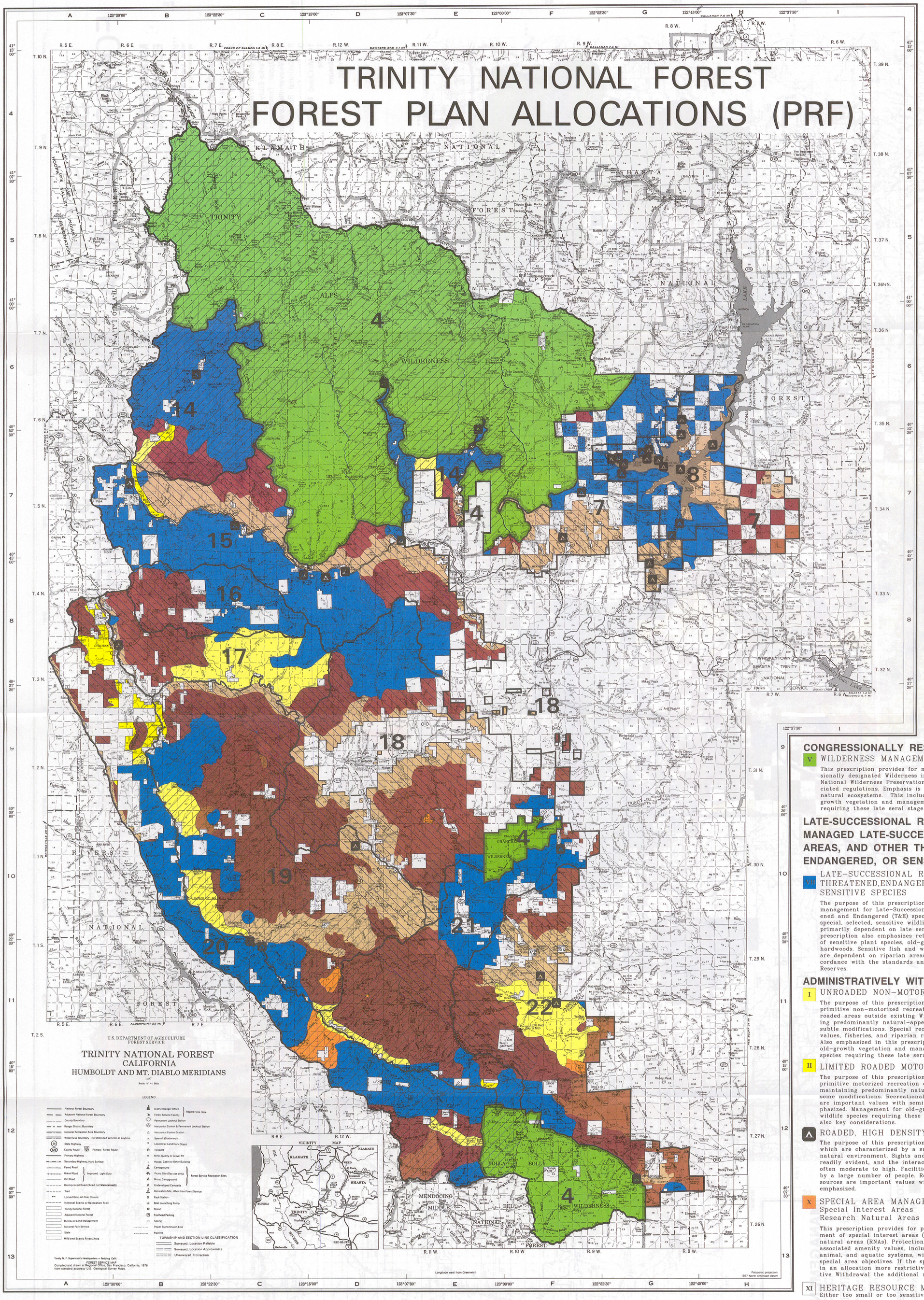
TRINITY NATIONAL FOREST
FOREST PLAN ALLOCATIONS (PRF)



MANAGEMENT AREA BOUNDARIES

3

**Management Area Boundaries, Prescription Area Boundaries, Land Net and interior delineations are only approximate at this scale.

MANAGEMENT AREA NAMES

- 4 Forest Wilderness
- 7 Weaverville/Lewiston
- 8 National Recreation Area
- 14 New River/North Fork/Canyon Creek
- 15 Trinity River
- 16 Corral Bottom
- 17 Hayfork Creek
- 18 Hayfork
- 19 Indian Valley/Rattlesnake
- 20 South Fork Mountain
- 21 Wildwood
- 22 Beegum

KEY WATERSHED

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AREAS

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS*

SHASTA-TRINITY NATIONAL FORESTS

*Both suitable and unsuitable lands occur within prescription boundaries. The intent is that the prescription will apply only to suitable lands.

NOTE: Management Prescriptions apply only to National Forest Land. All private land is excluded from the planning process. More detailed information on prescriptions can be found in Chapter 4 of the Forest Plan.

CONGRESSIONALLY RESERVED AREAS

V WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT

This prescription provides for management of Congressionally designated Wilderness in accordance with the National Wilderness Preservation Act of 1964 and associated regulations. Emphasis is placed on maintaining natural ecosystems. This includes retention of old-growth vegetation and management of wildlife species requiring these late seral stage conditions.

LATE-SUCCESSIONAL RESERVES, MANAGED LATE-SUCCESSIONAL AREAS, AND OTHER THREATENED, ENDANGERED, OR SENSITIVE SPECIES

VII LATE-SUCCESSIONAL RESERVES AND THREATENED,ENDANGERED, OR SENSITIVE SPECIES

The purpose of this prescription is to provide special management for Late-Successional Reserves and Threatened and Endangered (T&E) species. It also includes special, selected, sensitive wildlife species which are primarily dependent on late seral stage conditions. This prescription also emphasizes retention and enhancement of sensitive plant species, old-growth vegetation and hardwoods. Sensitive fish and wildlife species, which are dependent on riparian areas, will be managed in accordance with the standards and guidelines in Riparian Reserves.

ADMINISTRATIVELY WITHDRAWN AREAS

I UNROADED NON-MOTORIZED RECREATION

The purpose of this prescription is to provide for semi-primitive non-motorized recreation opportunities in unroaded areas outside existing Wilderness while maintaining predominantly natural-appearing areas with only subtle modifications. Special recreational and visual values, fisheries, and riparian resources are emphasized. Also emphasized in this prescription are retention of old-growth vegetation and management of wildlife species requiring these late seral stage conditions.

II LIMITED ROADED MOTORIZED RECREATION

The purpose of this prescription is to provide for semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities, while maintaining predominantly natural-appearing areas with some modifications. Recreational and visual resources are important values with semi-primitive activities emphasized. Management for old-growth vegetation and wildlife species requiring these late seral stages are also key considerations.

△ ROADED, HIGH DENSITY RECREATION

The purpose of this prescription is to provide for areas which are characterized by a substantially modified natural environment. Sights and sounds of humans are readily evident, and the interaction between users is often moderate to high. Facilities are designed for use by a large number of people. Recreational and visual resources are important values with rural recreation emphasized.

X SPECIAL AREA MANAGEMENT
Special Interest Areas
Research Natural Areas

This prescription provides for protection and management of special interest areas (SIAs) and research natural areas (RNAs). Protection and management of associated amenity values, including unique plant, animal, and aquatic systems, will be consistent with special area objectives. If the special area is located in an allocation more restrictive than an Administrative Withdrawal the additional restrictions also apply.

XI HERITAGE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
Either too small or too sensitive to show exact location

The primary theme of this prescription is to protect designated cultural resource values, interpret significant archaeological and historical values for the public, and encourage scientific research of these selected properties. Visual resources, water quality, wildlife habitat, and vegetation will be protected.

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AREAS

III ROADED RECREATION
(See Definition under Matrix)

VI WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT
(See Definition under Matrix)

VIII COMMERCIAL WOOD PRODUCTS EMPHASIS
(See Definition under Matrix)

RIPARIAN RESERVES AND KEY WATERSHEDS

IX RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT
Areas too small to be effectively shown at this scale

The purpose of this prescription is to maintain or enhance riparian areas, wildlife, and fisheries habitat, and water quality by emphasizing streamside and wetland management. Multiple resource uses and activities will occur in support of, and to the extent that they do not adversely affect the maintenance of riparian area dependent resources (e.g. fish, wildlife, water quality). Fish habitats will be maintained and enhanced along with those semi-primitive non-motorized recreation opportunities associated with riparian areas. This prescription also emphasizes retention and/or enhancement of old-growth vegetation. The retention and/or enhancement of habitat for sensitive species,such as the willow flycatcher, summer steelhead, and Trinity bristle snail, is also an important objective. This prescription also provides connective habitat for migration, dispersal, and foraging for several wildlife species.

MATRIX LANDS

III ROADED RECREATION

The purpose of this prescription is to provide for an area where there are moderate evidences of the sights and sounds of humans. Modifications are evident and may appear moderate to observers in the area but will be unnoticed or visually subordinate from sensitive travel routes. This prescription emphasizes recreational opportunities associated with developed road systems and dispersed and developed camp sites. Fish and wildlife management, which supports the recreational use of wildlife species (hunting, fishing, and viewing), is also emphasized. The emphasis of vegetation management activities will be to meet recreation, visual, and wildlife objectives while maintaining healthy and vigorous ecosystems.

VI WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT

The primary purpose of this prescription is to maintain and enhance big game, small game, upland game birds and non-game habitat, thereby providing adequate hunting and viewing opportunities. Habitat management for species, which are primarily dependent upon early and mid-seral stages is an important consideration. While this prescription does not emphasize those wildlife species dependent on late seral stages, habitat favorable to these species will occur within this prescription. Vegetation is manipulated to meet wildlife habitat management objectives, and to maintain healthy, vigorous, stands using such tools as silviculture and prescribed fire. Cutting unit sizes and locations, timing of stand entries and intensity of site preparation, release, and thinning are modified to provide desirable habitat conditions through time. Roaded natural recreation opportunities will be maintained. Riparian habitat is managed under Prescription IX for riparian dependent fish and wildlife species.

VIII COMMERCIAL WOOD PRODUCTS EMPHASIS

The purpose of this prescription is to obtain an optimum timber yield of wood fiber products from productive forest lands within the context of ecosystem management. Investments will be made in road construction, fuels management, reforestation, vegetation management, and timber stand improvement. Timber stands will be managed to obtain optimum growth and yields using cultural practices which control competing vegetation (release and weeding), obtain stocking control (thinning), and minimize mortality (pest management) within the context of the Matrix Standards and Guidelines described above. Rotation lengths will normally range from 70 to 140 years and averaging about 110 years, depending on site and species. Vegetative manipulation will provide habitat for those wildlife species primarily dependent on early and mid-seral stages.