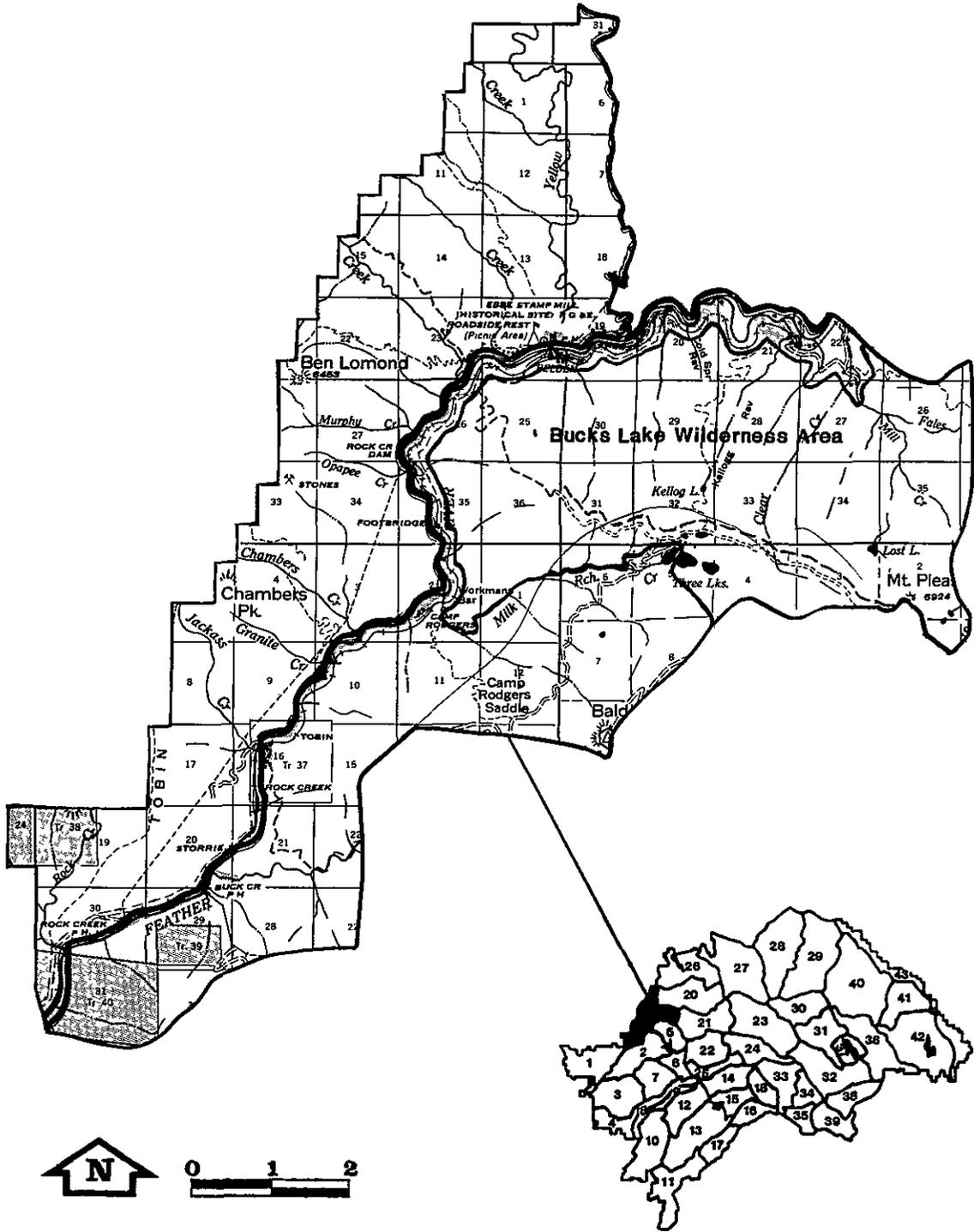


Quincy Ranger District

<u>Management Area</u>	<u>Page</u>
19. North Fork	4-227
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T 25 N, R 6 E

Management Area #19 North Fork



MANAGEMENT AREA 19

North Fork

District: Quincy

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

Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 19
North Fork

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Improve and expand the trail system (1a).

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

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

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

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

Repair the Chambers Creek Trail Bridge.

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

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

Provide for semi-primitive recreation (1a).

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

Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).

Provide fishing access trails to Yellow Creek.

Apply Rx-1 to the Bucks Lake Wilderness Area.

MANAGEMENT AREA 19

North Fork

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

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

Meet a VQO of Retention along Yellow Creek.

Cultural Resources

Interpret selected historical properties (3a).

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

Develop and interpret the Rich Bar Cemetary.

Interpret the Kellog Ravine Trail.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 19
North Fork

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Range

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

Eliminate Mosquito Creek Allotment due to change in vegetation type.

Water

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

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

Protect water quality (10a).

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

Minerals and Materials

Protect Wild Trout habitat (13a).

Recommend withdrawal of Yellow Creek from mineral entry.

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

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

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

Lands

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

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

Management Area 19
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

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

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

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

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Lewisia cantelowii	622
Cypripedium californicum	622
Cypripedium fasciculatum	622

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

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

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

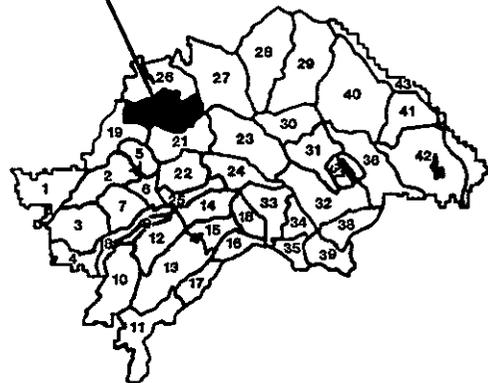
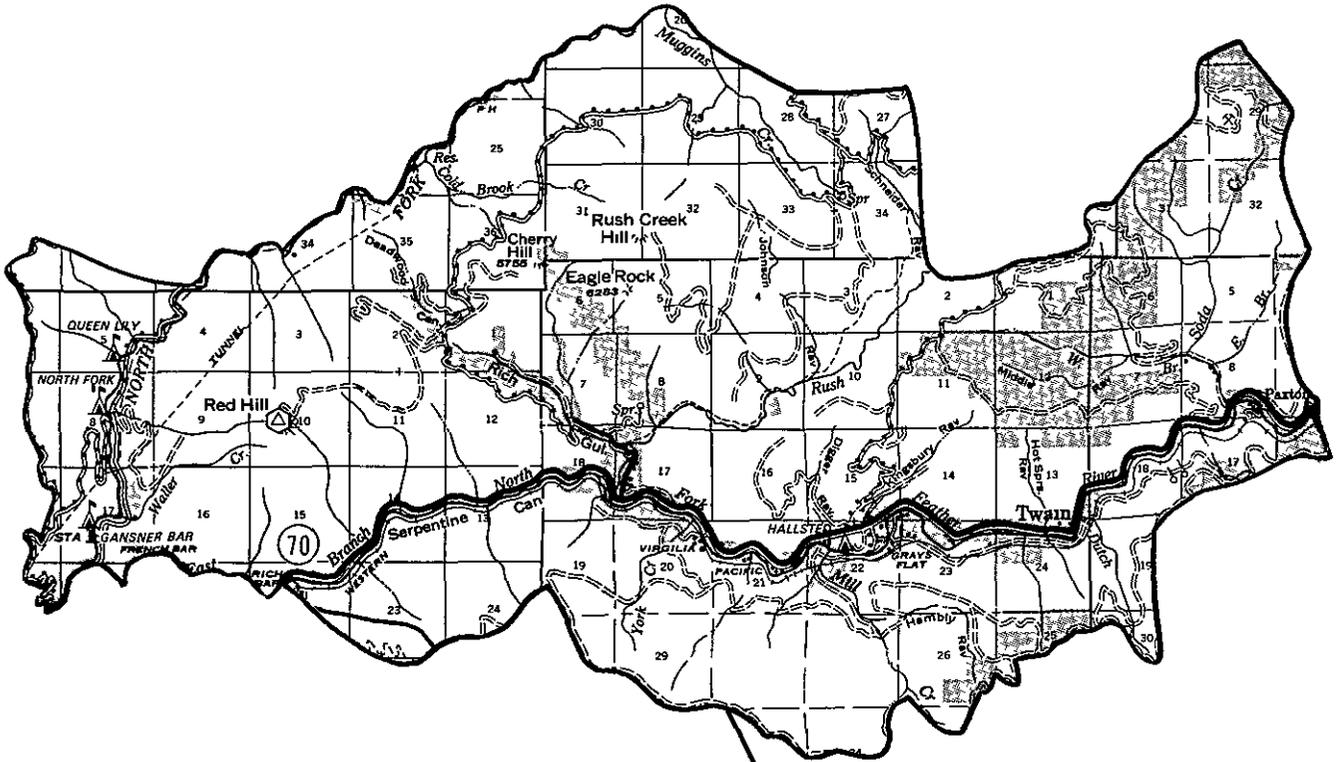
Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Mosquito Creek	Eliminate

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 25 N, R 8 E

Management Area #20

Rich



MANAGEMENT AREA 20

Rich

District: Quincy

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

Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 20

Rich

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

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

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

Expand the interpretive program at the campground amphitheater.

Encourage privately-operated public recreation (1a).

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

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

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

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

Cultural Resources

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

Develop interpretive sites at Rich Bar and Halsted.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

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

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

Range

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

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 20

Rich

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Water

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

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

Minerals and Materials

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

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

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

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

Lands

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

Provide for agency radio system use of Red Hill.

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

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

Facilities

Upgrade forest arterials and collectors (17a).

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

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

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

Management Area 20
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

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

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

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

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

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

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

Management Area 20 (cont'd)
PRESCRIPTIONS ALLOCATION

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

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

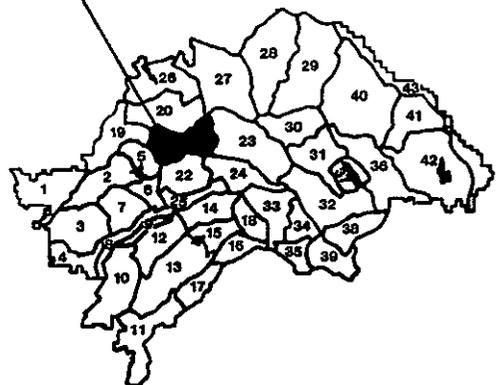
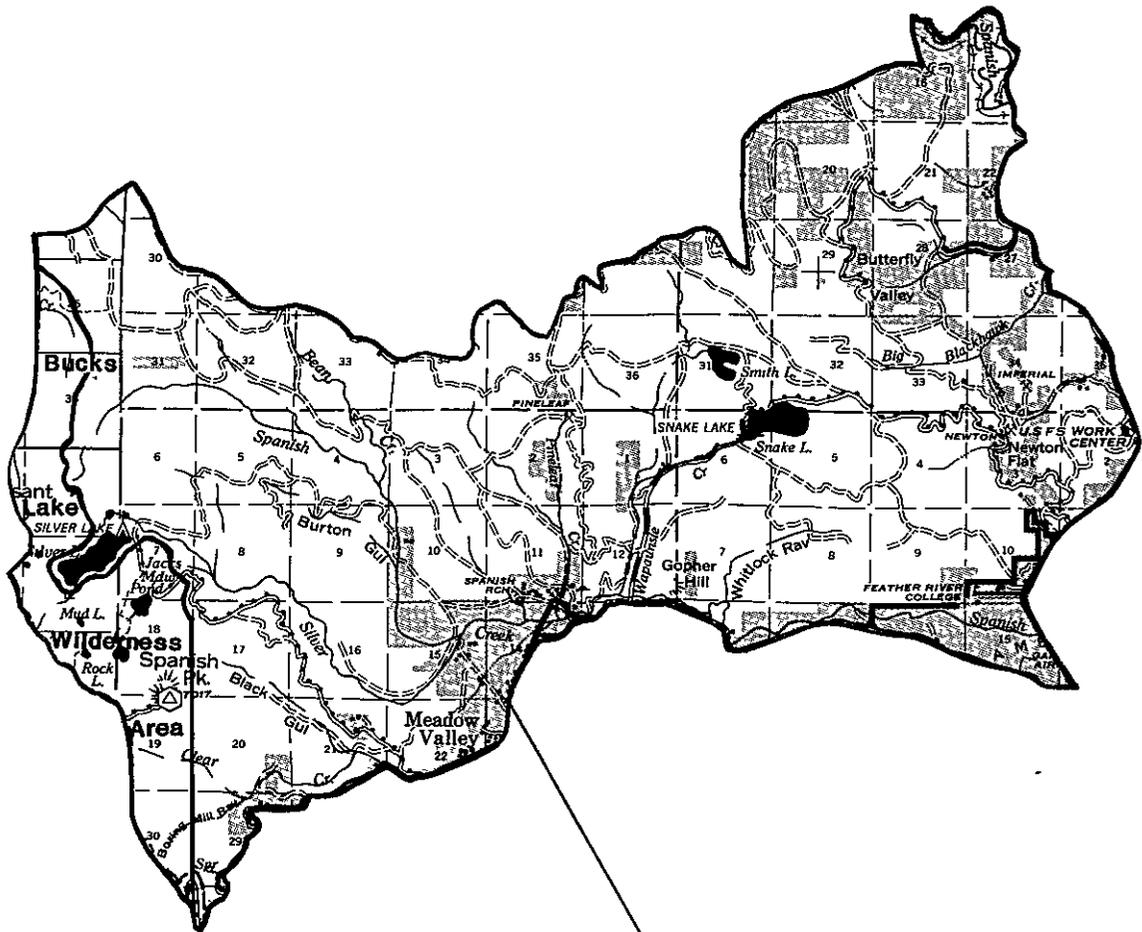
RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

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

T 24 N, R 8 E

Management Area #21

Silver



MANAGEMENT AREA 21

Silver

District: Quincy

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

Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 21

Silver

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 21

Silver

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Range

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

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

Eliminate Butterfly Valley allotment due to changes in vegetation type.

Timber

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

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

Water

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 21

Silver

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Minerals and Materials

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

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

Protect unique botanic values (13a).

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

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

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

Lands

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

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

Facilities

Upgrade forest arterials and collectors (17a).

Reconstruct the Snake Lake Road.

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

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

Fire and Fuels

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

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

Special Areas

Protect unique botanic values (20b).

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 21

Silver

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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

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

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

Management Area 21
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

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

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

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

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

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

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

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

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

Management Area 21
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

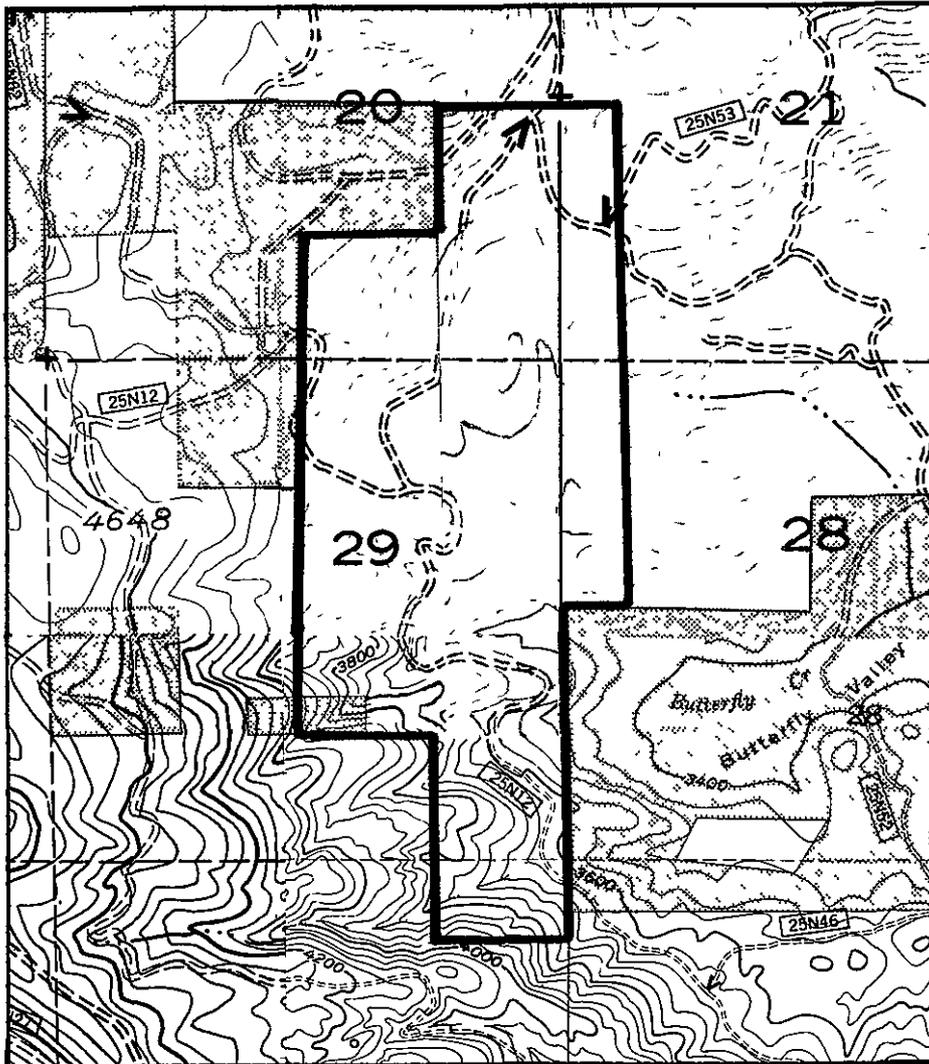
RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

Allotment Name
Butterfly Valley

Grazing Strategy
Eliminate

Figure 4-6

Butterfly Valley Botanical Area

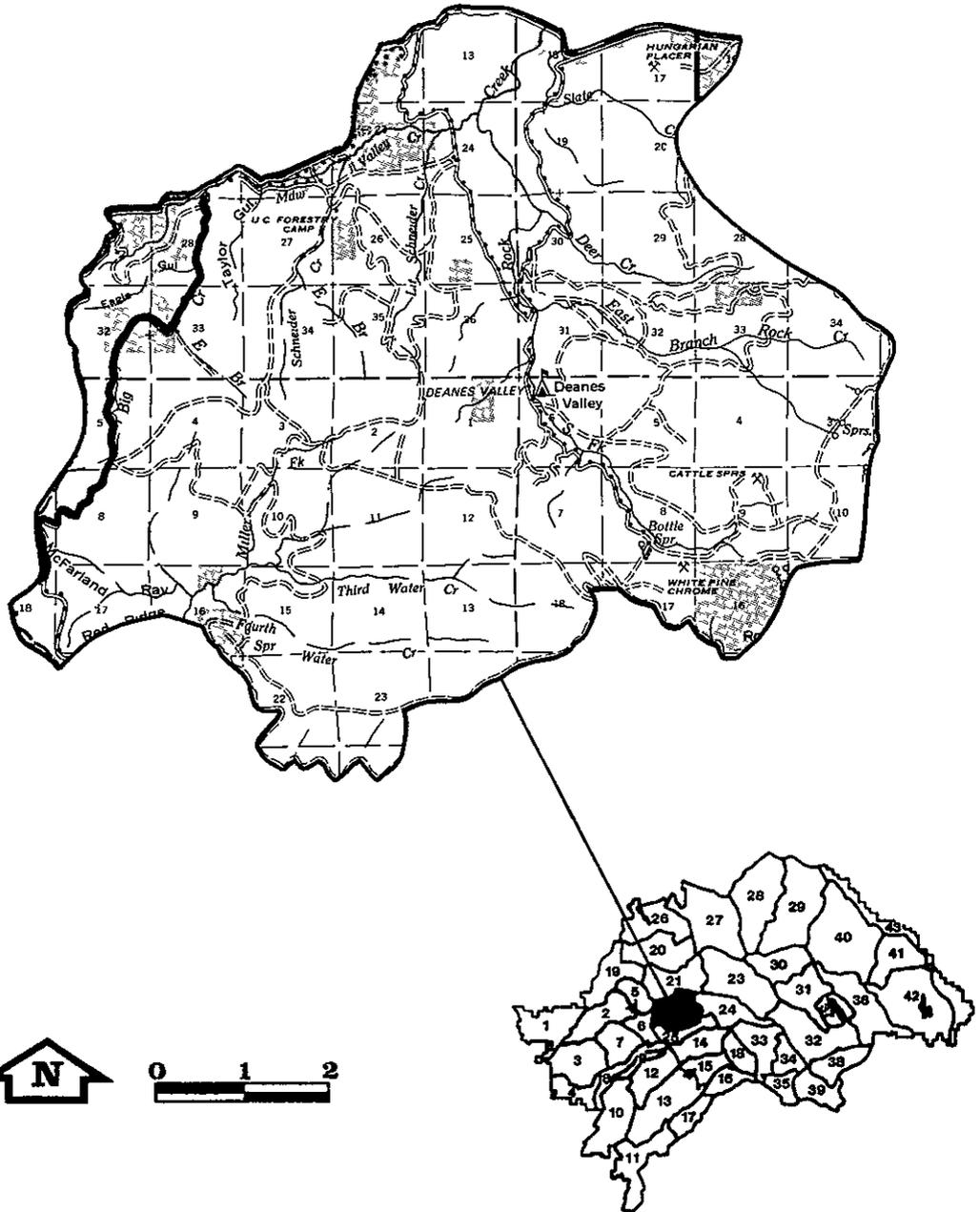


T 25 N, R 9 E

T 23 N, R 8 E

Management Area #22

Third Water



MANAGEMENT AREA 22

Third Water

District: Quincy

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

Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 22

Third Water

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

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

Maintain the Deanes Valley Cmpgrd; employ Rx-6.

Provide for semi-primitive recreation (1a).

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

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

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

Cultural Resources

Protect and interpret selected historical properties (3a).

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

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance deer winter range for the Sloat herd.

Timber

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

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

Water

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

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

Management Area 22
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

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

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

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

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

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

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

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

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

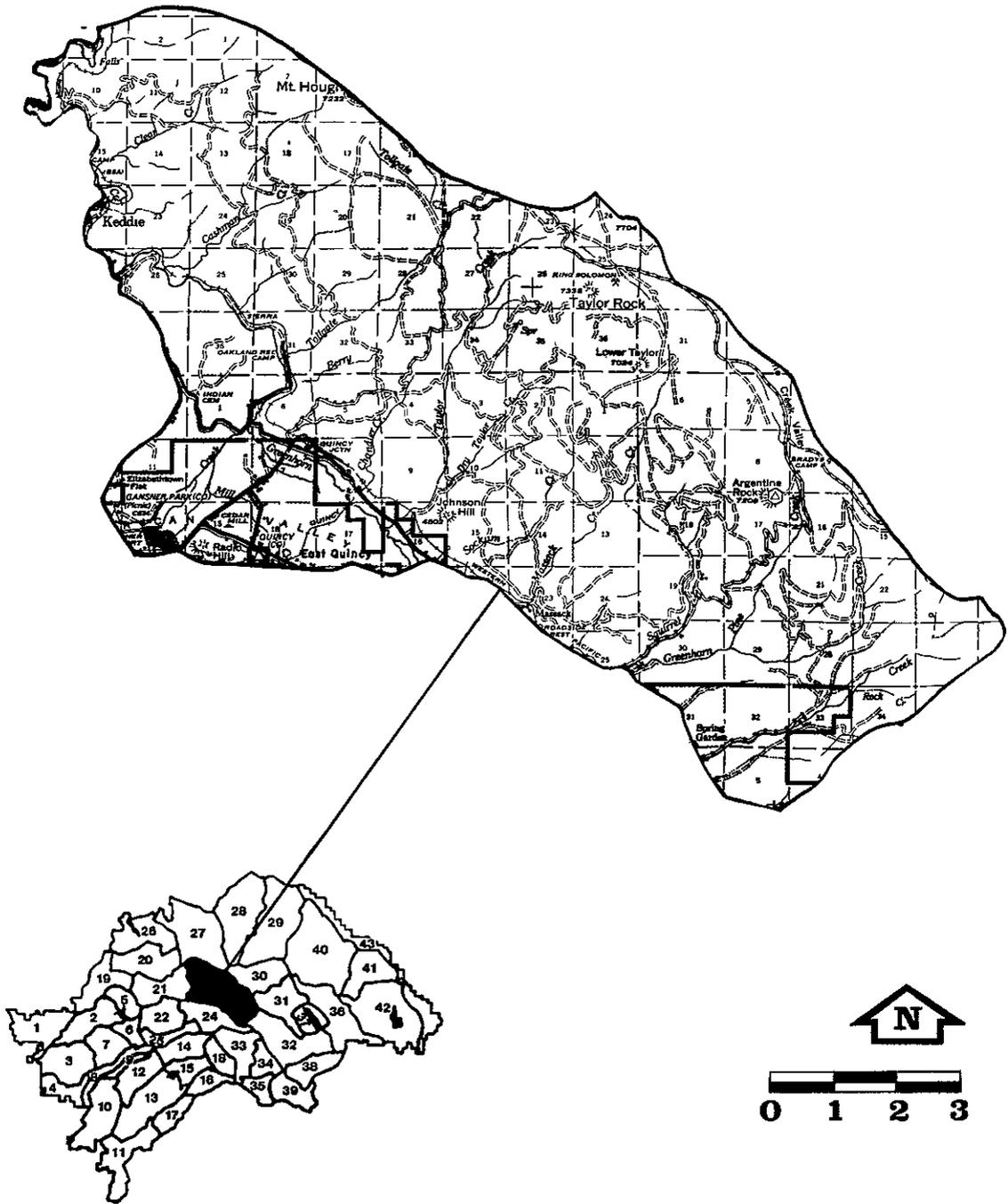
Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Bear Creek	C

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 25 N, R 10 N

Management Area #23

Grizzly Ridge



MANAGEMENT AREA 23

Grizzly Ridge

District: Quincy

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

Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Evidence of earlier mining is found throughout the area.

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 23

Grizzly Ridge

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

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

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

Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).

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

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

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

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

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

Cultural Resources

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

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

Maintain the Walker Tramway documentary site.

Develop interpretation of Maidu mythology at Soda Rock.

Wildlife

Maintain species viability (5a).

Protect use of Soda Rock mineral pools by bandtailed pigeons.

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

Timber

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

Remove only hazardous trees at the Soda Rock Geologic SIA.

MANAGEMENT AREA 23
Grizzly Ridge

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Water

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

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

Protect Indian Creek water quality (10a).

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

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

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

Minerals and Materials

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

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 23
Grizzly Ridge

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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

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

Lands

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

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

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

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

Facilities

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

Remove Argentine Lookout.

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

Special Areas

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

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

Management Area 23
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

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

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

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

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

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

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

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

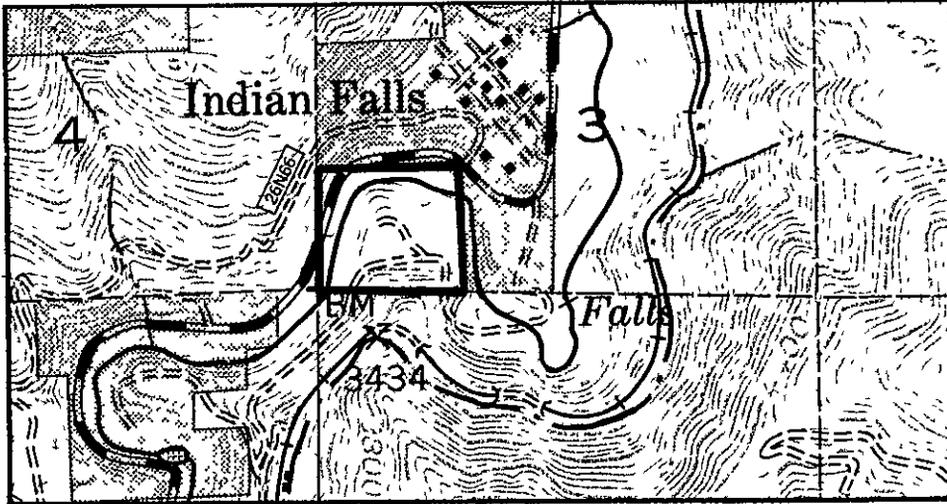
RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Grizzly Mountain	B

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

Figure 4-7

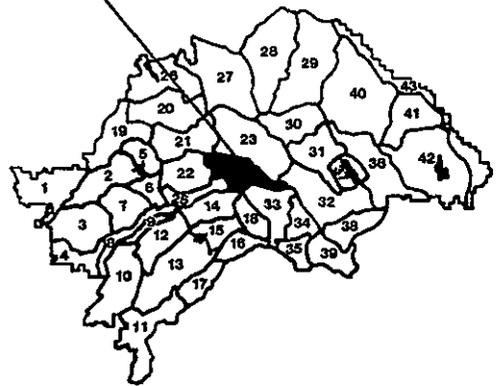
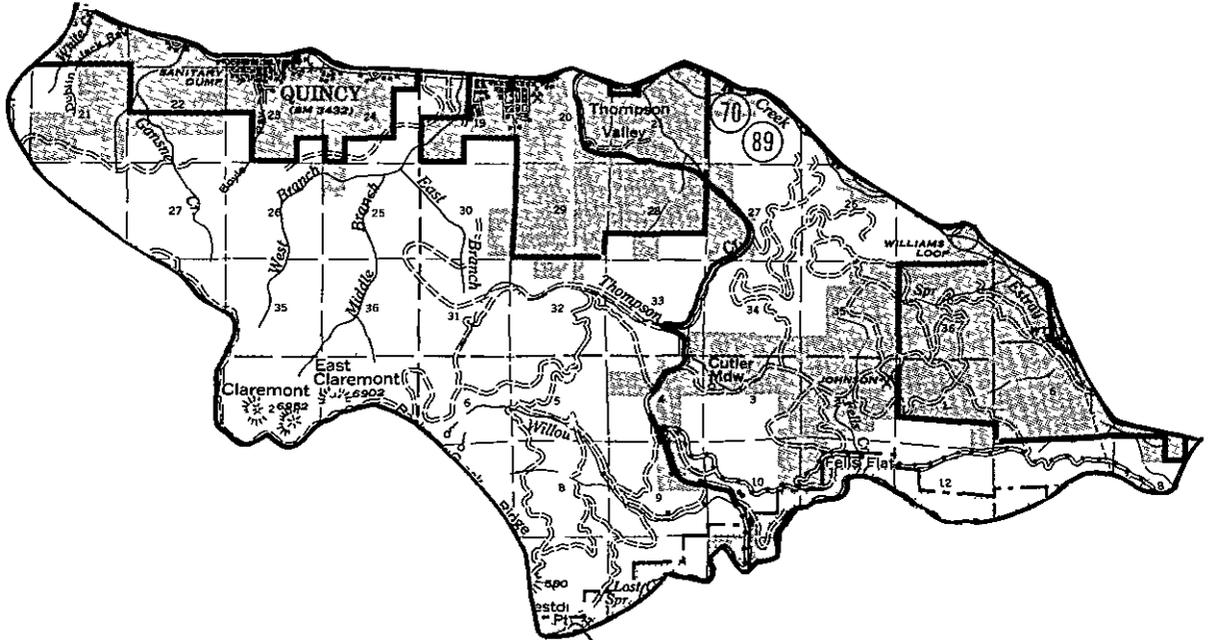
Soda Rock Geologic Area



T 25 N, R 9 E

T 24 N, R 10 E

Management Area #24 Volcano



MANAGEMENT AREA 24

Volcano

District: Quincy

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

Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 24
Volcano

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

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

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

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

Provide for semi-primitive recreation (1a).

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

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

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

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

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

Range

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

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

Water

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

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

Minerals and Materials

Protect unique geologic and scenic values (13a).

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry; the Little Volcano Area.

MANAGEMENT AREA 24

Volcano

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Lands

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

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

Management Area 24
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

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

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

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

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Arabis constancei	607
Lupinus dalesiae	607,608

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

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

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
English Bar	Eliminate

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

MANAGEMENT AREA 25

Bear

District: Quincy

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

Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 25

Bear

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

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

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

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

Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).

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

Provide for semi-primitive experiences (1a).

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

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

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

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance deer winter range for the Mooretown herd.

Maintain habitat at Little Volcano for the Juniper Cave Snail.

Minerals and Materials

Protect unique geologic and scenic values (13a).

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry: Little Volcano area.

Special Areas

Protect unique geologic and scenic values (18b).

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 25
Bear

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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

Management Area 25
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

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

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

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

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Penstemon personatus	621
Lupinus dalesiae	621

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

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

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Bear Creek	C

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

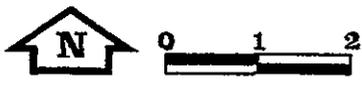
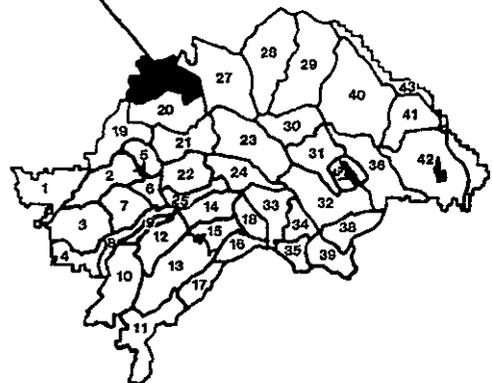
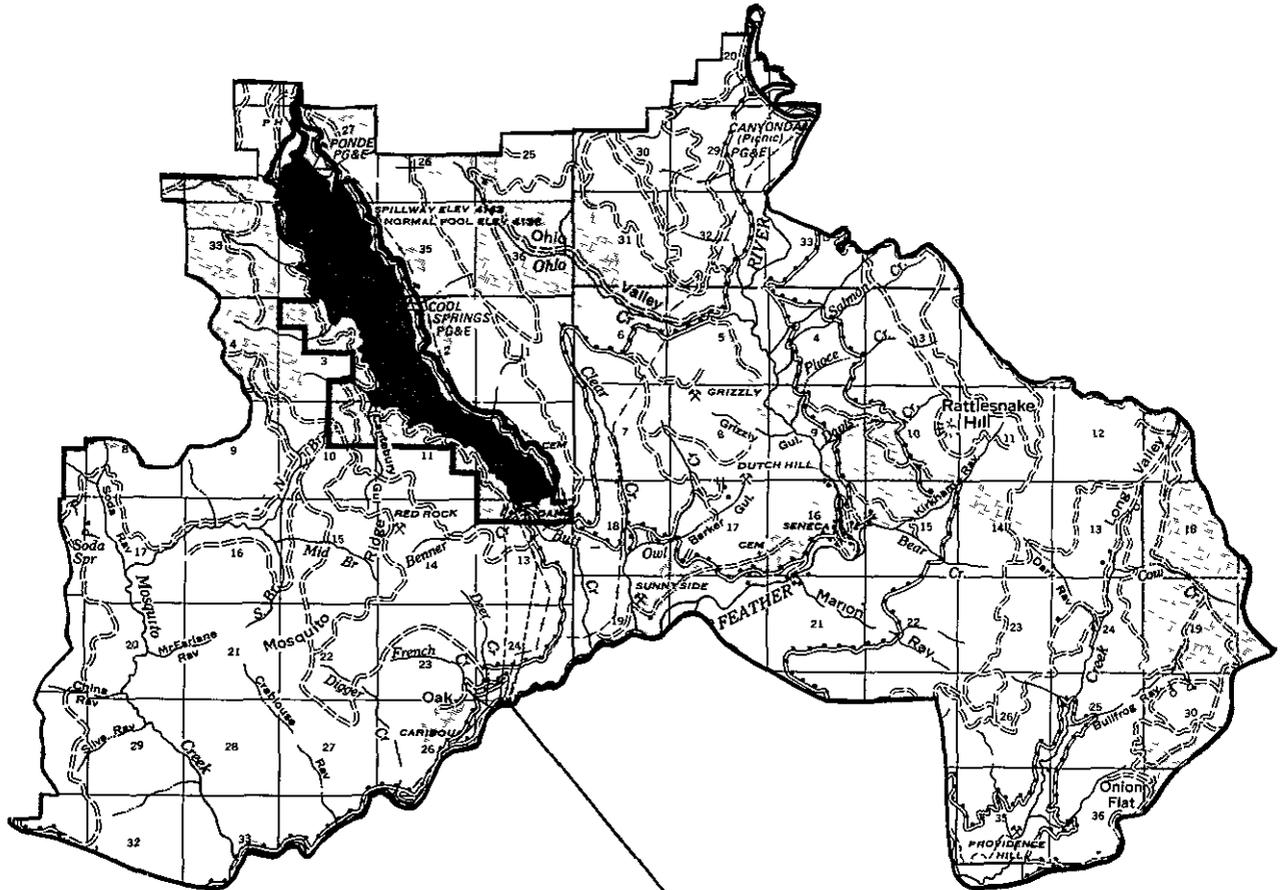
Greenville Ranger District

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

T 26 N, R 8 E

Management Area #26

Butt Lake



MANAGEMENT AREA 26

Butt Lake

District: Greenville

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

Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 26

Butt Lake

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

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

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

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

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

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

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

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

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

Cultural Resources

Protect and interpret selected historical sites (3a).

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

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Improve Rush Creek fishery in cooperation with Calif DFG.

Improve waterfowl nesting habitat in Long Valley.

Introduce peregrine falcons into suitable habitat.

Range

Suspend grazing in areas valued for other purposes.

Eliminate Mosquito Creek Allotment due to changes in vegetation types.

Water

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

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

Minerals and Materials

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

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

Management Area 26
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

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

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

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

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

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

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

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

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

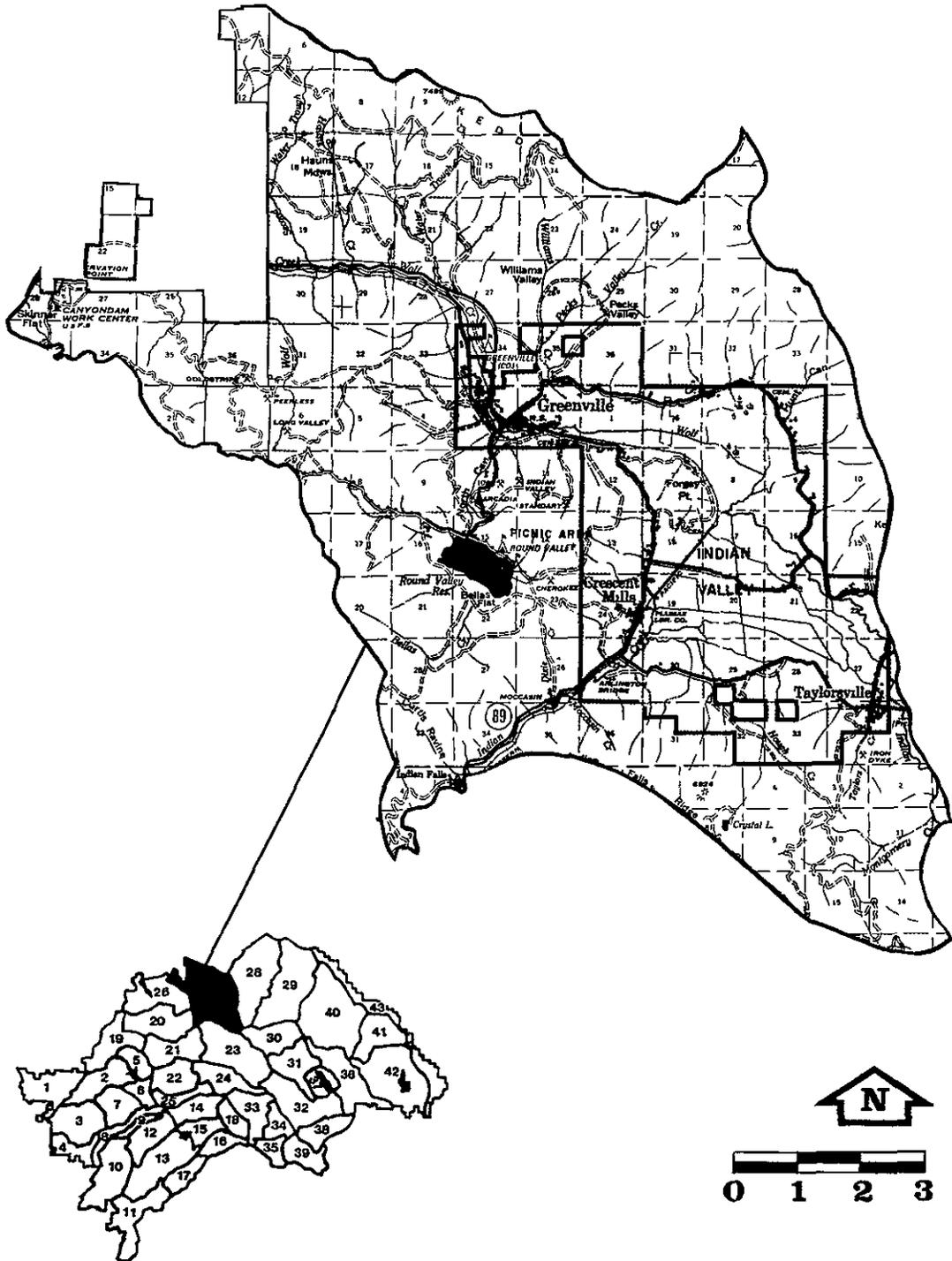
Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Mosquito Creek	Eliminate
Round Valley	B

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 26 N, R 9 E

Management Area #27

Indian Valley



MANAGEMENT AREA 27

Indian Valley

District: Greenville

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

Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 27
Indian Valley

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

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

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

Provide for semi-primitive experiences (1a).

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

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

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

Cultural Resources

Protect cultural/religious sites (3a).

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

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance deer winter range for the Sloat herd.

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

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

Range

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

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

Timber

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

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 27
Indian Valley

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Water

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

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

Minerals and Materials

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

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

Lands

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

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

Acquire threatened or endangered species habitat (16a).

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

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

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

Facilities

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

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

Special Areas

Protect unique scenic values (20b).

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

Management Area 27
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

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

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

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

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

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

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

Management Area 27 (cont'd)
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

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

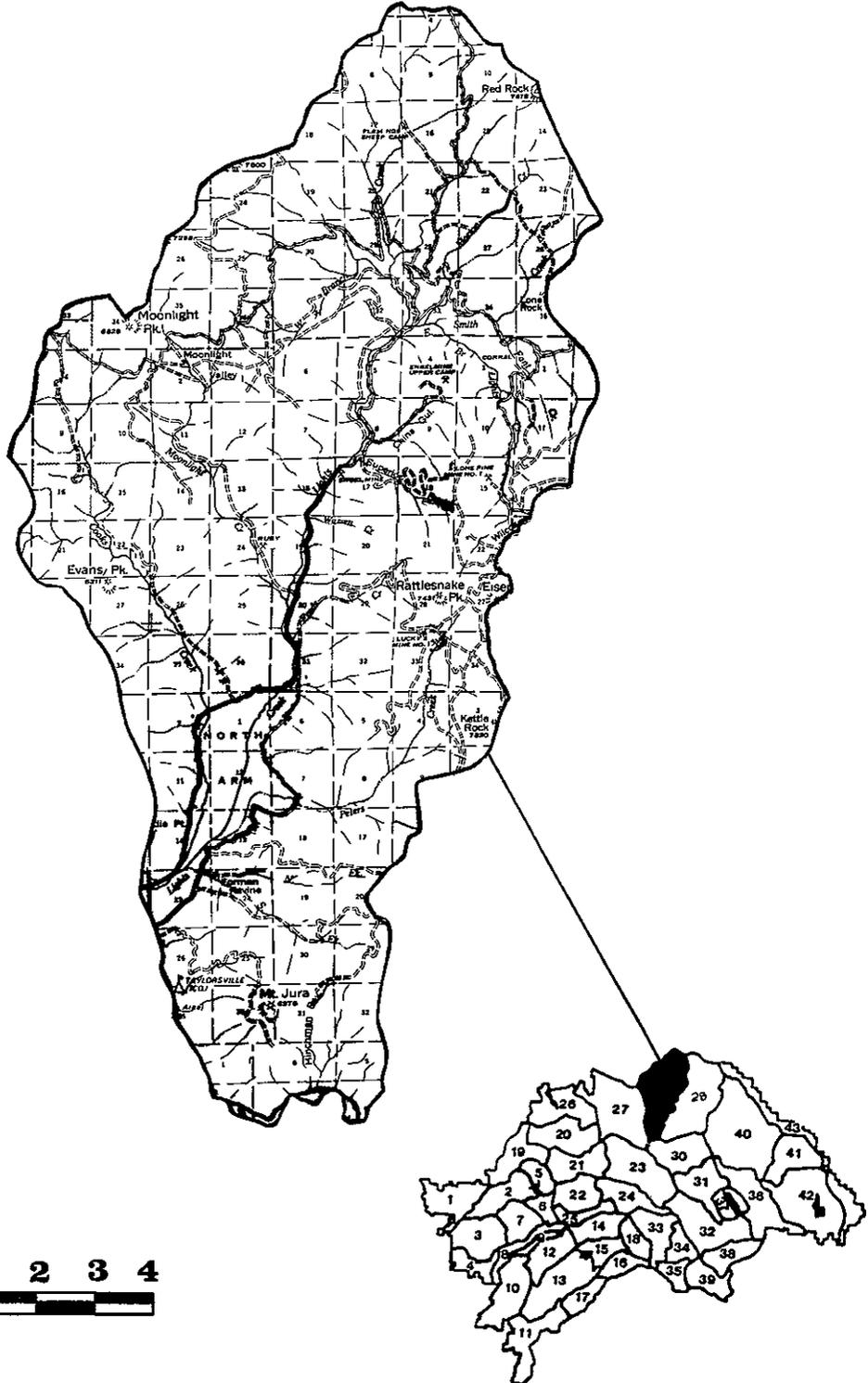
RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

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

T 27 N, R 11 E

Management Area #28

Lights Creek



MANAGEMENT AREA 28

Lights Creek

District: Greenville

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

Description

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

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

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

Dispersed hunting and fishing occurs throughout the area.

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

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

Native American religious sites are present.

MANAGEMENT AREA 28
Lights Creek

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Use opportunities for remote developed recreation (1a).

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

Cultural Resources

Protect and enhance selected religious areas (2a).

Protect and provide interpretation of known Native American religious sites.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance deer winter range for the Sloat herd.

Water

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

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

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

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

Lands

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

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

Facilities

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

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

Special Areas

Protect unique scenic and geologic values (20b).

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

Management Area 28
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

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

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

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

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

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

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

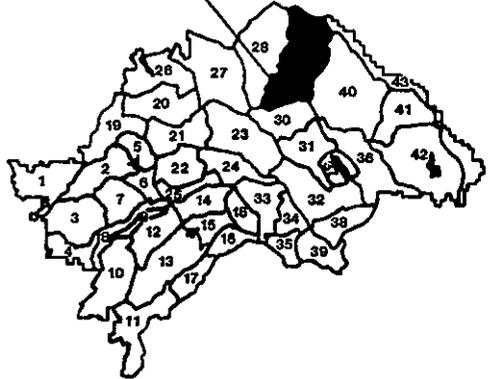
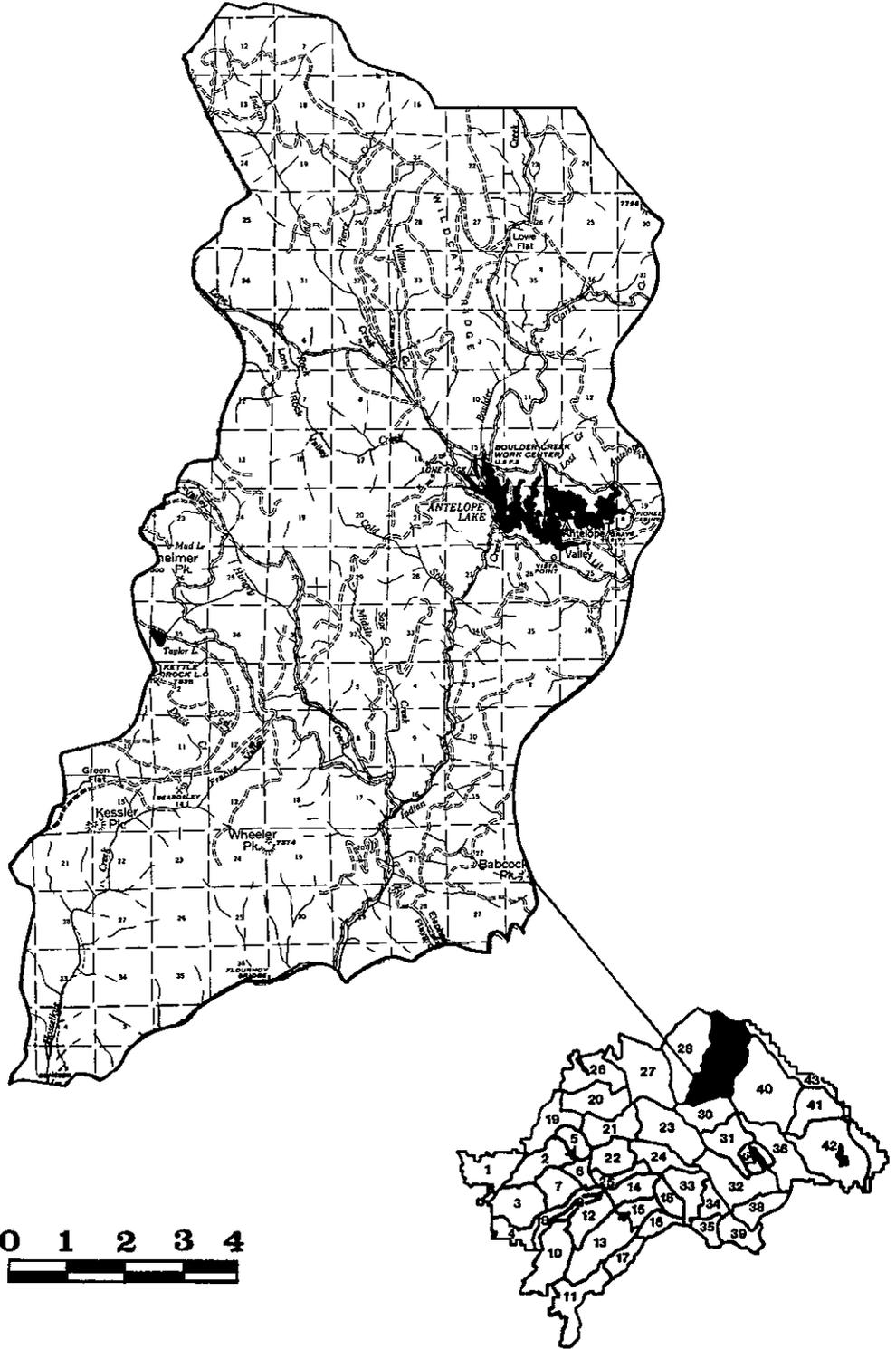
Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Lights Creek	B
Taylor Lake	B
Lone Rock	C

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 27 N, R 12 E

Management Area #29

Antelope



MANAGEMENT AREA 29

Antelope

District: Greenville

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

Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 29

Antelope

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

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

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

Expand the interpretive program at the Antelope amphitheater.

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

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

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

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

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

Encourage privately-operated public recreation (1a).

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

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 29

Antelope

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Use opportunities for remote developed recreation (1a).

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

Provide for semi-primitive recreation (1a).

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

Provide for dispersed hunting (1a).

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

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

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

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

Cultural Resources

Protect significant properties (3a).

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

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance deer winter range for the Sloat herd.

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 29

Antelope

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Range

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

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

Improve waterfowl nesting habitat at Antelope Reservoir.

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

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

Water

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

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

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

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

Facilities

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

Reconstruct and surface the North Antelope Drive.

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

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

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 29

Antelope

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Minerals and Materials

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

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

Lands

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

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

Special Areas

Protect unique scenic and geologic values (18b).

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

Protect unique botanic values (20b).

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

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

Management Area 29
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

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

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

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

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Cupresses bakeri	211

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

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

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

Management Area 29
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

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

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

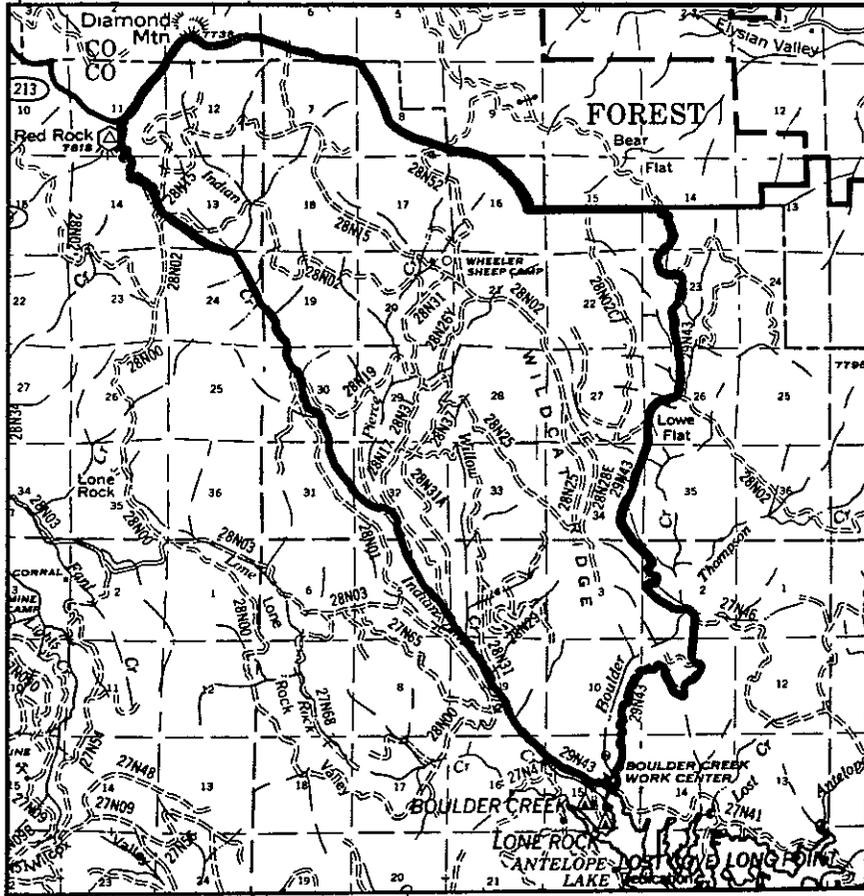
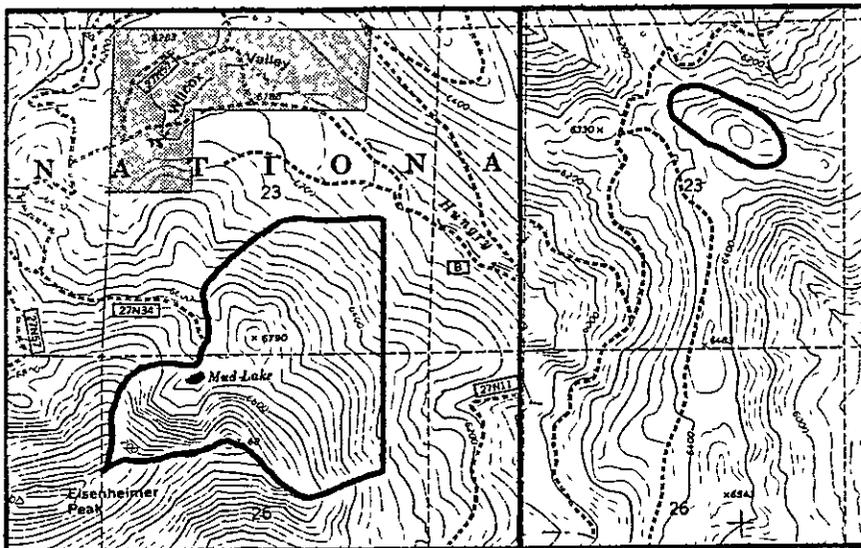


Figure 4-9

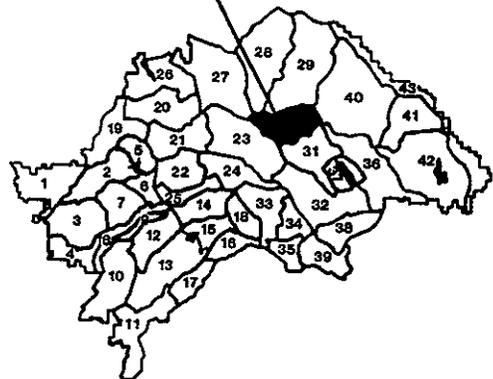
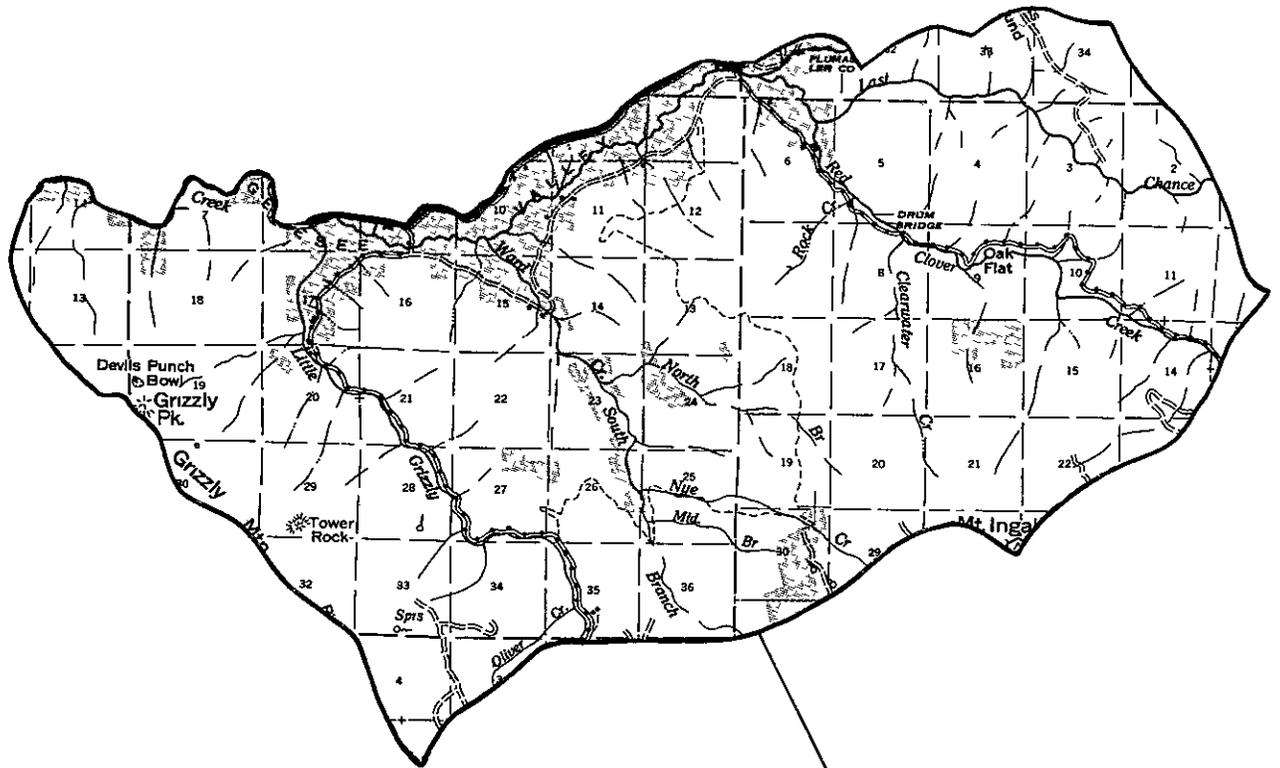
Mud Lake Modoc Cypress Recommended Research Natural Area T 27 N, R 11 E T 26 N, R 11 E



T 25 N, R 11 E

Management Area # 30

Ward



MANAGEMENT AREA 30

Ward

District: Greenville

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

Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 30

Ward

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Provide for semi-primitive and other recreation (1a).

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

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

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

Designate the remainder of the as "open" to ORV's.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Antelope Lake viewshed.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance deer winter range for the Sloat herd.

Water

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

Cooperate with the State in regarding the water quality of Little Grizzly Creek.

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

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

Special Areas

Protect unique scenic values (20b).

Maintain Devils's Punch Bowl scenic quality.

Management Area 30
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

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

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

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

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

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

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Mt. Ingalls	B
Jenkins	D

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

