

The Time is Now

Saving Our Local Old Growth Forests in Roadless Areas

are in danger of being permanently ministration's Roadless Area Conservation Rule. However, the Bush Administration has put the Rule in peril. An alternate route to saving these areas is the Adopt-a-Wilderness program. Oregon Natural Resources Council (ONRC) started the Adopt program to help local communities monitor unprotected roadless areas and to advocate for their protection as Wilderness. Wilderness status is the strongest protection currently available for our forests. Come to the Umpqua Wilderness Adopter's presentation July 18 at the Douglas County Library. We'll show slides of some of the nearby roadless areas and provide information about adopting areas in the Umpqua.

Roadless areas represent our last undeveloped forest lands. In the Umpqua National Forest, the roadless areas are islands of natural habitat in a sea of roads and clear-cuts. Our Umpqua public forests contain 1.5 million acres. Eight thousand miles of roads dissect this land, and 50% of the Umpqua National Forest has already been converted to tree farms. Once the old growth forests are gone, they can never be replaced. The roadless areas provide us with clean drinking water, habitat for fish and other wildlife, places for family recreation and spiritual renewal, and protection from flooding and landslides.

The Roadless Area Conservation Rule

ld-growth forests in our backyard are in danger of being permanently destroyed. There was hope that native forests greater than 5,000 acres would be protected with the Clinton Ad-

Famous 800 year old Douglas fir lives in the Last Creek Roadless Area.

Photo by Bob Hoekne

and since January, the Rule and the process by which it arrived, has been attacked in the courts by logging and mining companies, by opponents in both the House and Senate, and most vehemently by the Bush Administration.

On May 4, 2001, Secretary of Agriculture, Ann Veneman, announced that the Bush Administration WOULD implement

the Roadless Area Conservation Rule on May 12, 2001 - nearly 60 days after the broadly popular conservation rule was originally set to take effect. However, on the eve of the implementation, Judge Edward J. Lodge of the U.S. District Court of Idaho ruled on the side of Boise Cascade, issuing a Preliminary Injunction immediately stopping the protection policy from taking effect.

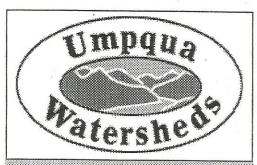
Then on Tuesday, May 15th, Dale Bosworth, the new Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, testified before the U.S. House Resources Committee and said he did not know if the Bush Administration would defend the Roadless Area Conservation Rule, and would not commit as to whether or not the Administration plans on appealing the decision! As this is a federal policy being challenged in court, it is up to the Bush Administration, specifically Attorney General John Ashcroft, to defend the policy in the courts. He should appeal Judge Lodge's decision, and the Bush Administration should also immediately implement a short-term policy to ensure that no logging, mining or drilling occurs in the last pristine areas of our National Forests while the issue remains unresolved.

Please contact your federal lawmakers and urge them to heed the will of the American people by stopping the delays and implementing the Roadless Conservation Rule. A letter carries the most weight. To immediately identify your lawmakers, and send an e-mail, fax or letter, see our website or try the Audubon action site.

See Roadless Rule (Continued on page 12)

And...MORE...Clearcuts? Fish Creek Timber Sale in D-Lake Umpqua Updates: Cooper Creek, Kanipe Park & Crater Lake Summer Hikes and Events: Schedule for July, August & August Gaia's Garden NEW book by UW member Toby Hemenway

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Umpqua Watersheds incorporated as a private non-profit organization in 1995. Its members are residents of the Umpqua Basin who dedicated to protecting and restoring the watersheds of the Umpqua River Basin, Many of our past and present Board of Directors are forest management professionals, forestry technicians, health care professionals, small business owners. and educators. Some of us build recreational trails fall and mill timber. and sit on a number of committees and councils in the community.

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Choices for the Umpqua

Dear Supporter,

We have so much to protect in the Umpqua!

In that way, we are quite fortunate. So many other precious forests and rivers in our nation have been lost to their communities and to all of us.

We can be sure that **choices made** and **actions taken** today, will either protect or harm the Umpqua. That's why Umpqua Watersheds keeps the pressure on . . .

In the Forest and on the River:

Cooper Creek – public and private logging challenges.

North Umpqua Hydroelectric Project re-licensing moves ahead.

Diamond Lake Ranger District timber sales have our attention.

Outdoor Education Project Hikes 2000 – 28 events with 495 participants.

Mildred Kanipe Memorial Park Management Plan underway

In the Court Room:

May 31st court victory - protects fish and forests on 15-20,000 acres. Upper North and Warm Springs Timber Sale litigation.

In the Classroom and Celebrating with You and Your Family:

Community Outreach 2000 – 8 events with 849 participants.

At the Table:

Support Roadless Area Protection Policy. Improve North Bank Habitat Management Plan. Umpqua Basin Watershed Council restoration responsibilities. Appeal to legislators to stand up for the Umpqua

We are so fortunate to share such a spectacular place, we call home, here on the Umpqua. The fish, wildlife, and people who live in this watershed depend on clean water and a place to live and explore. Our children and their children want to have choices too.

With your support, ideas, and participation we will keep that pressure on to guarantee **Choices for the Umpqua** and it's future.

Sincerely,
Penny Lind, Executive Director

IN MEMORY OF: Bob Van Vector

...another Wild Umpqua Lover!

President's Message

I'm going to begin by thanking all of our wonderful supporters, those who dare to follow their heart and mind, in spite of the prevailing local sentiments. Because of this support, Umpqua Watersheds has been able to make progress towards "preserving the best and restoring the rest". Significant examples of this progress are the decisions in Federal Court supporting the protection of endangered species (Survey & Manage and the Aquatic Conservation Strategy) along with the hopeful elimination of cruising practices by the BLM. Now that we have a new administration that is somewhat less considerate of the environment, we are going to need your help more than ever.

Our excellent staff members are putting in many long hours, including too many hours "off the clock". If you have a bit of time to donate to the cause, don't hesitate to call the office and let us know, we'll put you to work! No special skills needed, things as simple as stuffing envelopes and licking stamps are a big help.

Now I'd like to offer a hearty welcome to our newest board member, Chuck Schnautz. He comes with an impressive history of environmental activism and we are going to benefit from his experience and knowledge. On top of that, he's one heck of a nice guy, and I'm really looking forward to working with him in the years to come. It's great to have you on board Chuck. Thanks!

A couple of weeks ago, the Board of Directors had a "working" retreat at Gwen Bates house. The purpose of this retreat is to review our past year's work and evaluate the progress we made on last year's goals and to set new goals for the coming year. We always begin these work sessions by giving everybody a chance to tell why they are there. It is fascinating to me to hear the different stories of how people came into environmental activism. These stories were really interesting and I think our members would like to hear them. I hope that we can publish some of these essays in our newsletter. That said, I guess I'll go first.

I grew up out Harvard Avenue, at the corner of Bradford and Broccoli, back in the 50's, before it was fully developed. It was kind of rural back then. My dad was an avid hunter and had an old jeep, so we used to spend many weekends up in the Callaghan country, where my mom was raised on an old homestead. There was a little logging going on up there then, but not much. Just enough to give us a few roads to explore the country from. It was all coastal old growth timber, many huge, redwood-size fir trees, strikingly beautiful and majestic, even to me as a child. In the 60's I went off to college, then off to war, I was gone for 7 years. When I came home, the first thing I did was hop in the jeep' and head for our old stomping grounds in the Coast Range. Much to my chagrin, when I got there, all I could see was devastation for miles and miles, clearcuts as far as you could see. In 7 years they had cut it all down. I didn't think they could cut that much in a hundred years! I discovered that I wasn't too old to cry. It didn't take long for that abject sorrow to turn to rage. That rage is why I am here.

Dale R. Greenley was selected President of Umpqua Watersheds in March after the Annual Banquet in February.

Umpqua Wilderness Adopters

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Hydro Update ...

The Good, the Not-So-Good and the Bad!

he multinational power giant, ScottishPower, the Governor, along with federal and state agencies are celebrating the North Umpqua Hydroelectric Project (NUHP) re-licensing agreement they all signed on June 13, 2001.

Umpqua Watersheds, along with conservation partners and the Public were not part of this celebration. We did not see this agreement until AFTER it was signed.

This "closed door" agreement was filed with the **Federal Energy Regulatory Commission** (FERC) in late June 2001. It will likely become the preferred alternative for how the Umpqua is treated by the industry for the next four decades.

The conservation community is in the process of evaluating the agreement's mountainous details which the agencies and the industry have laid out for the Umpqua. This agreement does NOT include the removal of Soda Springs Dam as Don Otsby, Forest Supervisor for the Umpqua, recommended. It DOES include some kind of fish passage at Soda Springs which we will be looking at very closely. The in-stream flows, canal covers and reservoir regulation terms will also get our attention.

FERC's re-licensing process will give you an opportunity to submit comments once they have reviewed the **Conservationists' Alternative**, FERC's policy & scientific data, and the signed agreement. Umpqua Watersheds will let you know, as soon as possible, when and where your comments can be submitted.

Unfortunately, delays which have plagued this project's relicensing will continue to damage fish habitat. The North Umpqua Foundation has set up a volunteer river monitoring program to gather data and alert the industry to this damage. If you are interested in helping track the challenges that fish experience in the river, please contact Robin Hartmann at: 672-3694.

In the early 90's, the industry had terrible plans for the Umpqua! Increased power generation and damage to even greater numbers of fish and their habitat could have been the outcome. Fortunately, local, state, and national conservation groups brought pressure to bear on the industry and government agencies to NOT give away our precious natural resources. Today, due to that pressure, the worst will NOT be realized on this project.

Umpqua Watersheds is confident, our continued pressure will gain us greater protection for the Umpqua.

You can access the signed agreement electronically at:

www.triangleassociates.com

See the Conservationists' Alternative at:: umpqua-watersheds.org

The Diamond Lake Ranger District needs YOUR help!

ur highest recreation area is in plementation of the Northwest Forest Plan clearcuts existing prior to 1995. pqua National Forest announced yet another massive timber sale in Fish Creek. They plan to log their highest volume timber sale ever, over 33 million board feet (about 6,700 log trucks) covering 1,405 acres.

The Forest Service is asking you for your comments on the Fish Creek timber sale. Please take this opportunity to speak up (see box below). While you are at it, you still have time to include the Lemolo timber sale in your comments. This sale will log another 28 million board feet (5,600 log truckloads) from 1,600 acres around Lemolo Lake and Kelsey Valley.

The Forest Service is preparing the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for both these sales now. After a final decision is made the opportunity for public comment ends.

Before the advent of the Northwest Forest Plan (1995) a much lower percentage was extracted from Diamond Lake because its harsh, high-elevation climate did not convert native forests to tree plantations as efficiently as the Tiller or the North Umpqua districts. Diamond Lake also has more recreational opportunities than other Districts. The Northwest Forest Plan designated most of the Diamond Lake district "matrix" which means it will have the most intensive harvesting. This "matrix" designation has doomed our best loved recreation area to tree-plantation enslavement.

If the Umpqua National Forest has its way, all available old-growth and native forests in the Diamond Lake Ranger District will be converted to tree-plantations within 50 years. The tree-plantations will never become old forests again, but will be enslaved to be perpetually logged -- the tree farms of the timber industry.

Crater Lake National Park, bordering the Diamond Lake District, has noticed this trend with alarm. They recently wrote in their strategic plan: "...through the im-

grave danger. In May, the Um- (NFP), lands adjacent to the park may actually be subject to increased logging. Many of the lands adjacent to the park were designated as "matrix" and subject to the highest amount of harvest under the NFP. Therefore, adjacent national forest lands may no longer provide enough protection to the park's wildlife and related ecosystems. Park management is concerned that changes to the surrounding national forests are having an undetermined, but possibly adverse impact on park resources.'

Accumulative Affects!

from 1999 to 2001 in the Diamond Lake District

sale name	acres
Upper North	1450
Warm Springs	852
Lemolo T.S.	1651
Fish Creek	1405
Total acres	5358

Exactly how much has been, or is planned to be, logged in the Diamond Lake Ranger District under the Northwest Forest Plan?

Since 1995 the Umpqua National Forest has sold or plans to sell 9,306 acres of public forests. About half would be clearcuts. Virtually all of these acres are wild, native or old-growth forests. Most of the 9,306 acres are spread over the district in little "units" averaging about 20 acres each. If the acres were continuous, it would be 14,5 square miles of logging — just since 1995.

The 9,306 acres are spread around in little "units" averaging about 20 acres each. If the acres were continuous, it would be 14.5 square miles of logging -- since 1995. This is in addition to the untold number of

The 9,306 acres comes from 22 timber sales and produces 239 million board of timber that can fit on about 47,200 log trucks. If these log trucks were lined up on Interstate 5, they would stretch from Eugene past San Francisco (536 miles if the trucks are 60 feet long). All of this just since 1995. But wait, about half of that hasn't been cut yet, and we still have a chance to stop it!

Upper North and Warm Springs timber sales could log 2,302 acres. Umpqua Watersheds has filed suit to stop these sales, claiming a cumulative impact was never done, as the law requires. By the time you read this we hope to have a preliminary injunction stopping the chain saws. Lemolo and Fish Creek timber sales could log 3,024 acres. They are still in the early planning stages. If enough people write the Forest Service, perhaps they'll back off.

If we lose all these wild places to treeplantations, we will loose more than trees. These sales log in the traditional stomping grounds of the now elusive Wolverine and endangered Canadian Lynx, and fragments important corridors for all wildlife. Ten roadless areas over 1,000 acres will be hit. Three campgrounds and one resort will be logged next to. Four hiking trails, now bringing us through wild forests, will be tamed with a simple 50-foot scenic buffer. Old-growth Mountain Hemlock and Douglas Fir forests will be clearcut, along with the Lodgepole Pine flats protecting the North Umpqua's unique pumice aquifers. Kelsey Valley and Kelsey Mountain will be clearcut. Bunker Hill overlooking Lemolo Lake Resort will be "partially" logged. Maybe you won't notice. Maybe the industrial forest will creep in so slowly over the next 50 years that our children will never even know what they've lost.

Please contact the Forest Service (below).

Written by Francis Eatherington, UW's Forest Monitor. More details and pictures can be found on our website: www.umpqua-watersheds.org

YOU can Help! Write or Call the USFS

John Ouimet, District Ranger

Diamond Lake Ranger District 2020 Toketee Ranger Station Road Idleyld Park, OR 97

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Summer 2001

Mildred Kanipe Park

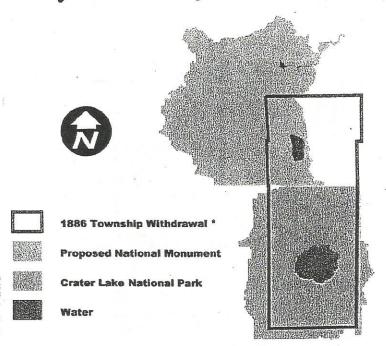
he County has hired a facilitator, Tom Bedell, to write a management plan for the 1,100 acre, mostly undeveloped park, north of Oakland. Umpqua Watersheds, along with members of Oregon Equestrian Trails, Oregon Deptment of Fish & Wildlife (ODFW) and Douglas Forest Protection Association (DFPA) are participating in the steering committee. Plans will include managing one of the most endangered ecosystems in the Umpqua valley -- Oak Savannas and Oak Woodlands, for the benefit of wildlife and the public who enjoy them. Umpqua Watersheds is confident that an environmentally sound solution can be found for management of the Douglas Fir stands within the park that everybody (including Mildred) can be pleased with. Target date for completion of the first draft is this Please keep your fingers crossed and we'll keep you posted.

Cooper Creek Reservoir

omments on the use of public forests to facilitate the logging of the south side of Cooper Creek reservoir closed on June 21 (but you can still say anything you want to BLM). Umpqua Watersheds is proposing to Douglas County. BLM, Lone Rock Timber, and the city of Sutherlin that greater efforts be made to protect the watersheds supplying Sutherlin's drinking water. One suggestion is for Lone Rock Timber to log their holdings by thinning above the reservoir, and then sell the land to Douglas County for a boater/biker/hiker park. This would enhance the recreational experience of Cooper Creek, as well as maintain a tree cover protecting the watershed. Funds could be procured from selling the Milltown Hill Dam site.

Umpqua Updates

In 1886 President Grover Cleveland proposed 10 townships be a part of Crater Lake National Park originally.



Monument added to Crater Lake?

rater Lake National Park is asking for your comments on the writing of their General Management Plan (GMP). The National they should, among other things:

- manage more of their roadless areas as wilderness
- expand the park boundaries
- ban/allow snowmobiles
- ban/condone clearcutting next to park boundaries

HELP BEAUTIFY OUR COMMUNITY ON U.W.'S NEXT ADOPT-A-HIGHWAY CLEAN-UP - DATE -INFO: 672-7065

The NP Service recently wrote:

"...through the implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan ... adjacent national forest lands may no longer pro-Park Service would like to know if vide enough protection to the park's wildlife and related ecosystems. Park management is concerned that changes to the surrounding national forests are having an undetermined, but possibly adverse impact on park resources."

> The Park is exploring how to "enhance management of ecological units that straddle political boundaries". Umpqua Watersheds has encouraged Crater Lake to consider expanding their current boundaries to the original 1886 National Park proposal which included much of Diamond Lake, Mt. Bailey, and the surrounding area.

Please send your thoughts to:

National Park Service

Denver Service Center Terri Urbanowski, PDS 12795 W. Alameda Parkway PO Box 25287 Denver, CO 80225-9901

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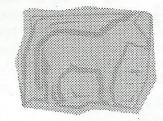
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July 8th - Dread and Terror Ridge Roadless Area

Sunday, discover the 1,000+ acre Dread & Terror Roadless Area above the famous North Umpqua River trail. Pioneer-family artist and Roadless Area advocate Susan Applegate leads the tour. Hikers will meet behind the Courthouse at 9am and/or at the Steamboat Inn at 10:30am.

July 14th - Horse Heaven Creek - Amphibian Survey

Saturday, join Umpqua Watersheds when volunteers partner with the USFS to contribute to the Horse Heaven Creek Restoration Project. Volunteers will help monitoring the project's success by surveying for aquatic amphibians and doing pebble counts. Meet behind the Courthouse at 8am or at the junction of Highway 138 and Steamboat Road at 9:30 am.

July 15th - Cooper Creek Reservoir in Sutherlin (see other insert)

Discover how the lakes' recreation area will be diminished when private forests will be logging in the community's drinking water and their viewshed. Citizens would prefer the company to sustainably harvest and then sell to the public for future water quality and recreation. Meet behind the Courthouse at 9am and at the reservoir's dam at 9:30am.

July 18th - Wilderness Adopter's Presentation (see front page)

Wednesday, see a beautiful Slide Show about local Roadless Areas which need to be Adopted and join in an informational gathering at Douglas County Library's Ford Room at 7pm.

July 21st - RAFTING to River Appreciation Day Festival

Saturday, rafters will float from Amacher Park on the North Umpqua and meet the South Umpqua at Douglas County's River Forks Park here you can join celebration of the mighty Umpqua. Enjoy live music, booths, fresh food and drinks along the banks of the Umpqua. Rafters will be responsible for their own equipment. Carpool will meet behind the Douglas County Courthouse at 9am and rafts will launch from Amacher at 10am.

July 28 - UW Adopts a Highway - Clean Up

Join Board Member Geoff Niles and other volunteers who do a seasonal Highway 138 clean up. Call 496-3886 for details.

Aug. 19 - Donegan Roadless Area on the South Umpqua

Sunday, discover the 8,000+ acre Roadless Area in South Umpqua headwaters. UW Board Member and Roadless Area advocate Bob Hoehne leads the tour. Meet behind the Courthouse at 9am & at Canyonville's Pioneer Park at 10am.

September 22nd - Medicine Mountain (aka Mount Bailey)

Saturday, climb the second tallest peak in the Umpqua watershed and enjoy awesome views from the middle of the proposed National Monument. From its height of 8,363 feet one can see Diamond Lake, Mount Shasta, Mount Thielsen and Crater Lake National Park. Hikers will meet behind the Douglas County Courthouse at 8am or the Glide Ranger Station on Highway 138 at 8:45am or the Diamond Lake Lodge at 10am.

September 29th - Mount Thielsen

Saturday, climb the tallest peak in the Umpqua watershed and enjoy the grandest views of southern Oregon. From its height of 9,182 feet one can see down into the crater of Crater Lake National Park! Hikers will meet behind the Douglas County Courthouse at 8am, the Glide Ranger Station at 8:30am or the Thielsen trailhead #1456 at 10am.

See YOUR calendarwww.umpqua-watersheds.org

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What If.

Jim Long, a retired agriculture professor, volunteers on the Education Committees of Umpqua Watersheds, Small Woodlot Owners Association and the Umpqua Basin Watershed Council.

mpqua Watersheds' hikes recently suggested several "What ifs." On our hike April 14, east of Sutherlin around Cooper Creek Reservoir, we learned about its construction and purposes - to control floods and offer recreation and fishing opportunities through Douglas County Parks. We discovered the dimensions of the County Park's ribbon of land around the reservoir. We heard about - and later, read about -an industrial forest's plan to log the land on the south a series of irregular, feathered clear cut patches over several decades.

From the north side when we paused to stretch our view to the south, we wondered: What if this private land - 47% of the reservoir's watershed -became a part of the County Park? To what extent would a commercial thinning over the 1336 acres recoup the private owner's investment since 1980? Would this thinned second characteristics, better protect the quality of wildlife habitat, recreation and water in this area so close to a fast-growing community?

Another hike, May 20, up almost milehigh Old Squaw Mountain north east of Tiller, raised more "what ifs." passed Boulder Creek, Bob Hoehne explained that fish biologists believe Boulder Creek once again could become a good habitat for anadromous fish. That'll require better riparian vegetation for shade, better management of logging roads -USFS is planning to de-commission several miles along Boulder Creek - and better management of tributaries. One of the most crucial tributaries to Boulder Creek is Last Creek. Most of it runs through a "roadless area" at year-round cool temperatures found in stream surveys in the mid 1930s - before heavy logging occurred

growth forest, moving toward old growth in this part of the Umpqua National Forest. From atop Old Squaw Mountain, we looked down into Last Creek watershed and asked ourselves, what if all of Last Creek and all of its tributaries were to run through roadless areas? What if those clear cuts were allowed to regenerate without further logging nearby? What if the roadless area were extended farther south by de-commissioning even more miles of logging roads? Would these measures further enhance Boulder Creek's

> Such "what ifs. . .?" raise the level of alternatives. What if we, the public, were to think-not just about compliance with Oregon Forest Practices Act and adherence to the Northwest Forest Plan, but more about our communities' goals for water - whether in a reservoir or in a stream?

Umpqua's Threatened Wilds July 21-22

Campout and Hikes into threatened wild areas of the North Umpqua River.

Join

Cascadia's Eco-Advocates. Oregon Sierra Club.

cascecos@efn.org or 541-726-6154

"step away from the program"

Young World-Traveler Returns to the Umpqua

prairie, the land was bountiful of trees and clean, fresh rivers. Survival had its limits and nature had its laws. Nature was able to defend itself and recreate what we had taken, an independent pay and take system. Everything was taken in gratitude and respect

Today when I travel the few hundred miles in a gas automobile, I wonder just what happened to nature's laws that provided us a bountiful beauty of fresh, clean water and unpolluted land that kept us healthy and free from disease.

Now I see the people, many are dying or suffering from incurable cancers and disease, partly from the evergrowing popularity of genetically manipulated foods, commercial crops, and poisonous factories spreading sickly, green fluid into the waters and all over the land.

As we know, we are taking faster than we can give back. We have heard that there is a "problem" with the ozone layer. Actually, it is a big breakage point in history. We are now afraid of the earth boiling up or everyone slowly

nce, in the times of farm and getting skin cancer. The world is beyond repair and we have continued this blind destruction.

> Government's ideals are that the overall mind of the population believes that the income from these large corporations are to feed us and keep us "wealthy". This illusion is growing. Yes, we are living in factory built homes with the illusion of forests, though soon we will know and see that Oregon is becoming a desert full of poisoned rivers. We continue to fish and play along.

Let us hope and pray that we can learn and start to love the land and walk in its beauty with all due respect. If you really want to see, just step away from the program for one minute and look in the back vard. You will find no clean soil for you and your children's healthy new life.

The trees we walk under do have a reason and we have many lessons to learn. Before we take more than we can give ... with all respect to your sheltered ears...let us protect.

With love from the forest, a dying race, Krista Turner (18), Old Growth Defense! Krista has recently returned from India.

Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuge Areas

Bald Eagles, Salmon & other Endangered Species!

espite a recent April 30 court victory over irrigators' desire to provide water for potatoes over endangered fish, both Upper and Lower Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuges (NWR) will be left without sufficient water this year to meet basic fish and wildlife needs - threatening migrating and nesting waterfowl, as well as Upper Klamath Lake's endangered native fish species. Between 1995 and 1997, 80% - 90% of all the remaining endangered fish in Upper Klamath Lake died. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has now warned that lack of water at Lower Klamath NWR could lead to starvation or serious harm to over 950 bald eagles.

On April 4, 2001, a federal judge ruled that the Bureau of Reclamation's dam operations in the Klamath Basin violated the Endangered Species Act, which protects Klamath River salmon. The judge's ruling and a USFWS Biological Opinion released on April 6 has helped to increase water levels in the Klamath River this year. However, current plans still do not provide sufficient water in Upper Klamath Lake to support endangered lake fish, and NO water is provided to the Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuges and over 1,000 wintering bald eagles.

Please send a letter to Sen. Ron Wyden and Sen. Gordon Smith. Ask them to resist pressures to circumvent or undermine the Endangered Species Act, which protects Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuges and threatened Coho salmon in the Klamath River.

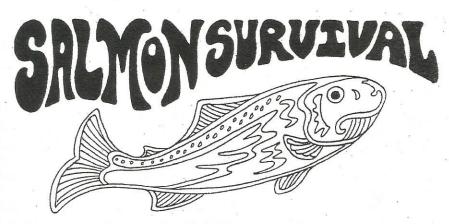
Ask that they work to:

- · Provide immediate financial relief to all irrigators in the Klamath.
- · Provide full water deliveries to Lower Klamath NWR for over 1,000 bald eagles, as well as nesting and migrating waterfowl.
- · Provide full water deliveries to the Klamath River to protect its threatened coho salmon.
- · Provide that Upper Klamath Lake be held one foot higher - as U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recommended in March 2001. (Vice President Dick Cheney and others recently leaned on USFWS to change the agency's final Biological Opinion, so it now allows Upper Klamath NWR's marshes to be drained by summer's end - jeopardizing two endangered fish species and other wildlife.) Arrange to buy out willing sellers with leases in the Klamath National Wildlife Refuges. Written by Wendell Wood of ONRC.

Senator Ron Wyden 515 Hart Office Building Washington, DC 20510

Download a sample letter from ONRC's website:

www.onrc.org



5,000 Acres in the Umpqua

Protected by Endangered Salmon Ruling

t the end of May, the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the federal government violated the law by allowing certain federal timber sales to proceed in threatened salmon habitat in the Pacific Northwest on over 15,000 to 20,000 acres.

In upholding a lower court decision in Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations (PCFFA) v. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), the Ninth Circuit ruled that the government failed to ensure that the timber sales would protect salmon in two ways:

- 1) The government failed to look at the local detrimental effects of specific timber sales and their cumulative effect on salmon habitat. The court stated that the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is "assuming away site-specific degradations that could lead to a jeopardy finding contradicts the purpose of the ESA and is arbitrary."
- 2) The government failed to look at immediate and near-term degradation of (first 10 year period after a sale) salmon habitat caused by timber sales and road building. The court stated, "We find nothing in the record to authorize NMFS to assume away significant habitat degradation.... Under the practice adopted by NMFS, only degradations that persist more than a decade and are measurable at the watershed scale will be considered to degrade habitat. This generous timeframe ignores the life cycle and migration cycle of anadromous fish. In ten years, a badly degraded habitat will likely result in the total extinction of the subspecies that formerly returned to that part of the creek for spawning."

In the decision, the court also responded specifically to the government's argument that harm to salmon would be mitigated because trees would grow back in ten years. The court stated, "This optimism may be justified for the purpose of counting trees, but for the purpose of counting anadromous fish, it is wholly unrealistic There is no scientific evidence in the record to support the conclusion that natural vegetation growth will adequately mitigate the degradation caused by the logging projects and ensure that fish that never hatched could return to the recovered spawning habitat."

The decision will dictate the outcome of all timber sales on public land that affect salmon habitat under the Northwest Forest Plan. It also established legal precedent for future sales in the region. Up to 170 timber sales in Oregon, Washington and California have problems. Twenty plus sales in

the Umpqua have been halted on over 5,000 acres of public land.

Introducing the Ecological Garden

This excerpt is from Toby Hemenway's book Gaia's Garden: A Guide to Home-Scale Permaculture. The local Oakland author will be signing copies of his book at the While Away Books - July 7th. You can learn more about his book by visiting his publishers site: www.chelseagreen.com

movement is afoot toward more natural landscaping. Many gardeners are turning their backs on the lawn, in particular. People are digging up their resource-guzzling grassy swards and installing native plant gardens, wildlife-attracting thickets, or sun-dappled woodland habitats. It's an encouraging trend, this movement toward more ecologically sound, nature-friendly yards.

Yet not everyone is on board. Some gardeners hesitate to go natural because they can't see where, for example, their vegetable garden fits into this new style. What will happen to those luscious beefsteak tomatoes? Or ornamental plants—does natural gardening mean tearing out a treasured cut-flower bed or pulling up grandmother's heirloom roses to make room for a wild-looking land-scape?

Nurturing wildlife and preserving native species are admirable goals, but how do people fit into these natural landscapes? No gardener wants to feel like a stranger in her own backyard. Gardeners who refuse to be excluded from their own yards, but love nature, have been forced to create fragmented gardens: an orderly vegetable plot here, flower beds there, and a back corner for wildlife or a natural landscape. And each of these fragments has its weaknesses. A vegetable garden doesn't offer habitat to native insects, birds, and other wildlife. Quite the contrary—munching bugs and birds are unwelcome visitors. The flower garden, however much pleasure the blooms provide, can't feed the gardener. And a wildlife garden is often unkempt and provides little for people other than the knowledge that it's good for wild creatures.

This book shows how to integrate these isolated and incomplete pieces into a vigorous, thriving backyard ecosystem that benefits both people and wildlife. These gardens are designed using the same principles that nature uses to create healthy plant communities, so that the different plantings and other elements interconnect and nurture one another. They are more than the sum of their parts. An ecological garden feels like a living being, with a character and essence that is unique to each. *Gaia's Garden* provides tools to understand, design, and construct a backyard ecosystem that will serve people and the rest of nature.

Ecological gardens meld the best features of wildlife gardens, edible landscapes, and conventional flower and vegetable gardens. They are based on relatively new concepts such as permaculture and ecological design, yet use timetested techniques honed to perfection by indigenous people, restoration biologists, organic farmers, and cutting-edge landscape designers. These gardens combine low environmental impact, low maintenance once established, and high yields with elegant aesthetics.

Ecological gardens are filled with beautiful plants that have many uses, providing fruit and vegetables, medicinal and culinary herbs, eye-catching arrays of colorful blossoms, soil-building mulch, protection from pests, and habitat for wildlife. With thousands of plant species to choose from, we can find plenty that do several of these jobs at once. Multifunctional plants are a hallmark of gardens based on ecological principles; that's how nature works. We can choose food plants that support insects and other wildlife, herbs that break up hardpan, cover crops that are edible, or trees that add nutrients to the soil.

These gardens can even yield income from edible and medicinal plants, seeds and nursery stock, or dried flowers, and provide construction or craft materials such as lumber, bamboo poles, basket willow, and vegetable dyes. Yet in a garden designed along ecological principles, birds and other animals feel just as welcome in these living landscapes as the gardener. With good design these gardens need only infrequent watering, and the soil renews itself rather than demanding heavy fertilizing. These are living ecosystems, designed using nature's rules, and boasting the lushness and resilience of the natural environment.

Roadless Rule Needs to Stay!

(Continued from page 1)

If the Roadless Conservation Rule is implemented, it would protect roadless areas greater than 5,000 acres. Roadless areas greater than 5,000 acres in the Umpqua include: Bulldog Rock, Calf-Copeland Creak, Canton Creek, Cougar Bluffs, Donegan, Fairview, Last Creek, Limpy Rock, Mt. Bailey, and Williams Creek. Roadless areas less than 5,000 acres would not be protected. Many forests less than 5,000 acres still maintain old growth characteristics and need our protection.

The following are pristine roadless areas less than 5,000 acres: Bitter Lick, Castle Rock, Hardesty Mountain, Jackson Creek, Lonesome Meadow, Medicine Creek, Rolling Grounds, Sherwood, Skimmerhorn and Thirsty Creek. In addition, Lemolo, Warm Springs, Upper North and Fish Creek, all in the Diamond Lake Ranger District, are old-growth forests less than 5,000 acres that are currently threatened with timber sales. Only 2% of the forest acres in Douglas County are protected as wilderness, Boulder Creek and Rogue-Umpqua Divide in Douglas County—we need to protect more of our heritage.

In addition to writing a letter in support of the Roadless Conservation Rule, you can participate in the Adopt-a-Wilderness program. The idea of Adopt a Wilderness is to get local people to adopt roadless areas in their regions and provide information back to Oregon Natural Resources Council (ONRC). When the congress is favorable, ONRC will then make a big proposal to protect as wilderness all of the adopted roadless areas in Oregon. ONRC reports that of the 15 million acres of federal forests in Oregon, only 13% are protected. These are our public lands, so it's up to us to decide their fate.

There are still roadless areas in the Umpqua that have not been adopted. We need people to Adopt these areas. What's involved? Basically, you ground-truth the existing map of your chosen area, gather information about its flora and fauna, and communicate with the Forest Service so you know of any proposed actions in your area. ONRC provides you with an aerial map and instructions that are easy to follow. All the information you gather goes back to ONRC so they can compile it and make the big wilderness proposal. To see slides of our beautiful Umpqua and learn more about the Adopt program, come to the Wilderness Adopter's presentation July 18.

Contact the author, Jenny Young Seidemann (UW's Secretary) to learn more about how you can adopt the Roadless Area near you! Call UW office and leave message for Jenny: 672-7065

uw@umpqua-watersheds.org

Mother Nature uses Wise Management

he platform for her "600 year old stump speech" started growing about the time Christopher Columbus's grand dad was courting his grand mother. From this Douglas fir stump near the Lemolo Timber Sale, Francis Eatherington, Umpqua Watersheds' Forest Monitor, pointed out the soil with minimal duff, the micro-climate in this frost pocket and the Forest Service's re-planting experiment using (not Douglas fir clear cut in 1987, but) Engelmann spruce and even their struggle to "make it" in this harsh site.

From this 14-year old regeneration harvest, we hiked to Unit 66. On the way up, Louise Schussel drew our attention to dwarf trillium adapted over the centuries to this short growing season. Catching our breath, we looked north to snow-capped Diamond Peak, 8600 feet. We tromped further uphill into Unit 67-another patch of old growth Douglas fir and hemlock scheduled for logging.

We ate our lunches quietly in this mile high cathedral of ancient trees on May 13.

The 1995 Northwest Forest Plan labeled these Units of old growth off Hwy. 138 in Diamond Lake Ranger District as "matrix" lands on which logging is permitted. Other parts of the District were classified as Late Successional Reserve (LSR) for rare species like the northern spotted owl. But by 1995 much of the LSRs had already been logged.

Ms. Eatherington and Patrick Starnes, UW Outreach Coordinator, explained why Umpqua Watersheds is urging Congress to designate this area a "monument": It would acquire a legal status somewhat similar to the Dunes National Recreation Area south of Florence—a public resource for public benefit.

We drove the North Umpqua Hwy. back west a bit, motored north on gravelly Windigo Road, parked and hiked cross country again, this time, through scraggly lodge pole pine growing from deep, but easily compacted, "pumie" soil. This river of pumice soil in Kelsay Valley was deposited in this valley seven centuries ago when Mount Mazama erupted creating Crater Lake. About all we saw were multiple-ages of "jack" pine, a few phlox and lots of evidence of elk.

We emerged onto Spring River; clear, cold water that pops out of the pumice earth like a huge artesian spring and, within a mile downstream, enters the North Umpqua River, contributing to our famous river's fishing, aesthetics and water quality. What would logging here do to this tributary? To the North Umpqua River? And to her communities?

Throughout our cross-country hikes, Mother's Day, Francis tinkered with her Geographical Positioning System (GPS). With her palm sized technology and trusted hard copy map, we always knew exactly where we were on the "trail" to our destinations and how to make our way back to the cars. We kidded her: What if the batteries go dead?

Oh, that our forest policies and practices were as precise! Thankfully, Francis and Umpqua Watersheds recharges citizens' batteries to question whether *our* public forest decisions will be as good as Mother Nature's.

SY BY BY BY

Jim Long, a retired agriculture professor, volunteers on the Education Committee of Umpqua Watersheds.

IS MOTHER EARTH ALMOST COMATOSE?

magine a planet in its last gasps of life, the equivalent of having Mother Earth poised in the Emergency Room. She lies there on life supports, tethered to high-tech equipment to keep that pulse pulsating. Now the physician declares that she is headed toward coma state, and the odds against her survival are increasing minute by minute.

Death of a planet does not come overnight, but by degrees.

What the Lord has bestowed upon each of us seems to be carelessly withering away. In our confusion, there is much corrosion. According to the *Webster's New World Dictionary*, Ecology actually mean "the branch of biology that deals with the relations between living organisms and their environment." We are those living beings under scrutiny. And the crucial question remains: How well are our relations going?

All of this cries out for Conservation. Even the most committed conservative among us can appreciate that we have been given gifts of nature that our *well worth conserving*. This is precisely where the ecological meets up with the logical--protecting our planet.

Our Native American brothers and sisters forged a special respect toward Mother Earth, out of whose womb each of us was created. They were *not* out to recklessly destroy land in the grips of lust and plunder. Mountains were not shorn of all timber, nor were rivers over-fished so that only twigs and pebbles remained as monuments to the fertile past.

To be *truly civilized* is to acknowledge our alliance with those natural wonders all about. A fragile balance must be maintained so that greed does not overwhelm need. It is not enough to mark Earth Day and Arbor Day once per year, and then show neglect for the intervening 364 days.

Here are some smart specifics we can eco-logically apply:

- * Keep all refuse in sealed bags and deposit it in closed containers.
- * Be alert that gutters and empty lots do not become trash dumps.
- * If an area near you gathers litter, advise the sanitation department to investigate and prosecute if necessary.
- * When you camp out or picnic, take care not to leave any discards.
- * Be especially cautious not to dump trash into lakes or streams since it can cause fish and other wildlife to get sick and die.
- * Find out where the drain-off runs if you spray toxins outdoors to en sure that your water supply will not be getting poisoned.
- * Purchase only gasoline that minimizes making air pollution.

We've just crossed the threshold of the Millennium 2000. If we indulge in silent sabotage of Mother Earth, our descendents will never reach the point of that next millennium. Honor the Earth, or our human race shall all receive an instant burial in its bosom. Poisoned air has its dire consequence: No heir for any of us. Mother Earth--R.I.P.

About the Author: In the 60's, Barry-Lee Coyne served on the NYC Council of the Environment, and penned several articles for "New York's Waters," a publication of the NY State Health Department in Albany. Today he lives in Roseburg as a freelance writer.

Summer 2001



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And...MORE...Clearcuts? Fish Creek Timber Sale in D-Lake Umpqua Updates: Cooper Creek, Kanipe Park & Crater Lake Summer Hikes and Events: Schedule for July, August & August Gaia's Garden NEW book by UW member Toby Hemenway

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ilderness Week July 21



9am to 1pm

Great for Beginners!!

Carpool Leaves From Behind THE COURTHOUSE OF SAM TO MEET AT AMACHER PARK AT

Umpaus Water sheds Outreach

see hike schedule inside

Rock Blues + Swing Band

face painting

resh food + drink

FOR MORE INFO: Organized by River Appreciation Da

eave no trace camping

in the Calf-Copeland Roadless Area

sponsored Bu Umpaua Watersheds

Umpqua River River Restival "Wilderness"

Saturday, July 21st - 1 to 8 p.m.
River Forks Park -- Roseburg, Oregon

(Free to the Public!)

Face Painting • Booths • Fresh Food & Drinks
• Environmental Education •
Guest Speakers • Drum Circle (bring your drum)

— PERFORMERS —

Umqualified Players (Ecological Theatre)
Tragic Dog Babies (Acoustic Latin)
Girls Can Jam (Bluegrass)
T.R. Kelley (Folk Music)
Guest Speakers & River Poetry
Jive Masters (Boogie, Blues, Swing, Country Rock)
Traditional Fish Dance

Thanks to These Major Sponsors:

Umpqua Watersheds, Oregon Natural Resources Council, M & M Printers, KLCC For More Information, Call — 679-7077

HELP
create
Cooper
Creek
into a
Boater
Bike
Rider
Hiker
Park



Photo courtesy LONE ROCK TIMBER CO.

Timber holdings: The aerial photo above shows Lone Rock Timber's holdings around Cooper Creek Reservoir, with the lake visible in the upper right of the photo and Sutherlin visible at the upper left. Dark-shaded areas in the photo indicate Lone Rock's planned cuts for 2002. Lighter areas show the planned cuts for 2010. The dark black line indicates the company's property line.

3 things YOU can do to help?

Call Lone Rock

and tell them...

Please, Do NOT

CLEARCUT

Cooper Creek!

Howard Sohn 673-0141

Or Write:

Lone Rock Timber 2635 Old Hwy 99 Roseburg, OR 97470

Call the County

Encourage the County to buy this property from Lone Rock Timber to create a

Boater-Bike Rider-Hiker Park
Mike Winters 440-4201

Or Write:

Commissioners c/o
Douglas County Courthouse
SE Douglas Street
Roseburg, OR
97470

Call the BLM

Encourage the BLM to buy this property from Lone Rock Timber to create a

Boater-Bike Rider-Hiker Park
Jay Carlson 464-3224

Or Write:

Jay Carlson c/o Bureau of Land Management 777 NW Garden Valley Blvd Roseburg, OR 97470



Wilderness Youth Camp 2001

Umpqua Watersheds invites youth (ages 12 to 20) to a magical visit to wildlands in Douglas County on our second annual Wilderness Youth Camp Out. On July 27th, Friday, we'll meet at the downtown office, where we'll depart from and travel up the North Umpqua highway to Twin Lakes. We will camp for 2 nights on a small picturesque lake and explore the area. Our goals are to respect and explore the wildlands, to revere in its tremendous beauty and to **leave no trace**.

The biggest requirement for this camp out hiking adventure is the ability to pack in and pack out your stuff, enough to last you 2 whole days and nights. We will hike out *everything* we hike in.

You will also need to fill in and sign both sides of the registration sheet and waiver below and return it to the Umpqua Watersheds' office by <u>July 13th</u>. After that date, your reservation may not be confirmed, depending on how many people apply. **It's first come**, **first serve**, with a limit of 30.

Drivers are also needed for the caravan both ways to Twin Lakes and down a gravel road for about 10 miles. And please, no dogs. Please call Patrick or Maryjane for more information.



Departure time is set for July 27th at Noon from the Umpqua Watersheds' office. We will arrive at the #1511 Trailhead near 2 p.m. If you cannot depart at that time, you must arrange an alternate plan with the campout planners by July 20th. Once we arrive by vehicle, we will hike to the south side of Twin Lakes. Therefore, we ask that you make arrangements to go with the group and commit to that general principle, to be part of the group, throughout the weekend.

Your inspiration, ideas and gifts of time and expertise have made this all possible. Thank You!

Patrick Starnes, Outreach Coordinator 672-7065

Maryjane Snocker, Education Committee Chair 849-2389



Wilderness Youth Camp 2001

Please fill out and mail or fax this Registration Form to
Umpqua Watersheds
P.O. Box 101, Roseburg, OR 97470
630 SE Jackson, Roseburg, OR

email address: uw@umpqua-watersheds.org phone: 541-672-7065 fax: 541-672-7652 and register at our website (optional): http://www.umpqua-watersheds.org/camp out.html

Participant Name:	Age:
Address:	
Contact Phone:	
Parent/Guardian Name (if participant is under 18):	
Parent/Guardian Contact Phone:	
Known allergies, special needs, physical condition:	

Things to Bring

First of All! Remember! YOU are hiking in **everything** that you may need. Please label your belongings.

- * Good hiking shoes
- * Sleeping bag
- * Sleeping pad
- * Small day pack
- * Mosquito protection
- * Sunscreen
- * Flashlight
- * Jacket
- * Swim suit
- * Towel
- * Eco soap
- * Toothbrush, floss
- * Water to drink!**
- * Musical instrument
- * Trash bag
- ※ Food*
- * Bandanas
- * Rain gear
- * Pie pan (plate), silverware & cup
- * Snacks***
- * Backpack foods
- * Camera

* This is a bring-your-own-food event.

Bring lightweight items that can be cooked or eaten raw. We'll be staying in a group camp where there is a large table and firepit.

You will need to bring enough food for:

- · Dinner on Friday night.
- · Breakfast, lunch & dinner on Saturday
- Sunday breakfast and lunch

Hot chocolate and marshmallows will be provided by Umpqua Watersheds.

It may be warm during the day and cold in the evenings. We suggest a longsleeved shirt or jacket for evenings and shorts for day time. Always bear in mind: we live in beautiful rainy Oregon, so watch the weather around the time we're going and pack appropriately and lightly. And don't forget mosquito protection and sunblock!



** Umpqua Watersheds will provide water filter pumps.

Bottled water is the responsibility of each person going on the camp out.

Please fill out reverse side also.