

PLAN APPENDICES

Appendix A: Special Status Species Definitions

Several terms used in this plan have specific meanings related to environmental laws and regulations. These terms are defined below:

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES include:

Wildlife and plant species that are listed as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (50 CFR 17.11 for wildlife, 50 CFR 17.12 for plants); species that are listed by the state of California as threatened or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (California Administrative Code, Title 14, Section 670.5); wildlife species identified by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) as species of concern; wildlife species that are designated as fully protected by CDFG (California Administrative Code, Title 14, Section 670.5); plants considered by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) to be rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere (Skinner and Pavlik 1994).

GLOBAL RANKING

The global rank (G-rank) is a reflection of the overall condition of an element throughout its global range.

SPECIES OR NATURAL COMMUNITY LEVEL

- G1 = Less than 6 viable element occurrences (Eos) OR less than 1,000 individuals OR less than 2,000 acres.
- G2 = 6-20 Eos OR 1,000-3,000 individuals OR 2,000-10,000 acres.
- G3 = 21-100 Eos OR 3,000-10,000 individuals OR 10,000-50,000 acres.
- G4 = Apparently secure; this rank is clearly lower than G3 but factors exist to cause some concern; i.e., there is some threat, or somewhat narrow habitat.
- G5 = Population or stand demonstrably secure to in eradicable due to being commonly found in the world.

SUBSPECIES LEVEL

Subspecies receive a T-rank attached to the G-rank. With the subspecies, the G-rank reflects the condition of the entire species, whereas the T-rank reflects the global situation of just the subspecies or variety.

For example: *Chorizanthe robusta* var. *hartwegii*. This plant is ranked G2T1. The G-rank refers to the whole species range, i.e., *Chorizanthe robusta*. The T-rank refers only to the global condition of var. *hartwegii*.

STATE RANKING

The state rank is assigned much the same way as the global rank, except state ranks in California often also contain a threat designation attached to the S-rank.

- S1 = Less than 6 Eos OR less than 1,000 individuals OR less than 2,000 acres
S1.1 = very threatened
S1.2 = threatened
S1.3 = no current threats known
- S2 = 6-20 Eos OR 1,000-3,000 individuals OR 2,000-10,000 acres
S2.1 = very threatened
S2.2 = threatened
S2.3 = no current threats known
- S3 = 21-100 Eos OR 3,000-10,000 individuals OR 10,000-50,000 acres
S3.1 = very threatened
S3.2 = threatened
S3.3 = no current threats known
- S4 = Apparently secure within California; this rank is clearly lower than S3 but factors exist to cause some concern, i.e., there is some threat, or some what narrow habitat. NO THREAT RANK.
- S5 = Demonstrably secure to in eradicable in California. NO THREAT RANK.

**CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY'S (CNPS)
RATING SYSTEM**

Contained in this plan are plants from the California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California. These plants are not necessarily considered endangered, threatened, or species of concern by the state or federal governments. We have, however, included the CNPS lists of sensitive plants known to the county and their CNPS ratings are listed in the plant tables.

Definition of the CNPS Lists:

LIST	DEFINITION
1B	Plants considered rare or endangered in CA and elsewhere. Plants considered rare, threatened, or endangered in CA, but more common elsewhere. Plants which need more information. Plants of limited distribution - a watch list.

CNPS's R-E-D Code Definitions:

CODE	DEFINITION
R (Rarity)	
1	Rare, but found in sufficient numbers and distributed widely enough that the potential for extinction is low at this time.
2	Occurrence is confined to several populations or to one extended population.
3	Occurrence is limited to one or a few highly restricted populations, or present in such small numbers that it is seldom reported.
E (Endangerment)	
1	Not endangered.
2	Endangered in a portion of its range.
3	Endangered throughout its range.
D (Distribution)	
1	More or less widespread outside California.
2	Rare outside California. Endemic to California.

Appendix B: Special Status Birds

The species on the following list are known to Nevada County and/or may have had individual occurrences in areas of proximity to the property. Listed below are special status species for which the Round Mountain lands were determined to provide suitable nesting and/or foraging habitat requirements.

BIRD SPECIES	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS
FED/STATE	GLOBAL/STATE RANK
LEGAL STATUS	GLOBAL/STATE RANK

HIGH POTENTIAL:

Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*) (Nesting)
 General Habitat: Variety of woodland with grassy understory. Oak woodlands, mixed deciduous-coniferous, pinyon-juniper and coniferous forests.
 Micro-habitat: Usually nests in conifer tree, but deciduous tree or shrub also used.
 Comments: Nests in blue oak woodlands with open grassy understory. DFG: CSC G5 S3 S4

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) (Nesting)
 General Habitat: Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted, or marginal type.
 Micro-habitat: Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, in canyon bottoms on river flood plains; also, live oaks.
 Comments: The Round Mountain lands have all the elements to support Cooper's hawks, including excellent habitat for many small songbirds, this hawk's primary diet. A regular visitor. DFG: CSC G4 S3

MODERATE POTENTIAL:

California Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis*)
 General Habitat: Mixed conifer forest, often with an understory of black oaks and other deciduous hardwoods. Canopy closure >40%.
 Micro-habitat: Most often found in deep-shaded canyons, on north-facing slopes, and within 300 meters of water.
 Comments: Possibly rare in winter. Recent research shows they occur regularly in some wooded foothill habitats. Fed: SC DFG: CSC G3 T3 S3

Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*) (Nesting)
 General Habitat: Breeds in ponderosa pine, black oak, riparian deciduous, mixed conifer, and Jeffrey pine habitats. Prefers riparian areas.
 Micro-habitat: North-facing slopes, with plucking

perches, are critical requirements. Nests usually within 275 ft. of water.

Comments: Nesting status at these elevations unknown. Regularly found in the vicinity during winter.

DFG: CSC G4 S3

LOW POTENTIAL

American Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) (Nesting)

General Habitat: Breeds near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water on high cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures.

Micro-habitat: Nest consists of a scrape on a depression or ledge in an open site. DFG: Fully Prot G3 T2 S2

BIRD SPECIES	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS
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FED/STATE	
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LEGAL STATUS	GLOBALSTATE RANK
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Comments: Suitable nesting or foraging habitat does not exist at site.

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) (Nesting & wintering)

General Habitat: Ocean shorelines, lake margins, and river courses for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within one mile of water.

Micro-habitat: Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine.

Roosts communally in winter.

Comments: Usually forages for fish along larger streams, or in smaller streams with large concentrations of fish, or in areas with waterfowl concentrations.

DFG: Fully Prot G4 S2

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) (Nesting & wintering)

General Habitat: Rolling foothill or coast-range terrain, where open grassland turns to scattered oaks, sycamores, or large digger pines.

Micro-habitat: Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.

Comments: Due to the dense canopy coverage on the Malcolm property, foraging opportunities would be marginal. No nesting habitat exists. Commonly found using oak woodlands and large tracts of open grasslands

DFG: CSC DFG: Fully Prot G4 S3

Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus*) (Nesting)

General Habitat: Cismontane woodland, Great Basin scrub, riparian forest, and riparian woodland. Found in riparian bottomlands with tall willows, cottonwoods, also belts of live oak paralleling stream courses.

Micro-habitat: Require adjacent open land productive of mice and the presence of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding.

Comments: Because this large owl is very secretive and elusive, and calls infrequently, not many records of occurrence exist on this species, although they have been found nesting at the adjacent Spenceville Wildlife Area in stands of live oak. The Malcolm property offers suitable foraging as well as nesting habitat. DFG: CSC G5 S3

Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) (Nesting)

General Habitat: In summer, within and in vicinity of coniferous forest. Uses old nests and maintains alternate sites.

Micro-habitat: Usually nests on north slopes, near water. Red fir, lodgepole pine, Jeffrey pine, and aspens are typical nest trees.

Comments: Suitable nesting or foraging habitat does not exist at site. Fed: SC DFG: CSC G4 S3

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) (Nesting)

General Habitat: Ocean shore, bays, fresh-water lakes, and larger streams.

Micro-habitat: Large nests built in tree-tops within 15 miles of good fish-producing body of water.

Comments: Nests at Scotts Flat lake.

DFG: CSC G5 S3

Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax trailii*) (Nesting)

General Habitat: Inhabit extensive thickets of low, dense willows on edge of wet meadows, ponds, or backwaters; 2000-8000 elev.

Micro-habitat: Require dense willow thickets for nesting/roosting. Low, exposed branches are used for singing posts/hunting perches. State: Endang. G5 S1 S2

BIRD SPECIES	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS
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FED/STATE	
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LEGAL STATUS	GLOBALSTATE RANK
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Comments: No nesting habitat exists on the site. A state Endangered neotropical migrant, commonly found in adjacent habitats as a temporary stopover to nesting territories at higher elevations or more northern latitudes.

Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*) (Nesting)

General Habitat: Riparian plant associations. Prefers willows, cottonwoods, aspens, sycamores, and alders for nesting and foraging.

Micro-habitat: Also nests in montane shrubbery in open, conifer forests.

Comments: Historically, a common breeder of California

valley riparian areas. They are now all but eliminated from this part of their range due to development and agricultural conversions. DFG: CSC G5 T2 S2

Appendix C: Special Status Reptiles, Amphibians, and Mammals

The species on the following list are known to Nevada County and/or may have had individual occurrences in areas of proximity to the property. Listed below are special status species for which the Round Mountain lands were determined to provide suitable nesting and/or foraging habitat requirements.

REPTILES, AMPHIBIANS, SNAKES, AND MAMMALS HABITAT REQUIREMENTS FED/STATE LEGAL STATUS GLOBALSTATE RANK

HIGH POTENTIAL:

Northwestern Pond Turtle (*Clemmys marmorata marmorata*)

General Habitat: Associated with permanent or nearly permanent water in a wide variety of habitats.

Micro-habitat: Requires basking sites. Nest sites may be found up to 0.5 km from water.

Fed: SC DFG: CSC G4 T4 S3

MODERATE POTENTIAL:

Foothill Yellow-legged Frog (*Rana boylei*)

General Habitat: Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats.

Micro-habitat: Need at least some cobble-sized substrate with egg laying. Need at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.

Comments: Good foothill yellow-legged frog habitat generally occurs in well-illuminated sections of small streams which are free of predatory fish during tadpole development. Fed: SC DFG: CSC G3 S2 S3

Giant Garter Snake (*Thamnophis gigas*)

General Habitat: Prefers freshwater marsh and low gradient streams. Has adapted to drainage canals and irrigation ditches.

Micro-habitat:

Comments: Very unlikely to be found in the higher elevations. Fed: Threat.

State: Threat G2 G3 S2 S3

LOW POTENTIAL:

California Red-legged Frog (*Rana aurora draionii*)

General Habitat: Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby, or emergent riparian vegetation.

Micro-habitat: Requires 11 - 20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.

Comments: Occurs in elevations ranging from the valley floor up to 3000' el. Fed: Threat.

DFG: CSC G4 T2 T3 S2 S3

Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*)

General Habitat: Occurs only in the Central Valley of California, in association with Blue Elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*).

Micro-habitat: Prefers to lay eggs in elderberries 2 - 8 inches in diameter; some preference shown for "stressed" elderberries.

Comments: Occurs in elevations ranging from the valley floor up to 3000' el. Its host plant, Fed: Threat. G3 T2 S2

California Horned Lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum frontale*)

General Habitat: Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes.

Fed: SC DFG: CSC G4 T3 T4 S3 S4

REPTILES, SNAKES, AND MAMMALS HABITAT REQUIREMENTS FED/STATE LEGAL STATUS GLOBALSTATE RANK

Micro-habitat: Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.

Comments: Found in hot, dry chaparral areas of the county, especially on serpentine soils. Occurrences at BLM's Deadman's Flat near McCourtney Rd. Occurrence potential at this site very unlikely.

Pallid Bat (*Antrozous pallidus*)

General Habitat: Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting.

Micro-habitat: Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.

Comments: Breeding and/or roosting habitat does not exist on site. Riparian areas offer an abundance of insects.

DFG: CSC G5 S3

Townsend's Western Big-eared Bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii*)

General Habitat: Humid coastal regions of northern and central California. Roost in limestone caves, lava tubes, mines, buildings, etc.

Micro-habitat: Will only roost in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to disturbance.

Comments: Breeding and/or roosting habitat does not exist on site. Riparian areas offer an abundance of insects.

Fed: SC DFG: CSC G5 T3 T4 S2 S3

Yuma Myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*)

General Habitat: Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed.

Micro-habitat: Distribution is closely tied to bodies of water. Maternity colonies in caves, mines, buildings or crevices.

Comments: Breeding and/or roosting habitat does not exist on site. Riparian areas offer an abundance of insects.

Fed: SC G5 S4?

Appendix D: Special Status Plants

The species on the following list are known to Nevada County and/or may have had individual occurrences in areas of proximity to the property. Listed below are special status species for which the Round Mountain lands were determined to provide suitable nesting and/or foraging habitat requirements.

PLANT SPECIES	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS
FED/STATE	GLOBAL STATE RANK
LEGAL STATUS	GLOBAL STATE RANK

HIGH POTENTIAL:

Clarkia biloba ssp. *brandegeae* "Brandegee's *Clarkia*"

General Habitat: Dry places below 2,900 feet in elevation.

Notes: Known from Butte, Eldorado, and Nevada counties.

Comments: Verified location at Rock Creek at McCourtney Rd. G? CNPS:1B? R-E-D:1-?-3

Fritillaria eastwoodiae "Butte County *Fritillaria*"

General Habitat: Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest.

Micro-habitat: Usually on dry slopes but also found in wet places; soils can be serpentine, red clay, or sandy loam. 40-1500M. Fed:SC G3Q

S3.2 CNPS:1B R-E-D:2-2-3

Lilium humboldtii ssp. *humboldtii* "Humboldt lily" General Habitat: Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest / openings. Notes: Threatened by urbanization. CNPS:4 R-E-D:1-2-3

LOW POTENTIAL:

Allium sanbornii var. *congdonii* "Congdon's onion"

General Habitat: Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, serpentine or volcanic. R-E-D:1-1-3 CNPS:4

Allium sanbornii var. *sanbornii* "Sanborn's onion"

General Habitat: Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, serpentine.

Notes: Consists of small widely-scattered populations. R-E-D:1-2-2 CNPS:4

Calystegia stebbinsii "Stebbins's morning-glory"

General Habitat: Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, serpentine gabbroic.

Notes: Known from fewer than 15 occurrences. Threatened by development, vehicles, road maintenance, alteration of fire regimes.

Comment: Low to no potential. Fed:Endang.

State:Endang. CNPS:1B R-E-D:3-3-3

Erigeron petrophilus var. *sierrensis* "Northern Sierra daisy"

General Habitat: Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest.

Sometimes serpentine. CNPS:4 R-E-D:1-2-3

Juncus marginatus var. *marginatus* "Red-anthered Rush"

General Habitat: Marshes and swamps. In California, known only from Nevada County streams. 750-1370M.

Micro-habitat: In marshes in California.

Comment: Low to no potential.

G5 T5 S2 S3 CNPS:2 R-E-D:3-2-1

Lewisia cantelovii "Cantelow's *Lewisia*"

General Habitat: Broadleafed upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest. Cismontane woodland, chaparral.

Micro-habitat: Mesic rock outcrops and wet cliffs, usually in moss or clubmoss; on granitics or sometimes on serpentine. 330-1340M. G3 S3.2 CNPS:1b R-E-D:2-2-3

Lycopodiella inundata "Bog club-moss"

General Habitat: Bogs and fens (coastal), Lower montane coniferous forest (mesic), Marshes and Swamps (lake margins).

Comment: Low to no potential. CNPS:2 R-E-D:3-2-1

PLANT SPECIES HABITAT REQUIREMENTS
FED/STATE
LEGAL STATUS GLOBALSTATE RANK

Lycopus uniflorus “Northern bugleweed”
General Habitat: Bogs and fens, Marshes and Swamps.
Comment: Low to no potential. CNPS:4 R-E-D:1-1-1

Mimulus glaucescens “Shield-bracted monkeyflower”
General Habitat: Chaparral, Cismontane woodland,
Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill
grassland. Serpentine seeps. CNPS:4 R-E-D:1-1-3

Monardella candicans “Sierra monardella”
General Habitat: Chaparral, Cismontane woodland,
Lower montane coniferous forest / sandy or gravelly.
CNPS:4 R-E-D:1-1-3

Monardella follettii “Follett’s monardella”
General Habitat: Lower montane coniferous forest (rocky,
serpentine). CNPS:1B

Perideridia bacigalupii “Bacigalupi’s yampah”
General Habitat: Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous
forest / serpentine. CNPS:4 R-E-D:1-2-3

Plagiobothrys glyptocarpus var. *modestus* “Cedar Crest
popcorn-flower”
General Habitat: Cismontane woodland. Notes: Appar-
ently not collected since 1937; field surveys needed.
Comment: Low to no potential.
Fed:SC CNPS:3 R-E-D:3-?-3

Sidalcea stipularis “Scadden Flat Checkerbloom”
General Habitat: Marshes and swamps. Endemic to
Nevada County.
Micro-habitat: Wet montane marshes fed by springs.
700-740M.
Comment: Low to no potential. Fed:SC
State: Endang G1 S1.1 CNPS:1B R-E-D:3-3-3

Appendix E: Soil Types

SOILS OF THE ROUND MOUNTAIN MANAGEMENT PLANNING AREA

AIKEN-COHASSET ASSOCIATION

The following soils are part of the Aiken-Cohasset Asso-
ciation which consists of gentle sloping to steep soils on
mountainous uplands in the eastern and northeastern parts

of the survey area. These soils are underlain by deeply-
weathered or tuff-cemented andesitic conglomerate. The
average annual temperature is about 56 degrees F. The
frost-free season is 140 to 230 days.

Aiken Series

This series consists of well-drained soils underlain by
cobbly andesitic tuff and conglomerate. The vegetation is
conifer-hardwood forest and an understory of brush, forbs,
and sparse grass. Elevation ranges from 2,000 to 4,000
feet. The annual rainfall is 48 to 58 inches. Effective
rooting depth is 48 to 60 inches or more. The Aiken soils
are generally used for timber production. Small acreages
are used for pasture, grazing, or deciduous orchards. The
Series is of the order Ultisols, the subgroup Xeric
Haplohumults, and the family Clayey, keolinitic, mesic.

Aiken loam, 2 to 9% slopes

This undulating and gentle rolling, sloping soil is on
mountainous uplands, generally those capped by andesitic
conglomerate. Runoff is slow to medium. Erosion is not
a serious hazard. Available to water holding capacity is 8
to 12 inches.

Aiken loam, 15 to 30% slopes

This hilly soil is on ridges and adjacent sides of andesitic
flows. The soil material is generally less than 10 percent
cobblestones. Runoff is medium to rapid. The erosion
hazard is moderate to high. Available to water holding
capacity is 8 to 12 inches.

Aiken cobbly loam, 2 to 30% slopes

This undulating to hilly soil is on ridge tops and the sides
of andesitic flows. The soil material throughout the
profile is about 15 to 35 percent cobblestones. Runoff is
slow to medium depending upon the slope. The erosion
hazard is slight to moderate. Available to water holding
capacity is 7 to 10 inches.

Aiken cobbly loam, 30 to 50% slopes

This steep soil is on sides of andesitic flows. The soil
material throughout the profile is generally 15 to 35
percent cobblestone. Runoff is medium to rapid. Erosion
hazard is high. Available to water holding capacity is 7 to
10 inches.

Cohasset Series

The Cohasset series consists of well-drained soils underlain by cobbly andesitic conglomerate. These soils are on tabular volcanic ridges and colluvial side slopes. The soils on ridges are undulating to hilly and those on side slopes are strongly sloping to very steep. The vegetation is conifer-hardwood forest and an understory of brush, forbs, and sparse grass. Elevation ranges from 2,000 to 4,000 feet. The annual rainfall is 48 to 58 inches. Effective rooting depth is 42 to 60 inches or more. These soils are used mostly for timber production. Small acreages are used for pasture, grazing, or deciduous orchards. These soils are derived from basic intrusive rock. The Series is of the order Alfisols, the subgroup Mollic Haploxeralfs, and the family Fine-loamy, mixed, mesic.

Cohasset loam, 9 to 15% slopes

This soil rolling on ridgetops or strongly sloping on side slopes of old andesitic flows. Runoff is medium. Erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Available water holding capacity is 7 to 11 inches.

Cohasset cobbly loam, 5 to 30% slopes

This soil is moderately sloping to moderately steep and is on mountainous uplands, generally those underlain by andesitic conglomerate. Runoff is medium to rapid. Erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Available water holding capacity is 5.5 to 9 inches.

Cohasset cobbly loam, 30 to 50% slopes

This steep soil is on mountainous uplands and side slopes of andesitic flows. Runoff is rapid on this soil. Erosion hazard is moderate to high. Available water holding capacity is 5.5 to 9 inches.

McCarthy Series

The McCarthy series consists of well-drained soils underlain by weathered and andesitic conglomerate. These soils are gently rolling to very steep and are on mountainous uplands and volcanic flows. Slopes are 5 to 75 percent. The vegetation is mostly ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, incense cedar, sugar pine, black oak, manzanita, ceanothus, and bear clover. Elevations ranges from 2,800 to 4,600 feet. The annual rainfall is 48 to 55 inches and the average annual air temperature is 48 to 51 degrees F. The frost-free season is 140 to 200 days. Effective rooting depth is 18 to 38 inches in these soils. Available water

holding capacity is 2.5 to 4.5 inches. These soils are used for timber production and limited grazing. The Series is of the order Inceptisols, the subgroup Typic Vitrandepts, and the family Medial-skeletal, mesic.

McCarthy sandy loam, 15 to 50% slopes

This hilly to steep soil is generally on the sides of sloping areas below andesitic ridges or lava caps and is adjacent to the Aiken soils, Cohasset soils, or McCarthy loam. Runoff is medium to rapid. Erosion hazard is moderate to high. Permeability is moderately rapid. The parent material consists of partly decomposed rhyolytic tuff, most of which breaks out into cobblestone-sized fragments.

HODA-CHAIX-MUSICK ASSOCIATION

The following soils are part of the Hoda-Chaix-Musick association which consists of gently sloping to very steep soils on mountainous uplands in the central and north-central parts of the survey area. These soils are underlain by deeply weathered granitic rock. Slopes are 5 to 75 percent. Rock outcrops are common in places. The vegetation is dominantly conifer hardwood forest. Elevation ranges from 1,200 to 4,000 feet, and annual precipitation ranges from 35 to 55 inches. The average annual temperature is 52 to 58 degrees F. The frost-free season is 145 to 250 days.

Hoda Series

This series consists of well-drained soils underlain by weathered granodiorite. These soils are moderately sloping to very steep and are on mountainous uplands. Slopes are 5 to 75%. The vegetation is mostly ponderosa pine, incense cedar, black oak, madrone, sweet birch, manzanita, Scotch broom, and annual grasses and forbs. Elevation ranges from 2,000 to 4,000 feet. The annual rainfall is about 40 to 55 inches. These soils are derived from granodiorite. The Series is of the order Alfisols, the subgroup Ultic Haploxeralfs, and the family Fine, kaolinitic, mesic.

Hoda sandy loam, 9 to 15% slopes

This strongly sloping soil is on mountainous uplands. Runoff is medium. Erosion hazard is moderate to high.

Hoda sandy loam, 15 to 50% slopes

This moderately steep or steep soil is on mountainous uplands. Granitic rock outcroppings cover as much as 10 percent of the surface area in exposures that are 100 to 300 feet apart. Runoff is medium to rapid. Erosion hazard is high.

Chaix Series

The Chaix series consists of well-drained soils underlain by weathered granodiorite. These soils in mountainous uplands. Slopes are 5 to 75 percent. The vegetation is mostly ponderosa pine, incense cedar, black oak, canyon live oak, bear clover, manzanita, ceanothus, and annual grasses. Elevation ranges from 1,200 to 3,000 feet. The annual rainfall is 35 to 50 inches and the average annual air temperature air is 52 to 58 degrees F. The frost-free season ranges from 175 to 225 days. Effective rooting depth is 20 to 40 inches. Available water holding capacity is 3 to 5 inches. The Chaix soils are used for timber production and grazing, improved dry pasture, and watershed. The Series is of the order Inceptisols, the subgroup Dystric Xerochrepts, and the family Coarse-loamy, mixed, mesic.

Chaix-Rock outcrop complex, 30 to 75% slopes

About 10 to 25 percent of this complex is rock outcrop, in exposures that are about 30 to 100 feet apart. This complex is slightly eroded. Runoff is rapid. Erosion hazard is very high.

PLACER DIGGINGS-TAILINGS-HORSESHOE ASSOCIATION

This association consists of gently rolling to extremely steep areas of sandy, cobbly riverwash; sandy, gravelly, and cobbly piles of hydraulic and placer mining debris; and areas of soils formed in tertiary river gravel. These soil materials are in mountainous uplands generally in the southeastern, northeastern, and east-central parts of the survey area. Slopes are 2 to 75 percent. The riverwash and mining debris are very shallow to very deep. The soils are underlain by stratified tertiary river deposits. The vegetation is dominantly conifer-hardwood forest. Elevation ranges from 800 to 4,500 feet and annual precipitation from 30 to 60 inches. The average annual temperature is about 55 degrees F. but varies, depending upon elevation. The frost-free season is 140 to 260 days.

Placer diggings are areas along natural drainageways that have been placer mined or areas along those drainageways where natural deposition and sorting of gravelly, cobbly,

or stony material has taken place. Tailings are areas that have been hydraulically mined, are essentially without fine material, and contain 90 to 100 percent stones, cobblestones, and gravel. The stones and cobblestones are often piled in wind-rows.

Placer Diggings

Placer diggings is a miscellaneous land type consisting of tertiary river deposits. These are hydraulically mined areas, placer-mined areas along stream channels, and areas of natural deposits along the stream channels. In places this land type is 90 to 100 percent stones, cobblestones, or gravel. In 50 to 75 percent of the areas there is a mixture of stones, cobblestones, gravel, and enough soil to brush some grasses, some trees along the stream channels, and poor to moderately good stands of ponderosa pine. Seep or wet areas are present in places. This land type is generally unsuitable for most agricultural uses, except for limited timber production or grazing.

Alluvial Land, Clayey

Alluvial land, clayey is a miscellaneous land type consisting of narrow areas of alluvial material deposited along small stream channels and drainageways. This moderately well drained to poorly drained material formed in fine-textured alluvium derived dominantly from metabasic and granitic rock. This land type is nearly level to strongly sloping. Elevation ranges from 300 to 3,500 feet. Runoff is slow. This land is sometimes flooded during the rainy season. This land type is used for winter and spring pasture and range.

Alluvial Land, Loamy

Alluvial land, loamy is a miscellaneous land type consisting of narrow areas of recent alluvial material that has been deposited along stream channels and drainageways. These well-drained to poorly-drained areas formed in loamy material from different rock sources. They are nearly level to strongly sloping. Elevations range from 300 to 4,000 feet. This land is generally from 30 to 45 inches deep to gravel, cobblestones, or underlying bedrock. Vegetation is annual grasses and forbs, including soft chess, ripgut brome, filaree, wild oats, lupine, and annual clover. Runoff is slow in this land type. Permeability is moderate. Flooding occurs as overflow from streams during or after heavy rain. Used mostly for winter and spring pasture or range.

Appendix F: Soils Map

Appendix G: References

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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING for the ROUND MOUNTAIN PLANNING GROUP

PURPOSE AND NEED

The Round Mountain Planning Group shall function as a subcommittee of the Nevada County Land Trust. The participants in this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) recognize the value of coordinating land management and planning activities among public agencies and the local community, consisting of a variety of stakeholders, and referred to herein as the Round Mountain Planning Group (RMPG). Its purpose is to evaluate and implement projects of mutual interest. The guiding principle of the MOU is the long-term cooperative stewardship of the Round Mountain/Rock Creek Public Lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

This MOU is intended to foster the protection of the Round Mountain/Rock Creek Public Lands (RM/RCPL) and its neighbors through cooperation, information and education including, but not limited to, the planning and implementation of specific actions involving fuels management, public safety, water quality and quantity, air quality, recreation, fisheries, wildlife, riparian/terrestrial habitat, timber, and cultural and scenic values. A specific objective of the RMPG is to create and implement a Land-use Management Plan that will provide the needed structure to insure the success of this protection.

THE LAND

The Round Mountain Land Use Plan is intended to apply to public lands north of Nevada City and south of the canyon of the South Fork Yuba River (see attachment). None of the lands within the river canyon will be covered by the plan. The description of the lands is as follows:

T17NR8E, M.D.B. & M.

Section 24 County Parcel 62-140-08
S1/2 S1/2 NW1/4
S1/2 SE1/4 NE1/4
S1/2 S1/2 NE1/4 NW1/4
N1/2 SE1/4 NW1/4

Section 26 County Parcel 32-450-09
NE1/4 NE1/4

T17N, R9E, M.D.B. & M.

Section 19 County parcel 62-080-28
All public lands above the 2800 ft
contour

Section 20 County parcels 62-080-19, 62-080-20,
62-080-23, 62-080-26
All public lands above the 2900 ft
contour

Section 22 County parcel 03-380-17
All public lands above the 2600 ft
contour

Section 28 County parcel 34-060-13
S1/2 SE 1/4 NE1/4

Section 29 County parcels 34-030-02, 34-030-
33, 34-030-48, 34-030-49, 34-030-50,
34-030-51, 34-030-52, 34-030-53
All public lands within the section

Section 30 County parcels 34-030-01, 34-030-07,
34-030-08
All public lands within the section

These public lands will henceforth be referred to as RM/
RCPL.

Management of these public lands is guided by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and by the Sierra Planning Area Management Framework Plan (MFP) as amended in 1988.

VISION STATEMENT

A century from now, the public lands described above will consist primarily of a river canyon with forest stands of different ages and species interspersed in a mosaic of open spaces of diverse plant communities. Many stands will be mature native (late successional) forest (generally, an open understory with big trees) providing habitat for wildlife species which depend on old growth. Some meadows, creeks and springs, rock outcrops, other unique natural features, and archaeological sites will be designated as preservation areas. Most recreational use will be along the South Yuba River and close to existing approved trails and county roads. Resource extraction, largely of forest products, will be compatible with the development of the mature native forest and recreation. The quality of life for the local community will be enhanced by an environment of natural beauty where people, plants, and wildlife co-exist in a noble alliance to inspire in people an awareness and respect for nature's many living wonders.

MISSION STATEMENT

The Round Mountain Planning Group (RMPG) is a community forum of stakeholders which is taking the initiative to:

SYMBOL 183 \f "Symbol" \s 10 \h
Reduce the potential for catastrophic wildfire.

SYMBOL 183 \f "Symbol" \s 10 \h
Maintain public lands as open space

SYMBOL 183 \f "Symbol" \s 10 \h
Encourage development of a mature native forest ecosystem

SYMBOL 183 \f "Symbol" \s 10 \h
Provide opportunities for outdoor recreation that protect the natural environment and the local community, and the immediate neighbors of these public lands

SYMBOL 183 \f "Symbol" \s 10 \h
Protect, restore and enhance resources where needed.

This mission statement is based primarily on the results of the Round Mountain Public Land Use Survey conducted in the latter part of 1996, which is included as Appendix A, and subsequent public forums.

In addressing social, economic, and environmental concerns in these Round Mountain/Rock Creek Public Lands, the partners will cooperate and coordinate with one another while respecting the mission, roles and rights of each entity.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Assess potential issues of importance in the RM/RCPL and bring to the partners for consideration.

Represent and provide balance of diverse interests in reviewing and prioritizing proposed projects or issues of concern.

Identify and coordinate joint applications for public and private funding for research, planning and implementation, and long-term monitoring programs supported by RM/RCPL.

Provide oversight and resources, as necessary and appropriate, for the administration of grants received and projects undertaken in the name of the RM/RCPL.

Serve as an educational resource and central information clearinghouse and networking hub for individuals and groups with projects and interests in the RM/RCPL.

Help break down barriers and enhance relationships between agencies and between agencies, stakeholders, and the rest of the community.

Respect and protect the property rights of the surrounding landowners, including the rights to privacy and quiet enjoyment of their land. Work with them to voluntarily adopt land management practices to support these goals and objectives.

Provide oversight of the RM/RCPL based on written monitoring provisions designed to evaluate in an organized and systematic way the extent to which plan goals and objectives are being achieved.

PARTICIPANTS

Stakeholder participation is strongly encouraged to enable and ensure that the RMPG's activities fully reflect the vision and mission as stated above. RMPG will include participants from community interest groups, individuals, and the immediate neighbors to the RM/RCPL.

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The RMPG uses a collaborative and consensus-based process.

For the purpose of providing stewardship of the RM/RCPL, the intention of this Memorandum of Understanding is to establish a voluntary and cooperative commitment by the participants to work together in the planning process and in the implementation of projects to the extent of their authority. The RMPG, by design, includes members who represent a broad diversity of interests and viewpoints. Members understand that they are respon-

sible for maintaining an atmosphere where ideas and positions can be freely discussed.

This Memorandum of Understanding is not a contract and is not legally binding; it is instead an agreement among the participants to work together toward common goals to the extent possible. No participant may be forced to take any action with which it does not concur.

This Memorandum of Understanding is effective as of _____ . Date

SIGNATORIES

We, the undersigned, concur with the vision, mission, and goals and objectives of the Round Mountain Planning Group and will act to implement this Memorandum of Understanding to the best of our ability.

Name	Title	Representing
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Nevada County Land Trust

Bureau of Land Management

Appendix A: Definitions

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Appendix B: Birds

Appendix C: Reptiles

Appendix D: Plants

Appendix E: Soil Types

Appendix F: Soils Map

Appendix G: References

Appendix H: Memorandum of Understanding