Thomas H. George
Chief of Regulations and
Procedures Division
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco
& Firearms
1200 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20226

Dear Sir:

In August of 1978, after months of study and public hearings, your Bureau issued several changes to Title 27 CFR, Chapter I, Part 4 dealing with Labeling and Advertising of Wine.

Paragraph 3, Section 4:25a Appellations of Origin, a new section of the regulations established the basis for definition and qualification of such appellations.

Sub-section (e) of 4:25a defined "viticultural area" and provided that petitions for establishment of these areas may be made in the form of a letter containing qualifying information.

We recognize the consumer is entitled to know, wherever possible, the origin of the grapes that make up the wine he buys. We agree with the BATF position stated in the August 1980 bulletin (ATF 72): "Proprietors will be required to use viticultural area appellation of origin after Dec. 31, 1982 only if the wine is labeled as 'Estate Bottled'".

Our winery is built in McDowell Valley; we own 360 acres of vineyards surrounding the winery. All wines produced are and will be exclusively estate bottled. The wines now on the market are "grown, produced, and bottled by McDowell Cellars".

We have sought to present herein technical and historical data with regard to McDowell Valley that fits all the established criteria in the present regulations. As stated in ATF 72, "political boundaries and survey lines (are) appropriate where they coincide with distinguishing geographical features...an area with distinguishing climatic and topographical characteristics". We feel that after a thorough review of the submitted information that the BATF will agree to approve a viticultural designation of appellation to McDowell Valley.

Exhibits and attachments to this petition provide:

1. Evidence that the name "McDowell Valley" is locally, regionally, and nationally known. It is, and has been recognized by the counties of Mendocino, Lake, Sonoma, the State of California, and the Federal Departments of Agriculture, Interior, and Commerce since 1870.

1053

2. That there is historical and current evidence to support the proposed boundary.

3. Evidence that there are climatic, soil, and other physical features which distinguish the area of McDowell Valley.

The lists of attachments and exhibits that are included are as follows:

1. Petition from property owners of McDowell Valley.

2. GEOGRAPHICAL: USGS Maps of McDowell Valley--1872 and 1874.

3. PHYSIOGRAPHY: USGS Map.

4. SOILS: Copy of U.S. Department of Agriculture Map of McDowell Valley "Soil Survey of Ukiah Area, California, 1914".

5. SOILS: U.S. Department of Agriculture, SOIL CONSERVATION SURVEY ---1965 Aerial Photography of Ukiah, Redwood Valley, Hopland area, Mendocino County, California, Sheet #25.

6. SOILS: Copy of U.S. Department of Agriculture, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE SOIL AND CAPABILITY MAP SUMMARY, 1971, 1979.

7. CLIMATE: Department of Commerce, National Weather Service, ANNUAL REPORTS OF FRUIT FROST ACTIVITIES IN LAKE AND MENDOCINO COUNTIES, 1965-72, 1976, 1977, 1978.

8. HISTORICAL: Depositions of "Old Time Residents of McDowell Valley".

9. HISTORICAL: Letters of support from Department of Agriculture, County of Mendocino, State of California; Mendocino County Vintners Association; and California Association of Winegrape Growers.

Respectfully prepared and submitted by,

_____

Karen S. Keehn, Vice President/Treasurer
MCDOWELL VALLEY VINEYARDS
MCDOWELL CELLARS

MCDOWELL VALLEY

PHYSIOGRAPHY:

The following description of the Ukiah area in general and McDowell Valley specifically appeared in 1916 publication of "Soil Survey of Ukiah Area": "The Coast Ranges of northern California occupy a belt 50 to 70 miles wide, extending from the coast eastward to the Sacramento Valley. This region is composed of a series of roughly parallel ridges and valleys or basins, which in the southern part of Mendocino County have a trend nearly parallel to the coast . . . Within this basin are located several arable regions separated by rougher hilly areas. Each of the arable areas has a distinctive name . . . Outside of these comparatively level areas, the drainage basin of the Russian River is untillable. The several arable valleys differ from each other in their physical characteristics, which have influenced their settlement and development . . . McDowell Valley is a small valley lying east of Sanel Valley across a narrow ridge. This valley is about 2½ miles long and one mile wide. It is narrower at the north, widening out somewhat toward the south. McDowell Creek carries its drainage westward through the narrow ridge into the Russian River. McDowell Valley differs from the other valleys in the area in having no flood plain along the stream and about on a level with the lowest part of the inclosing rim. Apparently the depression was filled to the rim, and later the stream cut down the outlet, but it has not yet succeeded in taking out any considerable amount of the original valley filling. A gorge has been eroded 60 to 75 feet below the valley floor. (This gorge is blocked by a state size dam built in 1972 by McDowell Valley Vineyards and contains 383 water acre feet or 124,800,933 gallons). The soil is fairly productive, comparing very favorably with the bench land of Ukiah and Redwood Valleys."

Another description can be found in "Valleys of Mendocino County": "When you leave Sanel Valley, the highway goes up a narrow rocky gorge, which, in the spring of the year when the grass is green and the moss is on the rocks in the gorge, they show off their dark green coats to any of the travelers who may come by, and it will make you glad that you came that way. The gorge is full of oak trees, and, if there is water in the creek that comes down through the big rocks, it sings as it splashes along, for the creek bed is steep. No murmuring brook to this stream. Then you come out in the valley itself, where nature placed it like on a hilltop. The steep brushy mountain for a background makes the valley seem big."

The complete narrative description of McDowell Valley physiography for the appellation or "viticultural area" is attached to Exhibit #3. This Exhibit was prepared by civil engineer, William Phillips of Sonoma County, California, and contains an enlarged U.S.G.S. Map with clear boundary lines following natural boundaries and a narrative description. Attached as Exhibit #1 is a petition of the property owners involved who unanimously support these boundary lines and application. Enthusiasm, not controversy, accompanies this petition.

RESOURCE MATERIAL:

SOIL SURVEY OF UKIAH AREA, CALIFORNIA, E.B. Watson, U.S. Department of Agriculture, & R.L. Pendleton, University of California, Washington Government Printing Office 1916, Pages 5-11.

VALLEYS OF MENDOCINO COUNTY, Manuscript by Ray Schultz, property of Mendocino County Historical Society.

EXHIBIT #1, PETITION FOR VITICULTURAL AREA, McDowell Valley Property Owners.

EXHIBIT #3, U.S.G.S. Map, 19 , NE/4 Hopland 15' Quadrangle.

Soils:

Soils of McDowell Valley fall generally into alluvial soils of the "Gravelly-loam" types, specifically Pinoli, Botella, San Ysidro, Conejo, and Talmage loams. These loams are gray to brown in color and the depth varies from 2' - 15'. (See Exhibit #6 and #8).

The soils were rated Class I & II as early as 1872 and 1874 by the Surveyor General's Office of San Francisco (see Exhibit #2). Later soils analysis in 1971-1979 for McDowell Valley Vineyards show more types of soils. A.J. Winkler mentions that "high soils fertility is not so important as soil structure that favor extensive root development. On such soils, vine growth is less rank, and the ripening changes start earlier and proceed more slowly. At maturity, the fruit is firmer, of better balance, and has a rich, more pleasing aroma and flavor." This would aptly describe the vineyards of McDowell Valley.

The aerial photograph taken in 1965 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (Exhibit #5) shows the valley floor of McDowell Valley with adequate clarity and the various soil types are identified.

RESOURCE MATERIALS:

Copy U.S.G.S. Maps of SANEL TOWNSHIP 13 North, Range 11 West, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN, Surveyor Generals Office, San Francisco, California 1872 & 1974; (Microfilm in U.S. Department of Agriculture Soils Conservation Service).

SOIL SURVEY OF THE UKIAH AREA, CALIFORNIA, aerial photograph, 1965, compiled 1973 by U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Sheet #25.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION PLAN for McDowell Valley, Mendocino County Conservation District, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1971, 1979.

GENERAL VITICULTURAL, A.J. Winkler, University of California Press, London, 1962, pages 63-66.

Climate:

Lyman Palmer wrote in 1880 that the "climate of the Sanel Valley is delightful, being almost that happy mean where summer's heat and winter's cold are unknown. It is certain that the extremes of temperatures are not found in this section. The summer's sun is robbed of its fierceness by a gentle bracing breeze which always finds its way up the river from the ocean, making the days very mild and even in temperature . . . The fogs that infest the coast do not reach this valley

often . . . To sum the matter up in a few words, the climate in Sanel is all that can be desired." McDowell Valley which is located 250' higher and to the east of Sanel Valley (a low ridge separates the two) boasts of the same climate with an even lesser temperature variation.

The climate in McDowell Valley has been sought as a haven for relief from asthma or other respiratory ailments since the 1880's. Although one of the prior owners (Emmanuel Abert) "must have realized the climate was more profitable for grapes than the resort that was on the place when he bought it."

The information compiled between 1965-78 by the National Weather Service shows that the climatic description of 1880 is still valid. Exhibit #7 contains relevant sections of the "Annual Reports of Fruit Frost Activities in Lake-Mendocino Counties." In summary, this data shows that except for Calpella, McDowell Valley consistantly has the warmest temperatures during the spring frost season (budbreak & bloom) and cooler temperatures during the summer growing seasons than any other targeted area in Mendocino or Lake Counties.

The reasons for this temperate climate of McDowell Valley, (which has an average of 2500-2700 "degree days", Zone II) lie predominatly with the high bench elevation (700-900 feet above sea level), its location in the southern tip of Mendocino County, and its mountain ridges and canyons which allow Pacific Ocean breezes to flow inland through McDowell Valley and eastward into Lake County.

RESOURCE MATERIALS:

HISTORY OF MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, Lyman L. Palmer, Historian, Historical Society; Alley, Bowen & Co., Publishers, San Francisco, 1880, Pages 462-464.

EXHIBIT #7: ANNUAL REPORTS OF FRUIT FROST ACTIVITIES IN LAKE-MENDOCINO COUNTIES, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Weather Service in Cooperation with Agricultural Commissioners of Lake and Mendocino Counties, Terry D. Scheaffer, Meteorologist. 1962-72, 1976, 1977, 1978.

GENERAL VITICULTURE, A.J. Winkler, University of California Press, London, 1962, pages 56-62.

VALLEYS OF MENDOCINO COUNTY, "McDowell Valley", manuscript by Ray Schultz, property of the Mendocino County Historical Society.

Historical:

McDowell Valley is situated four miles east of the Sanel Valley, Hopland, Mendocino County, California. It appears to have first been settled by Paxton A. McDowell around 1852. From old Census records, it seems that McDowell came to California to pan for gold. Probably a farmer, when gold eluded him, he struck out on foot looking for farmland to homestead as did many other early settlers of Mendocino County. As part of the original Sanel Grant by Mexico to Fernando Feliz in 1844, McDowell Valley was either forfeited or sold by Feliz when his grant was tied up in the courts of California between 1844-56.

Portions of McDowell Valley were later purchased by Henry Willard, Jesse Daws, and W.E. Parsons by 1870. Willard sold a large part of his holdings to D.M. Burns, including the southern wing of McDowell Valley now known as Middleridge

Wineyards owned by Mrs. Crellin Fitzgerald and nephew, Wendal Nicolaus. The ranch owned by W.E. Parsons is now known as McDowell Valley Vineyards, owned by Richard and Karen Keehn; the eastern portion known in the past as the Benson or Abert Ranch is now owned by Frank Hooper of Nevada. Parsons, Daws, and Willard were among the first patent holders of record in McDowell Valley. Other families who owned property in McDowell Valley between 1870-1960 included the Buckmans, Thompsons, Vassars, Salingers, MacFarland ("Candyman"), and Gummers.

On the northwestern boundary of McDowell Valley is the Hopland Rancheria. Originally homesteaded by Jesse Daws, the Sanel branch of the Pomo Indian Tribe negotiated to purchase it in 1907 after their village site was purchased by a new property owner who no longer wanted them there. Presently owned by individual owners as tribal status was terminated in 1966, there are 11 parcels of land; six of those parcels currently have grapes planted on them. The present owners are Feliz, Buck, Poors, Burke, Daniels, and Ford.

At the turn of the century, a large redwood resort hotel with cabins was built on the east side of McDowell Valley near a natural soda water spring in McDowell Creek. It was dismantled by the mid 1940's. Freight wagons and passenger stages traversed the valley from Lake county to Hopland between 1890-1922. Gold was also mined for a period of time along McDowell Creek.

At the present time, in McDowell Valley, the owners of McDowell Valley Vineyards and Cellars are building a 25,000 square foot winery, believed to be the first solar winery in the world, which will use only grapes grown in McDowell Valley. Because of the passive and active solar design, conservation features of both water and energy, and the established quality of the wines made from its grapes, McDowell Valley is making new history for itself.

Viticultural:

A report in 1871 shows 25,000 grape vines planted in Mendocino County. by 1913, in an article entitled "Grapes that Grow in Mendocino County", appeared the fol' lowing: "Mendocino grapes are exceptionally rich in sugar and are in demand because they raise the quality of wine. (See also Exhibit #8). Much of the county's product is contracted for over a term of years . . . Zinfandel, the favorite, yields about 3 tons to the acre as early as four years; the yield from a mature vine yields almost twice that. Land between the valley floor and the hills is the best for grapes; this is plentiful at $10-25 an acre. The county has nine wineries with a capacity of 200 tons a day . . . . in 1910 the vineyard acreage was 5,800."

Included in this 5,800 acres of vineyard undoubtedly were acreage figures from McDowell Valley. According to "oldtimers", who were born and raised in McDowell Valley, grapes were planted as early as 1900, and probably as early as 1890, by W.E. Parsons on the western portion, by Benson on the eastern side, and by D.M. Burns on the southern finger of the valley. (See Exhibit #8). Winegrapes were planted on the Hopland Rancheria by 1920.

After plantings this spring by Middleridge Vineyards of 160 acres in McDowell Valley, added to existing vineyards in production, virtually all of the plantable valley floor will be covered by winegrape vineyards. In this vineyard land with "permanent set" irrigation systems, now commands a price of $10,000 plus an acre, a long way from the $10-25 an acre of 1910.

Viticultural cont'd

Grape varieties planted in the past were Alicante, Carignane, Golden Chasselas, Grenache, Mission, and Zinfandel. Varieties planted now are Chardonnay, Chenin Blanc, French Colombard, Grey Riesling, Muscat Canelli, Sauvignon Blanc, Semillon, Sylvaner, Grenache, Cabernet Sauvignon, Carignane, Petite Sirah, and Zinfandel. The largest holding planted to winegrapes now in production is 360 acres and 13 varieties owned by McDowell Valley Vineyards.

Oldtimers have recalled that the wineries who purchased grapes from McDowell Valley were Asti, Frei Brothers, Petri, Sebastiani, and Simi, all Sonoma County wineries. All picking was done by the families who lived here and grapes were hauled to the wineries by horse and wagon or shipped south by rail at Hopland to the east coast.

Current day wineries who have purchased grapes from vineyards in McDowell Valley include Robert Mondavi, Stonegate, Charles Krug, Caymus, (Napa County), Sonoma Vineyards, Martini & Prati, Seghesio, Foppiano, Chateau Souverain, Geyser Peak, (Sonoma County), J.W. Port Works, Wine and the People (Bay Area), Concannon and Wente Brothers, (Livermore Valley), and Edmeades, Fetzer, and Parducci (Mendocino County).

The first winery to be built in McDowell Valley is McDowell Cellars (building began in 1979) which crushed nine varieties of winegrapes from McDowell Valley Vineyards in the 1979 harvest season. First bottlings of French Colombard, Chenin Blanc, and Grenache were in March, and first releases in May 1980. All wines will be 100% McDowell Valley and Estate Bottled.

HISTORICAL AND VITICULTURAL RESOURCE MATERIALS:

HISTORICAL & DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH BOOK OF NAPA, SONOMA, LAKE AND MENDOCINO COUNTIES, C.A.Menefee, Reporter Publishing House, Napa 1873, Pages 331-342.

HISTORY OF MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, Lyman L. Palmer, Historical Society; Alley, Bowan & Co., Publishers, San Francisco, 1880, Pages 462-464.

BOOK OF DEEDS, H (pages 227-228) & Book 19, Pages 165-66), Sonoma County Clerks Office.

EXPEDIENTES, Vallejo to F. Feliz, Sonoma County Clerks Office, 1841.

BOOK OF DEEDS & GRANTEES, Books #9, 10, 11, 12, 17, etc., Mendocino County Clerks Office.

U.S.DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, Census Records, 1850, 1870, 1871. Mendocino County Library.

EXHIBIT #8--Depositions of "Old Time Residents of McDowell Valley".

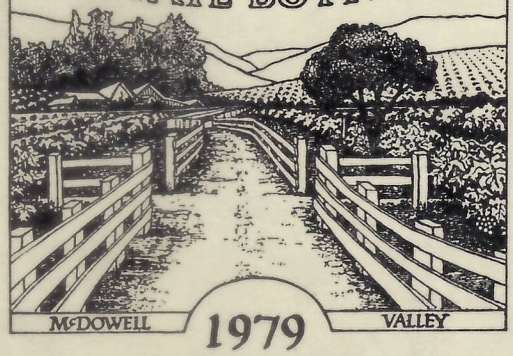
THE NORTHERN CROWN, "Grapes Grown in Mendocino County", Mr. Banks, Petaluma, April 1913.

VITICULTURAL RECORDS, McDowell Valley Vineyards, 1970-1979.

HISTORY OF MENDOCINO COUNTY, A.O. Carpenter, Mendocino Historical Society, 1913.

McDOWELL
Valley Vineyards

ESTATE BOTTLED



1979

MENDOCINO COUNTY

French Colombard

GROWN, PRODUCED & BOTTLED BY McDOWELL CELLARS
HOPLAND, CALIFORNIA, ALCOHOL 11% BY VOLUME

MC DOWELL VALLEY

EXHIBIT # 1

APPLICATION FOR VITICULTURAL DESIGNATION

MARCH 1980
MC DOWELL VALLEY, HOPLAND, MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

As property owners within the proposed bounderies of Mc Dowell Valley (Sanel Township 13N, 11W, Sections 14,15,22,23,25,26,27,34,35), we are in full support of this application that the federal government's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms (BATF) recognize Mc Dowell Valley as a "Viticultural Designation."

We feel that the historical, geographical, soils, and climatic information and data herein presented shows that Mc Dowell Valley fits all of the qualifying requirements as outlined in Sub-section (e) of 4:25a of the Appellation of Origin regulations.

McDowell Valley Vineyards: Karen A. Keehn, owner

McDowell Cellars: Karen A. Keehn owner

Feliz Ranch — Theresa Feliz

Burke Ranch — Ethel Burke

Angenttes Ranch — Rosa Angenttes

Lee Ranch — Jack Lee

Abert Ranch — Fernand A. Abert

Hooper Ranch — Frank Hooper

Poor Ranch — John B. Poor

Marian A. Fitzgerald, Middenridge Vineyard

T. Weisick — Shirley Weisick

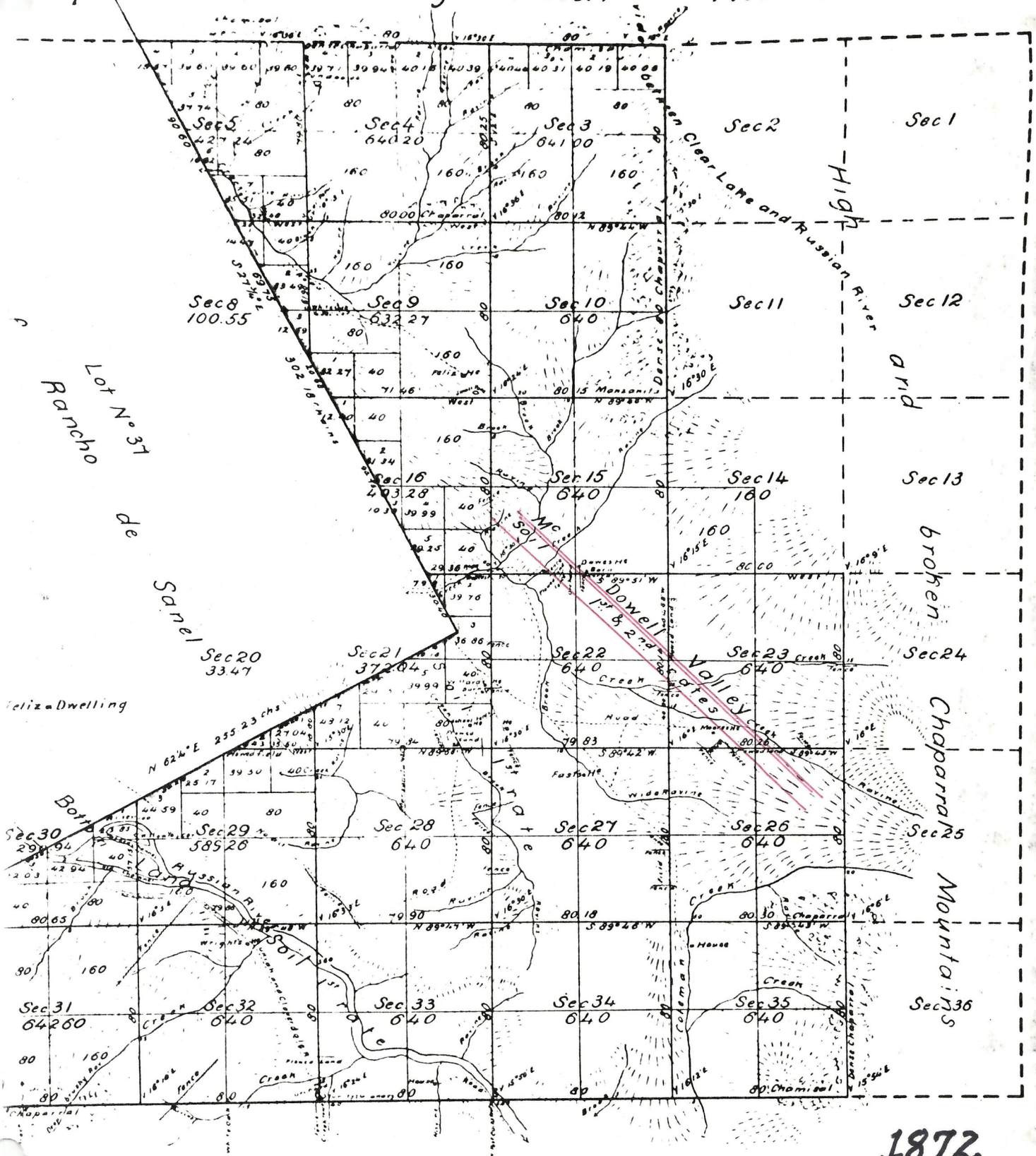
J. Henry Ford — Jessie L. Ford

MC DOWELL VALLEY

EXHIBIT # 2

GEOGRAPHICAL

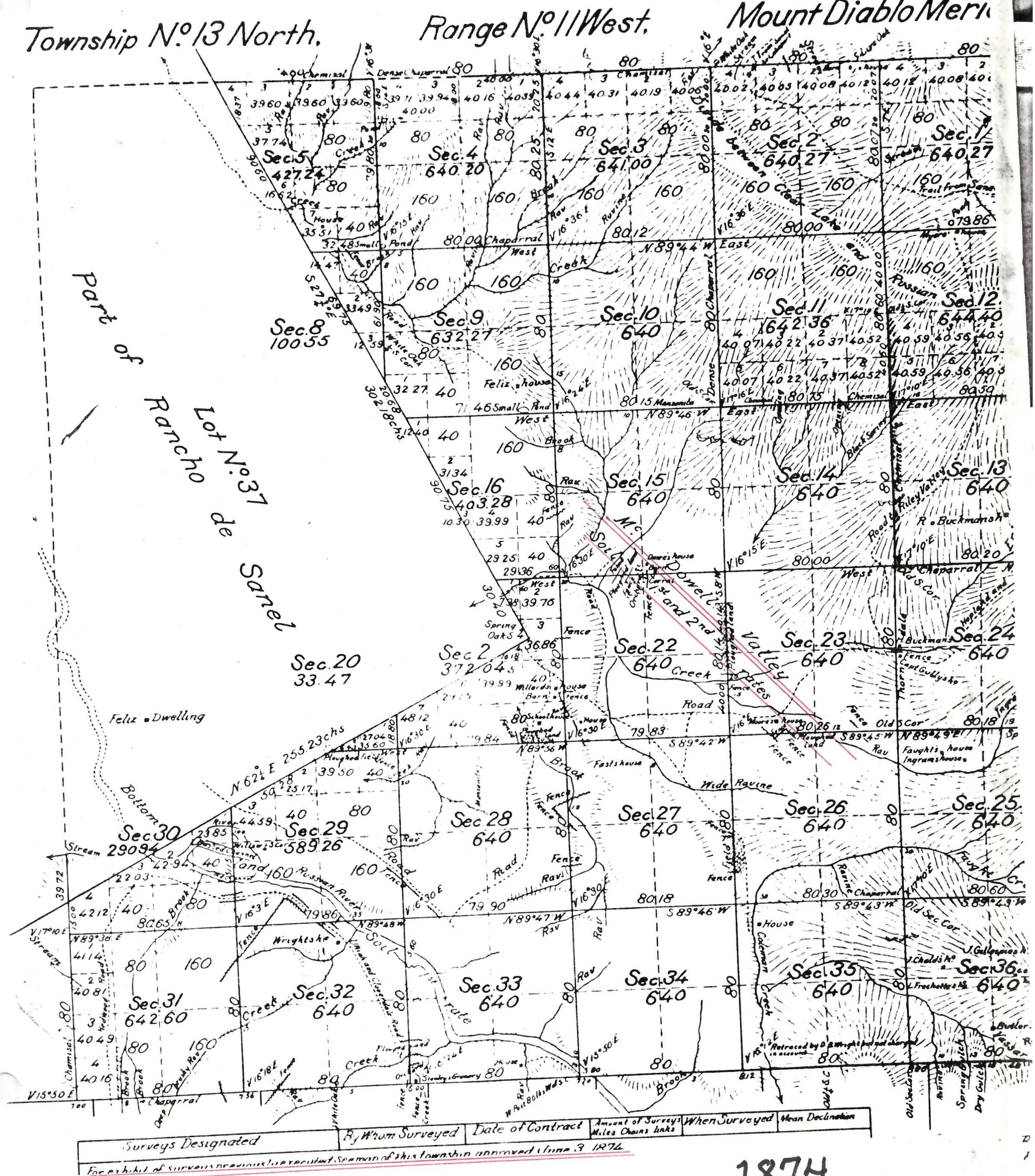
nshipNº 13North. RangeNº 11West, Mount DiabloMeridian.



ays Designated	By whom surveyed	Date of Contract	Amt of Surveys	When surveyed
west Bounds of Town[ship] colored red	H Savage	May 20th 1872		1872
ines of Lot Nº 37	D C Caye	Instructions Sept 8th 1857		1857
d North boundary of Township	Wm Minto	January 6th 1873	7 mls 74 chs 60 lks	1873

1872

The above Map of Township
strictly conformable to the
have been examined and
Surveyor Generals Office
San Francisco, Californ


Township No. 13 North, Range No. 11 West, Mount Diablo Meri
Part of Rancho de Sanel
Lot No. 37
Sec. 1 640.27
Sec. 2 640.27
Sec. 3 641.00
Sec. 4 640.20
Sec. 5 427.24
Sec. 8 100.55
Sec. 9 632.27
Sec. 10 640
Sec. 11 1642.36
Sec. 12 644.40
Sec. 13 640
Sec. 14 640
Sec. 15 640
Sec. 16 403.28
Sec. 20 33.47
Sec. 21 372.04
Sec. 22 640
Sec. 23 640
Sec. 24 640
Sec. 25 640
Sec. 26 640
Sec. 27 640
Sec. 28 640
Sec. 29 589.26
Sec. 30 290.94
Sec. 31 642.60
Sec. 32 640
Sec. 33 640
Sec. 34 640
Sec. 35 640
Sec. 36 640
McDowell Valley
Creek
Road
Wide Ravine
Feliz Dwelling
Feliz house
Small Pond
Chaparral
Chemisal
N. 62¼ E. 255.23 chs
Bottom
Stream
Surveys Designated
By Whom Surveyed
Date of Contract
Amount of Surveys Miles Chains Links
When Surveyed
Mean Declination
For exhibit of surveys previously executed see map of this township approved June 3 1874.

1874

MC DOWELL VALLEY

Exhibit #3

PHYSIOGRAPHY DESCRIPTION

SUMMIT ENGINEERING
CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEERS

Project No. 8012
February 29, 1980

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARY FOR PROPOSED VITICULTURAL DESIGNATION McDOWELL VALLEY

Mendocino County, California

Reference: U. S. Geological Survey 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Entitled "Hopland, California" 1960

DESCRIPTION:

Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 22 T13N R11W MDB&M; thence running southerly along the section line between Sections 22 and 21 approximately 1700 feet to the intersection of the section line and the ridge line between the McDowell Creek Valley and the Dooley Creek Valley; thence running southeasterly along the ridge line to the intersection of the ridge line and the 1000 foot contour line in Section 27; thence running southeasterly and on the McDowell Creek Valley side of the ridge along the 1000-foot contour line to the intersection of the 1000 foot contour line and the south section line of Section 27; thence running easterly along the section line between Sections 27 and 34 and between Sections 26 and 35 to the intersection of the section line and the centerline of

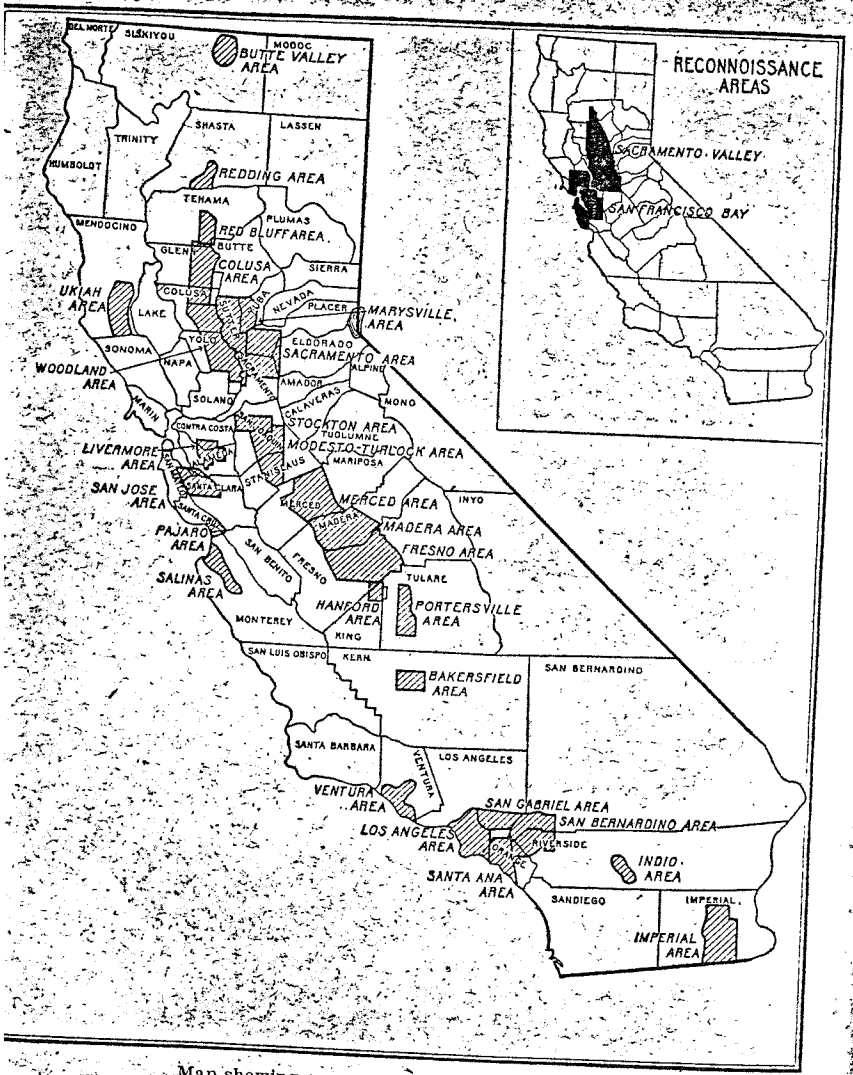
Younce Road; thence running southeasterly and then northeasterly along Younce Road to the intersection of Younce Road and the section line between Sections 26 and 35; thence running due north from the section line across Coleman Creek approximately 1250 feet to the 1000-foot contour; thence running westerly and then meandering generally to the north and east along the 1000-foot contour to intersection of the 1000 foot contour line and the section line between Sections 26 and 25; thence continuing along the 1000-foot contour easterly and then northwesterly in Section 25 to the intersection of the 1000 foot contour line and the section line between Sections 26 and 25; thence running northerly along the 1000-foot contour to the intersection of the 1000 foot contour line and the section line between Sections 23 and 24; thence running northerly along the section line across State Highway 175 approximately 1000 feet to the intersection of the section line and the 1000-foot contour line; thence running generally to the northwest along the 1000-foot contour line through Sections 23 and 14 and into Section 15 to the intersection of the 1000-foot contour and the flowline of an unnamed creek near the northeast corner of Section 15; thence southwesterly and down stream along the flowline of said unnamed creek and across Section 15, to the stream's intersection with the section line between Sections 15 and 16; thence running southerly along the section line approximately 100 feet to the northwest corner of Section 22 and to the point of beginning.

This description, in general, describes the area of alluvial soils within the McDowell Valley between the elevations of 600 feet and 1000 feet, based upon U.S.G.S. datum. The area of this description comprises approximately 2230 acres.

MC DOWELL VALLEY

EXHIBIT # 4

SOILS



Map showing areas surveyed in California.

Issued December 16, 1916.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF SOILS—MILTON WHITNEY, Chief.
IN COOPERATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, THOMAS F. HUNT, DIRECTOR; CHARLES F. SHAW, IN CHARGE SOIL SURVEY.

SOIL SURVEY OF THE UKIAH AREA, CALIFORNIA.

BY

E. B. WATSON, OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, IN CHARGE, AND R. L. PENDLETON, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

MACY H. LAPHAM, INSPECTOR, WESTERN DIVISION.

[Advance Sheets—Field Operations of the Bureau of Soils, 1914.]

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

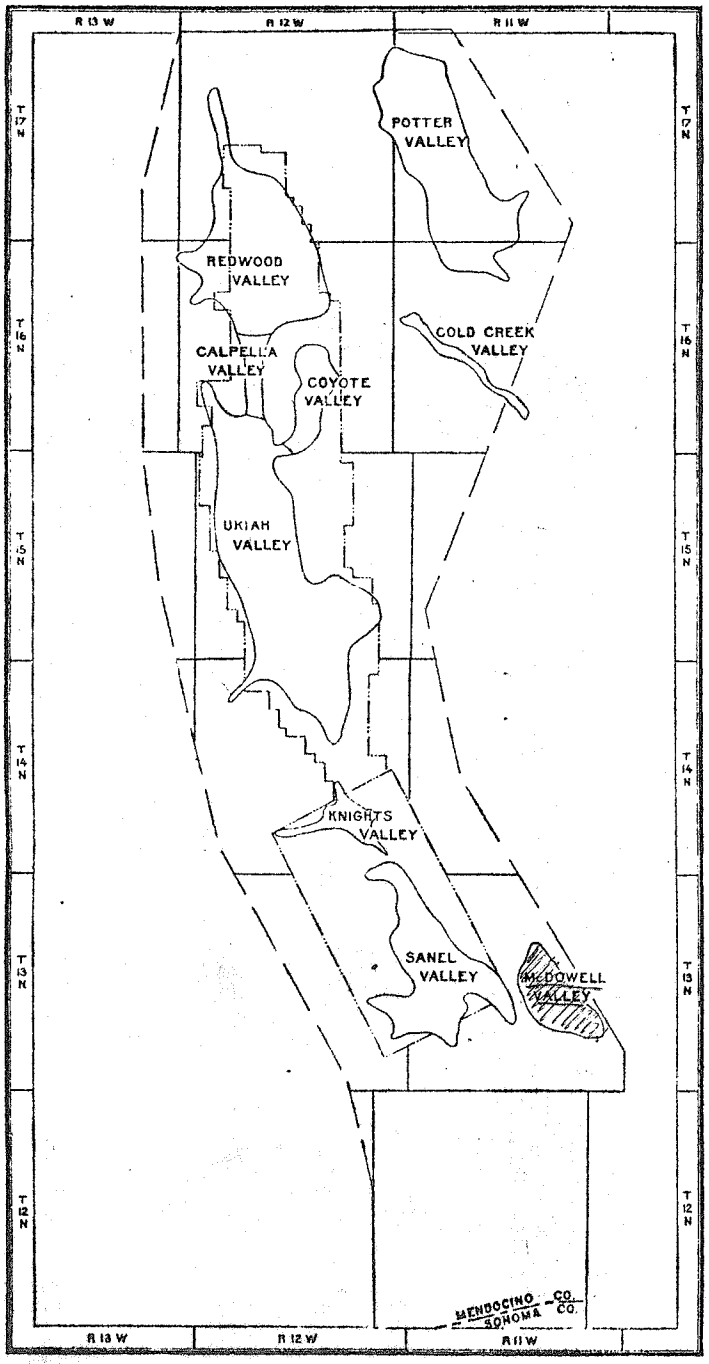
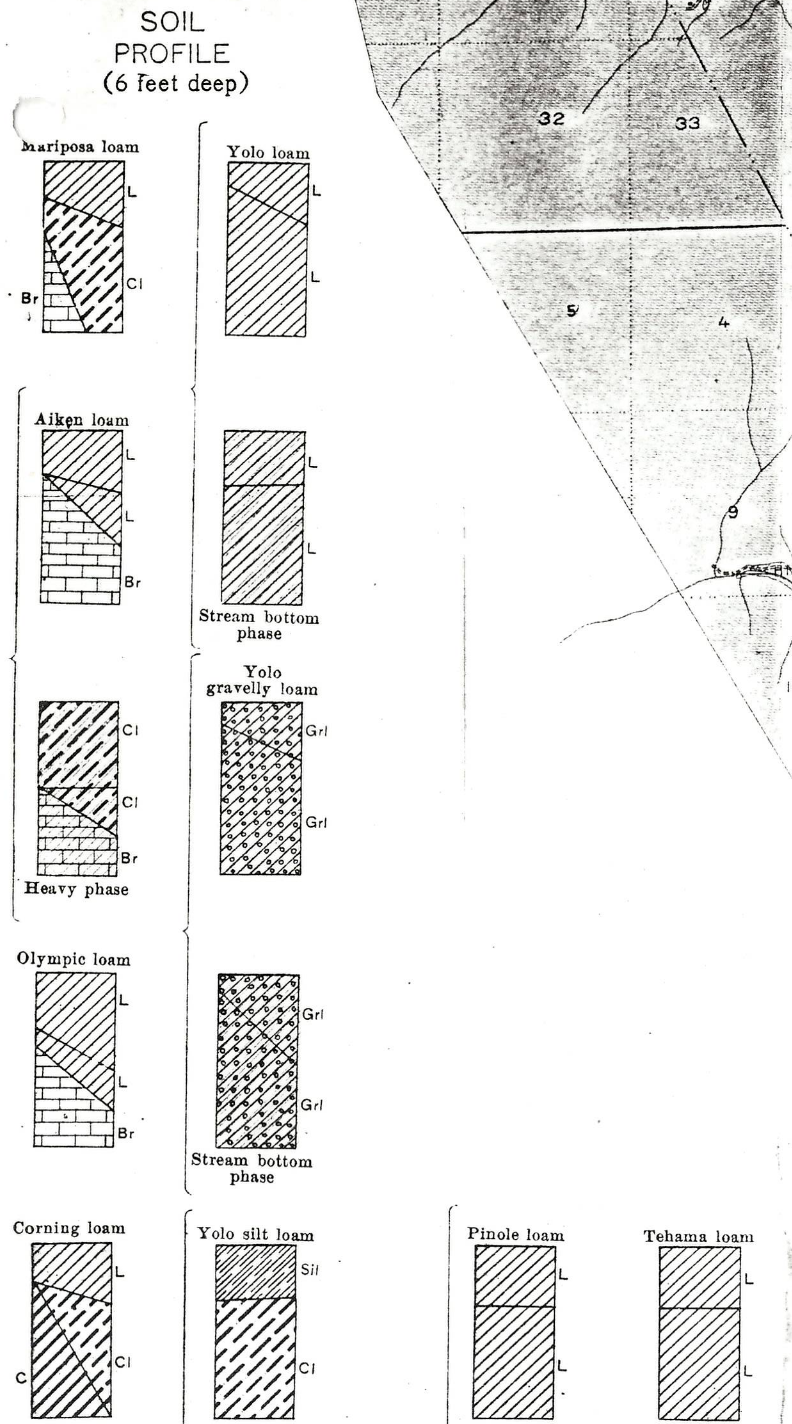
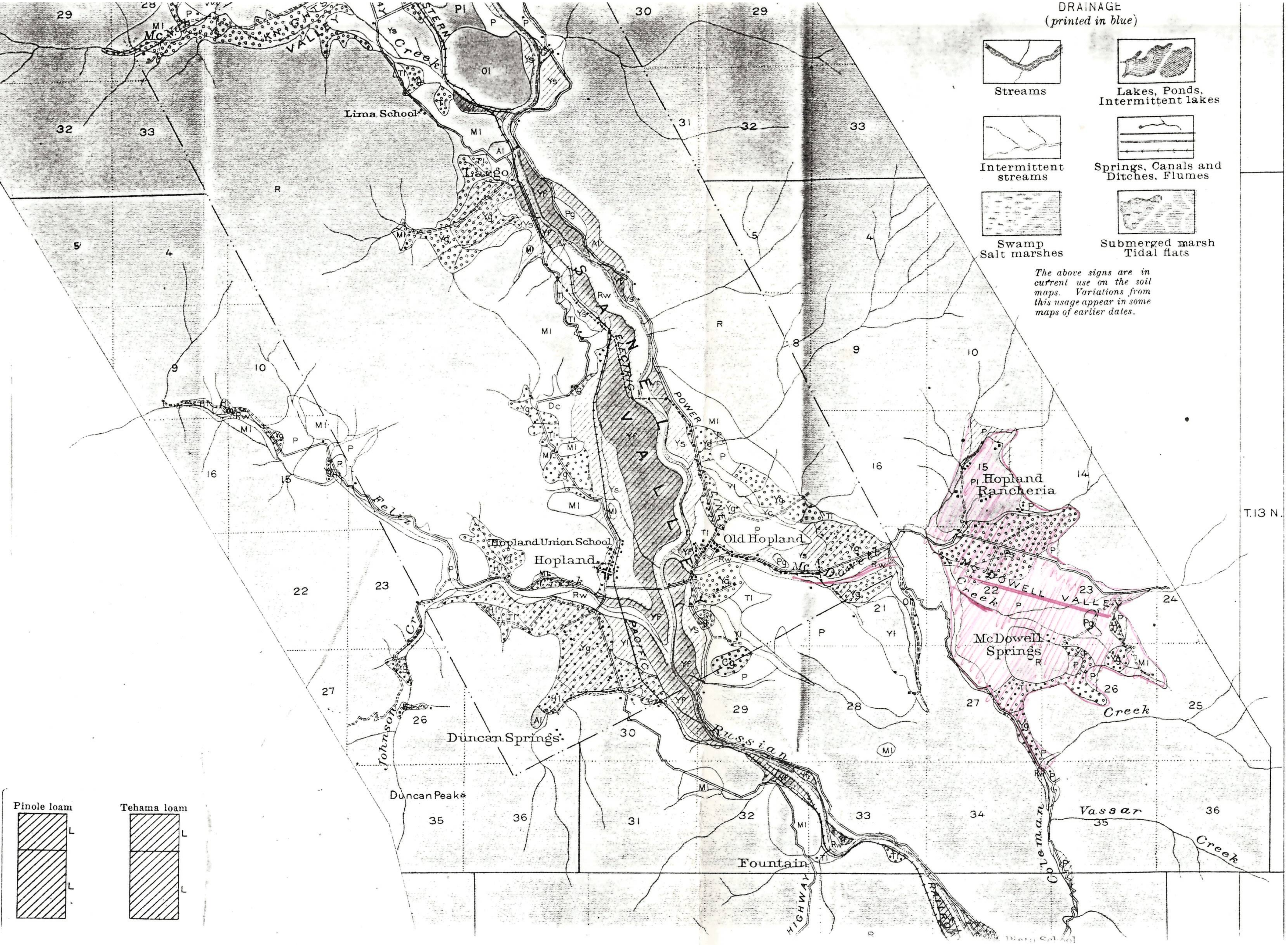


FIG. 2.—Sketch map showing location of arable valleys in the Ukiah area.

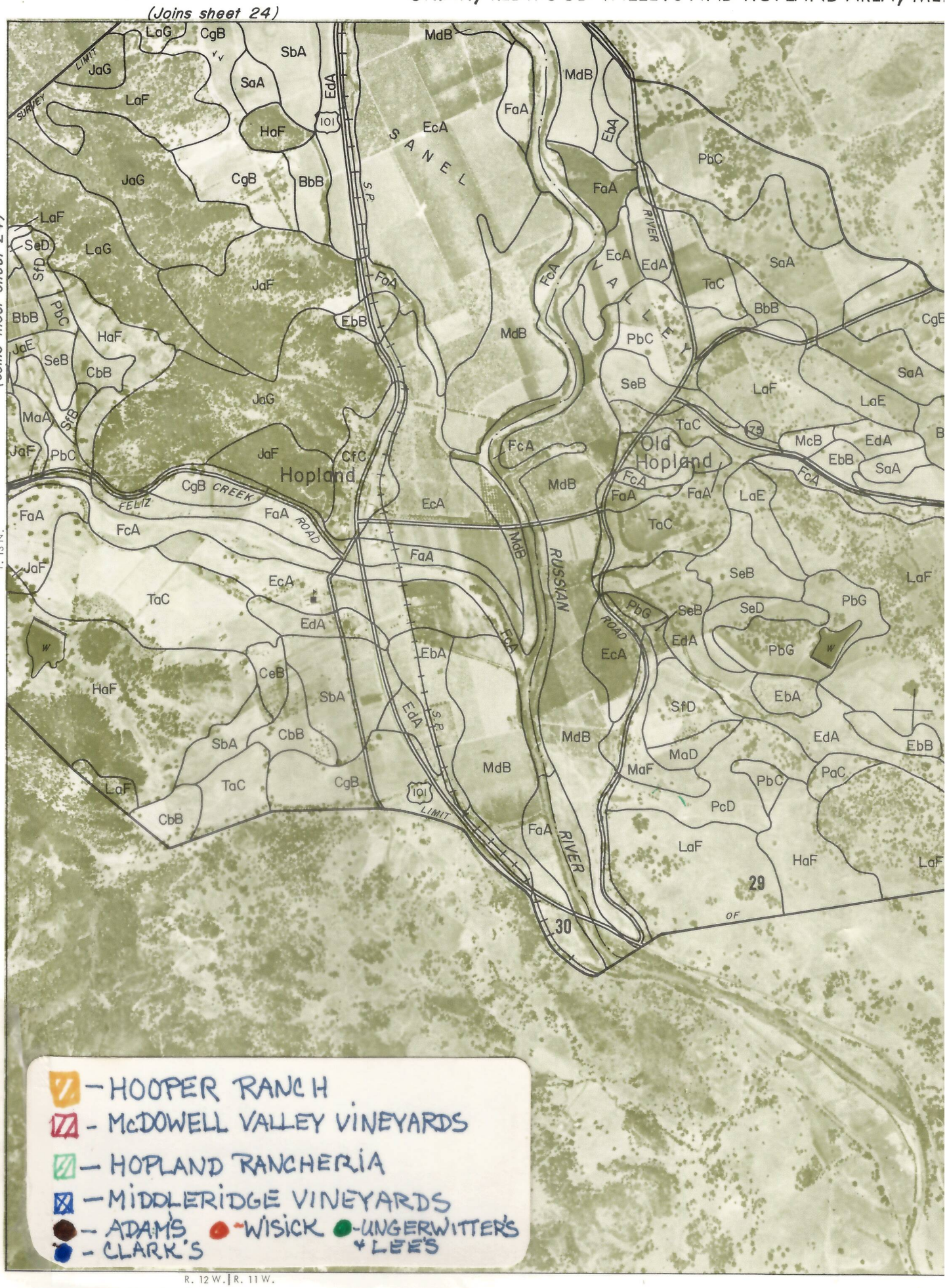

SOIL
PROFILE
(6 feet deep)
Mariposa loam
L
Cl
Br
Yolo loam
L
L
Aiken loam
L
L
Br
L
L
Stream bottom phase
Cl
Cl
Br
Heavy phase
Yolo gravelly loam
Grl
Grl
Olympic loam
L
L
Br
Grl
Grl
Stream bottom phase
Corning loam
L
C
Cl
Yolo silt loam
Sil
Cl
Pinole loam
L
L
Tehama loam
L
L


DRAINAGE
(printed in blue)
Streams
Lakes, Ponds, Intermittent lakes
Intermittent streams
Springs, Canals and Ditches, Flumes
Swamp
Salt marshes
Submerged marsh
Tidal flats
The above signs are in current use on the soil maps. Variations from this usage appear in some maps of earlier dates.
Lima School
Largo
Hopland Union School
Hopland
Old Hopland
Hopland Rancheria
McDowell Springs
McDOWELL VALLEY
Duncan Springs
Duncan Peak
Fountain
Russian
Vassar
Creek
Johnson
Cr
T.13 N.

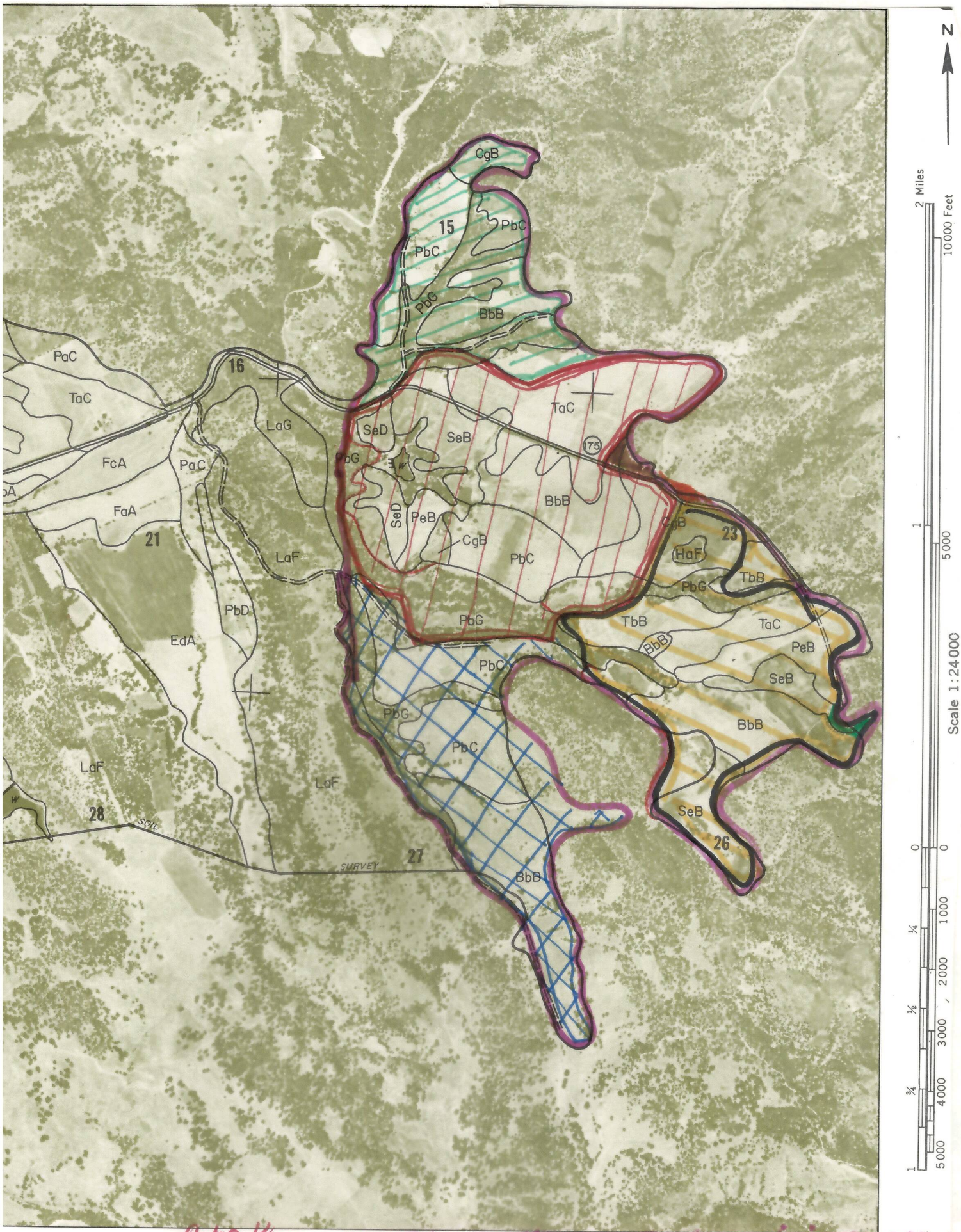
MC DOWELL VALLEY

EXHIBIT # 5

SOILS



- HOOPER RANCH
- McDOWELL VALLEY VINEYARDS
- HOPLAND RANCHERIA
- MIDDLERIDGE VINEYARDS
- ADAM'S
- WISICK
- UNGERWITTER'S & LEE'S
- CLARK'S



Color Key: Mc DOWELL VALLEY - PROPOSED VITICULTURAL
Red - Mc Dowell Valley Vineyards
BLACK - HOOPER RANCH

M7-N-22893-2

MC DOWELL VALLEY

EXHIBIT # 6

SOILS

CE-CONS-3
Rev 8/75

Annual ppt. = 35-45"
Frost free season = 200 days

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service

SOIL and CAPABILITY MAP SUMMARY

Cooperator: K. Keehn - McDowell Valley

Date: 8/79

Land Capability Unit	Symbol on Map	Soil Name	Effective Depth	Soil Profile: Texture Surface	Soil Profile: Texture Subsoil	Soil Profile: A.W.C.* Inches	Average Slope in %	Erosion Status	Suitable Land Uses or Crops	Limiting Factors or Remarks
IIw2	BbB	Botella gravelly clay loam, wet	60+"	0-9" gray gr. clay loam & clay loam	10-44" grayish brown silty clay loam 45-60" grayish brown s i c l	10-11	0-5	Slight	Cropland, pasture, hay crops, pears, prunes, walnuts, grapes	Mod. well drained, Mod. fertility. Seepage H_2O moving through strata above subsoils stays wet for sev. wks. after rainfall ceases in spring., Perm. mod., Slow runoff.
IIe4	CgB	Conejo gravelly clay loam	60+"	0-28" grayish brown gr c l & brown gr s c l	29-45" brown loam 45-60" yellowish brown c l	7.5-10	0-5	Slight	Cropland, pasture, vineyard, orchards	well drained, Mod fertility, Mod per., Slow runoff
IIIs8	HaF	Haploxerolls, rock outcrop complex	5-20"	Stony & gr loam or clay loam, very hard	None	0.5-2.0	5-75	Mod. - very high	Range, wildlife, watershed. Not suitable for cultivation.	well to somewhat excessively drained, low fertility, Med. - very rapid runoff.

*A.W.C. - Available Water Holding Capacity for the entire soil profile

ev 8/75 (2)

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service

SOIL and CAPABILITY MAP SUMMARY

operator: _____ Date: _____

and Capability Unit	Symbol on Map	Soil Name	Effective Depth	Soil Profile: Texture Surface	Soil Profile: Texture Subsoil	Soil Profile: A.W.C.* Inches	Average Slope in %	Erosion Status	Suitable Land Uses or Crops	Limiting Factors or Remarks
e4	PbC	Pinole grav. loam	40-60	0-11" brown gr l	12-50" brown c l & gr c l 51-60" light yellowish brn. very gr s l	6-8	2-9	Mod.	Vineyard, pasture orchard	well drained, Mod. fertility, Mod. permeability, Med. runoff
IIe1	PbG	Pinole grav. loam	40-60	same as above	same as above	6-8	30-75	very high	Range, wildlife, some suburban developments on flatter terrace areas	Well drained, Mod. fertility. During high rainfall intensity periods there may be sliding & gully action, Some areas have been severely eroded or subjected to colluvial action, Mod.-mod. rapid perm., Rapid-very rapid runoff.
Iw2	PeB	Pinole loam, wet	40-60	0-11" brown sandy loam	12-50" Yellowish red or strong brn. s c or c l. Mottled 51-60"- gr or non-gr s c l	6-9	2-5	Slight	Vineyard, pasture	Mod. well drained, Mod. fertility. Areas on basin or undulating topography have temporary, rainy season H_2O tables or have excess moisture in subsoil from seepage in late spring., Mod slow perm., Slow run-

*A.W.C. - Available Water Holding Capacity for the entire soil profile

CF-CONS-3
Rev 8/75

(3)

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service

SOIL and CAPABILITY MAP SUMMARY

Cooperator: _____ Date: _____

Land Capability Unit	Symbol on Map	Soil Name	Effective Depth	Soil Profile		A.W.C.* Inches	Average Slope in %	Erosion Status	Suitable Land Uses or Crops	~~Limiting Factors~~ or Remarks
				Texture						
				Surface	Subsoil					
IIIw3	SeB	San Ysidro loam	24-36	0-18" pale brn. & light gray l & gr. l	19-25" white gr s l 26-36" very pale brn. grsc	3.5-5.0	0-5	Slight	Pasture, Hay, Vineyard. Only a small acreage is irr.	Somewhat poorly drained, low fert., Very slow perm., Slow runoff
IVe3	SeD	San Ysidro loam.	24-36	same as above	Same as above	3.5-5.0	5-15	Mod.	Pasture, range, vineyard.	Mod. well drained on convex slopes, Somewhat poorly drained on concave slopes & in depressions. Very slow permeability, Med. runoff, Low fert.
IIIe1	TaC	Talmage gravelly sandy loam	20-36	0-12" grayish brn. gr. s l	12-22"- brn. very gr. s l 23-60"- pale brn. very gr. coarse s l	2.0-3.0	0-9	Slight to Mod.	Vineyard, pasture, hay, urban & suburban devel. Some irr. row crops & orchards.	Somewhat excessively drained, low fert, Runoff is slow- med., Low avail. H_2O
IIIe1	TbB	Almage gr sandy loam, thick surface	20-36	0-18 grayish brn. gr. coarse s l or gr. l	same as above	3.5-5.0	0-5	Slight	Vineyard, pasture, hay, urban & suburban bldg. sites.	Somewhat exc. drained, Mod. fert., permeability mod. rapid, Slow run off.

*A.W.C. - Available Water Holding Capacity for the entire soil profile

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

THE LAND CAPABILITY CLASSIFICATION

The capability classification is a practical grouping of soils. Soils and climate are considered together as they influence use, management, and production on the farm or ranch.

The classification contains two general divisions: (1) Land suited for cultivation and other uses, and (2) land limited in use and generally not suited for cultivation. Each of these broad divisions has four classes which are shown on the map by a standard color and number. The hazards and limitations in use increase as the class number increases. Class I has few hazards or limitations, or none, whereas Class VIII has a great many.

LAND SUITED FOR CULTIVATION AND OTHER USES

CLASS I — Soils in Class I have few or no limitations or hazards. They may be used safely for cultivated crops, pasture, range, woodland, or wildlife.

CLASS II — Soils in Class II have few limitations or hazards. Simple conservation practices are needed when cultivated. They are suited to cultivated crops, pasture, range, woodland, or wildlife.

CLASS III — Soils in Class III have more limitations and hazards than those in Class II. They require more difficult or complex conservation practices when cultivated. They are suited to cultivated crops, pasture, range, woodland, or wildlife.

CLASS IV — Soils in Class IV have greater limitations and hazards than Class III. Still more difficult or complex measures are needed when cultivated. They are suited to cultivated crops, pasture, range, woodland, or wildlife.

LAND LIMITED IN USE--GENERALLY NOT SUITED FOR CULTIVATION

CLASS V — Soils in Class V have little or no erosion hazard but have other limitations that prevent normal tillage for cultivated crops. They are suited to pasture, range, woodland, or wildlife.

CLASS VI — Soils in Class VI have severe limitations or hazards that make them generally unsuited for cultivation. They are suited largely to pasture, range, woodland, or wildlife.

CLASS VII — Soils in Class VII have very severe limitations or hazards that make them generally unsuited for cultivation. They are suited to grazing, woodland, or wildlife.

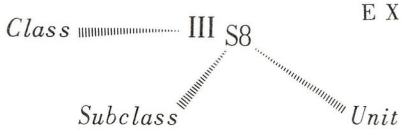
CLASS VIII — Soils and land forms in Class VIII have limitations and hazards that prevent their use for cultivated crops, pasture, range, or woodland. They may be used for recreation, wildlife, or water supply.

Capability classes are divided into subclasses. These show the principal kinds of conservation problems involved. The subclasses are: "e" for erosion, "w" for wetness, "s" for soil, and "c" for climate.

Capability classes and subclasses, in turn, may be divided into capability units. A capability unit contains soils that are nearly alike in plant growth and in management needs.

The units are: "1" erosion hazard; "2" wetness problems; "3" slowly permeable subsoil; "4" coarse texture, low water-holding capacity, "5" fine textures, tillage problems; "6" salinity or alkali; "7" cobbly, rocky, or stony; "8" root zone limitation, bedrock, or hardpan; "9" low fertility, acidity, or toxic properties; and "0" very coarse textured substratum.

EXAMPLE



USDA-SCS-PORTLAND, OREG. 1967

SF-CO-6-108a
12/69

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOIL AND CAPABILITY MAP SUMMARY

Cooperator: William G. Crawford Date: 3/9/71

Land Capability Unit	Symbol on Map	Soil Name	Effective Depth	Soil Profile Texture Surface	Soil Profile Texture Subsoil	A.W.C.* Inches	Average Slop in %	Erosion Status	Suitable Land Uses or Crops	Limiting Factors or Remarks
IIe4	PgB	Pinole gravelly loam, 2-5 percent slopes	36-60"	Gravelly loam	Clay loam	5.0 to 8.0"	2-5	Slight	Vineyard, pasture, field and row crops	Low water holding capacity
	UdB	Conejo gravelly clay loam, 0-5 percent slopes	60"+	Gravelly clay loam	Clay loam	7.5 to 10.0"	0-5	Slight	Pasture, vineyard, orchard, row and field crops	None
IIw2	UeB	Botella gravelly clay loam, 0-5 percent slopes	60"+	Gravelly clay loam	Silty clay loam	10.0 to 11.0"	0-5	Slight	Same as above	Moderately well drained. May need drainage for deep rooted crops
IIIe4	TaC	Talmage gravelly sandy loam, 0-9 percent slopes	20-36"	Gray gravelly sandy loam	Brown gravelly sandy loam	2.0 to 3.0"	0-9	Slight to moderate	Vineyard, pasture, field and forage crops	Somewhat excessively drained. Low water holding capacity.
IIIw3	PhB	Pinole loam, moderately well drained, 2-5 percent slopes	36-60"	Loam	Sandy clay or clay loam	6.0 to 9.0"	2-5	Slight	Vineyard, pasture, forage and field crops	Some drainage problems. May need tile drainage for vineyards or other deep rooted crops
	SaB	San Ysidro loam, 0-5 percent slopes	24-36"	Loam	Pale brown loam	3.0 to 5.0"	0-5	Slight	Pasture, forage and field crops. Probably vineyards if drained	Somewhat poorly drained. Rather shallow. Low water holding capacity. Needs tile drainage for deep rooted crops to do well.

SOIL AND CAPABILITY MAP SUMMARY

Operator: William G. Crawford Date: 3/9/71

Land Capability Unit	Symbol on Map	Soil Name	Effective Depth	Soil Profile Texture Surface	Soil Profile Texture Subsoil	A.W.C.* Inches	Average Slop in %	Erosion Status	Suitable Land Uses or Crops	Limiting Factors or Remarks
IVe3	SaC	San Ysidro loam, 5-15 percent slopes	24-36"	Loam	Gravelly clay loam	3.0 to 5.0"	5-15	Moderate	Vineyard on tile drained areas, forage and pasture crops	Sub-surface water problem. Low inherent fertility. Slopes above 5 percent should be tilled across the slopes.
IVe8	LaE	Laughlin loam, 15-30 percent slopes	20-36"	Loam	Sandy clay loam	2.5 to 7.0"	15-30	Moderate	Range	Too steep for cultivation
	SyE	Sobrante loam, 22 percent slopes	20-36"	Loam	Bedrock	3.0 to 7.5"	22	Moderate to high	Range	Erodes if over grazed. Too steep for cultivation
VIe8	LaF	Laughlin loam, 30-50 percent slopes	20-36"	Loam	Sandy clay loam	2.5 to 7.0"	30-50	High	Range	Erodes if over grazed. Produces only annual grasses and forbes
VIIe1	SIG	Sites clay loam, 60 percent slopes	20-36"	Clay loam	Clay loam	2.5 to 6.0"	60	Moderate to severe	Timber, wildlife, recreation and limited grazing	Too steep for cultivation. Primarily a timber soil.
	JaG	Josephine loam, 50-75 percent slopes	24-36"	Loam	Gravelly clay loam	4.0 to 7.0"	50-75	Very high	Timber	Erodes if over logged. Roads and skid trails need to be carefully located.
	PgFG	Pinole gravelly loam, 30-75 percent slopes	36-60"	Gravelly loam	Very gravelly sandy loam	5.0 to 8.0"	30-75	Very high	Woodland with limited grazing	Mostly hardwoods. Sometimes Douglas-fir. Unstable when surface is disturbed.

SF-CCMS-108a
12/69

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

SOIL AND CAPABILITY MAP SUMMARY

Cooperator: William G. Crawford

Date: 3/9/71

Land Capability Unit	Symbol on Map	Soil Name	Effective Depth	Soil Profile: Texture: Surface	Soil Profile: Texture: Subsoil	Soil Profile: A.W.C.* Inches	Average Slop in %	Erosion Status	Suitable Land Uses or Crops	Limiting Factors or Remarks
VIIe8	LaG	Laughlin loam, 50-75 percent slopes	20-36"	Loam	Sandy clay loam	2.0 to 7.0"	55	Very high	Range	Erodes if over grazed. More residue should be left on this soil than on VIe8 lands.
	SyG	Sobrante loam, 60 percent slopes	20-36"	Loam	Bedrock	3.0 to 6.0"	60	Very high	Limited range, watershed, recreation and wildlife	Same as above
	LGG	Los Gatos loam, 30-75 percent slopes	10-20"	Loam	Sandy or rocky clay loam	None	40	Very high	Same as above	Brush type soils. Not suited for range improvement.
VIIIe8	MNG	Maymen gravelly loam, shallow, over schists, 30-65 percent slopes	10-20"	Gravelly loam	Split and broken schists	None	30-65	Very high	Wildlife, watershed, some recreation	Steep, rocky, low fertility, low water holding capacity
VIIIw4	RW	Riverwash	None	Mixed soil materials		None	None	Very high	Stream bed and gravel source	Gravelly, sandy, no agricultural value.

USDA-SCS
SCS-69 (9-62)

RECORD OF COOPERATOR'S DECISIONS AND PROGRESS IN APPLICATION

COOPERATOR William G. Crawford
ASSISTED BY George Wilson
DATE 3/9/71

FIELD NUMBER	PLANNED		APPLIED		LAND USE AND TREATMENT
	AMOUNT	YEAR	AMOUNT	MONTH AND YEAR	
					VINEYARD
5,6,9, 10	299 ac.	1971			Cover Crop: A volunteer cover crop will be allowed to grow in these vineyards each fall. This cover will be mowed with a rotary mower each spring.
5,6,9, 10	299 ac.	1971			IRRIGATION WATER MANAGEMENT: These fields will be sprinkler irrigated when half the available moisture has been removed from the soil. Ample water to refill the rooting zone to capacity will be applied. The present irrigation cycle and length of time to let the sprinklers run on each set will be continued. A soils auger will be used to determine if the present irrigation schedule is adequate.
5,6,9, 10	299 ac.	1971 and Continuous			CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT: The prunings will be chopped and returned to the soil.
					PASTURELAND -- NON-IRRIGATED
14,17	12 ac.	1971			PASTURE MANAGEMENT: The livestock will not be turned into these fields until the soil is dry enough to be firm and the grass eight inches high. These fields will be grazed to leave an average stubble height of two to three inches and the fields will have a patchy appearance at the end of the grazing period.
					RANGELAND
1,2,3, 4,7,11, 18	1225 ac.	1971			PROPER GRAZING USE: This rangeland will be managed to take half and leave half the forage each year. The fertilizer recommendations of the Farm Advisor's office will be followed for fertilization on the rangeland and for the non-irrigated pasture land.

USDA-SCS
SCS-69 (9-62)

RECORD OF COOPERATOR'S DECISIONS
AND PROGRESS IN APPLICATION

COOPERATOR William G. Crawford
ASSISTED BY George Wilson
DATE 3/9/71

FIELD NUMBER	PLANNED		APPLIED		LAND USE AND TREATMENT
	AMOUNT	YEAR	AMOUNT	MONTH AND YEAR	
					OTHER LAND
8	6 ac.				This is a piece of pasture land inside the deer fence, but not planted to vineyard and will not be used at present.
12	31 ac.	1971			Reservoir and Reservoir Area: The dam in this field is being raised and the water will back up over a portion of this field and the remainder of the field will be left in grass.
12	31 ac.	1971			CRITICAL AREA PLANTING: The cleared and scalped areas, not to be covered by water in this field, will be planted to grass to protect the reservoir area from sedimentation.
13	10 ac.				Air Strip: Prevent erosion on the non-runway portion of the air strip.
15	3 ac.				Employee residence, barns, corrals and storage shed area.
16	5 ac.				Ranch home, employee residence and small orchard.

MC DOWELL VALLEY

EXHIBIT # 7

CLIMATE

FRUIT FROST SUMMARY

FOR

MENDOCINO COUNTY

1965 - 1972

1976

1977

1978

Prepared by The Mendocino County Farm Advisor's Office from the
Annual Reports of Fruit-Frost Activities in the Mendocino-Lake District

EXHIBIT # 7

CLIMATE

LOCATIONS OF TEMPERATURE STATIONS

No. 11 UKIAH VALLEY Key Station - One mile SW of Talmage on east bank of Russian River, 1 mile from Ukiah Airport. Elevation 575 feet.

No. 12 POTTER VALLEY Key Station - South end of Potter Valley along Westside Road on East Fork of Russian River. Robert Magruder pear orchard nearby. Elevation 905 feet.

No. 13 REDWOOD VALLEY Key Station - East Road in Redwood Valley just north of Madrone Drive. Open exposure across road from Harlan Howard residence. Elevation 765 feet.

No. 14 HOPLAND Key Station - West side of Highway 101 about 0.7 mile south of Hopland. Frank Milone vineyard. Elevation 490 feet.

No. 15 MAC DOWELL VALLEY Key Station - Near shop area of MacDowell Valley Vineyards (formerly Crown G Ranch) 5 miles east of Hopland on South side of Hopland-Lakeport Road in MacDowell Valley. Elevation 775 feet. Established in 1966.

No. 16 UKIAH - One mile east of downtown Ukiah and south of East Perkins Street, in Alex Thomas Company heated pear orchards. Elevation 590 feet.

No. 17 CALPELLA - North limits of Calpella adjacent to Highway 101, in Vic Testa vineyard. Elevation 770 feet. Discontinued in 1972.

NOTE: Fruit-frost Key Stations are generally on sites that have been chosen because they are among the coldest in the locality. This is done to insure that adequate frost warnings are assured for coldest locations.

AVERAGE MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

Location & Station No.	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Average	
Ukiah Valley #11	32.5	31.5	31.1	27.1	30.5	30.0	32.4	29.6	30.6	
Potter Valley #12	29.2	29.8	30.9	26.1	29.3	28.2	31.0	28.5	29.1	lowest
Redwood Valley #13	31.1	32.3	30.7	28.6	31.3	29.7	31.9	29.7	30.7	
Hopland #14	34.5	31.9	31.9	28.5	32.5	32.5	33.8	32.2	32.2	
MacDowell Vly #15	NR	33.8	31.4	28.3	34.3	32.4	33.9	32.8	32.4	
Ukiah-Thomas #16	33.5	32.4	32.4	29.7	33.3	32.1	32.5	31.7	32.2	
Calpella #17	33.9	35.2	32.7	29.7	32.3	32.1	34.3	NR	32.9	highest
ANNUAL AVERAGE	32.45	32.41	31.58	28.28	31.92	31.0	32.82	30.75	31.4	

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE DEPARTURE FROM HOPLAND KEY STATION #14

Location & Station No.	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Average	
Ukiah Valley #11	-2.0	-0.4	-0.8	-1.4	-1.9	-2.5	-1.4	-2.6	-1.6	
Potter Valley #12	-5.3	-2.1	-1.0	-3.6	-3.4	-4.3	-2.8	-3.7	-3.3	most
Redwood Valley #13	-3.4	+0.4	-1.2	-0.4	-1.7	-2.8	-1.9	-2.5	-1.7	
Hopland #14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MacDowell Vly #15	NR	+1.9	-0.5	+0.9	+1.3	-0.1	+0.1	+0.6	+0.6	
Ukiah-Thomas #16	-1.0	+0.5	+0.5	+0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-1.3	-0.5	-2.1	
Calpella #17	-0.6	+3.2	+0.9	+1.1	0.0	-0.4	+0.5	NR	+0.7	least

LOWEST TEMPERATURE & DATE

Location & Station No.	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Lowest Temp Recorded
Ukiah Valley #11	27.5 3/25	28.6 4/20	25.5 4/2	24.5 4/17	29.2 4/3	27.0 4/28	28.8 3/31	26.5 3/26	24.5
Potter Valley #12	25.5 3/18	24.8 3/20	25.3 4/2	24.0 4/17	28.0 5/4	24.3 4/28	25.5 4/21	22.6 3/26	22.6 LOWEST
Redwood Valley #13	28.8 3/18	26.5 3/20	25.0 4/2	27.7 4/17	29.5 4/3	25.2 4/27	27.2 3/31	24.6 3/26	24.6
Hopland #14	28.5 3/18	29.0 4/20	27.4 4/2	26.5 4/17	30.3 4/3	29.0 4/3	29.1 3/31	25.9 3/26	25.9
MacDowell Vly #15	NR	29.0 4/20	26.0 4/2	26.5 4/17	31.4 4/4	29.1 4/27	29.1 3/31	26.5 3/26	26.0
Ukiah-Thomas #16	29.5 4/7	28.6 4/20	28.0 4/2	27.6 4/21	30.2 4/1	29.2 4/1	30.0 3/31	27.5 3/26	27.5
Calpella #17	28.3 3/18	31.0 4/20	27.6 4/2	28.0 4/21	30.5 4/3	28.9 4/27	29.8 3/31	NR	27.6 highest

HOURS AT OR BELOW 28°

Location & Station No.	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Average	
Ukiah Valley #11	1.8	0	6.8	21.6	0	3.0	0	5.8	4.9	
Potter Valley #12	10.9*	6.9	23.0	25.5	0.4	39.2*	8.5	35.2	18.7	most
Redwood Valley #13	8.8	2.5	15.3	2.6	0	21.3	1.2	13.8*	8.2	
Hopland #14	0	0	3.3	3.4	0	0	0	4.3	1.4	
MacDowell Vly #15	NR	0	8.6	1.3	0	0	0	3.1	1.9	
Ukiah-Thomas #16	0	0	0.3	1.2	0	0	0	1.4	0.4	least
Calpella #17	0.3	0	0.5	0.7	0	0	0	NR	0.2	

*Some duration missing.

NUMBER OF TIMES 28° OR BELOW OCCURRED

Location & Station No.	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Average	
Ukiah Valley #11	2	0	3	7	0	5	0	6	2.9	
Potter Valley #12	6	5	7	12	2	17	2	12	7.9	most
Redwood Valley #13	3	1	7	3	0	12	1	7	4.3	
Hopland #14	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	3	1.1	
MacDowell Vly #15	NR	0	4	4	0	0	0	3	1.6	
Ukiah-Thomas #16	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0.6	least
Calpella #17	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	NR	0.6	least

HOURS AT OR BELOW 30°

Location & Station No.	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Average	
Ukiah Valley #11	16.5	7.8	35.8	38.1	2.2	37.3	4.3	45.5	23.4	
Potter Valley #12	40.8*	23.8	54.9	60.6	13.7	89.7*	21.7	73.3	47.3	most
Redwood Vly #13	26.8	10.5	50.8	23.9	3.3	59.2	11.0	41.1*	28.4	
Hopland #14	4.5	5.0	20.9	17.3	0.3	5.4	2.4	16.0	9.0	
MacDowell Vly #15	NR	2.0	28.1	7.2	0	3.4	1.8	10.7	7.6	
Ukiah-Thomas #16	4.3	0.8	6.8	16.0	0.3	14.7	1.1	14.2	7.3	
Calpella #17	5.6	0	13.5	9.2	0	11.8	0.8	NR	5.8	least

*Some duration missing

NUMBER OF TIMES 30° OR BELOW OCCURRED

Location & Station No.	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Average	
Ukiah Valley #11	6	5	12	10	3	20	3	19	9.8	
Potter Valley #12	15	11	14	21	8	25	9*	16	14.9	most
Redwood Valley #13	8	5	14	9	3	17	5	14	9.4	
Hopland #14	3	5	11	7	1	5	2	10	5.5	
MacDowell Vly #15	NR	2*	11	7	0	4	2	5	4.4	
Ukiah-Thomas #16	4	1*	4*	8	1	9	2	10	4.9	
Calpella #17	4	0	5	6	0	9	1	NR	3.6	least

*Some duration missing

HOURS AT OR BELOW 31° AFTER APRIL 1

Location & Station No.	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Average	
Ukiah Valley #11	13.1	10.9	49.2	45.3	11.2	66.2	9.8	40.6	30.7	
Potter Valley #12	35.2	13.5	53.8	71.6	26.0	108.2	29.2	59.2	49.5	most
Redwood Vly #13	12.5	4.7	53.5	36.0	15.7	76.9	13.5	31.5	30.5	
Hopland #14	3.0	4.7	34.8	24.7	1.2	19.8	2.8	13.0	13.0	
MacDowell Vly #15	0	3.7	39.4	11.5	.2	9.6	2.7	1.1	8.5	least
Ukiah-Thomas #16	8.2	3.2	18.8	24.4	2.7	25.9	4.8	15.5	12.9	
Calpella #17	3.6	.5	18.9	14.7	1.4	28.8	.9	NR	10.8	

NUMBER OF TIMES 31° OCCURRED AFTER APRIL 1

Location & Station No.	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Average	
Ukiah Valley #11	4	5	13	13	9	22	7	14	10.8	
Potter Valley #12	13	8	14	18	11	23	10	13	13.7	most
Redwood Valley #13	3	4	13	10	7	21	6	12	9.5	
Hopland #14	2	3	12	9	2	12	4	6	6.2	
MacDowell Vly #15	0	2	12	5	1	10	2	1	4.1	least
Ukiah-Thomas #16	3	3	7	9	3	14	3	8	6.2	
Calpella #17	3	1	6	6	1	12	1	NR	4.2	

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

ANNUAL REPORT OF FRUIT-FROST ACTIVITIES

in

LAKE-MENDOCINO COUNTIES

1976 Season

In Cooperation with
The Counties of Lake and Mendocino

Terry D. Schaeffer, Agricultural Meteorologist

Locations of Temperature Stations LAKE COUNTY

No. 1--Lakeport--Elevation 1340 feet
2.5 miles SSE of Lakeport near Manning Creek on Soda Bay Road. In driveway leading to Joe Woolridge residence and pear orchard.

No. 3--Upper Lake--Elevation 1355 feet
At U. S. Forest Service ranger station in Upper Lake. On parking section at rear of office.

No. 4--Scotts Valley--Elevation 1410 feet
1.7 miles North of Scotts Valley Fruit Exchange, north portion of valley. Open pasture land on Sorenson property.

No. 5--Kelseyville--Elevation 1370 feet
North side of Lakeport-Kelseyville freeway, 4 miles from Lakeport and 2 miles from Kelseyville. In new vineyard near pear orchards.

No. 8--Highland Springs--Elevation 1380 feet
South of Lakeport and Lampson Field at 5310 Highland Springs Road. Vineyard near Jim Covey residence.

No. 23--Hrutky--Elevation 1390
2 miles NE of Clearlake Park in Burns Valley on Old Highway west of Highway 53. Adjacent to vineyard at John Hrutky residence.

No. 25--Coyote Valley--Elevation 1100 feet
1.4 miles SE of Route 29 on Grange Road. Ed Souza residence near young grape vineyard.

No. 26--Middletown--
1.2 miles S of town on Route 29. Win Horne residence. near young grape vineyard.

1976 Station Changes

No. 24--Garner--survey station discontinued as survey completed and anticipated grape planting did not materialize.

No. 25--Coyote Valley-- survey station established in a relatively new grape planting area.

No. 26--Middletown--key station formerly No. 20 reestablished in a new location.

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Location of Temperature Stations MENDOCINO COUNTY

No. 11--Ukiah Valley--Elevation 575 feet
One mile SW of Talmage on east bank of the Russian River, 1 mile from Ukiah Airport.

No. 12--Potter Valley--Elevation 905 feet
South end of Potter Valley along Westside Road on East fork of Russian River. Bob Magruder pear orchard nearby.

No. 13--Redwood Valley--Elevation 765 feet
East Road in Redwood Valley just north of Madronne Drive. Open exposure across road from Harlan Howard residence.

No. 14--Hopland--Elevation 490 feet
West side of Highway 101 about 0.7 mile South of Hopland. Frank Milone vineyard.

No. 15--MacDowell Valley--Elevation 590 feet
Along Hopland-Lakeport Road, 5 miles East of Hopland. Near shops of MacDowell Valley Vineyards.

No. 34--Boonville--Elevation 400 feet
NW outskirts of Boonville just off Highway 158 near bridge over Anderson Creek. Elevated open service area of Archie Schoenahl pear orchards.

No Station Changes

Table V

Comparative Minimum Temperature Data 1976

Average minimum temperatures at stations in Lake and Mendocino counties with departure from the average of Lakeport key station #1 for all cold nights of the 1976 season. Also the lowest minimum temperature for the season with date of occurrence, and the total seasonal duration at the critical temperatures specified.

Note: High ceiling nights are those preceded by a maximum day temperature of less than 60 degrees (March 18, 19, 24, 31; April 8, 10, 12, 15, 16). All others were of low ceiling.

Sta. No.	Low Ceiling Avg.	Low Ceiling Dep.	High Ceiling Avg.	High Ceiling Dep.	All Cold Nights Avg.	All Cold Nights Dep.	Lowest Temp. and Date Min.	Lowest Temp. and Date	No. times occurred 30	No. times occurred 28	Hrs. at or below 30	Hrs. at or below 28
1	31.8		28.4		30.9		22	4/1	13	6	47.7	20.6
3	32.8	+1.0	30.1	+1.7	32.0	+1.1	26	4/1	9	4	43.6	10.8
4 (worst)	28.8	-3.0	26.9	-1.5	28.3	-2.6	20	4/1	24	15	90.7	42.8
5	30.7	-1.1	28.3	-0.1	30.0	-0.9	24	4/1	18	9	50.9	23.1
8	31.7	-0.1	28.4	0.0	30.8	-0.1	21	4/1	14	7	46.4	18.9
11	31.8	0.0	30.6	+2.2	31.4	+0.5	26	3/25	11	4	28.1	6.0
12	29.7	-2.1	26.9	-1.5	28.9	-2.0	21	4/1	20	14	92.5	42.2
13	32.1	+0.3	29.7	+1.3	31.4	+0.5	24	4/1	11	5	32.0	14.8
14	33.3	+1.5	31.3	+2.9	32.7	+1.7	23	4/1	8	2	16.9	5.2
15 (best)	34.8	+3.0	31.8	+3.4	34.0	+3.1	27	4/1	3	2	12.7	2.7
23	34.4	+2.6	29.1	+0.7	32.9	+2.0	24	4/1	10	5	35.8	16.9
25	32.2	+0.4	28.6	+0.2	31.2	+0.3	23	4/1	13	8	43.6	16.3
26	34.3	+2.5	30.1	+1.7	33.1	+2.2	25	4/1	8	3	28.0	13.2
34	34.6	+2.7	32.1	+3.7	33.9	+3.0	25	4/1	6	3	18.8	8.1

Stations and Numbers

1--Lakeport
3--Upper Lake
4--Scotts Valley
5--Kelseyville
8--Highland Spring
11--Ukiah Valley
12--Potter Valley
13--Redwood Valley
14--Hopland
15--MacDowell Valley
23--Hrutky
25--Coyote Valley
26--Middletown
34--Booneville

Table V

Comparative Minimum Temperature Data 1977

Average minimum temperatures at stations in Lake and Mendocino counties with departure form the average of Lakeport key station #1 for all cold nights of the 1977 season. Also the lowest minimum temperature for the season with date of occurrence, and the tatal seasonal duration at the critical temperatures specified.

Note: High ceiling nights are those preceded by a maximum day temperature of less than 60 degrees (March 15, 16, 17, 24, 28 and 29, May 5 and 6). All others were of low ceiling.

Sta. No.	Low Ceiling Avg.	Dep.	High Ceiling Avg.	Dep.	All Cold Nights Avg.	Dep.	Lowest Temp. and Date Min.	Date	No. times occurred 30	28	Hrs. at or below 30	28
1	33.4		28.9		32.5		26	3/29	11	4	30.4	6.1
3	33.5	+0.1	29.5	+0.6	32.7	+0.2	25	3/29	8	4	21.4	9.1
worst 4	30.0	-3.4	27.3	-1.6	29.4	-3.1	23	3/29 4/ 1	28	18	96.1	56.8
*5	31.8	-1.6	28.7	-0.2	31.1	-1.4	28	3/19	10	1	22.4	1.7
8	33.7	+0.3	29.3	+0.4	32.9	+0.4	25	3/29	13	3	32.3	9.1
11	32.9	-0.5	31.3	+2.4	32.6	+0.1	28	5/ 6	7	1	11.0	0.4
12	29.8	-3.6	28.6	-0.3	29.5	-3.0	23	3/29	29	13	83.4	28.8
13	31.7	-1.7	29.8	+0.9	31.5	-1.2	25	3/29 4/ 1	12	5	42.1	15.6
14	34.2	+0.8	31.8	+2.9	33.7	+1.2	27	4/ 1	8	2	18.7	3.4
best 15	35.7	+2.3	32.2	+3.3	36.2	+2.5	29	4/ 1	4	0	3.5	0
23	36.7	+3.3	29.7	+0.8	35.3	+2.8	27	3/29	6	4	24.4	7.1
25	35.5	+2.1	29.9	+1.0	34.4	+1.9	25	3/29 4/ 1	7	3	30.6	13.2
26	35.2	+1.8	29.4	+0.5	34.0	+1.5	26	3/29	7	5	31.2	13.0
*34	35.9	+2.5	33.4	+4.5	35.4	+2.9	28	3/29	2	2	7.0	0.7

(*) Some Data Missing

Stations and Numbers

1--Lakeport
3--Upper Lake
4--Scotts Valley
5--Kelseyville
8--Highland Springs
11--Ukiah Valley
12--Potter Valley
13--Redwood Valley
14--Hopland
15--MacDowell Valley
23--Hrutky
25--Coyote Valley
26--Middletown
34--Booneville

Table V

Comparative Minimum Temperature Data 1978

Average minimum temperatures at stations in Lake and Mendocino counties with departure from the average of Lakeport key station #1 for all cold nights of the 1978 season. Also the lowest minimum temperature for the season with date of occurrence, and the total seasonal duration at the critical temperatures specified.

Note: High ceiling nights are those preceded by a maximum day temperature of less than 60 degrees: (April 1, 3, 4, 6, 15, 16, 17, 20).

All others were of low ceiling.

Sta. No.	Low Ceiling Avg.	Dep.	High Ceiling Avg.	Dep.	All Cold Nights Avg.	Dep.	Lowest Temp. and Date Min.	Date	No. times occurred 30	28	Hrs. at or below 30	28
1	35.0		32.0		33.6		30	4/21-2	2	0	3.0	0
8	35.2	+0.2	32.6	+0.6	34.0	+0.4	30	4/22	1	0	1.7	0
5	33.2	-1.8	31.8	-0.2	32.6	-1.0	30	4/22	1	0	0.4	0
Coldest 4	31.8	-3.2	29.6	-2.4	30.7	-2.9	29	4/4,8,17, 18,21-2	11	0	24.5	0
25	35.7	+0.7	33.8	+1.8	34.8	+1.2	30	4/22	1	0	0.9	0
26	35.2	+0.2	32.9	+0.9	34.1	+0.5	30	4/21-2	2	0	2.7	0
23	36.0	+1.0	34.5	+2.5	35.3	+1.7	30	4/17, 21	2	0	3.5	0
30	34.7	-0.3	33.3	+1.3	34.0	+0.4	30	4/21	1	0	0.6	0
11	34.1	-0.9	34.6	+2.6	34.3	+0.7	31	4/21	0	0	0.0	0
12	32.6	-2.4	32.5	+0.5	32.5	-1.1	29	4/ 8	4	0	7.0	0
13	34.0	-1.0	32.9	+0.9	33.5	-0.1	29	4/21	2	0	5.3	0
14	35.2	+0.2	34.3	+2.3	34.8	+1.2	31	4/21	0	0	0.0	0
warmest 15	36.0	+1.0	34.8	+2.8	35.4	+1.8	33	4/21	0	0	0.0	0
34	37.1	+2.1	36.4	+4.4	36.7*	+3.8	33	4/17	0	0	0.0	0

(*) Some Data Missing

Stations and Numbers

1--Lakeport
30--Upper Lake
4--Scotts Valley
5--Kelseyville
8--Highland Springs
11--Ukiah Valley
12--Potter Valley
13--Redwood Valley
14--Hopland
15--Macdowell Valley
23--Hrutky
25--Coyote Valley
26--Middletown
34--Booneville

MC DOWELL VALLEY

EXHIBIT # 8

HISTORICAL

MC DOWELL VALLEY
RECOLLECTIONS OF ALFRED F. BUCKMAN

NAME: Alfred F. Buckman, born December 30, 1899, Hopland, California.

RECOUNTED: To Richard and Karen Keehn, recorded conversation Feb. 1980.

PERSONAL: Born to Robert L. and Francis Hiatt Buckman; one of five children. Brothers and sisters were: Kathleen, Harold, Claire, and Elizabeth. His grandmother, Elizabeth Parsons Buckman (wife of J. R. Buckman) was a sister to W. E. Parsons, the first recorded patent holder in McDowell Valley. His parents built a house on their family place in 1906 when "Fred" Buckman was 6 years old.

GRAPES: Mr. Buckman remembers planting grapes with his father between 1906-1910. The spacing was 7 x 7 and the varieties were Mission, Carignane, and Zinfandel planted on domestic root. These plantings were in the northern tip of McDowell Valley (portions of Sections 14, 15, 23).

Mr. Buckman said that his family did all of their own pruning and he recalls being paid around 1 cent a vine. The vineyard was cultivated by one or two horses with plow. Sulphuring was done by hand with gunnysacks. As for frost protection..."we prayed a lot".

At harvest time, the wineries would come and test for sugar and tell them when to pick. They would not take the grapes lower than 23 brix. The Indians from the adjoining rancheria would join with his family and other neighbors to assist with the picking. He does not remember receiving more than 5 to 10 cents a 50 pound box for picking. These boxes were then hauled by a four horse team and wagon to the railhead in Hopland where they were shipped to Asti, or in some years, East. He recalls leaving the ranch in mid-afternoon with his father, waiting in line with other farmers and wagons at the station for their turn to dump into the rail cars, then returning at 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning. One year he remembers that his father paid to ship his grapes East on consignment and "you can't get any lower price than that."

Mr. Buckman remembers their daily life began "when we got up with the lantern and ended when we went to bed with the lantern". On Saturday nights they were too tired to do anything but fall into bed.

The Buckmans had 30 acres of winegrapes planted before the ranch was passed to their daughter Kathleen and husband Floyd Gibson. Mr. Gibson planted Petite Sirah and Grenache scions on wild root after phloxera had proved so devastating. Mr. Buckman's opinion is that the phloxera came into Mendocino County from the grape boxes supplied by Sonoma County wineries like Asti.

The property between Buckman's and the "highway" (now part of McDowell Valley Vineyards) was not planted, according to his memory, when he was young, but was used to grow grains and hay. It was planted after he married and left the valley in 1922.

To the West of Buckman's was the Thompson and Vassar properties. He recalls that Vassers planted wine grapes there around 1912-14. The Vassars lived there since before 1870. To the East was the Benson Ranch. He recalls they had "quite a few white grapes". The ranch was purchased from Parsons in 1898. To the South, across the "highway" (175) was the W. E. Parsons ranch. As a child he remembers that there were old grapes and fruit trees planted on the

ALFRED F. BUCKMAN, (Con't)

left of the entrance driveway near the old well (which still is in use). He estimates that the grapes were planted before 1900, probably by 1890.

According to Mr. Buckman grapes, grains, hay, pears, walnuts, cattle, sheep, and hogs have been grown in McDowell Valley for over 130 years and that nothing else "does too well in McDowell Valley but wine grapes, and they are the best in the whole darn country".

BUILDINGS: Buckman Property: Present farm house was built by Robert Buckmans in 1906. The old shed and barns were there before then. The oldest cabin behind house was a storehouse and newest was built for Grandfather, (J. R. Buckman). The old barn was torn down in 1972; the wood panels walls of the Tack Room, a western store owned by the Keehns, in Ukiah.
Vassar Property: The old Vassar home located halfway between the Sassar property and the "Cinnamond House" to the west was vacant and delapidated in 1970; it was burned down shortly thereafter as it was too costly to renovate.
The Daws House (Thompson, Cinnamond): There was an old two-story house located near the site of existing house, according to Mr. Buckman. It seems to have burned or been destroyed years ago. The present house was built and owned by Cinnamonds and was renovated by the Keehns in 1973.
Parsons Property: (McDowell Valley Vineyards, Keehns): There was a large and old house, two-story located on the left of the entrance road as it turns into the barnyard. It faced west with a porch that ran the full length of the house. It had a large kitchen with wood cooking stove and warming ovens above. The all purpose room (in contrast with the smaller more formal parlor to the front) had a huge fireplace where a 36 inch log was kept burning in the back. The three bedrooms upstairs and two downstairs served to house Mr. Parsons' several brothers, families, and his mother. A smoke house and store room (where sacks of salt, sugar, and barrels of flour and brown sugar were stored) was located behind the big house. The barn that now serves as an office and wine cellar was built by Parsons before 1890. It housed the eight horses owned by Parsons and the hay loft above. The site of the present large wooden barn was a corn cribbage; the present barn being built by Jeff Salinger. The smaller building next to the existing shop was the old blacksmith shop. The foreman's house was built by Judge Allen or sons. It burned down and Salinger built part of the existing house; Mr. Gummer remodeled it as did the current owners, the Keehns. He does not remember a house ever standing at the site of the present Main House. This original house was built by MacFarland and extensively remodeled by Gummers.

DATED: 9-29-1980 SIGNED: Alfred F. Buckman

WITNESSES: Alice C. Buckman (wife)

MC DOWELL VALLEY
RECOLLECTIONS OF FERNAND ANDRES ABERT

NAME: Fernand Andres Abert, born March 19, 1906, in Imperial Valley, California; wife: Ruth Isabel Fraser Abert, born September 1906.

RECOUNTED: To Karen Keehn in recorded conversation 2/5/1980 and subsequent verbal conversations February 1980.

PERSONAL: When he was 9 years old, Mr. Abert moved with his parents to McDowell Valley in 1915. His parents bought the ranch on the east side of McDowell Valley from Bensons. Although known for years as the Benson Place, it had been purchased in March 1898 from W. E. Parsons, the original patent holder.

Mrs. Abert moved here in May 1920 with her family who worked for Mr. Jeff Salinger, owner of the ranch now known as McDowell Valley Vineyards. The Aberts were married Novermber 9, 1925 and have one son, Fernand Bill Emmanual Abert.

GRAPES: When the Abert family moved to McDowell Valley in 1915 there was an old vineyard planted with Golden Chasselas, Carignane, on the north side of McDowell Creek and Grenache on the south side at the creek fork on western property line. This old vineyard was eventually killed by phloxera and left idle. He remembers that grapes were planted on the north side of Highway 175 at that time on the old "Buckman, Vassar, and Thompson ranches" now part of McDowell Valley Vineyards. He recalls that the grapes were 10-15 years old at that time.

Mr. Abert recalls that his father sold to Petri first then Sam Sebastiani for 25 years for "$20 a ton more than anybody else because he (Sebastiani) always told us that we had quality grapes". He says that in those days the vintners wanted their grapes with sugars between 28-38 brix for high alcohol wines; they tested with hydrometers.

Picking and pruning duties were done by the Aberts and other local families. He remembers picking in 60 pound boxes for 5 cents a box and getting around $3 a day. His father would hook up five mules to a big freight wagon and make one to two trips a day to the railhead in Hopland or the Pacific Fruit Exchange there.

Mr. Abert's father would make wine from grapes left at the end of the season and because of dehydration, he would have trouble getting fermentation started and would bring the barrels indoors near the wood stove. Once started it was difficult to control or stop.

He also recalls that when MacFarland owned the neighboring ranch (now McDowell Valley Vineyards) he tried to convert some old Alicante vines to a different variety of red grape. He cut off the vines and grafted but failed and the vines were pulled out.

After Mr. Abert's father died he purchased the ranch from the estate around 1954 and began planting more vineyard. He planted Carignane and Grenache on virgin land southeast of McDowell Creek. Because of an underground creek bed, the vines had tremendous root depth which produced tonnage as high as 17 tons per acre.

PERIOD ABERT, Con't

Mr. Abert contacted U.C. Davis around 1970 concerning replanting because of earlier phloxera devastation. He recalls that at first Davis said vineyards were overplanted and discouraged him . Shortly thereafter, they contacted him by phone and letter with encouragement to plant because "they had realized the extent of the phloxera damage". With a European grafting machine and help from Bob Meyers of Asti, he planted Petite Sirah and French Colombard (scions) on Pinot St. George root-stock on the south/east portion of Mc Dowell Valley. Although Davis suggested 10 x 10 spacing, he decided on 10 x 8. For five years the vineyard (and sheep and cattle) were "share cropped" with Tony Lucchetti because Mr. Abert worked for the State of California highway construction in the Bay Area. The last 10 years of this ownership, he planted about 45 acres more of vine grapes while commuting every weekend from the Bay Area. He sold the ranch to Frank Hooper in April of 1964.

BUILDINGS: There was an old hotel/resort on Abert's ranch when it was purchased in 1915 that was built of solid redwood. It contained a large kitchen with giant wood cooking stove, indoor plumbed bathroom, and a big dance hall with hardwood floors among other rooms. This hotel also rented small cabins in the woods close by that were two separate 10 x 12 rooms (back to back) each with it's own porch along one side. The inducement was a "soda'water" spring on Mc Dowell Creek nearby and the climate which offered relief to victims suffering from asthma and other respiratory ailments. The hotel was dismantled by Mr. Abert's father and the wood was stored in the old barn. After the purchase of the property by Hooper, he destroyed the other remaining buildings and pushed the wood into Mc Dowell Creek to serve as"rip-rap" for erosion control.

DATE: 3/13/80 SIGNED: F. A. Abert

WITNESSES: Ruth D. Abert

Karen A. Kahn

MC DOWELL VALLEY
RECOLLECTIONS OF JACK LEE

NAME: Jack Lee, born near Hayward, January 10, 1900; wife, Lucille, born October 14, 1906, at San Antonio, Texas.

RECORDED: To Richard and Karen Keehn, taped conversation 2/2/80.

PERSONAL HISTORY: Mr. Lee moved to Mc Dowell Valley in 1931. He moved his family here in 1934; he bought 200 acres at the extreme East end of Mc Dowell Valley and has lived there since, raising 5 children--3 sons & 2 daughters. The Lee's children attended Mc Dowell School located in Mc Dowell Valley at 2 locations (first, southeast side of Mc Dowell Creek site of present Hooper Ranch Compound; second site, northeast side of road to Lake County-presently Highway 175

Mr. Lee originally worked for the "Burns Estate" now known as the Middleridge Ranch (Fitzgerald's) between 1931-33. He lived on the southern "wing" of Mc Dowell Valley south of Mc Dowell Creek.

WINE GRAPES: Mr. Lee stated that approximately 20 acres of grapes, mostly Mission variety, were planted on the Burns property at that time. He recalls picking 2-2½ boxes or approximately 50 pounds per vine. He remembers that the grapes were shipped by rail to Italian Swiss Colony at Asti.

Before 1934 he started working for Jeff Salinger, owner of the ranch presently known as Mc Dowell Valley Vineyards. He recalls that grapes were planted on both sides of the highway and were in full production when he moved to the valley in 1931. The varieties were Carrignane, Zinfandel, Petite Sirah, and Alicante. "Getting good sugars was never a problem" with these varieties which averaged 1½-2 boxes (50 pounds each) per vine, depending on the location in the valley, variety, and the year. Twenty-five pound boxes were used to pack grapes that were sent to urban markets in California and the East Coast. Mr. Lee remembers planting approximately 20 acres of French Colombard and Sauvignon Blanc in 1942. He remembers Mr. Salinger saying that the Sauvignon Blanc came from France and was the first planted in California.

Prices paid for picking were 3 to 5 cents per 25 pound box and 10 cents for 50 pound boxes; Mr. Lee recalls averaging 100 boxes a day and that prices were around $50 per ton paid to the grower. He remembers that grape boxes were carried every 4 rows to hedged rows and put on sleds. When the sleds were full they were pulled out to the avenues by horses.

Mr. Lee remembers that vines were spaced 7 X 7 or 7 X 8 and were head pruned with two or three tiers. The three tier vines would be between 5 & 6 feet high; if sugars got a little low, they would cut off one of the heads for a year or so and then retrain them up again. Pruning was paid by the vine. Local families, including the Pomo Indians from the adjoining reservation, did both the picking and the pruning.

In 1945 Mr. Lee contracted with Jeff Salinger to haul grapes. His personal records show that he hauled around 600 tons a season, (from Mc Dowell Valley vineyards) averaging four loads a day. He was at the winery with the first load by 8:30 a.m. Mr. Salinger's habit was to get a check from the winery after the third load. Frei Brothers Winery, Sebastopol, was the primary winery that Salinger's grapes were hauled to during those years of 1945-46?. Mr. Lee does not recall any phloxera problems during his years in Mc. Dowell VAlley.

TABLE GRAPES: The Lees remember table grapes of all varieties planted between the present Main House and barnyard complex that grew "as tall as a one story house". Unfortunately they were pulled out when new owners bought the ranch.

BUILDINGS: The Main House in 1934 was "very large and very old". It was located on the east side of the entrance road at the entrance to the barnyard. The large wooden barn that still exists was there at that time. There was a house, perhaps part of existing house, located where present foreman's house is located. There was a long bunkhouse located in present barnyard.

ADDITIONAL CROPS & LIVESTOCK: Grain, hay, pears, sheep, and some cattle were raised in Mc Dowell Valley between 1931-6?. Walnuts were also raised during part of that time. Pears were short lived and pulled out a few years after planting because of "sour root".

DATE: 3/5/80 SIGNED: Jack Lee

WITNESSES: Lucille Lee

Karen A. Keeler

MC DOWELL VALLEY

EXHIBIT # 9

HISTORICAL

California Association of Winegrape Growers
926 J Street, Sacramento, California 95814 — (916) 441-1455

September 30, 1980

Mr. Thomas H. George
Chief of Regulations
and Procedure Division
of The Bureau of Alcohol
and Firearms
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20226

Dear Mr. Thomas:

The California Association of Winegrape Growers strongly supports the application by McDowell Valley to receive approval as an appelation and viticulture area designation. We feel that it meets all the specified required critirea.

In addition, it would be of value to the consumer to have the appelation so specified on the wine labels where applicable.

Yours truly,

Sid Schuman, Jr.
Chairman

Cooperative Extension

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA MENDOCINO COUNTY

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CENTER
579 LOW GAP ROAD
UKIAH, CA 95482

707-468-4495

March 17, 1980

To Whom It May Concern:

McDowell Valley is presently recognized as an area distinct from the Russian River Valley and has been historically identified since 1872.

The USDA Soil Survey of the Ukiah Area, California printed in 1916 first describes the unique character of the valley. This publication advances the theory that McDowell Valley did not originate as a tributary to the Russian River, but as the headwater of a northwesterly flowing coastal stream which was captured by the development of the Russian River system. The drainage from McDowell Valley passes out through a gorge cut in bedrock before it reaches the Little Sanel Valley and Hopland. The benchmark at the lower north western end of McDowell Valley is at 725 feet and the creek flows through the gorge for approximately one half mile before emerging in Little Sanel Valley at approximately 600 foot elevation.

Again, paraphrasing the 1916 survey, Mc Dowell Valley differs from the other valleys in the area in having no flood plain along the stream which drains it, the valley floor lying well above the bed of the stream which drains it and about on a level with the lowest part of the enclosing rim. Apparently the valley was filled to the rim, and later the stream cut down the outlet, but did not succeed in taking out any significant amount of the original valley filling material.

The demarkation between the old aluvial soils which fill the valley and the surrounding non aluvial upland soils is quite clear and often abrupt. A few geologically recent aluvial fans extend the grape growing soils to elevations a little above that of the major part of the valley, but these are easily distinguished from the steep shallow range and brush soils surrounding the valley which are unsuited for vineyard.

As already mentioned, the benchmark at the low end of the valley is at an elevation of 725 feet which generally sets the lower elevation limits of the area and an upper elevation contour of 1,000 feet around the valley effectively contains the vineyard soils of McDowell Valley.

While a description of the area included in the watershed of McDowell Creek and its tributaries is possible, the mountains around the valley rise sharply to elevations of over 2,500 feet and such a description would be much less precise

than the one suggested, would include large areas of land totally unsuited to grape production, and perhaps most importantly, introduce wide variation in climate within the zone, since differences in climate are substantial with varying elevation.

McDowell Valley is presently almost totally planted to vineyard, and whether viewed by auto or by air is quickly perceived to be visibly contained by the surrounding mountains. The soils of the valley are unique in that they are mostly of the moderately fertile terrace types which produce well balanced vines and excellent quality wines.

In my opinion McDowell Valley is unique among the wine growing areas of Mendocino County and is deserving of a distince area appellation.

Sincerely,

Bruce E. Bearden

Bruce E. Bearden
Farm Advisor

BEB:scb

Thomas H. George

Chief of Regulations and Procedures Division

1200 Pennsylvania Ave.

Washington, D.C. 20226

Dear Sirs:

The Mendocino County Vintners Association Board of Directors is in unanimous support of the application by McDowell Valley to receive approval as an appellation and viticultural area designation. We feel that it meets all of the specified and required criteria. In addition, it would be of value to the consumer to have the appellation so specified on wine labels where applicable.

Sincerely,

Gregory Scamans

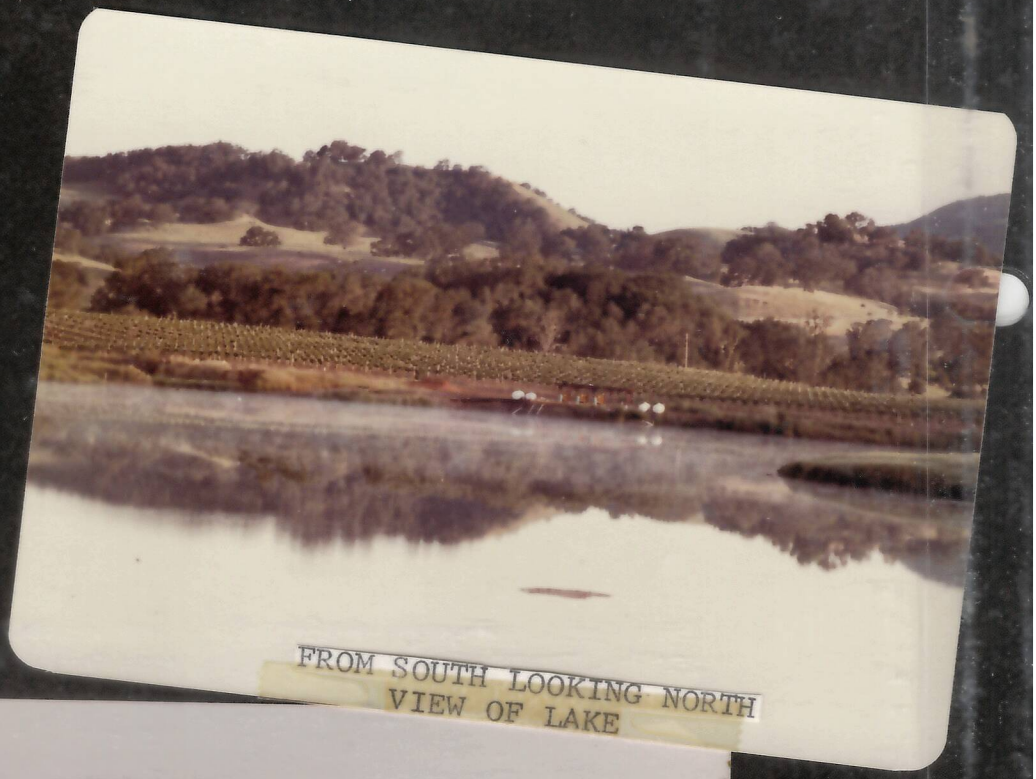
PRESIDENT

MENDOCINO COUNTY VINTNERS ASSOCIATION

MISCELLANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS
MC DOWELL VALLEY

FROM N.E. looking S.W.

FROM WEST LOOKING EAST



FROM SOUTH LOOKING NORTH
VIEW OF LAKE

VIEW OF DAM