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KS WILD NEWS

The Journal of the Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center
Spring 2012

www.kswild.org www.roguekeeper.org www.wildroquealliance.org

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KS News is produced by the KS Wild staff

Cover photo: A male coho salmon swims upstream to spawn. Photo by Tom and Pat Leeson.



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George Sexton

April 14: Briggs Valley Bushwhacking class: See page 10

April 28: LNG Pipeline Route with Rogue Riverkeeper

May 19: Cook and Green Botanical Area (Applegate)

Technically in California, but managed by the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest. Proposed for motorized ORV use in Travel Management and subject to mining. Moderate hike. Some elevation gain and loss. Leave Evo's Cafe in Ashland at 9am sharp and the Ruch Country Store at 10:30am.

May 25-28: Pearsoll Peak Backpack

KS Wild's staff ecologist will lead a backpack trip to the highest peak in the Kalmiopsis Wilderness: over Chetco Pass, to the Pearsoll Peak lookout and down to McCaleb Ranch. Wildflowers of dazzling colors will be abundant. Call Rich at 541-218-7973 for reservations (group size limited).

June 2: French Flat in the Illinois Valley

French Flat is designated as an area of critical environmental concern because of its high plant diversity on rich serpentine soils. The endangered Cook's Lomatium grows here. This is a gentle 2-mile hike across a serpentine pine savannah. Carpool leaves Coffee Heaven in Cave Junction at 10am.

Be prepared for all weather. Bring water and a lunch. For more hikes and details, visit: www.kswild.org/events

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.

NEWS AROUND THE KS

Covering nearly 10 million acres, the Klamath-Siskiyou region stretches from the Umpqua in the north to California's wine country in the south, from the Pacific Ocean to the mighty Cascades. The mountain ranges and river valleys that define this region house renowned biological diversity and are some of the most spectacular in America.



Joseph Vaile

1: LNG

Energy companies continue to pursue a plan to export Liquefied Natural Gas from the Rockies out of Coos Bay via the Upper Rogue watershed. Rep. DeFazio introduced a bill in the U.S. House that would prohibit the use of eminent domain for projects that flip from import to export. Stay tuned for more in-depth coverage on this local issue that has national implications.

2: HIGH BAR MINE

The Klamath National Forest has authorized a placer mine on McNeal Creek, a cold-water tributary to the Wild and Scenic South Fork of the Salmon River. During the exploratory phase of the project the miners excavated illegally outside of the approved area and cleared the site with a bulldozer without an approved plan of operations.

3: CASTLE CRAGS

Under pressure to cut the budget, California is closing state parks, including Castle Crags near Dunsmuir. See page 9 for more information.

4: TALLEST PINES

The Siskiyou Wild Rivers has some of the tallest pines in the world. See page 10.

5: SECRETARY SALAZAR VISITS MEDFORD BLM

Our local forests are getting national attention. See page 11.

6: COHO SALMON DRAFT RECOVERY PLAN

A draft plan was released to recover the threatened Coho salmon in southern Oregon and northern California. Coho, like other salmon species, spend part of their life in freshwater and part of their life in the ocean. See page 7-8.

BLM TARGETS GRIZZLY PEAK FOR LOGGING

While many public land managers in the Klamath-Siskiyou have turned over a new leaf and shown a willingness to embrace the wide range of habitat, watershed and recreation benefits that our forests provide, there are still a handful of BLM timber planners who yearn for a return to the days when all other forest values took a backseat to timber production.

The Rio Climax timber sale, located in the Ashland Resource Area of the Medford BLM, is a throwback to bad, old days. The BLM hopes to log old-growth forests providing nesting and roosting habitat for threatened spotted owls, punch additional new logging roads into the Little Butte Creek watershed, which provides crucial wild salmon and steelhead runs to the Rogue River, and turn the popular Grizzly Peak trailhead into a thoroughfare for log trucks.



George Sexton

BLM BEHIND THE TIMES: Old-growth forest marked for logging at Rio Climax.

Before the BLM released their decision to log the Rio Climax timber sale, KS Wild reached out to the agency and asked them to make some modifications to reduce impacts to ancient forests, water quality and the Grizzly Peak trailhead. We proposed to the BLM that if they would retain the very largest trees in the logging units, avoid the best old-growth habitat, and stay away from the Grizzly Peak trailhead, that we would reciprocate by reluctantly living with the remaining thinning units.

Reasonable compromise has never been the BLM's strong-suit and so it came as no surprise that the agency's response to our offer came in the form of a timber sale advertisement that included the highly controversial logging road construction, big tree logging and impacts to the Grizzly Peak trailhead.

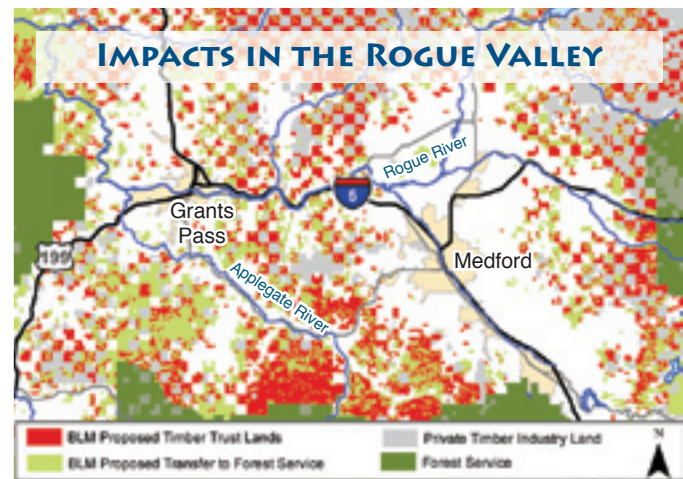
STANDING UP FOR THE PEAK!

Since the Ashland Resource Area can't, or won't, recognize the value of healthy watersheds, intact ancient forests, and popular trailheads, KS Wild is preparing administrative and legal challenges to the harmful Rio Climax timber sale. You can stay updated on our efforts by visiting www.kswild.org or signing up for our email news list.

The spring of 2012 is a great time to visit Grizzly Peak, the flowers will be blooming, the trail will be quiet, and the forest is intact—for now. For more on hiking Grizzly Peak, please see page 12.

A NEW PLAN FOR PUBLIC LAND: WHAT IS THE DEAL?

Representatives Greg Walden, Peter DeFazio and Kurt Schrader recently released a Discussion Draft of the "O&C Trust, Conservation, and Jobs Act." The bill is sweeping in its impacts to BLM public forests, clean water and wildlife habitat. Most of these forests are in southwest Oregon, including in areas such as the Wild Rogue, Siskiyou Wild Rivers and the Applegate Valley. While the bill is complex, it includes the following:



Joseph Valle

LOGGING PROPOSAL: The plan would manage 1.5 million acres of public lands similar to private industrial forests.

— Place 1.5 million acres of BLM and Forest Service forests up to 125 years of age in western Oregon in a "Trust" to be managed to generate revenue for county governments. The public forest would be treated much like industrial timberlands, which can be clearcut and sprayed with herbicides, stream buffers would be reduced to nearly nothing and land in Old-Growth Reserves would be turned over to the Trust.

— Instead of federal agencies, an appointed board would manage the 1.5 million acres with the goal of producing maximum revenues from logging. The counties can sue the trust for not producing profit, all but eliminating conservation values in management decisions. The public process would be removed and given to the board, taking the "public" out of public lands.

— The conservation aspects of the plan are important but they fail to make up for the conversion of vast acreages of public forests into permanent tree farms. The conservation measures include: Transfer the remaining BLM forests to the Forest Service (~900,000 acres) and establish a committee to determine "unique old-growth" on those lands for protection and establish congressional safeguards on about 100,000 acres.

— Finally, we are concerned that this plan undermines the progress so many have made to design ecologically-based management that produces multiple values from our public lands, like clean water, recreation and timber by-products. Diverse stakeholders have been working towards a collaborative forestry solution. This plan would undermine the work of watershed councils, federal and state agencies and non-profit groups to restore public lands, clean water and salmon habitat.

Go to www.kswild.org/blmheritageforests to learn more and take action.

OF COWS, CLEAN WATER AND GLOBEMALLOW

KS WILD REFORMS GRAZING PRACTICES ON PUBLIC LAND

The public lands of the Klamath-Siskiyou (KS) include some of the most spectacular ecosystems in the West. In many places in the KS, grazing of cattle and sheep began over 100 years ago, and the severe impacts of such overgrazing on public lands persist today. KS Wild is working to stop the most significant damage to our fragile meadows and streams, but we need your help.



Google Earth

GIVE THE COW A MAP

In sensitive, high elevation meadows—including many designated Wilderness Areas—cattle have denuded entire fields of native grass and other vegetation, leaving native wildlife in the lurch. These wild places otherwise offer some of the most spectacular botanical diversity on display, but they are being systematically degraded by grazing.

MCDONALD BASIN ON THE SISKIYOU CREST: Grazing-induced erosion and rehabilitation just west of Mt. Ashland. The Forest Service has placed rocks on the side hill and in gullies, as well as planted grasses in an attempt to regrow vegetation on highly erosive soils on this site.

While many public lands grazing permit holders try to keep their cattle out of public streams, campgrounds and meadows, it is extremely difficult given the rugged and vast nature of the KS. For instance, McDonald Basin in the headwaters of the Little Applegate River is a high-elevation meadow that has been officially closed to grazing for years; yet cattle “trespass” from the adjoining allotments on the Klamath side of the Crest, and the meadow continues to suffer from grazing. The Forest Service has done little to remedy the problem, and KS Wild recently filed suit on one of the problem allotments.

STREAMS ON THE BRINK

Cattle grazing in streams and other wet areas can be particularly damaging. On the Conde Creek Grazing Allotment, northeast of Howard Prairie Lake near Ashland, the BLM concedes that grazing near streams, “...negatively effects aquatic species and their habitat by compromising the physical integrity of stream banks, increasing fine sediment, removing vegetation, and in some cases by trampling the organisms.” KS Wild is pressuring the BLM to keep the cows away from natural water sources and protect fish habitat on this and several nearby allotments.

Continued on next page...

THE GOLDEN SADDLE

We have been working with a cattle rancher on the Big Grayback allotment to permanently retire grazing in the meadows of the western Siskiyou Crest, including Bigelow Lakes. Some rare plants in this grazing allotment, like the California globemallow (pictured at right), seem to be making a comeback as a result of cattle being removed from that allotment for the past three years.

KS Wild was busy in 2011 documenting public lands grazing conflicts. If grazing impacts get your goat, please join us in 2012 for more fieldwork in the wilds of the KS. Contact lisa@kswild.org.



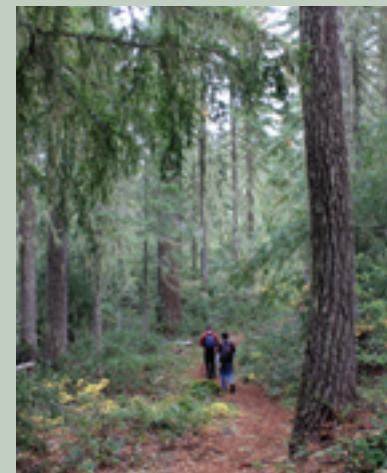
Norman Jensen

VOICES FOR THE WILD MONTHLY MEETING FOR KS ADVOCATES

Grants Pass: 1st Thursday of the month, 6:30pm at 950 SW 6th Street

Ashland: 3rd Tuesday of the month, 6pm at 300 N. Pioneer Street

Calling all KS Wild volunteers and public land advocates! KS Wild is launching a new action-oriented monthly meet-up for those who want to speak up! Join us each month to learn more about timely issues in our forests and write letters, make phone calls, and take action for the public lands we value. No experience necessary—come greet, learn, and take action for the Klamath-Siskiyou.



Monica Vaughan

WATER TALKS

Join us on the first Wednesday of every month from 5-6pm at Standing Stone Brewery in Ashland. Rogue Riverkeeper staff will facilitate a casual and fun discussion about water issues in the Rogue Basin—ranging from pollution and gas development to salmon habitat and water withdrawals. This is a free event.



COHO SALMON GOING EXTINCT IN KLAMATH-SISKIYOU REGION

WITH YOUR HELP, THERE'S TIME TO TURN THIS AROUND

Over the last 2 million years, wild Pacific salmon developed fascinating life histories that include a freshwater birth, an oceanic adulthood and a return to freshwater to spawn and die. Salmon evolved over millennia—pioneering waterways after Pleistocene glaciers retreated, persisting through volcanic eruptions and surviving epic floods. They have endured through adversity for thousands of years and now we face the greatest challenge: preventing their demise.



National Park Service

WILD SALMON NEED YOUR HELP: Unless we make some big progress in the coming years, there may not be a legacy of wild coho salmon in the Rogue and Klamath Rivers to pass on to future generations.

Less than two centuries ago, wild salmon were abundant in the Rogue and Klamath River watersheds. Today, wild salmon in the Pacific Northwest are threatened with extinction from an onslaught of stresses. Starting in the early 19th century, over-fishing and cannery technologies were the first significant impacts to wild salmon, followed by mining, beaver eradication, logging, road-building, dam construction, water withdrawals, loss of habitat, and most recently, urban development that often takes place in riparian areas and floodplains that are essential for healthy salmon habitat. While these historic and ongoing impacts continue to harm wild salmon today, they are compounded by ever increasing demands for water, pollution and climate change.

In 1997, coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) was listed on the Endangered Species Act for the southern Oregon and northern California coast (essentially what is also known as the Klamath-Siskiyou) because they are in danger of being extirpated over a vast area of their range. Federal agencies are required by the Endangered Species Act to complete a “recovery plan” that outlines how we can take actions to stop the trend toward extinction for a listed species. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is charged with the recovery of anadromous fish—anadromous being fish, like salmon, that spend part of their life in freshwater and part of their life in the ocean.

In February 2012—fifteen years after the southern Oregon/northern California coho salmon was listed on the Endangered Species Act—NMFS issued a draft “recovery plan” for the threatened fish. The goal of the plan is to recover the species to the point where it can be taken off of the Endangered Species list because it has improved so much that it is naturally self-sustaining and no longer threatened with extinction.

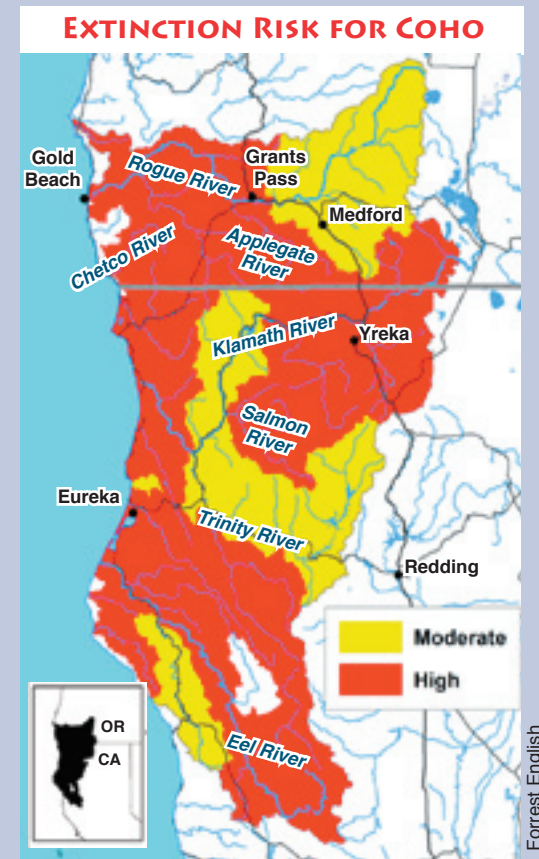
The bad news is that the likelihood for wild coho to be removed from the Endangered Species list is not very good. In the majority of its range in southern Oregon and northern California, coho salmon are at high risk of extinction. Current populations are very small compared to historic numbers and the related loss of genetic variation makes them less likely to withstand environmental stresses. Conservation biologists use the term “extinction vortex” to describe a situation where a population is reduced to such a small size that it is difficult for that population to recover.

The good news is that the draft plan has a tremendous amount of local information on the status of coho salmon and offers hundreds of actions to help recover this species, including increased stream flows, better regulation of suction dredge mining, revision of the Oregon Forest Practices Act, removal of logging roads that choke streams with sediment, city ordinance revisions and the reduction of pollution.

Unfortunately, the plan is advisory in nature which means it's non-binding and voluntary. This causes concern about the real implementation of these recommended, and very necessary, actions. The draft also fails to identify standards and criteria needed for habitat protections. For example, the plan states that salmon need more water in streams, yet it sets no minimum flow recommendation for any streams in the region, not even high value streams that could serve as core habitat to help re-populate the species.

We have a lot of work to do to turn the ship around, and it's going to take everyone pitching in to save wild coho in the Rogue and Klamath Basins. Public comments on the plan are due May 4, 2012. Rogue Riverkeeper and KS Wild are working with allies to submit comments on the plan.

Please visit www.rogueriverkeeper/cohorecovery to take action on behalf of coho.



Forrest English

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.



CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS UNDER THE BUDGET MACHETE

In 2011, Governor Jerry Brown announced that 70 of California's 278 State Parks would be indefinitely closed in 2012 to help address budget shortfalls. The state has since developed agreements with local and federal government entities to keep some of these parks open. However, most still face imminent closure, and local communities are struggling to come up with plans for keeping these cherished public resources open. One such place is Castle Crags State Park, located just west of I-5 in between Mt. Shasta and Dunsmuir.



CASTLE CRAGS STATE PARK: Located west of I-5 between Mt. Shasta and Dunsmuir, Castle Crags is a beloved state park that draws tourists from the Bay Area and Oregon.

CASTLE CRAGS STATE PARK

Castle Crags is an important natural resource and local economic anchor. In addition to its stunning 6,000 foot-tall granite peaks, the park has 28 miles of hiking trails (including part of the Pacific Crest Trail), campsites, Sacramento River fishing and swimming, and educational facilities.

Thousands of people visit Castle Crags every year, and the money spent in adjacent communities is vital to these small towns. With the park currently closed for winter, the state has indicated it is unlikely that it will reopen at all without another entity stepping up to take over operations. The Castle Crags Community Coalition has formed to develop and fund an operating plan, but time is short.

While the budget crisis in California is indeed dire, shuttering parks, which provide an economic boost for gateway communities, does not put us on a path to recovery. Many are concerned that this could lead to privatization or outright transfer of these public natural resources. State Senator Noreen Evans has introduced a bill to slow the process down, look at impacts and provide more opportunity for alternative solutions to be developed. If you live in California, please let your state legislators know you support Senate Bill 974, "State parks: proposed closures."

Regardless of the legislative outcome, some state parks will almost certainly face closure. If the state will not or cannot accept responsibility for managing such important community resources, it needs to make an extra effort to support groups like the Castle Crags Community Coalition. Please go to www.kswild.org/castlecrags to learn how you can help.

BRIGGS VALLEY: A SISKIYOU WILD RIVERS TREASURE

A cozy valley in the Siskiyou Mountains west of Grants Pass cradles the tallest pine trees in the world. Towering over the valley is Phalanx, the tallest of any living pine tree, at nearly 270 feet. To help understand how tall that is, the tallest redwood in Muir Woods National Monument is just 258 feet tall. In Briggs valley there are eight Ponderosa pines over 250 feet tall, and there may be more. Scattered across the Siskiyou Wild Rivers area are 17 of the tallest 20 pines in the world.

Briggs Valley is a haven for many families and adventurers – where old-growth forests and meadows create a park-like setting. Nestled high in these trees are flying squirrels, red tree voles and their main predator, the spotted owl. On the ground are black bear, deer, grey fox and cougar.

Several designated campsites dot the valley providing a welcome spot for visitors. Several trails cross the valley, so bring your family, friends, picnic basket and hiking boots or mountain bike, and enjoy this wonderful place. Your backyard can be more exciting than you think, have fun!



HOME OF THE GIANT PINES: Briggs Valley is definitely a place to visit.

BRIGGS VALLEY BUSHWHACKING CLASS SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 9-5:30PM

Bushwhacking is hiking off-trail. It's easy to wander in the forest for hours, but may prove difficult to get back to where you started. You will learn how to use maps, topography, compass, flagging, and GPS devices. This is not "orienteering" or wilderness survival, it's how to get back to the car before dark.

Meet at 9am at KS Wild's Grants Pass office (950 SW 6th street next to Hellgate Excursions). Staff ecologist Rich Nawa will teach simple techniques to navigate in and out of the forest. Then you will be directed into an unknown patch of forest to explore with the techniques learned. This trip is also an opportunity to see the tallest ponderosa pines in the world that grow to over 260 feet in the Briggs Valley.

You will need a compass, hiking clothes, water and a lunch. Briggs Valley is mostly flat ground with no poison oak where we will be bushwhacking. This activity is suitable for children 12 years and older. Call Rich at 541-218-7973 to reserve your spot, class is limited to 12.

2012 SISKIYOU FILMFEST

AKS WILD Production

The 2012 Siskiyou Film Fest was a huge success! We showed 19 films in six locations with the main event at the Grants Pass Performing Arts Center. We had over 400 attendees and 63 sponsoring businesses and organizations. **A WARM THANK YOU to our Siskiyou Film Fest sponsors!**

Active Home Furnishings, Barnstormers Theatre, Big Rock Sports, Buona Sera Inn, Cherokee Rose B&B, Circle J Café, Clear Creek Family Practice, Club Northwest, Cowhorn Winery, Craterian Ginger Rogers Theatre, Deer Creek Center, Drupalique, Dutch Bros, Family Massage Education Center, Fire Mountain Gems, Grower's Market, Herb Shop, Herbs America, Janet Walker, Jefferson State Financial, Kate Dwyer Catering, Laurel Samson, Lomakatsi Restoration Project, Lydia Weatherwax, Marcy Tilton, Nature Spirit Herbs, Oregon Caves Chateau, Pacifica, Peaceful Hill Nursery, Pennington Farms, Prospect B & B, R. Bush Appraisals, Rachel Goodman, RCC Sustainability Club, Redwood Nursery, Renewable Energy Systems, Riverhouse on the Rogue, Rogue Basin Coordinating Council, Rogue Coffee Roasters, Rogue Valley Farm to School, Rogue Valley Local Foods, Rogue Wilderness Adventures, Roosters Restaurant, Segway of Jacksonville, Service Drugs, Siskiyou Field Institute, Siskiyou Sustainable Cooperative, Smokey's Stoves, Solar Man, Southern Oregon Land Conservancy, Southern Oregon Mediation Center, Spin Cycles, Steve Tichner, Sunshine Café, Suzie Matney Real Estate Café, Thyme Inn, Train Depot Restaurant, Valley Immediate Care, WaterWatch, WildCoast Vacations, Willow Witt Ranch, Wolf Gulch Farm, Young at Heart

LOCAL FORESTS GET NATIONAL ATTENTION

Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar visited southern Oregon BLM forests in late February where KS Wild and others have been working on ecologically-based forestry projects.

The Secretary announced a new planning process for Western Oregon BLM. Stay tuned to KS Wild for more about the future of these public forests.



Department of the Interior

FEATURED HIKE: GRIZZLY PEAK

If you love the wildlands of the Klamath-Siskiyou, then you probably already know about the Grizzly Peak Trail leading to the iconic peak just east of Ashland. It's a very popular trailhead for good reason: an abundance of spring wildflowers, spectacular views of Mt. Shasta and Mt. McLoughlin, and old-growth forests that draw hikers from around the region.



George Sexton

CLOSE TO ASHLAND: The Grizzly Peak Trail boasts views, old-growth forests and wildflowers.

In 2002, Rogue Valley residents watched in awe as the top of Grizzly Peak glowed red and spit flames due to the East Antelope fire. Unlike most mountain wildfires, neither lightning nor a campfire started this fire, instead it was caused by arcing from a Pacificorp power-line.

The fire proved to be a boon for the peak's ecology, as snags (dead trees) provided new habitat that attracted rare woodpeckers, meadows were restored and flowers and mushrooms thrived.

While most of the 3-mile (one way) hike up to Grizzly Peak travels through magnificent unburned ancient forests, the patches of fire-killed snags along the west side of the peak are amongst the most interesting, and important, stands on the mountain.

While visitors from around the region love the Grizzly Peak hike, the BLM is often looking to fix what's not broken. Currently, the BLM has plans to open an old logging road through the trailhead to facilitate logging of older forest stands in the "Rio Climax" timber sale (see page 3).

KS Wild encourages hikers to visit the trail before the BLM implements its logging agenda and to then contact us to get involved in protecting this magnificent landscape.

GETTING THERE

From exit 14 off of I-5, head east onto Highway 66 and take an almost immediate left onto the Dead Indian Memorial Highway. Travel east on the Dead Indian Memorial Highway and look for the Shale City Road on your left in about seven miles.

Stay on the Shale City Road for three miles and turn left onto BLM gravel road 38-2E-9.2. Stay on the main BLM route avoiding turnoffs for two miles to the Grizzly Peak trailhead. Take water, trail essentials and a wildflower guide book.

FOCUS ON OUR KS WILD FAMILY

WESTERN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW CENTER

The good folks at WELC are the Ghostbusters of the environmental movement. When the BLM tries to roll back watershed protections and increase clearcutting, who ya gonna call? When the Forest Service tries to shirk its responsibility to look for rare old-growth species before logging their habitat, who ya gonna call? When powerful fossil fuel speculators want to punch a pipeline through your backyard without your permission, who ya gonna call? WELC!

WELC has a deserved reputation as a leading environmental law firm and their top-notch pro bono legal representation allows KS Wild to ensure that our nation's environmental protections are upheld.

We salute, and admire, WELC's nearly 20-year history of being a legal voice for the voiceless, and we look forward to continuing to work with them on behalf of the Klamath-Siskiyou forests and waterways.



Lesley Adams

IN THE COURTROOM: WELC attorney Susan Jane Brown and KS Wild's Conservation Director outside the federal courthouse in Sacramento.

PONDEROSA PINE (*PINUS PONDEROSA*)

One of our more ubiquitous conifers is the Ponderosa pine, which is found throughout western North America, from British Columbia to California and Mexico, and east to Texas and South Dakota. Several subspecies adapted to different climate extremes and occupy niches in the Rocky Mountains, the desert southwest, and the Pacific Coast. In the Klamath Mountains, we have Pacific Ponderosa Pine and on the eastern side of the Cascade crest there is a shift to North Plateau Ponderosa. Found in a wide variety of soil types and from sea level up to 9,000 feet elevation, the Ponderosa is very adaptable, which certainly helps it be at home in the varied terrain and climate of the Klamath-Siskiyou. In fact, this tree appears to be so well at home here that the four tallest pine trees in the world are found in the Klamath-Siskiyou (see page 10). Aptly named, they are called "Ponderosa" for the ponderous size that the trees can reach.



U.S. Forest Service

MANY THANKS TO ALL OUR SUPPORTERS

VOLUNTEERS AND COLLABORATORS: Kimberly Baker, Marsha Bashford, Jordan Beckett, Cheryl Brogdon, Theresa Bush, Greg Clevenger, Francis Eatherington, Kasey Graue, Allee Gustafson, Claire Hegg, John Holloway, Carolyn Hottle, Emelye Hugo, Melanie Jesse, Andy Kerr, Jerry & Janet LaFountain, Josh Laughlin, Greg Lescher, Erin Madden, Jeffree Matthew, Kathleen Page, Patt Rao, Mark Riskadahl, John Roach, Steve Roach, Helen Rosen, Lia Shrewsbury, Barry Snitkin, Opie Snow, Hans Teuscher, Craig Tucker, Michael Tufts, Barbara Ullian, Pete Wallstrom, Greg Walter, Lydia Weatherwax, Dave Willis and others

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