

The following information from the 2005 Forest Plan for the Mark Twain National Forest superseded the 1986 Forest Plan, which stated that it superseded the CRMP for the Eleven Point River. This information is a portion of that from Management Prescription 8.1 – those sections that pertain to all 8.1 areas, and those that pertain directly to the Scenic River, the National Recreation Trail that is within the River corridor (designated after the Forest Plan was signed), and to the Greer Spring Special Management Area. Other management guidelines that govern this area, (in place of a CRMP), can be found in Chapter 2 of the Plan, (Forestwide Standards and Guidelines), and Chapter 4, (Monitoring and Evaluation).

Management Prescription 8.1 Designated “Special Areas” Other Than Wilderness

Theme

This prescription describes a variety of designated “special areas” other than Wilderness. They exist for the protection of unusual environmental, recreational, cultural, or historical resources, and for scientific or educational studies. New areas may be added to this prescription as they are evaluated.

Goals

Protect and appropriately manage areas of special scientific, biological, historical, ecological, geological, scenic, recreational, and educational significance.

Provide low to moderate production of other resources such as timber products, fish and wildlife, recreation, and forage where they are compatible with “special area” objective.

Maintain or enhance the outstandingly remarkable values within the Eleven Point National Scenic River. The outstandingly remarkable values include scenic (water features, landforms, and vegetation), recreation (national attraction, water sports), fishing, wildlife, prehistoric and historic resources, and geology.

Provide a variety of recreational opportunities with interactions between users ranging from low to high depending on the specific locations and ROS objectives.

Desired Condition

Officially classified areas of exceptional ecological, geological or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical values (other than Wilderness) are protected. Such areas include designated Experimental Forests, Research Natural Areas, State Natural Areas, Heritage Resource Areas, National Trails, National Rivers, National Forest Scenic Byways, the Greer Spring Special Management Area, and other Forest Special Areas identified as having unique significance.

Vegetation management varies based on the specific management objective for each area. Management activities, facility development or motorized use are present only if compatible with area objectives. Interaction between users varies from high to low, based on the area objectives. Mineral activities requiring surface disruption do not normally occur.

Timber program outputs are low. The Sinkin Experimental Forest may provide some timber outputs.

Standards and Guidelines for All Areas in Management Prescription 8.1

These standards and guidelines apply to all areas in Management Prescription 8.1. They are followed by additional standards and guidelines specific to individual areas.

Vegetation Management

Manipulate vegetation to meet the intent of the law, order, or agreement designating the area.

Terrestrial and Aquatic Habitat Management

Limit habitat manipulation to restoration or enhancement of natural communities or the needs of threatened, endangered, rare or sensitive species and species of conservation concern.

Rangeland Management

Normally do not allow rangeland management on these areas due to their unique or special significance.

Special Areas

Areas having national recognition as of January 2005, other than Wildernesses, are:

Table 3-10. Areas with National recognition and designation.

Designation	Area	Unit
National Forest Scenic Byways	Blue Buck Knob	Willow Springs
	Glade Top Trail	Ava
	Sugar Camp	Cassville
National Recreation Trails	Berryman Trail	Potosi
	Crane Lake Trail	Fredericktown
	Ridge Runner Trail	Willow Springs
National Register of Historic Places	Decker Cave	Rolla
	Nova Scotia	Salem
National Scenic River	Eleven Point River	Eleven Point
National Natural Landmark	Cupola Pond (also State Natural Area)	Doniphan
	Greer Spring (also Special Management Area)	Eleven Point
Society of American Foresters Natural Area (Open Glade)	Hayden Bald	Ava

Specific standards and guidelines for each of these nationally recognized areas are provided in this management prescription.

Table 3-11. State Natural Areas as of July 2003.

Area	Unit
Bald Hill	Doniphan
Big Barren Creek	Doniphan
Blair Creek Raised Fen	Salem
Brushy Pond	Eleven Point
Butler Hollow Glades	Cassville
Carman Springs	Willow Springs
Coward's Hollow	Doniphan
Cupola Pond	Doniphan
Grasshopper Hollow Fen	Salem
Haney Pond	Doniphan
Hayden Bald	Ava
Marg Pond	Eleven Point
Mud Creek	Poplar Bluff
Overcup Oak Sink	Eleven Point
Red Maple Pond	Doniphan
Solomon Hollow Glades	Rolla
Tunnel Bluff Woods	Doniphan
Tupelo Gum Pond	Eleven Point
Wells Branch Fen	Doniphan

Coordinate selection of additional State natural areas with the Missouri Natural Areas Committee based on selection criteria, site design quality, geographic representation, and management needs.

Standards, guidelines, and management area objectives for each officially designated State Natural Area on the MTNF should normally be developed as part of the natural area nomination and are part of Forest Plan designation.

Specific management objectives and/or recommendations included in the natural area nomination take precedence over the general Management Prescription 8.1 direction.

Place and maintain signs at major points of public entry as needed, and where appropriate to delineate natural area boundaries.

Forest Special Areas are recognized as having unique features, but do not have national and State recognition. Emphasize protection and maintenance of the unique characteristics of the site in the management of these areas.

Set the management area boundary for sinkholes designated as 8.1 at least 50 feet to the outside of the crest or divide of the surface drainage basin of the sinkhole or complex of sinkholes.

Table 3-12. Forest Special Areas as of January, 2005

Area	Unit
Fens	
Bidwell Creek Bog	Fredericktown
Kaintuck Hollow Fen	Rolla
Mayfield Spring Wet Meadow	Houston
Medley Hollow Hanging Fen	Salem
Barton Fen	Potosi
Bates Hollow Fen	Salem
Blue Flag Fen	Eleven Point
Clear Creek Fen	Potosi
Swamp Hollow Fen	Salem
Wash Creek Alder Bog Fen	Fredericktown
Wet Hollow Fen	Salem
Sinkholes and Sinkhole Ponds	
Bear Pond	Eleven Point
Camp Eight Pond	Eleven Point
Charcoal Pond	Eleven Point
Dammed Sinkhole Pond	Eleven Point
Flat Pond	Eleven Point
Fox Pond	Eleven Point
FS Road 4147 sinkhole	Eleven Point
Grassy Pond	Eleven Point
Hwy C Sinkhole Pond	Eleven Point
King Sink	Rolla
McCormack Pond	Eleven Point
Mud Pond	Eleven Point
Old Kehres Pond	Eleven Point
Oldham Pond	Eleven Point
Otter Creek Ponds	Poplar Bluff

Table 3-12. Forest Special Areas as of January, 2005

Area	Unit
Pin Oak Pond	Eleven Point
Pine Pond	Eleven Point
Polecat Pond	Eleven Point
Tan Bark Pond	Eleven Point
Twin Ponds	Poplar Bluff
Victory Pond	Poplar Bluff
Whitten Church Pond	Eleven Point
Young Hollow	Eleven Point
Slaughter Sink	Rolla
The Gulf	Poplar Bluff
Other Special Areas	
Lower Current River	Eleven Point
Irish Wilderness Excluded Lands	Eleven Point
Recommended Wilderness Additions	Ava, Cassville, Rolla/Houston, Potosi, Fredericktown
Galloway Spring	Willow Springs
Indian Creek	Willow Springs
Natural Bridge	Rolla
Twin Sink Hollows	Willow Springs
Turtle Flatwoods	Salem
Pump Hollow	Poplar Bluff

Recreation Management

Recreation Opportunities

Unless otherwise stated, manage for, as a minimum, roaded natural ROS objectives within these areas.

Recreation Management

Keep investment in recreation facilities to the minimum necessary to protect the site, to meet development objectives, and to meet ROS classification objectives.

Trails

Trails must be consistent with the special area management objectives.

Visual Management

Provide for the protection of the unique visual qualities of each special area, consistent with the area's management objectives and the law, order or agreement of designation.

Unless modified by specific standards and guidelines for individual special areas, the Visual Quality Objectives are as follows:

Table 3-13. Visual Quality Objectives for Management Prescription 8.1.

Type of Area	Visual Quality Objective
National Designation	As defined by specific standards and guidelines.
State Natural Areas	Retention
Forest Special Areas	Retention
Lands Excluded from Irish Wilderness.	Retention
Sinkin Experimental Forest	Use VQOs as specified for Management Prescription 2.1.
National Forest Scenic Byways	Retention
Recommended Wilderness Additions	Retention

Timber Management

Normally do not schedule timber harvest in these areas; however, silvicultural methods may be appropriate in individual areas to restore or maintain desired ecological conditions or to meet law, order or agreement

Special Uses Management

Normally, do not authorize special uses.

Minerals

Normally do not allow surface disturbing mineral activities.

Common Variety Minerals

Do not permit removal of common variety minerals from any area.

Research

As of January 2005, there is no designated Research Natural Areas (RNA) on the Forest.

The North Central Research Station guides management of the Sinkin Experimental Forest. The Forest will continue the same cooperative role with North Central Forest Experiment Station in carrying out research projects on the 4,127 acres within the Sinkin Experimental Forest.

Land Ownership

The purchase of adjoining lands from willing sellers will be a high priority if needed to protect or enhance a “special area.”

Buildings and Structures

Limit buildings and structures within special area boundaries to those needed to support management objectives.

Standards and Guidelines Specific to the Eleven Point National Scenic River

A National Scenic River extending 44.4 miles in length on the Eleven Point River within the Eleven Point Ranger District. (Public Law 90-542).

Maintain or enhance the outstandingly remarkable values within the Eleven Point National Scenic River. The outstandingly remarkable values include scenic (water features, landforms, and vegetation), recreation (national attraction, water sports), fishing, wildlife, prehistoric and historic resources, and geology.

Terrestrial and Aquatic Habitat Management

Normally do not manipulate vegetation within the Eleven Point National Scenic River corridor for wildlife habitat purposes, except to perpetuate unique natural ecosystems or manage habitats for threatened, endangered, sensitive species, or species of concern.

Rangeland Management

National Forest System lands in The Eleven Point National Scenic River corridor shall not be managed for rangeland forage production.

Recreation Management

Recreation Opportunities

Manage area to meet, as a minimum, semi-primitive non-motorized ROS objectives in the terrestrial portion of the river corridor, except at developed motor vehicle facilities, which will be managed under semi-primitive motorized, roaded natural or rural ROS objectives, as determined by their development level. (See Table 3-14)

Manage for, as a minimum, semi-primitive motorized ROS objectives in the water travel zone of the river corridor.

Recreation Management

See also Forestwide standards and guides for recreation in RMZs.

Limit visitor use control, if needed, to restrictions on the timing of entry at specific access locations during peak use periods only.

Encourage visitor use at lesser used access points, particularly in peak use periods.

Provide vehicle access to the river at the following locations: Thomasville (FR3284), Cane Bluff (FR3189), Boom Hole (FR3155B), Greer Crossing (FR3188), Turner Mill North (FR3190), Turner Mill South (CR127), McDowell (FR4813), Whitten Church (FR4144), Riverton East (FR3285), and Highway 142 (FR3249). (See Regional Forester closure order, August 29, 1983.) Also provide vehicle access at Long Hollow (CR413), according to the Greer Spring Acquisition and Protection Act of 1991.

Use the following objectives for development level, ROS, and commercial use by outfitters when managing these vehicle access points.

Table 3-14. Objectives for development level, ROS, and commercial use by outfitters.

Access Point/Road	Recreation Development Level	ROS	Commercial Use
Thomasville/FR3284	3	Roaded Natural	Yes
Cane Bluff/FR3189	3	Roaded Natural	Yes
Boom Hole/FR3155B	2	Semi-Primitive Motorized	No
Greer/FR3188	4	Rural	Yes
Turner Mill North/FR3190	2	Semi-Primitive Motorized	No
Turner Mill South/CR127	3	Roaded Natural	Yes
McDowell/FR4813	2	Semi-Primitive Motorized	No
Whitten Church/FR4144	2	Semi-Primitive Motorized	Yes
Riverton East/FR3285	4	Rural	Yes
Highway 142/FR3249	4	Rural	Yes
Long Hollow/CR413	2	Semi-Primitive Motorized	No

Manage the Boom Hole (FR3155B), Turner Mill North (FR3190), McDowell (FR4813), and Long Hollow (CR413) accesses to encourage use by those wishing to avoid high user densities.

Keep facilities design to the minimum needed to protect the site and provide user needs at the least cost.

Design motor vehicle access points to provide vehicle parking in a manner that protects the river bank, screens the vehicle from the view of river travelers, facilitates authorized uses, and discourages tailgate camping.

Allow dispersed camping on National Forest System lands throughout the river corridor, except within areas associated with motor vehicle access sites or where use would damage a specific site.

Public camping is not allowed on private lands covered by scenic easement.

If existing float camps are retained, allow them decline to the criteria for Semi-Primitive Motorized ROS classification (Development Level 1.)

Do not develop new float camps.

Provide sanitation facilities within the river corridor only when needed for environmental protection.

Manage vegetation in the riverbank zone as needed to assist in meeting dispersed use objectives. This may include measures to protect or prevent use in environmentally sensitive sites or to facilitate use of acceptable sites.

Allow horse use outside of developed areas. Do not develop special horse use facilities in the river zone.

Keep signing to the minimum needed for user safety and area identification.

Prohibit any motorized vessel equipped with other than an outboard or electric motor.

Prohibit motorboats in excess of 25 horsepower (HP) or modified motors in excess of 25 HP as established by manufacturers rating.

Trails

Limit terrestrial trails within the Eleven Point National Scenic River corridor to non-motorized trails.

Limit use of the Greer Spring Trail to foot travel only.

Interpretive Services

Keep investments in site-specific interpretation to the minimum necessary to accomplish management prescription objectives.

Limit site interpretation to situations of high use or to protect the specific site.

Visual Quality

The portion of this special area within sight of access roads, developed sites, and water travelways are classed Sensitivity Level One Travelways.

Apply the Visual Quality Objective matrix for Management Prescription 6.2 – Variety Class A, to the entire river corridor.

Timber Management

These areas are not included in the suitable timber base.

Implement timber management practices on National Forest System lands within the Eleven Point National Scenic River corridor only if needed for public safety, to enhance the outstandingly remarkable values, or for salvage which does not detract from river management objectives.

Special Uses Management

Limit special use permits to canoe outfitter/guide permits.

Do not grant canoe outfitter permits for the use of Boomhole, McDowell, Turner Mill North, or Long Hollow access points.

Minerals

Permit mineral exploration within the Eleven Point National Scenic River corridor only if outside the area readily apparent to users of access roads, developed sites and over-water travel.

The 2,796 acres within the Scenic River Area corridor resulting from the Greer Spring Acquisition and Protection Act of 1991 is withdrawn by this Act from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws of the United States, and from the operation of the mineral and geothermal leasing laws of the United States.

Prohibit exploration operations on weekends or holidays from March 1 through the Thanksgiving Day weekend.

Minimize excavation at drill sites.

Prohibit drilling on slopes greater than 20%.

Use existing openings when available. Allow cutting of brush and trees up to five inches diameter breast height. Cut stumps flush with the ground.

Landownership

An occupancy use reservation of 110 acres is reserved by Louis S. Dennig, Jr. and Marie Dennig Gildehouse and their descendents for a term ending 5/2/2013. (See warranty deed to the United States dated January 12, 1993, Book 289, page 70, Oregon County records.)

Public Health and Water Supply

Provide drinking water only at Greer Campground.

Transportation System

Restrict public motorized access to the designated routes within the National Scenic River Area, as listed in the Regional Forester’s Closure Order of August 29, 1983, and the Greer Spring Acquisition and Protection Act of 1991.

Regional Forester’s Closure Order

The following roads are designated for public motor access:

Thomasville (FR3284), Cane Bluff (FR3189), Boom Hole (FR3155B), Greer Crossing (FR3188), Turner Mill North (FR3190), Turner Mill South (CR127), McDowell (FR4813), Whitten Church (FR4144), Riverton East (FR3285), and Highway 142 (FR3249).

Greer Springs Acquisition:

Terminate Oregon CR 413 (located on the west side of State Highway 19) at a point that is not visible from the Eleven Point River.

Terminate FR 4149 (2.7 miles) (located on the east side of State Highway 19) at the wild and scenic river boundary NS 4149.

Standards and Guidelines Specific to National Recreation Trails

The following are National Recreation Trails:

Table 3-15. National recreation trails.

Trail	Miles	District
Ridge Runner Trail	38	Willow Springs
Berryman Trail	24	Potosi
Crane Lake Trail	5	Fredericktown

Recreation Management

Recreation Opportunities

Manage to meet, as a minimum, semi-primitive non-motorized ROS objectives within the trail corridor.

Recreation Management

Limit trailhead and parking area development to those currently established.

Prohibit campfires within 100 feet of the edge of the trail clearing.

Prohibit development of new facilities along trails.

Prohibit overnight camping at the Crane Lake recreation site.

Do not charge user fees for trail use.

Trails

Prohibit motor vehicle use.

“No Motor Vehicles” signs should be posted and maintained on the trail at every intersection with a system road open to the public.

Maintain trails to a level that complies with ROS objectives and provides for year around use.

Trails must not coincide with any road except where they intersect.

Assurance markers should be maintained.

Visual Quality

Manage the National trails as Sensitivity 1 Travelways.

Timber Management

Limit logging activity to leaf off periods within the near foreground.

Locate log decking areas so they are not visible from the trail.

Do not use trail as a skid trail or temporary logging road. Provide at least 600 feet between skid trails crossing the hiking trail, except where topography requires occasional approval of closer skid trails.

Prohibit vehicles within the trail clearing except at approved trail crossings.

Leave flowering and colorful vegetation species within the near foreground zone.

Where feasible, place paint marks used for identification of project work on the side of the tree away from the trail so marks are not visible from the trail.

Standards and Guidelines Specific to the Greer Spring Special Management Area

An area of approximately 4,098 acres established by the Greer Spring Acquisition and Protection Act of 1991 (P.L. 102-220.)

Manage this area in accordance with the Act and with provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Forest System to the extent consistent with the Act.

Recreation

Recreation Opportunities

Manage area to meet, as a minimum, semi-primitive motorized ROS objectives.

Recreation Management

Allow hunting and fishing in accordance with applicable Federal and State law.

Provide foot access to Greer Spring from a location along State Highway 19 in a manner that conforms to and lies lightly upon the natural terrain, environment, vegetation and soil. To the extent practicable, maintain the path in an unsurfaced condition.

Timber Management

Allow the harvesting of timber only to control insects or disease, for public safety, for salvage sales, or to accomplish the objectives of the special management area, which are to provide for

public outdoor recreation, to protect the natural, archaeological and scenic resources, and to provide for appropriate resource management.

To the extent practicable, conduct timber harvesting only by the individual tree selection method.

Minerals

Lands within the special management area are withdrawn by the establishing legislation from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws of the United States, and from the operation of the mineral and geothermal leasing laws of the United States.

Transportation System

Construct and maintain only those roads that are indicated on the map entitled “Dennig Property,” as a part of the Act.

Terminate Oregon CR 413 (located on the west side of State Highway 19) at a point that is not visible from the Eleven Point River.

Terminate FR 4149 (2.7 miles) (located on the east side of State Highway 19) at the wild and scenic river boundary NS 4149.

Provide access to such roads (as shown on the “Dennig Property” map), or to timber harvesting in such a manner as to minimize environmental impact.

Maintain roads to a minimum standard necessary to allow passage of two-wheel- drive vehicles, except under exceptional weather conditions.