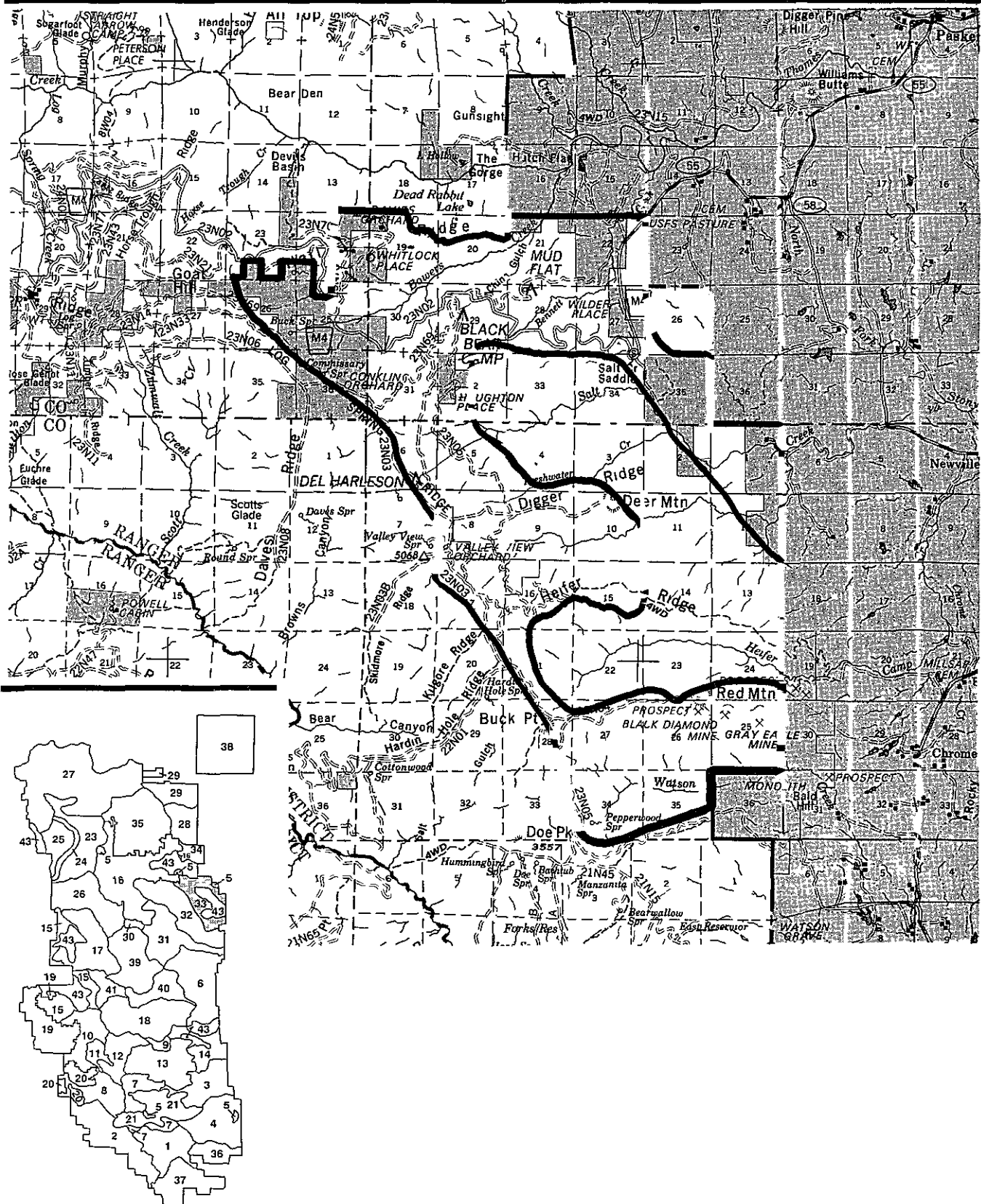


# MANAGEMENT AREA #33

## Valley View



## MANAGEMENT AREA #33

### VALLEY VIEW

Total Acres 17,033

NF Acres 13,283

The Valley View Management Area extends southeast from Hall Ridge to the ridgeline east of Doe Peak. It extends east from Log Spring Ridge to the Deer Mountain Backcountry Area (Management Area #43), the Forest boundary, and the Wilder Ridge Research Natural Area (Management Area #5). About 40% of this management area lies in Tehama County, and 60% of it in Glenn county.

Terrain is gentle along ridgetops, with steep sideslopes leading down to the creeks. Elevations range from about 1,100 feet along the northeast boundary to 5,000 feet along the western boundary. Vegetation varies from brush and grass to mixed conifer timber above 4,000 feet. The area contains primarily ponderosa stands with significant amounts of Douglas fir/hardwood understory. Knobcone and brush/hardwood stands generally lie downslope from timbered stands. Precipitation falls mainly in the form of rain, and average 30-35 inches annually. Soils are generally shallow, and watersheds are stable except in areas of serpentine geologic formations.

Timber management has been an important activity at the higher elevations within this management area. This area contains 966 acres of suitable timberland, including some large concentrations of new conifer plantations. Timber productivity is fair to good, however, brush competition hampers tree survival and growth, especially on steeper slopes.

The area provides winter range for black-tailed deer. Habitat improvements have greatly increased the carrying capacity of the area for deer and livestock. Wild turkey and black bear are known to inhabit the area. This management area contains habitat for northern spotted owl, marten, fisher, and goshawk.

Three sensitive plant species, Antirrhinum subcordatum, Fritillaria pluriflora, and Hesperolinon tehameense are found within this management area. Potential habitat for Madia stebbinsii also occurs in this management area.

Fire occurrence is low. Timbered areas have heavy slash concentrations from logging and thinning, which constitute a high fire hazard. A fuelbreak is located on Log Spring Ridge. Chaparral prescribed burning at lower elevations has been an important part of managing fuels in this area.

The major access route into the southern portion of the Corning District passes through this management area. About 85% of the forested lands are accessed by the current transportation system. Special Use Permits have been issued for radio transmitters on Red Mountain, and to the State of California for a Conservation Camp at Salt Creek.

This area receives light, dispersed recreational use. Conklin Orchard is a potential site for camping and interpretive services.

Portions of two grazing allotments lie within the area. A few parcels of private land are located along the Forest boundary and in the north end of the area.

## MANAGEMENT AREA #33

### MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

<u>Management Prescription</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Wildlife Emphasis . . . . .	1,618
Chaparral Management . . . . .	4,341
Minimal Management . . . . .	6,258
Late Successional Reserve * . . . . .	100
Timber Modified . . . . .	966

\* Estimated Unmapped LSR

#### Management Direction

Emphasize reducing brush competition and heavy slash concentrations within timbered areas at the higher elevations.

Continue chaparral prescribed burning at lower elevations to reduce fuel loading and the risk of fires carrying into high hazard areas within timber stands at the higher elevations, and to improve forage in key winter range.

Continue special use permits for the use of Salt Creek Saddle and Red Mountain. Limit development of Red Mountain Electronic Site to the area within the boundaries of the existing site plan.

Establish site plans and recommend development levels for dispersed recreation sites.

#### Key Wildlife Habitat

<u>Species</u>	<u>Description</u>
Northern Spotted Owl	Dispersal habitat
Goshawk	Dispersal habitat
Marten/Fisher	Dispersal habitat
Deer	Portion of Thomas Creek key winter range

## MANAGEMENT AREA #33

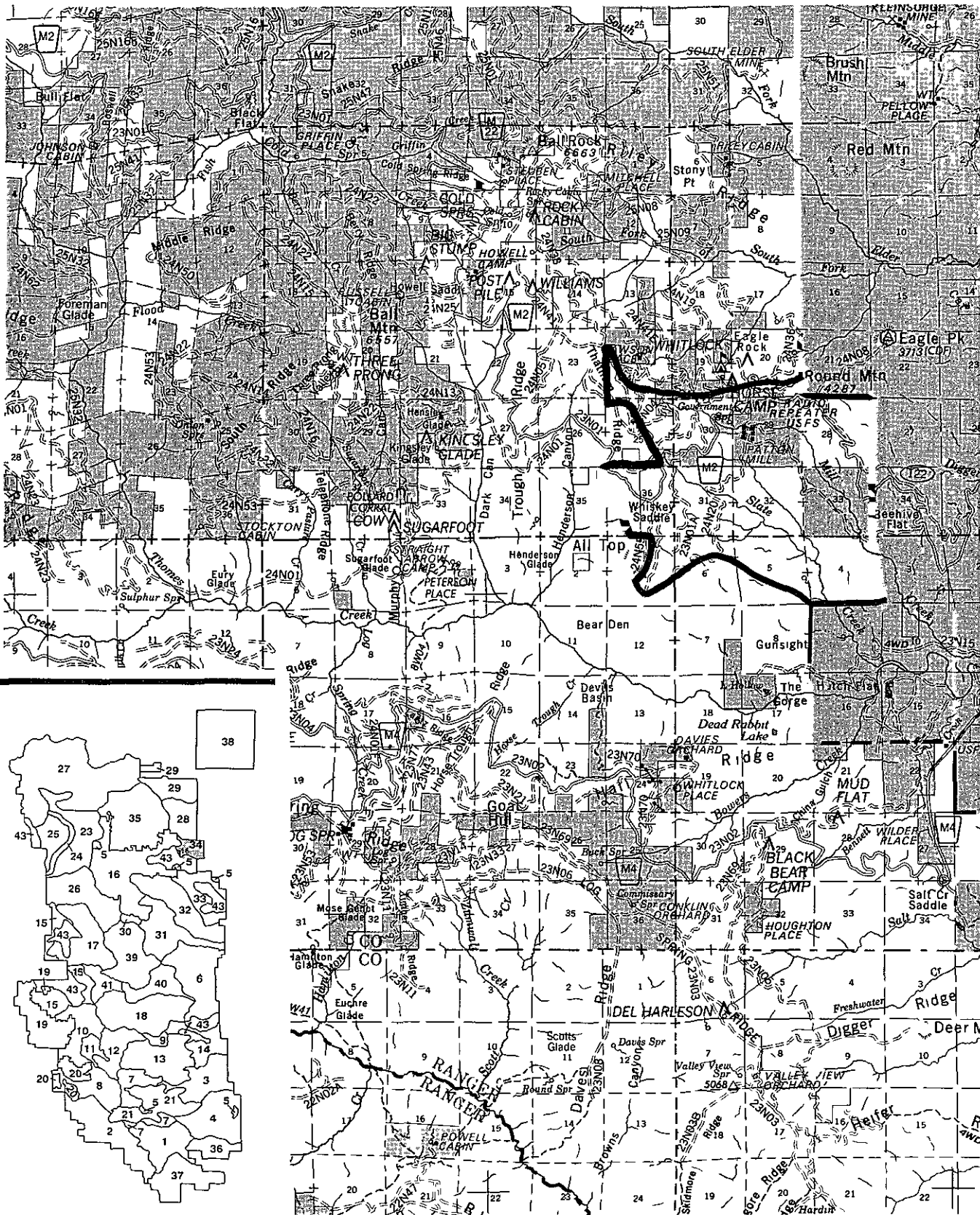
### Diversity Seral Stage Goals\*

<u>Vegetation Type</u>	<u>Minimum Acreage Goals</u>
Hardwood	61
Chaparral	347
Mixed Conifer	198

\* Minimum acreage for each seral stage within type

# MANAGEMENT AREA #34

## Whiskey Saddle



## MANAGEMENT AREA #34

### WHISKEY SADDLE

Total Acres 6,292

NF Acres 4,715

This management area lies between Thatham Ridge to the west, Rd. 23N01 on the north, the Forest boundary to the east, and the boundary of the Thomas Creek Backcountry Area (Management Area #43) to the south. The entire area is within Tehama County.

The terrain is generally gentle with steep side slopes along the creeks. Elevations range from about 1,800 feet at Dog Camp to 5,164 feet at All Top. The vegetation varies from chaparral along the Forest boundary to mixed conifer above 3,800 feet. Along the southern boundary, conifer-hardwood stands run from Slate Creek on the east to Trough Ridge on the west. These stands vary in elevation from 3,400 feet at Slate Creek to 3,800 feet at Trough Ridge. Soils in this management area are generally shallow to very shallow with moderate to low moisture holding capacity. Soils are generally stable, however, where slopes exceed 50% or where vegetative cover has been removed, severe sheet erosion and gullying can occur. This management area contains 552 acres of suitable timberland.

This area contains part of the Thomas Creek key deer winter range. Habitat for California thrasher also exists within this management area. This management area contains habitat for northern spotted owl, marten, fisher, and goshawk.

The sensitive plant species Hesperolinon tehamense and Madia stebbinsii occur in this area. This area also contains two special interest species Chlorogalum pomeridianum var. minus, and Eriogonum strictum var. greenei. Potential habitat for Antirrhinum subcordatum and Hesperolinon drymarioides exists in this area.

Moderate fuel loadings of logging slash exist at higher elevations (above 4,000 feet). Heavy chamise/chaparral brush along the border between timber and brush types creates a high hazard for wildfires. A fuelbreak is located on Thatham Ridge.

Recreational use is seasonal occurring primarily during deer season. A scenic viewpoint of the Sacramento Valley and Thomas Creek exists at the south end of All Top.

The major access route into the northern portion of the Corning District passes through this management area, with 85% of the forested lands being accessed by roads. A portion of the Slate Creek grazing allotment lies within the area. This allotment is currently active and utilized in conjunction with the Riley Ridge allotment.

## MANAGEMENT AREA #34

### MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

<u>Management Prescription</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Wildlife Emphasis . . . . .	382
Chaparral Management . . . . .	1,339
Minimal Management . . . . .	2,342
Late Successional Reserve * . . . . .	100
Timber Modified . . . . .	552

\* Estimated Unmapped LSR

#### Management Direction

Continue chaparral management program to reduce fire hazards, emphasizing treating heavy chamise/ chaparral stands along the border between timber and brush types.

Continue to increase and consolidate the federal ownership in this area.

Design and install improvements to facilitate public use and enjoyment of the scenic overlook at the south end of All Top.

#### Key Wildlife Habitat

<u>Species</u>	<u>Description</u>
Northern Spotted Owl	Dispersal habitat
Goshawk	Dispersal habitat
Deer	Portion of Thomes Creek key winter range

## MANAGEMENT AREA #34

### Diversity Seral Stage Goals\*

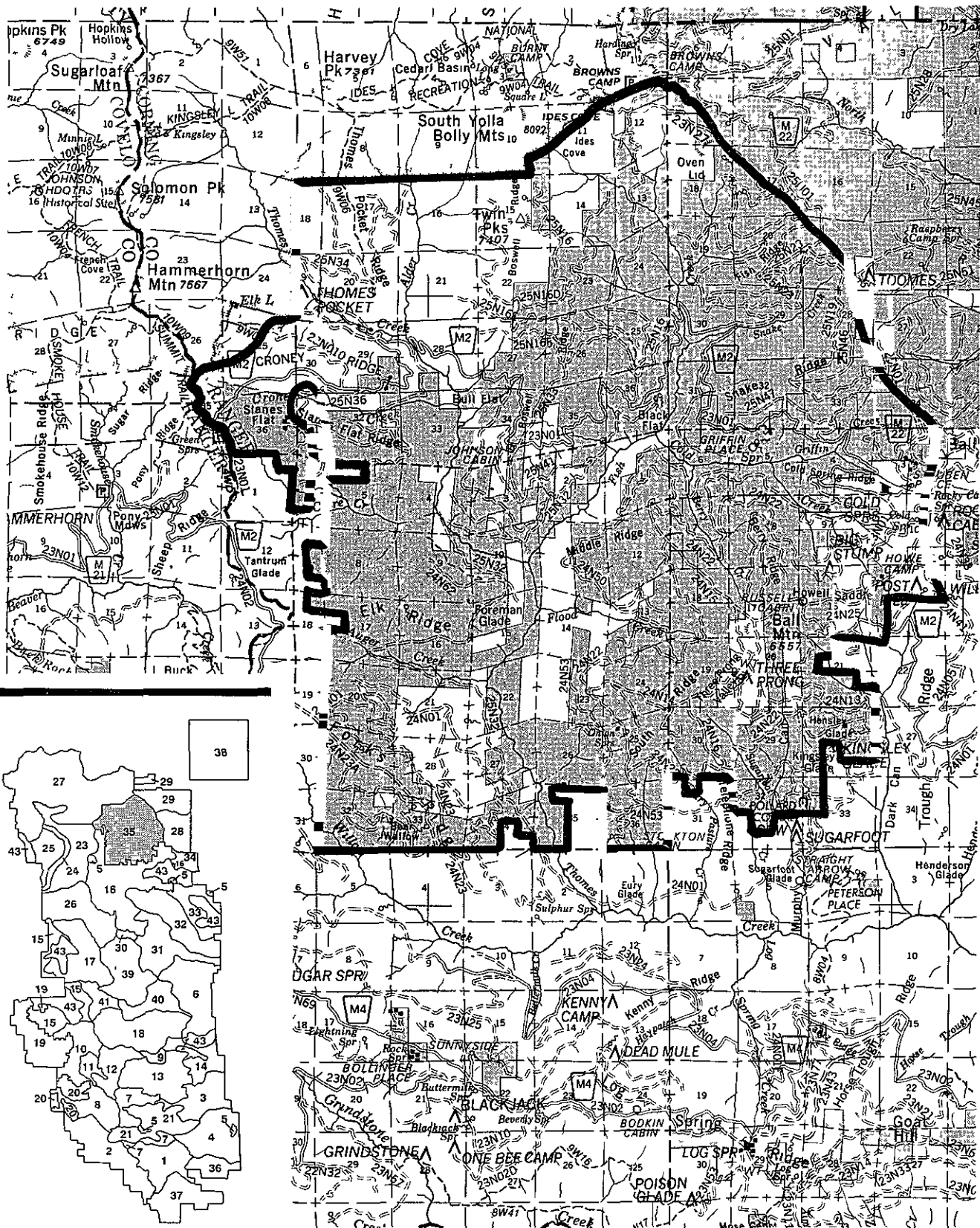
<u>Vegetation Type</u>	<u>Minimum Acreage Goals</u>
Hardwood	19
Chaparral	107
Mixed Conifer	103

\* Minimum acreage for each seral stage within type.



# MANAGEMENT AREA #35

## Three Prong



## MANAGEMENT AREA #35

### THREE PRONG

Total Acres 51,225  
NF Acres 14,972

This management area extends from Forks Ridge and Kingsley glade, north to the Yolla Bolly Wilderness, and west of Forest Service Road 25N01. This management area lies entirely within Tehama County.

Terrain is steep except for the tops of major ridges. Elevations range from 2,500 at Thomes Creek to 7,400 at Twin Peaks along the northwestern boundary. Vegetation varies from grasslands and chaparral adjacent to Thomes Creek, to red fir stands above 6,000 feet. Timber stands are predominantly uneven-aged mixed conifer with a wide range in species composition, productivity, and understory forage types. The northern portion above 5,500 feet is predominantly true fir, with the exception of Yolla Bolly soils on upper Thomes Pocket Ridge and upper Boswell Ridge, which support scattered Jeffrey pine. This area contains 4,481 acres of suitable timberland. Precipitation ranges from 35 to 70 inches with much of it coming in the form of snow above 5,500 feet. Heavy logging activity over unstable slopes has left most watersheds in poor condition. Watershed improvements have been implemented with good results in upper Three Prong meadow, and with fair results in the lower meadow. Soils in this management area are mostly rocky and shallow, of moderate fertility, and underlain by fractured bedrock.

Northern spotted owl, goshawk, and fisher are known to inhabit the area. Potential foraging habitat for bald eagle exists along Thomes Creek, Fish Creek, and Auger Creek. Black-tailed deer use the upper elevations as summer range, and the lower elevations as transitional range. Fawning cover and browse are limiting factors in the deer summer range. The six major streams in this area (Berry Creek, Cold Creek, Flood Creek, Fish Creek, Snake Creek, and Thomes Creek) form the headwaters of Thomes Creek which is an important fishery and supplies water to the Sacramento River. Thomes Creek, Fish Creek, and Auger Creek are fisheries for rainbow trout.

While no sensitive plant species are known to occur within this area, suitable habitat exists for Epilobium nivium and Rallardella scabrida.

Fire occurrence is moderate in this area and generally lightning-caused. Moderate to heavy logging slash poses high hazards for catastrophic wildfires.

This area receives moderate levels of dispersed recreation use during deer season and fishing season. Popular recreation sites include Three Prong Valley, Thomes Pocket, and Big Stump dispersed recreation sites. Two main Wilderness trailheads are located at Ides Cove, and one small Wilderness trailhead is located at Elk Lake, on the northern boundary of this management area.

Roads 25N01 and 23N01 are major Wilderness access routes. The majority of the road system in this area is privately owned and cooperatively managed by private companies and the Forest Service. The existing road system accesses most National Forest lands and 85% of the timber landbase in this management area. Only short spurs are needed to complete the transportation network. Portions of the existing road system contribute high amounts of sediment to local streamcourses.

Cold Springs Station is an administrative site used as a work center. A fire engine crew may be headquartered there to provide fire protection for National Forest and private lands north of Thomes Creek.

## MANAGEMENT AREA #35

Most of the land base administered by the Forest Service is concentrated in the northwest section of this management area, adjacent to Wilderness, with isolated parcels of public land scattered among private ownership elsewhere. Because the majority of this area is in private ownership, land exchange strategies focus on consolidating the National Forest landbase.

### MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

<u>Management Prescription</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Wildlife Emphasis . . . . .	459
Chaparral Management . . . . .	162
Minimal Management . . . . .	8,770
Late Successional Reserve * . . . . .	1,100
Timber Modified . . . . .	4,481

\* Estimated Unmapped LSRs

#### Management Direction

Focus watershed improvement efforts on road-related problems, including poor drainage and needed slope stabilization work.

Continue structural watershed improvement projects directed toward alleviating gully erosion and revegetating barren areas

Use seasonal road closures where practical and effective in reducing road and watershed damage.

Coordinate activities proposed on National Forest lands with activities on private lands, to keep overall levels of cumulative watershed effects below the threshold of concern.

Continue to pursue exchange of isolated parcels of National Forest lands to consolidate ownership within this management area.

Manage vegetation types and seral stages to increase preferred browse species in key summer range for deer.

Manage livestock grazing to protect deer fawning cover in wet meadows and glades

All projects proposed in this management area shall provide for treatment of the slash which they create, and all projects shall consider opportunities for reducing existing fuel loading. Give priority to the planning and design of projects which present the best opportunities to reduce fuel loadings and risks of catastrophic wildfires

## MANAGEMENT AREA #35

Establish site plans and recommend development levels for dispersed recreation sites.

Improve trail access to fisheries in this area, and develop information sheets for visitor information services, describing fishing opportunities

### Key Wildlife Habitat

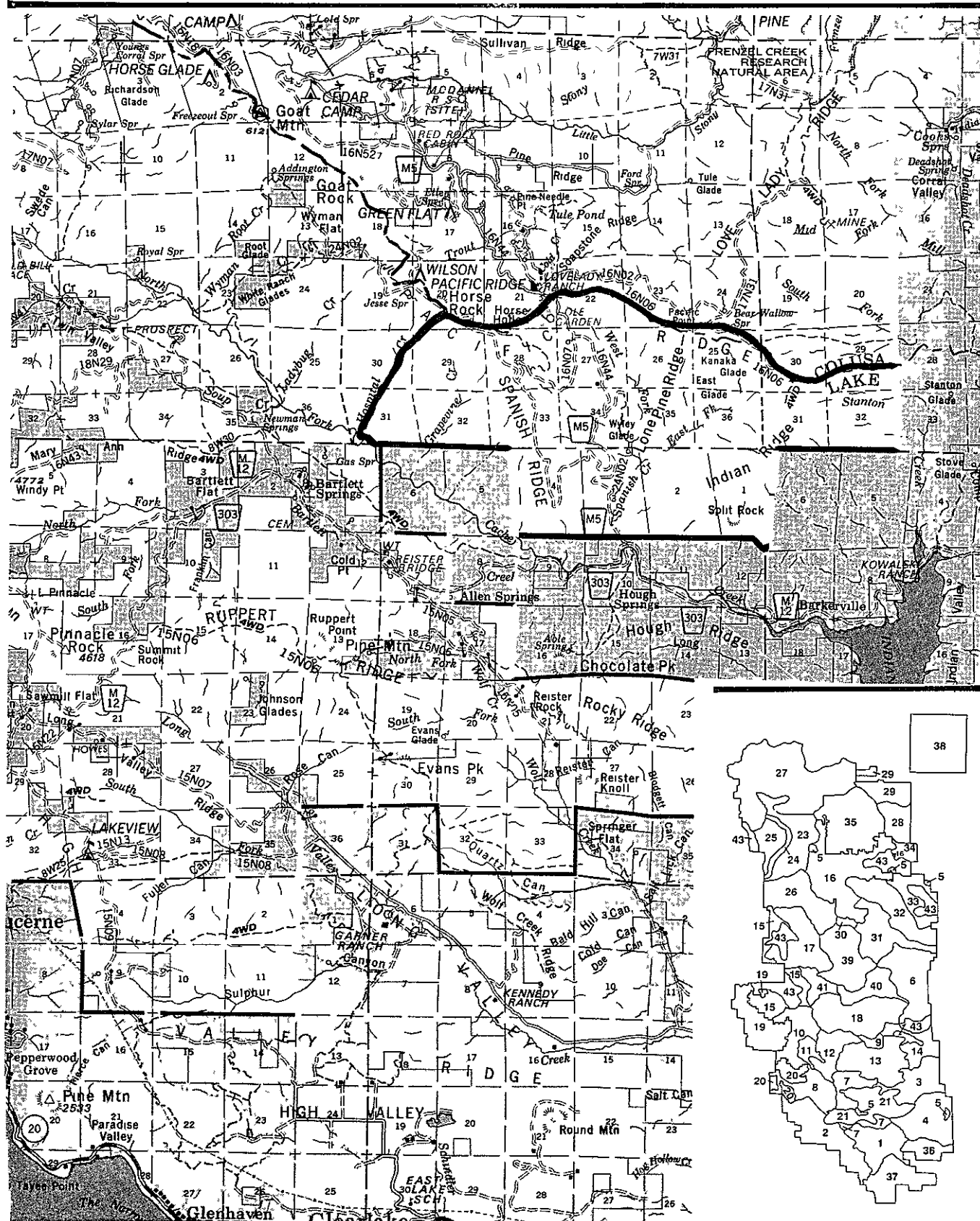
<u>Species</u>	<u>Description</u>
Northern Spotted Owl	Dispersal habitat
Goshawk	Dispersal habitat
Marten/Fisher	Dispersal habitat
Bald Eagle	Potential foraging habitat
Peregrine Falcon	Potential nest site
Deer	Portions of Wells Cabin and Ball Rock key summer ranges

### Diversity Seral Stage Goals\*

<u>Vegetation Type</u>	<u>Minimum Acreage Goals</u>
Hardwood	31
Chaparral	13
Mixed Conifer	702

\* Minimum acreage for each seral stage within type.

# Spanish Ridge



## MANAGEMENT AREA #36

### SPANISH RIDGE

Total Acres 10,871  
NF Acres 10,814

The northern boundary of the Spanish Ridge Management Area follows the Lake/Colusa County line. Its southern and eastern boundaries correspond to the external boundaries of the Mendocino National Forest. Hospital Creek defines the western border. This area lies entirely within Lake County.

Vegetation is predominantly chaparral species. Some conifer stands exist, but only on northern aspects and at higher elevations. Elevations within the area range from 1,600 feet in Spanish Creek to over 4,400 on Pacific Ridge. The area contains 120 acres of suitable timberland.

This management area is in a zone of high fire hazards; however, no fires have occurred in this area since the 1950's. The most serious fire management concerns in this area focus on the heavy recreation use along the northern shore of Indian Valley Reservoir, immediately adjacent to steep, chaparral-covered hillsides. Extensive cooperative burning with the Bureau of Land Management has helped reduce the fire hazard. Major fuelbreaks have been constructed within this management area, which require periodic maintenance. Maintenance of fuelbreaks using a helitorch to help light prescribed burns has provided good results.

Pine Ridge key deer winter range also lies within this area. Brush-to-grass type conversions for improvement of wildlife habitat are evident in this management area. Wildlife prescribed burning projects have been completed in cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game and the Bureau of Land Management. Availability of water may be a limiting factor for wildlife habitat within this management area. This management area contains limited habitat for northern spotted owl and goshawk.

One site for the sensitive plant Brodiaea coronaria ssp. rosea is in historic records for this area, and two known populations of that species lie northeast and southeast of the historic siting. Potential habitat exists for Hesperolinon drymarioides. The third site ever recorded in the north coast ranges, for the special interest species Muhlenbergia andina, is also located in this area.

The area receives light recreational use during the summer season. Hunting and OHV use are the major forms of recreation. Access for recreationists is limited, and hot south exposures discourage most recreation uses. Despite this, and despite the fact that this area contains no staging areas or trailheads for OHV events, there may still be opportunities for further development related to the established OHV corridor, with trails connecting Digger Pine Campground (Management Area #4) with possible future staging areas near Indian Valley Reservoir (Bureau of Land Management).

The Little Stony grazing allotment covers the majority of the management area. The main access route into this area goes along Pacific Ridge. About 85% of all forested lands are accessed by the current transportation system. Streams flowing out of this area drain into Indian Valley Reservoir. The water is used for recreation and downstream irrigation.

## MANAGEMENT AREA #36

### MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

<u>Management Prescription</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Wildlife Emphasis . . . . .	760
Chaparral Management . . . . .	4,226
Minimal Management . . . . .	5,708
Timber Modified . . . . .	120

#### Management Direction

Analyze the need for additional water developments in this area, for wildlife habitat improvement and improved distribution of livestock use.

Emphasize a continued chaparral management program for fuels management and wildlife habitat improvement.

Coordinate management of and additions to the OHV trail system in this area with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Evaluate opportunities to connect Forest Service OHV trails with OHV trails on BLM lands around Indian Valley Reservoir.

Consider potential sedimentation effects on Indian Valley Reservoir, in the planning and design of management activities proposed within this area

#### Key Wildlife Habitat

<u>Species</u>	<u>Description</u>
Deer	Pacific Ridge and Lone Pine Ridge key winter ranges

## MANAGEMENT AREA #36

### Diversity Seral Stage Goals\*

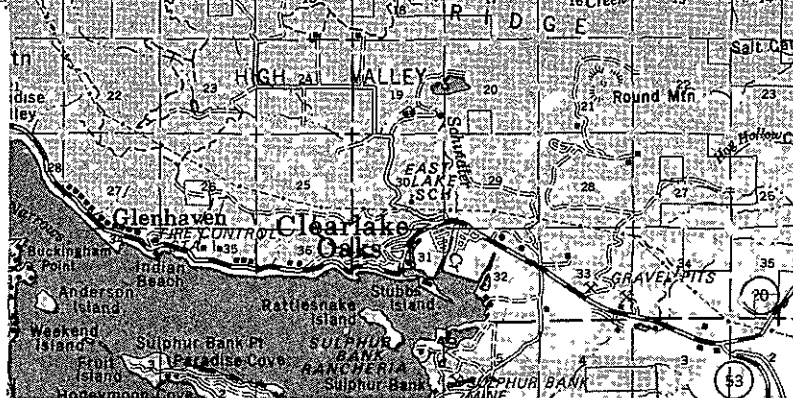
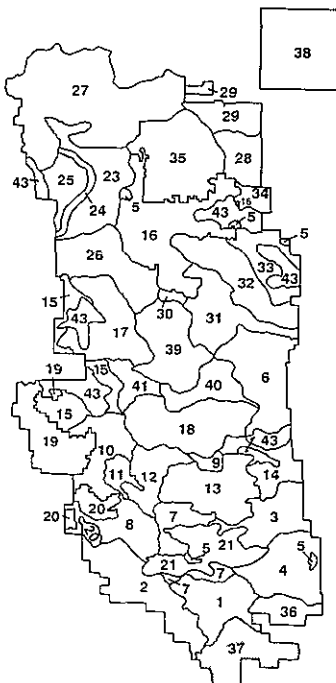
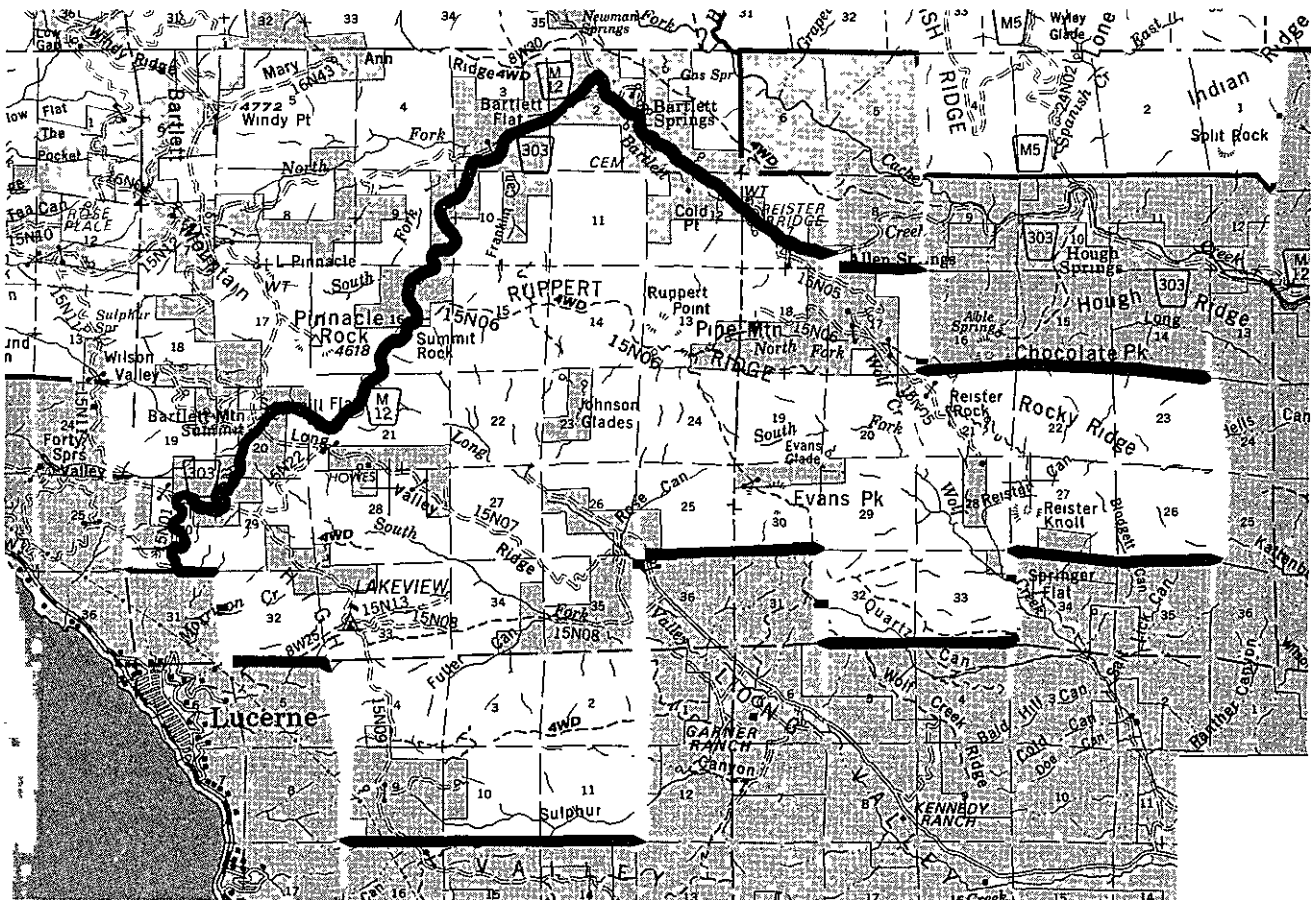
<u>Vegetation Type</u>	<u>Minimum Acreage Goals</u>
Hardwood	38
Chaparral	338
Mixed Conifer	33

\* Minimum acreage for each seral stage within type.



# MANAGEMENT AREA #37

## Ruppert



## MANAGEMENT AREA #37

### RUPPERT

Total Acres 25,215

NF Acres 20,986

The Ruppert Management Area extends south from the Bartlett Springs County Road to the Forest boundary. The entire management area lies within Lake County.

The terrain is moderately steep and rugged. Elevations range from 1,400 feet to 4,800 feet. The area is drained by the South Fork of Bartlett Creek and Long Valley Creek. The soils are generally moderately erodible with a moderate risk of landslides on steeper slopes. The vegetation consists primarily of chamise and chaparral on the south slopes, with scattered stands of timber along the ridgetops and north slopes. This area contains 749 acres of suitable timberland.

Habitat for several important wildlife species including mountain lion, goshawk, spotted owl, and prairie falcon occur in this management area. Potential foraging habitat for bald eagle is located along Reister Canyon. Potential nest sites for peregrine falcon are also located within this management area.

No sensitive plant species are known to occur within this management area, but potential habitat exists for Antirrhinum subcordatum, Brodiaea coronaria ssp. rosea, and Hesperolinon drymarioides.

Fire occurrence is not high, but a high proportion of fire starts become large fires. Numerous conifer plantations have been established within this management area, some over 30 years old. Many of these plantations are bordered by brush, and fire threat to plantations from fires running upslope from the Clear Lake recreation corridor is severe. This management area lies within the Indian Valley Coordinated Resource Plan boundaries, and is under a program of prescribed burning on a rotational basis.

Approximately 85% of the forested land within this area is accessed by the existing transportation system. One of the primary access routes into Indian Valley Reservoir lies along the northern boundary of this area. The primary recreational use of National Forest lands within this management area is hunting. Lakeview Campground, located within this management area, receives moderate use most of the year and offers panoramic views of Clear Lake.

This area contains many small parcels of private land. Conflicts between private landowners and recreationists are frequent. No easements currently exist into the Reister Rock and Evans Peak areas, for either public use or Forest Service administration. A significant amount of unauthorized OHV use occurs along with some unauthorized maintenance of OHV trails. Both types of activities are carried out by adjacent landowners and OHV users who enter the area from Indian Valley Reservoir and Long Valley. This area contains few opportunities for OHV development that are free of conflict with adjacent private landowners. Lakeview Campground is not suitable for use as a staging area for OHV activities.

## MANAGEMENT AREA #37

### MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

<u>Management Prescription</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Wildlife Emphasis . . . . .	3,986
Chaparral Management . . . . .	6,973
Minimal Management . . . . .	8,878
Late Successional Reserve *	400
Timber Modified . . . . .	749

\* Estimated Unmapped LSRs

#### Management Direction

Coordinate with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to manage OHV use, recognizing the potential impacts of such activities on BLM-administered lands. Work with the BLM and private landowners to gain control of unauthorized vehicle use and trail maintenance.

Do not develop any new OHV trails within this management area

Complete an inventory of non-system roads and trails. Analyze the need for and suitability of such roads and trails, with particular attention to roads and trails which pass through Ruppert key winter range, through key fawning areas, or within 1/2 mile of the potential peregrine falcon nest sites. Permanently or seasonally close roads and trails shown to cause adverse impacts to peregrine falcon or deer during their breeding seasons. Permanently close any unnecessary roads or trails. Rehabilitate trails not designated for closure, and add them to the system.

Utilize sections 2, 10, and 12 of T 15 N., R. 8 W. as an exchange base for consolidation of the National Forest landbase in other areas.

Emphasize fuels treatment in areas adjacent to plantations as a means to provide protection for plantations from wildfire.

Continue prescribed burning program to maintain diversity of seral stages for deer forage in chaparral vegetation types

## MANAGEMENT AREA #37

### Key Wildlife Habitat

<u>Species</u>	<u>Description</u>
Northern Spotted Owl	Dispersal habitat
Goshawk	Dispersal habitat
Bald Eagle	Potential foraging habitat
Peregrine Falcon	Potential nest site
Deer	Entire Ruppert Ridge key winter range

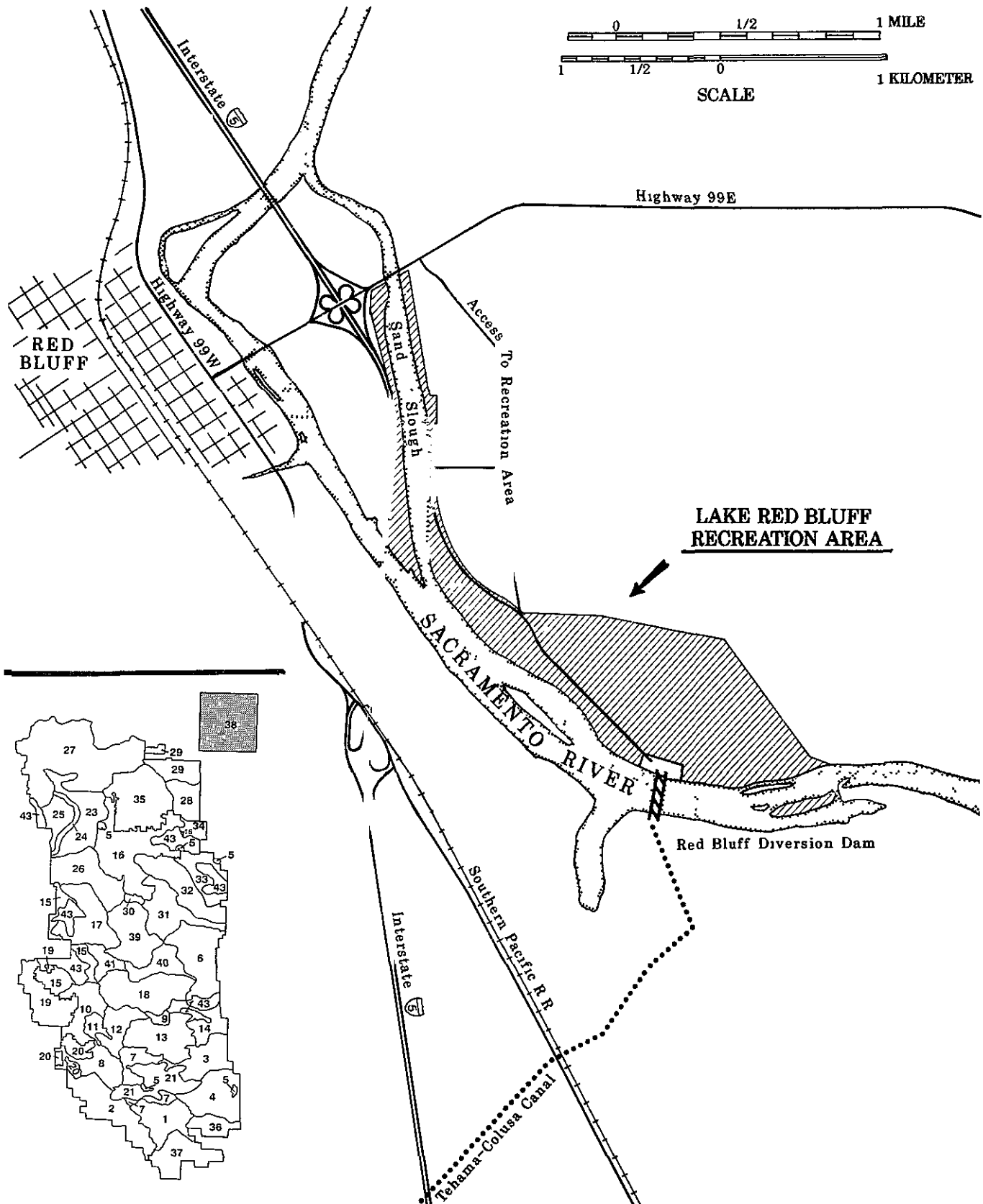
### Diversity Seral Stage Goals\*

<u>Vegetation Type</u>	<u>Minimum Acreage Goals</u>
Hardwood	128
Chaparral	558
Mixed Conifer	152

\* Minimum acreage for each seral stage within type.

# MANAGEMENT AREA #38

## Lake Red Bluff Recreation Area



## MANAGEMENT AREA #38

### LAKE RED BLUFF RECREATION AREA

Total Acres 488  
NF Acres 488

Lake Red Bluff Recreation Area is located at Red Bluff, California, east of Interstate 5 and the Sacramento River, and south of Highway 36 East (Antelope Boulevard). The management area lies within Tehama County.

This parcel of land was acquired by the Forest Service from the Bureau of Reclamation in March, 1988. The Bureau of Reclamation (US Department of Interior) still owns and operates the diversion dam which forms Lake Red Bluff. Also, the US Fish & Wildlife Service operates the fish ladder and viewing plaza adjacent to the diversion dam. The main interests of the Forest Service in this site are its high potential for water-oriented recreation opportunities, environmental education opportunities, and wildlife habitat. The Forest Service has completed a Final Environmental Impact Statement and a Record of Decision for this area, calling for recreational development to meet demand now and in the future, while protecting and restoring riparian resources on the site.

This site lies within the floodplain of the Sacramento River, so terrain is relatively flat. Vegetation on the east side of the river consists of Valley Oak and annual grasses. Native riparian vegetation occurs along the river banks, east of the diversion dam, and south of the entry gate. Soils in the area are well-drained sandy loams with moderate to high productivity. Soils are generally well-suited for all crops adapted to this climatic area. A one-acre test plot of conifers was planted by the Forest Service' Chico Tree Improvement Center in 1982, and growth has been extremely good.

Major anadromous fish runs of shad, salmon and steelhead are the primary fishing interest, although a full range of warm and cold water fish are caught in this vicinity of the river. The Valley elderberry longhorn beetle, a Federally listed threatened species, is known to occur on this site. Bald eagle have been seen foraging in the area in winter. An osprey nest is located on adjacent private land, and the osprey utilize the Lake Red Bluff site for foraging. Bank swallows, a California State threatened species, nest along the Sacramento River at Lake Red Bluff. Winter run chinook salmon are a Federally listed threatened species, and the Sacramento Splittail has been proposed for listing. Deer, wild turkey, California quail, waterfowl, and beaver are known to utilize the area. A variety of songbirds and neo-tropical migratory birds also inhabit this management area. This management area has been designated by the State as a "watchable wildlife area".

No sensitive plant species are known to occur within this area.

The site is accessed via Sale Lane, a two lane paved road. The site includes three miles of shoreline available for recreational use. The primary focus of recreation activity is water-oriented. Boating, swimming, water skiing, fishing below the dam, and wind surfing above the dam are the predominant activities.

Current facilities include a new fully accessible 150 PAOT, (People at one time), campground with toilets and showers, a new 240 PAOT boat ramp on the river below the dam, a 160 PAOT boat ramp on the lake, two 50 PAOT day use areas, (one on the lake and one on the river), and about 3 miles of fully accessible recreation trail. Additional recreation and interpretive facilities are planned for construction in the next few years.

About 30 acres of riparian forest habitat has been re-established on the site since the Forest Service began management; and most of the site will eventually be revegetated with the plant communities that existed prior to Euro-American settling and farming of the area in the 19th century.

## MANAGEMENT AREA #38

The Chamber of Commerce has sponsored an annual Drag Boat Race which provides a majority of their revenue for operation. This event is conducted under a special use permit with the Forest Service.

### MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

<u>Management Prescription</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Recreation Area . . . . .	488

#### Management Direction

Manage and develop this site, its resources, and its facilities in conformance with the decision documented in the Record of Decision for the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), Lake Red Bluff Recreational Development. Major aspects of that decision include:

- Supply quality water-oriented recreation experience to the public. Maintain a safe setting for recreational users. Allow the local community to pursue existing recreation opportunities that maintain or enhance the ecological quality of the Lake Red Bluff Area as outlined in the FEIS.
- Increase, enhance and conserve native riparian and oak woodland wildlife habitat to maintain and improve species diversity.
- Provide educational and interpretive opportunities throughout planned developments and activities.
- Complete a development and monitoring plan as outlined in the FEIS that addresses all aspects of the selected alternative.

Maintain or improve habitat to aid in recovery of species listed as Threatened or Endangered.

Assure protection of water quality in the Sacramento River.

Increase law enforcement presence at the site to adequately address enforcement of applicable laws and regulations, and to provide better information and education about applicable laws and regulations.

Utilize partnerships with local, State, and Federal agencies and other organizations, to optimize opportunities for environmental education, habitat restoration, and recreation.

# MANAGEMENT AREA #38

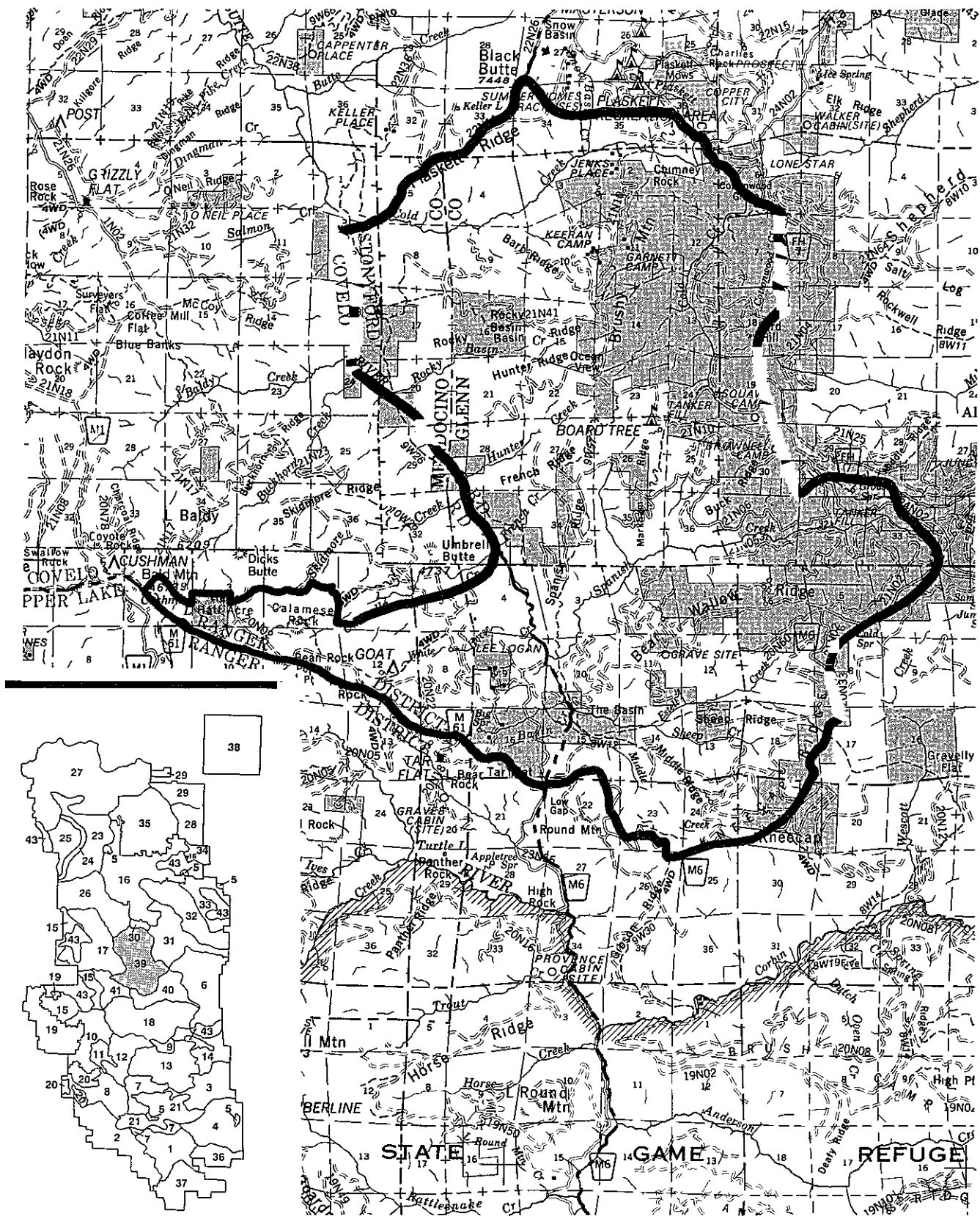
## Key Wildlife Habitat

<u>Species</u>	<u>Description</u>
Valley Elderberry	Suitable habitat within existing riparian areas
Longhorn Beetle	Foraging habitat
Bald Eagle	Nesting and foraging habitat
Bank Swallow	Habitat for all life stages
Sacramento Splittail	Rearing and migration habitat
Winter-run Chinook	



# MANAGEMENT AREA #39

## Brushy Mountain



## MANAGEMENT AREA #39

### BRUSHY MOUNTAIN

Total Acres 39,634  
NF Acres 22,975

The Brushy Mountain Area is bordered on the south by Kneecap Ridge (Road 21N02) and the Covelo/Upper Lake district boundary, and on the north and east by Forest Highway 7. The western boundary is along the Black Butte River and Plaskett Ridge. The majority of this area is located in Glenn County, with minor portions in Lake and Mendocino Counties.

Elevations range from 2,500 feet at the mouth of Cold Creek to over 6,600 feet near Board Tree Camp. Soils are moderately erodible, with minor amounts of landsliding along steep drainages. Some current gully erosion is occurring along Forest Road 1N02. Vegetation is primarily mixed conifer with some chaparral on south-facing slopes above drainages flowing into Black Butte River. This area contains 9,983 acres of suitable timberland.

Northern spotted owl, goshawk, black bear, and deer inhabit this management area. A small area of critical habitat for the northern spotted owl is located near Plaskett Ridge. The area contains habitat of fisher and marten, and it contains potential nesting and foraging habitat for bald eagle. Peregrine falcon have recently been located in the vicinity of Calamese Rock. This management area is entirely within the Black Butte River key watershed. Spanish Creek, the Black Butte River, and streams within an area known as The Basin provide anadromous fish habitat. Cold Creek is an excellent resident trout fishery.

No sensitive plants are known to occur in this area, but potential habitat exists for Epilobium nivium and Linanthus harknessii ssp. condensatus. Incidence of white pine blister rust is widespread in this area.

This area is located within a zone of moderate fire hazards. Timbered areas on National Forest lands have light to moderate fuel loadings of logging slash, with heavier concentrations of logging slash on adjacent private lands.

Recreation use is primarily associated with deer hunting during the late season. Four cabins in the Keeran Camp area are used by private parties, under special use permits with the Forest Service. The Black Butte River and Cold Creek are eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; suitability studies have yet to be completed.

Forest Highway 7 provides the main access to this area. About 70% of all forested lands are accessed by the current transportation system. Large contiguous blocks of private land occur within the management area.

The part of this management area north of Spanish Creek is within the Alder Springs grazing allotment, but little grazing use actually takes place. No livestock grazing is currently permitted in the portion of this area south of Spanish Creek. Low forage availability in this area caused past grazing to impact riparian areas, water sources, and private land.

## MANAGEMENT AREA #39

### MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

<u>Management Prescription</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Wildlife Emphasis . . . . .	321
Chaparral Management . . . . .	363
Minimal Management . . . . .	14,608
Late Successional Reserve *	700
Timber Modified . . . . .	9,983

\* Estimated Unmapped LSRs

#### Management Direction

Evaluate the viability of the area south of Spanish Creek for livestock grazing. Before permitting any livestock grazing within this area, identify measures necessary to: 1) meet Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines for riparian reserves, 2) provide for increased availability and utilization of water sources, and 3) minimize livestock drift onto private land.

Complete suitability analyses of the Black Butte River and Cold Creek for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System within two years of Plan approval. If found suitable, complete Study Reports/Legislative Environmental Impact Statements with recommendation decisions within three years of Forest Plan approval.

Provide protection for the outstandingly remarkable values found along the Black Butte River and Cold Creek pending completion of additional analyses and final recommendations regarding the suitability of the Black Butte River and Cold Creek for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Continue to pursue land exchanges to consolidate the National Forest landbase, as opportunities arise.

Coordinate activities proposed on National Forest lands with activities on private lands, to keep the overall level of cumulative watershed effects below the threshold of concern

Emphasize completion of watershed improvement projects along Forest Road 1N02. Emphasize use of native vegetation for barren area rehabilitation in this area.

Manage oaks and understory browse species to increase preferred deer browse in key summer range  
Manage chaparral seral stages in key winter range to improve deer forage.

Analyze and pursue upgrading of Forest Highway 7 to a surfaced, two-lane standard, and evaluate the suitability of this route for designation as a Scenic Byway.

Continue treating fuels to reduce fire hazards

## MANAGEMENT AREA #39

Give special attention to the overall proportion of rust-resistant sugar pine seedlings included in the planting mix for reforestation projects within this area.

Protect paleontological resources near Estell Creek.

### Key Wildlife Habitat

<u>Species</u>	<u>Description</u>
Northern Spotted Owl	Dispersal habitat Critical habitat
Goshawk	Dispersal habitat
Bald Eagle	Potential nesting and foraging habitat
Marten/Fisher	Dispersal habitat
Deer	Portions of Black Butte River key winter range and Boardtree, Cedar, Ridge, and Bald Mountain key summer ranges
Winter-run steelhead	Spawning and rearing habitat

### Diversity Seral Stage Goals\*

<u>Vegetation Type</u>	<u>Minimum Acreage Goals</u>
Hardwood	13
Chaparral	29
Mixed Conifer	1,099

\* Minimum acreage for each seral stage within type.