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Medford, OR



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PRINTED ON SAKURA 100% POST CONSUMER WASTE, CHLORINE-FREE PAPER

KS News is produced by the KS Wild staff

Cover photos: Great Gray Owl by Hans Splinter and Oregon spotted frog by Andy O'Connor;
Above, Oregon spotted frog by Northwest Trek



KS WILD NEWS

The Journal of the Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center
Fall 2011



Protecting Great Gray Owls from logging and
Oregon spotted frogs from grazing



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Con-flu-ence (n):
a coming or flowing together,
meeting, or gathering at one
point

KS WILD'S ANNUAL DINNER & AUCTION

**September 10th at 5pm
Historic Ashland Armory**

Every year, the KS Wild community joins together to raise glasses and forks in celebration of our diverse region and KS Wild's work to protect it. Our Annual Dinner & Auction is a wild celebration, and we'd like you to attend! The evening will include:

- **Social Hour & Silent Auction**
- **Local wine & beer** by Standing Stone Brewery
- **Local Buffalo or Vegetable Harvest Dinner** by AZ Catering
- **Live Music** by Moore Brothers Bluegrass Band

Join the party and come prepared to bid on and win fantastic auction items generously donated by local businesses, artists, and craftspeople.

A few hot items on the auction block this year include: gear from Ashland Mountain Supply, a 6-day rafting trip on the Salmon River with Momentum River Expeditions, a package weekend vacation with Mount Shasta Bed & Breakfast, specialty wine from Wild Wines and clothing from Hemporium.

All proceeds benefit our bioregion by supporting the conservation work of KS Wild. Purchase your tickets online at kswild.org or by calling 541.488.5789. Tickets are \$45 (adults) and \$25 (kids). Ticket price at the door is an additional \$10. Space is limited.

KS WILD'S MISSION:

The Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center is an advocate for the forests, wildlife and waters of the Klamath and Rogue River Basins of southwest Oregon and northwest California. We use environmental law, science, collaboration, education and grassroots organizing to defend healthy ecosystems and help build sustainable communities.

RARE FROGS PROTECTED FROM ILLEGAL GRAZING

The fragile meadows, seeps and springs along Jack Creek in the Chemult District of the Fremont-Winema National Forest are a biological wonderland. This special place provides vital habitat for a number of extremely rare and endemic plants and animals.



Gary Nafis, www.californiatherps.com

The area is so unique that in 2006 two species of mollusks new to science were located in its meadows. It is highly likely that additional undocumented species remain to be discovered here. Jack Creek also boasts one of the last populations of the extremely rare Oregon spotted frog, which ranked 5th on the National Wildlife Federation's list of America's Top 10 Most Threatened Frogs. Jack Creek is one of only five known remaining spotted frog sites in the Klamath Basin and, unfortunately, frog numbers at the site continue to decline.

RARE AMPHIBIAN: The Oregon Spotted Frog ranked 5th on the list of America's Top 10 Most Threatened Frogs.

In order to protect the astounding biological diversity of the Jack Creek area, a 300-acre marshland in an area called Round Meadow, which had been significantly damaged by grazing, was acquired by the Forest Service through a land trade. A multi-year restoration project was pursued to help repair the botanical and hydrological damage.

Imagine our surprise when in 2010 the Forest Service decided to fast-track extensive grazing throughout the area by relying on a "categorical exclusion" to avoid environmental review or public input. While it is no secret that grazing is king on the Fremont-Winema National Forest, we were nevertheless stunned by this reckless decision.

KS Wild and our friends at the Oregon Natural Desert Association quickly filed a legal challenge of the Forest Service's backdoor decision to treat these sensitive public lands as a private cattle feedlot.

On July 12, 2011 Federal Magistrate Judge Michael Clarke issued findings and recommendations agreeing with us that the Forest Service's attempt to avoid environmental analysis and public scrutiny in order to hasten private cattle grazing of the sensitive meadow habitat was illegal. We are now working to craft a legal remedy that will restrict grazing in these fragile areas and ensure that future planning for the grazing allotment is conducted with an open and transparent public process.

Special thanks to attorneys Laurie Rule and David Becker for their fine work.

STUDYING BACTERIA POLLUTION IN LITTLE BUTTE CREEK

Little Butte Creek, along with other tributary streams in the Rogue Basin, is listed as water quality impaired by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for *E. coli* bacteria, high temperatures, turbidity, high amounts of phosphorus, pH levels, iron and manganese, a lack of dissolved oxygen, and the harmful modification of habitat and flow patterns. While Little Butte Creek has a lot of problems and shoulders ongoing impacts from grazing, ORVs and logging, the watershed is still a critically important breeding ground



Forrest English

UNSAFE WATER: Chronic bacteria pollution in our streams threatens public health.

for lamprey, steelhead and endangered coho salmon. In 2011, Rogue Riverkeeper is focusing the majority of our bacteria sourcing efforts on Little Butte Creek with the goal of contributing to the recovery of this important tributary to the Rogue River.

Much like the problems in Ashland Creek, the *E. coli* levels on Little Butte Creek exceed state health standards for contact recreation. Unlike Ashland Creek, where the City of Ashland posts temporary health warnings along the stream in the summer once it detects unsafe bacteria amounts, *E. coli* levels in Little Butte Creek are so consistently and dangerously high that the City of Eagle Point has placed permanent metal warning signs along the stream.

As part of our ongoing bacteria sourcing program, Rogue Riverkeeper is working with folks from Southern Oregon University, Little Butte Creek Watershed Council, Medford Water Commission, Jackson County Watermaster's Office, DEQ and the City of Eagle Point to collect samples throughout the Little Butte Creek sub-basin from June through October. We will be working with our partners to analyze data, produce a report of our findings and develop recommendations to help guide improvements to water quality throughout the watershed. While this study is focusing on bacteria, methods that work to decrease bacteria levels often will also help decrease temperature and turbidity for the benefit of all the people and fish who love this creek.

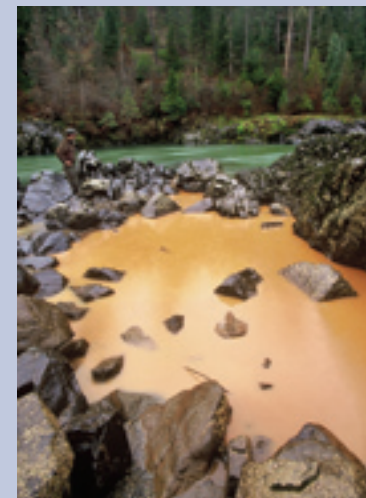
UPDATE: FOLLOWING UP ON ASHLAND CREEK

Based on the results from our 2010 study on Ashland Creek (see "Searching for the Source of Bacteria Pollution" in our Spring 2011 issue), we are again working with SOU to look more closely at the irrigation ditch flowing through town that is the primary source of bacteria pollution in Ashland Creek. These results will also be shared this winter after our field work is finished.

CLEAN WATER UNDER ATTACK

One of our nation's most fundamental environmental laws is under attack, and we need to speak out to our federal delegation in a groundswell effort to counteract the lobbying efforts of polluting industries.

Congress passed the Clean Water Act in 1972 because they knew that dirty water harms people's health, undermines strong economies and kills jobs. Sadly, we are witnessing an unprecedented attack on federal programs that protect public health and natural resources, including attacks on the Clean Water Act. Not surprisingly, these efforts are being promoted by coal and chemical companies, timber interests and other industries that make more money when they pollute our public waters. Here are three threats to the Clean Water Act currently making their way through Congress that we need your help to stop!



Rolf Skar

CLOGGED STREAMS: Help us protect the Clean Water Act.

THE DIRTY WATER ACT

The Clean Water Cooperative Federalism Act of 2011 (HR 2018) would reverse many key provisions of the Clean Water Act by appointing the states, rather than the EPA, as the ultimate arbiter of water quality standards and the final authority on Clean Water Act permits. On July 14, the U.S. House approved the bill, which now waits Senate action.

DRINKING PESTICIDES ACT

The Reducing Regulatory Burdens Act of 2011 (HR 872) would exempt pesticide applications in and around public waters from the safeguards of the Clean Water Act. Yet, treating pesticides as pollutants is common sense. Pesticides are designed to be toxic to living things, are responsible for significant harm to waterways, and have caused real harm to public health and ecosystems. On March 31, the U.S. House approved the bill, and it now awaits for action in the Senate.

DEAD SALMON, DIRTY STREAMS & LANDSLIDES ACT

Sediment-laden stormwater from logging roads is the leading cause of water pollution from forestlands and is known to suffocate salmon spawning habitat and degrade drinking water. Recently, a few Senators, including Oregon's Ron Wyden, introduced the Silviculture Regulatory Consistency Act (S 1369) to turn back the clock on clean water protection, and exempt logging road sediment from the Clean Water Act.

Visit www.rogueriverkeeper.org and take action today.

ROGUE RIVERKEEPER MISSION:

To protect and restore water quality and fish populations in the Rogue Basin and adjacent coastal watersheds through enforcement, advocacy, field work and community action.



ILLEGAL KLAMATH RIVER LOGGING HALTED – FOR NOW

Sometimes, what the Forest Service says and what the Forest Service does just don't match up. Before logging began at the Orleans timber sale in 2010, conservation organizations and the Karuk Tribe had been assured by the Six Rivers National Forest that logging operations would follow strict parameters to protect Native American sacred sites and old-growth forest values. As soon as the first two units of the timber sale were logged, it became painfully obvious that the Forest Service was unable, or unwilling, to live up to its word.

Instead of "light-touch" thinning to reduce fire hazard, the logging consisted of felling old-growth trees, removing fire-resilient hardwood species, clearcutting 30-foot wide strips as "yarding corridors" and directly damaging the Medicine Man Trail that has significant cultural and spiritual importance to the Karuk people.

Once the extent of the illegal logging came to light, members of the Klamath Justice Coalition and the Karuk Tribe successfully blockaded the logging road accessing the timber sale. Shortly thereafter a coalition of conservation organizations, including KS Wild, joined with the Karuk Tribe to file litigation challenging the implementation of the Orleans timber sale. Recently U.S. District Court Judge William Alsup issued a legal injunction against further logging, ruling that:

"Without determining whether sloppiness, poor decision-making, or improper motivations might explain the communication failure, this order finds that the set of communication methods adopted by defendants was not adequate to inform Timber Products that certain preventive mitigation measures were imperative. This failure to follow through constitutes a violation of defendants' National Historic Preservation Act responsibility to evaluate and mitigate potential adverse impacts."

Unfortunately, the court's finding that the Forest Service failed to properly inform loggers of the required environmental protections is not the end of the story. While the timber sale is enjoined for now, the Forest Service is attempting to fast-track a remediation plan for the damage it has already caused and then hopes to convince the court to lift the injunction.

KS Wild will continue working closely with the Karuk Tribe, the Klamath Forest Alliance and the Environmental Protection Information Center to hold the Forest Service accountable for their actions. Special thanks to attorney Marianne Dugan for her tireless work and steadfast resolve.



Kimberly Baker

HARM TO FORESTS AND CULTURE:
The Orleans timber sale was enjoined by a federal court because the Forest Service said one thing, and did another.

WELCOME LISA FORCE

We are happy to introduce and welcome Lisa Force to the KS Wild team. Lisa started on staff this summer, and her first task was shepherding a five-year strategic plan for KS Wild. Her extensive experience will be put to good use in the Klamath-Siskiyou where she will be working on grazing issues and the Siskiyou Crest.

Lisa's background in environmental work includes hydropower plant decommissioning, public lands grazing reform, battling ORV abuses, forest restoration work, species advocacy, and extensive work on the Colorado River and the Mexican delta. Lisa has built national coalitions, negotiated with agencies, educated elected officials and organized national media tours. She has authored numerous articles and been featured on National Geographic television, BBC and NPR. Before joining KS Wild, Lisa worked for the Center for Biological Diversity, Living Rivers and the Grand Canyon Trust. Lisa holds a bachelor's degree from Colorado State University and Masters degrees from the University of Texas at El Paso. Lisa served on the National Board of Directors for the Sierra Club.

Look for Lisa at our Annual Dinner and get to know the newest addition to our staff!



CHETCO RIVER UPDATE

In 2008, a Washington based mining company submitted plans to mine almost half the length of the National Wild and Scenic Chetco River, including about 6 miles in the Kalmiopsis Wilderness. Due to this threat, there are efforts underway to protect the Chetco and its nationally outstanding waters.

Senators Wyden and Merkley and Representative DeFazio introduced the Chetco River Protection Act of 2011 to safeguard this salmon and steelhead river. The Obama administration has proposed a "mineral withdrawal in aid of legislation" to protect the resources during the time it will take to move this bill through Congress. Public comments on this proposal are being accepted until October 30. It is important to demonstrate strong public support for this administrative and legislative effort to protect the Wild and Scenic Chetco River.

Please visit www.kswild.org/chetco to take action today.



Andy Maser

ILLEGAL PUBLIC LANDS MINING, AGAIN

KS News readers may remember that in 2009 Mr. Clifford Tracy drove a bulldozer and excavator through critical Coho salmon habitat in Sucker Creek, clearcut old-growth in a Forest Service Riparian Reserve and dug mining pits down to bedrock, releasing a sediment plume that turned Sucker Creek into a muddy mess. When the dust settled, taxpayers were saddled with a \$29,000 clean-up bill as Mr. Tracy walked away with the gold and declared bankruptcy to avoid paying for the cleanup of his illegal mess. He was eventually convicted of unlawful mining in federal court and sentenced to time-served.



DIRTY MINING: Illegal activity along Galice Creek resulted in pollution that harms fish and aquatic life.

RETURNING TO THE SCENE OF THE CRIME

Boasting a sense of entitlement that would put Charlie Sheen to shame, Mr. Tracy recently submitted a Plan of Operations to the Forest Service to resume mining the very same stream-side lands that he illegally trashed in 2009. His proposal indicates that he intends to start mining again “at my convenience. ASAP!”

Just as he did in 2009, Mr. Tracy is proposing to again divert cold water tributaries of Sucker Creek to fill mining pits located in the Riparian Reserve with water and facilitate mining down to bedrock adjacent to Sucker Creek. This destructive mining method has resulted in numerous blowouts into Coho habitat along Sucker Creek over the past several years.

A HAVEN FOR WILD SALMON, OR A MUDDY MINING MESS?

Most people value Sucker Creek as one of the Rogue Basin’s premier salmon and steelhead spawning grounds. It serves as a Key Watershed for salmon recovery under the Northwest Forest Plan and has been identified as essential fish habitat.

Due to its crucial role in recovering at-risk salmon populations, the Forest Service and the BLM have spent significant taxpayer dollars on restoring the damage that past mining has done to the stream structure and complexity of Sucker Creek. Mr. Tracy has gone as far as to remove in-stream structures (logs) that were placed in the creek to improve spawning conditions. He has also removed streamside vegetation along

Sucker Creek despite it being listed under the Clean Water Act as “impaired” for temperature. The Forest Service and the BLM seem unwilling, or unable, to protect endangered Coho salmon from Mr. Tracy.

OOPS, I DID IT AGAIN

Not content with just trashing Forest Service lands, in late June of 2011 Mr. Tracy was again arrested for illegal mining, this time on BLM lands located on Galice Creek about three miles upstream of the Wild and Scenic Rogue River.



EARTH MOVING, SEDIMENT GENERATING: A miner harms Coho habitat on public land, again.

BLM geologists found the mining site by following a sediment plume in Galice Creek that extended over a mile and a half from the illegal mining operation. Once again, Coho salmon critical habitat paid the price for Mr. Tracy’s greed. According to the BLM’s affidavit charging Mr. Tracy with conducting unlawful mining operations, upon being contacted by a Law Enforcement Officer ordering him to halt mining, Mr. Tracy jumped back into his excavator and yelled that, “he had work to do.”

A CULTURE OF LAWLESSNESS AND ENTITLEMENT

Unfortunately, Mr. Tracy is but one example of the lawless culture that surrounds public lands mining in southwest Oregon and northwest California. Cheered on by extreme anti-government rhetoric from the Southwest Oregon Mining Association, a number of public lands miners are becoming increasingly violent and aggressive towards the Forest Service and other forest visitors.

In early 2011 during miner Eugene Spears’ jury trial in Josephine County for using a shotgun to shoot a four-wheel drive enthusiast who “came too close to his mining claim” on a Forest Service road built with taxpayer dollars, the Mining Association packed the courthouse with members supporting the shooter. They literally believe that miners are above the law and have a license to kill.

According to the Josephine County Sheriff’s Office, in July of this year a miner at a popular family camping and swimming hole on the Wild and Scenic Illinois River had been chasing campers off Forest Service lands with gunfire. Yet, the Forest Service has allowed the miner to continue occupying the site.

KS Wild believes that public lands belong to all Americans. We pledge to do all that is within our power to hold lawbreakers accountable and to stand up for water quality, at-risk salmon and safe public access to our National Forests. Please stand with us.

OLD-GROWTH CONSERVATION GETS A LIFT

After nearly a decade of contentious debate and litigation, an historic agreement has been reached over federal rules that require wildlife surveys in old forest habitat. The agreement between the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, KS Wild and our allies sets a new course for habitat restoration and wildlife protection in the Pacific Northwest.



William Flaxington

OLD FOREST SPECIES: The Siskiyou Mountain salamander is one "survey and manage" species.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LOG

Known as "Survey and Manage," this rule requires field surveys to determine whether rare and sensitive species are present so that logging plans or other habitat disturbing projects can be adjusted to avoid harm. Adopted as part of the 1994 Northwest Forest Plan, and commonly called "look before you log," it is mitigation for proposed logging of old-growth forests in timber emphasis areas under the plan. Survey and Manage species were identified as those species that were not adequately protected by the Old-Growth Reserves designated under the plan.

IT'S THE LITTLE THINGS THAT MAKE THE WORLD WORK

Many Survey and Manage species are rare, low-mobility species like the red tree vole, Siskiyou Mountain salamander and dozens of plants, fungi and mollusks, along with otherwise unprotected species like the Great Gray Owl (see cover photo and page 13). These plants and animals, most at risk from decades of clearcut logging, are the foundation of the Pacific Northwest's ancient forest ecosystem and provide ecological services like water filtration while playing a critical role in the delicate web of life.

BREAK THE LAW, CHANGE THE LAW

Immediately following the adoption of the 1994 Northwest Forest Plan, the Forest Service and BLM attempted to dismantle the Survey and Manage program. Through internal guidance and ultimately by preparing plan amendments to gut the program, the agencies made it clear that they did not want rare species getting in the way of old-growth timber sales. Conservation groups, including KS Wild, challenged these attempts and were victorious in federal court each time.

The most recent victory for KS Wild came in late 2009 when a federal district court ruled against the Forest Service and BLM. Court sanctioned settlement negotiations began last summer to see if conservation groups and the government could work out an agreement that would make Survey and Manage workable for the agencies and

rare species, while directing management away from old-growth logging and toward restoration. After months of negotiations, U.S. District Court Judge John Coughenour approved an agreement between the parties in July 2011.

LANDMARK AGREEMENT

The agreement requires targeted wildlife surveys and protection of core habitat when planning timber sales in older forests. But surveys are not required in young plantations, degraded fire-prone forests or other areas when specific habitat restoration activities are proposed. Fuel reduction projects directly adjacent to homes, recreation projects and routine road maintenance are similarly exempt from surveys. As a result, projects with defined social and ecological value may proceed with increased efficiency.

As one of three conservation group negotiators, KS Wild was instrumental in forging this landmark agreement to resolve a longstanding dispute and lay a fresh path toward good restoration projects. Thanks to Pete Frost of the Western Environmental Law Center for representing KS Wild and over a dozen other Pacific Northwest conservation groups.

WHERE TO PUT YOUR TRUST A PROPOSAL TO PRIVATIZE FEDERAL FORESTS

Regular *KS Wild News* readers are well-informed about mounting timber industry lawsuits to open up 2.6 million acres of BLM forests in western Oregon to clearcuts and old-growth logging under the insidious Bush Administration's Western Oregon Plan Revision (WOPR). While KS Wild and our legal counsel continue to track, intervene when necessary and engage with agencies and decision-makers to advance common-sense protection and restoration strategies on BLM forests, an even greater threat to these forests looms on the horizon.



Lesley Adams

HERITAGE FORESTS: KS Wild is an advocate for forest ecosystems on BLM land in western Oregon.

Some elected officials have renewed a proposal to sell or lease BLM forests to Wall Street timber firms to raise money for struggling Oregon counties. These county and congressional office-holders are concerned that Congress will fail to reauthorize the "Secure Rural Schools" legislation that has provided hundreds of millions of dollars to rural Oregon counties for two decades, so they are seeking revenue on the back of Oregon's BLM forests in a dangerous gamble with clean water and our remaining ancient forests.

Continued on page 11...

...continued from page 10

LEASE TO A HIGH BIDDER

Leasing and/or selling federal forests is not a new idea, but it has been gaining traction lately. In a July 2011 hearing, it was no surprise that Republicans on the House Resources Subcommittee for Forests had an answer to economic woes. Their incessant calls to dramatically increase the amount of timber harvested from federal forests is an oft-mentioned solution to every economic problem in rural Oregon.

What was new at that hearing was shared Republican and Democratic support for “leasing” federal forests as a way to generate revenue. Here is how it would work:

- A new management structure would be created for all western Oregon BLM lands in a “Trust” model, including a conservation and a timber trust;
- This “Timber Trust” would be managed like private industrial timberlands;
- Cutting would ramp up by 500% over current levels;
- Management costs for all the lands would be paid for out of timber revenues;
- The Timber Trust would generate ~ \$110 million annually for counties.

NOT TRUSTWORTHY

Let’s momentarily set aside the obvious facts that timber values are at an all time low and housing starts are expected to remain at a fraction of the levels we have seen in recent years. What is most alarming about this proposal is that in tough economic times, our environment too often takes a back seat to ill-conceived plans to gut safeguards for clean water and a healthy environment. This is why we need you to stay engaged and vigilant. Please let Congress know that you don’t want your public forests traded away for a quick profit. Instead, Congress should work with the counties to create revenue from sustainable sources. For more information, visit: www.kswild.org/blmheritageforests



Dang Ngo

UPCOMING HIKES

September 25: Salmon-viewing at Rainie Falls on the Rogue River

October 29: Applegate Valley Wildlands

November 27: Kelsey Creek, Marble Mountains, Scott River Watershed

For details, visit: www.kswild.org/events

FEATURED HIKE: CLEAR CREEK, HIGH SISKIYOU

It doesn’t get much more wild, remote and gorgeous than the little-visited West Fork of Clear Creek deep within the High Siskiyou Wilderness. The West Fork is an entirely untouched old-growth watershed far from any trailhead or road. Starting as a trickle in the Kelsey Range, the West Fork blossoms into a series of waterfalls and pools in the rugged miles before its confluence with the mainstem of Clear Creek.



George Sexton

INTO THE WILD: The backcountry of the Siskiyou Wilderness beckons hardy hikers.

A strenuous three-day backpack to and from the West

Fork is possible, but if you’re going to that much trouble you might as well plan in a fourth day to allow for more exploration and relaxation in this spectacular watershed.

It’s best to leave a car at No Mans camp/trailhead off Forest Service road 15N35 on Clear Creek, and shuttle to the Elbow Springs trailhead on the 15N19 road. Both roads are accessed from Highway 96 just west of Happy Camp. It is essential to have a Klamath National Forest map and a Siskiyou Wilderness map, both of which can be obtained at the Happy Camp Ranger Station.

From the Elbow Springs trailhead it is a long up and down ridgeline hike along the divide between the Dillon watershed to the south and the Clear Creek watershed to the north. For the first few miles logging roads and old clearcuts significantly mar the Dillon watershed. The site of legendary forest defense efforts by dedicated and tireless local activists, the logging that scared these wildlands was resisted every step of the way.

It’s a long, rugged, up and down slog to the water source and botanical wonderland of Willis Hole. Named after famed botanist Willis Jepson (of the Jepson manual) Willis Hole consists of a fascinating meadow/fen complex.

From Willis Hole one can follow the old (and unmarked) West Fork trail downhill for miles, losing thousands of feet in elevation through old-growth forests and walking back and forth across the creek (there are at least 11 stream crossings to manage). Just downstream of the confluence with Clear Creek a nice campsite rewards tired feet. From there it is another 8-mile trek along and above Clear Creek to the No Mans trailhead.

This serious backcountry adventure requires good preparation and a lot of gumption. Bring your moleskin and your camera.

FOCUS ON OUR KS WILD FAMILY

AMY HARRINGTON

Each summer, KS Wild hosts a law student who supports program staff on a variety of legal projects. We get skilled legal support, and the law student gets some real life experience in the conservation trenches. This year, we were lucky to have Amy Harrington serve as our summer law clerk. Amy received her undergraduate degree from Wellesley College and is now in her third year of law school at the University of Oregon, where she will continue focusing on environmental law. Amy did tons of legal research for us, helped with project comments and administrative appeals, and was very gracious about being placed in the receptionist's seat in our very crowded office. We're sorry to see her heading back to Eugene, but we wish her the best of luck in her final year of school!

GREAT GRAY OWL (*STRIX NEBULOSA*)

The Great Gray Owl is one of the world's largest owls and is one of the most elusive birds in our region. Hunting at night from perches at the edge of bogs and meadows, they feed almost exclusively on small rodents. Adapted to living in mountainous, northern habitats, these birds are able to detect and capture prey through layers of snow.

Found generally above 3,000 feet in Oregon, these owls are elevational migrants, staying within the same region throughout the year but moving higher up to nest and lower into the valleys during winter. A small and disconnected population lives in the southern Cascade and Siskiyou Mountains, though they nest throughout the world in dense coniferous forests mostly above the 49th parallel from Quebec west across most of the globe to Finland.

Like many forest dwellers, Great Grays are impacted by logging practices that reduce nesting habitat. Great Grays do not build nests, they require large broken trees that form a cup at the top, or will re-use abandoned raptor or crow nests. Grazing is harmful by damaging meadows and decreasing the availability of their food sources. These impacts are why Great Grays are on the "Survey and Manage" list (see page 9).



Curtis Bouvier

RIVERWATCH: VOLUNTEER FOR THE ROGUE

The Clean Water Act depends on involved communities to take action for clean water. Our Riverwatch Volunteer Program is designed to empower the community and help make the Rogue watershed a safer, cleaner place. We equip you with information, maps and tools to be an effective Riverwatcher for your adopted stream segment. To learn more, contact forrest@rogueriverkeeper.org.



MANY THANKS TO ALL OUR SUPPORTERS

VOLUNTEERS AND COLLABORATORS: Kimberly Baker, Tom Dimitre, Francis Eatherington, Allee Gustafson, Claire Hegg, Carolyn Hottle, Emelye Hugo, Shane Jimerfield, Andy Kerr, Jerry & Janet LaFountain, Josh Laughlin, Erin Madden, Kathleen Page, Mark Riskadahl, Lia Shrewsbury, Opie Snow, Hans Teuscher, Craig Tucker, Michael Tufts, Barbara Ullian, Pete Wallstrom, Greg Walter, Dave Willis and others

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\$35 \$60 \$120 Other \$

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