

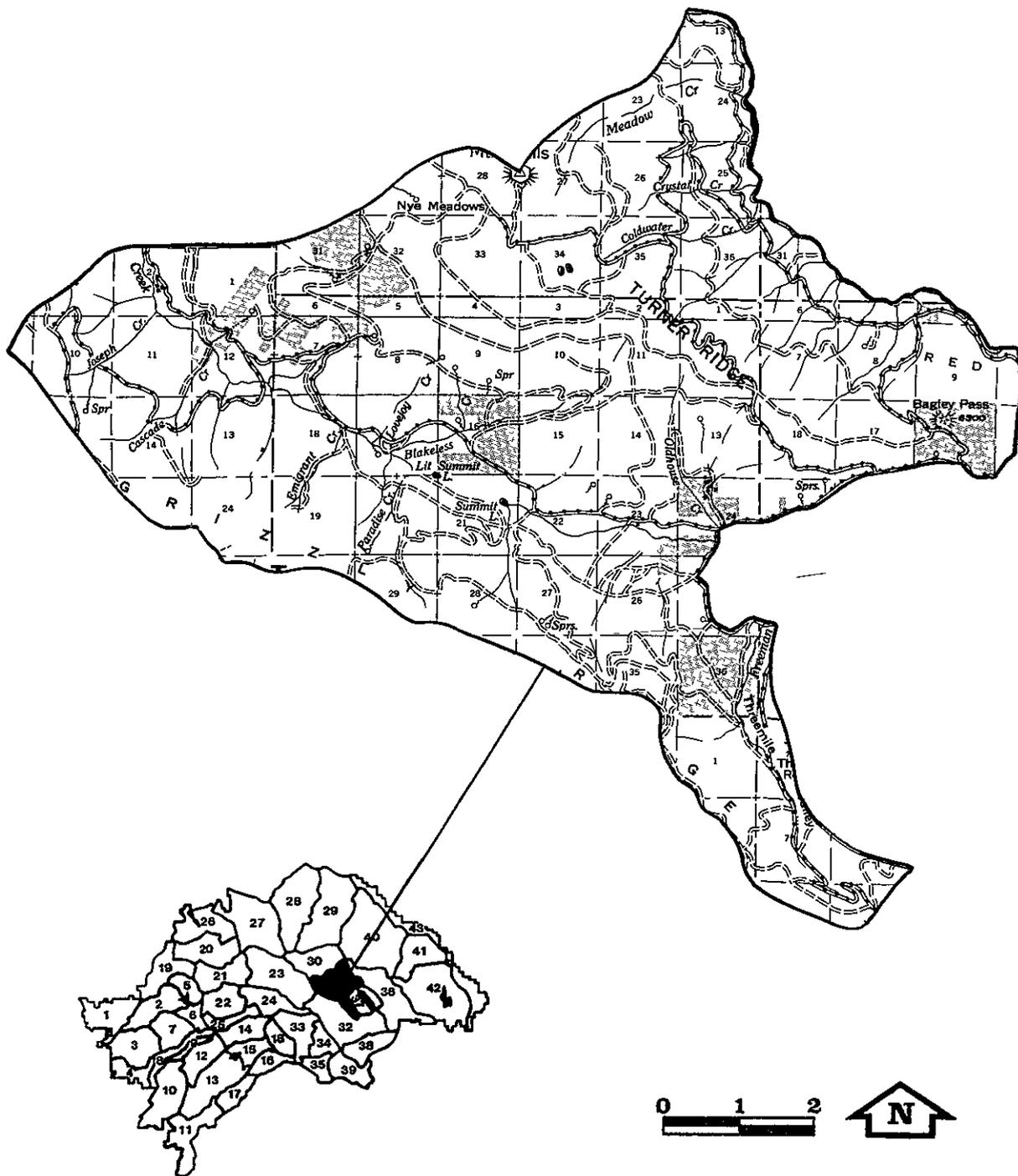
## Beckwourth Ranger District

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

T 24 N, R 12 E

# Management Area #31

## Mt. Ingalls



MANAGEMENT AREA 31

## Mt. Ingalls

District: Beckwourth

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

### Description

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

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

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

Prehistoric and historic cultural resources are common.

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 31

**Mt. Ingalls**

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GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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Recreation

Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).

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

Cultural Resources

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

Maintain the Walker Tramway documentary site.

Water

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

Maintain restoration structures on Big Grizzly Creek.

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

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

Rehabilitate Oldhouse Creek.

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

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

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

Management Area 31  
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

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

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

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

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Trifolium lemmonii	119

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

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

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

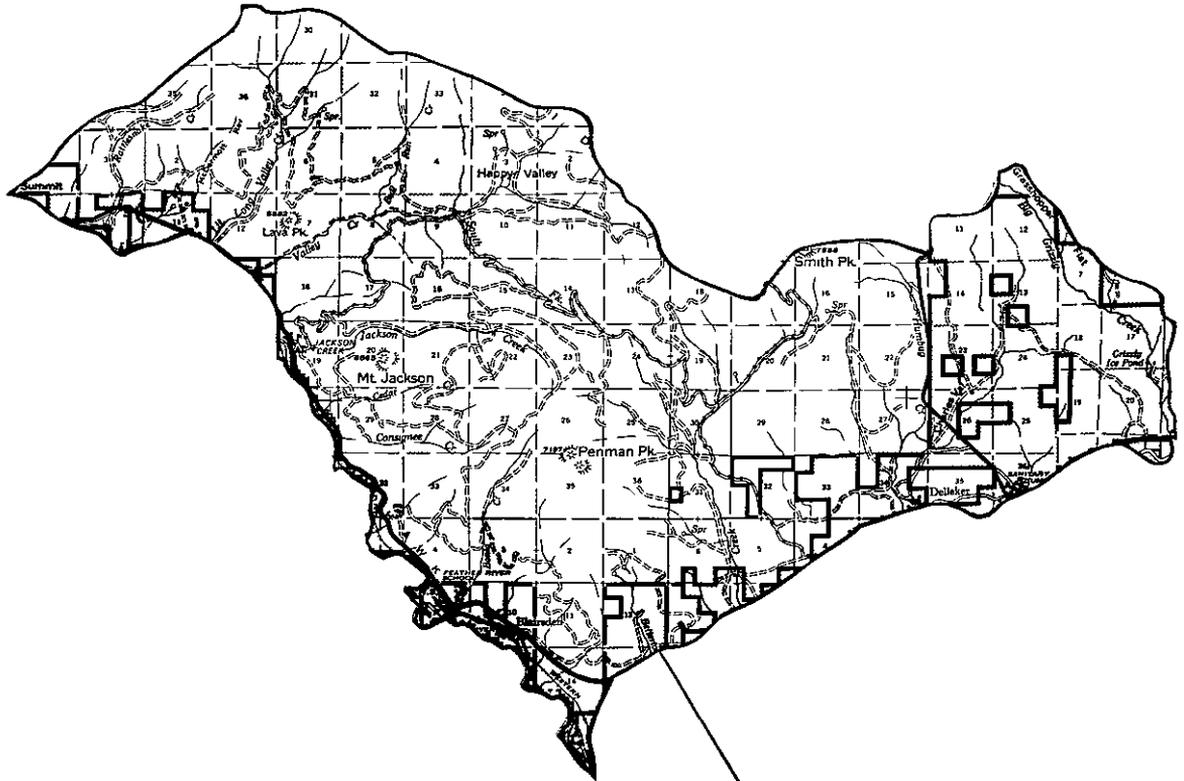
Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Grizzly Mountain	B
Chase	B
Chase Enclosure	D
Grizzly Valley	C
Grizzly Valley Community	C

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1/ Acreage overlaps Rx.

T 24 N, R 12 E

# Management Area #32

# Penman Peak



MANAGEMENT AREA 32

## Penman Peak

District: Beckwourth

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

### Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 32  
**Penman Peak**

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GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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Recreation

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

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

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

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

Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).

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

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

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

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

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

Water

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

Stabilize the Willow Creek watershed.

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

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

Lands

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

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

Management Area 32  
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

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

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

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

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Lupinus dalesiae	120,123

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

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

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1/ Acreage overlaps Rx.

Management Area 32 (cont'd)  
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

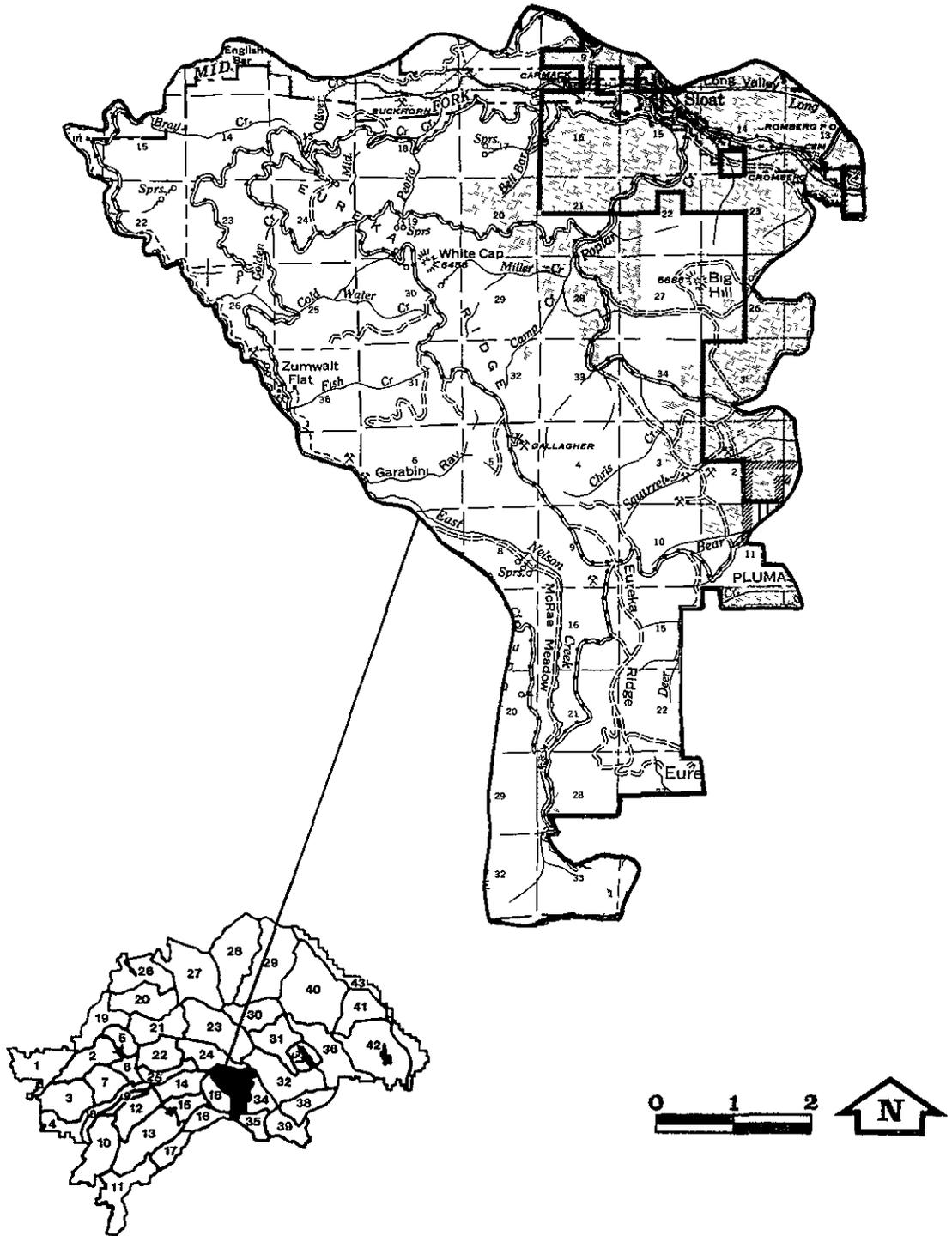
<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Grazing Strategy</u>
Humbug	C
Long Valley	B
Willow Creek	B



T 23 N, R 11 E

# Management Area #33

# Nelson Creek



MANAGEMENT AREA 33

## Nelson Creek

District: Beckwourth

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

### Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 33  
**Nelson Creek**

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GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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Recreation

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

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

Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).

Provide parking areas and fishing access trails to Nelson Creek.

Provide for semi-primitive recreation (1a).

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

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

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

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

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

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

Cultural Resources

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

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 33  
**Nelson Creek**

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GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

---

Wildlife

Protect and improve harvest species habitat (5a).

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

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

Maintain or enhance deer winter range for the Sloat herd.

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

Range

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

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

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

Water

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

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

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

Minerals and Materials

Protect Wild Trout habitat (13a).

Recommend withdrawal of Nelson Creek from mineral entry.

MANAGEMENT AREA 33  
**Nelson Creek**

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GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

---

Lands

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

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

Attempt to acquire lands in the Nelson Creek watershed.

Facilities

Reduce new road impact (17a).

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

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

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

Management Area 33  
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

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

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

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

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Lupinus dalesiae	102,105

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

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

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

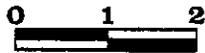
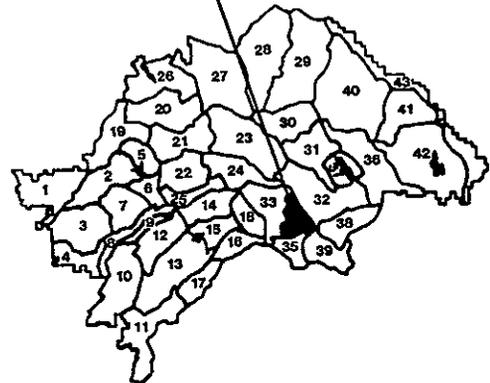
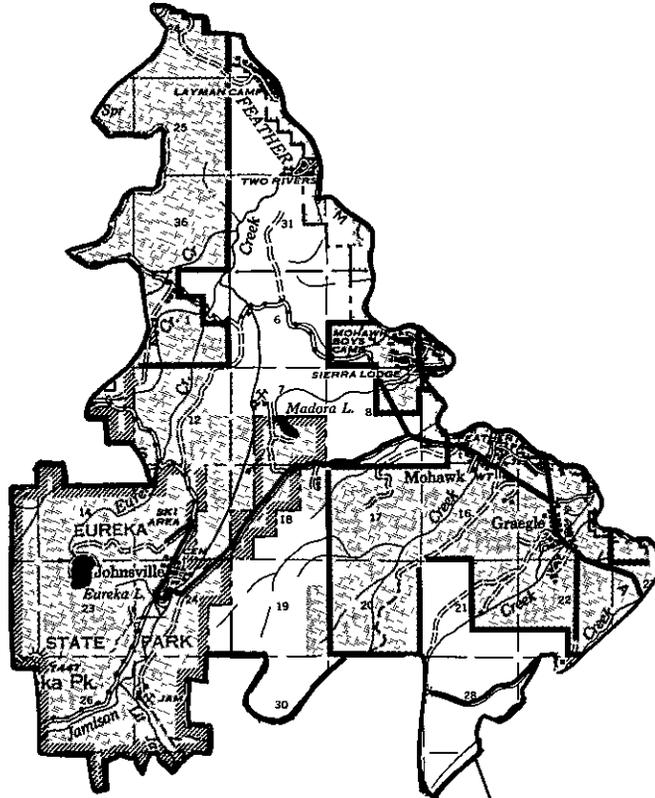
Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Johnsville-Nelson Creek	Eliminate

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1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 22 N, R 12 E

# Management Area #34

# Mohawk



MANAGEMENT AREA 34

## Mohawk

District: Beckwourth

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

### Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 34  
**Mohawk**

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GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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Recreation

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

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

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

Continue privately-operated public recreation (1a).

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

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

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors 2a).

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

Range

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

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

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance deer winter range for the Sloat herd.

Lands

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

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

Facilities

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

Construct PNF microwave facilities at the Mohawk RS.

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

Management Area 34  
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

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

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

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

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

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

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

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

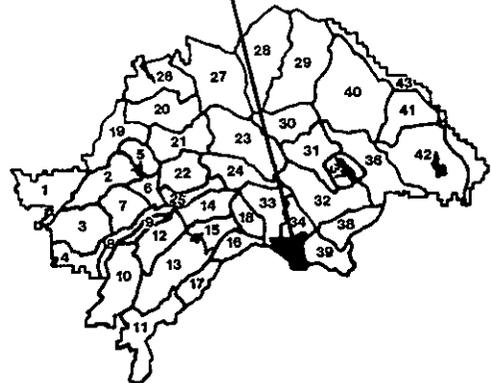
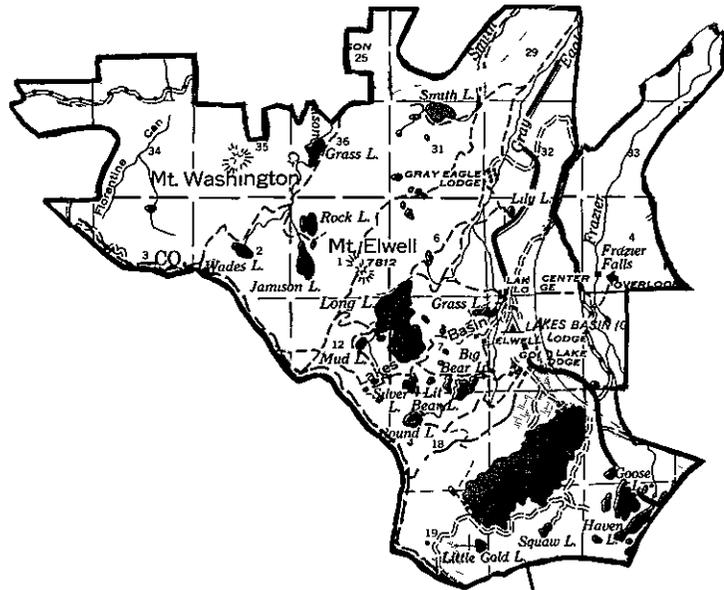
RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Johnsville-Nelson Creek	Eliminate

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1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 21 N, R 12 E

# Management Area #35 Lakes Basin



MANAGEMENT AREA 35

## Lakes Basin

District: Beckwourth

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

### Description

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

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

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

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

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

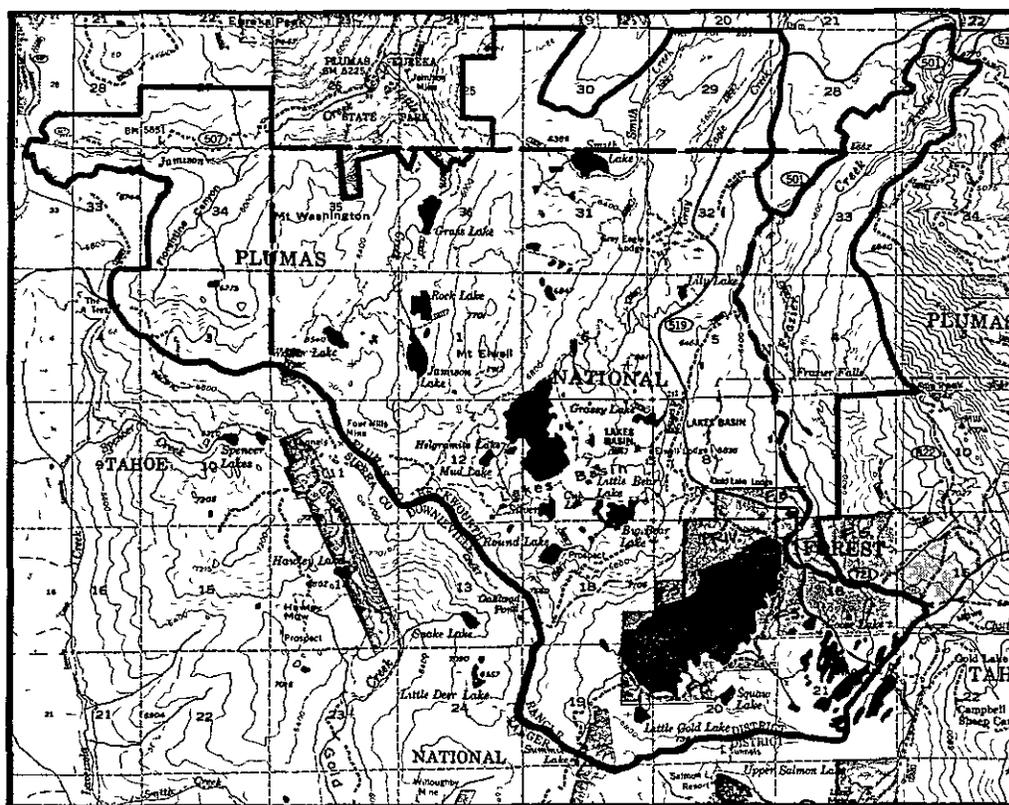
The Lakes Basin Recreation Area was established in 1926 by the Secretary of Agriculture, requiring that the area be used for recreation purposes and that other uses not impair the recreational values. Consequently, most, but not all of the area has been withdrawn from mineral entry, and harvesting of timber on a regular basis has not been practiced.

Recreation facilities include a 24-unit campground, a group campground, 30 miles of trail connecting most of the lakes, three small resorts operating under special use permits, an overlook at Frazier Falls, and, at Gold Lake, a boat ramp, picnic area, heavily-used undeveloped camping area, and an equestrian resort on both private and PNF land. Most of the Lakes Basin unroaded area is included.

A portion of the "Mount Haskell" grazing allotment is in this area.

Figure 4-10

### Lakes Basin Recreation Area Proposed Boundary Change



- Present boundary
- Proposed boundary

MANAGEMENT AREA 35  
**Lakes Basin**

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GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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Recreation

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

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

Construct the following by 2030:

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

Encourage privately-operated public recreation (1a).

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

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

Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 35  
**Lakes Basin**

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GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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Provide for semi-primitive experiences (1a).

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

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

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

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

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

Cultural Resources

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

Resolve conflicts endangering the Lakes Basin Petroglyphs and associated sites.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain pine marten habitat capability in the Lakes Basin compartment.

Range

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

Exclude livestock from the entire Lakes Basin Recreation Area.

Timber

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

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

Minerals and Materials

Protect recreational values (13a).

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 35  
**Lakes Basin**

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GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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Lands

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

Dispose of no Federal land in this Management Area.

Fire and Fuels

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

Obtain prior approval for emergency use of the following:

Forest Supervisor approval:

Heliport construction

Dozers.

Helispot construction

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

Wheeled vehicles.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management Area 35  
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

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

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

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

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Silene invisa	113

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

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

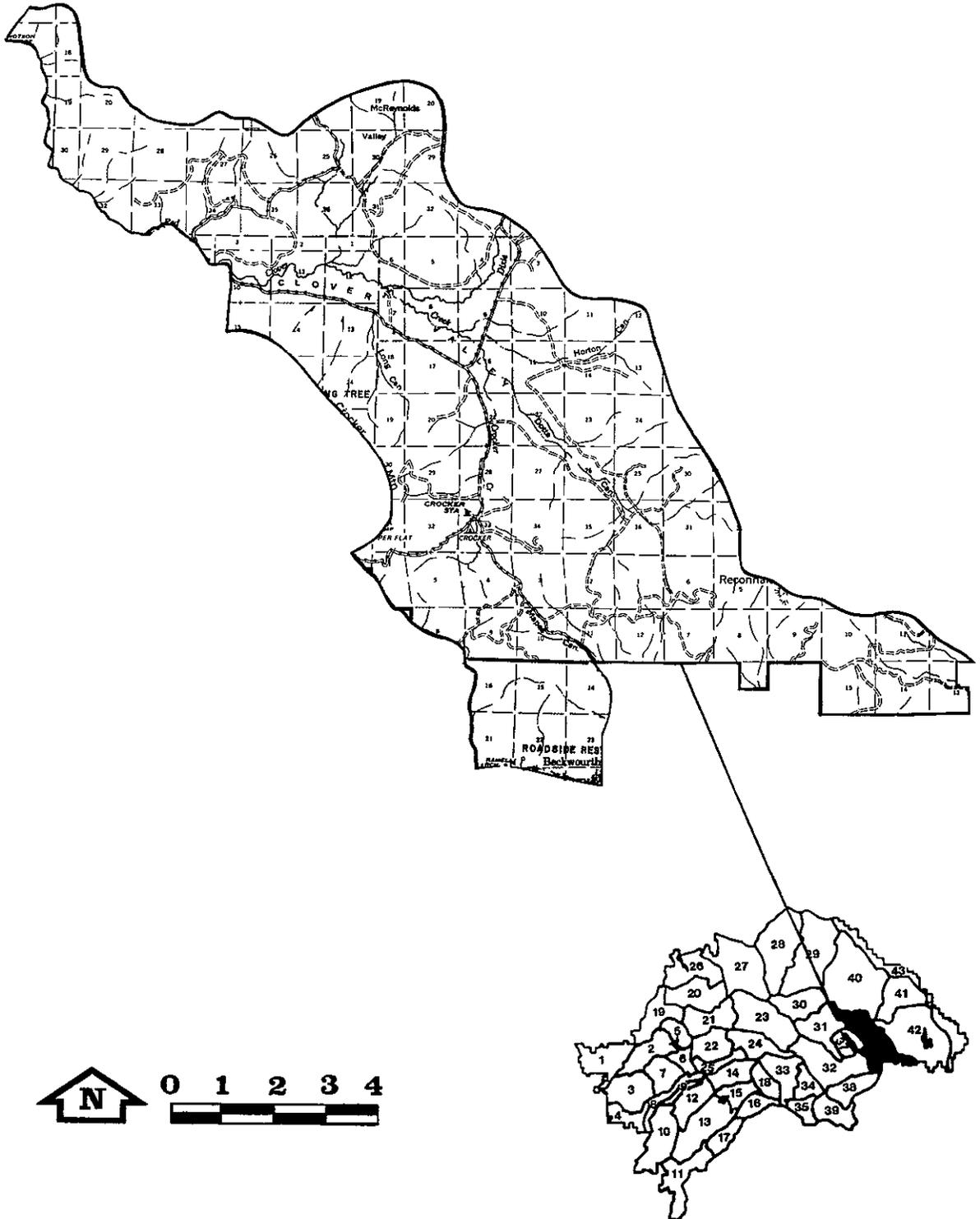
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1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.



T 24 N, R 14 E

# Management Area #36

## Dotta



MANAGEMENT AREA 36

## Dotta

District: Beckwourth

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

### Description

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

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

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

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

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

No mineral deposits or mining activities of any significance occur.

MANAGEMENT AREA 36

**Dotta**

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GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

---

Recreation

Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).

Inventory hunter campsites and appropriately protect during resource use activities.

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

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

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

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

Cultural Resources

Protect selected historical properties (3a).

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

Protect important Native American religious areas (3a).

Allow no improvements on Sugar Loaf.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

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

Range

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

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

Riparian Areas

Improve streams in deteriorating condition (9a).

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

MANAGEMENT AREA 36

**Dotta**

---

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

---

Water

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

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

Facilities

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

Replace the Dixie Creek Bridge.

Management Area 36  
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

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

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

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

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Trifolium lemmonii	106,109

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

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

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1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

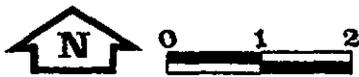
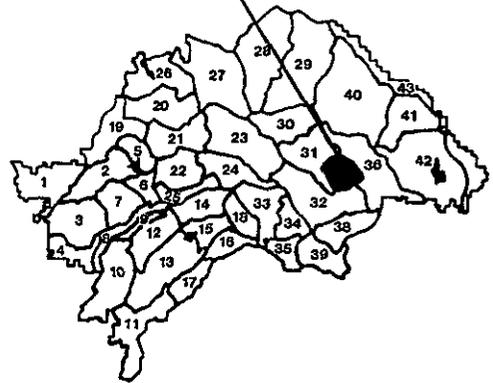
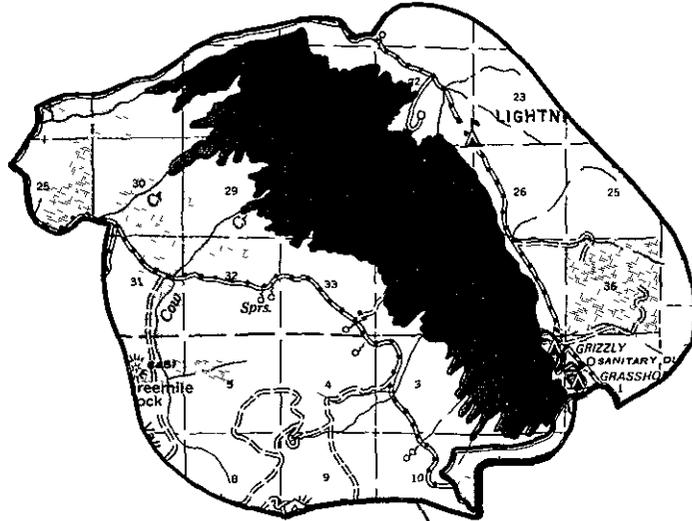
Management Area 36 (cont'd)  
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Grazing Strategy</u>
Chase	B
Horton Canyon East	B
Horton Canyon South	B
Burnham	B
Mapes Canyon	C
Bald Rock	C
Arms	C
Chase Enclosure	D
Bacher	D
Bulson	D
Dotta Neck	D

T 24 N, R 13 E

# Management Area #37 Lake Davis



MANAGEMENT AREA 37

## Lake Davis

District: Beckwourth

Acreage: 16,462 Total  
13,146 or 80% PNF

### Description

The Lake Davis Management Area surrounds Lake Davis. It is entirely within Plumas County. The major feature of the area is the "lake", a 4,000 acre reservoir of the California Water System formed by damming Big Grizzly Creek in 1966. Gradual releases provide domestic-use water to Plumas County communities and streamflow to Grizzly Creek and the Middle Fork of the Feather River.

Terrain is slightly sloping near the lake, but very steep and rugged between the Walker Mine Road and Crocker Ridge and between the West Side Road and Three Mile Ridge. Elevations range from 5,775 feet, the surface elevation of Lake Davis when full, to 7,693 feet at the top of Smith Peak. Soils have low to moderate erodibility, and risk of instability is dominantly low.

Vegetation is sagebrush with scattered pine on the flat terrain near the lake shore, changing to a dense stand of ponderosa pine and fir on the steeper slopes and ridges. Wet stringer meadows surrounded by dense stands of lodgepole pine extend along the major tributary streams on the west side of the lake. Lake Davis and its tributaries are major trout fisheries. The surrounding area contains bald eagle, goshawk, and osprey habitat and several known nesting sites. Waterfowl use the area for nesting in the spring and frequently concentrate in the area during fall migration. The western portion is within the Smith Peak State Game Refuge.

Evidence exists to indicate use of the area in prehistoric times for hunting, collecting, and seasonal camps and in early historical times for sheep and cattle grazing and railroad logging.

Lake Davis is managed for water-oriented recreation. Three family campgrounds having a total of 185 camping sites, four boat launching ramps, a sewage dump station, and a visitor information display are provided. Winter use includes ice fishing, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, and snow play, facilitated by the County's plowing of the Grizzly Road. Use of vehicles off roads and camping outside campgrounds is prohibited between the lake shore and the main roads around the lake.

A major portion of the "Grizzly Valley" allotment, part of the "Humbug" allotment, and all of the "Lake Davis" allotment are in the area. Timber production continues, but there is no mining activity or known potential for mining.

MANAGEMENT AREA 37

**Lake Davis**

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GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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Recreation

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

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

If needs are not met by the private sector, construct one group campground and one family campground by the year 2000.

Cultural Resources

Protect significant properties

Develop a management plan for cultural resources in campgrounds, and around Lake Davis.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Grizzly Creek Road, Portola-Lake Davis Road, and the Lake Davis viewshed.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain fish habitat in Lake Davis; enhance trout spawning/rearing habitat in the tributaries.

Improve waterfowl nesting habitat at Lake Davis.

Maintain species viability (5a).

Maintain three osprey nesting platforms at Lake Davis.

Provide suitable bald eagle winter roost habitat in TC 127; maintain the existing roost site.

Facilities

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

Reconstruct the road around Lake Davis.

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

Improve the Smith Peak Lookout.

Prepare site plan and consider construction of new admin. site at Lake Davis.

Management Area 37  
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-5. Recreation Area	10643
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	120
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	685
Rx-11. Bald Eagle Habitat	2237
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	50
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	73
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	23
Total	13,146

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Bald Eagle	2	108,127	Existing
Bald Eagle	1	127	Potential
Goshawk	1	108	Lake Davis
Osprey	3	127	Maintain nesting platforms

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Big sagebrush	45
Eastside pine	198
Lodgepole	9
Mixed conifer	195

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

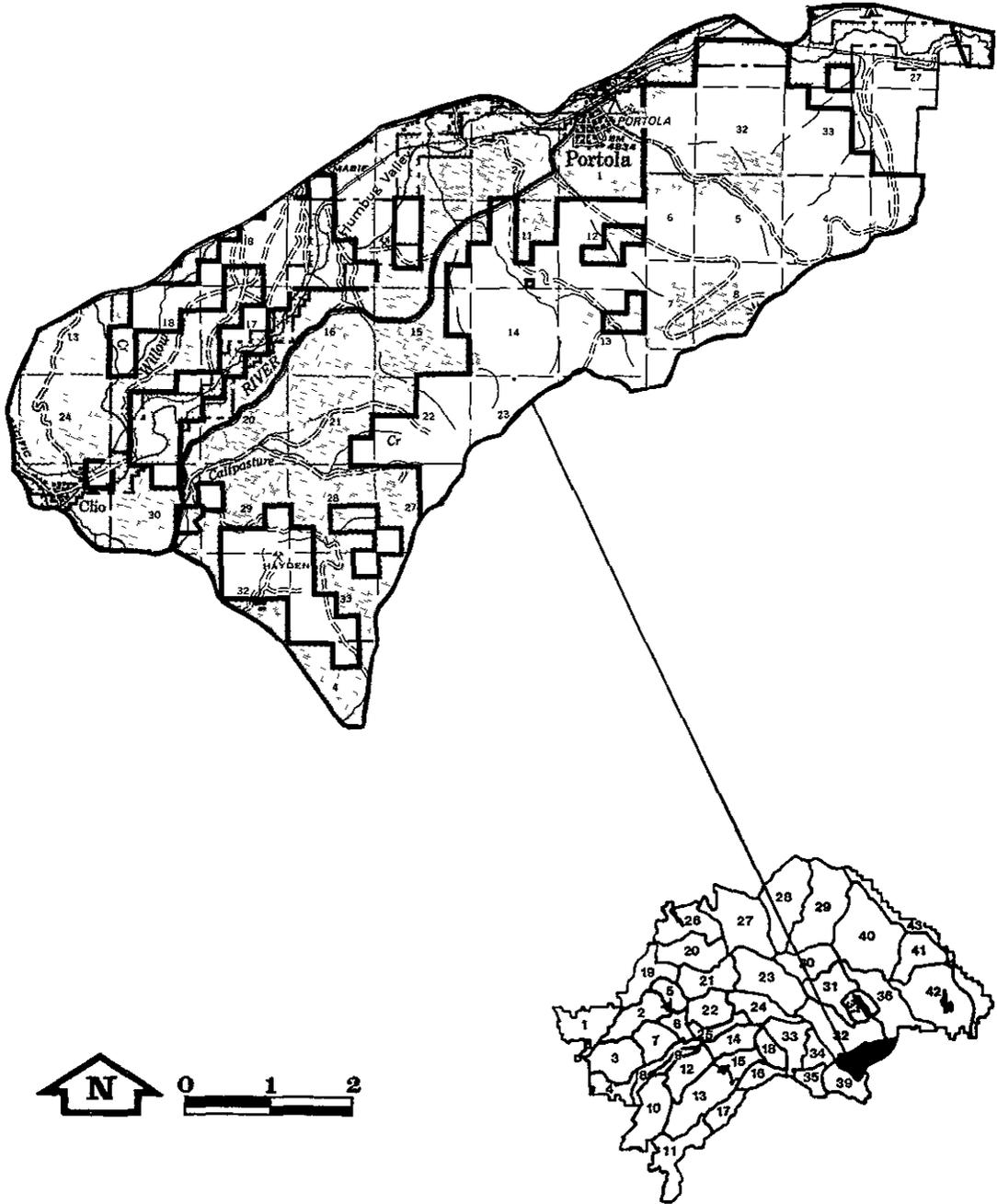
Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Humbug	C
Lake Davis	B
Grizzly Valley	C

-----  
1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

T 22 N, R 13 E

# Management Area #38

# Beckwourth



MANAGEMENT AREA 38

## Beckwourth

District: Beckwourth

Acreage: 23,251 Total  
11,217 or 48% PNF

### Description

The Beckwourth Management Area extends south of Portola and Highway 70 to the Forest boundary between Beckwourth and the C-Road-Clio area in Mohawk Valley. Southern Portola, Clio, the Middle Fork of the Feather River, and the Union Pacific Railroad lie within the area. It is entirely within Plumas County. Private land is concentrated in Mohawk Valley and along County Road A15 to Portola, including most meadow areas, and is extensive outside of the complex Forest boundary.

Terrain varies from floodplain and canyon of the Middle Fork through moderate slopes to the steep, rocky caprock of Beckwourth Peak. Elevations range from 4,500 to 7,300 feet. Soils are dominantly of volcanic origin and are moderately to highly erodible. Instability risk is low, except on the talus slopes below Beckwourth Peak. Drainage is northwest into the Middle Fork of the Feather River, or southwest into Sulphur Creek, a tributary.

Vegetation is characteristic of the semi-arid conditions, and mixed conifer stands are dominated by ponderosa and Jeffrey pine. Due to subdivision development and arson, the frequency of fire has been high. Flashy fuels are widespread. The area provides transition range for the Doyle and Loyalton-Truckee deer herds. An active Prairie Falcon site is near Beckwourth Peak.

The Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River in the area is classified as a recreation zone. The PNF continues to acquire public access rights in or ownership of the extensive private property here. No developed recreation facilities are in the area, and dispersed use outside of the river zone is minor.

The "Ramelli Ranch" allotment, a portion of the "Beckwourth Peak" allotment, and the "Mlaker" Special Use Pasture are in the area. The 1700 acre Ramelli Ranch was purchased under the Wild and Scenic River Act to provide rural atmosphere and open space along the river. It has approximately 200 acres of irrigated pasture now leased for cattle grazing. Forested areas have been heavily logged since the turn of the century, leaving very little old growth timber. Many land exchanges have resulted in acquisition of additional heavily logged land. Because of the lack of old growth timber, only one small timber sale is planned for the near future.

There are no known active mining claims in the area.

MANAGEMENT AREA 38  
**Beckwourth**

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GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

---

Recreation

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

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

Construct day-use river access facilities at the following locations by the year 2030 in the following priority: Portola Park, Clio, Beckwourth, Willow Creek, Humbug Valley, and Grizzly Creek.

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the MFFR and Hwys. 70 and 89 viewsheds.

Cultural Resources

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

Protect and provide interpretation of important cultural sites along the Middle Fork of the Feather River.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance deer species transition range for the Sloat herd.

Range

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

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

Maintain range productivity in active allotments (6c).

Continue to maintain the Ramelli irrigation system.

Water

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

Stabilize Willow Creek and Ross Ranch Meadow.

MANAGEMENT AREA 38  
**Beckwourth**

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GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

---

Lands

Consolidate ownership and dispose designated lands (16a).

Consider making available for of exchange NF lands outside both the Forest and Wild and Scenic River boundaries, and suitable lands in T22, R13, sec. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, and T23, R14, sec. 31.

Acquire critical deer range (16a).

Attempt to acquire lands needed to support the Sloat deer herd.

Management Area 38  
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-2. Wild and Scenic River	2562
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	16
Rx-7. Minimal Management	1290
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	450
Rx-10. Visual Retention	1485
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	50
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	3458
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	1756
Rx-16. Intensive Range Management	600
Total	11,217

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Goshawk	1	101	
Golden Eagle	1	111	Clio

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Grazing Strategy
Astragalus lentiformis	101
Ivesia aperta	101
Ivesia sericoleuca	101

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Big sagebrush	23
Eastside pine	305
Mixed conifer	180

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Beckwourth Peak	B
Ramelli Ranch	D

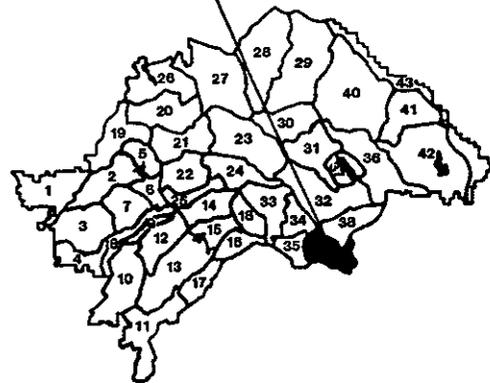
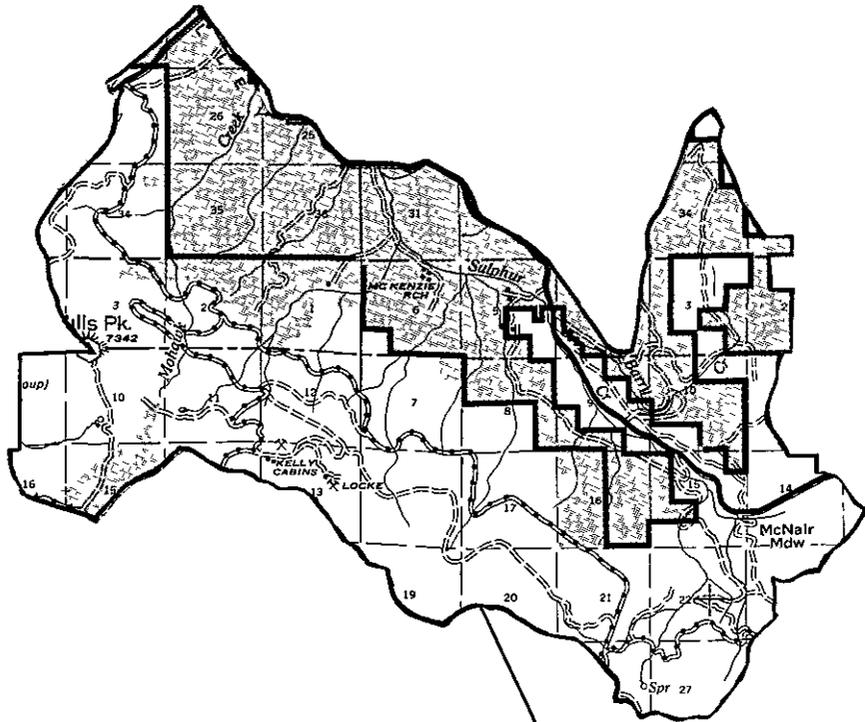
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1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.



T 21 N, R 13 E

# Management Area #39

# Haskell



MANAGEMENT AREA 39

## Haskell

District: Beckwourth

Acreage: 24,900 Total  
15,455 or 63% PNF

### Description

The Haskell Management Area extends south from Clio and west from the Gold Lake Highway area to the Forest boundary. The area is almost split equally between Sierra and Plumas Counties. Most of Mohawk Valley is private land outside of the Forest boundary. The Mills Peak - Haskell Peak ridge is the prominent landmark. The area is mostly roaded, but access to the lower slopes of this ridge is limited by private ownerships.

Terrain consists of flat ridgetops and valley floors with fairly steep intervening slopes. Elevations range from 4,400 feet to 8,100 feet. Soils are of volcanic or glacial origin and are moderately erodible. Instability potential is high in glacial deposits on steep slopes. Major streams are Frazier, Mohawk, Boulder, Sulphur, and Barry Creeks, all tributary to the Middle Fork of the Feather River. Mohawk Creek is the domestic water supply for Clio. Mohawk, Boulder, and Sulphur Creeks are used for irrigation of pastureland in Mohawk Valley.

True fir stands are on the top and north slope of the Mills-Haskell ridge, but south-facing lands to the east support the more arid ponderosa and Jeffrey pine stands. All stands are a mosaic of age and structure because of past management and fire. Spotted owl territories are located within the area, and approximately 6,500 acres are Sloat deer herd winter range. Frazier and Sulphur Creek are productive fisheries.

The Mills Peak Lookout provides an overview of Mohawk Valley and surrounding terrain. A self-guided nature trail is near Mills Peak. Recreation is primarily dispersed, and no recreation facilities have been planned.

Mohawk Valley was settled by ranchers around 1870 and the valley pastures are still used for cattle. The "Mount Haskell" and part of the "Beckwourth Peak" allotments are in this area. The former is administered by the Tahoe National Forest in conjunction with some adjacent allotments. Land subdivision is planned for some of the privately-owned meadowlands and low ridges near the McKenzie Ranch. Timber production is the main use of forested land, and woodcutting activity is moderate.

Placer and lode gold mines of the 1850's are scattered throughout the area, but activity is now limited to the Locke Mine area.

MANAGEMENT AREA 39

**Haskell**

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GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

---

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

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

Cultural Resources

Protect and interpret selected National Register sites (3a).

Protect and provide interpretation of the Frazier Falls petroglyphs.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance deer winter range for the Sloat herd.

Riparian Areas

Improve streams in deteriorating condition (9a).

Attempt to stabilize Sulphur Creek on PNF lands.

Water

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

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

Lands

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

Consider making NF lands in T21, R13, sec. 3, 4, 5, 10, and 16 available for exchange.

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

Consider identifying a site to allow a permitted radio and television broadcast station in the vicinity of Mills Peak.

Issue no new electronic permits for Mills Peak.

Facilities

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

Maintain Mills Peak as a lookout site if abandoned for this purpose, consider using as a recreation or observation site.

Management Area 39  
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	1
Rx-7. Minimal Management	869
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	557
Rx-10. Visual Retention	6255
Rx-12. Spotted Owl Habitat	3300
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	4123
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	907
Total	15,455

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Spotted Owl	2	112,117,125	SOHA's F-1 and F-2; overlaps MA's #34 and 35

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	6
Lodgepole	28
Mixed conifer	380
Ponderosa pine	26
Red fir	327

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Mount Haskell	B
Beckwourth Peak	B

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1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

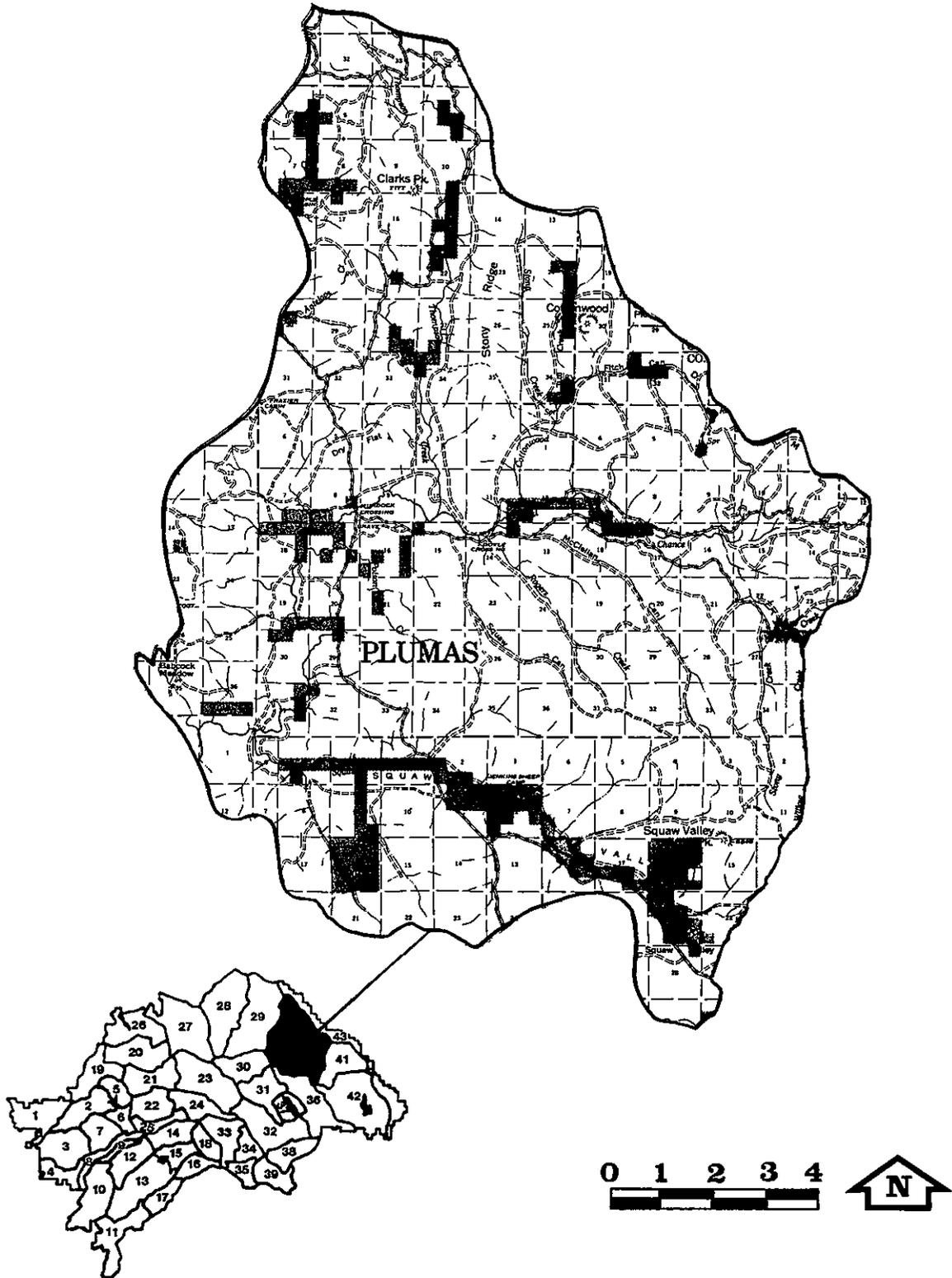


## Milford Ranger District

<u>Management Area</u>	<u>Page</u>
40. Last Chance	4-351
41. Ferris	4-357
42. Frenchman	4-363
43. Excarpment	4-373

T 26 N, R 13 E

# Management Area #40 Last Chance



MANAGEMENT AREA 40

## Last Chance

District: Milford

Acreage: 98,875 Total  
90,238 or 91% PNF

### Description

The Last Chance Management Area is located south of Thompson Peak and the Honey Lake Escarpment, east of Antelope Lake and Babcock Peak, north of Red Clover Valley, and west of the Milford-Beckwourth Road. Most of the area is in Plumas County, but 1,425 acres are in Lassen County. Private land is scattered throughout, significant along meadows and streams. Subdivision activity has been significant in the Clark Creek area, curtailing public access to the Forest.

Topography is generally rolling and includes many creeks, low ridges, and no prominent landmarks. Elevations range from approximately 5,100 feet near Antelope Lake to 7,800 feet on Thompson Peak. The area is within the watershed of Last Chance Creek, a tributary of Indian Creek and the North Fork of the Feather River. Soils are generally granitic in origin, and have high potential for erosion. Instability potential is low, except on talus slopes.

Vegetation includes open, broad meadows in the valley bottoms and mixed conifers on the slopes. Tree cover is generally Jeffrey and ponderosa pine, with mixtures of white fir, Douglas fir and incense cedar at higher elevations and lodgepole pine in lower, moist areas. Several large fires have burned here in recent years; the Babcock fire of 1977 and the nearby Elephant Fire of 1981 burned nearly ten thousand acres. Thompson Peak Lookout is critical for fire detection on both Forest and private lands in the Janesville area.

Recreation use is dispersed and includes limited fishing, deer hunting, riding, and wood gathering. No developed recreation trails, campgrounds or other facilities are provided. A portion of the Thompson Peak unroaded area is present.

Livestock use predates the Forest in most of the area. Parts of the "Antelope Community", "McKessick Peak", "Jenkins", "Mercer" and "Humphrey" allotments, and all of "Fitch Canyon", "Ridenour", "Doyle", "Bass", "Hosselkus" and "McClellan Canyon" allotments and the "McDermitt Field" special use pasture are included. Historical sheep use has been converted to cattle use in recent years.

Nearly all timbered areas have been harvested in the past, due to railroad logging. Timber sales continue today. The Elephant and the Babcock burns were salvage logged and are being reforested.

There is virtually no mineral activity in the area. Past mining was limited to gold and silver extraction from the Dodge Mine area on Last Chance Creek.

MANAGEMENT AREA 40  
**Last Chance**

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GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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Recreation

Provide for semi-primitive recreation (1a).

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

Cultural Resources

Protect significant properties (3a).

Fence and sign Murdock Crossing grave.

Range

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

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

Water

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

Maintain the erosion control structures at Frazier Cabin.

In cooperation with S.C.S., Calif. DFG and private land owners, stabilize stream channels in the Little Last Chance and Squaw Queen Creek watersheds.

Minerals and Materials

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

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry:  
Site #55-3 - "Squaw Valley Pit"

Protect unique botanic values (13a).

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry: the Washoe Pine stands in the Last Chance Creek area.

Lands

Acquire right-of-way needed to provide adequate recreational access to Forest lands (16a).

Acquire adequate recreational access to PNF lands in the Clark Creek area.

Special Areas

Protect unique botanic values (20b).

Perpetuate the Washoe pine stands in the Last Chance Creek area; employ Rx-7.

Management Area 40  
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-7. Minimal Management	22172
Rx-8. Semi-Primitive Area	1100
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	3347
Rx-10. Visual Retention	3676
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	200
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	6073
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	51967
Rx-16. Intensive Range Management	5050
Total	90,238

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Goshawk	4	501,503,510 516	

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Trifolium lemmonii	503,510,516
Pinus Washoensis	516,518

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Big sagebrush	98
Eastside pine	2386
Mixed conifer	1677
Juniper	241
Perennial range	9

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1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

Management Area 40 (cont'd)  
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

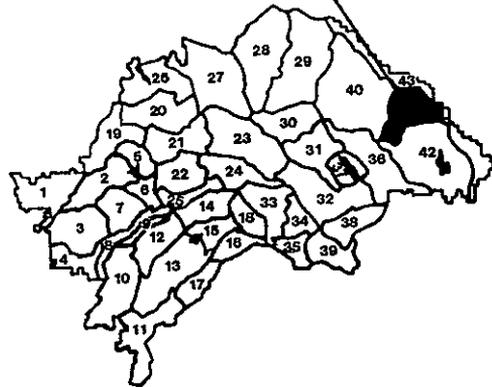
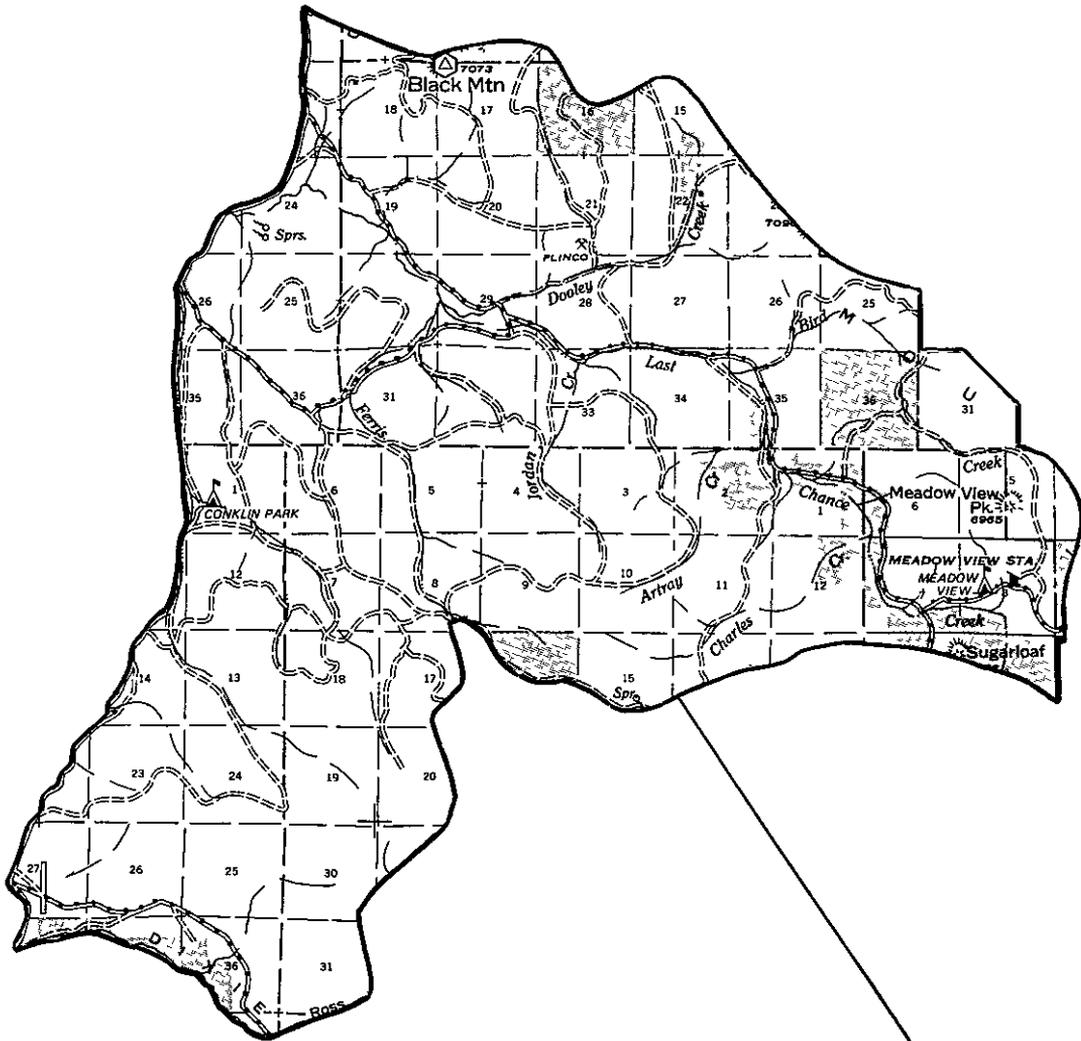
<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Grazing Strategy</u>
Antelope Comm.	D
McKessick Peak	D
Jenkins	D
Mercer	C
Humphrey	C
Fitch Canyon	C
Doyle	D
Ridenour	D
Bass	D
Hosselkus	D
McClellan Canyon	C



T 26 N, R 15 E

# Management Area #41

## Ferris



MANAGEMENT AREA 41

## Ferris

District: Milford

Acreage: 36,812 Total  
33,873 or 92% PNF

### Description

The Ferris Management Area is located east of the Milford-Beckwourth Road and southwest of the Honey Lake escarpment within the Last Chance Creek watershed. Meadow View Station is near the southeast corner. Most of the area is in Plumas County, but 811 acres are in Lassen County.

Terrain undulates from low ridges to broad valleys. Elevations range from 5,500 feet on Dixie Creek to 7,300 feet on a ridge between Dixie Creek and Ferris Creek. Most of the area is within the watershed of Last Chance Creek, a tributary of Indian Creek and the North Fork of the Feather River. Soils are dominantly of volcanic origin and are moderately erodible. Instability potential is generally low, except on talus slopes.

Vegetation varies between broad grass meadowlands, surrounded by sagebrush slopes, and mixed conifer upland forests dominated by Jeffrey and ponderosa pine. Large fires have burned through the northern end of the unit, including the Meadow View area burn of 25,580 acres in 1926, the Black Mountain area burn of 4,080 acres in 1950, and the "Ferris" fire in 1974. The entire area is within the summer range of the Doyle deer herd, and two-thirds is within the Dixie Game Refuge.

The area has two small PNF campgrounds - Conklin and Meadow View - but no hiking trails.

The area has long been used for livestock grazing. Parts of the "McKessick Peak", "Otis Canyon", "Downing", "McQueen", "Summit", "Meadow View", "Hall", "Mercer" and "Dixie Valley" allotments and all of the "Ferris Fields" and "Willow Creek" allotments are in this area. Use on several of these is in conjunction with use of BLM and private lands. Most of the area's forests have been used for timber production. Fire salvage and large sawtimber sales continue.

There is no known mineral potential in the area.

MANAGEMENT AREA 41

**Ferris**

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GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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Recreation

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

Employ Rx-6 at Meadow View and Conklin Park Campgrounds.

Cultural Resources

Protect and interpret selected National Register sites (3a).

Protect and provide interpretation of the Last Chance Creek petroglyph sites, and the Ferris Cabin.

Wildlife

Protect and improve species emphasis habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance fawning habitat in the Ferris compartment area.

Range

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

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

Water

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

Maintain the erosion control structures in Ferris and Jordan Fields.

In cooperation with the S.C.S., Calif. DFG, and private owners, stabilize the stream channels within the Dixie Creek and Last Chance Creek watersheds.

Facilities

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

Reevaluate the need for the Meadow View Guard station during the planning period. Construct a new water system if the station is retained.

Cooperate with Plumas Co. in acquiring jurisdiction on Plumas Co. Route 101 from the County line to the end of the road.

At completion of the PNF microwave facility, remove Black Mountain lookout. Manage the site for service radio use.

Management Area 41  
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	4
Rx-7. Minimal Management	8612
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	1503
Rx-10. Visual Retention	368
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	2823
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	18025
Rx-16. Intensive Range Management	4041
Total	33,873

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Golden Eagle	1	514	

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Trifolium lemmonii	514
Ivesia sericoleuca	515

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	20
Big sagebrush	129
Eastside pine	845
Mixed conifer	597
Juniper	32

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1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

Management Area 41  
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

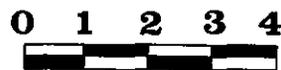
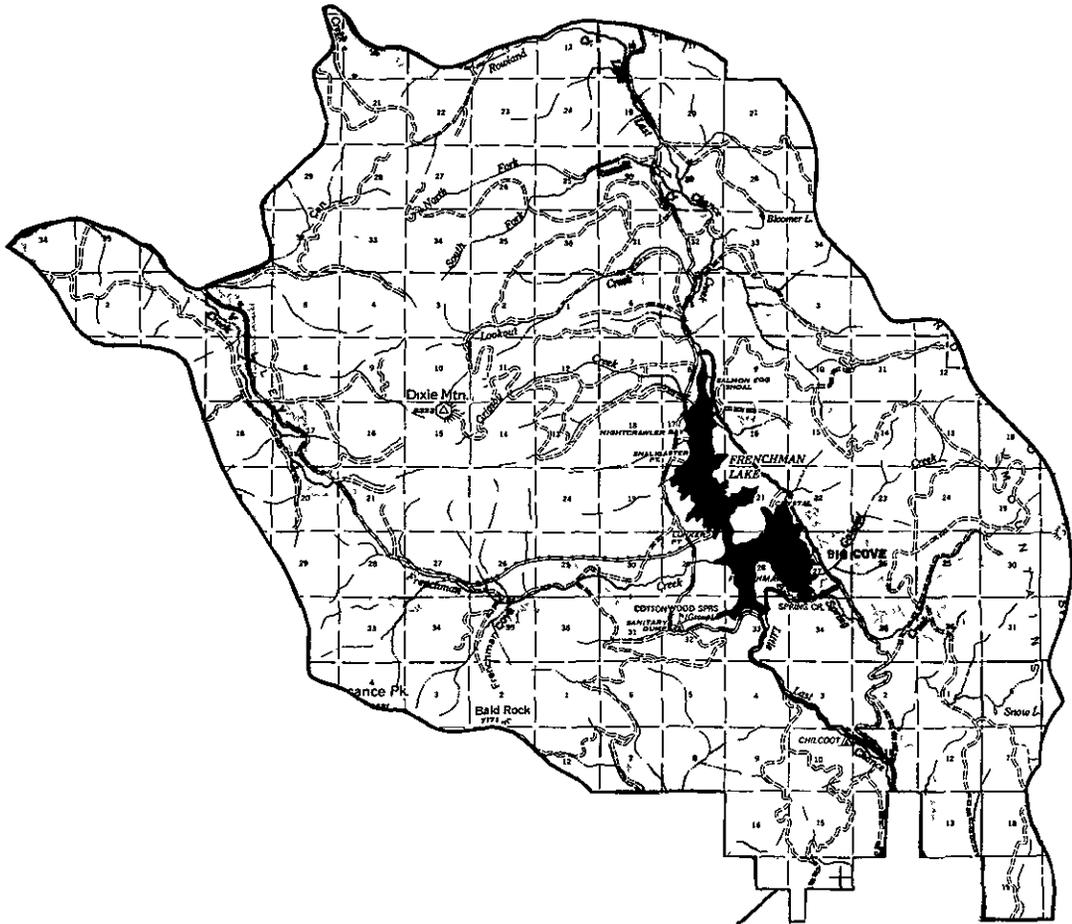
<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Grazing Strategy</u>
McKessick Peak	D
Otis Canyon	C
Downing	D
Summit	D
Meadow View	C
Hall	C
Mercer	C
Dixie Valley	C
Ferris Fields	D
McQueen	C
Willow Creek	D



T 24 N, R 15 E

# Management Area # 42

# Frenchman



## MANAGEMENT AREA 42

# Frenchman

District: Milford

Acreage: 81,932 Total  
72,750 or 89% PNF

### Description

The Frenchman Management Area encompasses the region surrounding Frenchman Reservoir, extending north from the Forest boundary near Chilcoot to the Meadow View Guard Station and east from Dixie Valley to the Honey Lake Escarpment. Most of the area is in Plumas County, but 1000 acres are in Lassen County. Subdivided private land is scattered along the three major creeks, curtailing public access to portions of the Forest. Prominent features are Frenchman Lake, Dixie Mountain, and Adams Peak.

Landform varies from steep-sided volcanic caprock, such as Dixie Mtn., through moderately-sloped ranges, to flat-lying stringer meadows along major streams. Elevations range from 4,980 feet to 8,323 feet. Soils are of volcanic and granitic origin and are moderately to highly erodible. Instability potential is generally low to moderate except for extremely unstable talus slopes around Dixie Mtn. Most of the area comprises the watershed of Little Last Chance Creek, a major tributary of the Middle Fork of the Feather River. Dixie Creek, a tributary of Red Clover Creek, Indian Creek, and ultimately the North Fork of the Feather River, drains a smaller portion of the area.

Vegetation consists of open, broad streamside meadows, bordered with sage-brush, and conifer forest on the slopes. Tree cover is generally Jeffrey and ponderosa pine with some white and Douglas fir. The entire area is within the summer range of the Doyle deer herd, and two-thirds is within the Dixie Game Refuge. The Reconnaissance Peak-Bald Rock area is a prime deer fawning area, and the Snow Lake-Adams Peak area is a key fall and spring transition range for migrating deer. The west side of Dixie Mountain is suitable for reintroduction of peregrine falcons. A bald eagle management zone is included. Several large fires have burned in the area, including the 20,541 acre Bonta Fire in the Reconnaissance Peak - Bald Rock Area in 1931, a 3,000 acre fire in 1966 and again in 1974, and the 244 acre Charles fire in 1979.

Frenchman Lake Recreation Area is a central point for recreation activity, and boating, fishing, camping, and day use is heavy. The area is about one hour from Reno. The Forest maintains one group and five family campgrounds, one boat launch ramp, several fishing access points, but no hiking trails. Part of the Adams Peak unroaded area is included.

The area has long been used for livestock grazing. Parts of the "Mercer", "Dixie Valley", "Summit", "Hall" and "Snow Lake" allotments and all of the "Ramelli", "Upper Trosi", "Galeppi", "Spring Creek", "Trosi Canyon", "Frenchman Reservoir", "Frenchman Creek" and "Little Dixie" grazing allotments are in the area. Private land subdivision has caused some access problems and other conflicts between range permittees and private landowners. Most timberland outside of the roadless area has been harvested in the past. Salvage sales and a commercial thinning sale have recently occurred.

A minimal amount of mineral activity takes place in the Crystal-Adams Peak area. A scattering of minor deposits of gold, silver, copper, and molybdenum, along with decorative rock and some radioactive materials, has been reported.

MANAGEMENT AREA 42  
**Frenchman**

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GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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Recreation

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

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

Construct:

- 1 Family Cmpgrd.
- 20 Additional campsites at Cottonwood Cmpgrd.
- 2 Car-top boat launches
- 2 Picnic areas
- 1 Boat launch ramp

Visual Resources

Maintain pleasing visual corridors (2a).

Apply Rx-10 and Rx-14 to the Frenchman Road and Reservoir viewsheds.

Cultural Resources

Protect significant properties (3a).

Develop a management plan for cultural resources in campgrounds, and around Frenchman Lake.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance fawning habitat in the Bald Rock, Reconnaissance Peak, Frenchman Cove, and Ramelli-Rowland Creek areas. Maintain or enhance deer cover and forage in the Snow Lake Fall holding area. Modify timber management practices accordingly.

Construct two osprey nesting platforms at Frenchman Reservoir.

Provide suitable Peregrine Falcon habitat in the Dixie Mt. area.

Improve waterfowl nesting habitat at Frenchman Reservoir.

MANAGEMENT AREA 42

**Frenchman**

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GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
<u>Range</u> Expand range productivity as demand and economic feasibility warrant (6c).	Employ Rx-16 on lands so allocated thru annual range improvement scheduling.
<u>Water</u> Maintain and, where necessary, improve water quality (10a).	In cooperation with the S.C.S., Calif. D.F.G, and private land owners, stabilize stream channels in the Dixie Creek and Little Last Chance Creek watersheds.
<u>Minerals and Materials</u> Withdraw important Forest material sources from mineral entry (13a).	Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry: Site #55-4: "Lookout Creek Gravels"
Protect unique scenic and ecologic values (13a).	Recommend withdrawal of Dixie Mtn. and Little Last Chance Canyon from mineral entry.
<u>Lands</u> Acquire right-of-way needed to provide adequate recreational access to Forest lands (16a).	Acquire adequate recreational access to all PNF lands.
<u>Facilities</u> Provide roads necessary to meet developed recreation demand (17a).	Reconstruct and surface the road to Crystal Point where not now paved.  Surface the road from the Frenchman Dam to the Cottonwood Sewage Dump Station.
Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).	Continue Frenchman Admin. Site development.  Construct a microwave facility at the Dixie Mountain Lookout.

MANAGEMENT AREA 42  
**Frenchman**

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GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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Special Areas

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

Classify the 1500 acre Little Last  
Chance Canyon area as a Scenic Area  
(formal Special Interest Area  
status); employ Rx-7. Provide  
interpretive services, and pre-  
serve and enhance scenic and  
swallow habitat values.

Maintain the visual, wildlife, and  
recreational values in the Dixie  
Mt. area; employ Rx-7.

Management Area 42  
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-5. Recreation Area	4921
Rx-7. Minimal Management	10155
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	2450
Rx-10. Visual Retention	4060
Rx-11. Bald Eagle Habitat	379
Rx-13. Goshawk Habitat	250
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	17072
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	30543
Rx-16. Intensive Range Management	5370
Total	72,750

WILDLIFE HABITAT ALLOCATIONS

Species	Territories	Compartment	Comments
Bald Eagle	2	502,512	1 Existing, 1 potential at Frenchman Lake
Goshawk	5	502,508,513 520	
Golden Eagle	1	502	
Prairie Falcon	4	512	
Peregrine Falcon	1	512,513,520	Dixie Mountain
Osprey	2	502,512	Frenchman Lake

SENSITIVE PLANT LOCATIONS

Species	Compartment
Trifolium lemmonii	502,508
Ivesia baileyi	508,512,520,521

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	24
Big sagebrush	321
Eastside pine	1888
Juniper	112

1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.

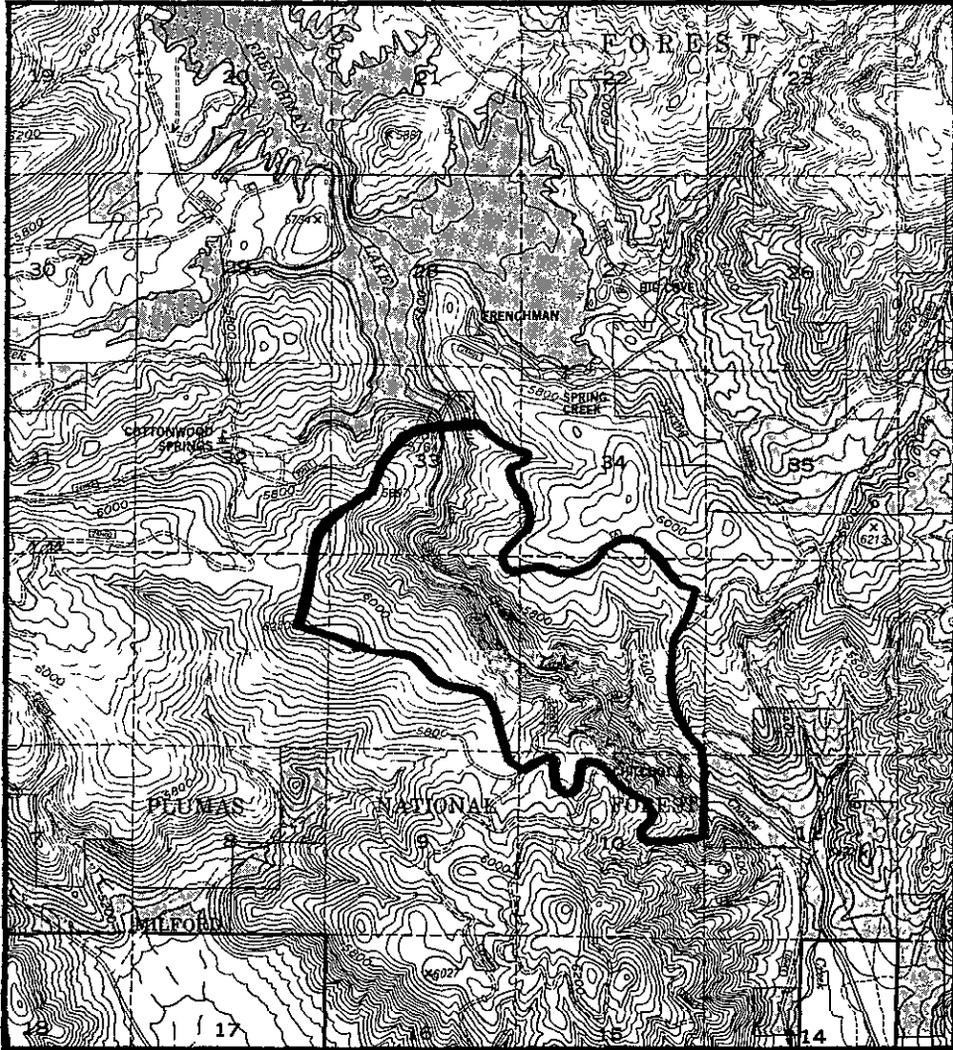
Management Area 42 (cont'd)  
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Grazing Strategy</u>
Mercer	C
Dixie Valley	C
Summit	D
Hall	C
Snow Lake	D
Ramelli	D
Upper Trosi	C
Galeppi	C
Spring Creek	D
Trosi Canyon	C
Frenchman Reservoir	C
Little Dixie	C
Frenchman Creek	C

Figure 4-II

### Little Last Chance Canyon Scenic Area



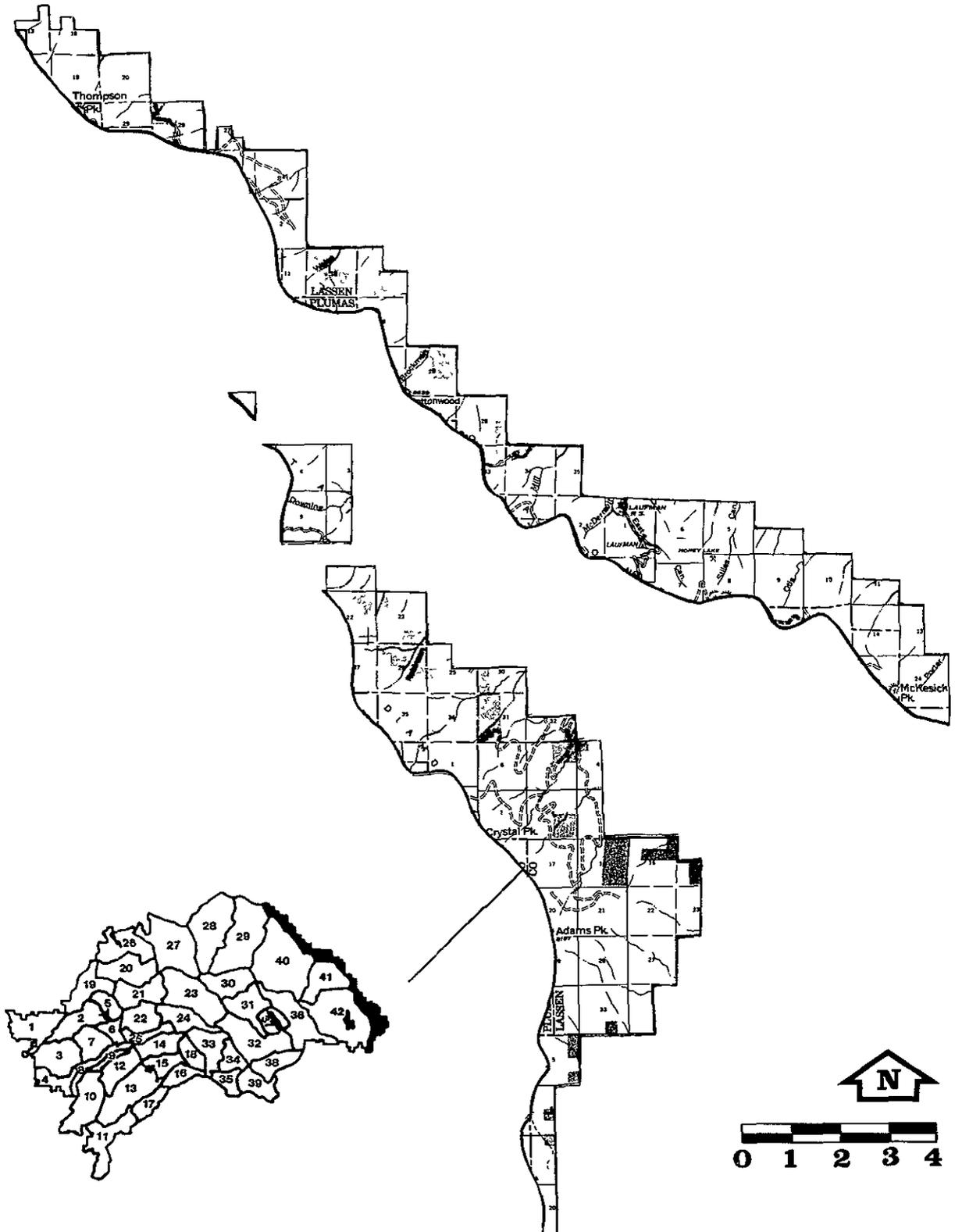
T 23 N, R 16 E



T 23-28 N, R 12-17 E

# Management Area #43

# Escarpment



## MANAGEMENT AREA 43

# Escarpment

District: Milford

Acreage: 40,322 Total  
35,744 or 88% PNF

### Description

The Escarpment Management Area includes the slope draining northeast into Long and Honey Lake Valleys east of the crest of the Diamond Mountains. Most of the area is in Lassen County, but there are 4,623 acres in Plumas County. Prominent features are Adams Peak, Crystal Peak, Sugarloaf, Black Mtn, and Thompson Peak, all peaks along the crest. Part of the Thompson Peak Roadless area is included.

Terrain consists of steep to very steep slopes. Elevations range from 4,200 feet to 8,197 feet. Soils are granitic and highly erodible, and the risk of landslides is generally moderate to high. Through many small watersheds, all drainage is to Honey Lake.

North exposures support mixed conifer stands with some Douglas fir. Low volumes of ponderosa and Jeffrey pine occur on south and east exposures. Understory vegetation is sparse in many areas and consists of manzanita, bitterbrush, sagebrush, mountain mahogany, and scattered black oak. Fuel types, inaccessibility, and strong winds create a potential for large fires. Past fires have ranged from 1,200 to 7,700 acres and have sometimes spread downslope. The area is a transition range and a migration zone of the Doyle deer herd.

The Laufman campground at the foot of the escarpment is the only recreational development. Much of the area is plainly visible from Highway 395.

Most of the area is transitory cattle range. Parts of the "Snow Lake", "Hall", "Meadow View", "McQueen", "Downing", "Otis Canyon" and "Humphrey" allotments and all of the "Red Rock", "Crystal Peak" and "Stiles" allotments are present. Use of several of these is in conjunction with use of BLM and private lands. A few water transmission lines to downslope ranches and fences and water developments for wildlife and livestock are present. Most of the easily accessible areas have been logged. Current salvage and green sales are limited to steep slopes and small volumes. Over half of the area requires aerial harvest methods such as helicopter or cable systems due to steep slopes and erodible soils.

Mining activity is limited.

MANAGEMENT AREA 43  
**Escarpment**

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GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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Recreation

Provide for semi-primitive recreation (1a).

Maintain the semi-primitive character of the Adams Peak area.

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

Cultural Resources

Protect significant properties (3a).

Protect and interpret escarpment petroglyphs.

Wildlife

Protect and improve emphasis species habitat (5a).

Maintain or enhance deer winter and intermediate range for the Doyle herd.

Water

Regulate future water use to assure an adequate supply (10a).

Allow no new surface water development in the area affected by the Long Valley and Hallett Creek adjudications, unless approved by the adjudicators and State criteria for private sources is met or the development is permitted by the State.

Lands

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

Manage Black Mtn. for service radio use.

Facilities

Provide cost-efficient support facilities (17a).

At completion of the PNF microwave facility, remove the Black Mtn. Lookout. Manage the mountain for service radio use.

Construct a PNF microwave facility at the Laufman RS.

MANAGEMENT AREA 43  
**Escarpment**

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GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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Special Areas

Protect unique botanic values  
westside (20b).

Monitor the water sources at  
Laufman R.S., and construct  
necessary facilities to develop an  
adequate water source for the  
facility.

Preserve some of the unique  
vegetation of the Diamond Mtn.  
area.

Management Area 43  
PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

Prescriptions	Acres
Rx-6. Developed Recreation Site	3812
Rx-7. Minimal Management	4712
Rx-8. Semi-Primitive Area	900
Rx-9. Riparian 1/	883
Rx-10. Visual Retention	997
Rx-14. Visual Partial Retention	16597
Rx-15. Timber Emphasis	12894
Rx-16. Intensive Range Management	540
Total	35,744

SERAL STAGE (DIVERSITY) TARGETS

Habitat Type	Target Acres (Minimum) Per Stage
Black oak	256
Big sagebrush	167
Eastside pine	619
Mixed conifer	717
Perennial range	5

RANGE ALLOTMENT STRATEGIES

Allotment Name	Grazing Strategy
Snow Lake	D
Hall	C
Meadow View	C
Downing	D
Otis Canyon	C
Humphrey	C
Red Rock	C
Crystal Peak	C
Stiles	C
McQueen	C

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1/ Acreage overlaps other Rx.