

MANAGEMENT AREA 15

Little Grass

District: La Porte

Acreeage: 21,085 Total
15,306 or 73% PNF

Description

The Little Grass Management Area extends from Little Grass Valley Reservoir to Pilot Peak. The southeast boundary is Slate Creek, and the northwest boundary is the Fowler Peak-Chimney Rock ridge. Prominent features are Bunker Hill Ridge, Gibsonville Ridge, Goat Mountain, and Little Grass Valley Reservoir. It is in both Plumas and Sierra Counties.

Terrain consists of moderately steep slopes with narrow, gently rolling ridgetops. Elevations range from 4,400 to 7,460 feet. Soils are moderately to highly erodible. Instability risk is low, except for isolated debris slides and mudflows in saturated pyroclastic material. The area drains both to Slate Creek, a tributary of the Yuba River, and to the South Fork of the Feather through the reservoir.

Vegetation consists of true fir and mixed conifer intermingled with brush. Fire frequency was recently low but has increased dramatically since the construction of the reservoir and residences on surrounding private lands. Osprey nest at the reservoir, and portions of two spotted owl territories and a bald eagle management zone are in the area. Golden eagles, pine marten and black bear are common, and black-tail deer of the Mooretown herd utilize the entire area for summer range and migration. The reservoir has a trophy trout fishery, but only modest numbers of rainbow trout inhabit the headwaters of the South Fork of the Feather River.

This portion of the Little Grass Valley Recreation Area has four campgrounds, a swimming site, a boat launching site, and a 5 mile lakeshore trail. Other facilities are in Area #13. The Pacific Crest Trail extends 11 miles along the northern boundary of the area. Dispersed winter sports are snowmobiling and cross-country skiing, and a semi-private alpine and cross country ski area is proposed for private land near Silvertip Springs subdivision.

A portion of the "Little Grass Valley", "Mt. Fillmore", and "Onion Valley" range allotments are in this unit. Mt. Fillmore is an active cattle allotment. Little Grass is an inactive cattle allotment due to livestock control problems and conflicts with recreation use. Onion Valley is an inactive sheep allotment. Timber management is intensive on commercial forest land for both salvage and green sawtimber harvest. Soils are moderately productive.

Intensive hydraulic and placer mining has occurred. Current mining activity is moderate to high, consisting of both small and large operations.

MANAGEMENT AREA 15
Little Grass

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Provide developed recreation facilities/programs to meet demand (1a).

Maintain Little Grass Valley Recreation area; employ Rx-5 and Rx-6.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Quincy-LaPorte Road viewshed, Little Grass Valley Reservoir, and the PCT.

Cultural Resources

Protect significant properties and interpret selected properties (3a).

Protect and provide interpretation of Onion Valley properties and cemeteries.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Enhance trout spawning habitat in tributaries to Little Grass Valley Reservoir.

Maintain or enhance deer summer range habitat for the Mooretown deer herd.

Maintain or enhance pine marten habitat capability in timber compartments 327, 328 and 337.

Range

Suspend use on areas highly valued for other purposes (6a).

Exclude livestock from the South Fork developed recreation sites.

Establish and monitor condition and trend transects and complete an analysis to determine the long term status of the Onion Valley Allotment.

MANAGEMENT AREA 15

Little Grass

GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
<p><u>Timber</u> Obtain regulated timber yields through unevenage silvicultural systems (7a&b).</p>	<p>Examine the viability of the Little Grass Valley Allotment and either retain, abandon, or combine the allotment with the surrounding allotments.</p> <p>Manage the Bald Mt. timber compartment using single-tree and group selection silvicultural methods.</p>
<p><u>Water</u> Improve water yield in the Red Fir zone (10a).</p>	<p>Employ Forestwide Standards and Guidelines: WATER, Water Use and Need.</p>
<p>Rehabilitate selected deteriorating watersheds to improve water quality (10b).</p>	<p>Rehabilitate the Slate Creek and South Fork Feather River watersheds to improve water quality sufficient for the beneficial uses in cooperation with Calif. DFG and other land owners.</p>
<p><u>Minerals and Materials</u> Provide for recreational gold panning and dredging (13a).</p>	<p>Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry; South Fork of the Feather River from its inlet to Little Grass Valley Reservoir upstream to 1/2 mile above the bridge.</p>
<p>Withdraw important Forest material sources from mineral entry (13a).</p>	<p>Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry; Site #53-35 - "Union Keystone Gravels"</p>
<p><u>Facilities</u> Upgrade forest arterials and collectors (17a).</p>	<p>Cooperatively reconstruct the Quincy-LaPorte Road as a part of the Forest Highway System under County jurisdiction.</p>
<p>Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).</p>	<p>Continue to develop the Little Grass Valley access roads to support the timber and recreation programs.</p>

MANAGEMENT AREA 15
Little Grass

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Develop and implement a long term plan for the Pilot Peak lookout.

Improve the administrative facilities at Little Grass Valley Lake.

Managment Area 15
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-5. Recreation Area	4376
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	124
Rx-7. Minimal Management	1792
Rx-8. Semi-Primitive Area	377
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	620
Rx-10. Visual Retention	3981
Rx-11. Bald Eagle Habitat	440
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	275
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	100
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	1074
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	2767
Total	15306

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Bald Eagle	2	327,328	Potential at Little Grass Valley Reservoir
Goshawk	2	328,329	
Osprey	1	328	Existing
Osprey	2	327	Potential

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Arabis constancei	332
Silene invisa	332
Veronica cusickii	332

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Mixed conifer	579
Ponderosa pine	15
Red fir	115

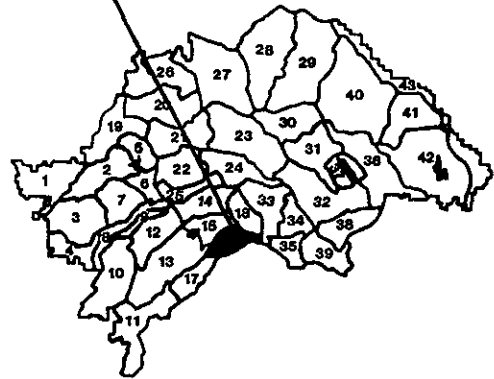
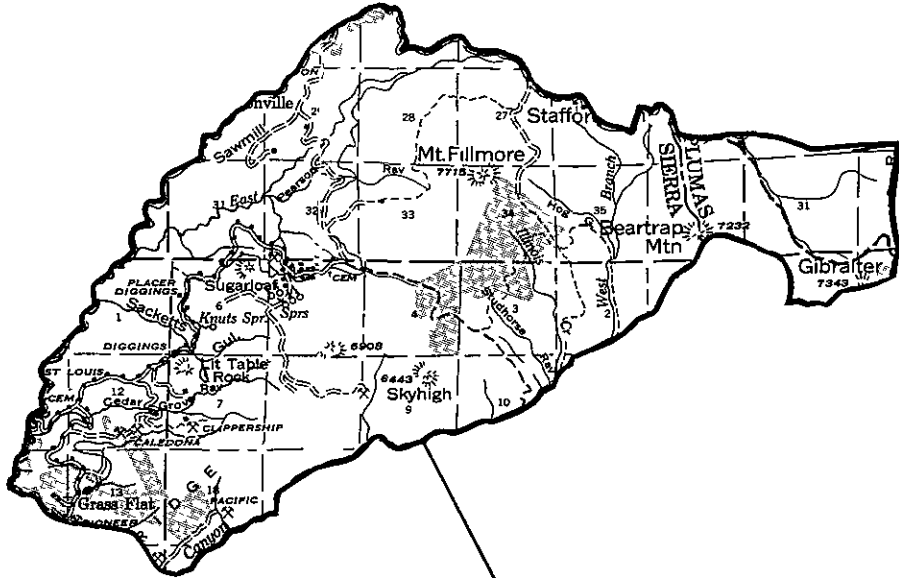
RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Little Grass Valley	B
Mount Fillmore	B
Onion Valley	B

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 21 N, R 10 E

Management Area #16 Beartrap



MANAGEMENT AREA 16

Beartrap

District: La Porte

Acreage: 15,954 Total
14,760 or 92% PNF

Description

The Beartrap Management Area lies between Canyon and Slate Creeks from Grass Flat to the McRae Ridge. It is in Plumas and Sierra Counties and in the extreme southeast portion of the District. Mt. Fillmore, Mt. Etna, and Table Rock are prominent features.

Terrain consists of steep slopes with both broad and nearly knife-edged ridgetops. Elevations range from 4,400 to 7,715 feet. Soil erodibility is moderate on the flatter ridgetops and very high on the steeper canyon slopes. Risk of mass instability is generally low to moderate. The Canyon and Slate Creek watersheds are both tributary to the Yuba River upstream from Bullards Bar Reservoir.

Vegetation consists of mixed conifer and true fir with brushfields. Although fires were common in the 1880's and 90's, fire frequency is now low, and fires are of low intensity and slow-moving. Due to the impacts of past mining, only small numbers of rainbow trout exist in most local streams. However, Canyon Creek has excellent water quality and supports a large population of fish.

Recreation is dispersed: mostly hunting, camping, and fishing. The Pacific Crest Trail crosses the area, and three Forest trails are included. Most of the Beartrap unroaded area is in this area.

A portion of the "Mt. Fillmore" range allotment is in this unit. Timberland access to the significant post-fire second-growth timber is limited.

Remains of several major towns of the "Northern Mines," as well as extensive placer and hydraulic diggings of the 1850-1890 era, are present. This area has a high level of mining activity: over 600 mining claims exist, and 18 are large-scale operations with approved plans of operation. This includes "Gardner Point", largely on private land near Grass Flat with some appurtenant activity on PNF land.

MANAGEMENT AREA 16
Beartrap

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Provide for semi-primitive recreation (1a).

Maintain the character of the Beartrap semi-primitive area; employ Rx-8.

Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).

Maintain the Poker Flat and Mt. Fillmore 4WD roads.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-14 to those areas viewed as foreground from the PCT.

Cultural Resources

Protect significant properties and interpret selected historical and N.R. properties (3a).

Develop a management plan for Howland Flat, other townsites, and area cemeteries. Intensify prevention of site vandalism.

Maintain the integrity of the old single land portion of the Johnsville/Gibsonville Road over Etna Saddle (4.5 miles). Establish standards for preservation maintenance with Sierra County.

Water

Improve water yield in the Red Fir zone (10a).

Employ Forestwide Standards and Guidelines: WATER, Water Use and Need

Rehabilitate selected deteriorating watersheds to improve water quality (10b).

Rehabilitate the Slate and Canyon Creek watersheds to improve water quality sufficient for the beneficial uses in cooperation with Calif. DFG and other land owners.

Facilities

Upgrade forest arterials and collectors (17a).

Cooperatively reconstruct and surface the Gibsonville Rd. under county jurisdiction.

MANAGEMENT AREA 16

Beartrap

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Cooperate with Sierra County
to eliminate the Poker Flat Rd.
from their system.

Reconstruct replacement crossings
on Slate (St. Louis), Pearson, and
Cedar Grove Creeks to facilitate
timber objectives.

Management Area 16
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

<u>Prescriptions</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Rx-7. Minimal Management	2418
Rx-8. Semi-Primitive Area	3421
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	367
Rx-10. Visual Retention	129
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	660
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	100
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	479
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	<u>7553</u>
Total	14,760

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

<u>Species</u>	<u>Territories</u>	<u>Compartment</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Spotted Owl	1	333	SOTC E-3; overlaps MA's #18
Goshawk	2	316,322	SOHA

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

<u>Species</u>	<u>Compartment</u>
Arabis constancei	332
Silene invisa	332,333

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

<u>Habitat Type</u>	<u>Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage</u>
Black oak	20
Mixed conifer	527
Ponderosa pine	14
Red fir	148

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Grazing Strategy</u>
Mount Fillmore	B

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

MANAGEMENT AREA 17

Poverty

District: La Porte

Acreage: 18,930 Total
13,217 or 70% PNF

Description

The Poverty Management Area lies between Canyon and Slate Creeks from Grass Flat to Stowman Ravine, encompassing the old mining communities of Port Wine, Queen City, Poverty Hill, and Scales. It is in Sierra, Yuba, and Plumas Counties.

Terrain consists of broad ridgetops and steep slopes dropping into Slate Creek, Canyon Creek, and Rock Creek, all tributaries of the Yuba River upstream from Bullards Bar Reservoir. Elevations range from 2,700 to 5,600 feet. Soils are highly to very highly erodible. Risk of instability ranges from low on most of the flat ridgetops to high on the steep canyon slopes of Slate Creek and Canyon Creek.

Vegetation consists of mixed conifer and true fir with scattered brush-fields. Fire frequency is low, but the topography and vegetation of Canyon Creek and Slate Creek create a high potential for large fires. This area is a summer range for blacktail deer of the Mooretown herd. The Canyon Creek watershed also provides winter range. Parts of two spotted owl and goshawk territories are included in the area. Slate Creek hosts only a modest population of rainbow and brown trout due to mining and hydroelectric development. Canyon Creek is an excellent trout fishery due to high water quality and lack of dams.

Recreational activities are dispersed, consisting of hunting, camping, and fishing.

A portion of the "Mt. Fillmore" range allotment is in this unit. Timber management is intensive on commercial forest land.

Cultural remains of historic mining towns near the North Yuba River and of ranches in the heart of the area that supplied them fresh food are present. Many small placer and five large gold operations continue today.

MANAGEMENT AREA 17

Poverty

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Cultural Resources

Protect significant properties and interpret selected N.R. properties (3a).

Protect and provide interpretation of Port Wine, other historical sites, and area cemeteries.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance deer winter range for the Downieville Herd.

Maintain or enhance pine marten habitat capability in timber compartments 318 and 319.

Water

Rehabilitate selected deteriorating watersheds to improve water quality (10b).

Rehabilitate the Slate and Canyon Creek watersheds to improve water quality sufficient for the beneficial uses in cooperation with Calif. DFG and other land owners.

Minerals and Materials

Withdraw important Forest material sources from mineral entry (13a).

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry: Site #53-23 - "Poverty Hill"

Facilities

Provide cost efficient support facilities (17a).

Reconstruct the approach to the Slate Creek Bridge and widen the bridge to accommodate "low boy" traffic.

Management Area 17
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-7. Minimal Management	1765
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	545
Rx-10. Visual Retention	1604
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	2101
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	100
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	891
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	6756
 Total	 13,217

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Spotted Owl	2	318,319	SOHA's D-1 and D-2
Goshawk	2	318,319	SOHA

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Darlingtonia californica	319
Drosera rotundifolia	312
Viola tomentosa	312

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	60
Mixed conifer	583

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

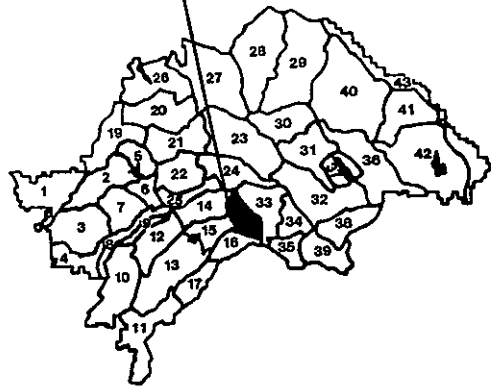
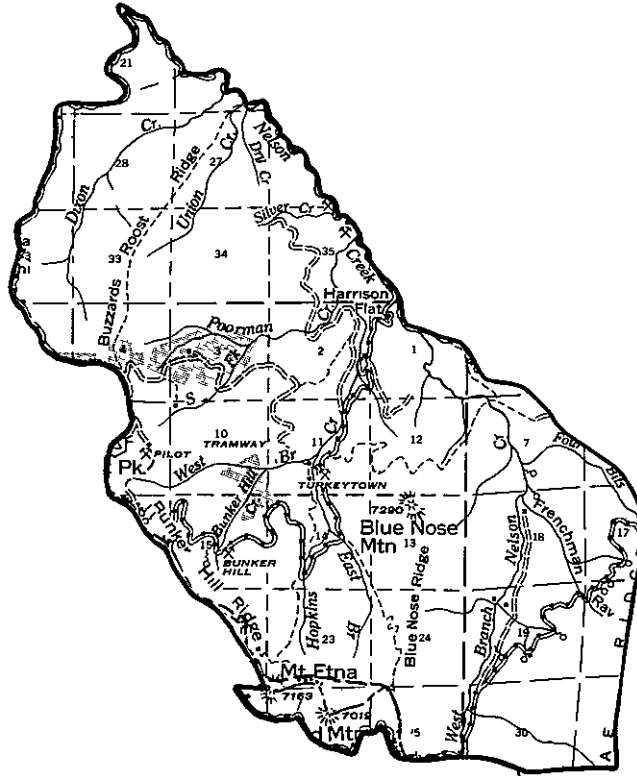
Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Mount Fillmore	B

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 22 N, R 10 E

Management Area #18

Turkeytown



MANAGEMENT AREA 18

Turkeytown

District: La Porte

Acreage: 17,593 Total
17,081 or 97% PNF

Description

The Turkeytown Management Area is east of Pilot Peak, Mt. Etna, and the Fingerboard and west of Nelson Creek and McRae Ridge in Plumas and Sierra Counties. A prominent feature is Blue Nose Mountain.

Terrain consists of steep slopes with both narrow rolling and sharp knife-edged ridges. Elevations range from 4,000 to 7,460 feet. Landslides have occurred within this unit along and above the major streams. Soils have moderate to high erodibility. Risk of instability is moderate to high due to the presence of unstable younger volcanics overlying more resistant bedrock on steep slopes. The entire area is within the watershed of Nelson Creek, a tributary of the Middle Fork of the Feather River.

Vegetation consists of true fir and mixed conifer stands intermingled with large brushfields and rock outcrops. Typically, fires are not intense and spread slowly. The area is summer deer range for the Sloat herd and blackbear habitat. Goshawk nesting territories are present, as well as parts of three spotted owl territories. Nelson Creek, a California Wild Trout Stream, and its West Branch are major spawning and nursery streams and supply substantial cold water to the Middle Fork of the Feather River. High populations of trout inhabit both Nelson Creek and the Middle Fork.

Recreation is dispersed, consisting of fishing, camping, hunting, and backpacking, utilizing two forest trails and the Pacific Crest Trail. Portions of the Beartrap the and Dixon Creek unroaded areas are present.

A portion of the "Onion Valley" range allotment is in this unit. Large timber sales did not occur here until the early 1970's.

The earliest mining complexes for the entire surrounding area are in this management area. Mining activity is now high, with many small operations. Five large-scale projects are in the planning stage.

MANAGEMENT AREA 18
Turkeytown

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Provide for semi-primitive recreation (1a).

Maintain the character of the Beartrap and Dixon Creek semi-primitive areas; employ Rx-8. Provide fishing access trails to Nelson Creek.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Quincy-LaPorte Rd. and Nelson Creek viewsheds. Apply Rx-14 to the Nelson Creek Wild Trout Stream. Apply Rx-14 to the West Branch Nelson Creek, McRae Meadow, and the PCT.

Cultural Resources

Protect significant properties and interpret selected historical and N.R. properties (3c).

Develop a plan to protect and provide interpretation of isolated gravesites.

Maintain the integrity of the remaining portions of the old Johnsville-Gibsonville road from Etna Saddle to Plumas-Eureka State Park, allowing for development of turnouts as needed between the Plumas/Sierra county line and the A-Tree turnoff. Establish standards for preservation maintenance and maximum road width with Sierra and Plumas Counties.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

For projects affecting the Nelson Creek Wild Trout Stream, coordinate with Calif. DFG; prepare and implement a Wild Trout habitat management plan. Maintain sufficient flows in Nelson Creek to meet needs of the Wild Trout fishery.

Maintain or enhance pine marten

MANAGEMENT AREA 18

Turkeytown

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

habitat capability in the Pilot Peak area of timber compartment 336

Range

Suspend grazing on areas valued for other purposes (6a).

Establish and monitor conditions and trend transects, and complete an analysis to determine the long term status of the Onion Valley Allotment.

Water

Improve water yield in the Red Fir zone (10a).

Employ Forestwide Standards and Guidelines: WATER, Water Use and Need.

Protect and, where necessary, improve water quality (10a).

Prepare and implement a water quality monitoring plan for Nelson Creek.

Restore Nelson Creek watersheds where degradation is affecting trout habitat, particularly old mining disturbances.

Minerals and Materials

Protect wild trout habitat (13a).

Recommend withdrawal of the Wild Trout Stream portion of Nelson Creek from mineral entry.

Assure that operating plans minimize disturbance to fish habitat, streamside vegetation, and scenic quality of Nelson Creek.

Withdraw important Forest material sources from mineral entry (13a).

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry: Site #53-22 - "Fingerboard Pit".

Lands

Consolidate ownership in Wild Trout Stream watersheds (16a).

Attempt to acquire private land in the Nelson Creek watershed to improve water quality for Wild Trout management.

Management Area 18
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-7. Minimal Management	427
Rx-8. Semi-Primitive Area	4316
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	688
Rx-10. Visual Retention	1547
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	1177
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	200
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	1833
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	7581
Total	17,081

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Spotted Owl	3	339,340	SOHA's E-2,E-3,P-3 overlaps MA's #16,33,35
Goshawk	2-4	336	

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Silene iva	336
Chenopodium gigantospermum	336
Lupinus dalesiae	340

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	10
Mixed conifer	649
Red fir	189

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Onion Valley	B

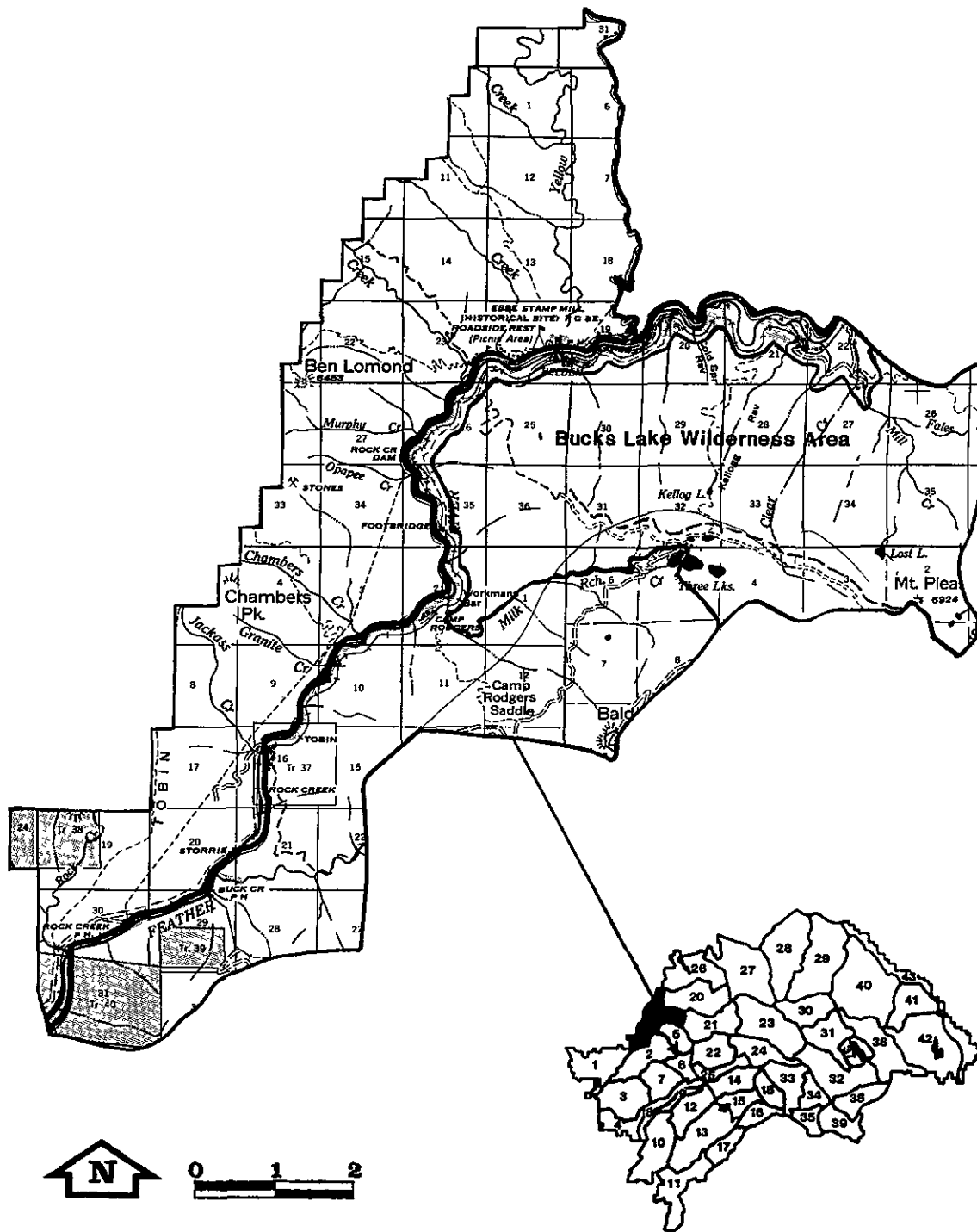
1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

Quincy Ranger District

<u>Management Area</u>	<u>Page</u>
19. North Fork	4-227
20. Rich	4-233
21. Silver	4-239
22. Third Water	4-247
23. Grizzly Ridge	4-251
24. Volcano	4-259
25. Bear	4-265

T 25 N, R 6 E

Management Area #19 North Fork



MANAGEMENT AREA 19

North Fork

District: Quincy

Acreage: 32,363 Total
30,298 or 94% PNF

Description

The North Fork Management Area is located on both side of the North Fork of the Feather River Canyon from Elephant Butte on the west, upstream to Yellow Creek on the north side of the river and to Mt. Pleasant on the south side. It is all in Plumas County. A portion of the Bucks Lake Wilderness is included.

Slopes are generally steep on both sides of the Canyon. Elevations range from 2,200 feet on the west to 6,900 on Mt. Pleasant. Most soils are rocky, shallow, and highly erodible where deeply weathered on steep slopes. Landslide susceptibility is high to extreme on the steeper slopes due to debris slides and avalanche chutes. Serpentine soils are unproductive and highly erodible.

South-facing slopes, north of the river, are primarily covered with mixed conifers, hardwoods, and brush; north-facing slopes are covered with mixed conifers and brush. This area has a history of large fires occurring in the fall when down-canyon winds are blowing. It provides winter range for the Bucks Mountain deer herd. Spotted owl territories are included. Yellow Creek in the Chips Creek roadless area is a California Wild Trout Stream.

Fishing was a major recreation attraction prior to the development of the power projects. Recreation now involves camping, sightseeing, fishing, and hunting. PNF facilities consist of two developed campgrounds and the Pacific Crest and other trails. A portion of the Chips Creek unroaded area is present.

No grazing occurs in this area because of steep terrain and lack of suitable range. A small portion of the vacant Mosquito Creek allotment is in the northern end of the area. Timber harvesting has been very limited due to limited access and volume.

There is a history of intensive mining along the North Fork and the tributaries. Small dredging operations are now common.

The North Fork Canyon is both a scenic and transportation corridor for Highway 70 and the Union Pacific Railroad mainline and a hydroelectric powerline corridor. There are three P.G. & E. powerhouses (Rock Creek, Belden, and Bucks) and one dam (Rock Creek Forebay) on the river. A number of new hydroelectric projects have been proposed in recent years.

MANAGEMENT AREA 19
North Fork

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Improve and expand the trail system (1a).

Maintain the two PCT trailheads near Belden. Construct vault toilets. Cooperate with CalTrans during Yellow Creek Bridge replacement to secure a safe equestrian and hiker crossing.

Warn users of forest fire hazard, vehicle traffic on Hwy. 70, and trains on the U.P.R.R. tracks. Inform users of private land boundaries, and discourage camping between Belden and Three Lakes.

Coordinate trail management with the Lassen NF for shared routes with uses conforming to Appendix O.

Close the existing 4WD road extending northerly along the PCT from Three Lakes.

Repair the Chambers Creek Trail Bridge.

Provide developed recreation facilities/programs to meet demand (1a).

Maintain the North Fork Cmpgrds.; employ Rx-6.

Provide for semi-primitive recreation (1a).

Maintain the semi-primitive character of the Chips Creek area; employ Rx-8.

Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).

Provide fishing access trails to Yellow Creek.

Apply Rx-1 to the Bucks Lake Wilderness Area.

MANAGEMENT AREA 19
North Fork

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Hwy. 70 viewshed. Minimize visual impacts of electric transmission lines and the UP mainline.

Meet a VQO of Retention along Yellow Creek.

Cultural Resources

Interpret selected historical properties (3a).

Initiate interpretation of California-Utah Wagon Road along U.P. Railroad for PCT users.

Develop and interpret the Rich Bar Cemetary.

Interpret the Kellog Ravine Trail.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

For projects affecting the Yellow Creek Wild Trout Stream, coordinate with Calif. DFG; prepare and implement a wild trout habitat management plan. Maintain sufficient flows in Yellow Creek to meet needs of the Wild Trout fishery.

Maintain or enhance deer summer and winter range habitat for the Bucks Mountain Herd.

Cooperate with Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game, Caltrans, and Union Pacific R.R. to remove fish barriers blocking upstream migration into the tributaries of the North Fork of the Feather River.

MANAGEMENT AREA 19
North Fork

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Range

Suspend grazing in areas valued for other purposes (6a).

Eliminate Mosquito Creek Allotment due to change in vegetation type.

Water

Improve water yield in the Red Fir zone (10a).

Apply Forestwide Standards and Guidelines: WATER, Water Use and Need.

Protect water quality (10a).

Prepare and implement a water quality monitoring plan for Yellow Creek.

Minerals and Materials

Protect Wild Trout habitat (13a).

Recommend withdrawal of Yellow Creek from mineral entry.

Evaluate operating plans to assure minimum disturbance to fish habitat, streamside vegetation, and scenic quality of Yellow Creek.

Provide for recreational gold panning and dredging (13a).

Recommend withdrawal of the North Fork and the East Branch of the North Fork of the Feather River from mineral entry.

Lands

Allow use of surplus PNF water sources if private source development is not feasible (16b).

Allow development of surplus PNF water sources in the Feather River Canyon for use of the Feather River Service District. Encourage development of the sources on private land if feasible.

Management Area 19
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-1. Wilderness	9646
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	28
Rx-7. Minimal Management	6940
Rx-8. Semi-Primitive Area	10100
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	828
Rx-10. Visual Retention	1978
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	900
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	3482
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	218
Total	33292

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Spotted Owl	2	622	SOHA's N-2 and P-1

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Lewisia cantelowii	622
Cypripedium californicum	622
Cypripedium fasciculatum	622

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	398
Mixed conifer	997
Ponderosa pine	45
Red fir	28

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

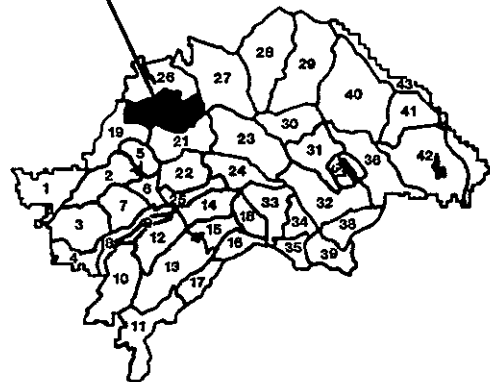
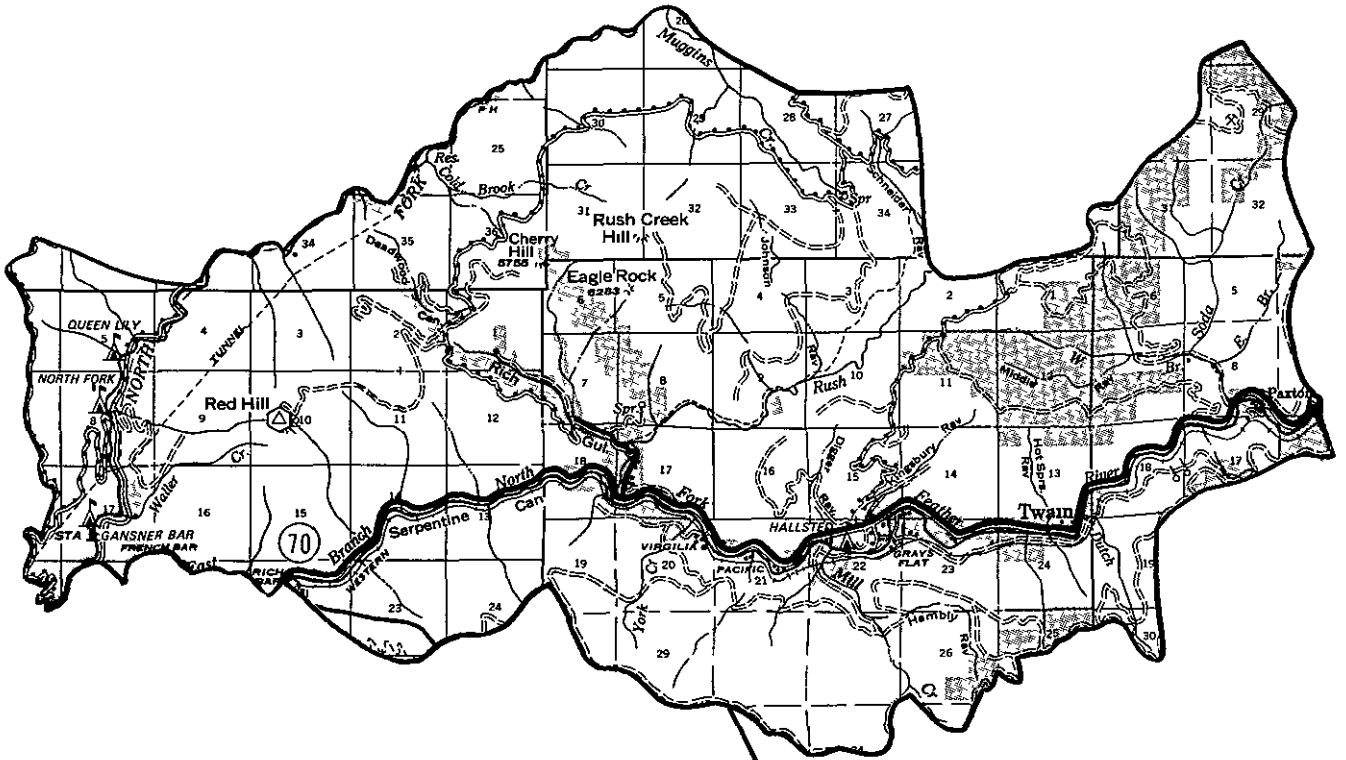
Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Mosquito Creek	Eliminate

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 25 N, R 8 E

Management Area #20

Rich



MANAGEMENT AREA 20

Rich

District: Quincy

Acreage: 43,608 Total
37,613 or 86% PNF

Description

The Rich Management Area extends along the East Branch of the North Fork of the Feather River from the Yellow Creek road to Indian Creek. The North Fork forms a portion of the northwest boundary. The area is entirely within Plumas County.

Slopes are gentle in the upper elevations but drop off steeply to the canyon bottoms. Elevations range from 2,300 at the Feather River to 6,300 at both Red Hill and Rush Creek Hill. A wide band of serpentine occurs in the western portion. Most soils are rocky, shallow, and highly erodible where deeply weathered on steep slopes. Landslide susceptibility is high to extreme on the steeper slopes due to debris slides and avalanche chutes. Serpentine soils are unproductive and highly erodible. The area drains directly to the North Fork and its East Branch or to the Rush Creek tributary.

Vegetation consists of hardwoods and brush on steep slopes and mixed conifers in the moist drainages and on those areas with deeper soils. Fires have burned from the canyon bottoms to the upper slopes, and fire scars of all ages are readily evident throughout. Approximately 9,500 acres are winter range for the Bucks Mountain Deer Herd. Parts of two spotted owl territories are included. Rush Creek was formerly a major spawning stream for the North Fork fishery.

Fishing was a major recreation activity prior to the development of the many power projects and Highway 70. Camping, sightseeing, hiking, and hunting now prevail. Currently there are four developed campgrounds within the area.

Portions of "Mosquito Creek," "Cherry Peak," and "Round Valley" allotments are included. Major timber harvests began in the 1950's and continue to the present.

Mining, both placer and lode, was active from 1850 until the 1930's. Most of the gold camps have disappeared, while others evolved into small residential areas on both private and public land. Large scale gold exploration is occurring at Rich Gulch and many small dredges work the area's stream bottoms.

Both the North Fork and its East Branch are transportation, scenic and utility corridors that encompass Highway 70, the Union Pacific Railroad, and numerous powerlines. New hydroelectric projects have recently been proposed in this area.

MANAGEMENT AREA 20

Rich

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Provide developed recreation facilities/programs to meet demand (1a).

Maintain the North Fork Recreation Area; employ Rx-5 and -6.

Expand the interpretive program at the campground amphitheater.

Encourage privately-operated public recreation (1a).

Pending results of a Future Use Determination issue new special Use Permits for the Twain Store and Pine Aire Motel as needed.

Consider entering into a concessionaire agreement for operation and maintenance of the Halsted Campground.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Hwy. 70 and Caribou Road viewsheds. Minimize visual impacts of electric transmission lines and the UP Railroad.

Cultural Resources

Interpret selected historical and N.R. properties (3a).

Develop interpretive sites at Rich Bar and Halsted.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance deer winter range for the Bucks Mtn. herd.

Improve the Rush Creek fishery in cooperation with Calif. DFG.

Range

Suspend grazing on areas valued for other purposes (6a).

Eliminate Cherry Peak, Mosquito Creek and Round Valley allotments due to changes in vegetation types.

MANAGEMENT AREA 20

Rich

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Water

Protect or, where necessary, improve water quality (10a).

Rehabilitate Rush Creek in cooperation with Calif. DFG, Cal Trans, and Plumas Co.

Minerals and Materials

Provide for recreational gold panning and dredging (13a).

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry; the North Fork Feather River downstream from the Caribou Powerhouse, and the entire East Branch North Fork.

Assure protection of surface resources during mining plan approval (13a).

Thoroughly evaluate plans for mineral development in the vicinity of Rich Gulch and require measures to protect all affected areas.

Lands

Allow agency use of PNF lands where the public interest is served (16b).

Provide for agency radio system use of Red Hill.

Allow use of surplus PNF water sources if private source development is not feasible (16b).

Allow development of surplus PNF water sources in the Feather River Canyon for use of the Feather River Water Service District. Encourage development of the sources on private land if feasible.

Facilities

Upgrade forest arterials and collectors (17a).

Reconstruct and surface the Caribou Road from Hwy. 70 to the old railroad bridge at Queen Lily Campgrd.

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

Remove the Red Hill Lookout tower cab and stairway; use the tower to support a PNF microwave facility.

Management Area 20
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-5. Recreation Area	280
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	40
Rx-7. Minimal Management	9590
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	1343
Rx-10. Visual Retention	8322
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	3453
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	7043
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	8923
Total	37,651

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Spotted Owl	2	609 and 615	SOHA's Q-1 and Q-3; overlaps MA #21 and 27
Golden Eagle	1	615	Kingsbury Ravine

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Arabis constancei	616
Mondardella stebbensii	609, 614
Lupinus dalesiae	609, 615, 616, 614
Penstemon personatus	610
Lewisia cantelowii	616, 614
Sedum albomarginatum	616, 614
Cyripedium fasciculatum	609, 614, 615, 616
Cyripedium californicum	615
Darlingtonia californica	609
Drosera rotundifolia	609
Astragalus webberi	609, 615
Senecio Eurycephalus var. lewisrosei	616

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

Management Area 20 (cont'd)
PRESCRIPTIONS ALLOCATION

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

<u>Habitat Type</u>	<u>Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage</u>
Black oak	134
Mixed conifer	1559
Ponderosa pine	146

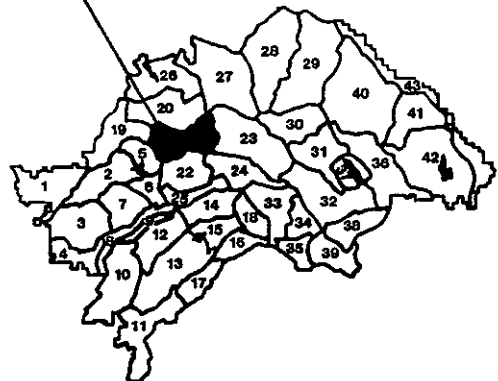
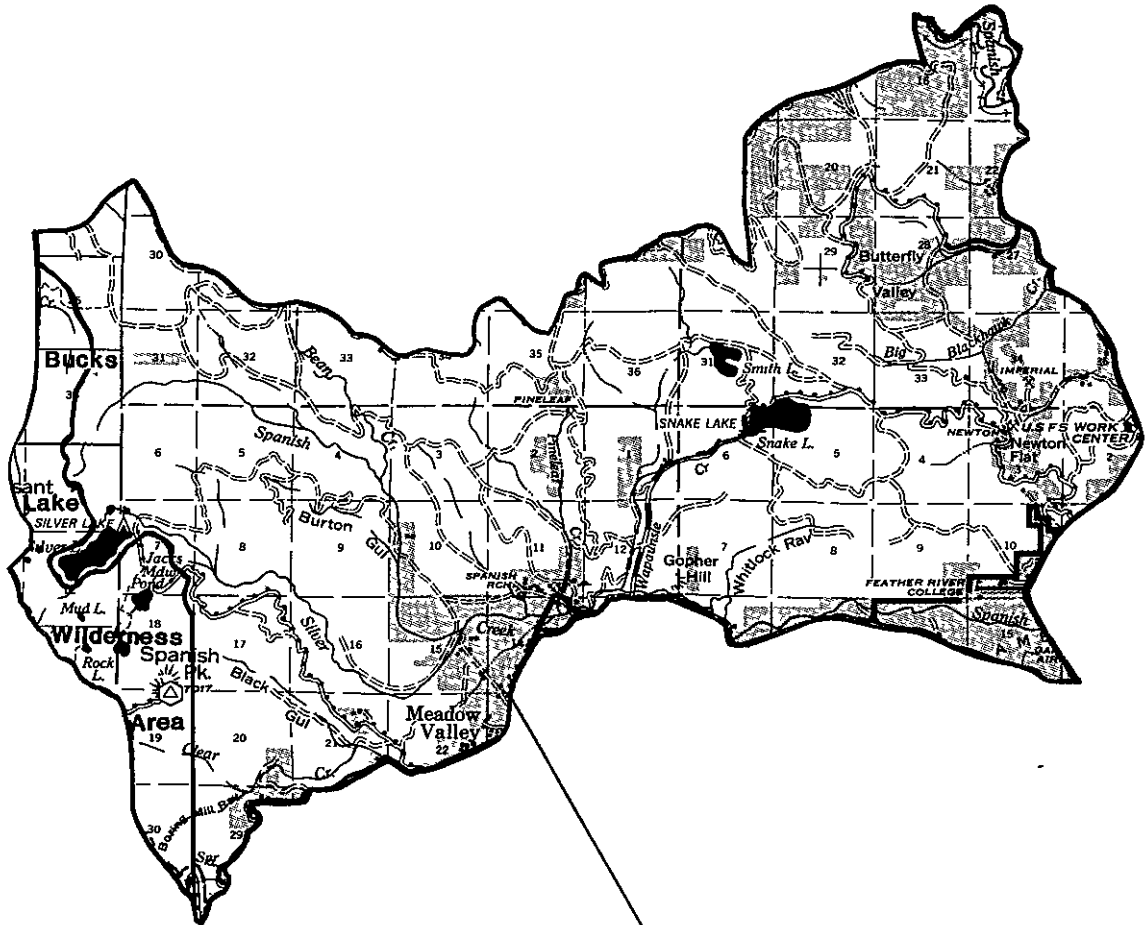
RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Grazing Strategy</u>
Cherry Peak	Eliminate
Mosquito Creek	Eliminate
Round Valley	Eliminate

T 24 N, R 8 E

Management Area #21

Silver



MANAGEMENT AREA 21

Silver

District: Quincy

Acreage: 33,207 Total
27,942 or 85% PNF

Description

The Silver Management Area is located north of the Bucks Lake Road extending from Spanish Peak to Quincy. It is entirely within Plumas County. The Bucks Lake Wilderness extends over the extreme western portion of the area.

Slopes are generally moderate with a few incised canyons. Elevations range from 3,430 feet at Quincy to 7,017 feet at Spanish Peak. Isolated outcrops of serpentine with shallow and infertile soils cross the western portion of the area. With this exception, soils are generally moderately deep and productive, except near Spanish Peak, where extensive glaciation has left bedrock outcrops. Instability risk is low, except for isolated large slides in glacial moraines near Spanish Peak. The area is drained by Spanish Creek and its tributaries, flowing to the East Branch of the North Fork of the Feather River.

Vegetation is almost entirely mixed conifer with some red fir at the higher elevations near Silver Lake. The Butterfly Botanical Area, established December 8, 1976, through regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, occupies about 500 acres in the northeast portion of the area. Past fires have burned from the southwest under prevailing summer winds. A bald eagle management zone, spotted owl and goshawk territories are present. Approximately 4,300 acres are Sloat Deer Herd winter range.

Camping, fishing, hunting, hiking, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and ice skating are all popular in the area. Developed campgrounds are at Snake and Silver Lakes. A number of trails are in the glaciated Silver Lake area, and the Pacific Crest Trail crosses the extreme western part of the area through the Wilderness.

Grazing was heavy in parts of the area in the 1800's. The "Butterfly Valley" allotment was active from 1920 to the mid-1960's, the valley is now a rural residential community. Timber harvesting in the area started shortly after the turn of the century and continues.

Placer and lode mining was very active in the 1800's. Many areas were hydraulically mined until the 1880's, and some continue to degrade the water quality of Spanish Creek. There is no current major mining activity.

There are a number of travel and utility corridors within the area. Plumas County operates a sanitary land fill site at Gopher Hill near Spanish Creek. Native American religious and gathering sites are present.

MANAGEMENT AREA 21

Silver

GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
<hr/>	
<u>Recreation</u>	
Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).	Apply Rx-1 to the Bucks Lake Wilderness Area.
Improve trails to meet demand (1a)	Maintain the Gold Lake and Rock Lake trails.
Provide developed recreation facilities/programs to meet demand (1a).	Maintain the Silver Lake and Snake Lake Campgrounds; employ Rx-6.
	Construct by the year 2030: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 2 family campgrounds and a boat ramp at Snake Lake.- a family campground and boat ramp at Silver Lake.- Spanish Creek Campground
	Investigate the Silver Lake domestic water supply status and recommend change, if appropriate, to the State Department of Health Services.
Allow ORV's wherever user conflict or resource damage is unlikely (1b).	Areas closed to ORV use include Butterfly Valley, Snake Lake, and the Bucks Lake Wilderness.
<u>Visual Resources</u>	
Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).	Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Bucks Lake Road, Silver Lake, and Snake Lake viewsheds.
<u>Wildlife</u>	
Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).	Maintain or enhance deer winter range for Sloat herd.
	Maintain goose nesting structures at Snake Lake; construct additional structures at Snake and Smith Lakes.

MANAGEMENT AREA 21

Silver

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Range

Suspend use on selected areas highly valued for other purposes (6a).

Provide suitable Bald Eagle habitat in the Snake Lake area in compliance with approved territory management plans.

Eliminate Butterfly Valley allotment due to changes in vegetation type.

Timber

Protect unique botanic values (7a,20b).

Withdraw the Butterfly Valley Botanical Area from regulated timber harvest; permit sale of forest products that enhance the botanic values; allow no herbicide application.

Water

Protect and, where necessary, improve water quality (10a).

Stabilize the primary sediment sources along Spanish Creek, Wapaunsie Creek, and Little Schneider Creek to prevent further water quality degradation.

Assure that Plumas County operates the Gopher Hill landfill site in accordance with Special Use Permit conditions and State standards.

Improve water yield in the Red Fir zone (10a).

Employ Forestwide Standards and Guidelines: WATER, Water Use and Need.

Maintain the Butterfly Valley Botanical Area water supply (10a).

Investigate the relationship of geology to subsurface water flow, and use this information to prevent alteration of the hydrologic regime from adjacent management activities.

MANAGEMENT AREA 21

Silver

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Minerals and Materials

Provide for recreational gold panning and dredging (13a).

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry: Spanish Creek downstream from Oakland Camp.

Protect unique botanic values (13a).

Recommend withdrawal of the Butterfly Valley Botanical Area from mineral entry.

Withdraw important Forest material sources from mineral entry (13a).

Recommend continued withdrawal from mineral entry:
Site #56-10 "Gopher Hill"

Lands

Consolidate ownership and dispose of designated lands for community expansion (16a).

Consider making NF lands in T24, R9, sec. 2,3,10,11; and T25, R9, sec 34,35 available for exchange.

Facilities

Upgrade forest arterials and collectors (17a).

Reconstruct the Snake Lake Road.

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

Provide parking, signing, and possibly sanitary facilities as needed, to protect the botanic values of the Butterfly Valley Botanical Area.

Fire and Fuels

Use fire suppression strategies and tactics that least disturb the unique flora and hydrologic regime of the Butterfly Valley Botanical Area (18b).

Obtain approval from the Forest Supervisor for emergency use of dozers in the Butterfly Valley Botanical Area.

Special Areas

Protect unique botanic values (20b).

Preserve and enhance the botanic values of the Butterfly Valley Botanical Area (formal Special Interest Area).

MANAGEMENT AREA 21

Silver

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Encourage only botanic study and enjoyment. By signing and enforcement, prohibit overnight camping in the Butterfly Valley Botanical Area.

Undertake no publicity campaigns but depend on dissemination of information through professional circles and by responses to public inquiries.

Inhibit unauthorized collecting and digging by adequate signing and prosecution of violators. Allow collection of plants or other biological specimens by permit in accordance with FS regulations.

Management Area 21
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-1. Wilderness	2242
Rx-5. Recreation Area	230
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	20
Rx-7. Minimal Management	2158
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	1173
Rx-10. Visual Retention	4675
Rx-11. Bald Eagle Habitat	225
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	1056
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	150
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	6694
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	<u>10492</u>
Total	27,942

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Bald Eagle	1	618	Existing; Snake/Smith Lakes
Spotted Owl	2	618,623	SOHA's Q-2,Q-3; overlaps MA #20.
Goshawk Valley	3	618,623	Newton Flat, Butterfly
Osprey	3	618	Snake and Smith Lakes

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Arabis constancei	603
Lupinus dalesiae	603,618,620
Darlingtonia californica	603
Drosera rotundifolia	620

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	20
Lodgepole	5
Mixed conifer	1099
Ponderosa pine	157
Red fir	54

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

Management Area 21
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

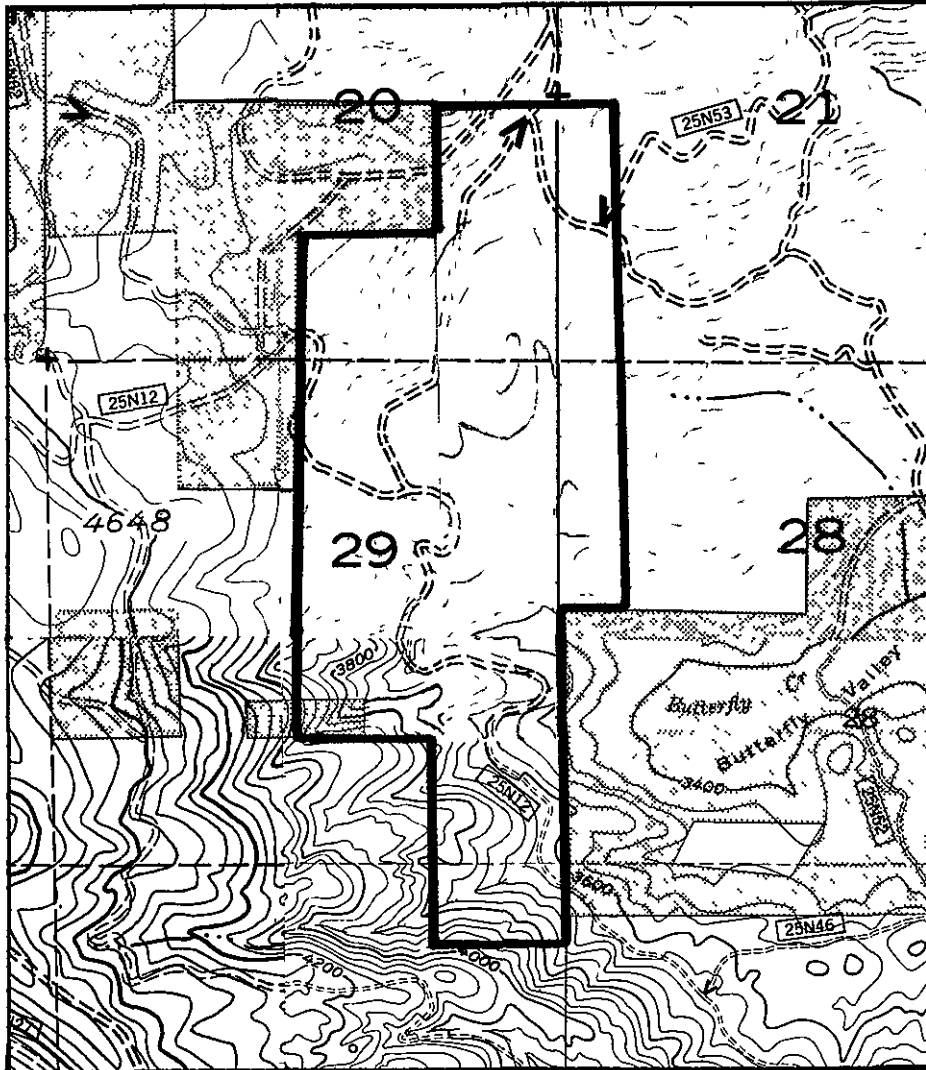
RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

Allotment Name
Butterfly Valley

Grazing Strategy
Eliminate

Figure 4-6

Butterfly Valley Botanical Area

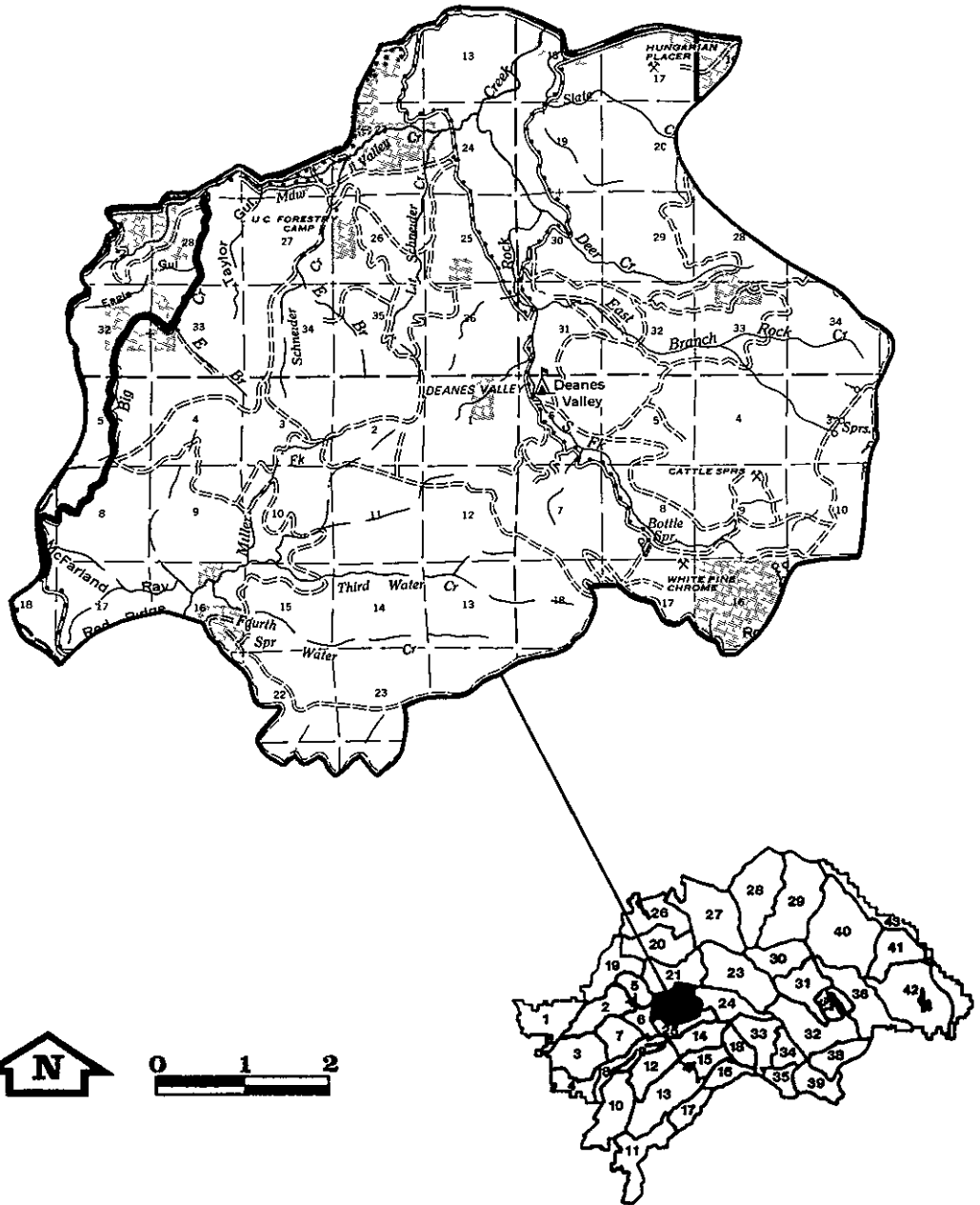


T 25 N, R 9 E

T 23 N, R 8 E

Management Area #22

Third Water



MANAGEMENT AREA 22

Third Water

District: Quincy

Acreage: 32,318 Total
30,439 or 94% PNF

Description

The Third Water Management Area is located south of Meadow Valley. It extends from Bucks Summit easterly to near Claremont Peak and southerly from Meadow Valley to the rim of the Middle Fork of the Feather River canyon. It is entirely within Plumas County.

Slopes are generally moderate with a few incised canyons. Elevations range from 3,460 feet at Spanish Creek to 6,250 feet just south of Bucks Summit. A wide band of serpentine runs through the eastern half of the area. With this exception, soils in the area are generally moderately deep and productive. Drainage is both southward via Bear Creek to the Middle Fork and northward via Rock Creek and others to Spanish Creek, a North Fork tributary.

Vegetation is mostly mixed conifer with some red fir at higher elevations. Only one major fire has occurred in this area since the 1920's, although frequent fires formerly burned up into this area from the Middle Fork. Parts of two spotted owl territories are present. Approximately 2,700 acres at lower elevations are Sloat Deer Herd winter range, and the area contains summer range for the Bucks Mountain and Sloat herds.

Recreation is generally dispersed, although there is one small developed campground at Deanes Valley. Summer use is frequent, some winter use occurs. A small part (127 acres) of the Middle Fork unroaded area is included.

Grazing was heavy over much of the area until the 1940's, but it has since declined to one small family operation. The "Bear Creek" grazing allotment covers much of the area. Significant timber harvest began in the 1940's, and the area is now one of the primary timber growing areas on this district.

Mining has occurred since the 1850's, and larger operations have been intermittent. Present dredger use is limited by the small size of streams.

MANAGEMENT AREA 22

Third Water

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Provide developed recreation facilities/programs to meet demand (1a).

Maintain the Deanes Valley Cmpgrd; employ Rx-6.

Provide for semi-primitive recreation (1a).

Maintain the character of the Middle Fork semi-primitive area; employ Rx-8.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Bucks Lake Road and the Big Creek Road viewsheds.

Cultural Resources

Protect and interpret selected historical properties (3a).

Maintain the Bear Creek Guard Station in a state of "arrested decay." Provide interpretation.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance deer winter range for the Sloat herd.

Timber

Otain regulated timber yields through unevenage silvicultural systems (7a&b).

Manage the Deans Timber Compartment using single-tree and group selection silvicultural methods.

Water

Improve water yield in the Red Fir zone (10a).

See Forestwide Standards and Guidelines: Water, Water Need and Use.

Management Area 22
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	7
Rx-7. Minimal Management	1177
Rx-8. Semi-Primitive Area	127
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	1280
Rx-10. Visual Retention	5769
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	100
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	13007
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	<u>10252</u>
Total	30,439

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Goshawk	2	605,612	
Spotted Owl	1	613	SOHA K-1; overlaps MA #25.

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Arabis constancei	602,619
Penstemon personatus	605,619
Vaccinium Coccinium	605

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	5
Mixed conifer	1327
Ponderosa pine	139
Red fir	44

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

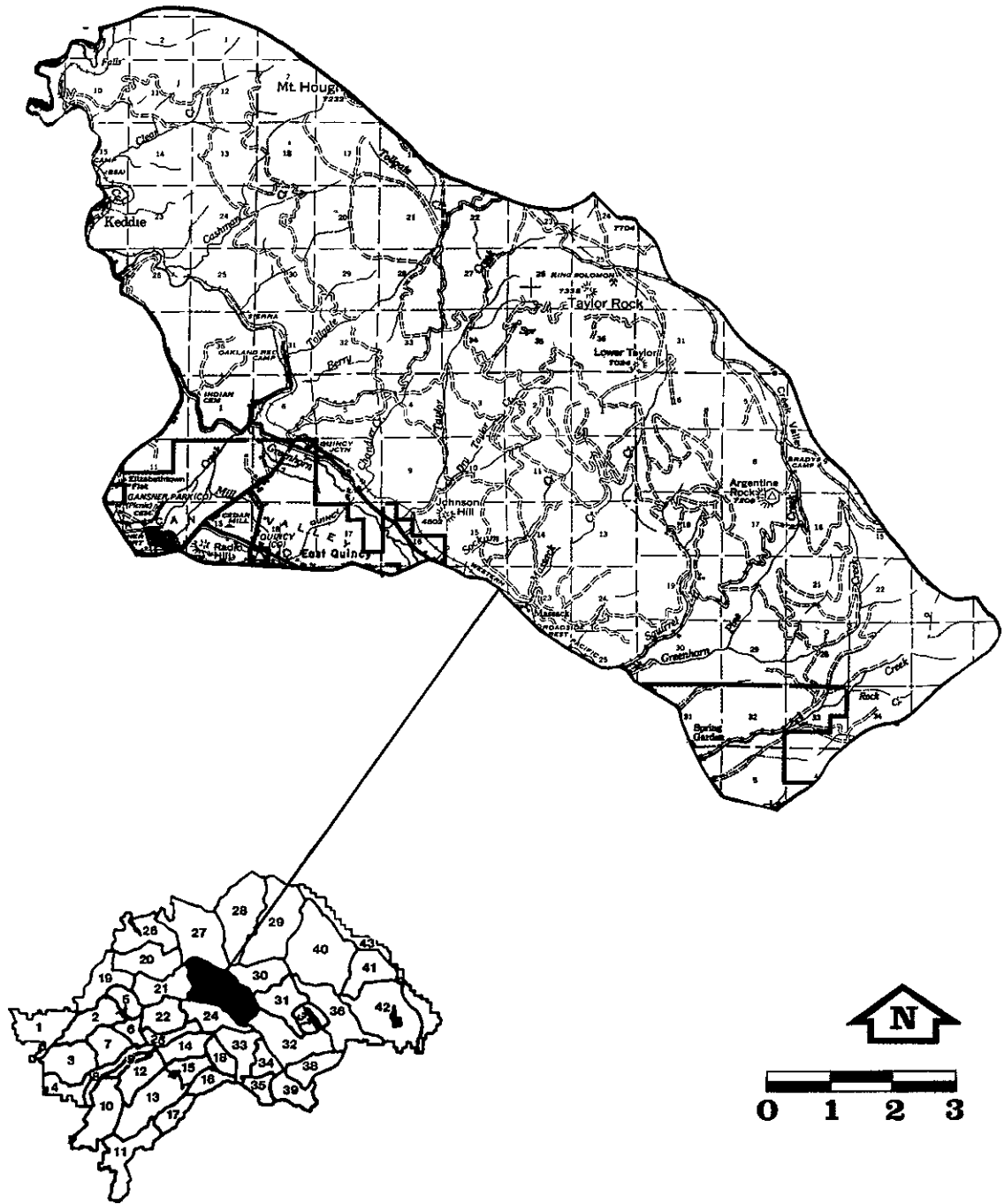
Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Bear Creek	C

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 25 N, R 10 N

Management Area #23

Grizzly Ridge



MANAGEMENT AREA 23

Grizzly Ridge

District: Quincy

Acreage: 58,312 Total
34,386 or 59% PNF

Description

The Grizzly Ridge Management Area extends northeast of Quincy and Highway 70 to Grizzly Ridge from Indian Creek to Lee Summit. It is entirely within Plumas County, and includes the town of Quincy. Prominent features are Argentine Rock and Taylor Rock.

Terrain is moderately sloping from Grizzly Ridge to the valley of Estray, Greenhorn, and Spanish Creeks - all tributary to the North Fork of the Feather River. Midslope soils are very deeply weathered, moderately erodible, and easily rutted. The Cashman area has active instability features, but otherwise the risk of instability is low to moderate. Isolated slumps do occur. Elevations range from 7,340 feet near Taylor Rock to 2,880 feet at the Greenville "Y".

Vegetation is predominately mixed conifer, but red fir is common above 6,000 feet. The area is key winter range for the Sloat Deer Herd due to the southerly aspect. A State Game Refuge exists in the vicinity of Mt. Hough. The area has had several major fires because of the southwestern aspect (facing the sun and the prevailing wind), the continuous slope, substantial fuels, and proximity to ignition sources.

Because of the proximity to American Valley, Maidu Indian and early settler cultural sites are numerous.

Recreation is dispersed and occurs in both summer and winter. One semi-developed site is present at Brady's Camp.

A portion of the "Grizzly Mountain" grazing allotment is in this area. Throughout this century the area has been a major timber producer. Soil productivity is moderate.

In the northwest edge of the area, adjacent to Highway 89 and Indian Creek, is Soda Rock, a unique and continually-forming deposit of multi-colored travertine. Mineral springs, stalactites, sinkholes, and terraced travertine pools are of geologic interest and have been a focus of Maidu Indian mythology. A portion of the deposit is being commercially mined for decorative building stone.

Evidence of earlier mining is found throughout the area.

Mt. Hough is an important electronic communications and fire lookout site. The main peak is used for service band radio systems. Another site 1 3/4 miles west is used for high-powered commercial broadcasting. The Union Pacific Railroad as well as State Highways 70 and 89 traverse the southwestern boundary of the area.

MANAGEMENT AREA 23

Grizzly Ridge

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Provide developed recreation facilities/programs to meet demand (1a).

Maintain the Brady's Campgrd; employ Rx-6.

Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).

Protect and enhance hiking and cross-country skiing on the top of Grizzly Ridge.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Hwy. Hwy 70, Hwy 89, Chandler Rd., and Quincy viewsheds.

Maintain high visual quality in SIA's (2a).

Apply Rx-10 to the Soda Rock Geological Area. Maintain the visual screen around the quarry and revegetate disturbed areas.

Cultural Resources

Protect and interpret selected historical and National Register properties (3a).

Protect and enhance the Maidu dance house complex at Quincy junction.

Maintain the Walker Tramway documentary site.

Develop interpretation of Maidu mythology at Soda Rock.

Wildlife

Maintain species viability (5a).

Protect use of Soda Rock mineral pools by bandtailed pigeons.

Maintain or enhance winter range for the Sloat deer herd; coordinate with fuel treatments.

Timber

Protect unique scenic and cultural values (7a,20b).

Remove only hazardous trees at the Soda Rock Geologic SIA.

MANAGEMENT AREA 23

Grizzly Ridge

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Water

Rehabilitate selected deteriorating watersheds to improve water quality (10b).

Stabilize the primary sediment sources within the Greenhorn Creek watershed in cooperation with Calif. DFG, CALTRANS, Union Pacific, and other land owners.

Protect Indian Creek water quality (10a).

Within the Soda Rock SIA, prevent erosion that endangers water quality and the Indian Creek fishery. Establish ground cover on disturbed areas and unstable fill slopes to prevent erosion and sliding. Prevent the dumping of mine wastes onto the floodplain of Indian Creek.

Improve water yield in the Red Fir zone (10a).

See Forestwide Standards and Guidelines; WATER, Water Uses and Needs.

Minerals and Materials

Protect unique geologic, scenic, and cultural values (13a).

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry: Soda Rock Geological Area. Manage as follows:

Administer quarry operations in accordance with the approved Plan of Operations consistent with the October 1981 Decision Notice (as modified). Authorize extraction of travertine within established limits.

Require another Plan of Operations for any mining of gravel deposits, consistent with the intent of protecting the geologic and cultural features.

Ensure that mined areas are back-filled sufficient to eliminate hazardous cutslopes.

MANAGEMENT AREA 23
Grizzly Ridge

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Provide for recreational gold panning and dredging (13a).

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry: Spanish Creek below Oakland Camp.

Lands

Consolidate ownership and dispose of designated lands for community expansion (16a).

Consider making NF lands in T24, R9, sec. 1,2; T24, R10, sec 6,8,9, 15,16,17,22; T25, R9, sec. 36; available for exchange.

Allow agency and commercial use of PNF lands where use of other lands is infeasible and the public interest is served (16b).

Manage Mt. Hough as a service radio electronic site and west Mt. Hough as a commercial broadcast electronic site.

Facilities

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

Remove Argentine Lookout.

Upgrade the S.O. water system, resurface compound parking lot, and reconstruct facilities as required in the Master Plan.

Special Areas

Protect unique geologic, scenic, and cultural values (20b).

Classify the 30 acre Soda Rock Area as a Geological Area (formal Special Interest Area status). Seek designation as a National Natural Landmark. Once mining is completed, construct trails and interpretive signs for public use.

Management Area 23
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	38
Rx-7. Minimal Management	3056
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	1378
Rx-10. Visual Retention	5730
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	1432
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	200
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	11087
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	12843
Total	34,386

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Spotted Owl	1	601	SOHA J-1; Dry Taylor Creek
Goshawk	4	601,604,606, 611	
Golden Eagle	1	601	

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Arabis constancei	601
Lupinus dalesiae	601,604,611
Penstemon personatus	606
Ivesia webberi	601

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	277
Lodgepole	11
Mixed conifer	1229
Ponderosa pine	101
Red fir	95

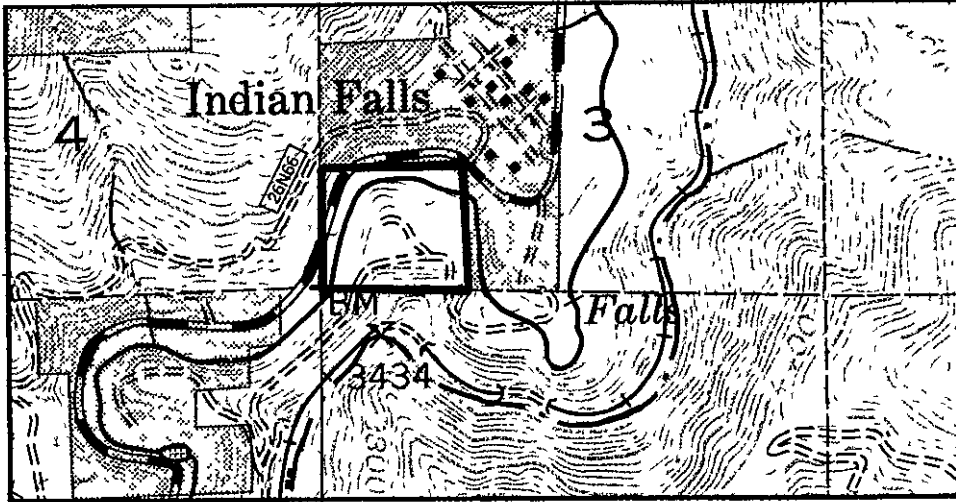
RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Grizzly Mountain	B

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

Figure 4-7

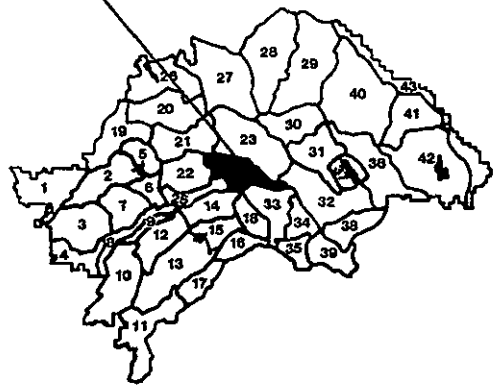
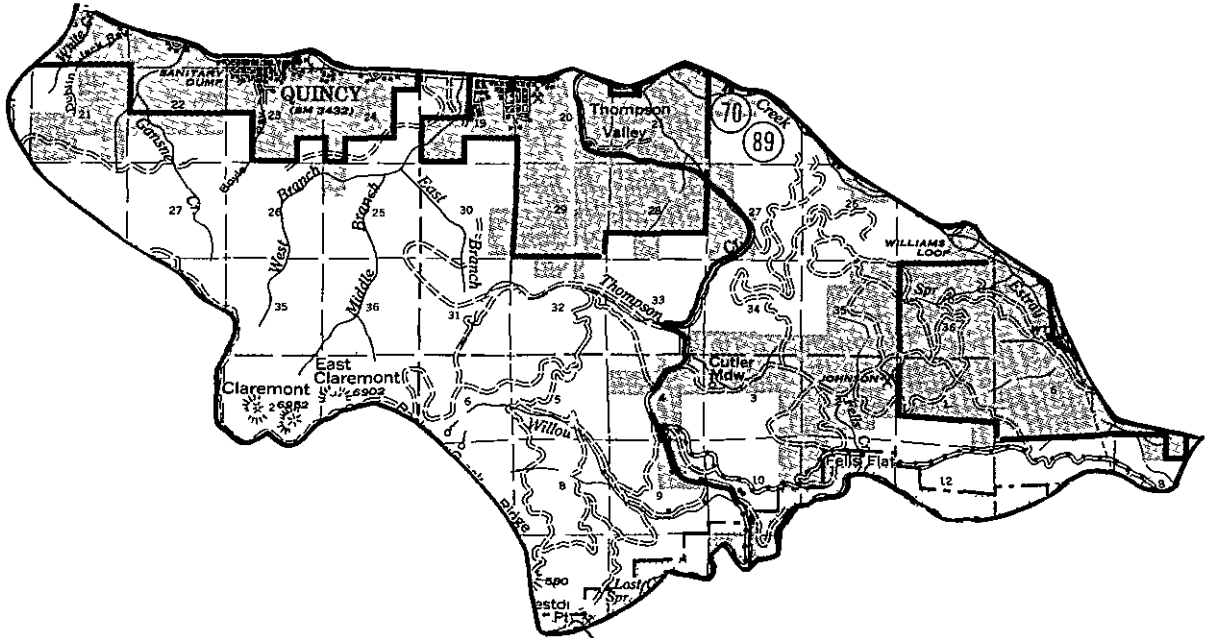
Soda Rock Geologic Area



T 25 N, R 9 E

T 24 N, R 10 E

Management Area #24 Volcano



MANAGEMENT AREA 24

Volcano

District: Quincy

Acreage: 20,507 Total
16,169 or 79% PNF

Description

The Volcano Management area lies south of Quincy and Highway 70 to the Middle Fork of the Feather River between Claremont Peak and Lee Summit. It is entirely within Plumas County. Prominent features are Claremont and East Claremont Peaks, Cutler Meadow, and the Middle Fork, a Federally-designated Wild and Scenic River.

Terrain is quite variable. Soils are shallow, unproductive, and highly erodible on southern exposures and moderately to well developed, productive, and moderately erodible on north aspects. The south half drains into the Middle Fork, and the north half is in the Mill and Greenhorn Creek watersheds, tributaries of the North Fork of the Feather River. Elevations range from 3,440 feet to 6,952 feet.

Vegetation is mainly mixed conifer, with a small amount of red fir on Claremont. There have been no major fires in recent years, but, historically, fires burned into this area from the Middle Fork. The area contains part of three spotted owl territories and habitat for the Sloat deer herd. Approximately 5,000 acres are winter range.

Recreation is dispersed and there are no developed sites. This reach of the Middle Fork of the Feather River is managed as a "scenic" zone. A portion of the Middle Fork unroaded area is present.

Cutler Meadow was once grazed by sheep, but no grazing has taken place since 1963. Major timber harvesting began during the 1930's on the Feather River Experimental Forest (since discontinued), and the area continues to be an important timber producer. Soils are moderately deep and productive, except on the steeper slopes.

Intermittent mining has occurred since the 1850's. Currently, it consists of dredging on the Middle Fork, especially in the vicinities of Fells Flat and the Quincy-La Porte Road crossing.

MANAGEMENT AREA 24
Volcano

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Enhance recreation use and protect the Middle Fork of the Feather River (1a).

Manage the Scenic and Wild Zones consistent with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act; employ Rx-2. Construct the following by the year 2000:

Fells Flat Family Cmpgrd.
Quincy-La Porte Road Access Point

Provide for semi-primitive recreation (1a).

Maintain the character of the Middle Fork semi-primitive area; employ Rx-8.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Quincy-La Porte Rd and the MFFR viewsheds.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance deer winter range for the Mooretown and Sloat herds.

Range

Suspend grazing on areas valued for other purposes (6a).

Eliminate English Bar Allotment due to the changing of Forest Service ownership as a result of land exchanges.

Water

Rehabilitate selected deteriorating watersheds to improve water quality (10b).

Stabilize the primary sediment sources within the Greenhorn Creek watershed in cooperation with Calif. DFG, CALTRANS, Union Pacific, and other land owners.

Minerals and Materials

Protect unique geologic and scenic values (13a).

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry; the Little Volcano Area.

MANAGEMENT AREA 24

Volcano

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Lands

Allow commercial and agency use of PNF lands if public interest is served (16b).

Manage Claremont Peak as a service radio electronic site and Massack as a commercial broadcast electronic site.

Management Area 24
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-2. Wild and Scenic River	1308
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	11
Rx-7. Minimal Management	854
Rx-8. Semi-Primitive Area	373
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	644
Rx-10. Visual Retention	3752
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	3400
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	150
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	1545
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	4776
Total	16,169

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Spotted Owl	4	607,608,617	SOHA's G-1,G-2,G-3,U-1; overlaps MA's #14,22,25,33
Goshawk	3	607,608,617	

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Arabis constancei	607
Lupinus dalesiae	607,608

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	22
Mixed conifer	739
Ponderosa pine	20
Red fir	29

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

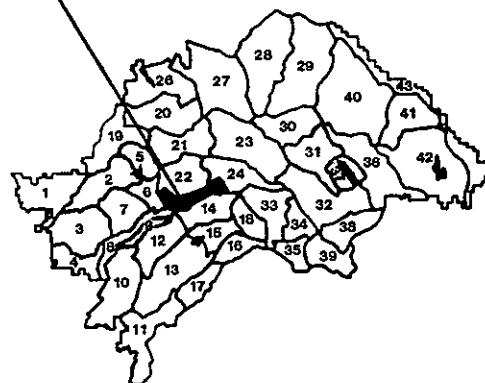
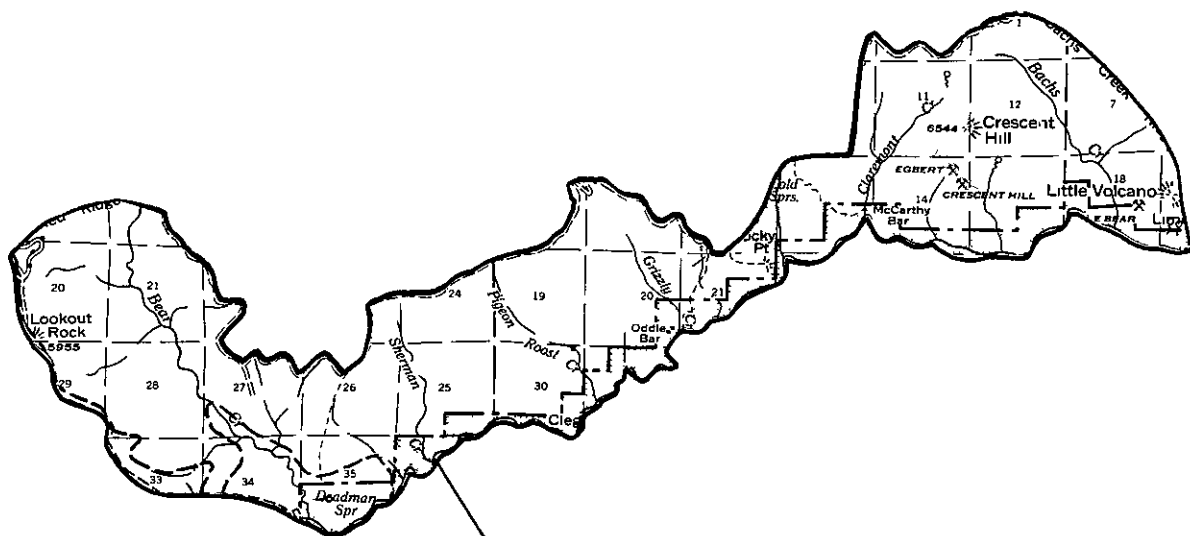
Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
English Bar	Eliminate

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 24 N, R 9 E

Management Area # 25

Bear



MANAGEMENT AREA 25

Bear

District: Quincy

Acreage: 13,632 Total
13,091 or 96% PNF

Description

The Bear Management Area lies in the Bear Creek and Middle Fork of the Feather River canyons between Lookout Rock and Little Volcano. It is entirely within Plumas County. The southern boundary is the Wild section of the Middle Fork, a Federally-designated Wild and Scenic River.

Slopes are generally steep with shallow, rocky, and unproductive soils. Elevations range from 2,790 feet in the Middle Fork Canyon to 6,994 on top of Claremont Peak. Soils are highly erodible, and steep slopes have a high risk of debris sliding.

The area is covered with brush, non-commercial hardwoods, and some mixed-conifer stands. During the last century and early in the 1900's fires were common, but there have been no major fires recently. The area contains part of two spotted owl territories and, at the lower elevations, is winter range for the Mooretown Deer Herd.

Recreation is dispersed, including hiking, fishing, camping and gold panning. The Pacific Crest Trail and others extend from the top of the Middle Fork Canyon to the river. Most of the area is within the Middle Fork unroaded area.

A portion of the "Bear Creek" cattle allotment is included. Timber harvesting has been limited to the extreme upper slopes except for some recent salvage activity via helicopter.

Placer and lode mining has been intermittent since the 1850's. Three 4WD roads provide access to a few isolated mining sites in the bottom of the canyon.

MANAGEMENT AREA 25

Bear

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Enhance recreation use and protect the Middle Fork of the Feather River (1a).

Manage the Wild Zone consistent Wild and Scenic River Act; employ Rx-2. Install toilets at Butte Bar.

Prohibit motorized use except on the Deadman Springs and Lost Cabin Springs 4WD roads. Provide for 4WD parking at the junction of the Deadman Springs 4WD road and the PCT.

Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).

Encourage PCT use. Warn users of the local forest fire hazard. Discourage camping between Bear Creek and Lookout Rock; publicize concentration of rattlesnakes.

Provide for semi-primitive experiences (1a).

Maintain the character of the Middle Fork semi-primitive area; employ Rx-8.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the MFFR viewshed.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance deer winter range for the Mooretown herd.

Maintain habitat at Little Volcano for the Juniper Cave Snail.

Minerals and Materials

Protect unique geologic and scenic values (13a).

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry: Little Volcano area.

Special Areas

Protect unique geologic and scenic values (18b).

Preserve the unique character of Little Volcano and its caverns; employ Rx-7. Preserve and interpret the unique view of the

MANAGEMENT AREA 25
Bear

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

MFFR Wild and Scenic River.
Improve the access. Provide
informational signs. Protect
the caverns from vandalism.

Management Area 25
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-2. Wild and Scenic River	2251
Rx-7. Minimal Management	124
Rx-8. Semi-Primitive Area	7133
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	677
Rx-10. Visual Retention	192
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	64
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	1262
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	2065
Total	13,091

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Spotted Owl	1	621	SOHA's G-3 and K-1; overlaps MA's #14 and 24

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Penstemon personatus	621
Lupinus dalesiae	621

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	131
Mixed conifer	521

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Bear Creek	C

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

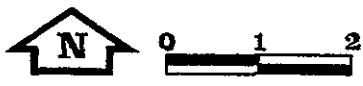
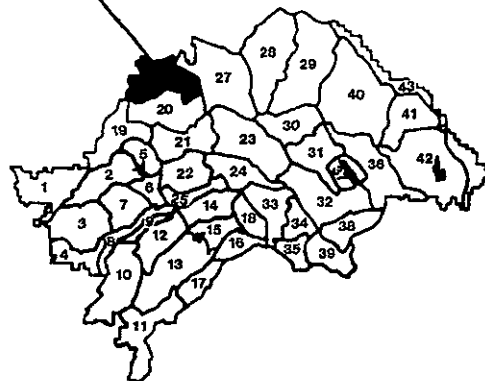
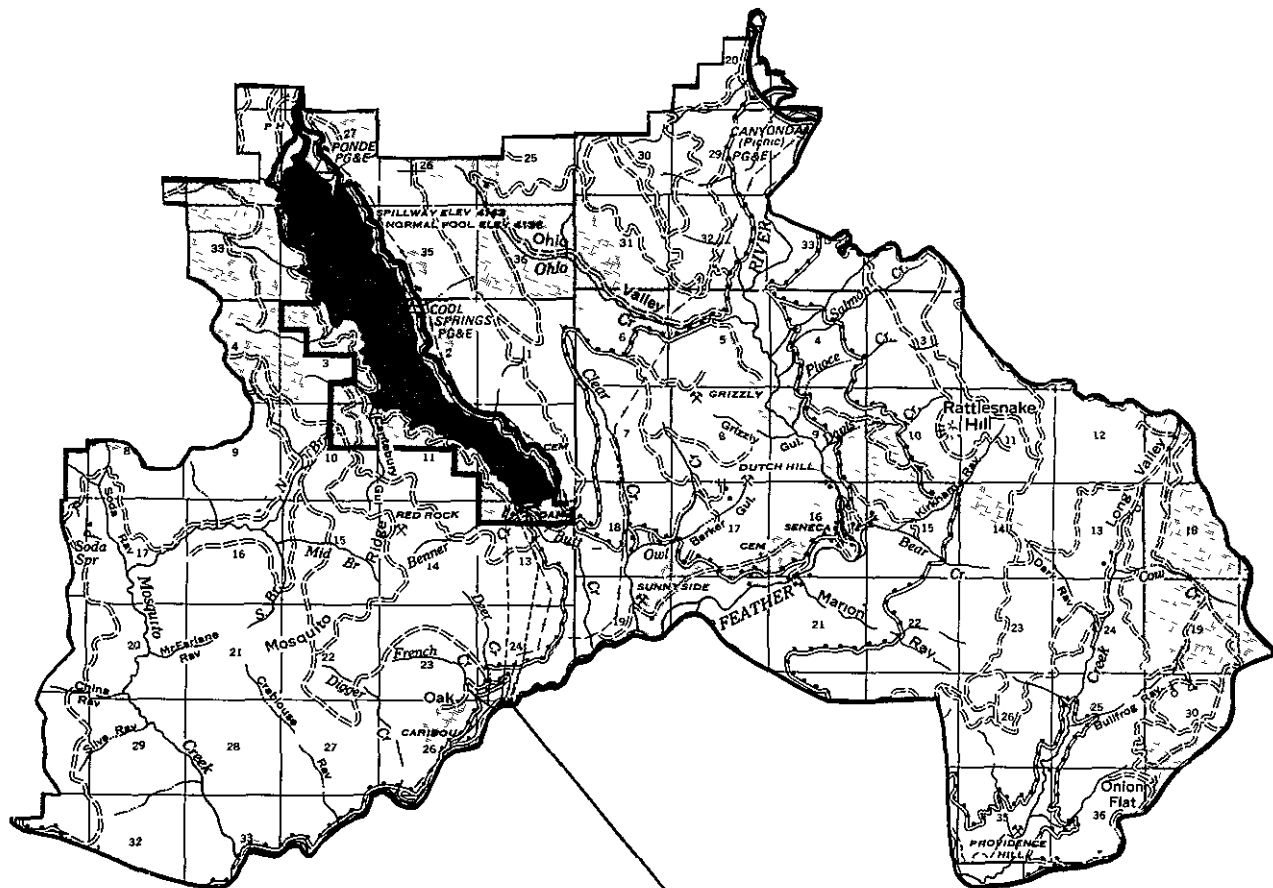
Greenville Ranger District

<u>Management Area</u>	<u>Page</u>
26. Butt Lake	4-271
27. Indian Valley	4-275
28. Lights Creek	4-281
29. Antelope	4-285
30. Ward	4-295

T 26 N, R 8 E

Management Area #26

Butt Lake



MANAGEMENT AREA 26

Butt Lake

District: Greenville

Acreage: 42,590 Total
34,267 or 80% PNF

Description

The Butt Lake Management Area extends south from the Lake Almanor Dam to the North Fork of the Feather River and upper Rush Creek. Most of the area is in Plumas County, and 128 acres are in Lassen County. The major feature of the area is Butt Valley Reservoir.

Terrain is rugged and rocky with steep canyons. Elevations range from 4,100 feet to 6,100 feet. The area is bisected and drained by the North Fork of the Feather River and Rush Creek (a tributary of the East Branch of the North Fork) and their tributaries. Soils are generally moderately erodible. Risk of landslide is moderate overall, but high to extreme in steep canyons.

Vegetation consists primarily of mixed conifers. The area has an average of 45 fires per decade averaging slightly over five acres each. The Butt Lake area is habitat for several pairs of bald eagles, and six osprey territories and three spotted owl territories are present. An additional bald eagle territory and another osprey territory are elsewhere in the area. Deer from the East Tehama and Bucks Mountain deer herds summer in the area.

Butt Lake Recreation Area has substantial recreation use. PG&E operates several campgrounds at the Lake, but no PNF facilities are in the area.

Portions of the "Mosquito Creek" and "Round Valley" grazing allotments are in the area. Timber harvesting is a continuing use.

Mining has occurred in the Seneca area since the early 1900's, and numerous mines continue to operate. More may be developed.

All waters flowing from and through the area are used to generate power.

MANAGEMENT AREA 26

Butt Lake

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Provide developed day-use recreation facilities to meet demand (1a).

Prohibit camping at the Canyon Dam boat launch. Develop camping on the opposite side of Hwy 89.

Provide developed recreation facilities/programs to meet demand (1a).

Maintain the Butt Lake Recreation area; employ Rx-5.

Expand the trail system to meet demand (1a).

Provide a fishing access trail between Lake Almanor dam and Seneca.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Caribou Road, Hwys. 89 and 147, Lake Almanor and Butt Lake viewsheds.

Cultural Resources

Protect and interpret selected historical sites (3a).

Protect and provide interpretation of the Swiss Mine and complex, and the Butt Valley Cemetery.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Improve Rush Creek fishery in cooperation with Calif DFG.

Improve waterfowl nesting habitat in Long Valley.

Introduce peregrine falcons into suitable habitat.

Range

Suspend grazing in areas valued for other purposes.

Eliminate Mosquito Creek Allotment due to changes in vegetation types.

Water

Protect and, where necessary, improve water quality (10a).

Rehabilitate Rush Creek in cooperation with Calif. DFG and Plumas Co.

Minerals and Materials

Provide for recreation gold panning and dredging (13a).

Recommend withdrawal for mineral entry: the North Fork of the Feather River below Caribou.

Management Area 26
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-5. Recreation Area	1940
Rx-7. Minimal Management	1711
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	1211
Rx-10. Visual Retention	6121
Rx-11. Bald Eagle Habitat	5331
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	7788
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	8136
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	3240
Total	34267

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Bald Eagle	4	227,228	Existing
Bald Eagle	2	227,228	Potential; Butt Lake, Lake Almanor
Spotted Owl	4	224,226,227 228	SOHA's R-2,X-1,X-2,X-3; overlaps MA #27
Osprey	6	227	Butt Lake
Osprey	2	228	Seneca, Canyon Dam

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Penstemon personatus	225
Lupinus dalesiae	224, 227
Sedum albomarginatum	224
Cypripedium californicum	225
Cypripedium fasciculatum	225,226,228

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	68
Mixed conifer	1617
Ponderosa pine	21
Lodgepole	4

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

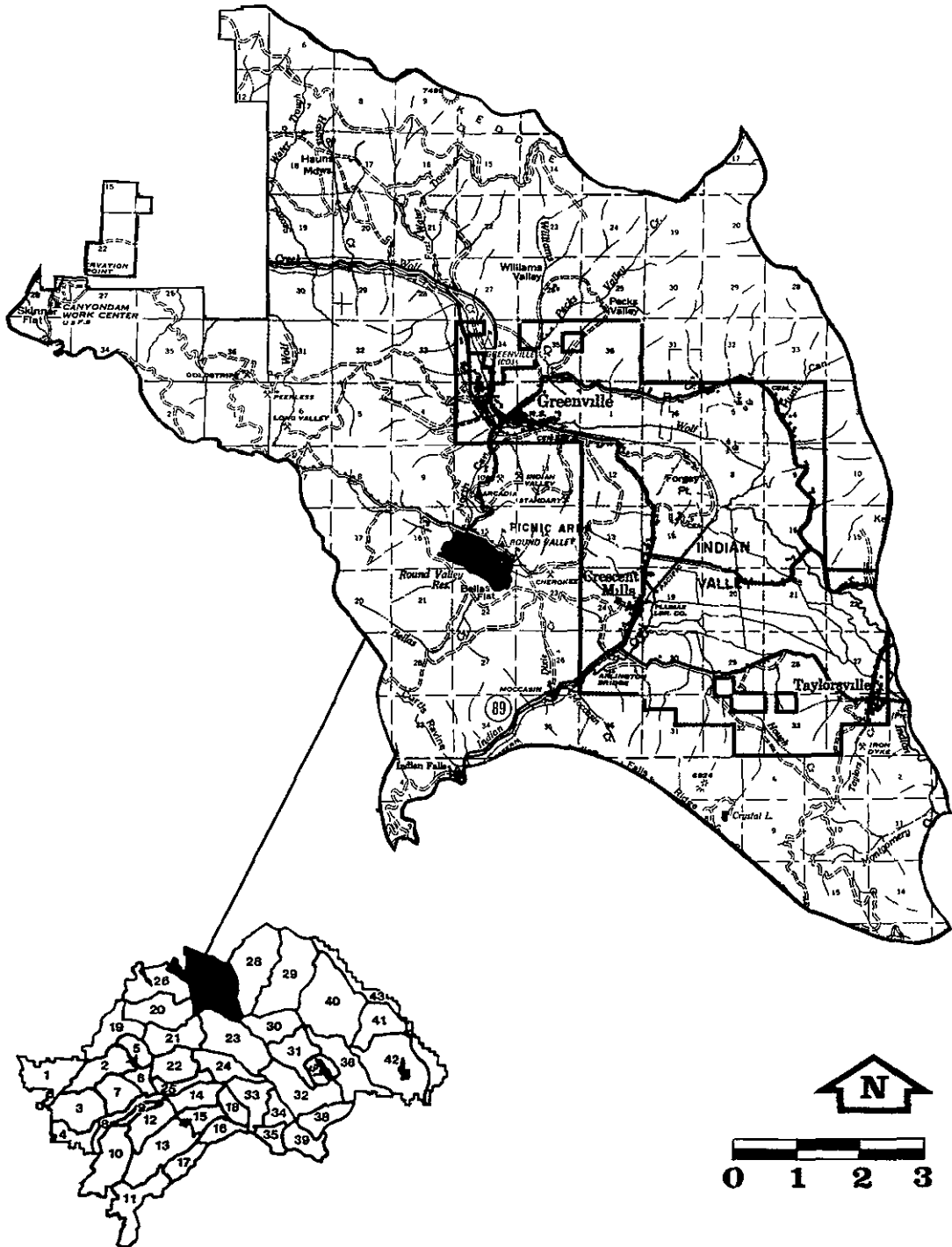
Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Mosquito Creek	Eliminate
Round Valley	B

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 26 N, R 9 E

Management Area #27

Indian Valley



MANAGEMENT AREA 27

Indian Valley

District: Greenville

Acreage: 52,820 Total
30,992 or 59% PNF

Description

The Indian Valley Management Area extends north from Mt. Hough to the Forest boundary. The Indian Valley floor, outside the Forest boundary, is predominantly in private ownership and includes large ranches and the communities of Greenville, Crescent Mills, and Taylorsville. The northwest corner of the area reaches Canyon Dam at Lake Almanor. Most of the area is in Plumas County, but 325 acres are in Lassen County. Prominent features include Keddie Peak and Dyer Mountain on the north, Keddie Point on the east, Mount Hough on the south, Rattlesnake Hill in the west, and Indian Creek, Wolf Creek, and Round Valley Reservoir.

Terrain ranges from the flat alluvial valley floor to increasingly steep surrounding slopes. Elevations range from 3,000 feet at the confluence of Indian and Spanish Creeks to 7,500 feet at Keddie Peak. The area is drained by Indian Creek and Wolf Creek, a tributary to Indian Creek, which are tributary to the East Branch of the North Fork of the Feather River. Soils are moderately erodible. Risk of instability is generally low, except for debris slides and avalanche chutes below Mt. Hough.

Forests are mixed conifer, but red and white fir predominate on Keddie Ridge and Mount Hough. The north slope of Mount Hough has extensive stands of white fir and Douglas fir with scattered sugar pine. Historically, relatively little acreage has burned in this area, yet the 1979 Will Fire burned 3100 acres on Keddie Ridge, and the 1980 Point Fire burned 400 acres in the southwestern corner. Blacktail deer of the Sloat herd use the lower elevations for winter range. A part of a bald eagle management zone and spotted owl territories are included.

Recreation facilities include a Plumas County campground on PNF land near Greenville and a private campground and PNF day-use area at Round Valley Reservoir. Portions of the Grizzly Peak and Keddie Ridge unroaded areas are present.

A portion of the "Round Valley" grazing allotment lies within the area. Timber production continues to be important here.

Some lode mining has occurred, and there is a proposal to develop a large mining operation.

The area is traversed by both State Route 89 and the Union Pacific Railroad, and paved county roads circle and cross the valley floor. Round Valley Reservoir supplies water to the Greenville water system.

MANAGEMENT AREA 27
Indian Valley

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Provide developed recreation facilities/programs to meet demand (1a).

Maintain the Round Valley Picnic area; employ Rx-6.

Provide for semi-primitive experiences (1a).

Maintain the character of the Grizzly Peak and Keddie Ridge semi-primitive areas; employ Rx-8.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to Hwy. 89, and the Lake Antelope viewsheds.

Cultural Resources

Protect cultural/religious sites (3a).

Develop a management plan for significant cultural/religious sites in Indian Valley, and along Indian Creek. Interpret as appropriate.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance deer winter range for the Sloat herd.

Improve waterfowl nesting habitat at Round Valley Reservoir and Long Valley.

Maintain or enhance Bald Eagle habitat suitability in the Canyon-dam portion of TC #232.

Range

Suspend grazing on lands valued for other purposes (6a).

Eliminate Round Valley Allotment due to subdivision encroachment and loss of forage base.

Timber

Obtain regulated timber yields through unevenage silvicultural systems (7a&b).

Manage the Indian Falls Timber Compartment using single-tree and group selection silvicultural methods.

MANAGEMENT AREA 27
Indian Valley

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Water

Protect and, where necessary, improve water quality (10a).

Cooperate with State and County agencies, private parties and companies to stabilize and rehabilitate Wolf Creek and its tributaries.

Minerals and Materials

Provide for recreation gold panning and dredging (13a) and protect water quality (10a).

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry: Wolf Creek upstream from Greenville, 1/4 mile width.

Lands

Consolidate ownership and dispose of designated lands (16a).

Consider making lands in T27, R8, sec. 14,15,22; T27, R9, sec. 21, 26, 29, 34, 35; and T27, R10, sec. 32, 36 available for exchange.

Acquire threatened or endangered species habitat (16a).

Attempt to acquire private lands adjacent to the Bald Eagle Territory on the south side of Round Valley Reservoir.

Adjust right-of-way to protect threatened or endangered species habitat (16a).

Renegotiate the road right-of-way in T26, R9, sec. 16 and 22 to facilitate bald eagle protection.

Facilities

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

Prepare a plan for use and maintenance of facilities to be retained at the Canyon Dam Work Center and the Greenville Work Center.

Special Areas

Protect unique scenic values (20b).

Preserve and enhance the scenic values of the Crystal Lake - Mt. Hough area; employ Rx-7. Provide minimal access and facilities. Allow low impact timber harvest activities. Limit road access to the saddle above the lake.

Management Area 27
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-5. Recreation Area	1229
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	42
Rx-7. Minimal Management	2347
Rx-8. Semi-Primitive Area	125
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	1135
Rx-10. Visual Retention	5525
Rx-11. Bald Eagle Habitat	400
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	2294
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	100
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	12959
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	<u>5971</u>
Total	30992

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Bald Eagle	1	229	Existing
Goshawk	2	223,229	Curtis Ravine, Round Valley
Golden Eagle	2	223,230	
Osprey	6	229,232	
Spotted Owl	3	223,230,232	SOHA'S Q-1,R-2,R-3

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Arabis constancei	229
Lupinus dalesiae	223
Ivesia webberi	233
Astragalus webberi	222,233

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

Management Area 27 (cont'd)
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

<u>Habitat Type</u>	<u>Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage</u>
Black oak	64
Mixed conifer	1425
Ponderosa pine	26
Red fir	7
Big sagebrush	7

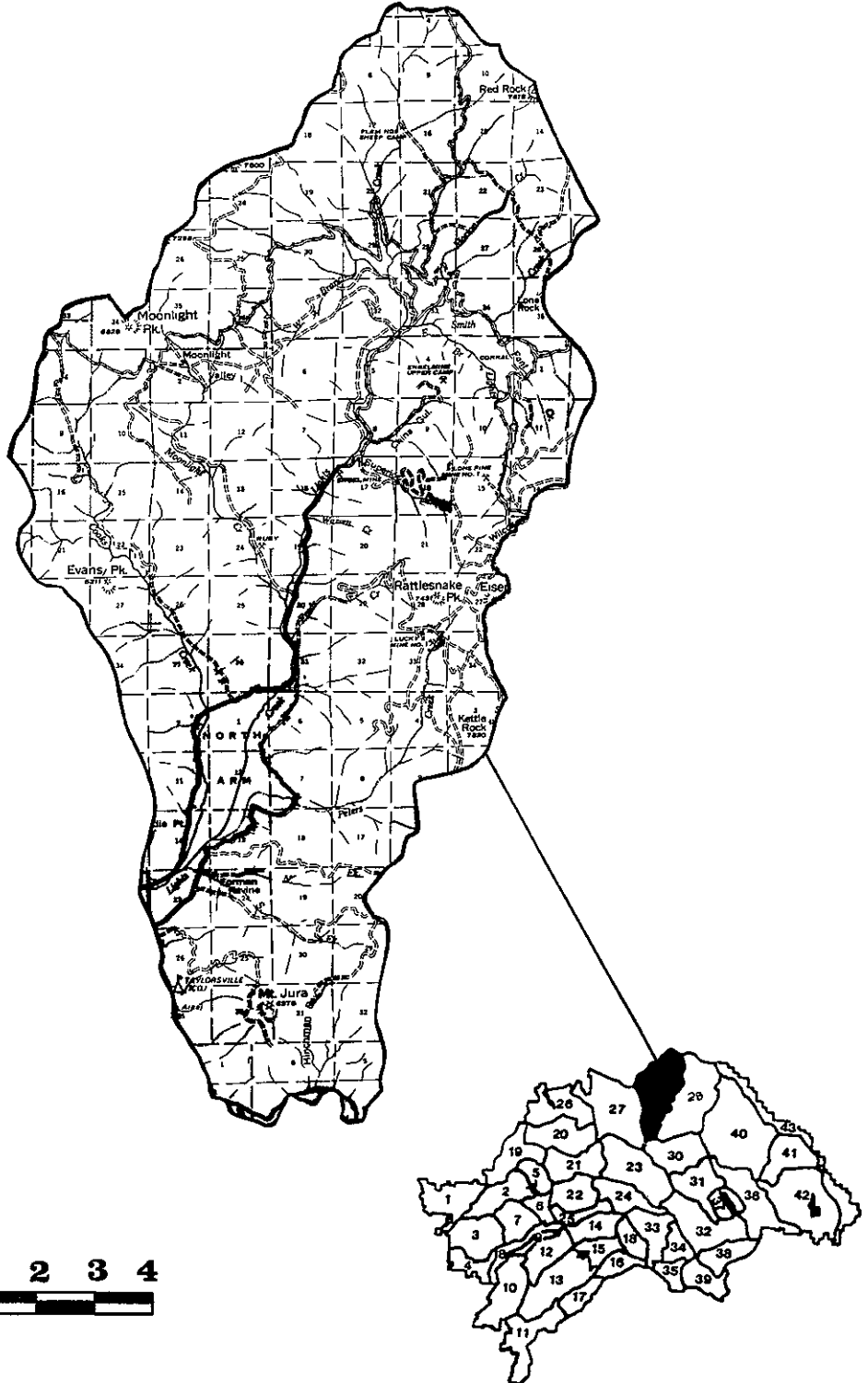
RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Grazing Strategy</u>
Round Valley	Eliminate

T 27 N, R 11 E

Management Area #28

Lights Creek



MANAGEMENT AREA 28

Lights Creek

District: Greenville

Acreage: 60,055 Total
49,396 or 72% PNF

Description

The Lights Creek Management Area is located northeast of Indian Valley. It extends from Indian Creek in Genesee Valley near Mt. Jura northward, between Keddie Point and Kettle Rock, to the Forest boundary. Most is in Plumas County, but 1,336 acres are in Lassen County. Lands in the North Arm of Indian Valley and along Upper Lights Creek are privately-owned. Kettle Rock is the prominent feature of the area.

Terrain ranges from flat alluvial Indian Valley to extremely steep slopes. Elevations range from about 3,500 feet to over 7,800 feet. The majority of the area lies within the Lights Creek Drainage, a tributary of Indian Creek. Soil erodibility is medium to high. Mass instability features are prevalent in the young volcanics of the Moonlight and Lights Creek drainages, but risk is generally low to moderate.

Forests are mixed conifer, grading to white and red fir at higher elevations. The area has experienced an average of 80 wildfires burning 350 acres per decade since 1940. Lightning is the major cause. No known threatened or endangered plant or animal species are present, but parts of three spotted owl territories are included. The area provides critical winter range for the Indian Valley Unit of the Sloat deer herd.

Dispersed hunting and fishing occurs throughout the area.

The "Lights Creek" and portions of the "Lone Rock" and "Taylor Lake" grazing allotments lie within the area. The area has been and is an important timber producer; the northern portion is very productive timberland.

The area has been mined for both copper and gold. The Engel Mine was a large copper producer, and large deposits are known to still be present. Extraction by both open pit and shaft is a future possibility.

Native American religious sites are present.

MANAGEMENT AREA 28
Lights Creek

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Use opportunities for remote developed recreation (1a).

Through a permit system or by private concessionaire, use the Red Rock Lookout for public recreational accommodation.

Cultural Resources

Protect and enhance selected religious areas (2a).

Protect and provide interpretation of known Native American religious sites.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance deer winter range for the Sloat herd.

Water

Improve water yield in the Red Fir zone (10a).

See Forestwide Standards and Guidelines; WATER, Water Use and Need.

Protect and, where necessary, improve water quality (10a).

Cooperate with State and County agencies, private parties, and companies to stabilize and rehabilitate the Morton Creek and the West Branch of Lights Creek watersheds.

Lands

Consolidate ownership and dispose of designated lands (16a).

Consider making lands in T27, R10, sec. 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15; T27, R11, sec.2; T28, R10, sec. 24, 25, 33, 35; T28, R11, sec. 28, 35 available for exchange.

Facilities

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

Develop and implement a master plan for the Red Rock Lookout.

Special Areas

Protect unique scenic and geologic values (20b).

Maintain the scenic and geologic values of the Kettle Rock - Taylor Lake area. Attempt to acquire private lands.

Management Area 28
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-7. Minimal Management	4276
Rx-8. Semi-Primitive Area	474
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	1715
Rx-10. Visual Retention	3538
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	4400
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	100
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	6269
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	<u>30339</u>
Total	49,396

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Spotted Owl	4	201,204, 210,212,213	SOHA'S R-3,S-1,S-2,S-3; overlaps MA #27
Goshawk	2	210,212	
Golden Eagle	1	215	Peters Creek Drainage
Prairie Falcon	1	201	Red Rock

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	153
Mixed conifer	2144
Ponderosa pine	37
Perennial range	5
Red fir	89

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

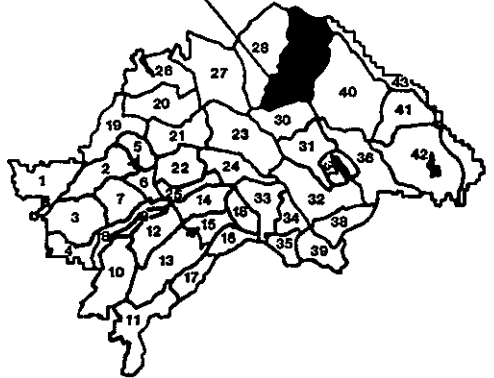
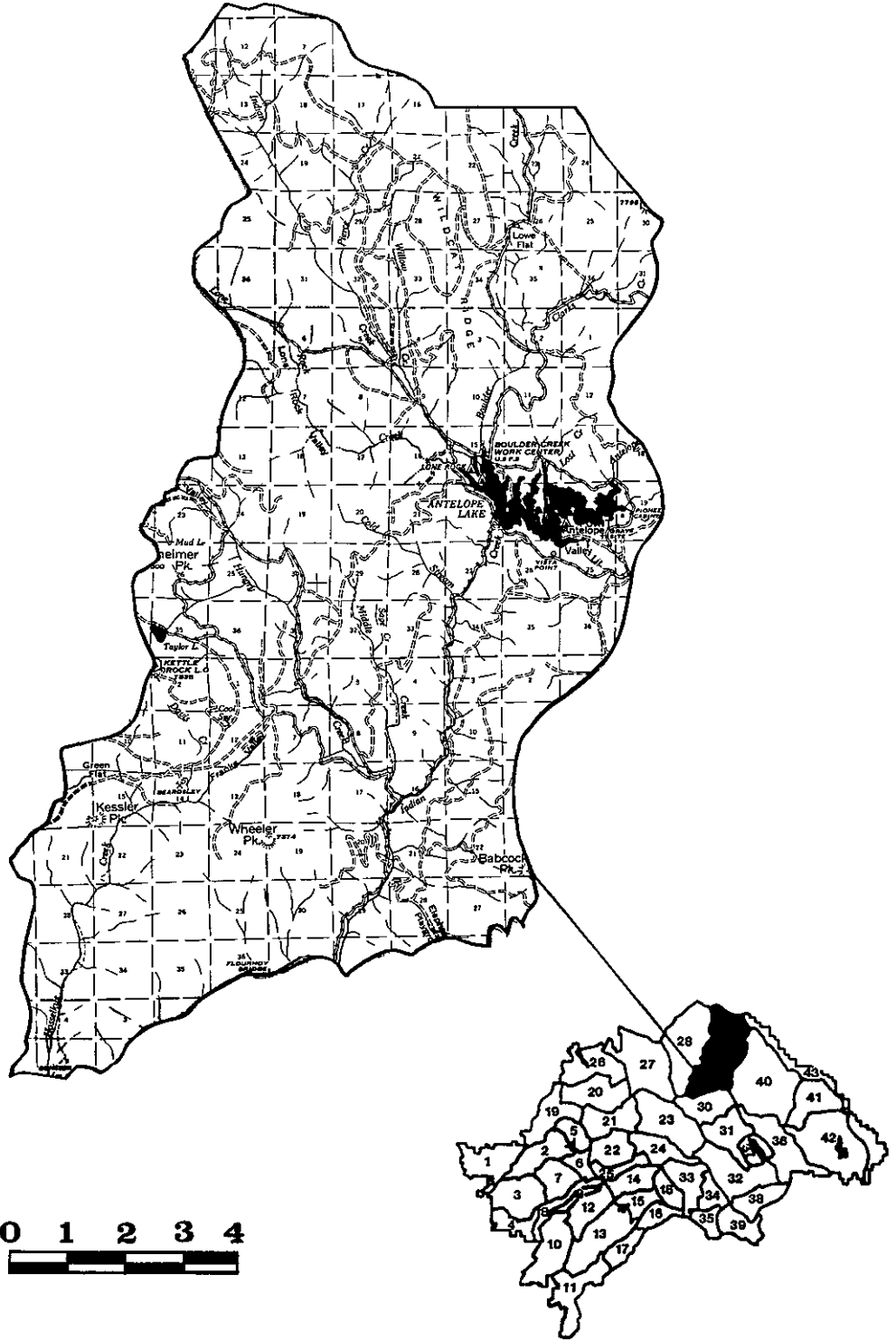
Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Lights Creek	B
Taylor Lake	B
Lone Rock	C

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 27 N, R 12 E

Management Area #29

Antelope



MANAGEMENT AREA 29

Antelope

District: Greenville

Acreage: 80,771 Total
73,645 or 91% PNF

Description

The Antelope Management Area extends from Babcock Peak and Genesee Valley north to the Forest boundary between Red Rock and Thompson Peak. Most is in Plumas County, but 417 acres are in Lassen County. Prominent features are Antelope Lake, Taylor Lake, Red Rock, the Diamond Mountains, Thompson Peak, Eisenheimer Peak, Kettle Rock, Wheeler Peak, Lone Rock Valley, Franks Valley, Babcock Peak, and Wildcat Ridge.

Terrain is gentle to moderately steep. Elevations range from 3,690 feet near Genesee Valley to 7,795 feet at Thompson Peak. Granitic soils predominate and are highly erodible. Risk of instability is low to moderate, except in areas of rock slides in the southwest portion and non-marine sediments in the northwest portion. The latter often cause sedimentation of the headwaters of Indian Creek. Some debris sliding occurs on the steep slopes of Kettle Rock. The area is drained by Indian Creek and its tributaries, flowing to the North Fork of the Feather River.

Forests are mixed conifers, with some stands of pure red and white fir around Red Rock and Kettle Rock, and include small areas of eastside pine in the northeastern portions. Two major forest fires occurred here in the last three decades: the 2,250 acre "Big" burn of 1966 in the Wildcat Ridge area and 1,400 acres of the 6,000 acre "Elephant" fire of 1981 in the Babcock Peak area. A bald eagle management area and parts of three spotted owl territories are in this area. Approximately 4,000 acres at lower elevations are winter range for the Sloat deer herd, and the area provides summer range for portions of the Sloat and Doyle herds.

Antelope Lake is a prime recreation area with ever increasing use from Susanville and Reno. Existing sites include campgrounds with a capacity of slightly over 1,000 persons, boat launches, picnic areas, historical and interpretive sites, and fishing access improvements. A store is operated by the private sector on PNF land under Special Use Permit. A part of the Thompson Peak unroaded area is in the northeast portion of the area.

All of the "Antelope Lake" and "Hungry Creek", and portions of the "Antelope Community", "Lone Rock", "Taylor Lake," and "Jenkins" grazing allotments are included. Timber production continues.

Mining has occurred in the past but current activity is minimal.

MANAGEMENT AREA 29

Antelope

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Provide developed recreation facilities/programs to meet demand (1a).

Maintain the Antelope Lake Recreation Area; employ Rx-5 and -6.

Expand the interpretive program at the Antelope amphitheater.

Develop camping along Indian Creek between Genesee Valley and Antelope Reservoir.

Reduce conflicts between recreationists and prevent damaging use of the Antelope Lake Recreation Area (1a).

Conduct a study of recreation area to determine level and kind of recreational experience that should be provided to this complex.

Permit overnight beaching of boats only at designated areas adjacent to campgrounds at Antelope Reservoir.

Restrict wheeled vehicles to existing roads and trails in the Antelope Lake Recreation Area and the Diamond Mountain ORV Closure Areas as shown on the Off Road Vehicle Closure Plan for the Preferred Alternative map.

Encourage privately-operated public recreation (1a).

Perform a Future Use Determination for the Antelope Lake general store when the current Special Use Permit expires. Evaluate the feasibility of similar operations at other locations.

Identify facilities that may be operated more efficiently by the private sector; prepare Future Use determinations and contract accordingly.

MANAGEMENT AREA 29

Antelope

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Use opportunities for remote developed recreation (1a).

Through a permit system or by private concession, use the Kettle Rock Lookout for public recreational accommodation.

Provide for semi-primitive recreation (1a).

In conjunction with the LNF, maintain the Thompson Peak semi-primitive area; employ Rx-8.

Provide for dispersed hunting (1a).

In cooperation with the Calif. DFG, establish a "Diamond Mountain Limited Vehicular Access Area" as shown on Figure 4-8. Annually designate at least 7000 acres of the area for roadless deer hunting.

Prohibit motorized vehicles in the designated acreage at times determined in coordination with DFG.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Janesville-Antelope-Taylorville Road and the Antelope Reservoir viewsheds.

Cultural Resources

Protect significant properties (3a).

Develop an interpretive plan for the pioneer cabin, historic groves, and cultural use around Antelope Lake.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance deer winter range for the Sloat herd.

Improve trout habitat in Indian Creek between Antelope Reservoir and Flournoy Bridge.

MANAGEMENT AREA 29

Antelope

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Range

Suspend use on areas highly valued for other purposes (6a).

In cooperation with Calif. DFG, develop a fisheries management plan for Antelope Reservoir.

Improve waterfowl nesting habitat at Antelope Reservoir.

Maintain or enhance wet meadow/willow habitat capability in the beaver ponds adjacent to Little Antelope Creek for Willow Flycatcher enhancement.

Water

Improve water yield in the Red Fir zone (10a).

Exclude livestock from developed sites in the Antelope Lake Recreation Area.

See Forestwide Standards and Guidelines: WATER, Water Use and Need.

Protect and, where necessary, improve water quality (10a).

Rehabilitate watersheds of the Middle Hungry, Indian, and Lone Rock Creeks.

Facilities

Provide roads necessary to meet developed recreation demand (17a).

Reconstruct and surface the North Antelope Drive.

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

Develop a master plan for the Boulder Creek Cmpgrd. and Admin. Site and Lone Rock Cmpgrd. Implement as needed to support activities.

Maintain the Kettle Rock Lookout, or remove, as needed for purposes of Recreation above.

MANAGEMENT AREA 29

Antelope

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Minerals and Materials

Provide for recreational gold panning and dredging (13a).

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry: Indian Creek downstream from Antelope Reservoir, and remainder of Antelope Lake Recreation Area not previously withdrawn.

Lands

Consolidate ownership and dispose of designated lands (16a).

Consider making lands in T27, R11, sec. 12; T27, R12, sec. 6,7; T28, R12, sec. 31 available for exchange.

Special Areas

Protect unique scenic and geologic values (18b).

Maintain the scenic and geologic values of the Kettle Rock-Taylor Lake area. Attempt to acquire private lands.

Protect unique botanic values (20b).

Protect and enhance thru prescribed fire or other effective means the Modoc (Baker) cypress groves in the Mud Lake and Wheeler Peak areas. Provide interpretation service for the public. Recommend the areas for possible RNA status; employ Rx-17.

Maintain some unique westside vegetation of the Diamond Mtn. area.

Management Area 29
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-5. Recreation Area	1500
Rx-6. Developed Recreation site	61
Rx-7. Minimal Management	6343
Rx-8. Semi-Primitive Area	734
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	2707
Rx-10. Visual Retention	11024
Rx-11. Bald Eagle Habitat	700
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	3288
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	250
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	8202
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	41423
Rx-17. Research Natural Area	120
Total	73,645

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Bald Eagle	1	207	Existing
Bald Eagle	1	207	Potential
Goshawk	5	203,207,208,211	
Osprey	3	207	2 Existing & 1 Potential
Spotted Owl	3	206,209,211,214	SOHA's T-1,T-2,T-3

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Cupresses bakeri	211

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Big sagebrush	25
East side pine	189
Lodgepole pine	8
Mixed conifer	2937
Perennial range	42
Ponderosa pine	239
Red fir	84

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

Management Area 29
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Grazing Strategy</u>
Antelope Lake	B
Hungry Creek	B
Taylor Lake	B
Lone Rock	C
Antelope Community	D
Jenkins	D

Diamond Mountain Limited Vehicular Access Area
T 27/28 N, R11/12 E

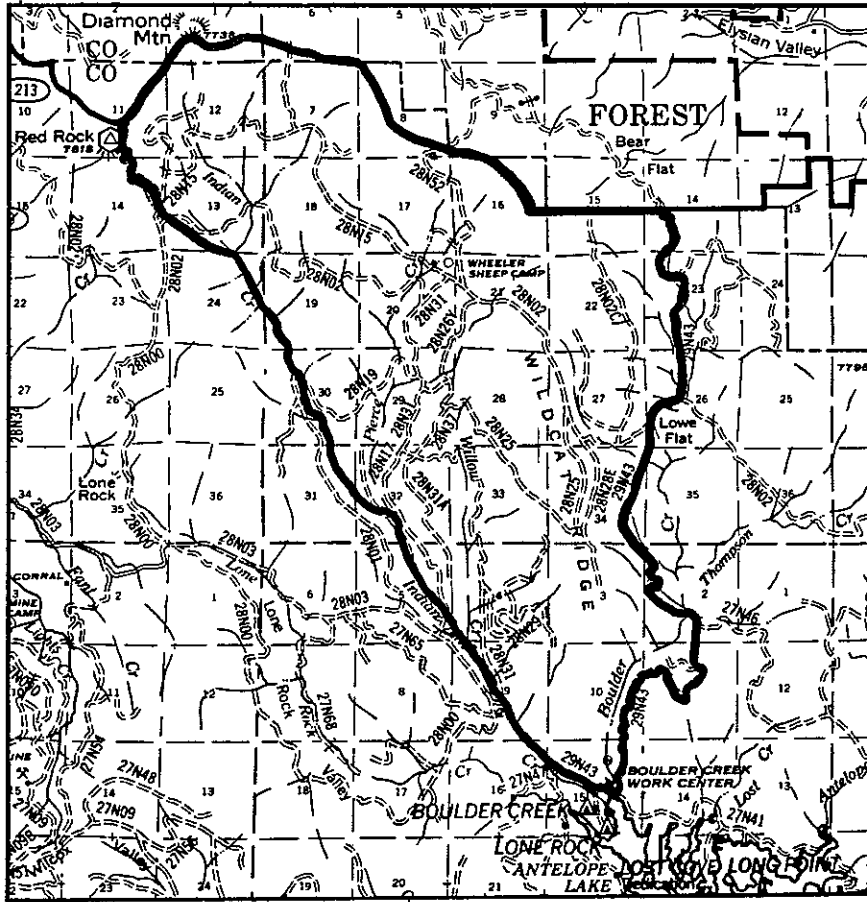
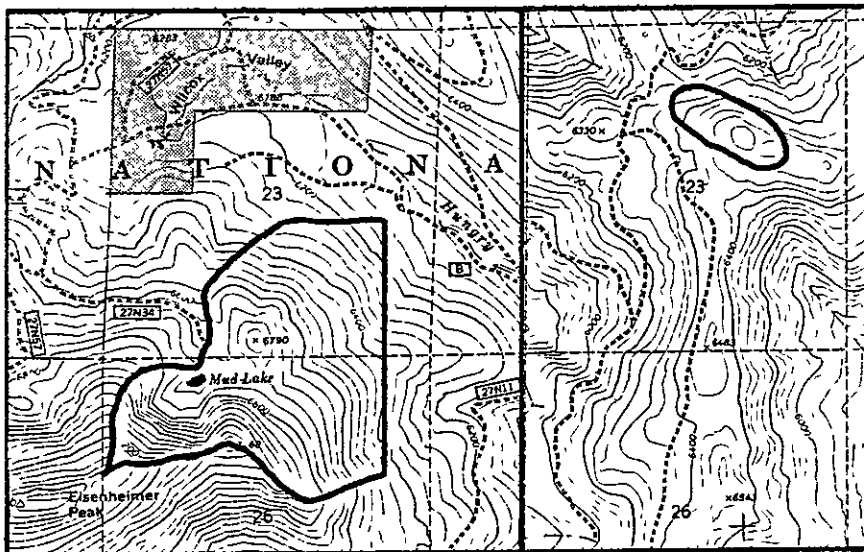


Figure 4-9

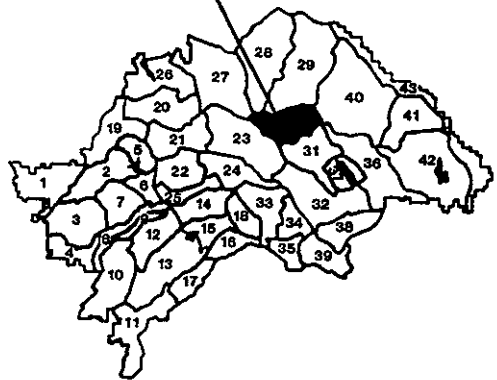
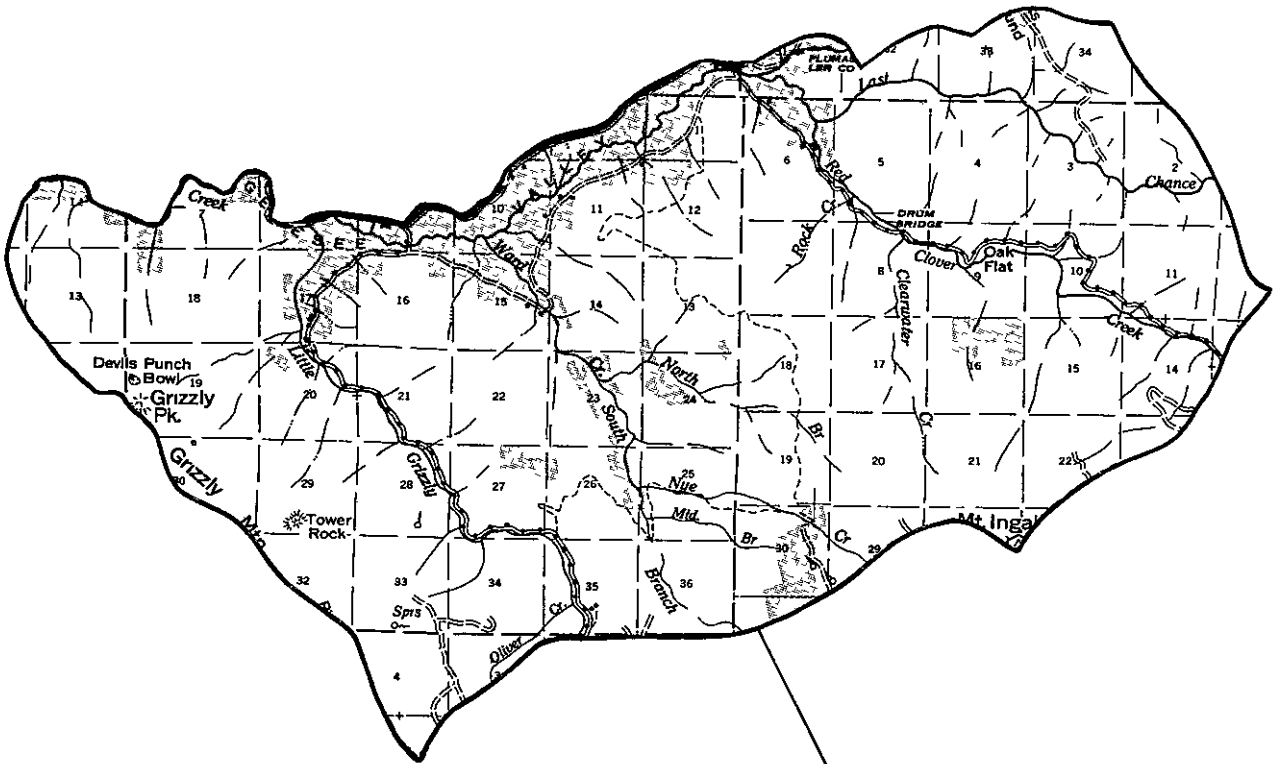
Mud Lake Modoc Cypress Recommended Research Natural Area
T 27 N, R 11 E T 26 N, R 11 E



T 25 N, R 11 E

Management Area # 30

Ward



MANAGEMENT AREA 30

Ward

District: Greenville

Acreage: 35,525 Total
31,397 or 88% PNF

Description

The Ward Management Area extends south from Genesee Valley and Last Chance Creek to Mt. Ingalls and the Grizzly Ridge. It is within Plumas County.

Terrain is moderately steep to steep. Elevations range from 3,600 feet in Genesee Valley to 7,780 feet on Grizzly Ridge and 8,372 feet at Mt. Ingalls, highest point on the Forest. The area is traversed by the steep-sided canyons of Little Grizzly, Red Clover, and Last Chance Creeks. Soils vary greatly with the parent material: granitics in the east, metavolcanics in the west, and marine and non-marine sediments and volcanics in the central area. Unstable slopes occur in the Clear Water area of the Red Clover drainage, and erodible decomposed granite is present in the Last Chance and Red Clover watersheds. Rock talus slopes and avalanche chutes are common on Grizzly Ridge.

Forest species composition and density are equally diverse. Mixed conifers inhabit the lower elevations, with ponderosa pine dominating the southern exposures and Douglas fir dominating the north slopes. The true firs prevail at mid and higher elevations, yet Jeffrey pine dominates where soil is shallow or on exposed south and west slopes. On Mt. Ingalls and Grizzly Ridge, pure stands of red fir with occasional western white pine and mountain hemlock (only on Ingalls) are present.

Fires are infrequent and small in the area. From 1970-79 there were 24 lightning fires and one camper-caused fire. Sixty percent of all fires were less than 1/4 acre, and the remaining 40% were under 10 acres. A spotted owl territory is present. Deer from the Doyle and Sloat herds summer in the area. Most streams are trout fisheries, except for Little Grizzly Creek which is sterile as a result of pollutants from the old Walker Mine. Efforts to rehabilitate the stream have begun.

Dispersed recreation occurs, but no developed recreation facilities are provided. A portion of the Grizzly Peak unroaded area is included.

Portions of the "Jenkins" and "Mt. Ingalls" cattle range allotments are present, but neither has significant usable range.

Most of this area, except for the Grizzly Peak roadless area, produces timber. However, surface rock in the western metavolcanic soils inhibits regeneration tree planting of significant areas of otherwise moderately to highly productive timberland.

The Mt. Ingalls area is mineralized, has been heavily mined in the past, and currently is being explored for gold and copper.

MANAGEMENT AREA 30

Ward

GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
<u>Recreation</u> Provide for semi-primitive and other recreation (1a).	Maintain the character of the Grizzly Peak semi-primitive area; employ Rx-8.
Allow ORV's wherever user conflict or resource damage is unlikely (1b).	Protect and enhance hiking and cross-country skiing on the top of Grizzly Ridge.
<u>Visual Resources</u> Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).	Designate the remainder of the as "open" to ORV's.
<u>Wildlife</u> Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).	Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Antelope Lake viewshed.
<u>Water</u> Protect and, where necessary, improve water quality (10a).	Maintain or enhance deer winter range for the Sloat herd.
Improve water yield in the Red Fir zone (10a).	Cooperate with the State in regarding the water quality of Little Grizzly Creek.
<u>Special Areas</u> Protect unique scenic values (20b).	See Forestwide Standards and Guidelines: WATER, Water Uses and Needs.
	Maintain Devils's Punch Bowl scenic quality.

Management Area 30
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-7. Minimal Management	1697
Rx-8. Semi-Primitive Area	3051
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	1065
Rx-10. Visual Retention	2734
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	2200
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	100
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	3811
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	<u>17804</u>
Total	31,397

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Spotted Owl	3	218,219	SOHA's I-1, I-2, and I-3
Goshawk	2	218,219	

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	9
Eastside pine	26
Mixed conifer	1341
Red fir	128

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Mt. Ingalls	B
Jenkins	D

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

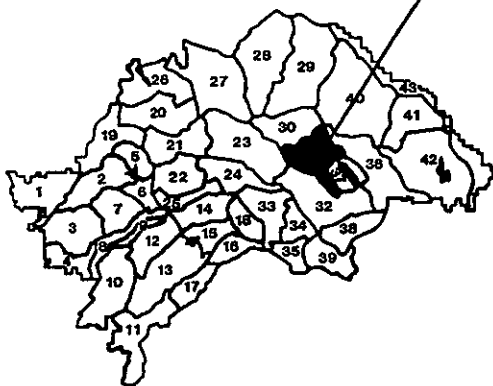
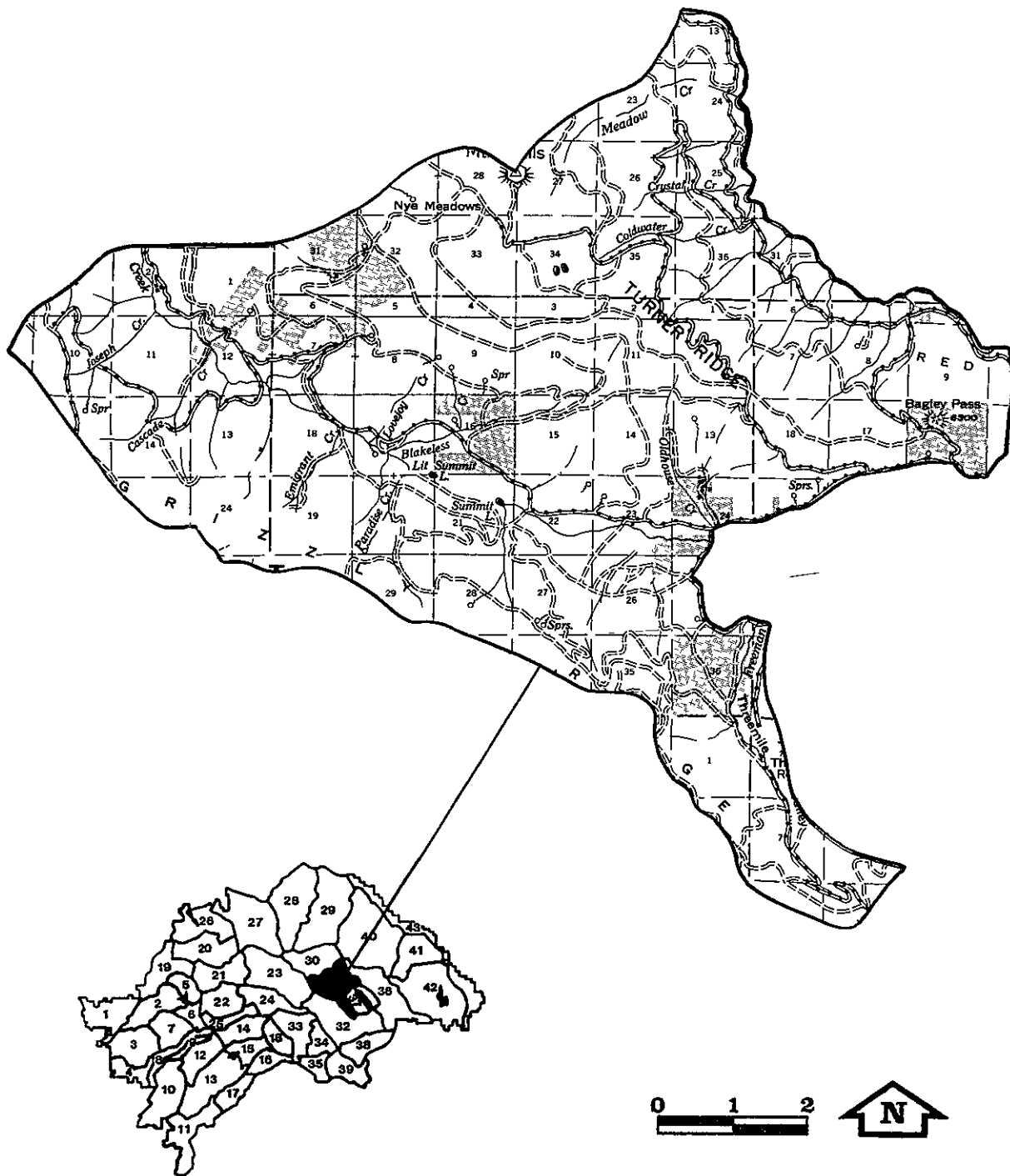
Beckwourth Ranger District

<u>Management Area</u>	<u>Page</u>
31. Mt. Ingalls	4-301
32. Penman Peak	4-305
33. Nelson Creek	4-311
34. Mohawk	4-317
35. Lakes Basin	4-321
36. Dotta	4-329
37. Lake Davis	4-335
38. Beckwourth	4-339
39. Haskell	4-345

T 24 N, R 12 E

Management Area #31

Mt. Ingalls



MANAGEMENT AREA 31

Mt. Ingalls

District: Beckwourth

Acreage: 36,596 Total
33,501 or 92% PNF

Description

The Mt. Ingalls Management Area is between Mt. Ingalls and Grizzly Ridge, extending westward to near Argentine Rock and eastward to Smith Peak and Bagley Pass. Red Clover Creek forms the northeast boundary. It is entirely within Plumas County.

Terrain is gentle to moderately steep. Soils are moderately to highly erodible, and risk of instability is generally low. Elevations range from 5,000 ft. to 8,372 ft. at Mt. Ingalls. Watersheds include Red Clover and Little Grizzly Creeks, tributaries to Indian Creek and the North Fork of the Feather River, and Big Grizzly Creek, tributary to the Middle Fork of the Feather River in Sierra Valley via Lake Davis, a domestic water supply for the community of Portola. Little Grizzly Creek is sterile due to inflow from the abandoned Walker Mine.

The forest type varies with increasing elevation from ponderosa and Jeffrey pine to mixed conifer and to red fir. The area has a low potential for large, damaging fires; numerous small lightning fires have occurred. It is summer range for the Sloat and Doyle Deer Herds. There are productive fisheries in most streams, except Little Grizzly Creek. Goshawk and bald eagles occur within the area. A bald eagle management zone is included.

Prehistoric and historic cultural resources are common.

No developed recreation sites are provided, but many dispersed hunter camps are present.

Portions of the "Grizzly Mountain", "Chase", "Chase Enclosure", "Grizzly Valley" and "Grizzly Valley Community" allotments are present. The area is an important timber producer.

Until the 1930's, copper was produced from the Walker Mine, and several thousand people inhabited the area. Recent exploration has occurred.

MANAGEMENT AREA 31

Mt. Ingalls

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).

Encourage hiking and cross-country skiing on the top of Grizzly Ridge. Inventory campsites and preserve during resource use activity.

Cultural Resources

Protect and interpret selected historical and N.R. sites (3a).

Maintain the Walker Tramway documentary site.

Water

Maintain and, where necessary, improve water quality (10a).

Maintain restoration structures on Big Grizzly Creek.

In any Plan of Operations developed for the Walker Mine tailings prior to 1995, require inclusion of a restoration plan that includes analysis and reasonable control of copper leaching to Little Grizzly Creek. If this does not occur, withdraw from mineral entry and rehabilitate by year 2000.

Cooperate with the Calif. R.W.Q.C.B. to improve quality of water contaminated by Walker Mine drainage. Allow no further degradation of Little Grizzly Creek.

Rehabilitate Oldhouse Creek.

In cooperation with Calif. DFG, S.C.S., and private land owners, stabilize the stream channels of the Red Clover Creek watershed.

Improve water yield in the Red Fir zone (10a).

See Forestwide Standards and Guidelines: WATER, Water Uses and Needs.

Management Area 31
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-7. Minimal Management	2278
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	1488
Rx-10. Visual Retention	1178
Rx-11. Bald Eagle Habitat	176
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	817
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	100
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	3542
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	25410
Total	33,501

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Bald Eagle	1	119	Overlaps MA's 36,37
Goshawk	2	104,126	

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Trifolium lemmonii	119

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Big sagebrush	25
Eastside pine	34
Lodgepole	49
Mixed conifer	1147
Ponderosa pine	112
Red fir	258

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

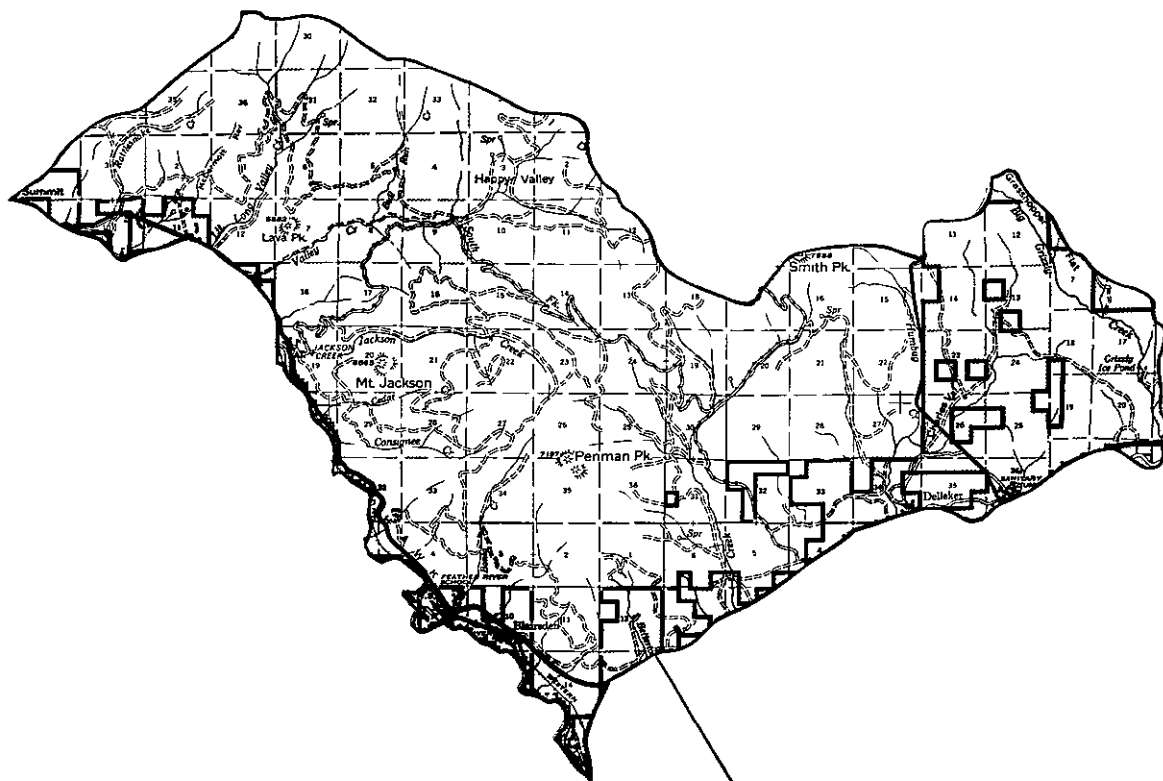
Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Grizzly Mountain	B
Chase	B
Chase Enclosure	D
Grizzly Valley	C
Grizzly Valley Community	C

1/ Acreage overlaps Rx.

T 24 N, R 12 E

Management Area #32

Penman Peak



MANAGEMENT AREA 32

Penman Peak

District: Beckwourth

Acreage: 52,418 Total
33,489 or 63% PNF

Description

The Penman Peak Management Area is located between the Middle Fork of the Feather River and Grizzly Ridge from Lee Summit on the west to Big Grizzly Creek on the east. It is within Plumas County. The communities of Sloat, Cromberg, Blairsden, Delleker, and Portola are within or adjacent to the area, and numerous residences are along the southern boundary. The area is quite visible from these developments, State Highway 70, and Plumas Eureka State Park.

Terrain is gentle to moderately steep. Elevations range from 4,100 to 7,700 feet. Pyroclastic soils in the south half of the area are highly erodible and moderately to highly unstable. The several small watersheds of the area, some providing domestic water supplies, are all tributary to the Middle Fork of the Feather River.

Forested areas are primarily mixed conifer, with ponderosa and Jeffrey pine dominating the lower elevations. Private lands and State Highway 70 create a high potential for large, damaging fires as evidenced by the recent Sloat and Dell Fires. The area provides key winter and summer range for the Sloat deer herd and productive fisheries in some streams. Spotted owl territories are present.

The area has one developed recreation site - Jackson Creek Campground and picnic area - and several dispersed hunter camps. A recreational zone of the Middle Fork of the Feather Wild and Scenic River constitutes the south boundary of the area.

The entire "Long Valley" and "Willow Creek" grazing allotments and a major part of the "Humbug" allotment are included. Logging has occurred over the entire area, and timber production continues. Large areas of the forest are non-commercial or low site.

Whereas extensive placer mining activity used to occur in the Cromberg area, there has been virtually none in recent years.

MANAGEMENT AREA 32
Penman Peak

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Encourage recreation use and protect the Middle Fork of the Feather River (1a).

Manage the Recreation Zone consistent with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act; employ Rx-2. Construct river access at the following locations by year 2030: Highway 89, Penman, Mohawk, and Blairsden.

Provide developed recreation facilities/programs to meet demand while reducing unit costs (1a).

Remove the Jackson Creek Campground and Picnic Area when a major expenditure is required, but maintain the Middle Fork trailhead.

Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).

Inventory campsites along the Long Valley Creek Trail and appropriately preserve during resource use activity.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Lake Davis Road, the MFFR, and the Hwy. 70 viewsheds.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance deer winter range for the Sloat Herd. Provide fawning habitat in the Lake Davis, Jackson, and Grizzly Ridge areas.

Water

Protect and, where necessary, improve water quality (10a).

Stabilize the Willow Creek watershed.

Improve water yield in the Red Fir zone (10a).

See Forestwide Standards and Guidelines: WATER, Water Uses and Need.

Lands

Consolidate ownership and dispose of designated lands (16a).

Consider making NF lands in T23, R11, Sec. 10, 11; T23, R13; Sec. 33, 34, 35; and T22, R13, Sec. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 available for exchange.

Management Area 32
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-2. Wild and Scenic River	1177
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	6
Rx-7. Minimal Management	1584
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	1129
Rx-10. Visual Retention	4334
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	2200
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	200
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	15565
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	<u>8423</u>
Total	33489

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Spotted Owl	2	114,123	SOHA's H-1 and H-2; overlaps MA #31
Goshawk	4	114,120,122 123	
Golden Eagle	1	123	
Prairie Falcon	1	122	

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Lupinus dalesiae	120,123

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	10
Eastside pine	192
Mixed conifer	1302
Juniper	10
Ponderosa pine	110
Red fir	37

1/ Acreage overlaps Rx.

Management Area 32 (cont'd)
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

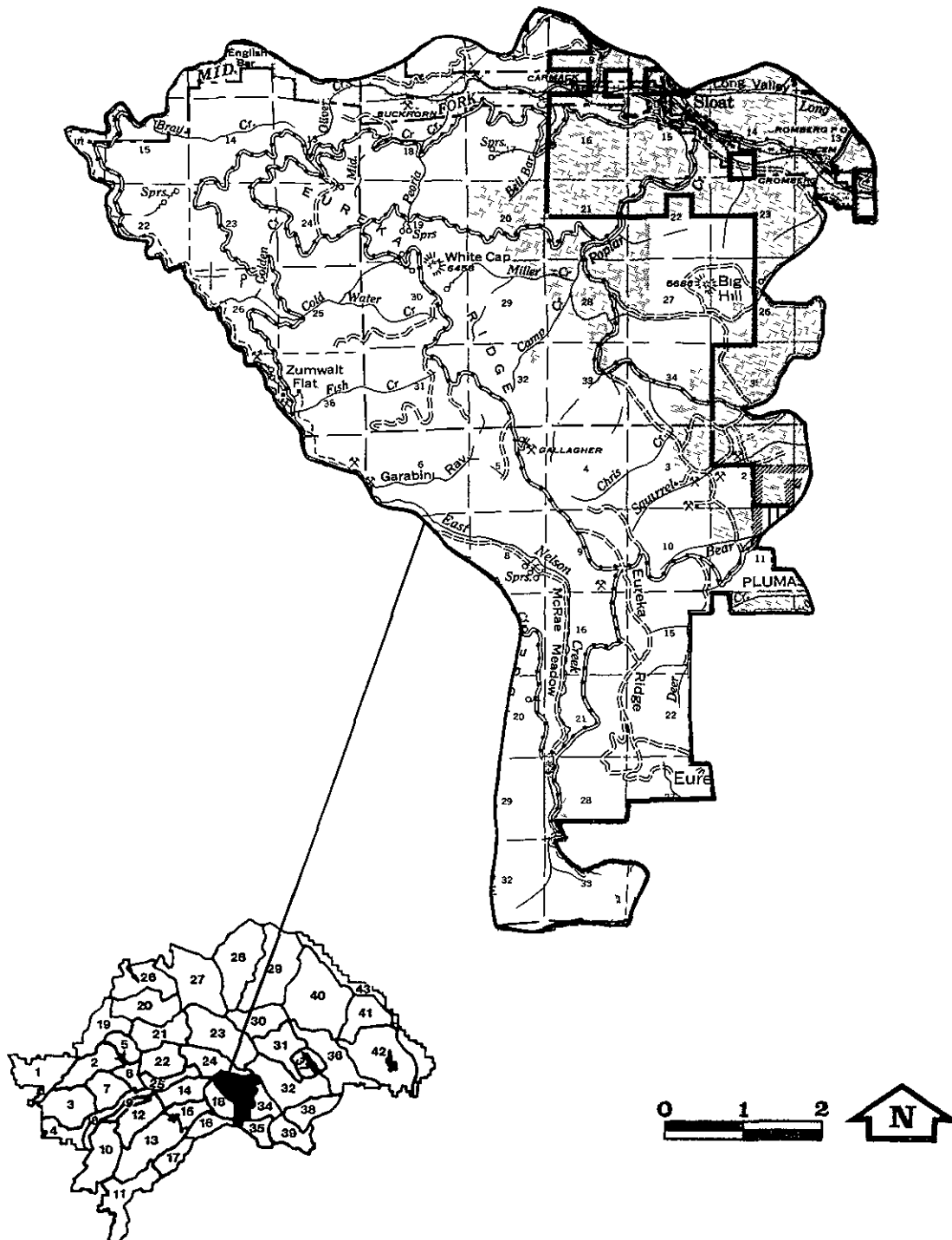
RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Grazing Strategy</u>
Humbug	C
Long Valley	B
Willow Creek	B

T 23 N, R 11 E

Management Area #33

Nelson Creek



MANAGEMENT AREA 33

Nelson Creek

District: Beckwourth

Acreage: 34,553 Total
23,882 or 69% PNF

Description

The Nelson Creek Management Area extends south from the Middle Fork of the Feather River to the Forest boundary between Nelson Creek and McRae Ridge on the west and Plumas-Eureka State Park and Cromberg on the east. It is entirely within Plumas County. Most of the private property is in the northeast. Prominent features are Eureka Peak, McRae Meadow, and Big Hill.

The area is gently to moderately-sloped uplands and steep canyons. Elevations range from 3,840 feet to 7,447 feet. Eureka Ridge forms a drainage divide; the west drains to Nelson Creek and the east drains to Jamison and Poplar Creeks. These are all tributaries of the Middle Fork of the Feather River. Soils are medium to highly erodible. The risk of landslides from disturbance is low to moderate, except along the steep Middle Fork canyon where slides are common.

Vegetation consists primarily of mixed-conifer and true fir forests and montane chaparral. Meadows are present at the headwaters of East Nelson Creek. The fire hazard is mostly low to moderate due to high elevations and northerly aspects. In 1934, the Nelson Creek fire destroyed 19,000 acres of prime mixed-conifer forest, and 1,100 acres have since been re-planted.

The area provides summer and transitory range, and winter range along the Feather River, for the Sloat deer herd. Spotted owl territories are present, as are two very productive trout fisheries: Nelson Creek and the Middle Fork of the Feather River. Both are California-designated Wild Trout Streams.

Recreation is dispersed, generally confined to fishing and mining along Nelson Creek and the Middle Fork. The Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River is designated as both "scenic" and "recreational" here. No developed campgrounds or facilities are in the area, although the Pacific Crest Trail passes through the southwest portion. A part of the Beartrap unroaded area lies in the southwest portion also.

The "Johnsville-Nelson Creek" grazing allotment and the "Poplar Valley" Special Use Pasture are included. Since 1935, the area has been a producer of timber.

The area along Nelson Creek has been and continues to be mined. Small suction dredging is common, and both lode and placer claims are present.

MANAGEMENT AREA 33
Nelson Creek

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Encourage recreation use and protect the Middle Fork of the Feather River (1a).

Manage the Scenic and Recreation Zones consistent with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act; employ Rx-2. Construct river access at the following locations by the year 2030: Carmack Mine, Sloat Bridge, and Sloat Swimming Hole.

Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).

Provide parking areas and fishing access trails to Nelson Creek.

Provide for semi-primitive recreation (1a).

Maintain the character of the Beartrap semi-primitive area; employ Rx-8.

Allow ORV's wherever user conflict or resource damage is unlikely (1b).

Exclude 4WD's along the East Branch of Nelson Creek in the vicinity of McRae Meadows.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Hwy. 70, Quincy-La Porte Road, and MFFR viewsheds.

Apply Rx-14 along Nelson Creek upstream from the confluence of the East and West Branches. Also apply Rx-14 along the East Branch and to McRae Ridge.

Cultural Resources

Protect selected historical and N.R. properties (3a).

Maintain the integrity of the remaining portions of the old Johnsville-Gibsonville Road from Etna Saddle to Plumas-Eureka State Park, allowing for development of turnouts as needed between the Plumas/Sierra county line and the A-Tree turnoff.

MANAGEMENT AREA 33
Nelson Creek

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Wildlife

Protect and improve harvest species habitat (5a).

Establish standards for preservation maintenance and maximum road width with Sierra and Plumas Counties.

For projects affecting the Nelson Creek Wild Trout Stream, coordinate with Calif. DFG; prepare and implement a Wild Trout habitat management plan. Maintain sufficient flows in Nelson Creek to meet needs of the Wild Trout fishery.

Maintain or enhance deer winter range for the Sloat herd.

Maintain or enhance wet meadow/ willow habitat capability in McRae meadow.

Range

Suspend use on areas valued for other purposes (6a).

Permit no livestock use of McRae Meadow except by pack animals and trailing sheep.

Eliminate Johnsville-Nelson Creek allotment due to loss of transitory range.

Water

Protect and, where necessary, improve water quality (10a).

Prepare and implement a water quality monitoring plan for Nelson Creek.

Restore Nelson Creek watersheds where degradation is affecting trout habitat, particularly old mining disturbances.

Minerals and Materials

Protect Wild Trout habitat (13a).

Recommend withdrawal of Nelson Creek from mineral entry.

MANAGEMENT AREA 33
Nelson Creek

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Lands

Consolidate ownership in Wild Trout stream watersheds (16a).

Evaluate operating plans to assure minimum disturbance to fish habitat, streamside vegetation, and scenic quality of Nelson Creek.

Attempt to acquire lands in the Nelson Creek watershed.

Facilities

Reduce new road impact (17a).

Design and implement timber access to minimize road density near Nelson Creek; construct no roads in or across the SMZ below the Johnsville-Gibsonville Road crossing.

Close or temporarily close all roads not needed for resource management activities near Nelson Creek.

Cooperate with Plumas County to transfer jurisdiction on the "A Tree" access road.

Management Area 33
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-2. Wild and Scenic River	980
Rx-7. Minimal Management	1824
Rx-8. Semi-Primitive Area	738
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	1044
Rx-10. Visual Retention	2551
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	2450
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	3861
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	11478
Total	23,882

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Spotted Owl	3	102,105,113, 115	SOHA's E-1,E-2,U-1; overlaps MA's #18,24,35
Spotted Owl	2	105,115	SOHA E

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Lupinus dalesiae	102,105

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	43
Mixed conifer	835
Ponderosa pine	16
Red fir	285

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

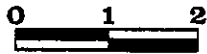
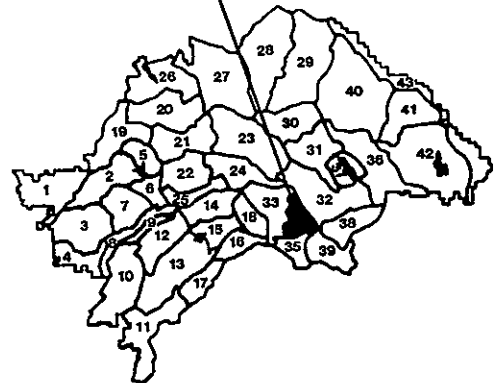
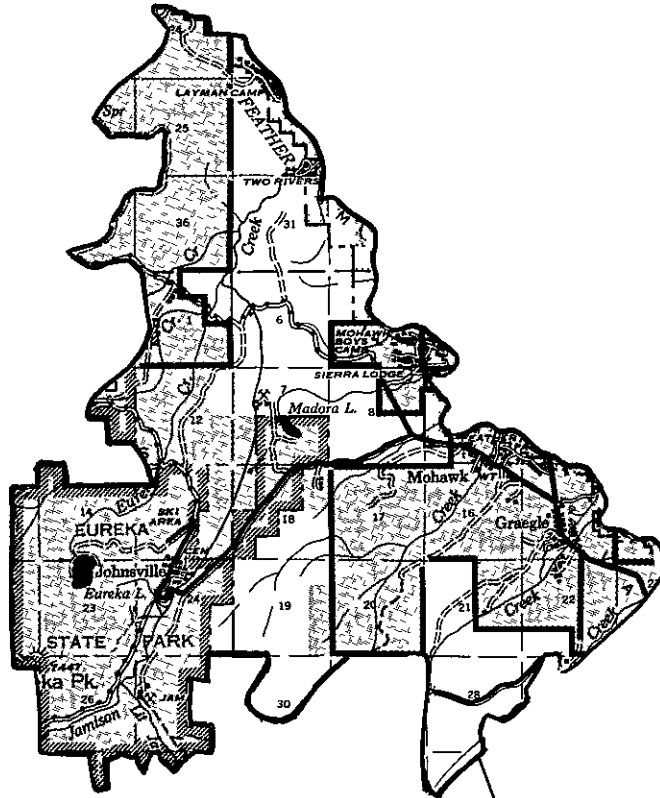
Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Johnsville-Nelson Creek	Eliminate

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 22 N, R 12 E

Management Area #34

Mohawk



MANAGEMENT AREA 34

Mohawk

District: Beckwourth

Acreage: 14,302 Total
6,447 or 45% PNF

Description

The Mohawk Management Area extends southwest of the Middle Fork of the Feather River between Layman Camp and the Gold Lake Highway to Plumas-Eureka State Park. The State Park is comprised of 2,763 acres. A prominent feature is the Recreation Zone of Middle Fork of the Feather Wild and Scenic River, near which are the developing communities of Graeagle, Blairsden, Mohawk, and Plumas-Eureka Estates.

Terrain is gentle. Elevations range from 4,200 feet along the Middle Fork to 7,447 feet at Eureka Peak. Soils are generally shallow and moderately to highly erodible. Risk of instability is generally low, except in some glacial materials. The three major drainages within the area (Gray Eagle, Smith, and Jamison Creeks) are major tributaries of the Middle Fork.

Young-growth mixed conifer and white fir stands make up the majority of the area's forests. Six large fires over 100 acres each have collectively burned 22,000 acres since 1918. A portion of the area is key winter range for the Sloat deer herd. Jamison, Smith, and Gray Eagle Creeks are important spawning tributaries of the Middle Fork.

Dispersed and private developed recreation is substantial along the Middle Fork. The 12-unit Camp Layman Summer Home Tract occupies 13 acres. Visually sensitive areas, comprising 50% of the area, are those seen from Highways 70 and 89, the Johnsville and Gold Lake Roads, and the various communities. Alpine skiing has been developed within the State Park, which surrounds the historic mining community of Johnsville.

Part of the "Johnsville-Nelson Creek" allotment is present. Timber continues to be produced in the area.

Extensive gold mining activity has occurred along Jamison Creek from 1850 to the present.

MANAGEMENT AREA 34
Mohawk

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Encourage recreation use and protect the Middle Fork of the Feather River (1a).

Manage the Recreation Zone consistent with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act; employ Rx-2.

Construct river access facilities at Layman Bar, Graeagle, and Mohawk by the year 2030.

Continue privately-operated public recreation (1a).

Pending the results of a Future Use Determination issue a new 20-year permit for Layman Bar Resort when existing permit terminates.

Perform a Future Use Determination for the Camp Layman Recreation Residence Tract during the planning period.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors 2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the MFFR, Hwy. 89, and the Johnsville Road viewsheds.

Range

Suspend use on areas valued for other purposes (6a).

Eliminate the Johnsville-Nelson Creek allotment due to loss of transitory range

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance deer winter range for the Sloat herd.

Lands

Consolidate ownership and dispose of designated lands (16a).

Considering making NF lands in T22, R12, sec. 8 and 9 available for exchange.

Facilities

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

Construct PNF microwave facilities at the Mohawk RS.

Develop a facility master plan for ohawk R.S. Implement as needed.

Management Area 34
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-2. Wild and Scenic River	653
Rx-5. Recreation Area	300
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	20
Rx-7. Minimal Management	268
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	258
Rx-10. Visual Retention	1014
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	3795
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	397
Total	6,447

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Spotted Owl	1	118	SOHAF-2; overlaps MA's #35 & 39

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	128

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	5
Mixed conifer	270
Ponderosa pine	41

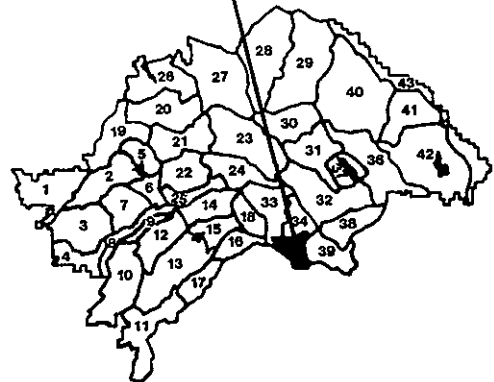
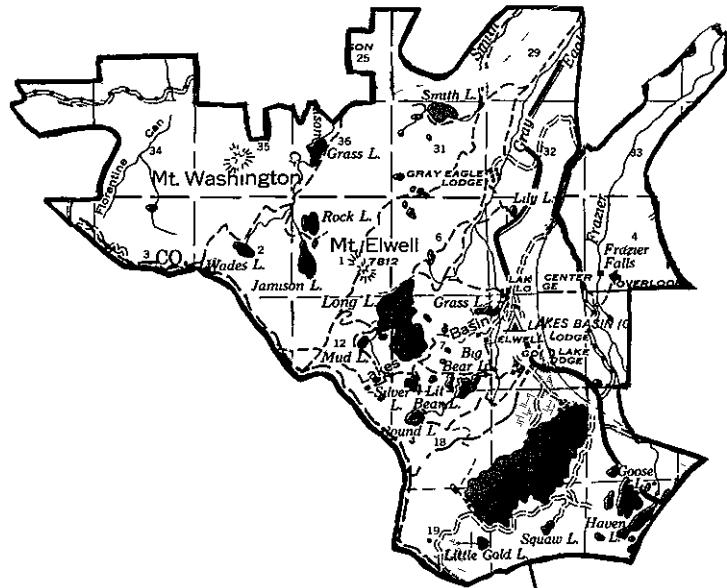
RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Johnsville-Nelson Creek	Eliminate

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 21 N, R 12 E

Management Area #35 Lakes Basin



MANAGEMENT AREA 35

Lakes Basin

District: Beckwourth

Acreage: 11,960 Total
11,653 or 97% PNF

Description

The Lakes Basin Management Area extends south of Plumas-Eureka State Park to the Yuba-Feather River drainage divide (the Forest boundary) and is bounded on the east by the Gold Lake Highway. Most is in Plumas County, but 2,658 acres are in Sierra County. Prominent features are Gold Lake, Mt. Washington and Mt. Elwell.

The area contains numerous small snow ponds and over twenty lakes, ranging in size from three acres to the 500 acre Gold Lake. Past glacial action is responsible for much of the topography and for the large amount of smooth, exposed rock. Topography varies from the steep U-shaped Florentine Canyon in the northwest to a broad, flat glacial moraine in the southeast occupied by Snag and Goose Lakes. Valleys are separated by sharp peaks and ridges of exposed rock. Elevations range from 5,200 feet in lower Gray Eagle Creek to 7,812 feet on top of Mt. Elwell, and most of the area is above 6,000 feet. Soils are thin, rocky and generally highly erodible. Landslide occurrence is generally low, due to the dominant glaciated terrain. The area is drained by Jamison, Smith, Gray Eagle, and Frazier Creeks, tributaries to the Middle Fork of the Feather River. Long Lake on Gray Eagle Creek provides domestic water for the town of Graeagle.

Vegetation is sub-alpine and varies considerably from thick stands of red fir to dense brushfields with scattered Jeffrey pine on areas of shallow soil. Numerous small wet meadows and scattered stands of lodgepole pine and aspen are in the wetter areas. Pockets of mountain hemlock occur on the higher ridges and peaks, and western white pine is scattered throughout. The area has an equal diversity of wildlife habitat and species. Most of the lakes and streams contain trout and are heavily fished. Spotted owl territories are included. Deer from the Sloat herd summer in the area.

Heavy use for hunting, gathering, tool making, and seasonal camping, occurred in prehistoric times, and evidence is common. Petroglyphs occur in the Lakes Basin Campground and are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Evidence of early mining is present in the area, such as cabins, adits, tailings, machinery, and small dams which formed many of the lakes.

A combination of variable topography and vegetation, numerous lakes and streams, and exposed rock give the area an exceptional visual quality and high recreational value.

MANAGEMENT AREA 35
Lakes Basin

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Provide developed recreation facilities/programs to meet demand (1a).

Maintain the Lakes Basin Recreation Area; employ Rx-5 and -6.

Construct the following by 2030:

Snag Lake Family Campground
Haven Lake Fisherman Access
Goose Lake Fisherman Access
Gold Lake Equestrian Campground
Gold Lake Family Campground
Gold Lake Trailhead
Edwards Cabin Documentary Site
Forest Queen Mine Documentary Site
Gold Lake 4WD Camp
Gold Lake Boat Access Cmpgrd
Gold Lake Observation Site
Gold Lake R.V. Disposal Site

Encourage privately-operated public recreation (1a).

Pending the results of a Future Use determination issue new 20-year permits for the Graeagle and the Gold Lake Resorts as needed.

Pending the results of a Future Use Determination issue an interim 10-year permit for the Elwell Lodge. Prepare a site plan for the Lakes Basin complex that includes Elwell Lodge, Lakes Basin Cmpgrd and Trailhead, and archaeological properties. At completion, issue a new 20-year permit for the Elwell Lodge consistent with the plan.

Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).

Recommend to the Secretary of Agriculture amendment of the Lakes Basin Area boundary as shown on Figure 4-10.

MANAGEMENT AREA 35
Lakes Basin

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Provide for semi-primitive experiences (1a).

Maintain the character of the Gold Lake semi-primitive area; employ Rx-8.

Allow ORV's wherever user conflict or resource damage is unlikely (1b).

Confine wheeled ORV's to designated routes. Allow motorized over-the-snow travel, but consider restricting to designated areas if conflicts develop with other users or resources.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Gold Lake Hwy. and Lakes Basin Recreation Area viewsheds.

Cultural Resources

Protect and interpret selected N.R. properties (3a).

Resolve conflicts endangering the Lakes Basin Petroglyphs and associated sites.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain pine marten habitat capability in the Lakes Basin compartment.

Range

Suspend use on areas highly valued for other purposes (6a).

Exclude livestock from the entire Lakes Basin Recreation Area.

Timber

To protect recreation values, use appropriate special cutting methods (7b&c).

Harvest timber only for salvage purposes, to remove safety hazards, to construct or improve recreation, or if visual experiences are enhanced. Timber sales existing before the expansion of the Lakes Basin boundaries will be honored.

Minerals and Materials

Protect recreational values (13a).

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry of remaining portion of the area not now withdrawn.

MANAGEMENT AREA 35
Lakes Basin

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Lands

Retain all lands crucial to recreation management (16a).

Dispose of no Federal land in this Management Area.

Fire and Fuels

Use fire suppression strategy and tactics that least alter the landscape or disturb the land surface (18b).

Obtain prior approval for emergency use of the following:

Forest Supervisor approval:

Heliport construction

Dozers.

Helispot construction

Retardant, other than short-term or fugitive-dye.

Wheeled vehicles.

Use low-impact suppression tactics, including reliance upon natural barriers, unless more direct attack is necessary to protect life or adjacent property values.

If long-term landscape disturbance is minimized, use portable pumps and chainsaws. Favor use of water over direct disturbance tactics; favor cold-trailing over hand-line construction.

Undertake no pre-suppression activity that disturbs the land surface.

Obliterate temporary incident camps, helispots, evidence and damage from vehicles, and other disturbance as an emergency fire suppression action.

Use prescribed fire to preserve wildland value (18a).

Develop guidelines for use of prescribed fire in the Fire Management Action Plan.

Management Area 35
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-5. Recreation Area	1435
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	30
Rx-7. Minimal Management	3502
Rx-8. Semi-Primitive Area	5059
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	705
Rx-10. Visual Retention	1394
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	99
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	65
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	69
Total	11,653

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Spotted Owl	2	105,113,117	SOHA's E-1 and F-2; overlaps MA's #33 and 34

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Silene invisa	113

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

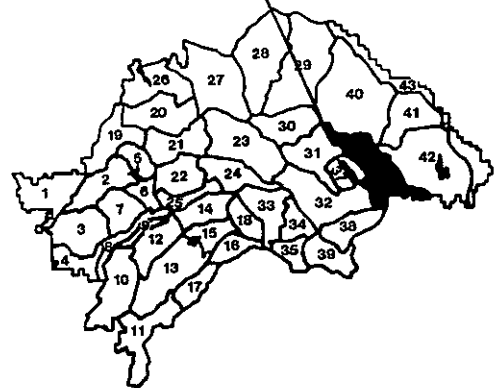
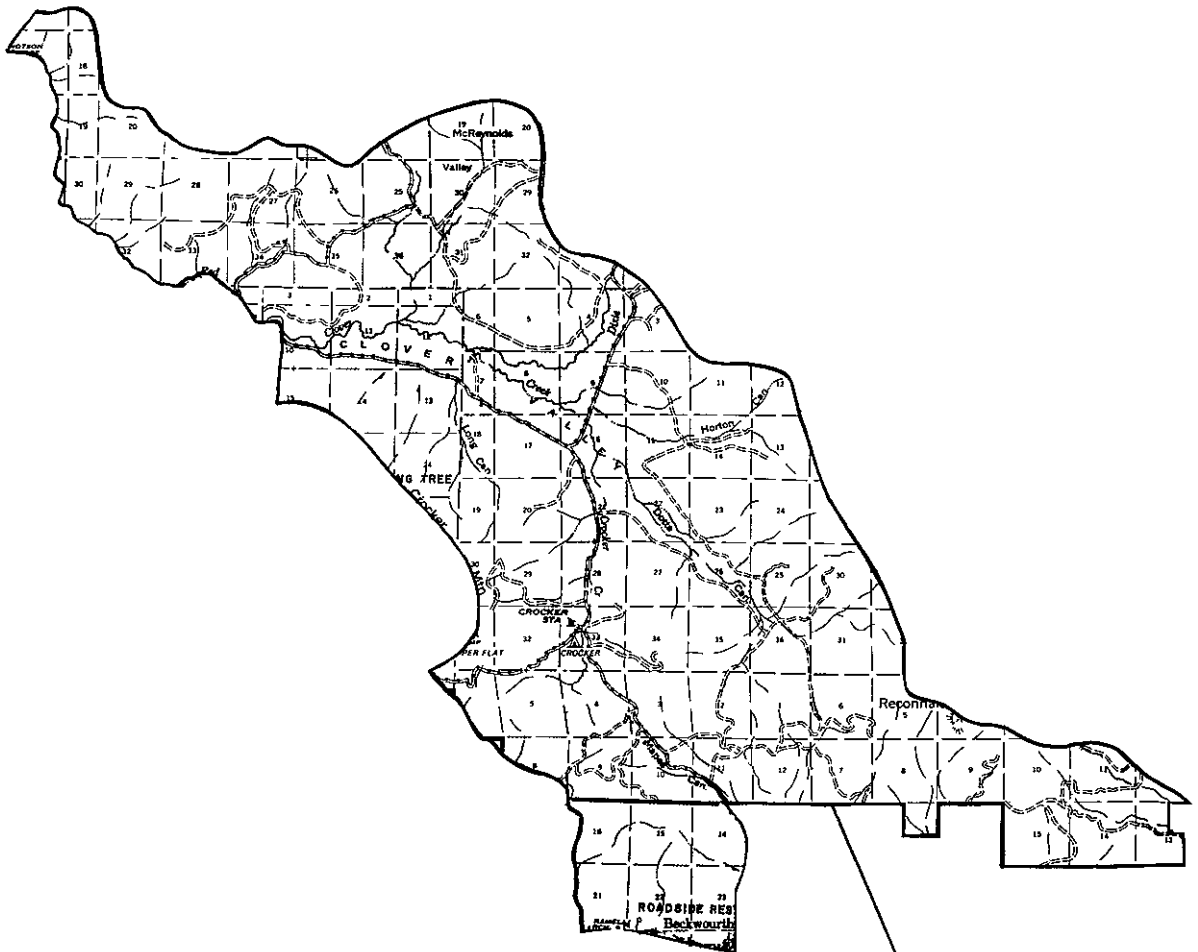
Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Lodgepole	23
Mountain hemlock	8
Red fir	132

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 24 N, R 14 E

Management Area #36

Dotta



MANAGEMENT AREA 36

Dotta

District: Beckwourth

Acreage: 51,069 Total
40,772 or 80% PNF

Description

The Dotta Management Area extends northwesterly from Beckwourth to encompass Red Clover Valley. Prominent features are Red Clover Valley, the Long Ridge from Horton Canyon to Reconnaissance Peak and Bald Rock, Red Clover Creek, Dotta Canyon, and Crocker Ridge. It is entirely within Plumas County.

Terrain ranges from flat meadowland in Clover Valley to steep rocky bluffs in the Reconnaissance Peak area. Elevations range from 5,480 to 7,631 feet. Soils vary and, except for the granitic areas, have low to moderate erodibility. Risk of instability is generally low. The southern portion drains toward the Middle Fork of the Feather River in Sierra Valley; the majority is in the watershed of Red Clover Creek, a tributary of Indian Creek and the North Fork of the Feather. Forests are mixed conifers at the higher elevations and ponderosa/Jeffrey pine at the lower elevations. Other vegetation consists of grasses, sagebrush, bitterbrush, manzanita, and wyethia. In addition to the 20,541 acre Bonta Fire in August 1931, the area has had numerous, small lightning fires. It is within the Doyle deer herd summer range, and a bald eagle management zone is included.

Cultural resources are primarily historical, including old railroad grades, cabin sites, ranches, and the Crocker Guard Station.

The area has one low standard camping area - Crocker Campground - and many dispersed hunter camps. Recreation is mostly light fishing and heavy hunting of deer.

Parts of the "Chase" and "Chase Enclosure" allotments, all of the "Bacher", "Bulson", "Horton Canyon East", "Horton Canyon South", "Dotta Neck", "Mapes Canyon", "Bald Rock", "Arms" and "Burnham" allotments, and the "Thompson Valley", "Clover Valley" and "Bonta" special use pastures are present. Timber production from the area continues, although some stands are non-commercial. Fuelwood availability will increase with new roads and logging activity.

No mineral deposits or mining activities of any significance occur.

MANAGEMENT AREA 36

Dotta

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).

Inventory hunter campsites and appropriately protect during resource use activities.

Provide developed recreation facilities/programs to meet demand while reducing unit costs (1a).

Maintain the Crocker Cmpgrd; employ Rx-6, but operate as self-service facility. Close when a major expenditure is required.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Highway 70 viewshed.

Cultural Resources

Protect selected historical properties (3a).

Maintain Crocker Guard Station in a state of "arrested decay" as defined in the EIS Glossary, allowing for interim PNF use as needed.

Protect important Native American religious areas (3a).

Allow no improvements on Sugar Loaf.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance fawning habitat in the Mapes Canyon, Reconnaissance Peak, and Crocker Ridge areas.

Range

Expand range productivity as demand and economic feasibility warrant (6c).

Employ Rx-16 on lands so allocated thru annual range improvement scheduling.

Riparian Areas

Improve streams in deteriorating condition (9a).

In cooperation with the landowner, prepare and implement an operation and maintenance plan for Dotta Reservoir.

MANAGEMENT AREA 36

Dotta

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Water

Maintain and, where necessary, improve water quality (10a).

In cooperation with Calif. DFG, S.C.S, and private land owners, stabilize the stream channels of the Red Clover Creek watershed.

Facilities

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

Replace the Dixie Creek Bridge.

Management Area 36
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	11
Rx-7. Minimal Management	15181
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	1761
Rx-10. Visual Retention	1034
Rx-11. Bald Eagle Habitat	72
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	50
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	4961
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	<u>19463</u>
Total	40,772

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Bald Eagle	1	107	Overlaps MA's 31,37
Goshawk	1	104	
Golden Eagle	1	124	
Prairie Falcon	1	109	

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Trifolium lemmonii	106,109

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	43
Big sagebrush	263
Eastside pine	1158
Mixed conifer	461
Juniper	80

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.