

Management Prescriptions

In the Introduction, the concept of prescriptions was introduced. Under Objectives, Forest-wide acreages allocated to each prescription were given. In this section, the prescriptions are defined.

Prescriptions, preceded by a "description," are composed of standards and guidelines with indications of general direction, as discussed in the Introduction of this chapter.

The generalized distribution of the prescriptions Forest-wide is shown on the map of the Preferred Alternative accompanying the EIS. Since many of the prescriptions apply only to relatively small and discontinuous areas, this map is necessarily approximate and simplified. Detailed maps (1:24,000) of the areas allocated to each prescription are a part of the Planning Records and are on file at the Ranger Districts. These will be continually used by the Districts for Forest management activities and occasionally corrected by the Forest Supervisor where boundaries are illogical. In the Management Area Direction section, which completes this chapter, application area(s) of each prescription are seen to often fall within several management areas. This is simply a reflection of the recurrence of identical management needs from place to place.

The Forestwide Standards and Guidelines described in the previous section are applicable to all lands within the Forest whenever and wherever they are relevant, including lands covered by Management Prescriptions.

Each acre of the Forest is allocated to a prescription and only one prescription. Some prescriptions may satisfy several compatible needs. Thus, for example, bald eagle and goshawk territories and spotted owl habitat areas that are located in the Wilderness, the Wild and Scenic River, or Semi-Primitive areas are allocated to those area prescriptions rather than to the species habitat prescriptions. Other wildlife territories occurring in areas suitable for timber production are allocated to the habitat prescriptions.

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Rx-1 . Wilderness Prescription

Description: The purpose is to preserve the wild character of lands designated Wilderness. The prescription provides for public use, consistent with perpetuating wilderness value. It applies to the Bucks Lake Wilderness Area comprised of 21,000 acres.

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Provide dispersed recreation (1a).

Develop and implement a Wilderness Management Plan for the designated Wilderness that includes a determination of use capacity and the acceptable limits of change (LAC).

Manage to a ROS class of Primitive and maintain the following:

- a predominately natural or natural-appearing environment,
- low interaction between users,
- little or no evidence of primitive roads,
- subtle onsite controls.

Allow no motor vehicle use. Post boundaries and establish physical controls to prevent motorized entry.

Limit use to carrying capacity. Use the unmanned wilderness trail register stations to collect visitor data.

Develop publications that inform visitors of regulations and stress ground cover protection, no-trace camping, dispersion, control of dogs, and proper use of firearms.

Allow fish planting in selected lakes in cooperation with the Calif. DFG. Maintain existing fishing improvement dams.

Rx-1. Wilderness Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
	Use nonmotorized equipment and native materials for needed repair, if practical.
Improve and expand trails to meet demand (1a).	Expand the trail system as determined in the Wilderness Management Plan. At stream crossings, use fords unless otherwise dictated by safety or route connection needs.
<u>Visual Resources</u>	
Maintain high visual quality (2a).	Meet a VQO of "Preservation".
<u>Cultural Resources</u>	
Inventory special recreation areas and protect significant cultural properties (4a).	Inventory, appraise, and as needed protect significant cultural properties that may be affected by Wilderness use.
<u>Wildlife, Fish, and Sensitive Plants</u>	
Promote wildlife diversity (5a).	Allow natural ecological succession of wildlife habitats. Locate needed endangered, sensitive, and indicator species management areas in the Wilderness wherever possible.
<u>Range</u>	
Maintain use of active allotments on a sustained yield basis (6c).	Allow grazing use to continue.
Allocate sufficient forage to wildlife (6b).	Require parties with recreation stock to carry feed.

Rx-1 . Wilderness Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Timber

Generally harvest no timber on lands committed to Wilderness (7b&c).

Harvest no timber, except as allowed under Pest Management below.

Water

Maintain water flows (10a).

Allow maintenance and operation of existing lake level and streamflow structures.

Minerals and Materials

Protect wilderness character (13a).

(Wilderness designation includes withdrawal status, subject to valid existing rights.)

In the Wilderness Management Plan, develop site-specific guidelines for protection of Wilderness values should mining occur.

Lands

Consolidate ownership and protect the Wilderness character (16a).

Attempt to acquire all private lands and terminate special rights and uses, unless excepted by the Wilderness Act.

Allow for plant collection or wilderness research by educational institutions on a case-by-case permit basis.

Allow commercial Wilderness use only where use of other lands is infeasible (16b).

Limit commercial wilderness activities by permit to those that meet public needs which cannot be provided elsewhere. Do not issue permits for training activities.

Rx-1 . Wilderness Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Fire and Fuels

Reduce preventable human-caused wildfire (18b).

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

Erect no posters. Contact visitors or use warning media outside the Wilderness.

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

Forest Supervisor approval:
Retardant, other than short-term or fugitive-dye
Wheeled vehicles
Generators

Regional Forester approval:
Helispot construction
Dozers
Chain saws, for other than tree falling

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

If long-term disturbance is minimized, use portable pumps and chain saws. 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.

Locate incident camps and helispots outside of the Wilderness wherever possible.

Rx-1 . Wilderness Prescription (cont'd)

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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

Obliterate incident camps, heli-spots, evidence and damage from vehicles, and other disturbance resulting from emergency fire suppression action.

Develop guidelines for use of prescribed unplanned ignition in the Wilderness Management Plan, subject to approval of the Regional Forester.

Forest Pests

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

Control insect and disease epidemic only if significant resources outside of the Wilderness are threatened or an unnatural, significant loss of Wilderness character will occur as a result of exotic pests.

Rx-2 . Wild and Scenic River Prescription

Description: The Middle Fork of the Feather River and its immediate environment were established as a Wild and Scenic River by Congress in 1968. Designated Recreation, Scenic, and Wild Zones are intended to provide the complete spectrum of recreation experiences. Preservation of the River's free-flowing condition and the area's outstanding values are the paramount management goals. The California Dept. of Fish and Game has designated the area from Sloat to Lake Oroville as a Wild Trout Stream. This prescription applies to the following area:

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>PNF</u>	<u>Acres</u> <u>Pvt</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bald Rock Canyon Wild Zone	5.4 miles	2075	40	2115
Milsap Bar Scenic Zone	3.6 miles	1930	--	1930
Upper Canyon Wild Zone	27.5 miles	8405	630	9035
English Bar Scenic Zone	6.1 miles	1725	--	1725
Recreation Zone	<u>35.0 miles</u>	<u>5000</u>	<u>4035</u>	<u>9035</u>
TOTAL	77.6 miles	19135	4705	23840

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Implement the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and provide a variety of forest-related recreation (1a).

Cooperate with Plumas and Butte Counties, and the City of Portola, to establish zoning that assists implementation.

Through use of brochures, signs, and other media, increase public understanding of the management direction for the Wild and Scenic River.

Manage lands within the Wild and Scenic River according to their appropriate Recreation Opportunity Class.

Within the Recreation Zone, provide for recreation dependent on the free-flowing nature of the river (1a).

Except in developed recreation sites, require users to pack out all refuse. Require pack and saddle stock users to confine stock and carry feed.

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Within the Scenic Zone, provide for recreation in a near-natural setting, but permit other compatible uses (1a).

Within the Wild Zone, provide for recreation in a primitive setting which offers considerable physical challenge and requires well-developed outdoor skills (1a).

Develop day-use recreation sites near the river according to the Recreation Zone Recreation Management Plan (2/15/80).

Permit no camping. (Rely on private sector campground development on adjacent lands.)

Construct campgrounds and other developments which enhance recreation use. To the extent possible, design and manage recreation developments (including access) to avoid areas of high fire hazard and to prevent ignition and spread of wildfire.

Permit overnight use of undeveloped places. Establish and enforce occupancy rules as needed.

Construct inconspicuous developments for safety and sanitation but not for public comfort and convenience.

Permit overnight use of undeveloped places. Establish and enforce occupancy rules as needed.

Construct or improve trails, or mark travel routes as needed, to properly disperse recreation use and promote safe travel in the zone

Permit no additional motorized access routes to the river and no motorized transportation along the river. Permit motorized access on the Cleghorn Bar, Stag Point, Deadman Springs, and Little California Mine roads

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Visual Resources

Maintain high visual quality objectives (2a).

and close all others at their junctions with system roads.

Meet VQO of "Retention".

Cultural Resources

Interpret selected National Register sites (3a).

Establish a long-term inventory and appraisal program. Develop an interpretive plan for the entire area.

Wildlife

Protect and improve wild trout habitat (5a).

Coordinate with Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game for all projects affecting the Scenic and Wild Zones of the river. Prepare and implement a wild trout habitat management plan. Maintain sufficient flows in the river to meet needs of the Wild Trout fishery.

Range

Implement grazing systems to protect streams and streambanks (6c).

Permit no domestic livestock grazing within the Wild Zone.

Timber

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

Harvest timber only to maintain or enhance use safety and scenic quality, protect special habitat, or prevent insect or disease epidemic.

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Soil and Water

Meet requirements of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Permit no river channel straightening, structural bank stabilization, riprapping, or other modification of the waterway.

Minimize soil loss and improve water quality (10a, 11a).

Control or prevent erosion that damages scenic quality or endangers water quality and the fishery. Establish ground cover on denuded areas to prevent erosion.

Work closely with the Regional Water Quality Control Board to detect and control pollutant emissions and spills.

In cooperation with the Regional Water Quality Control Board, establish water quality objectives for the river that meet Federal standards.

Minerals and Materials

Implement the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Within the Recreation Zone, permit material extraction only if it reestablishes a channel and improves visual and water quality.

Within the Wild and Scenic Zones, permit no common variety material extraction.

Identify and determine validity of all mining claims on public lands.

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

Recommend withdrawal, or continuance of withdrawal, from mineral entry.

Allow no gold dredging in the Wild Zone of the river.

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Lands

Acquire land and easements to implement the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and to facilitate management of other resources (16a).

Acquire lands and easements according to the Landownership Adjustment Plan - Wild and Scenic Zones (1978), and Recreation Zone (1980), and the Recreation Zone Recreation Management Plan (1980). A summary of the major provisions of these plans is as follows:

- Acquire easements to preclude undesirable private development immediately adjacent to the river.
- By purchase or exchange, acquire private land needed for public use or for prevention of undesirable private development.
- Within the Recreation Zone, obtain easements on private lands where necessary to allow maximum public recreation use, including safe vehicular and foot access to and along the river shore, and parking space, if otherwise unavailable within a five minute walk of the river. Where appropriate, mark limits of public use easements.
- Permit no refuse disposal within any Zone. Ensure thru acquisition of easements on private land, where necessary.
- Within the Wild and Scenic Zones, acquire easements for public access and to prevent degradation of scenic quality. Within the Wild Zone acquire, if possible, fee title to all private land.

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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

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

Fire and Fuels

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

All Zones:

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

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

Wild Zones

Reduce preventable human-caused wildfire (18b).

Contact visitors or use warning media outside the Wild Zone.

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

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

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

Scenic Zones

Reduce preventable human-caused wildfire (18b).

Emphasize visitor contact and minimize erection of posters.

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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

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

Forest Pests

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

See Forestwide Standards and Guidelines.

Rx-3 . Feather Falls Scenic Area Prescription

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Provide dispersed recreation (1a).

Maintain ROS classes of Roaded Natural and Semi-Primitive Non-motorized as mapped in the Planning Records.

Manage the Bald Rock unroaded area according to Rx-8.

Manage those lands within the Wild and Scenic River boundary according to Rx-2.

Recommend designation of Feather Falls as a National Natural Landmark.

Interpret the cultural, ecologic, and geologic features for the public.

Maintain and improve developed recreation sites (1a).

Employ Rx-6 at the Feather Falls Trailhead and at Milsap Bar Campground.

Construct recreation facilities only to meet safety and sanitation needs, but interpret cultural, ecological, and geologic features for the public.

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

Close all trails to motorized use.

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Visual Resources

Maintain high Visual Quality Objectives (2a).

Meet VQO of Retention.

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

Cultural Resources

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

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

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

Timber

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

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

Minerals and Materials

Protect the unique scenic values (13a).

Request withdrawal from mineral entry.

Energy

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

Maintain the natural free flowing condition of Fall River.

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Lands

Acquire areas crucial to recreation management (16a).

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

Fire and Fuels

Reduce preventable human-caused wildfire (18b).

Emphasize visitor contacts.

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

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

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

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

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

Forest Pests

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

See Forestwide Standards and Guidelines.

Law Enforcement

Protect resources and forest visitors according to law.

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

Rx-4 . Challenge Experimental Forest Prescription

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

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

PSW:

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

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

PNF:

Recreation

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

Prohibit ORV use.

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

Visual

Maintain visual quality objectives (2a).

Maintain visual quality objectives compatible with research activities.

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Timber

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

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

Salvage timber in coordination with PSW.

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

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

Minerals and Materials

Protect experimental forest opportunities (13a).

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

Energy

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

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

Facilities

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

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

Rx-5 . Recreation Area Prescription

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

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Control dispersed recreation (1a).

Maintain a ROS class of "Roaded Natural."

Control camping, overflow area occupancy, and fuelwood and miscellaneous Forest products removal consistent with the ROS class and the VQO.

Restrict vehicle use and prohibit off road use (1a&b).

Restrict wheeled vehicles to designated routes.

Provide interpretive services to meet demand (1a).

Where appropriate, create short loop trails in diverse forest environments. Include ties to developed sites, nearby roads, and existing trails, and extend beyond the Recreation Area if desirable.

Expand the interpretive signing program.

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Visual

Maintain high visual quality objectives (2a).

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

Cultural Resources

Protect and interpret significant resources (3a).

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

Range

Subordinate livestock grazing to recreation use (6a).

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

Timber

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

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

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

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

Minerals and Materials

Protect recreational values (13a) from mineral entry.

Recommend withdrawal or continuance of withdrawal from mineral entry.

Lands

Acquire lands crucial to recreation management (16a).

Acquire those lands necessary to protect visual quality, open

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Forest Pests

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

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

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

See Forestwide Standards and Guidelines.

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

Rx-6 . Developed Recreation Site Prescription

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

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

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

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

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

Encourage privately-operated public recreation (1a).

Test maintenance and operation of developed sites by concession.

Cultural Resources

Protect significant cultural properties (3a).

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

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

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

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Visual Resources

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

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

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

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

Range

Subordinate livestock grazing to recreation use (6a).

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

Timber

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

Maintain a healthy forest cover.

Water

Protect public health by water use limitations as needed.

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

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Minerals and Materials

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

Recommend withdrawal of all developed sites from mineral entry.

Forest Pests

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

See Forestwide Standards and Guidelines.

Rx-7 . Minimal Management Prescription

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Visual Resources

Maintain high visual quality objectives (2a).

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

Cultural Resources

Protect significant cultural properties (3a).

Develop specific mitigation plans for exchange lands.

Range

Maintain existing range use (6a).

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

Timber

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

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

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

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

- no encumbrances are placed on lands scheduled for exchange.

Special Areas

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

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

Forests Pests

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

See Forestwide Standards and Guidelines.

Rx-8 . Semi-Primitive Area Prescription

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

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

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).

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

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

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

Provide a non-motorized experience (1a).

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

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Cultural Resources

Inventory important recreation areas (3a).

Develop a long range inventory and appraisal program.

Visual Resources

Maintain high visual quality (2a)

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

Range

Maintain existing use of active allotments (6c).

Manage according to Forestwide Standards and Guidelines.

Timber

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

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

Minerals and Materials

Provide reasonable protection of recreation resources (13a).

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

Facilities

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

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

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Fire and Fuels

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

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

Reduce preventable human-caused wildfire (18b).

Contact visitors or use warning media outside the area.

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

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

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

Forest Pests

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

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

Rx-9 . Riparian Area Prescription

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

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

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

Wildlife and Fish

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

See Forestwide Standards and Guidelines.

Range

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

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

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

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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

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

Timber

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

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

Water

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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

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

Minerals and Materials

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Energy

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

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

Lands

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

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

Facilities

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

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

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

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

Design cofferdams to minimize sedimentation to watercourses.

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

Rx-10 . Visual Retention Prescription

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Visual Resources

Maintain high visual quality (2a).

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

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

Timber

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

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

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

Forest Pests

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

See Forestwide Standards and Guidelines.

Rx-11 . Bald Eagle Habitat Prescription

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

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

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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

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

Timber

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

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

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

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

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

Lands

Consolidate ownership to encourage species recovery (16a).

Attempt to acquire lands within existing territories.

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Fire and Fuels

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

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

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

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

Forest Pests

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

Select Pest Management methods benefit bald eagles and their habitat.

Rx-12 Spotted Owl Habitat Prescription

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

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

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

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

Wildlife

Maintain spotted owl viability (5a).

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

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

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

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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

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

- the average size distribution is:

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

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

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

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

- dead and down material is present, and

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

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

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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

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

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

Timber

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

Retain "suitable habitat" characteristics stated under Wildlife.

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

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

Forest Pests

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

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

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Lands

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

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

Rx-13 . Goshawk Habitat Prescription

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

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

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

Wildlife and Fish

Maintain goshawk viability (5a).

Provide suitable habitat for goshawks according to Management Area Direction.

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Timber

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forest Pests

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

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

Rx-14 . Visual Partial Retention Prescription

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Visual Resources

Maintain moderately high visual quality (2a).

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

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

Timber

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

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

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

Rx-15 . Timber Emphasis Prescription

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

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

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

R4G stands on regulation class 1 lands per decade.

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

Accomplish reforestation by planting or natural seeding.

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

Control animal damage as needed.

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

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

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

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

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

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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

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

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

Forest Pests

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

See Forestwide Standards and Guidelines.

Rx-16 . Intensive Range Management Prescription

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Range

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

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

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

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

Cultural Resources

Protect significant properties (3a).

Develop a long-term inventory and appraisal strategy.

Rx-17 . Research Natural Area Prescription

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Recreation

Provide for dispersed recreation (1a).

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

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

Visual Resources

Maintain high visual quality (2a).

Meet a VQO of "Preservation".

Cultural Resources

Protect significant properties (3a).

Develop a long-term inventory and appraisal strategy.

Range

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

Allow grazing use to continue.

Allow new livestock fencing that furthers the research activities.

Timber

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

Harvest no timber, except as allowed under Forest Pests.

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

GENERAL DIRECTION

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Minerals and Materials

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

Recommend withdrawal from mineral entry.

Lands

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

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

Allow research by SUP if compatible with FS research activities.

Facilities

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

Construct no roads or other facilities.

Fire and Fuels

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

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

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

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

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

Forest Pests

Rely on natural processes (19a).

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