles**

Forest Highway 50: under the jurisdiction/maintained by Shoshone County.

Roads Restricted to some Motorized Use: **40 miles** – prism remains intact. On this 40 miles, 48 stream crossings would be maintained or upgraded and 5 areas stabilized. (See Map #2 - Yellow lines)

The following roads (approximately 68 miles) would be in a stored condition:

Intermittent – Stored Roads: 20 miles. Prism will remain intact, and minimal work would be needed to reopen this road. 26 stream crossings will be maintained or upgraded and problem areas stabilized. (See Map #2 – blue lines)

Long term stored roads: 48 miles. These roads would not be subject to any motorized use for 15-20 years and will be maintained for future use. The prism could be partially recontoured in spots, and reconstruction would be needed to reopen the road in the future. This work would include the removal of 58 stream crossings, and correction of problem areas. (See Map #2 – red lines)

Decommissioning of Roads:

Approximately 170 miles of road have been identified for treatment. Decommissioning of roads involves different levels of treatment to restore the road corridor to a more natural condition. Treatments can include recontouring of segments on high sensitivity landtypes, within RHCAs, or problem areas, the removal of culverts and restoring stream crossings, or revegetation and drainage control measures. The miles of road listed below were grouped based on hydrologic risk factors. Risk factors considered: miles of road in proximity to stream channels, number of culverts/stream crossings, miles of road on landtype association (sensitive or high mass movement potential), and condition of the road (potential or number of known problems).

High Risk Roads: 40 miles total. 100 stream crossings

Moderate Risk Roads: 81 miles. 150 stream crossings

Low Risk Roads: 49 miles.

7 & 8. Access Management Activities

To provide for a variety of public access and uses, the proposed action designates a transportation system for full sized vehicle use throughout the area, disabled hunter access, ATV/motorcycle use and pedestrian and stock traffic (See Map #2).

FULL SIZE VEHICLE USE: County road FH 50 (23 miles) provides primary access to and through the Quartz-Gold area. In addition, 60 miles of road would remain open to provide general public access (green lines on Map #2). Some of the roads are suitable for passenger car traffic and others are more suited for higher clearance, pick-up or sport utility type vehicles. The **Quartz Creek loop, Stateline, and East Fork of Gold Creek** roads provide through access within and/or to adjacent areas. Other roads would provide open road access to the **Upper Broadaxe Creek, Gold-Simmons Ridge, Bruin Creek , Grey Gulch and Tumbledown Saddle** areas.

DISABLED HUNTER ACCESS: Two road systems (14 miles) are proposed for inclusion in the disabled hunter program (yellow hatched lines on Map #2). Motorized use would be allowed only under the conditions of the disabled hunter program. Other motorized use would be restricted. One area is the **Quartz Ridge road system** the other is part of the **Whitetail road system**, above Conrad Crossing Campground.

ATV/MOTORCYCLE USE: To provide areas for this traffic, access management on several roads and a trail (28 miles) would restrict over 50" vehicle use and allow under 50" vehicle traffic (solid yellow lines and solid yellow lines with dots on Map #2). Some of the designated routes provide scenic loops when tied in with the open road network on both ends.

In the **Berge Peak area**, approximately 11 miles of existing road and 1 mile of new road would provide an ATV/Motorcycle network accessible only from Gold Creek. In the **Beetle Hump – Blackjack area**, approximately 4 miles of existing road and 1 ½ miles of trail would connect with open roads at Tumbledown and Float Saddle and provide access to Blackjack Peak. In the **Broadaxe area**, approximately 6 ½ miles of existing road connects to the open road network on both ends. In **Upper Quartz Creek**, approximately 4 miles of existing road would connect to open roads at **Float Saddle** and **Grey Gulch**.

PEDESTRIAN AND STOCK TRAFFIC: To provide a non-motorized experience, access management on several roads and trails would accommodate foot and animal traffic and motorized use would be restricted. All of the intermittent use and stored roads (blue line on Map #2) would retain the road prism but would not be actively maintained (eg. Brushing) to facilitate non-motorized use. Two of the road systems proposed for long term storage (red line on Map #2) would retain a trail tread in areas of recontouring and culvert removal. This would be in **Whitetail Peak area** (east side of Bruin) and the **East Fork of Gold Creek Area** (south side of the east fork of Gold Creek).

The following trail systems will be reconditioned/reconstructed and will provide a non-motorized experience: **Haggerty Creek Trail #5, Black Jack Peak Trail #86, and Whitetail Peak Trail # 41** (see Map #2 - red line with dots).

9. Wildlife Security Improvement:

Effective closures to all motorized vehicles will be implemented on several roads in the project area. This will increase the amount of secure habitat available to wildlife in the following areas: East Fork of Gold Creek, Berge Peak Area, Bear Springs Area, Entente and Tumbledown drainages. This would increase the amount of secure habitat for wildlife to 17.5% of the project area, and increase the EHP to 55.9 %.

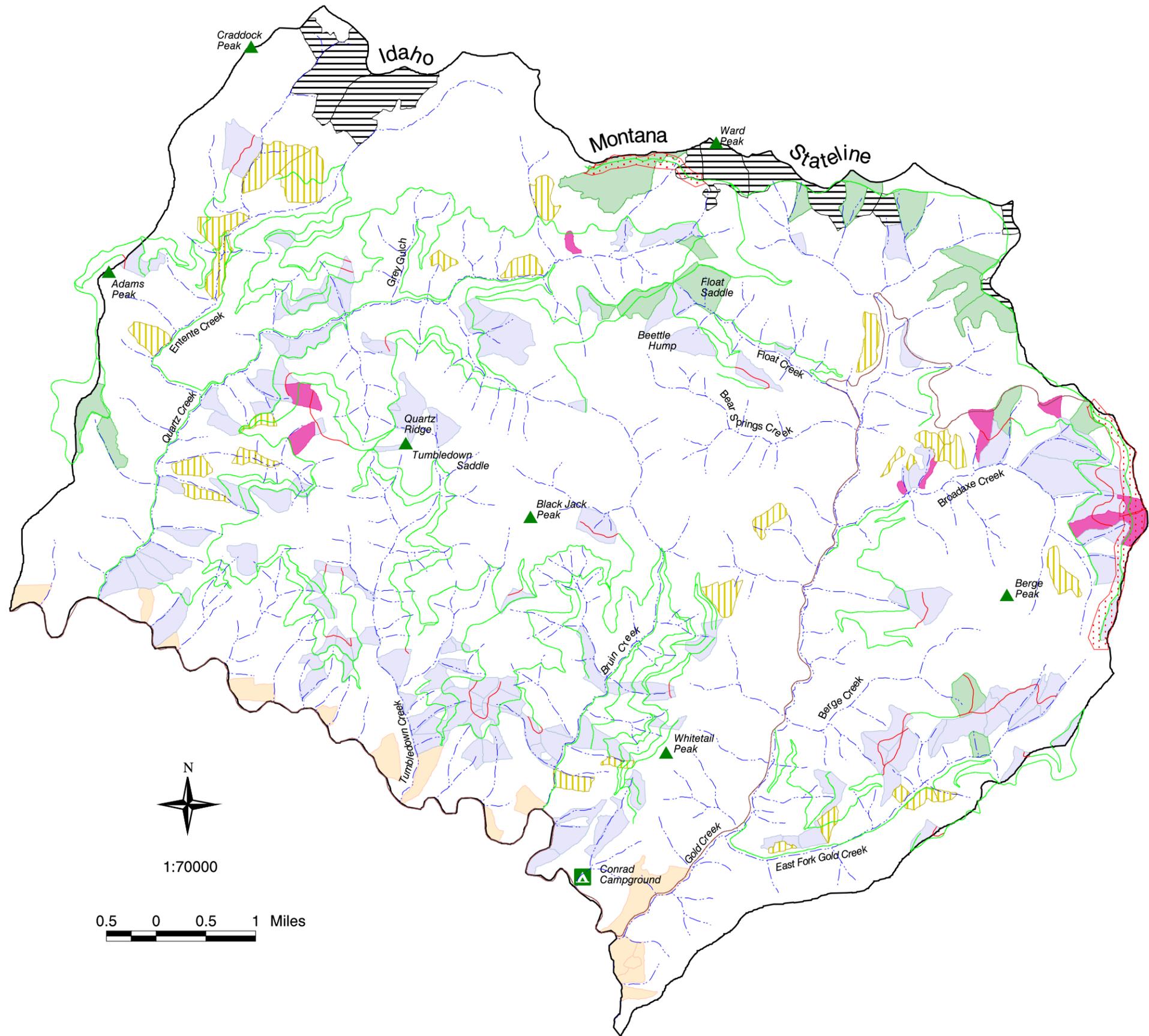
10. Fish Habitat Improvement

To improve habitat diversity and complexity (especially pool habitat) in streams lacking instream structures, large woody debris and/or boulder structures would be added to Quartz, Entente, Aspen, Bruin, Float and Gold Creeks (see Map #2).

Approximately 4.2 miles of Quartz Creek, 0.75 miles of Entente, 0.75 miles of Aspen, 1.5 miles of Bruin, 1 mile of Float Creek and 2.65 miles of Gold Creek have features which are suitable for the placement of instream structures.

To improve migration and remove barriers to migration, culverts will be removed or corrected to allow passage on those fish bearing streams identified by the fisheries biologist.

To restore and maintain stream channel integrity, channel processes, and the sediment regime, the road systems in Entente Creek would be decommissioned. This entails recontouring about 1.7 miles of road in the Riparian Habitat Conservation Area.



PROPOSED VEGETATION ACTIVITIES:

- Precommercial Stand Improvement
- Fuelbreak
- Winter Range Improvement
- Whitebark Pine Enhancement

Stands Proposed for Harvest

- Regeneration Harvest
- Intermediate Harvest
- Sanitation Salvage

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM NEEDED FOR HARVEST:

- County Road
- Existing Forest Service Road
- New Road Construction
- Streams
- Project Area Boundary

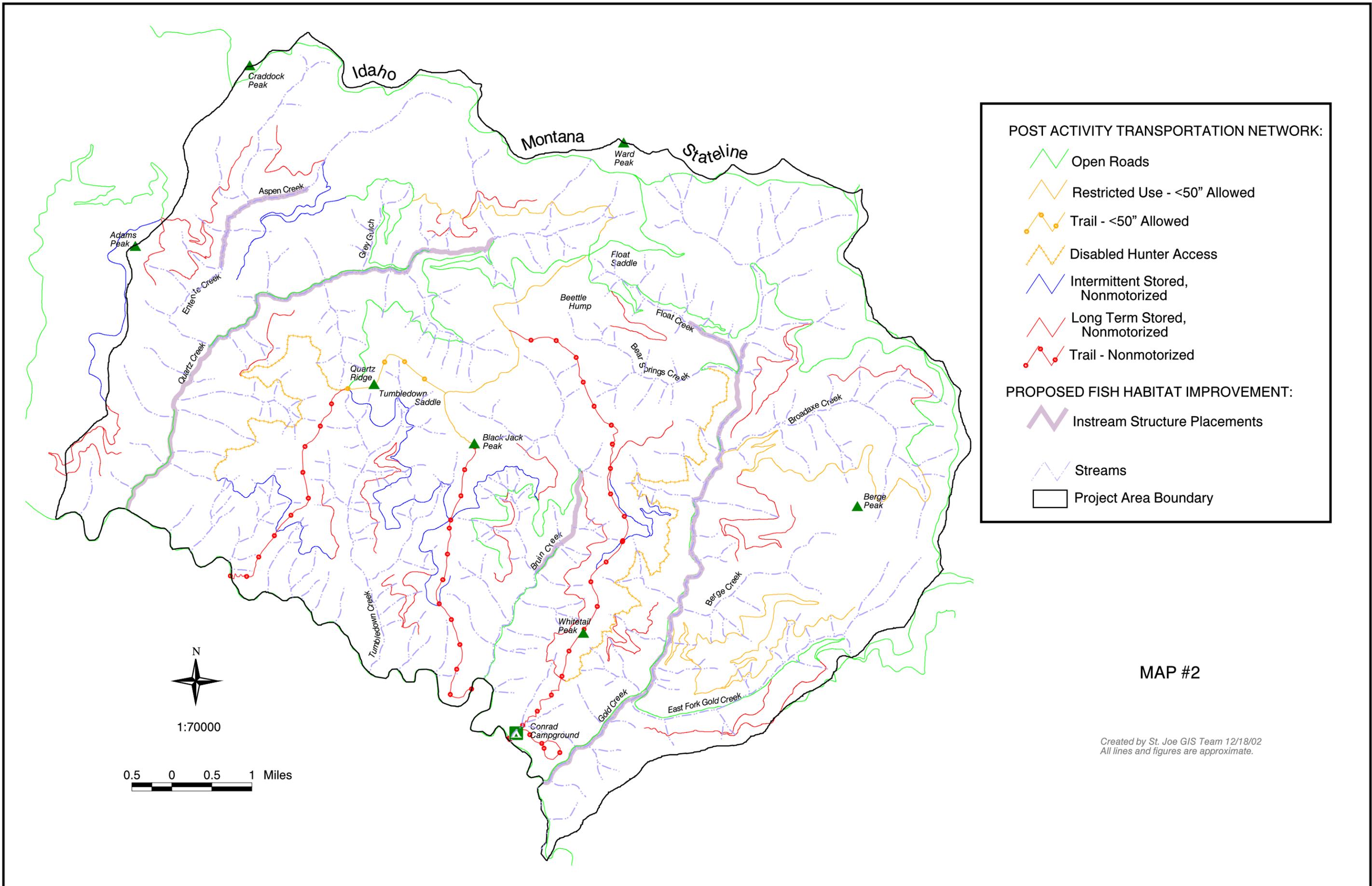


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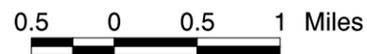


MAP #1

Created by St. Joe GIS Team 12/18/02
All lines and figures are approximate.



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Idaho

Montana

Stateline

Adams Peak

Craddock Peak

Ward Peak

Aspen Creek

Grey Gulch

Float Saddle

Beetle Hump

Float Creek

Enten's Creek

Quartz Creek

Quartz Ridge

Tumbledown Saddle

Bear Springs Creek

Black Jack Peak

Broadaxe Creek

Berge Peak

Bruin Creek

Tumbledown Creek

Berge Creek

Whitetail Peak

Gold Creek

East Fork Gold Creek

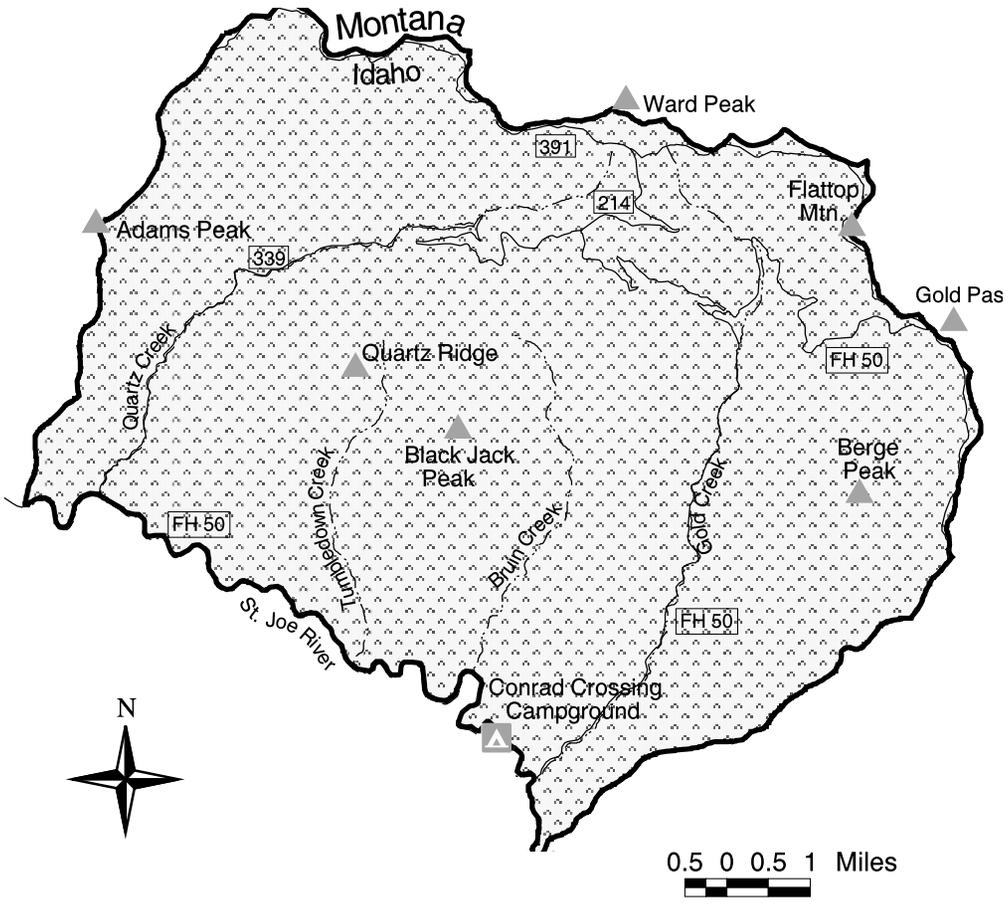
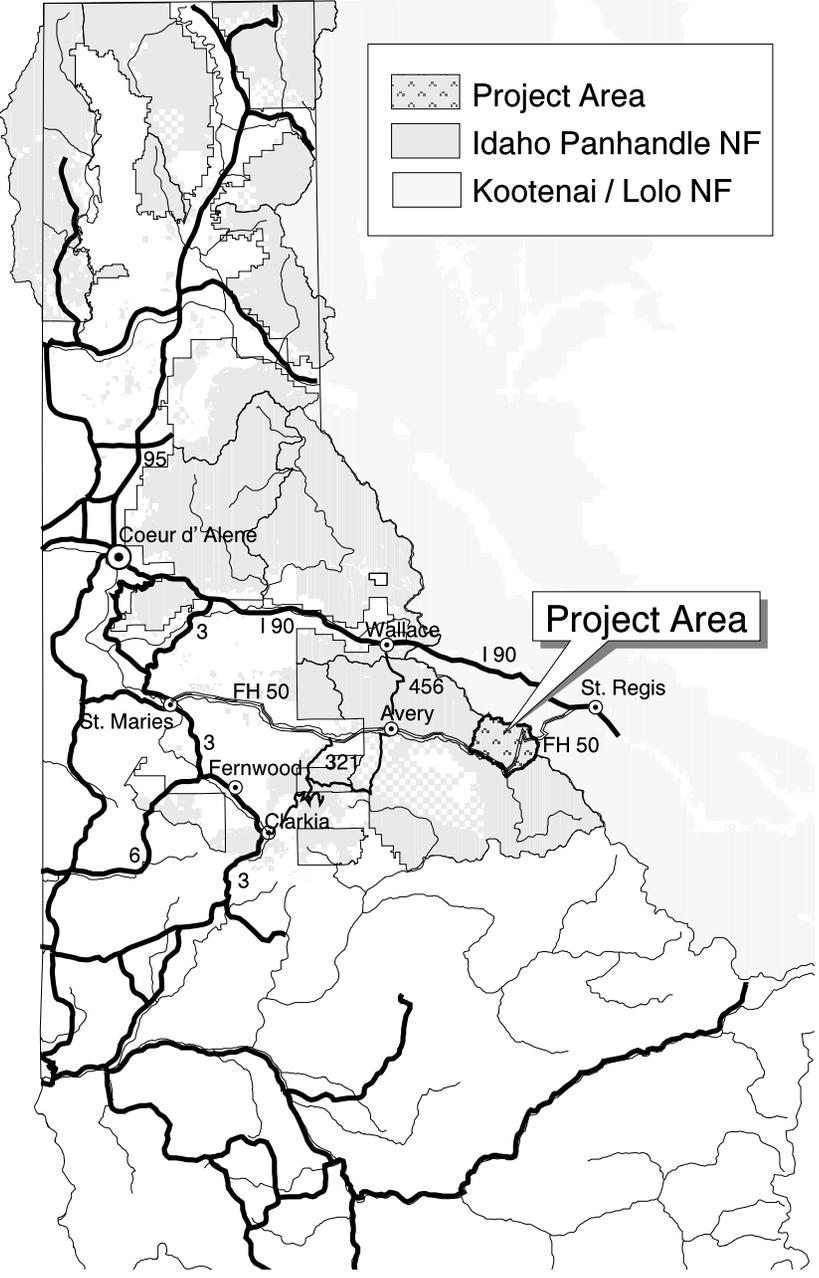
Conrad Campground

Quartz Gold Vicinity Map

St. Joe Ranger District
Idaho Panhandle
National Forest

Legend:

-  Project Area
-  Idaho Panhandle NF
-  Kootenai / Lolo NF



MAP #3

Created by St. Joe GIS Team 12/18/02
All lines and figures are approximate.