

Rx-2 . Wild and Scenic River Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Allow non-Federal uses having public benefit (16b).

Issue permits for activities with public benefit if compatible with other direction herein, but do not allow transportation corridors (including utility systems) within the Wild and Scenic Zones.

Fire and Fuels

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

All Zones:

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

Obliterate incident camps, helispots, evidence of and damage from vehicles, and other disturbance resulting from emergency suppression action.

Wild Zones

Reduce preventable human-caused wildfire (18b).

Contact visitors or use warning media outside the Wild Zone.

Conform to prohibition of motorized equipment in the Wild Zone if risks are acceptable (18b).

Obtain prior approval of the Forest Supervisor for emergency use of the following suppression activities:

Helicopter or helispot construction,
Retardant, other than short-term or fugitive-dye,
Wheeled vehicles,
Pumps, generators, etc.,
Chainsaws, for other than direct suppression,
Dozers.

Scenic Zones

Reduce preventable human-caused wildfire (18b).

Emphasize visitor contact and minimize erection of posters.

Rx-2 . Wild and Scenic River Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Minimize disturbance to the land surface from retardant (18a).

Obtain approval from the Forest Supervisor for emergency use of other than short-term or fugitive-dye retardants.

Forest Pests

Control forest pests thru a site-specific approach (19a).

See Forestwide Standards and Guidelines.

Rx-3 . Feather Falls Scenic Area Prescription

Description: The Scenic Area was first established in 1965 by the Regional Forester, and this prescription continues management principally for scenic value and recreation use. Other uses will continue to be allowed if they are compatible with this objective. The prescription also provides for recommending that Feather Falls be declared a National Natural Landmark. This area is a formal "Special Interest Area" of the PNF.

GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
<u>Recreation</u>	
Provide dispersed recreation (1a).	Maintain ROS classes of Roaded Natural and Semi-Primitive Non-motorized as mapped in the Planning Records. Manage the Bald Rock unroaded area according to Rx-8. Manage those lands within the Wild and Scenic River boundary according to Rx-2. Recommend designation of Feather Falls as a National Natural Landmark. Interpret the cultural, ecologic, and geologic features for the public.
Maintain and improve developed recreation sites (1a).	Employ Rx-6 at the Feather Falls Trailhead and at Milsap Bar Campground. Construct recreation facilities only to meet safety and sanitation needs, but interpret cultural, ecological, and geologic features for the public.
Allow ORV's wherever user conflict or resource damage is unlikely (1b).	Close all trails to motorized use.

Rx-3 . Feather Falls Scenic Area Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Visual Resources

Maintain high Visual Quality Objectives (2a).

Meet VQO of Retention.

Assure that new or reconstructed roads meet the VQO of retention.

Cultural Resources

Protect significant cultural properties, and interpret selected sites (3a).

Conduct a long-term inventory and appraisal program. Interpret Maidu mythology concerning Feather Falls and Bald Rock Canyon. Interpret traditional Maidu use of the area for salmon trade.

Identify and protect Wagner Trading Post. Develop interpretation compatible with protection.

Timber

To protect scenic and recreational values, use appropriate special cutting methods for unscheduled yields without forest regulation (7b&c).

Harvest timber only when the scenic quality can be maintained or improved, or to prevent disease or insect epidemic.

Minerals and Materials

Protect the unique scenic values (13a).

Request withdrawal from mineral entry.

Energy

Preclude hydroelectric development if all resources cannot be reasonably protected (15a).

Maintain the natural free flowing condition of Fall River.

Rx-3 . Feather Falls Scenic Area Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Lands

Acquire areas crucial to recreation management (16a).

Retain existing federal ownership. Acquire those lands necessary to protect recreational and scenic quality.

Fire and Fuels

Reduce preventable human-caused wildfire (18b).

Emphasize visitor contacts.

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

Use a strategy of "Control" in a manner to minimize landscape alteration and land disturbance.

Obtain prior approval from the Forest Supervisor for emergency use of other than short-term or fugitive-dye retardents.

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

Obliterate incident camps, helispots, evidence of and damage from vehicles, and other disturbance resulting from emergency suppression action.

Forest Pests

Control forest pests thru a site specific approach (19a).

See Forestwide Standards and Guidelines.

Law Enforcement

Protect resources and forest visitors according to law.

Provide active law enforcement commensurate with use to prevent vandalism at the Feather Falls trailhead.

Rx-4 . Challenge Experimental Forest Prescription

Description: The Challenge Experimental Forest, a field facility of the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, is located on the La Porte Ranger District. It was established to allow experimentation and demonstration for the development of a scientific basis for management of second-growth pine, mixed conifer, and associated hardwood species. Lands within the Experimental Forest do not contribute to the regulated timber base of the PNF, but timber harvested for station projects is part of the PNF timber program.

Administrative responsibilities for the Experimental Forest are divided between the Station Director and the Regional Forester. The Director is responsible for planning and executing research, and determining if any proposed uses are compatible with research objectives. The Regional Forester is responsible for protection of the Experimental Forest and for the development and maintenance of improvements that serve the general public.

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

PSW:

Conduct experimental and demonstration projects to develop the silvicultural basis for management of second-growth pine, mixed conifer and associated hardwood species. Conduct other research, as appropriate.

Generally, Forest Standards and Guidelines apply, except deviations for particular experimental or demonstration purposes.

PNF:

Recreation

Encourage only recreation compatible with PSW projects (1a).

Prohibit ORV use.

Dispersed recreation will be limited to activities compatible with PSW projects.

Visual

Maintain visual quality objectives (2a).

Maintain visual quality objectives compatible with research activities.

Rx-4 . Challenge Experimental Forest Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Timber

Obtain unscheduled yields resulting from PSW projects (7b&c).

Sell, by competitive bid, commercial quantities of timber from PSW experimental and demonstration projects.

Salvage timber in coordination with PSW.

Stock understocked stands in the experimental Forest (7b&c).

Convert understocked to full-stocked stands including seed tree removal, as outlined in a PSW letter of 1/18/83 from Robert J. Laake. Close all skid trails and temporary roads after use.

Minerals and Materials

Protect experimental forest opportunities (13a).

Recommend continuance of the existing withdrawal of the Experimental Forest from mineral entry.

Energy

Subordinate fuelwood supply to site production needs (15b).

Issue no personal use wood permits for experimental Forest lands, except those approved by PSW.

Facilities

Manage transportation system in support of PSW activities (17a).

Allow access to private developments where such access will not inhibit management of the Experimental Forest.

Rx-5 . Recreation Area Prescription

Description: The purpose of this prescription is to provide attractive, well-maintained landscapes around the major reservoirs and within other areas of major recreation use. The Forest contains the following Recreation Areas:

<u>Recreation Area</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Management Area</u>
Antelope Lake	2,300	29
Bucks Lake	4,070	5
Butt Valley Reservoir	4,300	26
Lake Davis	13,000	37
Frenchman Lake	5,300	42
Lakes Basin	12,000	34,35
Little Grass Valley	4,500	13,15
Round Valley	1,270	27
Sly Creek	1,250	13
North Fork Feather River	280	20
Silver Lake	230	21
Total	48,500	

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Control dispersed recreation (1a).	<p>Maintain a ROS class of "Roaded Natural."</p> <p>Control camping, overflow area occupancy, and fuelwood and miscellaneous Forest products removal consistent with the ROS class and the VQO.</p>
Restrict vehicle use and prohibit off road use (1a&b).	Restrict wheeled vehicles to designated routes.
Provide interpretive services to meet demand (1a).	<p>Where appropriate, create short loop trails in diverse forest environments. Include ties to developed sites, nearby roads, and existing trails, and extend beyond the Recreation Area if desirable.</p> <p>Expand the interpretive signing program.</p>

Rx-5 . Recreation Area Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Visual

Maintain high visual quality objectives (2a).

Meet mapped, adopted VQO's (see Forestwide Standards and Guidelines) which vary from site to site.

Cultural Resources

Protect and interpret significant resources (3a).

Develop interpretive exhibits at appropriate sites that typify cultures, lifestyles, and events of the Northern Sierra.

Range

Subordinate livestock grazing to recreation use (6a).

Locate salt and watering sources away from areas of significant recreation use.

Timber

Except in the Lakes Basin Recreation Area, obtain scheduled timber yields while maintaining a generally continuous forest cover (7b&c).

Develop and implement selection systems that maintain a generally continuous forest cover and maintain or enhance recreation values.

To protect recreation values, generally harvest no timber from the Lakes Basin Recreation Area.

Harvest no timber, except as allowed under Pest Management Standards and Guidelines.

Minerals and Materials

Protect recreational values (13a) from mineral entry.

Recommend withdrawal or continuance of withdrawal from mineral entry.

Lands

Acquire lands crucial to recreation management (16a).

Acquire those lands necessary to protect visual quality, open

Rx-5 . Recreation Area Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

space, and recreation developments and activities, or encourage private landowners to provide compatible recreation developments for public purposes.

Forest Pests

Control forest pests thru a site-specific approach (19a).

See Forestwide Standards and Guidelines.

In the Lakes Basin Recreation Area, rely on natural processes where adjacent resources are not threatened.

Control insect and disease epidemic only if significant resources outside the area are threatened or an unnatural, significant loss of recreation value will occur.

Rx-6 . Developed Recreation Site Prescription

Description: The purpose is to provide convenient recreation facilities for the public and to preserve or improve the surrounding Forest. This prescription applies to all developed sites, which are listed in Appendix H, and to future sites constructed according to Management Area Direction. Sites include campgrounds, picnic areas, observation sites, boat launches, swimming beaches, trailheads, and documentary, interpretive, and information sites.

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Improve and expand developed facilities to meet demand (1a).

Manage to an ROS class of Rooded Natural (RN). Administer facilities to accomodate large numbers of motorized vehicles. Allow development scale Levels II, III, IV, and V, with 2 to 10 sites per acre.

Operate and maintain sites in accordance with FSM 2330. Rehabilitate sites according to Appendix L, and simultaneously install interpretive services.

Confine vehicle use to interior roads and spurs. Allow ORV use of trails which lead to adjacent off-road vehicle routes or acceptable cross-country areas.

Encourage privately-operated public recreation (1a).

Test maintenance and operation of developed sites by concession.

Cultural Resources

Protect significant cultural properties (3a).

Protect cultural resources at developed sites. Develop strategies to reduce vandalism.

Interpret selected N.R. sites (3a).

Design and implement interpretive plans so that visitors may view significant properties.

Rx-6 . Developed Recreation Site Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Visual Resources

Provide a natural-appearing Forest setting within the context of site development (2a).

Manage to a VQO of "Partial Retention" as viewed from adjacent areas.

Keep recreation facilities and roads within the site as unobtrusive as possible.

Plant and maintain vegetation to provide screening and a natural-appearing setting which functionally and aesthetically satisfies visitors.

Range

Subordinate livestock grazing to recreation use (6a).

Exclude livestock from developed recreation sites when conflicts occur. Provide livestock control planning around existing recreation sites in each Allotment Management Plan.

Timber

To protect developed recreation site values, use appropriate special cutting methods for unscheduled yields without forest regulation (7b&c).

Maintain a healthy forest cover.

Water

Protect public health by water use limitations as needed.

Control swimming at designated swimming beaches when monitoring shows water quality below State objectives for water contact recreation.

Rx-6 . Developed Recreation Site Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Minerals and Materials

Protect the recreation value of the site (13a).

Recommend withdrawal of all developed sites from mineral entry.

Forest Pests

Control forest pests thru a site-specific approach (19a).

See Forestwide Standards and Guidelines.

Rx-7 . Minimal Management Prescription

Description: The purpose of this prescription is to maintain existing physical characteristics of certain lands through low intensity management. Areas managed under this prescription include: 1) non-forested lands, 2) non-productive forest lands, 3) productive forest lands that are not economical to manage, 4) lands with substantial instability problems (See Appendix S-EIS), 5) lands scheduled for exchange, and 6) certain lands with significant scenic, geologic, ecologic, and cultural resource values. This prescription applies to 141,000 acres distributed within 43 Management Areas.

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Visual Resources

Maintain high visual quality objectives (2a).

Meet mapped, adopted VQO's (see Forestwide Standards and Guidelines: VISUAL RESOURCES) which vary from site to site.

Cultural Resources

Protect significant cultural properties (3a).

Develop specific mitigation plans for exchange lands.

Range

Maintain existing range use (6a).

Maintain active allotments. Do not fill vacant allotments or create new allotments.

Timber

To protect watershed condition, special interest areas, and lands scheduled for exchange, use appropriate special cutting methods for unscheduled yields without forest regulation (7b&c).

Allow harvest of timber, fuel-wood, and other products only if:

- long term growth can be maintained,
- erosion and instability problems will not be induced or aggravated,
- unique scenic, geologic, ecologic, and significant cultural resource values are protected,

Rx-7 . Minimal Management Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

- no encumbrances are placed on lands scheduled for exchange.

Special Areas

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

Manage those unique areas identified in the Management Area Direction to protect or enhance their values.

Forests Pests

Control forest pests thru a site-specific approach (19a).

See Forestwide Standards and Guidelines.

Rx-8 . Semi-Primitive Area Prescription

Description: This prescription applies to essentially undisturbed areas to maintain a remote forest setting and allow non-motorized, dispersed recreation. Activities are permitted only if they are unobtrusive and maintain the character of the area. The prescription applies to the following roadless areas:

<u>Roadless Areas</u>	<u>Acreage</u> <u>1/</u>
Bald Rock	5,200
Beartrap	6,000
Chips Creek	12,700
Dixon Creek	3,000
Grizzly Peak	7,000
Keddie Ridge	3,000
Lakes Basin	13,600
Middle Fork	27,000
Thompson Peak	<u>2,000</u>
Total	<u>79,500</u>

1/ Does not include Bucks Lake Wilderness and the Middle Fork Wild River acreage.

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).

Manage all lands basically in accordance with the ROS class of SPNM.

Provide opportunities for activities such as hiking and walking, horseback riding, viewing scenery, camping, hunting, nature study, mountain climbing, swimming, fishing, cross-country skiing, and snowshoeing.

Provide both hiking and horseback riding routes in and to the areas.

Provide a non-motorized experience (1a).

Allow no motorized travel except over-the-snow and management access.

Rx-8 . Semi-Primitive Area Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Cultural Resources

Inventory important recreation areas (3a).

Develop a long range inventory and appraisal program.

Visual Resources

Maintain high visual quality (2a)

Meet a VQO of "Retention", but provide adequate treatment of damage from catastrophic events.

Range

Maintain existing use of active allotments (6c).

Manage according to Forestwide Standards and Guidelines.

Timber

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

Harvest timber only for salvage purposes, to remove safety hazards, or if visual experiences are enhanced. Obtain approval of the Forest Supervisor for any timber harvest. Construct only temporary roads if needed for salvage operations.

Minerals and Materials

Provide reasonable protection of recreation resources (13a).

Allow mineral development with restrictions that minimize the loss of recreational value.

Facilities

Preclude permanent road construction to achieve recreation goals (17a).

Allow facilities only after an analysis determines that the essentially undisturbed character of the area can be retained.

Rx-8 . Semi-Primitive Area Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Fire and Fuels

Use prescribed fire to enhance wildlife habitat or reduce high risk of wildfire (18a).

Maintain the semi-primitive character of the area when prescribed fire is employed to enhance wildlife habitat, or to reduce fire hazard.

Reduce preventable human-caused wildfire (18b).

Contact visitors or use warning media outside the area.

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

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

Obliterate incident camps, helispots, evidence of and damage from vehicles, and other disturbance resulting from emergency fire suppression action.

Forest Pests

Rely on natural processes where adjacent resources are not threatened (19a).

Control insect and disease epidemic only if significant resources outside of the area are threatened or an unnatural, significant loss of semi-primitive character will occur.

Rx-9 . Riparian Area Prescription

Description: The purpose of this prescription is to manage riparian areas as unique ecosystems and to protect and improve them while implementing land and resource management activities. Riparian areas are to be managed in relation to various legal mandates, including those associated with floodplains, wetlands, rivers, and cultural resources. Emphasis will be given to the protection and improvement of soil, water, vegetation, and fish and wildlife resources. Preferential consideration will be given to riparian-dependent resources when conflicts occur among land use activities. Riparian areas consist of riparian ecosystems, aquatic ecosystems, and wetlands. This prescription applies to approximately 45,000 acres scattered throughout the Forest. The Water Forestwide Standards and Guidelines are especially applicable to the riparian areas and provide an important supplement to this prescription.

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Protect riparian areas while providing developed facilities (1a, 9a).

Locate any new developed recreation sites outside of riparian areas unless an analysis shows that overall impacts would be minimized by locating the site in a riparian area.

Wildlife and Fish

Assure adequate protection for wildlife and fish resources (5a).

See Forestwide Standards and Guidelines.

Range

Improve ranges and implement grazing systems to protect riparian areas, and restore them where needed (6c).

Develop objectives and utilization standards in Allotment Management Plans for vegetation management based on the needs of riparian-dependent resources and water quality.

Select and implement grazing systems that allow for the maintenance of riparian vegetation now in good condition and the

Rx-9 . Riparian Area Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

improvement of riparian vegetation in unsatisfactory condition. Favor riparian-dependent resources and water quality over livestock grazing when conflicts arise.

Monitor the condition and trend of streamside areas as an integral part of each allotment management plan.

Timber

Manage timber to ensure protection of riparian areas (7b&c, 9a)

Allow only vegetation removal within riparian areas that benefits riparian-dependent resources, controls insects and diseases, protects public safety, or facilitates timber harvest activities on adjacent lands (i.e. cable corridors or designated stream crossings).

Water

Assure an adequate water supply for PNF and instream needs (9a, 10a).

Manage flows and/or reservoir storage to maintain or enhance riparian plant communities and habitat for all life stages of fish. Cooperate with local, State, and other Federal water management agencies.

Protect life and property from flooding and stream channel degradation where threat is moderate to high (9a, 10b).

Preserve natural riparian flood-control abilities. Remove only those log jams or major debris accumulations that have a high potential of causing channel damage, block fish passage, or could be transported downstream by high flows and cause loss of property.

Rx-9 . Riparian Area Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Protect riparian resources during storage and use of fuels and hazardous materials (9a).

Protect riparian resources from activities not directly related to Forest Service management activities (9a, 16b).

Minerals and Materials

Promote only mineral and common variety materials operations that protect riparian resources (9a, 13a).

Through cooperation with the State Department of Fish & Game insure that stream alterations restore the original flow capacity while preserving the existing channel alignment.

Comply with Executive Orders 11988, Floodplain Management, and 11990, Protection of Wetlands.

Prohibit the use, handling, or storage of any hazardous material within riparian areas unless no other alternative is available and suitable containment structures and spill cleanup contingency plans have been approved by the Forest Service.

Require riparian area protective measures in all applicable special use permits for non-PNF activities.

Ensure that Notices of Intent and Plans of Operations fully address riparian values.

Minimize adverse impacts to riparian resources through appropriate mitigation stipulations in operating plans, permits, and leases coordinated with applicable State and Federal agencies.

Rx-9 . Riparian Area Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Energy

Facilitate hydroelectric development that provides protection of riparian resources (9a, 15a).

Require proponents to coordinate with the PNF in analysis of in stream flow needs for all potentially affected riparian-dependent resources.

Lands

Assure protection of riparian areas during land exchanges (9a, 16a).

Meet land exchange requirements of Executive Orders 11988, Floodplain Management, and 11990, Protection of Wetlands.

Facilities

Minimize the impact of roads on water quality and riparian areas (9a, 17a).

Adjust road design and location, or use permanent or seasonal closures, to avoid or minimize impacts to riparian-dependent resources.

Manage roads at the standards necessary to provide riparian resource protection.

Provide for fish passage and maintain natural channel character at stream crossings. On Class I and II streams, use bridges, open bottom arches, and low water crossings unless an analysis shows that another structure is best.

Design cofferdams to minimize sedimentation to watercourses.

Take care during construction and removal of cribs, cofferdams, sheet pilings, etc. to minimize sedimentation to streams.

Rx-10 . Visual Retention Prescription

Description: This prescription will provide for a natural-appearing landscape. Management activities are not visually evident. The prescription will be applied to areas with a Visual Quality Objective (VQO) of Retention. Such areas are seen from key travel corridors, water bodies, and other high use areas (see Appendix K). No management activities are prohibited in these areas. Only marginal timber yields are expected.

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Visual Resources

Maintain high visual quality (2a).

Employ a VQO of "Retention" through application of landscape management principles and techniques described in the National Forest Landscape Management series listed in Appendix K.

Provide a natural-appearing landscape where management and other activities are generally not evident to the casual forest visitor.

Timber

Obtain scheduled timber yields through longer rotations and smaller openings, or uneven-age systems that meet a VQO of Retention (7b&c).

On lands capable of producing 50 cubic feet/acre/year (CMAI), employ all silvicultural systems and harvest methods as appropriate provided landscape management principles and techniques are applied to achieve a VQO of Retention.

On the less productive timber lands (20-49 ft/ac/yr CMAI) maintain a generally continuous forest cover thru uneven-aged systems that achieve a VQO of Retention.

Forest Pests

Control Forest pests on a site specific basis (19a).

See Forestwide Standards and Guidelines.

Rx-11 . Bald Eagle Habitat Prescription

Description: This prescription applies to occupied and potential bald eagle habitat to encourage species recovery. These areas consist of 1) historical nesting territories, 2) suitable habitat for population expansion, and 3) foraging and roosting habitat. Site-specific direction is in the Management Area Direction. Detailed maps of the application areas are in the Planning Records.

GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
<hr/>	
<u>Recreation</u>	
Limit recreation use in bald eagle habitat (1a).	Close the areas to ORV use. Preclude development of recreation facilities within the nesting territories.
<hr/>	
<u>Wildlife, Fish, and Sensitive Plants</u>	
Encourage species recovery (5a).	Provide suitable nesting, roosting, and foraging habitat for 26 pairs of bald eagles according to Management Area Direction. Develop plans for each nesting territory that identify and schedule needed management actions. Consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and California Department of Fish and Game about actions which may affect bald eagles. From January through August, limit activities within active nesting territories to minimize disturbance. Permit monitoring, scientific investigation, and artificial propagation activities.

Rx-11 . Bald Eagle Habitat Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Timber

Obtain scheduled timber yields thru longer rotations and/or smaller openings, and uneven-age cutting methods, to perpetuate bald eagle habitat (7b&c).

Between November 1 and March 31, limit activities within winter roost habitat to minimize disturbance.

Perform habitat improvement projects to enhance bald eagle nesting, roosting, or foraging habitat.

Within the nesting habitat (primary zone), maintain a generally continuous forest cover thru uneven-age systems that perpetuate the habitat.

Within the secondary zones, use even-age systems but employ longer rotations and/or smaller openings as needed to perpetuate the habitat.

Maintain 6 to 30 large (>28" dbh) ponderosa pine, sugar pine, or Jeffrey pine per acre within at least one-half of the territory acreage of Forest Survey Site Class 5 or higher.

Harvest tree mortality, but provide 1-5' snags per acre.

Lands

Consolidate ownership to encourage species recovery (16a).

Attempt to acquire lands within existing territories.

Rx-11 . Bald Eagle Habitat Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Fire and Fuels

Employ suppression strategies and fuel treatments to protect bald eagle habitat (18b).

For intensity 1 or 2 wildfire, use a suppression strategy of "Control" in a manner that minimizes disturbance to bald eagle habitat. For intensity 3-6 wildfire, use a strategy of "Control" in a manner that minimizes the area burned.

Develop and implement suppression strategy criteria in each bald eagle management plan.

Minimize wildfire hazard by use of fuel treatments; incorporate criteria into each bald eagle management plan.

Forest Pests

Control forest pests thru a site-specific approach (19a).

Select Pest Management methods benefit bald eagles and their habitat.

Rx-12 Spotted Owl Habitat Prescription

Description: This prescription applies to occupied and potential spotted owl nesting territories to provide suitable habitat for them and other late successional species. Detailed maps of known territories are in the Planning Records. All application areas of this prescription are specified in the Management Area direction.

The Pacific Southwest Regional Guide specifies "minimum management requirements" for spotted owls. These have been implemented using the Habitat Capability Model for Spotted Owls, found in the Planning Records.

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Limit recreational use in spotted owl habitat (1a).

Allow developed recreation facilities, programs, and uses that are compatible with habitat and reproductive requirements of spotted owls.

Wildlife

Maintain spotted owl viability (5a).

Provide suitable habitat for a network for 54 pairs of spotted owls according to Management Area direction.

Space groups of territories 6 to 12 miles apart, except single-territory areas, which must be no more than 6 miles from adjacent groups. Extend the network throughout the current range of spotted owls. Allow density reduction within the range, but maintain the range perimeter.

Provide 1000 acres of suitable habitat for each spotted owl territory during every decade within the planning horizon. Include in each a 300 acre nesting core, a contiguous 300-acre replacement core, and

Rx-12 . Spotted Owl Habitat Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

400 additional acres in no more than three units each 60 acres or larger.

Consider as "suitable habitat" (for nesting, roosting, and feeding) lands with the following characteristics:

- the average size distribution is:

<u>Number of Trees/Ac.</u>	<u>Diameter Class (inches)</u>
90	6-12
38	12-18
8	18-24
9	24-30
5	30-36
7	36+

- an average of 7 snags per acre are over 12" DBH within a 100 acre area containing the nest site.

- mature tree canopy closure exceeds 40% and total closure exceeds 70%,

- obvious decadence is present (broken tops and defective trees),

- dead and down material is present, and

- core areas are located within 3/4 miles of water.

Identify owl territories that meet the intent of the network. Develop spotted owl management

Rx-12 . Spotted Owl Habitat Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

plans for each territory before any planned management activities occur. In this:

1. Identify existing owl use areas and replacement stands;
2. Specify target vegetation composition;
3. Prescribe silvicultural practices including systems, cutting methods, entry schedules, and rotations.

Between April 1 and June 30, limit activities within occupied core areas to minimize disturbance.

Timber

Obtain scheduled timber yields thru appropriate silvicultural system(s) that maintain viability of spotted owls (7b&c).

Retain "suitable habitat" characteristics stated under Wildlife.

In general, employ one or a specified combination of the following practices for each territory if in compliance with the Spotted Owl Territory Management Plan:

1. Prohibit timber harvest (dedicate to wildlife habitat),
2. Manage as uneven-age stands, or
3. Manage on an even-age basis with an average rotation age of 240 years.

Forest Pests

Control forest pests thru a site-specific approach (19a).

Select pest management methods that most benefit spotted owls and their habitat.

Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Lands

Acquire lands to enhance spotted owl habitat areas (16a).

By purchase or exchange, acquire lands within SOHA's that will be of benefit to spotted owl habitat.

Rx-13 . Goshawk Habitat Prescription

Description: This prescription applies to occupied nest stands and portions of other goshawk habitat to provide suitable habitat for this and other late successional species. Maps of known territories are in the Planning Records. Acreage allocations and site-specific direction are presented in the Management Area Direction.

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Limit recreation use in sensitive species habitat (1a).

In nest stands, preclude new developed recreation facilities/programs.

Wildlife and Fish

Maintain goshawk viability (5a).

Provide suitable habitat for goshawks according to Management Area Direction.

When additional nest sites are discovered, maintain suitable habitat at least until Management Area direction for goshawks is fully implemented.

Within the existing goshawk range, provide sufficient suitable nesting habitat to maintain a density of at least one nest stand per 18 square miles. Allow variation in distances between stands, not exceeding 12 miles.

Limit disturbance to occupied nest stands from March 1 to August 31.

If compatible with this direction, manage for other species dependent upon late successional timber stands, especially sensitive species.

Rx-13 . Goshawk Habitat Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Timber

Obtain scheduled timber yields thru longer rotations and/or smaller openings, and uneven-age cutting methods, to perpetuate goshawk habitat (7b&c).

Within the nest stands, maintain a generally continuous forest cover thru uneven-age systems that perpetuate goshawk habitat.

Outside of nest stands, use even-aged systems but employ longer rotations and/or smaller openings as needed to perpetuate goshawk habitat.

In eastside pine, mixed conifer, and red fir associations, provide a minimum of 50 acres of mature to overmature stands for each nest stand. Furnish this acreage in one unit or in two units less than 1/2 mile apart, if one is at least 40 acres. Include the nest in the nest stand where nest locations are known.

Where possible, provide five or more vegetation types and three or more seral stages within two miles of the nest stand.

Provide canopy closure in nest stands of at least 40%, and preferably in excess of 60%.

Preferably choose nest stands within 1/4 mile of water and on slopes less than 50%.

Forest Pests

Control forest pests thru a site-specific approach (19a).

Select pest management methods that most benefit goshawks and their habitat.

Rx-14 . Visual Partial Retention Prescription

Description: This prescription will provide for a natural-appearing landscape by assuring that management activities remain visually subordinate to the natural landscape. The prescription will be applied to areas with a Visual Quality Objective (VQO) of Partial Retention. (See Plan Appendix K). Such areas are generally seen as middleground and background from major recreation areas and are of primary or secondary visual importance. No management activities are prohibited in these areas.

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Visual Resources

Maintain moderately high visual quality (2a).

Employ a VQO of "Partial Retention" through application of landscape management principals and techniques described in the National Forest Landscape Management series listed in Appendix K.

Provide a natural-appearing landscape where management or other activities generally remain visually subordinate to the characteristic landscape.

Timber

Obtain scheduled timber yields thru longer rotations and smaller openings, or uneven-age systems, that meet a VQO of Partial Retention (7b&c).

On lands capable of producing 50 cubic feet/acre/year (CMAI), employ all silvicultural systems and harvest methods as appropriate, provided landscape management principles and techniques are applied to achieve a VQO of Partial Retention.

On less productive timberlands (20-49 ft/ac/yr CMAI) maintain a generally continuous forest cover through unevenage silvicultural systems that achieve a VQO of Partial Retention.

Rx-15 . Timber Emphasis Prescription

Description: This prescription provides for maximum production of sawtimber and other wood products on an even-flow, long-term sustained yield basis, while meeting environmental constraints. It applies to all lands capable, available, and suitable for timber production which are not allocated to another prescription. Even-age silviculture will generally be used on timberlands capable of producing at least 50 cf/ac/yr. (at CMAI), with emphasis on clearcutting shelterwood cutting and overstory removal for stand regeneration. Uneven-age silviculture will be applied to lower site lands (20-49 ft/ac/yr CMAI). Some brushfields and hardwood stands will be converted to conifer plantations. This prescription applies to 460,000 acres in 43 management areas.

GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
<hr/>	
<u>Recreation</u>	
Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).	Manage lands according to the Rooded Modified (RM) ROS class.
<u>Visual Resources</u>	
Allow a reduction in visual quality (2a).	Meet V.Q.O.'s of Modification and Maximum Modification, see Forestwide Visual Resources Standards and Guidelines.
<u>Wildlife</u>	
Assure adequate protection for wildlife and fish resoruces (5a).	Apply Wildlife Forestwide Standards and Guidelines.
<u>Timber</u>	
On timberlands capable of producing at least 50 cubic/feet/acre/year, obtain scheduled yields from both even-age and uneven-age silvicultural systems, where each is appropriate (7b&c).	Generally do not apply regeneration cutting to capability areas classed as over 60% slopes. On slopes less than 60%, use clearcut and shelterwood methods for regeneration harvest. Use overstory removal to convert two-storied to young growth stands that can be managed for intermediate harvests. Regenerate no more than 20% of the M4G or

Rx-15 . Timber Emphasis Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

R4G stands on regulation class 1 lands per decade.

In most cases, use machine piling and burning (on slopes less than 30%) and prescribed fire (on slopes over 30%) for site preparation. Consider other methods if other values are at risk (see Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for site preparation methods to protect other resources).

Accomplish reforestation by planting or natural seeding.

Release seedlings from competing vegetation in plantations as needed to meet expected growth rates. At the project level, consider a full range of methods to suppress competing vegetation, including mechanical, biological, and chemical techniques and prescribed fire. Base selection on an analysis of relative effectiveness, environmental effects, and costs.

Control animal damage as needed.

Apply precommercial thinning to established plantations and stands that result from overstory removal.

Perform commercial thinning and sanitation intermediate harvesting where appropriate. Begin commercial thinning as soon as yields are available, and assure maximum utilizable cubic growth in the leave stand. Use sanitation

Rx-15 . Timber Emphasis Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

On lower site timberlands, obtain scheduled timber yields while maintaining a generally continuous forest cover (7b&c).

Adjust silvicultural methods to biological requirements (7b&c).

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

cutting to capture anticipated stand mortality. Salvage dead and dying trees.

Develop and implement suitable uneven-aged systems that maintain a generally continuous forest cover. Allow sanitation and salvage and removal of up to 70% of net growth achieved between harvest entries.

Westside Mixed Conifer: Generally use ponderosa pine-Douglas fir mixtures for plantation stock. If appropriate, use blister rust-resistant sugar pine when available to increase species diversity. Use white fir or white fir-Jeffrey pine mixtures at the higher elevations where white fir is dominant in the natural stands.

Emphasize control of competing vegetation in plantations in the low-elevation tan oak-madrone association.

Red Fir: Design harvests to take advantage of natural regeneration where feasible, including baring the mineral soil. Plant when an adequate seed source does not exist, or if natural regeneration is unlikely.

Eastside Pine and Eastside Mixed Conifer: Emphasize control of competing vegetation in plantations.

Convert "off-site" white fir stands to pine (white fir stands that have or have had ponderosa

Rx-15 . Timber Emphasis Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

pine/Jeffrey pine overstory, that generally have poor vigor, and that are infected by *Fomes annosus*).

Lodgepole Pine: Emphasize the seed tree regeneration method and natural seeding.

Brushfields and Hardwood Stands: Convert brushfields and hardwood stands to conifer plantations on a case-by-case basis. (Maintain diversity and hardwoods as specified in Wildlife Forestwide Standards and Guidelines.

Forest Pests

Control forest pests thru a site-specific approach (19a).

See Forestwide Standards and Guidelines.

Rx-16 . Intensive Range Management Prescription

Description: The purpose of this prescription is to intensify range management on certain allotments to increase forage production and consumption. It applies to sparsely or non-forested lands, of site class 5 or lower, which includes approximately 15,000 acres distributed within Management Areas 38, 40, 41, 42, and 43.

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Range

Expand productivity and use on selected range allotments under intensive management (6c).

Apply intensive management methods where opportunities exist and where cost-efficient, including:

- development of water sources, fencing, cattleguards, and corrals to control distribution;

- non-structural improvement including sagebrush conversion to grass, broadcast burning, treatment of competing vegetation such as brush or certain undesired weeds, and fertilization where appropriate.

Cultural Resources

Protect significant properties (3a).

Develop a long-term inventory and appraisal strategy.

Rx-17 . Research Natural Area Prescription

Description: This prescription gives general direction for the maintenance of established, recommended, or candidate Research Natural Areas (RNA's). Direction for research activities is unique to each area and will be formulated by appropriate research authorities. This prescription applies to the Mt. Pleasant Area (1300 acres) and the Mud Lake cypress groves (120 acres). Management of the former must also comply with provisions of the Wilderness Prescription (Rx-1).

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).

Manage recreational use according to the ROS class of SPNM. Prohibit recreational uses that would contribute to modification of the area.

Maintain existing trails, but do not expand the trail system.

Visual Resources

Maintain high visual quality (2a).

Meet a VQO of "Preservation".

Cultural Resources

Protect significant properties (3a).

Develop a long-term inventory and appraisal strategy.

Range

Maintain use of active allotments on a sustained yield basis (6c).

Allow grazing use to continue.

Allow new livestock fencing that furthers the research activities.

Timber

Generally harvest no timber on lands committed to RNA's (7a).

Harvest no timber, except as allowed under Forest Pests.

Rx-17 . Research Natural Area Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Minerals and Materials

Protect surface resources valued for research purposes (13a).

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry.

Lands

Allow non-Federal research use and preclude incompatible activities (16b).

Attempt to terminate incompatible special rights and uses (except livestock grazing).

Allow research by SUP if compatible with FS research activities.

Facilities

Protect unique botanic values for research purposes (20a).

Construct no roads or other facilities.

Fire and Fuels

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

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

Develop a plan to allow fire originating within the area to burn undisturbed, unless it threatens persons or property outside the area or the uniqueness of the RNA. Any such plan must be approved by the Regional Forester.

Protect unique botanic values for research purposes (20a).

Where practical, clean up wildfire debris, reforest, and use prescribed fire where compatible with research objectives.

Forest Pests

Rely on natural processes (19a).

Control insect and disease epidemic only if unique RNA values are threatened by non-native pests.

Management Area Direction

A Management Area is a contiguous unit of land with varying physical and biologic character and management needs. Those 43 such areas defined on the Forest for purposes of this Plan are groups of the pre-existing timber compartments (TC's). Thus, they are administrative, rather than natural, units of land.

Management direction for each Management Area includes:

Management Area Map. Shows the area boundary and spatial relation to the entire Forest, general geographic features, public vs. private land, the road system, and developed recreation sites.

Description. Discusses location, size, prominent features, terrain, watershed, erodibility and slope stability, vegetation, wildlife, fire history, cultural resources, recreational use, range and timber production, mining and other uses. (Note: total area acreages given are those within the Forest boundary only.)

Standards and Guidelines. States management direction unique to each management area. This guidance (which includes application of particular prescriptions) is presented in the General Direction and Standard/Guideline format described earlier.

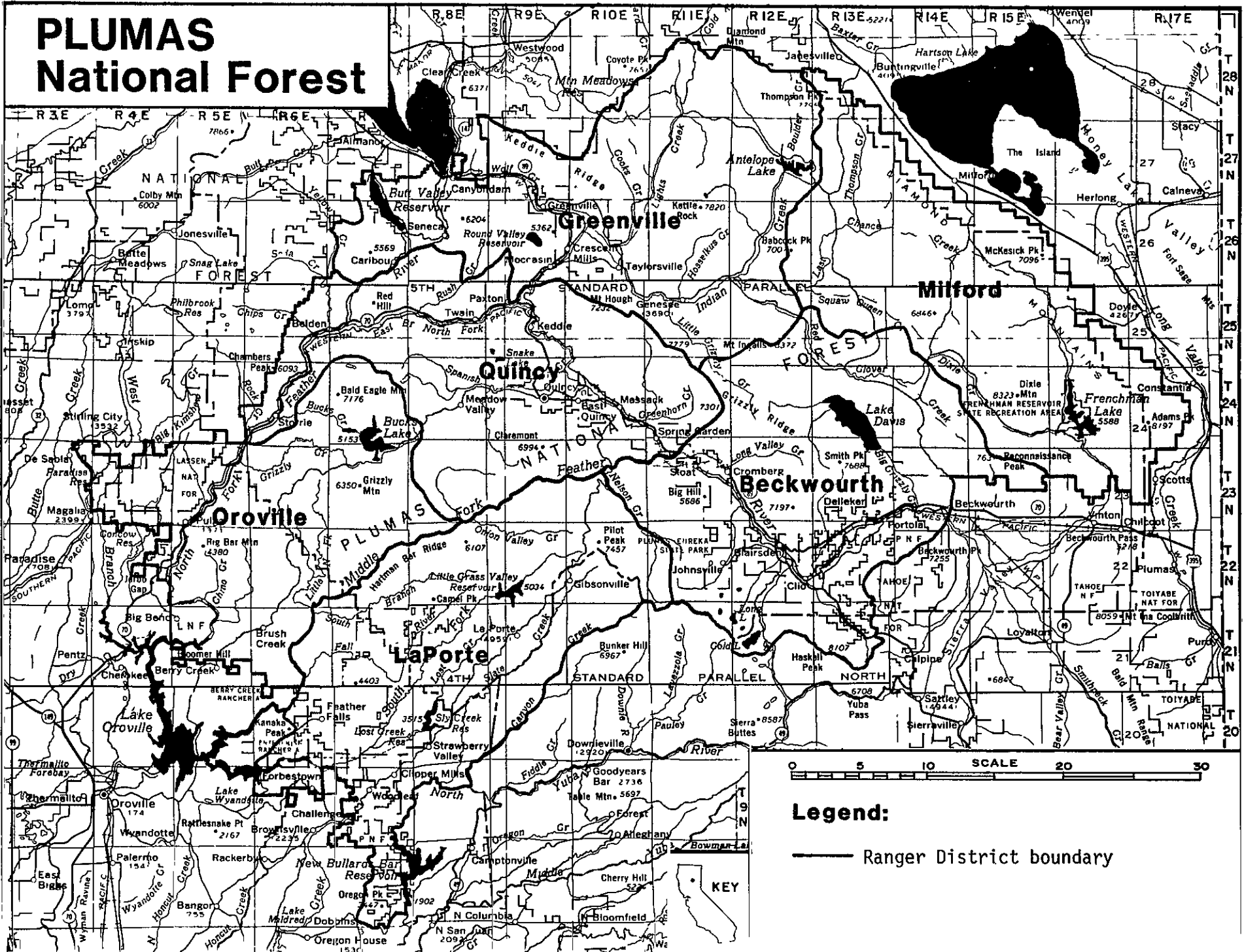
Prescription Allocations and Management Objectives. Presents the approximate planned acreage allocation of the area to the various prescriptions (refer to the preceding section for the substance of the prescriptions) and lists the target wildlife and range objectives for the particular area.

Each Management Area shall be managed in conformance with the Forest Goals and Policies and the direction that follows herein. Forestwide Standards and Guidelines are applicable wherever relevant, and provisions of prevailing prescriptions must also be satisfied.

Figure 4-1

PLUMAS National Forest

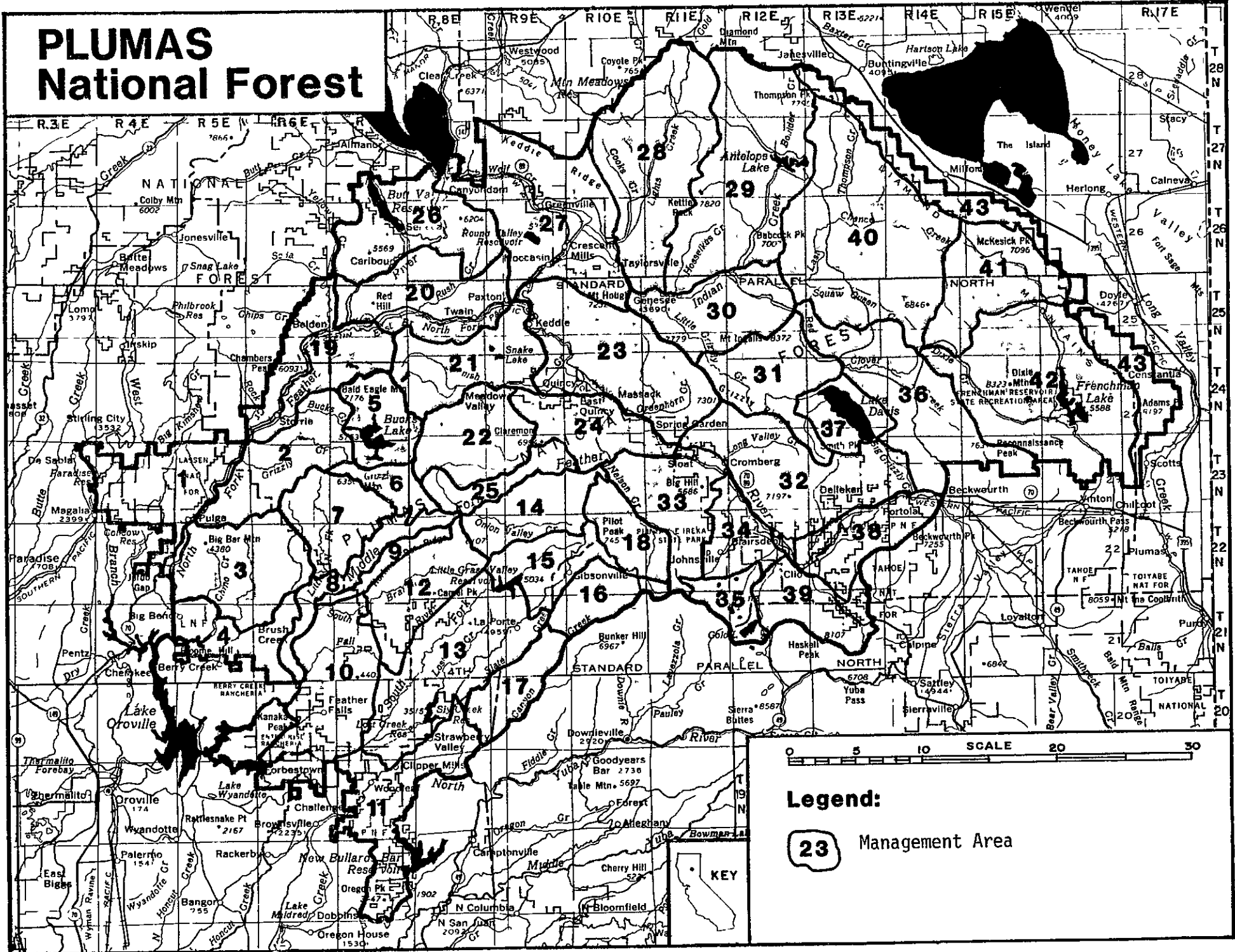
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Legend:
 — Ranger District boundary

KEY

PLUMAS National Forest



4-115

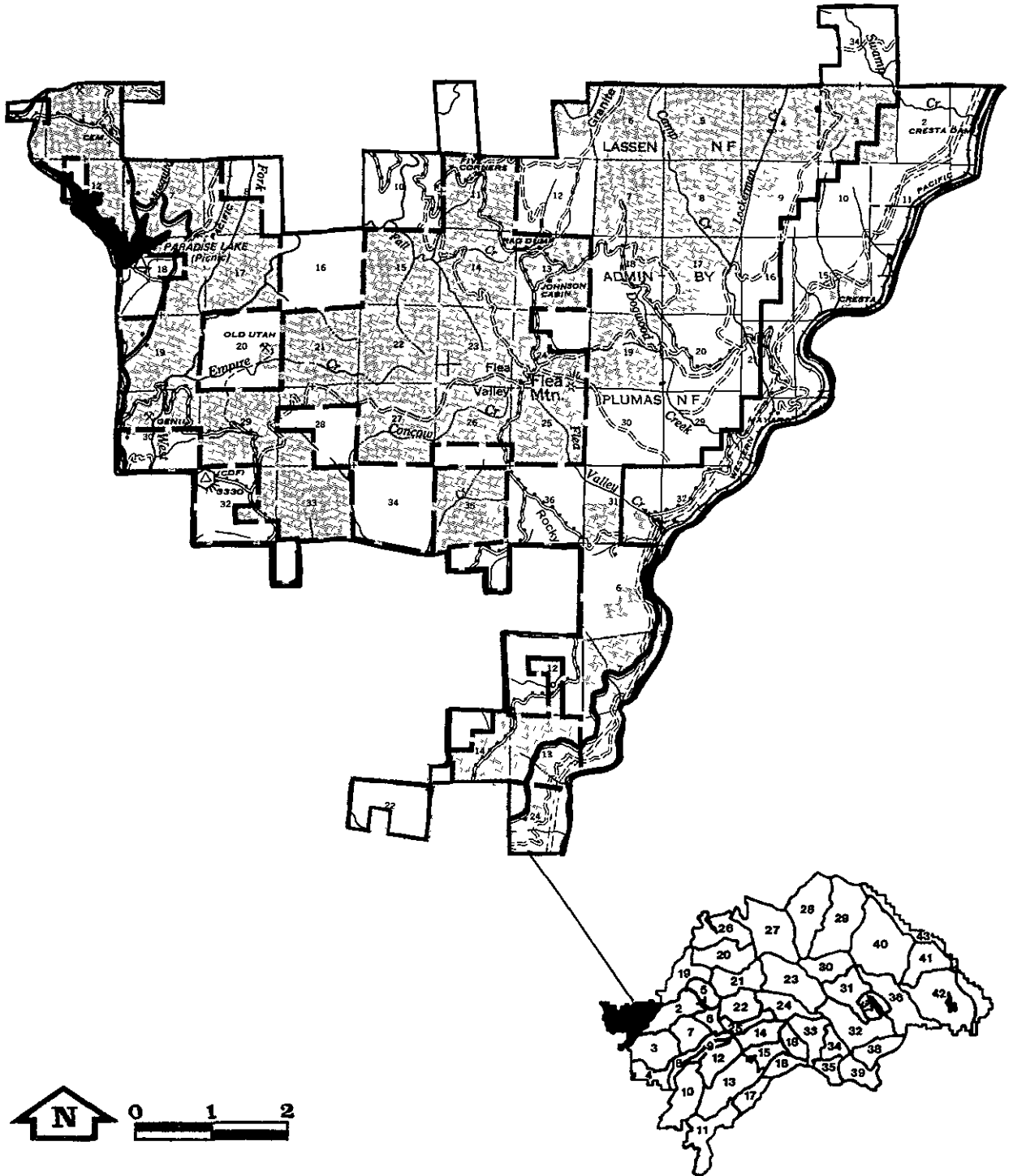
Figure 4-2

Oroville Ranger District

<u>Management Area</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. Flea Mountain	4-119
2. Grizzly Dome	4-125
3. French Creek	4-131
4. Galen	4-137
5. Bucks	4-143
6. Faggs	4-151
7. Axford	4-155
8. Kellogg	4-159

T 23 N, R 4 E

Management Area #1 Flea Mountain



MANAGEMENT AREA 1

Flea Mountain

District: Oroville

Acreage: 23,785 Total
17,355 or 73% PNF

Description

The Flea Mountain Management Area is located 5-15 miles northeast of Paradise. It is bounded by the North Fork of the Feather River on the east and Little Butte Creek on the west and lies between the communi

The area has steep and rugged terrain in the river and creek canyons and moderate to gentle slopes on the numerous benches and ridges. Elevations range from 1,000 feet along the Feather River to 4,400 feet in the north. Most of the area is drained by the West Branch and the North Fork of the Feather River. Major streams are Empire, Shake Ravine, Flea Valley, Camp, Lockerman, and Dogwood Creeks. Erosion potential is high for most of the area, and the potential for landslides as a result of disturbance is high to extreme on the portions along the North Fork Canyon.

The vegetation is characterized by ponderosa pine in the higher elevations and typical foothill mixed conifer, oak-madrone mix, shrubs and some grass in the lower portions. The area provides winter range for the Tehama and Bucks Mountain Deer Herd. Portions of two spotted owl territories are included. The largest recorded fire occurred in the Sawmill Peak vicinity in 1968 and burned 2,000 acres.

Prehistoric sites, ranging from single components to large village areas, and historic sites are numerous in the area.

Recreational activities are dispersed camping, fishing, and hunting. Paradise Lake is the major attraction; the adjacent picnic area is operated by a Special Use Permittee.

The "Flea Valley" grazing allotment is within the area. Logging, including early railroad logging, has been extensive. The demand for fuelwood cutting permits is steadily increasing, and timber harvesting continues.

Mining has occurred since the Gold Rush era.

Highway 70, the Union Pacific Railroad, and powerlines run the length of the eastern boundary along the North Fork. Hydroelectric projects have been developed along the river, and others have been proposed for its tributaries.

MANAGEMENT AREA 1
Flea Mountain

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Encourage privately-operated public recreation (1a).

Pending the results of a Future Use Determination, re-issue Special Use Permits as needed for the Paradise Lake Picnic Area; apply Rx-6.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Hwy. 70 viewshed. Minimize the visual impact of electric transmission lines and hydro-electric facilities.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance deer winter range in TC's 405, 427, and 428.

Maintain species viability (5a)

Provide suitable bald eagle foraging habitat along the North Fork from Bardees Bar downstream.

Cultural Resources

Inventory within and adjacent to project areas (3a).

Inventory and monitor the NR-eligible district.

Minerals and Materials

Protect unique botanic values (13a).

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry: McNab cypress stand.

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

Recommend the North Fork of the Feather River upstream from Pulga for withdrawal from mineral entry.

Lands

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

Except for the McNab cypress stand, consider making NF lands west of a line running south along the section line between Sec. 1 and 2, T.25N, R.5E, to Sec. 23 and 24, T.22N, R.4E. available for exchange.

MANAGEMENT AREA 1
Flea Mountain

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Facilities

Upgrade forest arterials and collectors (17a).

Reconstruct the Concow Road in cooperation with the County. Surface with aggregate.

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

Construct PNF microwave facilities at Flea Mountain.

Dismantle and remove all remaining facilities at the Cresta Administrative site.

Manage Sawmill Peak as an electronic site. Examine the establishment of a site manager for the area.

Upgrade the Rag Dump Administrative site to support program activities.

Special Areas

Protect unique botanic value (20b).

Maintain the McNab cypress stand; employ Rx-7.

Management Area 1
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	13
Rx-7. Minimal Management	3294
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	676
Rx-10. Visual Retention	1515
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	4151
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	950
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	7432
Total	17,355

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Spotted Owl	1	405	SOHA <u>2</u> / 0-3

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Cypripedium californicum	405
Cypripedium fasciculatum	427
Sedum albomarginatum	405,428
Fritillaria eastwoodiae	428
Senecio Eurycephalus var. lewisrosei	405,428

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	200
Digger pine	32
Mixed conifer	519
Ponderosa pine	103

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Flea Mountain	B

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

2/ Spotted Owl Habitat Area

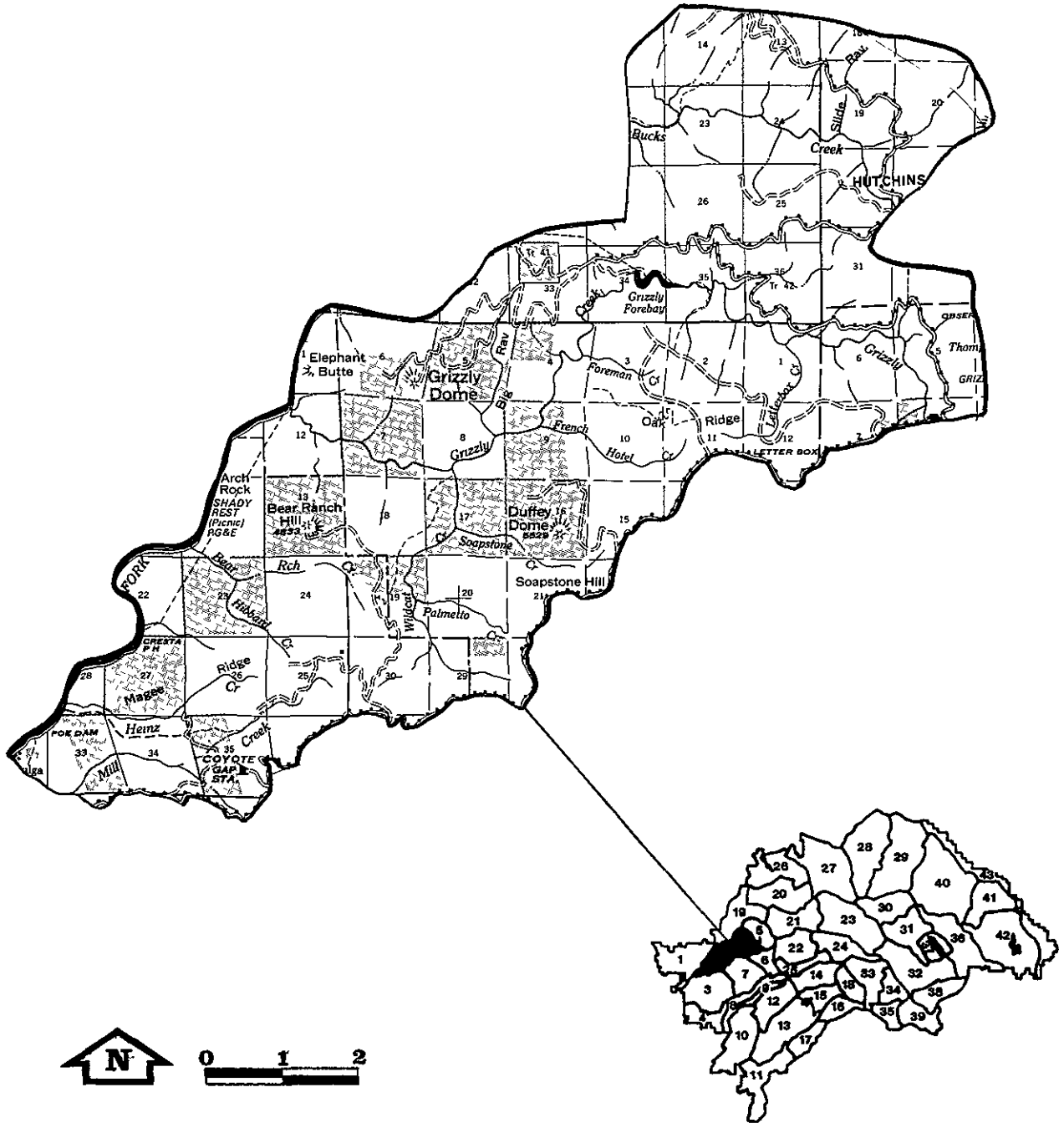
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T 23 N, R 6 E

Management Area #2

Grizzly Dome



MANAGEMENT AREA 2

Grizzly Dome

District: Oroville

Acreage: 34,599 Total
27,550 or 79% PNF

Description

The Grizzly Dome Management area extends southwesterly from Lower Bucks Lake to the North Fork of the Feather River, bounded by the Pulga-Four Trees and Oroville-Quincy Roads on the south and Bald Eagle Mountain on the north. Approximately two-thirds of the area is within Plumas county; the remainder is in Butte County. Prominent natural features include Grizzly Dome, Duffey Dome, Elephant Butte, and Bear Ranch Hill.

Access is generally difficult due to steep and rugged terrain. Elevations vary from 1,840 feet to 5,900 feet. Major perennial streams are Bucks, Grizzly, Foreman, Soapstone, Palmetto, and Heinz Creeks, all of which flow into the North Fork of the Feather River. One small reservoir, Grizzly Forebay, is within the management area. It was constructed in the mid 1920's as part of the Bucks Creek hydroelectric project. Soils are moderate to highly erodible, and the risk of landslides is high to extreme in the steeper inner canyons.

The northwestern half of the area's conifers were largely destroyed by the Milk Ranch Fire in 1951. Brush species dominate the understory. Vegetation on the unburned area is true fir and mixed conifer. The Bucks Mountain Deer Herd uses the entire area for summer range, and 2,485 acres are important winter range. Portions of two spotted owl territories are present.

Recreational use is moderate and consists mainly of dispersed camping, fishing, hunting, and hiking. Ten streams are considered to have significant recreation value. The Wildcat and Grizzly Forebay system trails are also present.

A portion of the Bucks Creek, Granite Basin, and Mill Creek grazing allotments are included. Logging activity occurs on both PNF and private lands.

Hydraulic and placer mining occurred along the North Fork of the Feather River during the Gold Rush. Current mining is limited to use of small dredges.

MANAGEMENT AREA 2
Grizzly Dome

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Hwy. 70 viewshed. Minimize the visual impact of transmission lines and hydro-electric facilities.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance deer winter range in TC 417.

Provide deer summer range in balance with winter range capacity.

Range

Expand productivity on a sustained-yield basis (6c).

Evaluate and accordingly adjust the allotment boundary between Mill Creek and Granite Basin. Eliminate Granite Basin allotment.

Evaluate effects of livestock distribution and forage use on deer and implement grazing changes as needed.

Timber

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

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

Water

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

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

Minerals and Materials

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

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry: the North Fork of the Feather River.

MANAGEMENT AREA 2
Grizzly Dome

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Facilities

Upgrade forest arterials and collectors (17a).

In cooperation with Plumas and Butte Counties, reconstruct the Quincy-Oroville Highway as a part of the Forest Highway System; give priority to the Mountain House-Frenchman Hill segment.

Develop the Three Lake Roads to Camp Rogers Saddle to a standard allowing forest product removal.

Replace the crossings on Mill Creek and the tributary to Mill Creek.

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

Upgrade the Coyote Gap administrative site to support program activities.

Management Area 2
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	18
Rx-7. Minimal Management	4284
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	1092
Rx-10. Visual Retention	223
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	2160
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	100
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	9840
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	<u>10925</u>
Total	27,550

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Spotted Owl	4	421,423,422, 406, 417	SOHA's M-2, M-3, O-1, O-2; overlaps MA #3, 5
Goshawk	2	406,423	

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Vaccinium coccinum	406
Lewisia cantelowii	406,417
Cypripedium fasciculatum	407,423

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	292
Mixed conifer	1135
Red fir	61

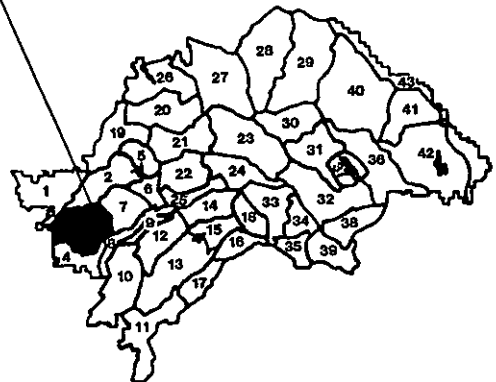
RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Bucks Creek	B
Granite Basin	Eliminate
Mill Creek	B

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.
2/ Spotted Owl Habitat Area

T 22 N. R 5 E

Management Area #3 French Creek



MANAGEMENT AREA 3

French Creek

District: Oroville

Acreage: 42,148 Total
29,892 or 70% PNF

Description

The French Creek Management Area is located between the North Fork of the Feather River, the Pulga-Four Trees Road, and the Oroville-Quincy Road. The entire area is within Butte County. A checkerboard ownership pattern exists.

The area has steep and rugged terrain except along French Creek and on ridges. Elevations range from 5,149 feet at Four Trees in the northeast to 900 feet in the southwest. The area is primarily the watershed of French Creek, which flows into the North Fork of the Feather within Oroville Reservoir. On the west a few creeks flow directly into the North Fork. Soils are extremely erodible, and the French Creek Basin is a watershed where conventional land management can cause excessive sedimentation. Mass instability is usually limited to slumping along roads.

The vegetation consists of mixed conifers in the lower elevations and true fir in the higher elevations. Fires have been few and small. Portions of three spotted owl territories and a bald eagle management zone are in the area. Approximately 6,000 acres are Bucks Mountain deer herd winter range.

Fishing, recreational mining, and hunting are the primary recreational activities. "Rogers Cow Camp" is the only developed campground.

The area encompasses the "French Creek" grazing allotment. From the early 1900's to the 1930's the area was heavily logged, using rail transportation. Many of the grades form today's road system. The area is still a major timber producer.

During the gold rush, the area was extensively mined, as evidenced by cobble tailings along all major creeks. Dredge mining took place along French Creek in the 1930's. Some mining still occurs.

MANAGEMENT AREA 3
French Creek

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Efficiently manage recreation in the Lake Oroville State Recreation Area (1a).

Continue cooperation allowing the California Dept. of Parks and Recreation to manage the reservoir area including PNF lands.

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

Maintain the Rogers Cow Camp Campground; employ Rx-6, but operate as a self-service facility with no developed water supply. Close when a major expenditure is required.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Hwy. 70 viewshed. Minimize the visual impact of transmission lines and hydro-electric facilities.

Cultural Resources

Protect significant cultural properties (3a).

Protect and maintain Frenchman's Grave.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain winter habitat for band-tailed pigeons in TC's 403 and 418.

Maintain or enhance deer winter range in TC's 403, 418, and 419.

Maintain species viability (5a).

Provide suitable bald eagle foraging habitat along the North Fork upstream from Oroville Reservoir.

Water

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

Maintain and construct additional erosion control works when needed, to control excessive erosion and sedimentation from the French Creek basin.

MANAGEMENT AREA 3
French Creek

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Facilities

Upgrade forest arterials and collectors.

Reconstruct the Quincy-Oroville Hwy as part of the Forest Highway System; give priority to the Mountain House-Frenchman Hill segment.

Reconstruct the Stanwood Saddle Road in cooperation with Butte County to reduce cumulative impacts to the watershed.

Reconstruct the Pulga - 4 Trees Road.

Reconstruct management roads to minimum needed standards (17a).

Reconstruct and surface Brush Creek Admin. Site roads.

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

Upgrade Brush Creek Admin. Site utilities. Precede road upgrading.

Retain the Big Bar Lookout tower to house PNF microwave facilities. Remove the cab, dependent on an archaeological review.

Plan other Brush Creek Admin. Site improvements under FAO funding as needed to support existing and anticipated programs.

Determine the future need and use for the Loafer Creek scaling station, and proceed with resolution.

Management Area 3
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	4
Rx-7. Minimal Management	1715
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	1357
Rx-10. Visual Retention	849
Rx-11. Bald Eagle Habitat	887
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	1224
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	50
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	5760
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	19403
Total	29,892

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Bald Eagle	1	418	Existing
Bald Eagle	1	NF Arm	Potential; overlaps MA #4
Spotted Owl	2	401,404,417, and 418	SOHA's 0-1, 0-2; overlaps MA #1,2

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	228
Mixed conifer	1135
Ponderosa pine	111

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

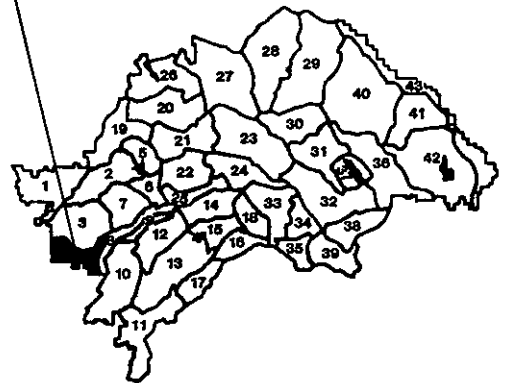
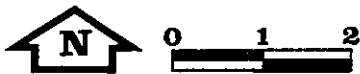
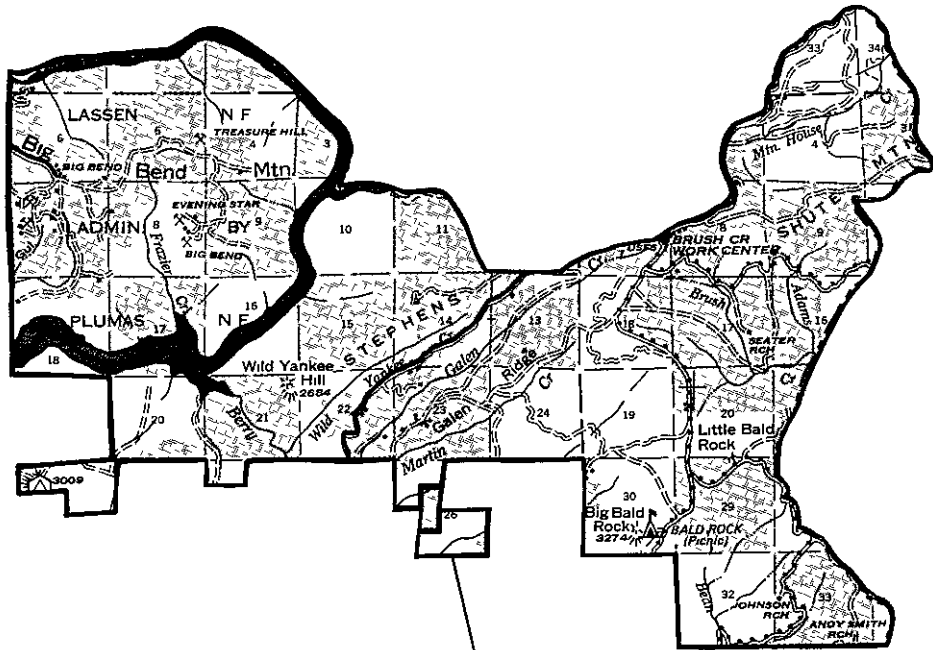
Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
French Creek	B

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 21 N, R 5 E

Management Area # 4

Galen



MANAGEMENT AREA 4

Galen

District: Oroville

Acreage: 21,783 Total
8,719 or 40% PNF

Description

The Galen Management Area extends easterly from Big Bend on the North Fork's Oroville Reservoir to the canyon of the Middle Fork of the Feather River. It is bounded on the north by a segment of the North Fork and the Oroville-Quincy Road through the Brush Creek Work Center and on the south by the Forest boundary. The land ownership pattern is checkerboard. Most of the unit is in Butte County, but a small part is in Plumas County. Prominent features include Wild Yankee Hill, Big Bald Rock, Little Bald Rock, and the Big Bend arm of the Reservoir.

The area has broad ridgetops and steep canyon slopes. Elevations range from 1,000 feet in the Big Bend area to 4,000 feet on Shute Mountain. The western and eastern portions are in the North and Middle Fork watersheds, respectively. Principal drainages include Galen, Martin, Berry, Brush, and Mountain House Creeks. Galen, Martin, and Berry Creeks flow into Madrone Lake, a small reservoir just outside the area. The geology is very uniform; coarse-grained granitic rock occurs extensively throughout. Consequently sheet and gully erosion are critical problems. Mass instability is a problem in the steep North Fork Canyon. The Big Bald Rock Batholith, a group of granite domes, is of special geologic interest.

Vegetation is mixed conifer but with extensive hardwood riparian corridors. Most of the creeks support a modest trout population. The area is critical winter range of the Bucks Mountain deer herd. A part of a spotted owl territory and a bald eagle management zone are included.

Dispersed recreation is light because the area lacks recreational attractions and private land is widespread. Major activities include fishing, hunting, and some camping. No developed campgrounds are in the area. About 70 acres of the Bald Rock unroaded area are present.

A portion of the "Berry Creek" grazing allotment is within the area; it is used in conjunction with adjacent private lands. Logging activity has taken place on both PNF and private land and is continuing.

Historical evidence of mineral exploration is found throughout the area, and there are several recent claims.

MANAGEMENT AREA 4
Galen

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Efficiently manage recreation in the Lake Oroville State Recreation Area (1a).

Continue cooperation allowing the Calif. Dept. of Parks and Recreation to manage the reservoir area including PNF lands.

Provide for semi-primitive recreation (1a).

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

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Quincy-Oroville Road viewshed.

Cultural Resources

Protect significant properties (3A).

Reserve, and interpret as appropriate, significant Maidu religious sites in the Bald Rock Area.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain wintering habitat for band-tailed pigeons in TC's 414 and 430.

Maintain or enhance deer winter range in TC's 412, 414, 430.

Range

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

Eliminate Berry Creek Allotment due to community expansion and rural subdivision.

Lands

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

Consider making isolated NF lands in T21, R5, Sec. 14,22,26,28, and 30 available for exchange if not needed to meet deer herd objectives.

Facilities

Provide roads necessary to meet developed recreation and other demands (1a, 17a).

Improve access to the Milsap Bar Campground on the MFFR.

MANAGEMENT AREA 4

Galen

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Special Areas

Protect unique scenic and geologic values (20b).

Manage Bloomer Hill as an agency radio communications site.

Preserve and enhance the Big Bald Road area; employ Rx-7. Provide interpretation of geologic values.

Restrict ORV use at Big Bald Rock.

Management Area 4
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-7. Minimal Management	606
Rx-8. Semi-Primitive Area	69
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	360
Rx-10. Visual Retention	1360
Rx-11. Bald Eagle Habitat	300
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	215
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	4129
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	<u>2040</u>
Total	8719

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Bald Eagle	1	414,430	Potential; overlaps MA #3
Spotted Owl	1	412,419,431	SOHA's L-1,L-3; overlaps MA #8

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
<i>Fritillaria eastwoodiae</i>	412

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	22
Mixed conifer	291
Ponderosa pine	46

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

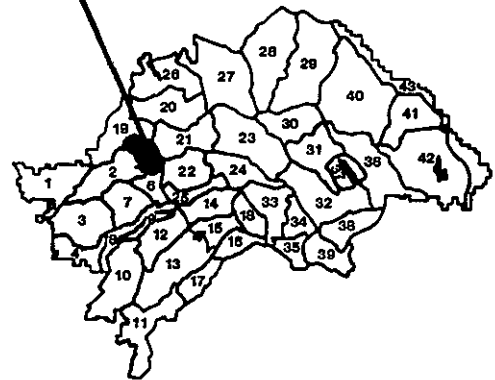
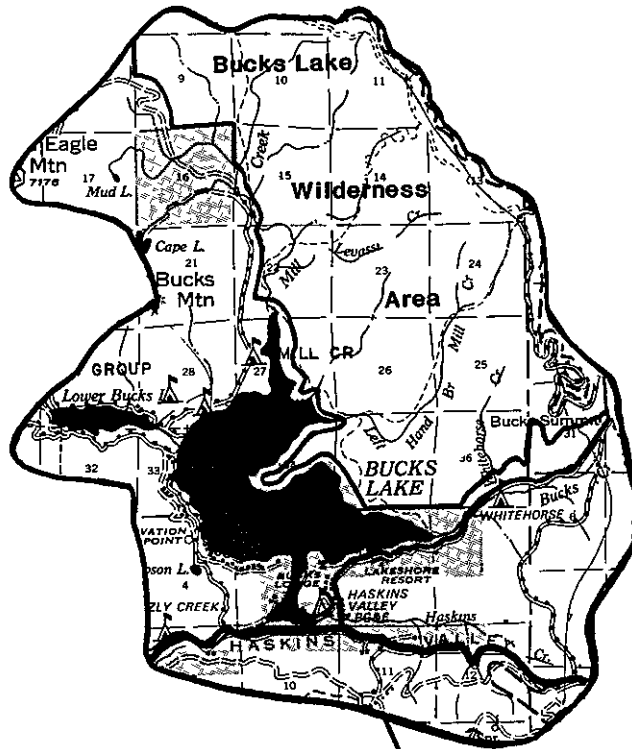
Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Berry Creek	Eliminate

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 24 N, R 7 E

Management Area # 5

Bucks



MANAGEMENT AREA 5

Bucks

District: Oroville

Acreage: 22,703 Total
20,803 or 91% PNF

Description

The Bucks Management Area, located 15 miles west of Quincy, is bounded by Spanish Peak - Mt. Pleasant - Three Lakes Ridge on the northeast and by the ridgeline south of Haskins Valley. The entire area is within Plumas County. Prominent features are Bucks Lake (a reservoir), Bucks Mountain, and Bald Eagle Mountain. A portion of the Bucks Lake Wilderness is present.

Elevations range from 2,320 feet on Bucks Creek to 7,176 feet at Bald Eagle Mountain. Most soils are derived from granitic rock and localized areas are erodible. High elevation areas are recently glaciated and have little soil development. Most of the area has a low to moderate risk of mass movement. The entire unit drains into the North Fork of the Feather River either directly or via Mill, Haskins, and Bucks Creek through Bucks Lake.

Vegetation consists of dense red fir at the higher elevations and mixed conifers at the lower elevations and is mostly old-growth. Bucks Lake has rainbow, brown, and eastern brook trout and kokanee salmon. The Wilderness area contains a southern bald eagle nesting territory and part of a spotted owl territory.

Ranching, power generation and developed recreation have been the primary land-uses in the area. Ranching was first established in 1850 at Bucks Ranch, now beneath the lake. Presently, a portion of the "Bucks Creek" grazing allotment is within the area. In 1925, the Bucks Creek Hydroelectric Project was undertaken and Bucks Lake was formed. Three Lakes is also part of this system.

Major recreational use of the area is by visitors to developed facilities on the west and south shores of Bucks Lake and Haskins Valley. Dispersed hunters, campers, and hikers also utilize the area. Developed facilities include the 40 unit Haskins Recreation Residence Tract (22 acre), 82 unit Bucks Lake Residence Tract (26 acres), and three resorts, of which one is on PNF land. Camping facilities include Whitehorse, Grizzly Creek, Sundew, Mill Creek Campgrounds, the Hutchins Group Campground, and a P.G.&E. Campground.

A semi-developed campground is available on the north shore of Lower Bucks Lake. Two organizational camps are also located on Lower Bucks Lake. A portion of the Pacific Crest Trail forms the eastern boundary of the management area.

Logging has generally not been undertaken in the area, which remains largely roadless. The exception has been small salvage timber sales adjacent to developed areas.

MANAGEMENT AREA 5

Bucks

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).

Apply Rx-1 to the Bucks Lake Wilderness Area.

Improve and expand trails to meet demand (1a).

Develop a Mill Creek Trail Trailhead, to include horse facilities.

Construct day use facilities at Lower Bucks Lake.

Improve California Riding and Hiking Trail from Bucks Creek to the junction of the Pacific Crest Trail.

Complete the snowmobile, hiking, and cross-country skiing trailhead at Bucks Summit in cooperation with Plumas County. Monitor use patterns to assess conflict potential.

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

Maintain the Bucks Lake Recreation Area; employ Rx-5 and -6. Construct a Picnic Area at Sandy Point by the Year 2000: (see Developed Recreation Site Plan maps in the Planning Records.) Develop a Whitehorse Campground Rehabilitation Plan.

Allow continuance of the Bucks and Haskins Valley Recreation Residence Tracts through the planning period, but perform Future Use Determinations to evaluate long-term recreation facilities needs for Bucks Lake. Employ Regional and National direction in force at the time.

MANAGEMENT AREA 5
Bucks

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Reduce conflicts between recreationists (1a).

Allow only car-top boat launch at Lower Bucks Lake.

Encourage privately-operated public recreation (1a).

Pending results of a Future Use Determination, reissue Special Use Permits to the Bucks Lake Lodge, and the Mormon Trail and Camp Timberwolf Organization Camps.

Cultural Resources

Interpret selected National Register sites (3a).

Initiate interpretation of the Boathouse prehistoric site.

Interpret the Kellogg Ravine Trail.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 to the Bucks Lake and Bucks Lake Road. Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the remainder of the area. Allow variances to VQO requirements for the FS administrative site at Lower Bucks Lake.

Wildlife

Maintain species viability (5a).

Limit dispersed recreation in the Bucks Lake Bald Eagle Territory when the nest site is active.

Range

Maintain use of active allotments on a sustained yield basis (6c).

Allow existing grazing use in the Bucks Lake Wilderness to continue.

Timber

Manage timber basically to maintain or enhance recreation values (7b).

Harvest timber will be based predominately on VQO requirements. Emphasize unevenage timber management systems.

MANAGEMENT AREA 5

Bucks

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Timber direction for the area includes:

No Scheduled Harvest

Areas not suited for timber production, such as Wilderness, and non-commercial timberland.

Limited Yields

Harvests will be made through non-intensive practices such as sanitation, salvage, selection. Basically, manage with an uneven-aged management scheme.

Modified Yields

Obtain less than optimum timber yields through regeneration harvest, using rotations somewhat longer than CMAI. Limit openings to group selection harvesting less than 5 acres in size. May include Visual Partial Retention areas, Spotted Owl and secondary Bald Eagle habitat.

Water

Maintain Bucks Lake water quality (10a).

Evaluate the potential of each project in the watershed to degrade the Lake's water quality. Upon replacement, modification, or transfer, require permittee to meet all County, State, and Federal requirements for water quality.

Periodically monitor lake water quality in cooperation with State and County agencies.

MANAGEMENT AREA 5
Bucks

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Facilities

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

Develop a monitoring plan to establish background data and detect changes.

Construct a new administrative site and access road at Lower Bucks Lake.

Upgrade Three Lakes road along Lower Bucks Lake.

Improve the Whitehorse Administrative Site only to meet minimum health and safety standards; remove site when the Lower Bucks site is available.

Special Areas

Protect unique botanic values for research purposes (20a).

Recommend establishment of a Mt. Pleasant Research Natural Area (RNA) as shown on figure 4-3; employ Rx-17.

Management Area 5
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-1. Wilderness	9112
Rx-5. Recreation Area	3065
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	80
Rx-7. Minimal Management	3834
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	874
Rx-10. Visual Retention	1337
Rx-11. Bald Eagle Habitat	450
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	50
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	471
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	1104
Rx-17. Research Natural Area	1300
Total	20,803

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Bald Eagle	1	425	Existing
Bald Eagle	1	425,426	Potential
Goshawk	1	425	SOHA
Spotted Owl	3	421,423 425,426	SOHA's M-1, M-2, M-3; overlaps MA #2
Osprey	2	425	1 Existing; 1 Potential

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Drosera rotundifolia	425,426

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	48
Lodgepole pine	21
Mixed conifer	290
Ponderosa pine	11
Red fir	411

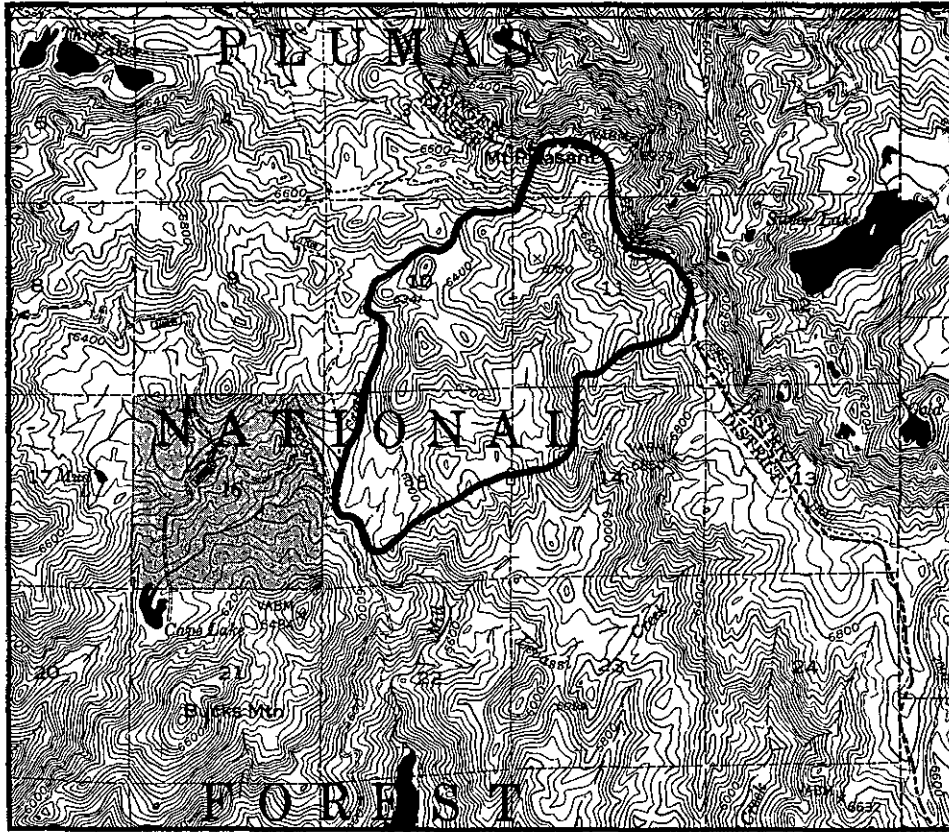
RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Bucks Creek	B

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

Figure 4-3

Recommended Mt. Pleasant Research Natural Area
A portion of the Bucks Lake Wilderness Area

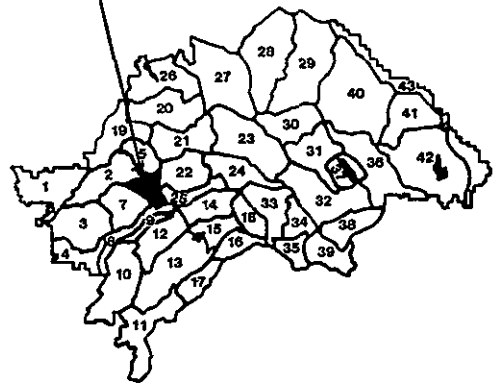
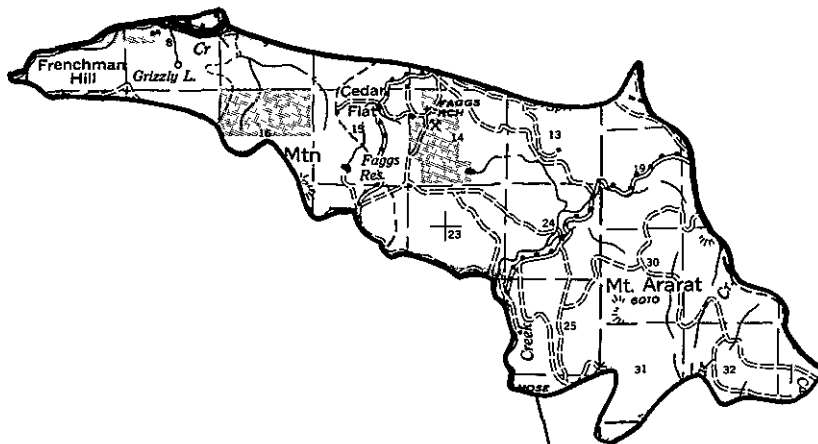


T 24 N, R 7 E

T 23 N, R 7 E

Management Area # 6

Faggs



MANAGEMENT AREA 6

Faggs

District: Oroville

Acreage 10,022 Total
9302 or 92% PNF

Description

The Faggs Management Area is located immediately south of Bucks lake, and generally encompasses the area between Frenchman Hill on the west, Bucks Summit - Lookout Rock Ridge on the east, Cedar Flat on the north, and the Middle Fork of the Feather River on the south. Private landholdings are concentrated in the Faggs Ranch/Cedar Flat area. The entire acreage is within Plumas County. Prominent features include Mount Ararat, Frenchman Hill, Cedar Flat, and Faggs Reservoir.

Topography consists of moderate slopes, with some steep areas in the creek canyons. Elevations range from 5,200 feet in the western half to 6,350 feet on Grizzly Mountain. The area drains both southward to the Middle Fork of the Feather River and northwestward to Grizzly Creek and Bucks Creek, tributaries to the North Fork of the Feather River. Access is generally restricted during the months of November through April because of deep snow. Soils are moderately erodible. The risk of landslides from disturbance is generally low to moderate.

Vegetation is characterized by intermixed patches of old growth and younger conifers and minor amounts of lodgepole, aspen, cottonwood, willow, and alder. True fir predominates. The area is within the summer range of the Bucks Mountain Deer herd. It contains parts of three spotted owl territories.

Major recreational use of the area is dispersed camping, hunting, fishing, and hiking. There are no developed recreation sites within the management area. Bucks Highlands, a recreation residence tract, is located on private land in the Faggs Ranch area. A portion of the Pacific Crest Trail runs along the eastern boundary of the management area.

The area encompasses a majority of the "Gravel" grazing allotment. The management area is an important timber producer.

Mining has occurred from the 1850's to the present, evidenced by old cabin sites, ditches, and mine tailings. At present, there are many active mining claims, the largest being the "On Top" Mine.

MANAGEMENT AREA 6

Faggs

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance meadow/willow habitat capability along Haskins Creek for Willow Flycatcher habitat.

Range

Encourage livestock use. Expand productivity on a sustained-yield basis (6c).

Evaluate and accordingly adjust the boundary between the Gravel and Bucks Creek allotments to resolve grazing vs. private land conflict.

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

Eliminate Gravel Allotment due to rural subdivision, causing undue economic impacts.

Water

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

Attempt to acquire the land upon which the Faggs debris reservoir is located. Maintain commensurate with reservoir ownership.

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

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

Management Area 6
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-2. Wild and Scenic River	7
Rx-7. Minimal Management	558
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	452
Rx-10. Visual Retention	1784
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	1544
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	<u>5409</u>
Total	9302

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Penstemon personatus	413,416
Viola tomentosa	413

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Digger pine	28
Mixed conifer	444
Red fir	133

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

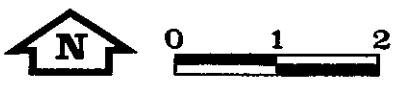
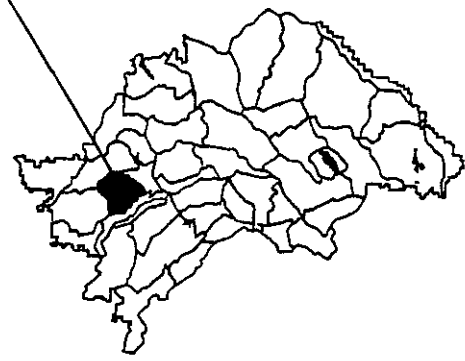
Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Bucks Creek	B
Gravel	Eliminate

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 23 N, R 7 E

Management Area #7

Axford



MANAGEMENT AREA 7

Axford

District: Oroville

Acreage: 26,739 Total
24,446 or 91% PNF

Description

The Axford Management Area extends from the Oroville-Quincy Road to the rim of the canyon of Middle Fork of the Feather River between Sky High and Willow Creek. The entire management area is within Plumas County except for 1,000 acres in Butte County.

The area has several major ridges which include Toland, Rock Island, Sky High, and Glazer. Terrain is moderately sloped along the ridges but extremely steep in the creek canyons. Elevations range from approximately 4,000 feet to 6,000 feet. Almost the entire area is in the Little North Fork of the Feather River watershed, drained prominently by Marble, Buckhorn, Frazier, Axford, Coquette, and Coldwater Creeks. Soils are derived from many rock types and are moderately to very highly erodible. Mass instability is a problem in serpentine areas and the steep inner canyons.

Vegetation consists of mixed conifers at the lower elevations and red and white fir at the higher elevations. The Bucks Mountain deer herd uses approximately 2,500 acres for winter range. Most of the area is used for summer deer summer range. A spotted owl territory is included. Most of the creeks support trout.

Recreational use, mostly dispersed, includes fishing, hunting, camping, and hiking, but the Little North Fork Campground is present. A hiking trail paralleling Marble Creek is used primarily by fishermen.

Portions of the "Gravel," "Bear Gulch," and "Granite Basin" grazing allotments are within the area. Use is intermittent. Extensive railroad logging took place in the 1920's and 1930's, virtually eliminating the old growth stands. Present management involves thinning of young stands.

Mining has had a significant impact here. The largest, and one of the oldest mines is the "Robinson" which began operations in the mid 1800's and supported a large population through the 1930's. Mining is still an important activity in the area.

MANAGEMENT AREA 7

Axford

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Provide developed facilities while reducing unit costs (1a).

When a major investment is needed, close and remove the Little North Fork Campgrd. In the interim, provide self-service at Little North Fork Campgrd.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-14 to the Quincy-Oroville Road viewshed.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance deer summer range habitat for the Bucks Mountain deer herd.

Range

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

Eliminate Bear Gulch, Gravel, and Granite Basin allotments.

Water

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

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

Minerals and Materials

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

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry: #54-16 "Coldwater Creek Gravels".

Facilities

Provide cost efficient support facilities (17a)

Develop a facility master plan and rebuild the Granite Basin Administrative site, if activities increase in this area.

Management Area 7
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	7
Rx-7. Minimal Management	1120
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	1024
Rx-10. Visual Retention	4608
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	275
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	50
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	2104
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	16282
Total	24,446

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Spotted Owl	1	411	SOHA L-2; overlaps MA's #8 and 10.
Goshawk	1	408	

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Penstemon personatus	410,411,415
Vaccinium coccinium	408,409,410,411,415
Drosera rotundifolia	415
Cypripedium fasciculatum	410

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	96
Mixed conifer	969
Red fir	150

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

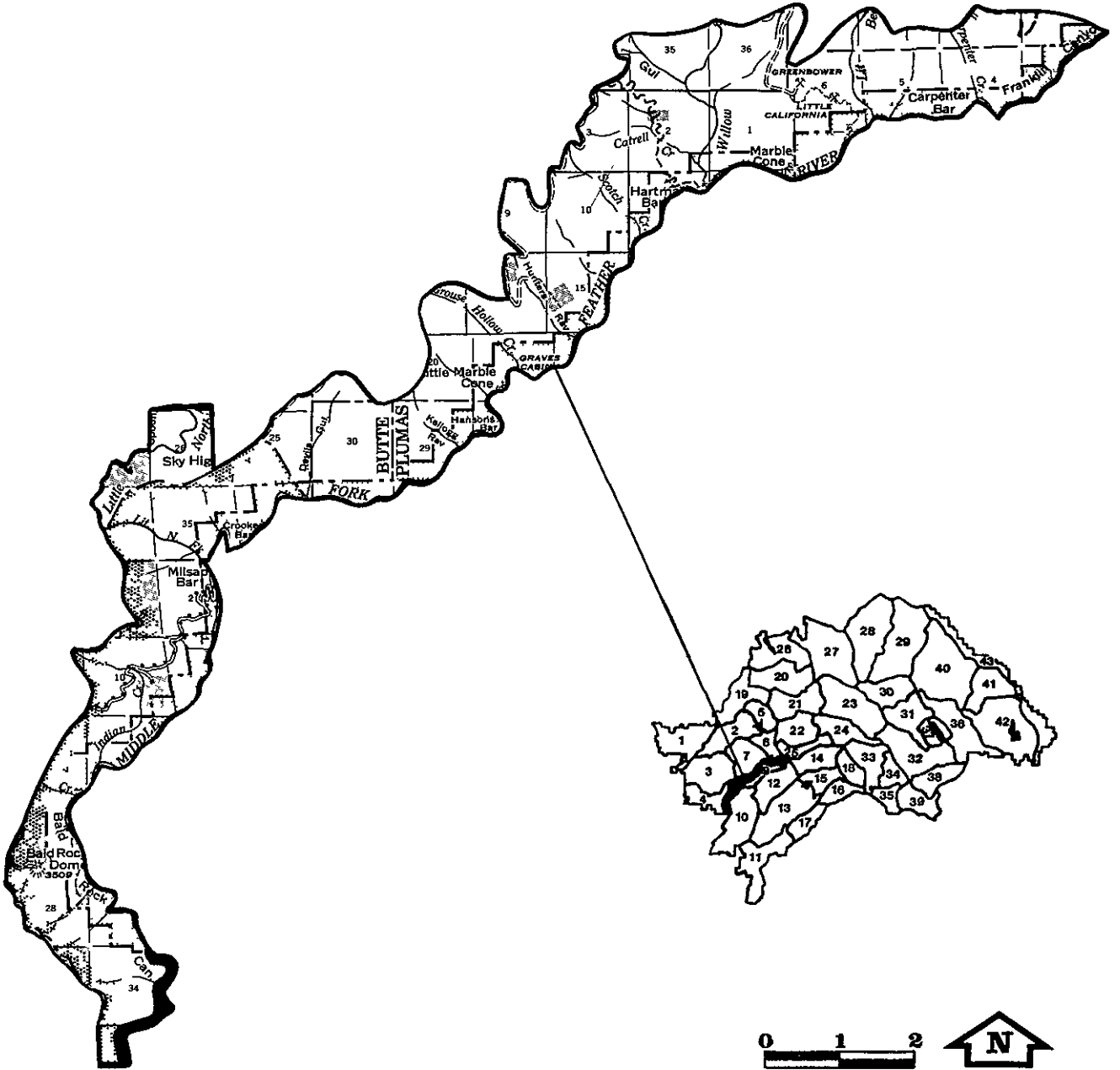
Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Bear Gulch	Eliminate
Granite Basin	Eliminate
Gravel	Eliminate

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 22 N, R 7 E

Management Area #8

Kellogg



MANAGEMENT AREA 8

Kellogg

District: Oroville

Acreage 16,943 Total
15,935 or 94% PNF

Description

The Kellogg Management Area is a 1 to 2 mile wide corridor along the north side of the Middle Fork of the Feather River Canyon from Oroville Reservoir to near Bear Creek (Oroville-Quincy District boundary). Fifty percent of the PNF land is within the federally-designated Wild and Scenic River area. Slightly more than half of the management area is in Plumas County; the remainder is in Butte County. Prominent features include large, scenic granite domes and several waterfalls. The southern portion is within the Feather Falls Scenic Area.

Terrain is generally extremely steep and rugged, and vertical cliffs in the main canyon average 2,000 feet in height. Elevation ranges from 760 feet to 5,620 feet. Soils are highly erodible and the landslide risk is generally high to extreme.

Vegetation is a typical foothill association in the lower elevations and mixed conifer in the higher elevations. Approximately 9,000 acres are winter range for the Bucks Mountain deer herd. Portions of two spotted owl territories are included. Evidence of prehistoric land use is found throughout the management area.

Recreational use consists of camping and fishing, primarily in the vicinity of Milsap Bar, a developed campground on the south side of the river. It is served by the only road that crosses the Wild and Scenic River between the Quincy-LaPorte Road crossing and Oroville Reservoir. The river is managed primarily for its scenic qualities and related recreational use. The Hartman Bar and Hunter Ravine Trails and the Little California Mine 4-Wheel Drive road are the other routes to the river. See also Area 9, lying on the opposite side of the Feather River. Parts of the Middle Fork and the Bald Rock unroaded areas are present.

Portions of the "Bear Gulch" and "Berry Creek" grazing allotments are present. The latter is used in conjunction with private lands, the former is transitory, and grazing use of both is insignificant. Logging has occurred in a few areas, mostly along the western periphery, and the remainder is roadless.

Mining occurred extensively along the Middle Fork during the mid 1800's, obscuring evidence of prehistoric and ethnographic activities. Recreational dredging and panning now occurs in the Milsap Bar Scenic Zone.

MANAGEMENT AREA 8

Kellogg

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Protect and enhance recreation use of the Middle Fork of the Feather River (1a).

Manage the Wild and Scenic Zones of the MFFR consistent with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act; employ Rx-2.

Allow motorized use in the Wild Zone only on the Little California Mine 4WD trail.

Establish and enforce occupancy rules, as needed, in Milsap Bar Scenic Zone.

Provide for semi-primitive recreation (1a).

Maintain the semi-primitive character of the Middle Fork and Bald Rock unroaded areas; employ Rx-8.

Expand and improve the trail system (1a).

Nominate the Hartman Bar Trail as a National Recreation Trail when right-of-way across private land is secured. Reconstruct and replace facilities to meet planned uses.

Convert Hunters Ravine Rd. in the Wild and Scenic River area to a trail.

Establish endpoint on Dome Trail and sign accordingly.

Cultural Resources

Preserve significant properties (3a).

Interpret, as appropriate, Maidu religious sites.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

For projects affecting the MFFR Wild Trout Stream, coordinate with Calif. DFG.

MANAGEMENT AREA 8
Kellogg

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Range

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

Provide suitable Peregrine Falcon habitat in the Bald Rock Dome area of compartment 419.

Maintain or enhance deer winter range in TC's 419 and 443.

Eliminate the Bear Gulch and Berry Creek allotments.

Facilities

Upgrade forest arterials and collectors (17a).

Improve the Milsap campground access road as use studies show need to meet demand.

Special Areas

Protect unique scenic values (20b).

Continue special management of the Feather Falls Scenic Area (formal Special Interest Area); employ Rx-3. Recommend designation of Feather Falls as a Falls as a National Natural Landmark.

Initiate a study to determine the suitability of Fall River from Nelson's Crossing to Lake Oroville for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River System. Employ Rx-3 until study is complete.

Protect unique scenic and botanic values (20b).

Preserve the champion ponderosa pine adjacent to the Hartman Bar Trail; employ Rx-7.

Management Area 8
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-2. Wild and Scenic River	4592
Rx-3. Feather Falls Scenic Area	5352
Rx-7. Minimal Management	759
Rx-8. Semi-Primitive Area	1927
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	650
Rx-10. Visual Retention	180
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	950
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	208
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	<u>1967</u>
Total	15,935

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Spotted Owl	4	411,419,420 424,431	SOHA's L-1,L-2,L-3,P-2; overlaps MA's #4 and 9.
Peregrine Falcon	1	419	Bald Rock Dome

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Penstemon personatus	424
Cypripedium californicum	431
Viola tomentosa	420
Fritillaria eastwoodae	419

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	383
Mixed conifer	393
Ponderosa pine	14

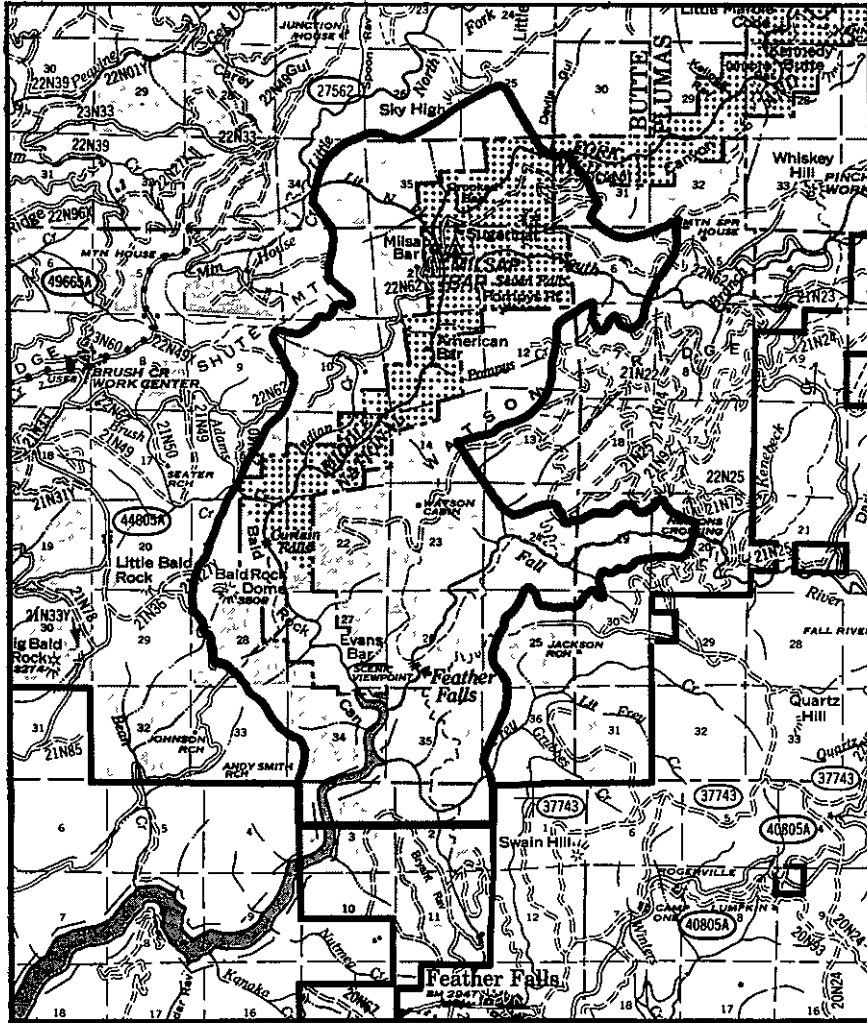
RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Bear Gulch	Eliminate
Berry Creek	Eliminate

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

Figure 4-4

Feather Falls Scenic Area



T 21 N, R 6 E

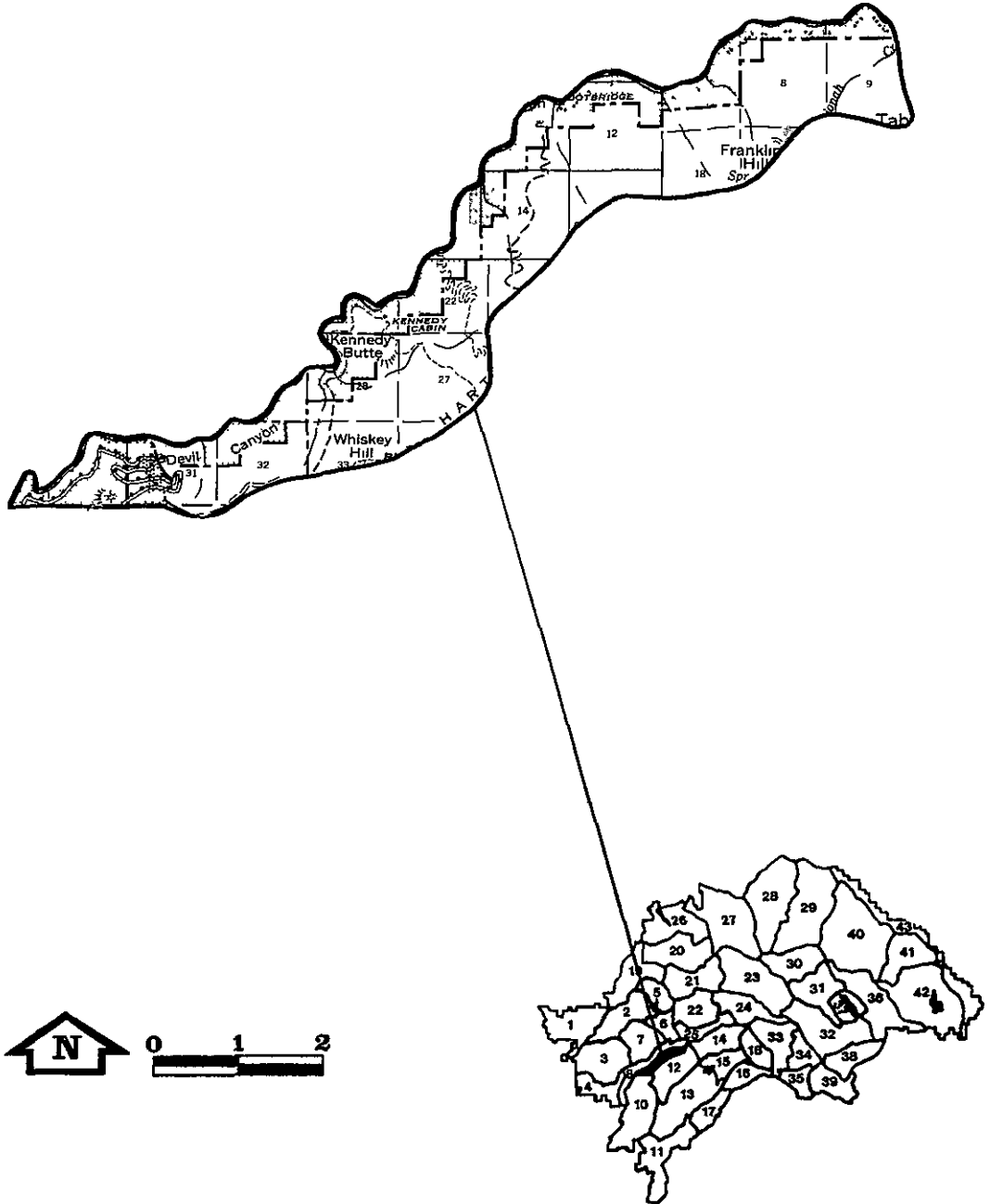
LaPorte Ranger District

<u>Management Area</u>	<u>Page</u>
9. Kennedy	4-167
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T 22 N, R 7 E

Management Area #9

Kennedy



MANAGEMENT AREA 9

Kennedy

District: La Porte

Acreage 7,113 Total
7,047 or 99% PNF

Description

The Kennedy Management Area is located between the Middle Fork of the Feather River and Hartman Bar Ridge from Milsap Bar to Table Mountain. The area is largely in Plumas County, except for 836 acres in Butte County.

Terrain consists of steep slopes dropping into the Middle Fork Canyon. Elevation ranges from 1,600 to 6,100 feet. Soils are granitic and are mostly shallow and highly erodible. The landslide risk is generally high to extreme.

Vegetation consists of mixed conifers in combination with hardwoods. Two 5,000 acre fires have burned in this area. Although fire frequency has been low, large fire potential exists. The Mooretown deer herd utilizes the area below 3,500 feet for winter range. Parts of six spotted owl territories are included.

The Middle Fork is a federally-designated Wild and Scenic River and a California Wild Trout Stream. It supports an excellent fishery with high populations of rainbow and brown trout. See also Area 8 on the opposite side of the Feather River.

Four trails, including the Hartman Bar National Recreation Trail traverse the area. No developed campgrounds are provided. Part of the Middle Fork unroaded area is in the area.

A portion of the active "Fall River" range allotment is in this unit. Very little logging has occurred here because of the terrain and the Wild and Scenic River. Limited ridgetop logging at the south boundary employed longspan cable and helicopter yarding.

During the gold rush, placer mining occurred on the Middle Fork; however, the Wild and Scenic River designation now precludes mining in the Wild Zone. Recreation gold panning and mining occur in the Scenic Zone.

MANAGEMENT AREA 9

Kennedy

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Protect and enhance recreation use of the Middle Fork of the Feather River (1a).

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

Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).

Continue special management of the Feather Falls Scenic Area; employ Rx-3.

Provide for semi-primitive recreation (1a).

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

Cultural Resources

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

Protect and provide interpretation of the Kennedy Cabin and Gravesite area.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

For projects affecting the MFFR Wild Trout Stream, coordinate with Calif. DFG.

Maintain or enhance deer summer and winter range for the Mooretown deer herd.

Management Area 9
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-2. Wild and Scenic River	2762
Rx-7. Minimal Management	272
Rx-8. Semi-Primitive Area	3269
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	354
Rx-10. Visual Retention	220
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	396
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	128
Total	7,047

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Spotted Owl	2	320,342	SOHA's L-2,P-2; overlaps MA #8

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Penstemon personatus	324

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	90
Mixed conifer	262

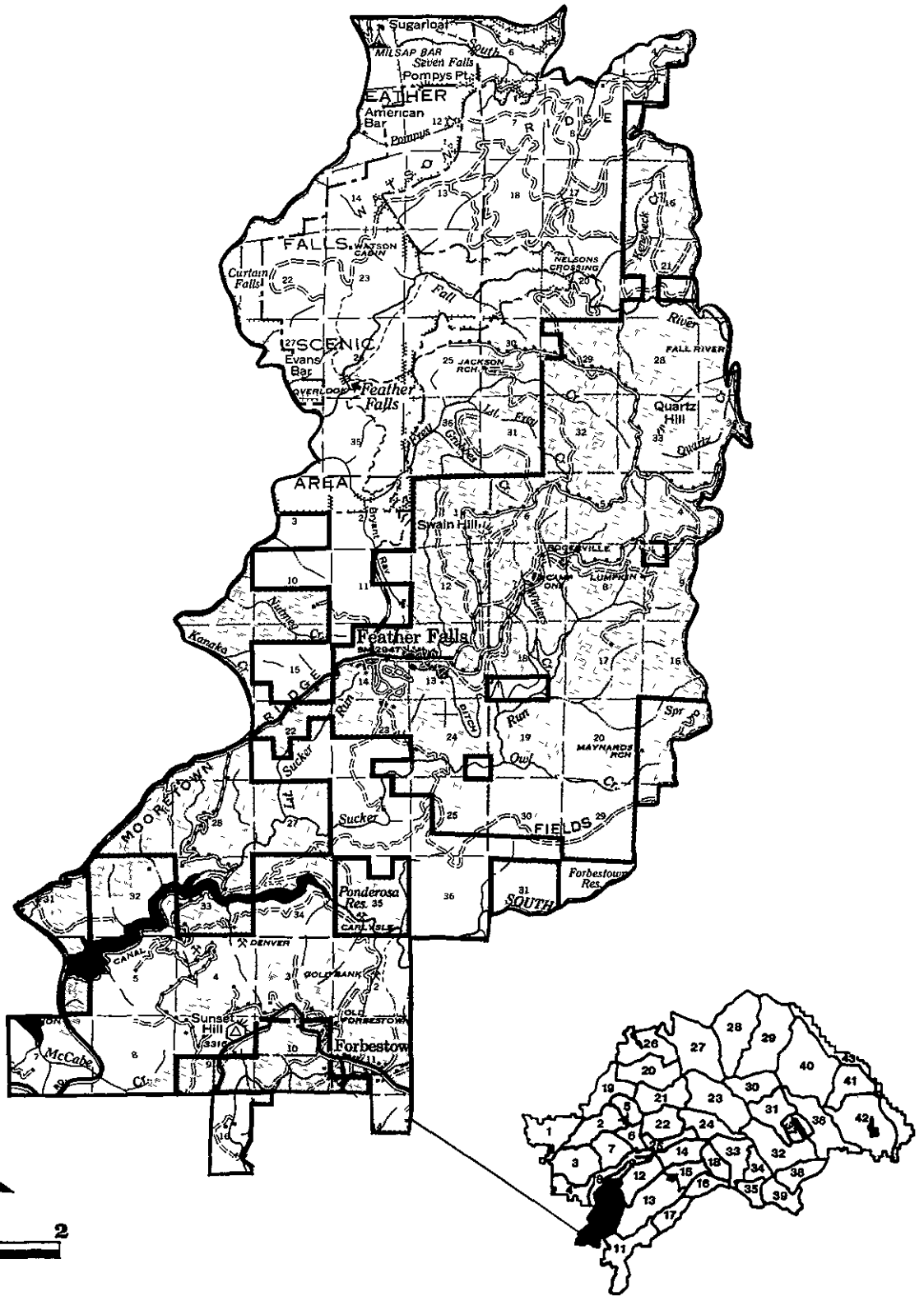
RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Fall River	B

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 20 N, R 6 E

Management Area #10 Feather Falls



MANAGEMENT AREA 10

Feather Falls

District: La Porte

Acreage: 25,540 Total
20,236 or 79% PNF

Description

The Feather Falls Management Area extends southeast of the Middle Fork of the Feather River through Feather Falls to Forbestown. The majority is in Butte County, with 309 acres in Plumas County and 485 acres in Yuba County. Prominent features are Watson Ridge, Mooreville Ridge, Fields Ridge, Feather Falls on the Fall River, South Branch Falls on the South Branch of the Feather River, and Bald Rock Canyon on the Middle Fork of the Feather River. The communities of Feather Falls and Forbestown and a portion of the Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River, are included.

Terrain consists of steep slopes and broad ridgetops. Elevations range from 900 to 4,200 feet. Soils are derived from both granitic and metamorphic rock and are moderately to very highly erodible. Instability problems are present along deeply incised drainages. The area drains into both the Middle and South Forks of the Feather River.

Vegetation consists of mixed conifers and ponderosa pine, mixed with commercial hardwoods. Brush and digger pine are present, as well as oak-madrone associations. Lower elevation climate and frequent high wind have contributed to large damaging fires in the past. The area below 3,500 feet is winter deer range and bald eagle habitat. The area contains summer and winter range of the Mooretown deer herd. Portions of two spotted owl territories are included. The Middle Fork, a California Wild Trout Stream and a federally-designated Wild and Scenic River, has a high population of trout. Most other streams in the area contain moderate numbers of trout, except for the South Branch which also supports a large population.

Cultural resources include prehistoric sites, religious areas, two Konkow Indian rancherias, and centers of early mining, logging, and trading. The Konkow still use this area for food gathering.

A large portion of the Feather Falls Scenic Area, the Bald Rock unroaded area, and four major trails, including the Feather Falls National Recreation Trail, are present. The Milsap Bar Campground is in the northwest corner of the area.

A portion of the "Fall River" range allotment is in this unit. Timber management is intensive on commercial forest land outside of the unroaded and Feather Falls scenic areas. Dead trees were salvaged by helicopter in the unroaded area.

Major mining occurred in the area around Forbestown. Present mining consists of small suction dredging.

A 115 KV transmission line from the Woodleaf Powerhouse crosses the southern portion of the area.

MANAGEMENT AREA 10
Feather Falls

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Protect and enhance recreation use of the Middle Fork of the Feather River (1a).

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

Provide for semi-primitive recreation (1a).

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

Expand and improve the trail system (1a).

Continue construction of the Feather Falls-Milsap Bar trail.

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

Prohibit ORV's below the MFFR canyon rim, on the Feather Falls NRT, and the South Branch Falls Trail.

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

Improve the Milsap Bar Cmpgrd. road and water systems; employ Rx-6.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Feather Falls and Forbestown Roads viewsheds.

Cultural Resources

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

Develop an interpretation and protection plan for the area. Interpret cultural resources at the Feather Falls NRT. Reestablish the Milsap Bar Cmpgrd. interpretive signs, and develop a cultural resource protection plan specific to the campground.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

For projects affecting the MFFR Wild Trout Stream, coordinate with Calif. DFG.

MANAGEMENT AREA 10
Feather Falls

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Water

Improve water quality to meet State objectives (10a).

Maintain or enhance deer winter range in TC 304.

Assure that State and Federal agencies establish the acceptable level of the PCB in Ponderosa Reservoir and have existing sources of contamination reduced if needed.

Lands

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

Consider making isolated NF lands in T19, R6, sec. 2, 3, 11, 14, 15, and 16; in T20, R6, sec. 24; in T20, R7, sec. 9, 18; and T21, R7, sec. 21, 29, 31, except for winter deer range, available for exchange.

Facilities

Upgrade forest arterials and collectors (17a).

Reconstruct and surface the Lumpkin Road as part of the Forest highway program.

Cooperate with Butte Co. and Louisiana-Pacific to eliminate or exchange the Swain Hill Co. Rd.

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

Manage Sunset Hill for PNF and service radio communications.

Construct sanitation facilities near the junction of the Feather Falls and Jackson Ranch Trails.

MANAGEMENT AREA 10
Feather Falls

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Special Areas

Protect unique scenic values (20b).

Continue special management of the Feather Falls Scenic Area (formal Special Interest Area); employ Rx-3. Recommend to the U.S.D.I. designation of Feather Falls as a National Natural Landmark.

Initiate a study to determine the suitability of Fall River from Nelson's Crossing to Lake Oroville for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River system. Employ Rx-3 until study is complete.

Management Area 10
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-2. Wild and Scenic River	615
Rx-3. Feather Falls Scenic Area	6189
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	3
Rx-7. Minimal Management	1206
Rx-8. Semi-Primitive Area	636
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	791
Rx-10. Visual Retention	1426
Rx-11. Bald Eagle Habitat	473
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	2200
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	1779
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	5709
 Total	 20,236

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Spotted Owl	4	304,313	SOHA's B-1,C-2,L-2,L-3; overlaps MA's #4,8,9,13, 32, and 35.
Bald Eagle	1	304	Potential territory and winter habitat in South Fork Arm

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Fritillaria eastwoodiae	304

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	335
Mixed conifer	543
Ponderosa pine	119

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

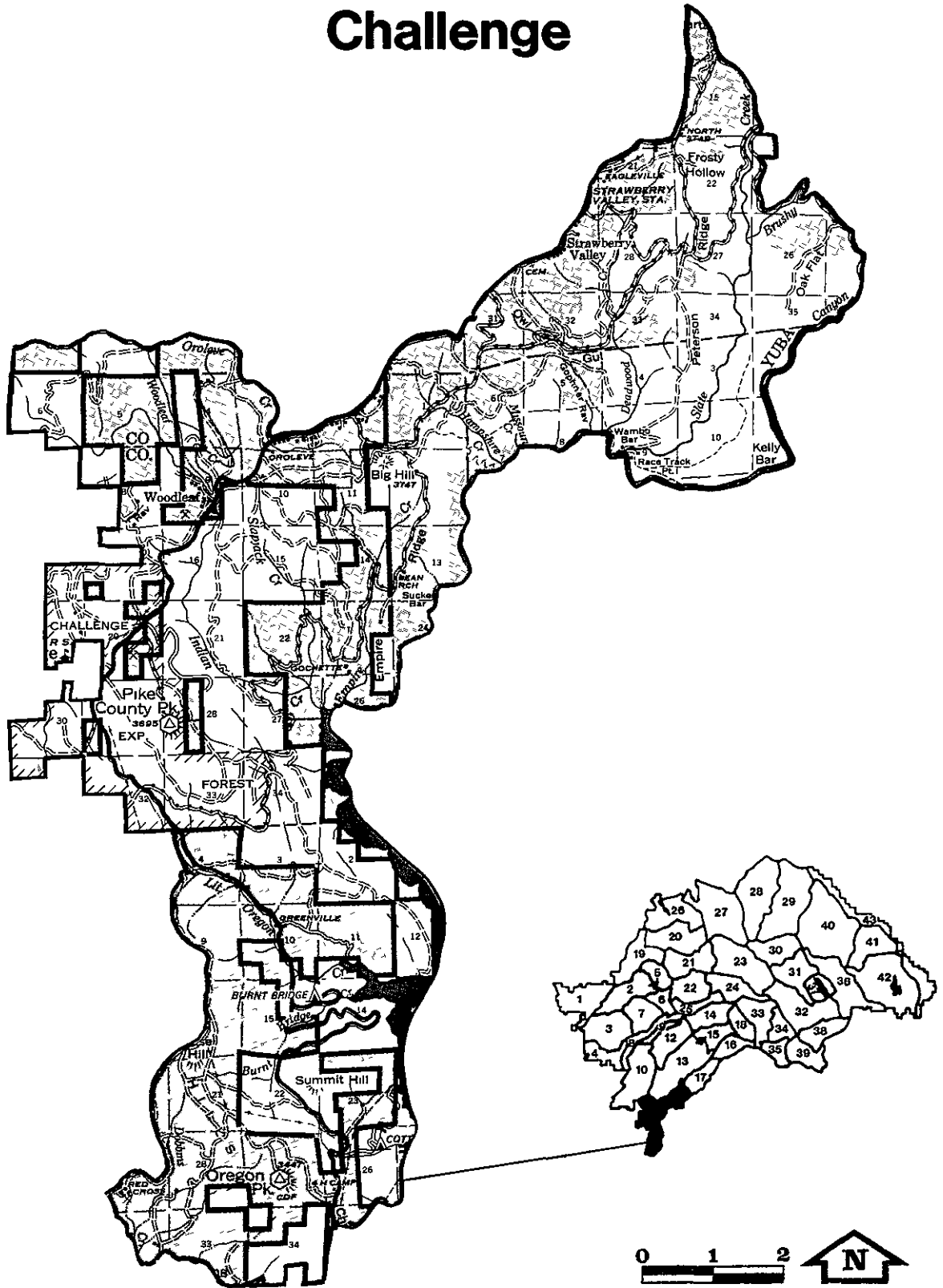
Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Fall River	B

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 19 N, R 7 E

Management Area # 11

Challenge



LAND MANAGEMENT AREA 11

Challenge

District: La Porte

Acreage: 37,699 Total
20,611 or 55% PNF

Description

The Challenge Management Area is west and north of Bullards Bar Reservoir on the Yuba River. Most of the area is in Yuba County, but 1,968 acres are in Butte County and 270 acres are in Plumas County. Prominent features include the Challenge Experimental Forest and Pike County and Oregon Peaks. Areas adjacent to the Forest are rapidly urbanizing.

Terrain consists of steep slopes and broad ridgetops. Elevations range from 2,000 to 4,200 feet. Major drainages include the North Yuba River, Canyon Creek on the northeast boundary, and the lower reaches of Slate Creek. Soil erodibility is low to moderate. Mass instability ranges from low in the flatter areas to high in deep canyons and areas of deeply-weathered soil.

Vegetation consists of pine and mixed conifers with significant stands of commercial hardwood. Ladder fuels and the steep brushy slopes of the Yuba River Canyon maximize fire spread potential, yet fire frequency has been low. The area contains major blacktail deer migration routes and winter range for the Mooretown deer herd, habitat for wintering bald eagles on Bullards Bar Reservoir, and a spotted owl territory. Most streams support modest populations of brown and rainbow trout. However, heavy sedimentation from gold mining has drastically reduced the trout population in the lower reaches of Slate Creek.

Recreation is mostly dispersed. The Burnt Bridge campground is near Bullards Bar Reservoir.

Portions of the "Mt. Fillmore" and "Strawberry Valley" range allotments are in this unit. Numerous timber and hardwood fuel sales occur here, and timber management is intensive. Moderately deep to deep soils here are some of the most productive on the Forest and in the State. Fuelwood gathering is also significant.

Numerous towns and mill sites sprang up throughout the area after gold discovery in 1848 at Foster Bar, and a moderate to high level of mining continues. Most occurs near Race Track Point along the Yuba River.

Bullards Bar Reservoir and Woodleaf Power House are sources of hydroelectric power. Other power projects are proposed at Wambo Bar, Deadwood Creek, and Slate Creek.

MANAGEMENT AREA 11
Challenge

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Efficiently manage recreation at Bullards Bar Reservoir (1a).

Rely on the Tahoe NF to administer the reservoir and its shoreline.

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

Maintain the Burnt Bridge Cmpgrd; employ Rx-6.

Maintain the Skinner Trail.

Insure adequate access to the Wambo Bar area through project permit requirements.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Bullards Bar Reservoir and Marysville-La Porte Road.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Provide suitable habitat for wintering band-tailed pigeons in TC's 306 and 307.

Maintain or enhance deer winter range for the Mooretown and Downieville herds in TC's 301, 302, 303, and 343.

Maintain or enhance deer summer range habitat and migration corridors for the Mooretown deer herd

Timber

Continue management of the experimental forest (7a).

Continue current designation of Challenge Experimental Forest; employ Rx-4.

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.

MANAGEMENT AREA 11

Challenge

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Minerals and Materials

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

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry: Slate Creek, from its junction with the North Fork of the Yuba River, upstream 1/2 mile.

Lands

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

Consider making NF lands in T18, R7, sec. 28, 34 except winter deer range, available for exchange.

Facilities

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

Reconstruct the Pike County look-out as a PNF microwave facility.

Construct a PNF microwave facility at the Challenge RS.

Construct a crossing on Deadwood Creek in association with timber access.

Study exchange of the Challenge District Office, or other relocation of office, to reduce forest-wide fixed cost.

Develop and implement site improvements at the Challenge Work Center to support program activities.

Management Area 11
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-4. Challenge Experimental Forest	3741
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	1
Rx-7. Minimal Management	1318
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	879
Rx-10. Visual Retention	1747
Rx-11. Bald Eagle Habitat	456
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	1155
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	4661
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	<u>7532</u>
Total	20611

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Bald Eagle	2	301,302,306	Potential nesting and wintering habitat at Bullard's Bar Reservoir.
Spotted Owl	2	301,303,306	SOHA's A-1 and B-2; overlaps MA #13.

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Cypripedium fasciculatum	303

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	112
Mixed conifer	874
Ponderosa pine	43

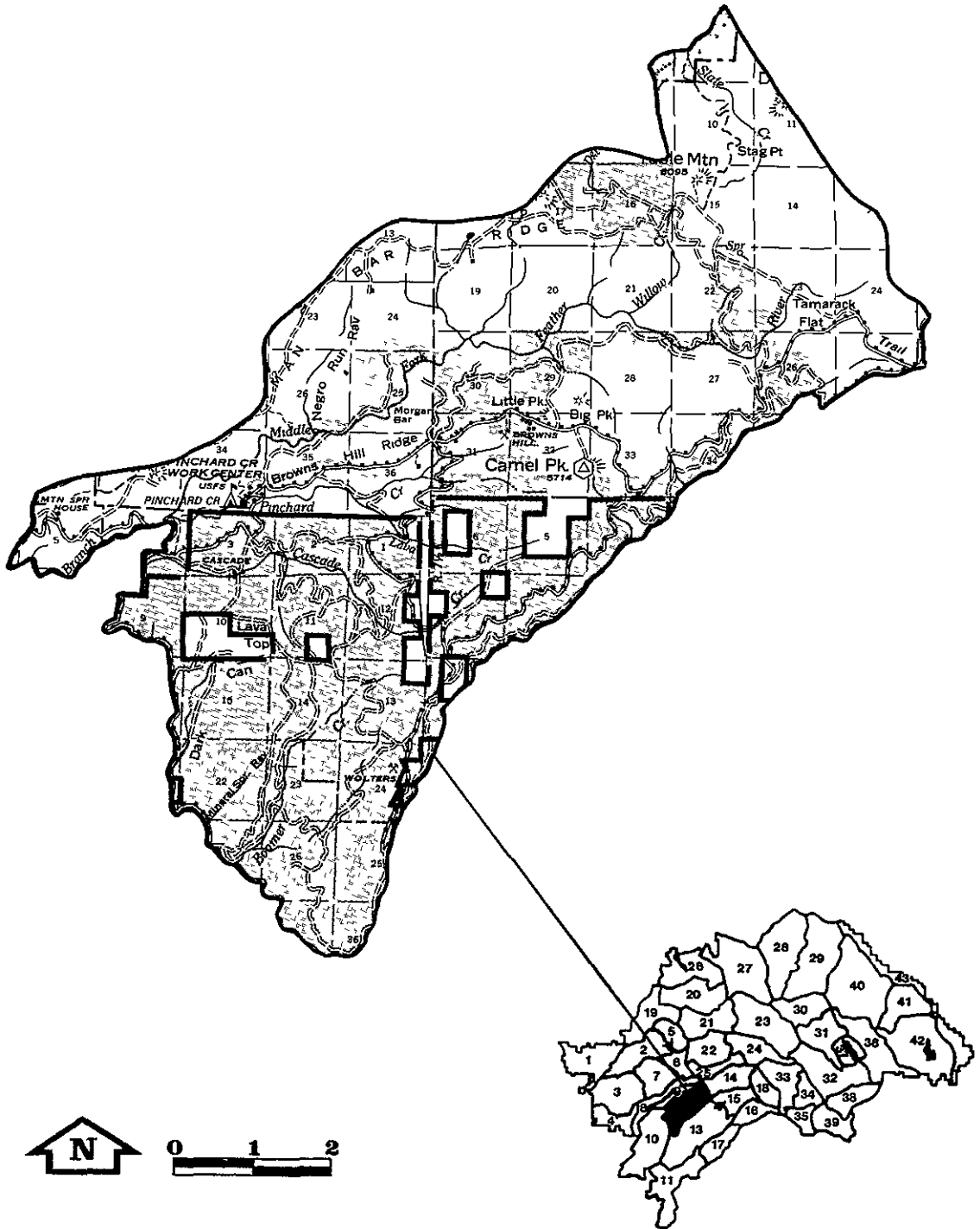
RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Mount Fillmore	B
Strawberry Valley	B

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 22 N, R 8 E

Management Area #12 Pinchard



MANAGEMENT AREA 12

Pinchard

District: La Porte

Acreage: 22,193 Total
14,001 or 63% PNF

Description

The Pinchard Management Area is located southeast of Hartman Bar Ridge and northwest of Fall River in Butte and Plumas Counties. Prominent features are Hartman Bar Ridge, Camel Peak, Table Mountain, Dogwood Peak, and Tamarack Flat. A very small part of the Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River is included.

Terrain consists of steep slopes and broad ridgetops. Elevations range from 3,360 to 6,100 feet. Much of the area drains into the South Branch of the Middle Fork of the Feather River. Soils are moderately deep and highly erodible. Instability risk is low except on steep slopes of the Hartman Bar Ridge.

Vegetation consists of large stands of mixed conifer, true fir, and brush. Devastating fires influenced by frequent strong ridge winds occurred in the 20's and 30's. The Mooretown deer herd utilizes the entire area, primarily for summer range. Goshawk and spotted owl territories are here. The headwaters of the South Branch of the Middle Fork of the Feather River and Fall River are inhabited by modest numbers of rainbow and brown trout, and populations increase downstream.

Recreation is dispersed and no developed facilities are available on PNF land. Part of the Middle Fork unroaded area is present.

A portion of the "Fall River" range allotment is in this area. Timber management is intensive for both green and salvage timber sales. Soils are moderately to highly productive. Fuelwood gathering also occurs.

From the early 1850's, gold mining was common along the area's drainages, and some locally historic structures were located at Cascade, Franklin Hill, Morgan Bar, and Mountain Spring House. Small suction dredging is now common and a large-scale limestone quarry has been proposed on Hartman Bar Ridge.

MANAGEMENT AREA 12

Pinchard

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Protect and enhance recreation use of the Middle Fork of the Feather River (1a).

Manage the Wild Zone consistent with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act; employ Rx-2. Allow ORV's on the Stag Point 4WD trail.

Provide for semi-primitive recreation (1a).

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

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

For projects affecting the MFFR Wild Trout Stream, coordinate with Calif. DFG.

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

Lands

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

Consider making NF lands in T21, R7, sec. 10, 11, 12, 13, 21, 24; T21, R7 1/2; T21, R8, sec. 5, 6, 7, 18 available for exchange.

Facilities

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

Upgrade the Pinchard Creek Admin. Site water, utility, and road systems.

Management Area 12
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-2. Wild and Scenic River	218
Rx-7. Minimal Management	198
Rx-8. Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized Area	1163
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	584
Rx-10. Visual Retention	452
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	100
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	889
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	10981
Total	14001

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Goshawk	2	314,322	

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Penstemon personatus	321
Vaccinium coccinium	314,321,322,325

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	23
Red fir	8
Lodgepole	11
Mixed conifer	658

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

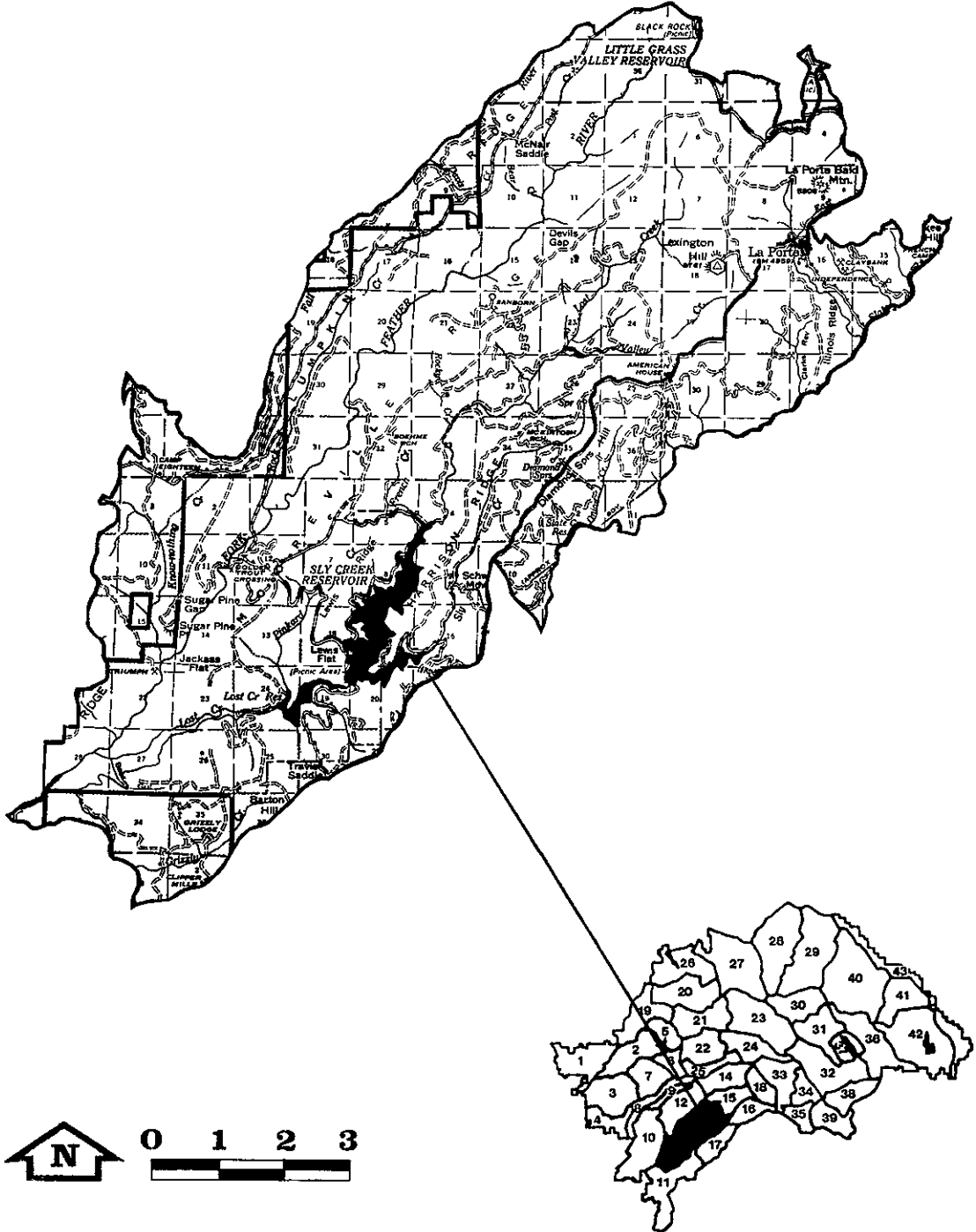
Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Fall River	B

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 21 N, R 8 E

Management Area #13

Lost Creek



MANAGEMENT AREA 13

Lost Creek

District: La Porte

Acreage: 57,244 Total
28,074 or 49% PNF

Description

The Lost Creek Management area is between Fall River on the northwest, Slate Creek on the southeast, and Little Grass Valley Reservoir on the northeast. It is in Butte, Plumas, and Yuba Counties. Intervening private lands are substantial. Prominent features are Lumpkin, Mooreville and Harrison Ridges, Lexington Hill, Lost Creek and Sly Creek Reservoirs, and the community of La Porte.

Terrain consists of steep slopes and broad ridgetops, and elevations range from 1,800 to 5,700 feet. Soils are deep and moderately to highly erodible. Risk of instability is generally low to moderate, except in the steep inner canyons. Streams paralleling the southwest-trending ridges drain to the Middle and South Forks of the Feather River and to the North Fork of the Yuba River.

Vegetation consists of mixed conifer and true fir stands and brushfields. Bald eagle and osprey habitat exists at Little Grass Valley Reservoir, and blacktail deer of the Mooretown herd utilize the entire area, primarily for summer range. Portions of three spotted owl territories are included. Due to extensive hydroelectric development only modest populations of trout occur. However, the South Fork of the Feather River and Lost Creek have some isolated thriving populations.

The establishment of the Marysville-Onion Valley Road, and later the Marysville-La Porte Road, opened this area for settlement in 1850, and several small towns and inns were established along the way. Four developed recreation sites are located on the peninsula of Little Grass Valley Reservoir (see Area #15 also).

Portions of the "Fall River", "Little Grass Valley" and "Strawberry Valley" range allotments are in this area. Fall River and Strawberry Valley are active, but Little Grass is inactive due to livestock control problems and conflicts with recreation. Timber management is intensive for green sawtimber, and productivity is moderate to high.

Extensive hydraulic and placer mining occurred in the La Porte area. Two large-scale gold mines and several small placer operations currently exist.

MANAGEMENT AREA 13
Lost Creek

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

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

Maintain the Little Grass Valley and Sly Creek Recreation Areas; employ Rx-5 and -6. Expand existing campgrounds as needed.

Provide for semi-primitive recreation (1a).

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

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Little Grass Valley Reservoir and Road, and the Sly Creek Reservoir viewsheds.

Cultural Resources

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

Protect and provide interpretation of resources in the Little Grass Valley area.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance flows and improve trout habitat in Lost Creek and the South Fork Feather River.

Maintain or enhance deer summer range habitat for the Mooretown deer herd. Protect or enhance migration corridors on Lumpkin and Mooreville Ridges.

Maintain or enhance pine marten habitat capability near Grass Valley Reservoir in timber compartment 316.

Range

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

Exclude livestock from the developed recreation sites at Little Grass Valley Reservoir. Examine the viability of the Little Grass Valley Allotment.

MANAGEMENT AREA 13

Lost Creek

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Take management action based on this review.

Water

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

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.

Minerals and Materials

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

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry; South Fork Feather River from 1/4 mile above Golden Trout Crossing to 1/4 mile below it, and Slate Creek for approximately one mile in Sec. 31, T.21, R.9.

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

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry:
Site #53-19 - "Secret Diggings"
Site #53-5 - "Barnards Diggings"
Site #53-2 - "Upper Dutch Diggings"
Site #53-1 - "Slate Ck. Gravels".

Protect unique botanic and scenic values (13a).

Recommend withdrawal of the Valley Creek area from mineral entry (see Special Areas).

Lands

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

Consider making NF lands in T20, R7, Sec. 15 and T21, R8, Sec. 9, 17, 19, and 30, except for winter deer range, available for exchange.

Facilities

Upgrade forest arterials and collectors (17a).

Improve Black Rock Road and other arterials and collectors incorporating this with the La Porte-Quincy Road as part of the Forest Highway system.

MANAGEMENT AREA 13
Lost Creek

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

Develop a site plan and construct a PNF microwave facility at the Lexington Hill Lookout.

Continue facility upgrading at the Strawberry and La Porte Admin. Sites and the La Porte trailer park; establish FAO and project priorities.

Replace the log stringer bridge on Rock Creek.

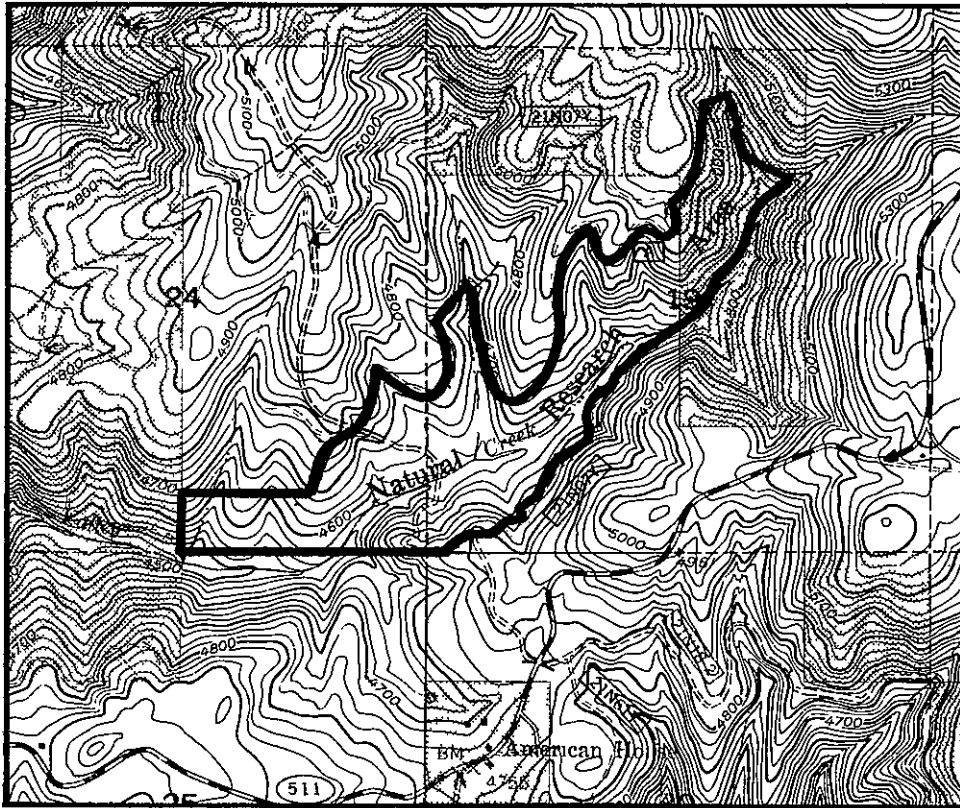
Special Areas

Protect unique botanical and scenic values (20b).

Classify the 180 acre Valley Creek old growth mixed conifer stand as a Botanical area (formal Special Interest Area status); employ Rx-7. Manage vegetation only to perpetuate old-growth. Harvest timber only as needed to protect the stand. Obliterate the old road across Valley Creek to the northern portion of the stand.

Preserve the grove of large sugar pine on Mooreville Ridge (approx. 7 large trees); employ Rx-7. Develop a clear, signed boundary to encompass the grove.

T 21 N, R 8/9 E
Valley Creek Botanical Area



Management Area 13
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-5. Recreation Area	1270
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	2
Rx-7. Minimal Management	2456
Rx-8. Semi-Primitive Area	16
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	1044
Rx-10. Visual Retention	3088
Rx-11. Bald Eagle Habitat	330
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	2550
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	50
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	6757
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	11555
Total	28,074

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Bald Eagle	2	305,309,315	Little Grass Valley & Sly Creek/Lost Creek Reservoirs
Spotted Owl	4	305,309,315	SOHA's B-1,C-1,C-2,C-3;
Goshawk	1	316	overlaps MA's #11, 18, & 33

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Vaccinium coccinium	323,310
Cypripedium fasciculatum	309

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	28
Mixed conifer	1304
Ponderosa pine	27
Red fir	6

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

Management Area 13 (cont)
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

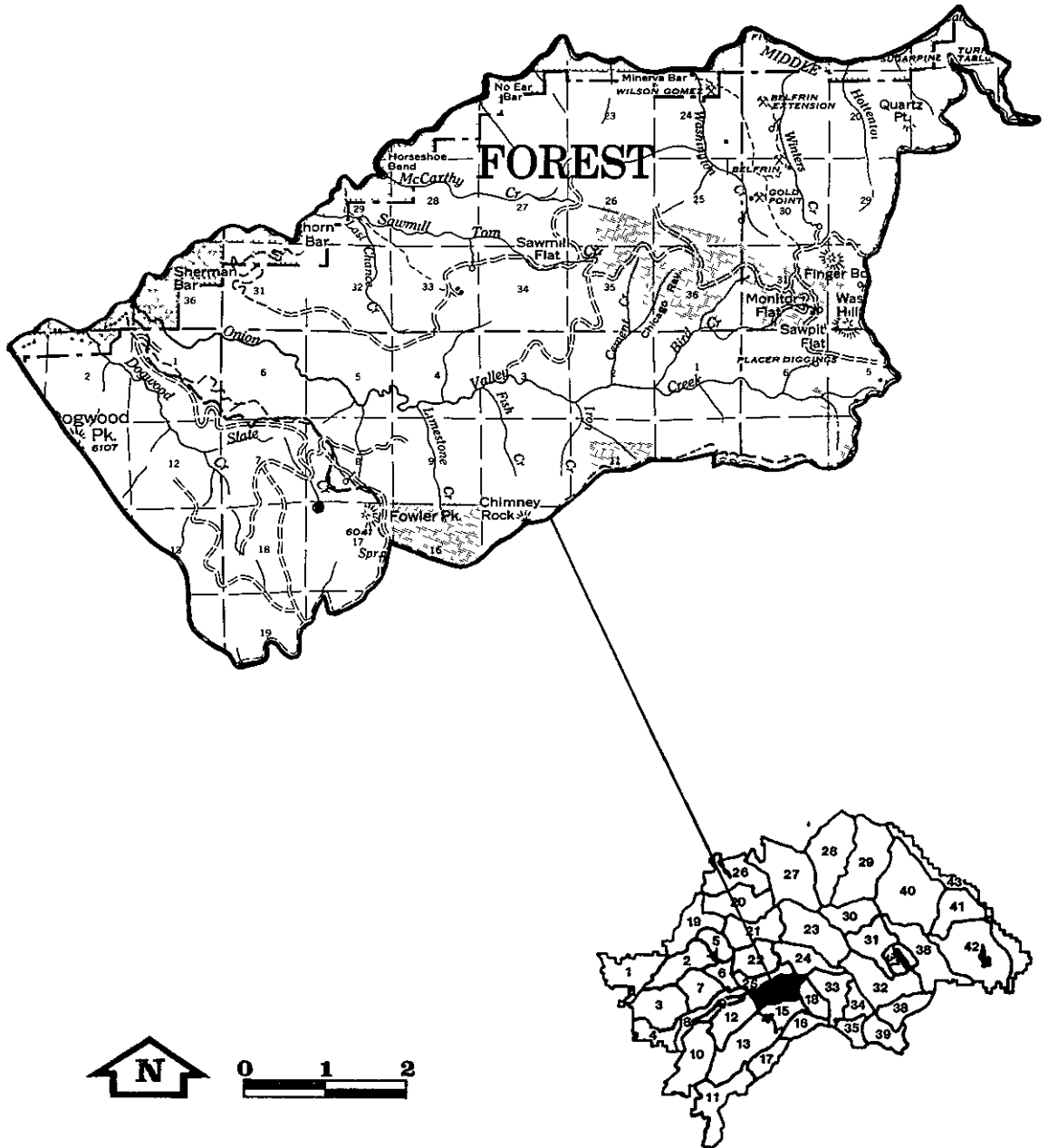
RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Grazing Strategy</u>
Fall River	B
Little Grass Valley	B
Mount Fillmore	B
Strawberry Valley	B

T 23 N, R 9 E

Management Area #14

Sawmill



MANAGEMENT AREA 14

Sawmill

District: La Porte

Acreage: 27,300 Total
25,224 or 93% PNF

Description

The Sawmill Management Area extends southeast of the Middle Fork of the Feather River between Dogwood Peak and the Fingerboard to Fowler Peak and Onion Valley, all in Plumas County. Prominent features are Fowler Peak Washington Hill, the Hogback, Sawmill Flat, and the Middle Fork, a federally-designated Wild and Scenic River.

Terrain consists of steep slopes and broad ridgetops. Elevations range from 2,800 to 6,800 feet. Soils are moderately to highly erodible. Debris slides are common on the steep canyon slopes. All of the area drains to the Middle Fork via Onion Valley Creek or several smaller streams.

Vegetation consists of true fir and mixed conifers with scattered brushfields. Approximately 2,000 acres are Mooretown Deer Herd winter range, and the entire area is summer range. A part of a bald eagle management zone and parts of two spotted owl territories are included. The Middle Fork and Nelson Creek, State-designated Wild Trout Streams, have high populations of trout. Other streams provide important spawning habitat and high water quality for these two major streams. Fowler Lake the only natural lake on the District, has a large population of green sunfish.

The area has mostly dispersed recreation, including camping, hiking, snowmobiling, and cross-country skiing. The Pacific Crest Trail traverses the area, and four Forest trails and the Cleghorn Bar jeep trail extend to the Middle Fork. Part of the Middle Fork unroaded area is included.

Portions of the "Fall River", "Little Grass Valley", and "Onion Valley" range allotments are in this unit. Fall River and Little Grass are cattle allotments. Little Grass is inactive due to live-stock control problems and conflicts with recreation. Onion Valley is an inactive sheep allotment. Timber management is intensive on commercial forest land outside of the roadless area. Salvage logging by helicopter has occurred in the steep areas of the Middle Fork and Onion Valley drainages.

Gold mines, camps, and towns were frequent in this area, primarily along Nelson Creek, the Middle Fork, and Onion Valley Creek. They are now largely abandoned, but a moderate to high amount of dredging for gold in the streams continues.

MANAGEMENT AREA 14
Sawmill

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Protect and enhance recreation use of the Middle Fork of the Feather River (1a).

Manage the Wild Zone consistent with Wild and Scenic River Act; employ Rx-2. Continue 4WD designation of the Cleghorn Bar Road.

Provide for semi-primitive recreation (1a).

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

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

Prohibit ORV's below the MFFR Canyon Rim except on Cleghorn Bar Road.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

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

Cultural Resources

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

Protect and provide interpretation of historical sites in the Middle Fork, Sawpit Flat, and Onion Valley areas.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

For projects affecting the MFFR Wild Trout Stream, coordinate with Calif. DFG.

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

Range

Expand productivity on a sustained-yield basis (6c).

Evaluate and accordingly adjust the allotment boundary between Fall River and Little Grass Valley.

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

Establish and monitor condition and trend transects and complete analysis to determine the long

MANAGEMENT AREA 14

Sawmill

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

term status of the Onion Valley Allotment.

Examine the viability of the Little Grass Allotment and either retain, abandon, or combine the allotment with surrounding allotments.

Water

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

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

Minerals and Materials

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

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry; Onion Valley Creek from the Quincy-La Porte Road downstream 1/2 mile.

Protect unique ecologic values (13a).

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry: the Fowler Lake area.

Facilities

Upgrade forest arterials and collectors (17a).

Reconstruct the Quincy-La Porte Road as part of the Forest Highway System.

Upgrade the Fingerboard Admin. Site water and sanitation systems.

Special Areas

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

Preserve and enhance the Fowler Lake area: employ Rx-7. Close existing road access to Fowler Lake and study the area for ORV closure. Provide directional signing from the PCT. Maintain a forage fish base for wildlife.

Management Area 14
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-2. Wild and Scenic River	1875
Rx-7. Minimal Management	1440
Rx-8. Semi-Primitive Area	8835
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	1123
Rx-10. Visual Retention	2872
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	2160
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	50
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	1981
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	6011
Total	25,224

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Spotted Owl	3	326,334,341	SOHA's G-3,K-1,K-2,K-3 and 342
Goshawk	1	326	

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Arabis constancei	335,341
Lupinum dalesiae	341
Lewisia cantelowii	334,342
Cypripedium californicum	342

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	96
Mixed conifer	1082
Red fir	72

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Fall River	B
Little Grass Valley	B
Onion Valley	B

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 22 N, R 9 E

Management Area #15

Little Grass

