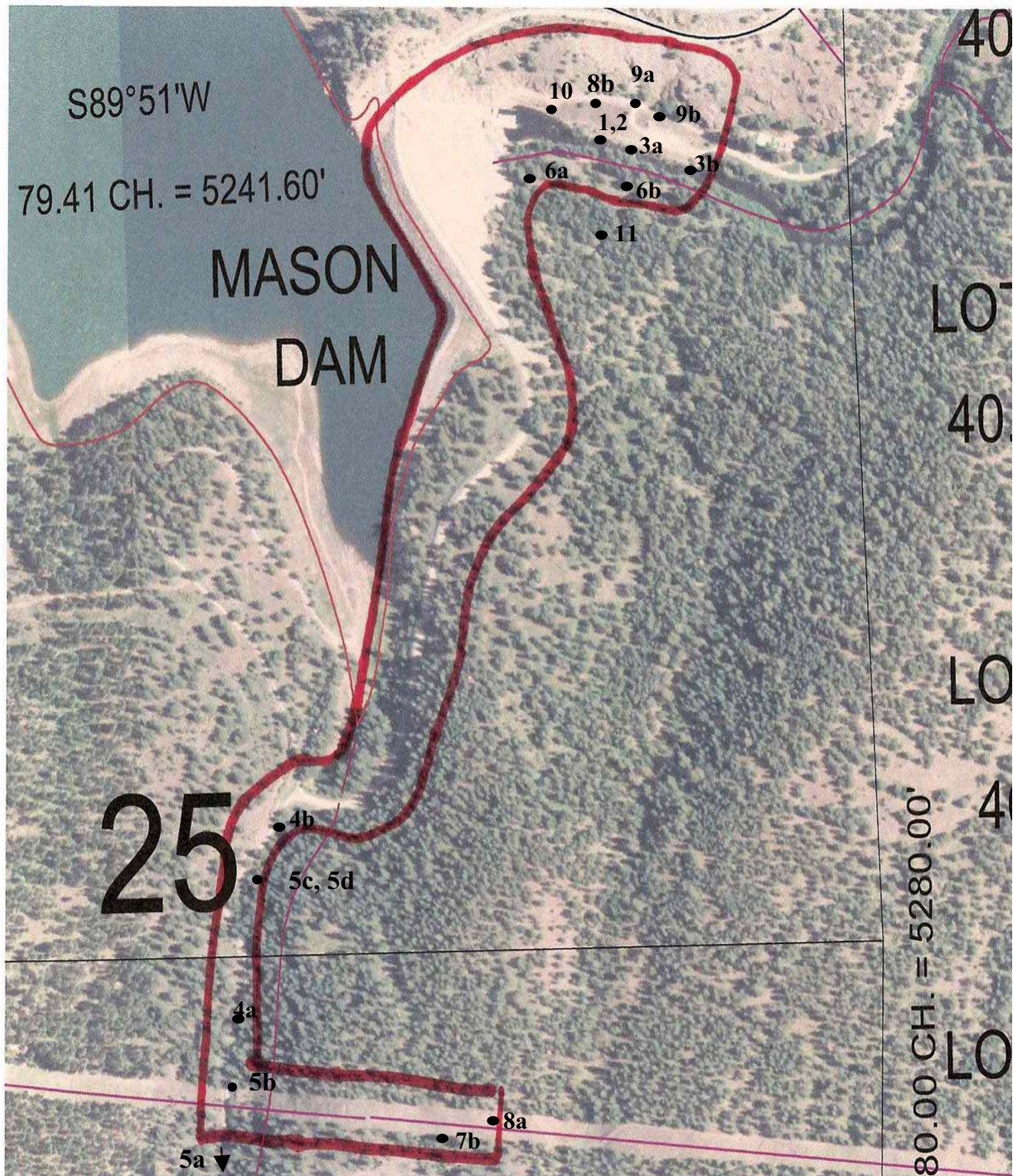


APPENDIX C
REPRESENTATIVE HABITAT PHOTOGRAPHS



Appendix C. Approximate Location of Representative Habitat Photographs.



Figure C-1. Powder River below Mason Dam, July 2008 (top) and the Channel Bed Early October 2008 (bottom). Compare the top photograph to figure C-2 to see the amount of seasonal lateral fluctuation. The bottom photograph shows the cobble bed substrate and the dense macrophyte and algal beds limiting mussel habitat.



Figure C-2. Powder River Riparian Habitat below Mason Dam. Note the large zone of fluctuation (area of exposed cobble) and the narrow extent of riparian vegetation. These features plus the presence of fish predators limits this habitat for spotted frog. The lack of shrub cover limits the habitat for riparian-dependent bird species. There is no habitat for listed plant species



Figure C-3. Powder River Riparian Habitat at the FS Recreation Area Bridge (top) and the Eastern Study Area Boundary (bottom). Evidence of lateral water level fluctuations is still evident, although reduced. TES habitat is limited by the same factors as listed in figure C-2.



Figure C-4. Unnamed Phillips Lake Tributary, October 2007. There is little sediment in the channel, with seasonal water level fluctuations of 6 to 12 inches. The high stream power, water level changes and narrowness of the riparian corridor limit the tributary as spotted frog and TES riparian bird species habitat.



Figure C-5c. Aspens with the 0.12 acre aspen clump along the tributary.



Figure C-5d. Aspen-dominated riparian wetland along the unnamed tributary.



Figure C-6. Ponderosa Pine Forest in the Mason Dam Study Area. The forest is open and generally lacks snags. The largest trees occur within or adjacent to the recreational areas.



Figure C-7. Young PIPO/CAGE pine forest (top) and mid-successional mixed forest (PSME/CAGE2) (bottom).



Figure C-8. Transmission line grassland (top) and parking lot grassland (below).



Figure C-9a. Talus Slope/Rock Outcrops along FS Road 1145. The slopes contain numerous human trails, including trails to the small outcrop openings in the top photo.



Figure C-9b. Aspen Seep East of FS Road 1145. Although supporting wetland plants and providing potential microhabitats for sensitive mosses, no sensitive moss species were located.



Figure C-10. Boulders in the Powder River Recreation Area, July and October 2008. The lichen flora on the boulders is diverse but contains common and widespread lichen species such as *Xanthoria elegans* (orange, bottom photo) and *Umbilicaria hyperborea* (dark brown, bottom photo).



Figure C-11. Potential TES Enhancement Area. The rock outcrops with numerous fissures and small openings, combined with a lack of human disturbance and adjacent forest cover make this adjacent area suitable for TES habitat enhancement.