Umpqua Watersheds

100 Valleys

Autumn 2001 A Quarterly Publication for the Supporters of Umpqua Watersheds

Umpqua Old Growth

Scientists Call for End of Old Growth Logging in Northwest

Citing concern for the condition of wildlife threatened by decades of intensive logging, seven prominent Northwest scientists have submitted a letter to a panel of agency leaders responsible for implementing the Northwest Forest Plan, formally requesting that changes be made to protect all remaining late-successional and old-growth forests on federal lands within the scope of the Plan in Washington, Oregon, and California.

These scientists, all renowned experts in their fields, cite new economic and biological information that highlight the distinct and unique values of older forests in the Pacific Northwest, and threats posed to this sensitive ecosystem by logging, climate change, and other factors. The scientists asked the federal land management agencies to put into motion recommendations made by the National Research Council last year.

David A. Perry, Professor Emeritus at Oregon State University, commented, "The scientists who developed the Northwest Forest Plan believed the best shot at saving species associated with old-growth was to protect all remaining older forests. That wasn't possible at the time because there was a clear charge to balance conservation with economic and social concerns, a difficult job handled very well. But economic conditions have changed. The region has diversified economically and the timber industry has become much less dependent on old-growth."

"Moreover," Dr. Perry continued, "research over the past few years has strengthened the view that every remaining older forest counts biologically. My colleagues and I are asking the federal land management agencies to reevaluate in the light of changed conditions, and to extend protection to all older forests. We believe it's the right thing biologically, and that it can be done at this time without undue economic hardship."

The scientists pointed out that wood products industries account for less than 2% of all jobs in Washington and Oregon and that new job creation in the region has far outpaced job losses in the timber industry. They suggested that any shortfall resulting from new protections for old-growth forests could be made up to some degree by thinning younger stands, producing logs, while at the same time, restoring fire and other ecological processes, and improving habitat.

The letter to the Regional Interagency Executive Committee, which includes the Forest Service's Regional Forester, Harv Forsgren, and the Bureau of Land Management's State Director, Elaine Zielinski, in Portland, was signed by David A. Perry, Professor Emeritus of Ecosystem Studies and Management at Oregon State University; Reed F. Noss, Past-President of the Society for Conservation Biology; David R. Montgomery, Associate Professor of Geology at the University of Washington; Timothy D. Schowalter, Professor of Entomology at Oregon State University; Bruce McCune, Professor, Lichenologist and Plant Ecologist at Oregon State University; Terrence J. Frest, Mollusk Ecologist and Senior Partner at Deixis Consultants; and James R. Karr, Professor of Aquatic Sciences and Zoology at University of Washington.

How much Old Growth left on the Umpqua?

Federal Forests (80 years and older)	acres
SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST	36,190 acres
UMPQUA NATIONAL FOREST	513,200 acres
ROSEBURG BLM	186,500 acres
COOS BAY BLM	45,900 acres
	781,790 acres
Total Acres in Douglas County	3,245,440 acres

***Less than 1/4** of Douglas County is in Old Growth!*

SOURCE: Roseburg BLM, Coos Bay BLM, Umpqua National Forest & Siuslaw National Forest

Look Inside!

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Umpqua Watersheds was incorporated as a private non-profit organization in 1995. Its members are residents of the Umpqua Basin who are 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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In Memoriam of those who lost there lives on

September 11, 2001

Umpqua Watersheds, Board and Staff join people across the Earth in remembrance of those who have died, or suffered losses and injuries from the tragedies of our world.

Dear Supporters,

Our protection work continues . . .

We must remain on task to keep our environmental protection efforts in place. Our ***"Bottom Line"*** *requires that our public lands and source of water for citizens, plants, fish and wildlife continue to be protected.*

We have politicians; industrialists and their scientists attempting to lower that ***"Bottom Line."*** *It's become a game that the public does not trust, with outcomes that cannot provide enough protection for the Umpqua.*

We must move the ***"Bottom Line"*** *back up to where it can really protect these important ecological values. Our national, regional and local land managers have not displayed the same aspiration for the Umpqua.*

That's why Umpqua Watersheds is dedicated to:

BOLDLY *protect* ***Old Growth Forests*** *from roadbuilding and logging. After all the debate from scientists, economists and us, the Umpqua National Forest has clearcuts planned for* ***Old Growth*** *in the Fish Creek drainage, Warm Springs and Lemolo Lake areas. The Bureau of Land Management also has timber sales planned that continue to push the Northwest Forest Plan without concern for our* ***"Bottom Line."***

SWIFTLY *activate citizens to appeal for better care of* ***Old Growth Forests*** *and the rivers we cherish. The public calls us weekly to report challenges to our* ***"Bottom Line."*** *Your voice for continued protection of our public lands and rivers must be heard from Oregon to Washington, DC.*

RESOURCEFULLY *join together with partners in the Umpqua, the Northwest and the nation to protect our lush* ***Old Growth Forests.***

Umpqua Watersheds will hold our ***"Bottom Line"*** *with your help. Please help us keep* ***Old Growth Forests*** *standing in the Umpqua and rivers clean, cool and free flowing for fish wildlife and people.*

Write your Senators and Congress person and ask them to support ***Old Growth Protection*** *in the Northwest and across our nation, today . . .*

In Appreciation,
Penny Lind
Penny Lind, Executive Director

Senator Gordon Smith
404 Russell Senate Off. Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510
(202)224-3753

Senator Ron Wyden
516 Hart St. Off. Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510
(202)224-5244

Congressman Peter Defazio
2134 Rayburn HOB
Washington DC 20515
(202)225-6416

Governor John Kitzhaber
254 State Capitol
Salem, OR 97301
(503)378-3111

President's Message

Old growth, once so abundant here that they said we could never cut it all, is now nearly gone. Only a small per cent (the actual percentage is not known, but a quick flight over the Umpqua National Forest will quickly reveal that it is a pretty small number) remains and that makes it more important than ever to save it. Aside from the biological diversity the native forest provides, what little of it left is protecting the highest, smallest, and most fragile of the feeder streams that make up the Umpqua watershed. Once these feeder streams are clearcut, (excuse me, I mean "regeneration harvested", as if there was a difference) that will be the end of the Umpqua River as we know it.

The Umpqua National Forest is one of the top ten most endangered forests in America. To me, that means it is time to make our voices heard, each and every one of us.

Let Washington and our elected officials know that the quality of life is more important than the banks of the Timber companies. Let them know that a sound economy goes hand-in-hand with a healthy environment. The short term gains from stripping our forest and damaging our rivers is small potatoes compared to the long term benefits of protecting them.

To a healthy forest,

Dale Greenley
President of Umpqua Watersheds

IN MEMORY OF:

Betty Stephanos
Judith P. Autio

...women we will miss in the Wild Umpqua!

Little River DEMO *is Back!*

Home of some of the Largest Old Growth in the Umpqua

Little River DEMO Timber Sale is back on the table.

In 1998, we thought we had subdued it, permanently. But no matter how many times we "win" old-growth forests back from the saws, they have a way of resurfacing until our government permanently protects ancient forests. This September an appeals court ruled that **Roseburg Forest Products** can log Little River DEMO. This sale is spun as research, and research is exempt from environmental protections.

The Little River DEMO will clearcut about 60 acres of old-growth forests and partially cut another 100 acres, removing up to 8 mmbf of big, old trees **(1,600 log truck loads)** to study the effects of logging old-growth. Most of the overstory is over 300 years old, with some trees exceeding 520 years. Unfortunately, long-term funding for the research doesn't exist after Little River is logged.

Don Ostby, the Umpqua National Forest supervisor justified this 160 acre old-growth sale by saying: *"I believe the trade-offs associated with the old-growth harvest are justified given that old-growth harvest is expected under the Northwest Forest Plan and the fact that this sale provides an opportunity to study the effects of such harvest.... The Northwest Forest Plan directs land management agencies to continue old-growth harvest in substantial tracts of land... The value of these old forests to society and ecosystems is extremely high, yet little is know about the effects of partial harvesting old-growth.... the findings will potentially affect the future management of old-growth forests...."* Don Ostby, UNF supervisor, 8/14/97. Little River Demo ROD.

In addition to selling our old-growth, Don Ostby said: *"some streams and wet meadows would not be buffered with a completely unharvested area."* This is in spite of the EIS finding that: *"The steep headwall of a class III stream would be partially cut, increasing the risk of a failure from the headwall. The potential risk of a failure from this headwall is high.... The trees harvested along the headwall... are extremely important to the current and future stability of the headwall..."* (Final EIS page 84).

In May 1997, UNF biologists refused to recommend logging of Little River Demo. They wrote: *"Overall, this action will further degrade some aspects of the affected sub-watersheds and cumulatively add to the degraded conditions described for the Little River basin."* But their superiors over-rode them and ordered it logged. Judge Rothstein stopped the project early in 1999 until just this month.

Roseburg Forest Products (RFP) was given the Little River sale in 1997 for *"replacement volume"* for another sale they could not log because rare birds were found. The Forest Service was suppose to replace that second-growth timber sale with *"like kind and volume"*, but erred when they gave RFP old-growth instead. RFP has been waiting years to log their sale. The Forest Service should just give them some uncontroversial, unlitigated, un-entangled second-growth to log. So we can forget about logging old-growth in Little River to research what happens when you log old-growth forests over steep unstable headwalls to streams that feed coho and steelhead habitat downstream.

by Francis Eatherington

Umpqua Wilderness Adopters

and the Old Growth Campaign

Invite You!

to Monthly Meetings

7pm - Last Thursday of Every Month

Brought to you by :
Umpqua Wilderness Adopters
Umpqua Watersheds
Oregon Natural Resources Council
Northwest Old Growth Campaign

Forest Music Selections

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

While Jenny Young Seidemann showed slides of Cougar Bluffs' old growth trees and water falls, Lauren James, on the Grand piano in the corner, played Camille Staint-Saen's wistful, wishful piece, "The Swan." As Bob Hoehne projected slides of streams that drain the Last Creek area--another potential wilderness near Black Butte--Lauren played her own composition, "My Song."

That evening program at the County Library, July 18, on adopting a forest wilderness reminded me that we can choose our *forest* music.

We *can* choose the sounds of wilderness--fish slapping streams as they migrate to spawn, raptors screaming as they circle overhead, bull elk bugling as they warn competitors, bears snorting while rummaging for grubs in rotting logs, marmots chattering as they cavort on rock outcroppings, children giggling while hiking, evening breezes brushing through tree tops, dawn's reverent sounds of silence . . .

To help preserve concert halls for sounds of the wild, we in the Umpqua can choose to Adopt-A-Wilderness. Eric Fernandez, Oregon Natural Resources Council, explained that throughout Oregon 325 volunteers have "adopted" 300 forested roadless areas, each over 1000 acres and not clear-cut.

Volunteers study aerial photos, walk the land to ground-truth maps, inventory natural features, photograph plants and animal signs, note threats and report their observations to an emerging ONRC database to document values of legislatively preserving these areas as wilderness.

Members of Umpqua Watersheds have adopted some potential areas that Jenny identified in her Summer 2001 *100 Valleys* lead article. Other potential wilderness areas are looking for adopters. Umpqua Watersheds has maps showing probable wilderness areas; a list of areas already being adopted, their adopters and other orphan areas; guidelines for transmitting findings for the Federal legislative initiative; suggestions for helping even if we can't hike the wilds this summer.

All of this monitoring, recording and publicizing contribute to the Oregon Wild Campaign—an on-the-ground citizens' initiative to increase protection of Oregon's 4.8 million Wilderness acres for clean water, outdoor recreation and ecological integrity.

What is *your* selection of forest music?

The North Umpqua River and You

Youth Concerned about Loss of Wild Salmon *By Marvin Brewer, Douglas High School*

I like to fish on the North Umpqua River, especially the parts that are most wild and beautiful. If we don't treat the river right by providing shade and passages to places where fish spawn, we will lose a world-class river to which people from all over the world come to fish. The wild salmon and steelhead need Fish Creek to keep from going extinct.

Before Soda Springs Dam was put in, thousands of salmon and steelhead laid their eggs and then died. The cycle of the salmon had been going on for centuries. Umpqua Indians, fished for only what they needed to live, leaving the rest so they would have salmon to eat in the future. These Indians were happy with what the Great Spirit had v\given them and did not destroy it for their gain. If only we had taken a lesson from the Indians, we would have thousands of salmon and steelhead and we would be happy.

Here is a story of what happens when salmon are cut off from their habitat. Two salmon had just been hatched in the Northwest and they grew in the stream of their birth. When they were big enough to go to sea, off they went, growing bigger eating bountiful food. After two years they got the call to lay their eggs in the stream they had been born in. Their journey began. On the way back they met many barriers. Almost home, they could not pass one barrier. They tried and tried. They could find no way around this obstacle that had been put there. They got weak and died never to reach the stream of their birth.

The North Umpqua River is a beautiful wordl-class fishing river that flows through the rugged Cascade Mountain range. Because of steep mountains, the North Umpqua has been saved from being settled and polluted by farm chemicals. Also, no towns or cities dump their sewers into it. So the North Umpqua runs clean and clear, free of pollutants. Because of that the water tastes better and is good for fishing. The North Umpqua is nice the way it is but the rushing waters that clean and cool it make it prime for hydroelectric dams, canals and pipes used to make electricity. The most detrimental of all the dams and canals, pipes, etc. is the Soda Spring's Dam which does not have a fish ladder to help the fish by pass the Dam. Soda Springs Dam has been that way for at least fifty years since the hydroelectric project was installed. The damage has gone on long enough. It is time for all of us who like the salmon and other salmonids that live in the North Umpqua River to stand up to the industrial, trust-like companies.

We who like to fish should be the ones who stand up and demand solutions for the fish and the electricity problem. We fishermen have the most to loses if the salmon go extinct. It is unreasonable when other alternatives can make electricity. This can be done in a fish-and wildlife-friendly way.

"The Deal" *with* **NUHP**

Our state and federal natural resource agencies have signed an agreement, "***The Deal***," with ScottishPower/ PacifiCorp! This "Deal" does not go far enough to protect and restore our precious North Umpqua River.

You will finally have an opportunity to comment on ***"The Deal"*** when the Federal Energy Regulatory Comm. reveals the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) expected in late winter, early spring of 2002. Umpqua Watersheds will keep you posted through alerts, emails and our website.

Fish Creek Clearcuts

Diamond Lake Ranger District, our most beloved recreation spot on the Umpqua, continues to be our heaviest logged area with the biggest threats to the high-elevation wildlife and our scenic beauty.

Pinestrip and **Bear Paw** were logged last year, carving 3 miles of new roads into the Mt. Bailey roadless area, and even accidentally logging 12 acres of old-growth in an old-growth reserve. **Pigout**, **Peanuts** and **Snog** could be finished off next near, severely degrading the headwaters of Watson Creek above Watson Falls, as well as the roadless area of Pig Iron Mountain, Elephant Mountain, and the ridge across from the Umpqua Hot Springs.

Upper North and **Warm Springs** continue to be held up by our lawsuit. These would sell 48 mmbf (10,000 log truck loads) from 2,252 acres of pristine, previously untouched forests, including four roadless areas over 1,000 acres above Lemolo Lake and on the Calapooya Ridge. We have challenged the Forest Service's assertion that clearcutting sensitive habitat and building 90 miles of new and reconstructed logging roads *"will move the watershed toward health more rapidly than not doing it."* We are also hoping to stop logging over the top of two recreation trails and adjacent to the North Umpqua Trail.

Two more sales in Diamond Lake are in the preliminary planning stage, Lemolo and Fish Creek. **Lemolo Environmental Impact Study** (EIS) is expected to be ready soon. When the Forest Service asks for your opinion, please give it. Lemolo will cut some of the biggest and oldest ancient forests left on the district. It will harvest very scenic areas, like Kelsey Valley, Kelsey Point, and Bunker Hill overlooking Lemolo Lake. It sells 31 mmbf (6,200 log truckloads) from 1,687 acres of native forests, including three more roadless areas. This valley will be burdened with over 5 more miles of new logging roads and 486 acres of new clearcuts.

Fish Creek is the Umpqua National Forest's newest proposal demonstrating their mission to convert all unprotected forests to tree plantations, even though much of their district is inhospitable to perpetual tree farms. Take for instance the Slipper Creek Roadless Area just north of the Rogue Umpqua Divide Wilderness. (Look on your forest map. The area proposed to be logged is T27s, R3E sections 27, 33, and 34). This area is roadless because of its rugged character, steep ground and rock cliffs. But with the advances of helicopter logging, the Forest Service can now sell off forests never before possible. This part of the Fish Creek proposal will clearcut 27 "little dots" scattered throughout 3 square miles in Slipper Creek. Each dot represents anywhere from 2 to 10 acre clearcuts, totaling 105 acres, selling off 3 mmbf (600 log truck loads) of rugged, inaccessible, publicly owned old-growth forests.

The entire Fish Creek proposal is to sell 6,600 log truckloads (33 mmbf) from 1,405 acres of old, native, previously unlogged forests in the Fish Creek watershed. This would be accomplished by building 16 miles of new logging roads and 12 new helicopter landings (one-acre permanent clearcut each), and expanding two rock pits.

It is difficult to fathom how all this could fit into the Diamond Lake Ranger District by itself, much less in tandem with all the recreation and wildlife use the district also provides. The Forest Service can simply not proceed with these plans to sacrifice the beautiful Diamond Lake Ranger District to logging interests while other values play second fiddle. Cutting the old growth is logging the goose that lays the golden egg. Old growth is the legacy we were given. We can never justify cutting ancient trees (often over 600 years old) during our short lives. Who do we think we are?

By Francis Eatherington

Cooper Creek

The Roseburg BLM has made their decision about the "Right of Way" use for Lone Rock Timber. They will give the timber company the access they requested to log and build roads on your public forests. These roads will assist Lone Rock to clearcut the 1300 acre the Wahl Tract that overlooks Cooper Creek Reservoir – Sutherlin's Boating, Hiking & Bike Riding Recreation.

Ideas to create an improved recreation opportunity in our county's fastest growing community have not been realized today. The party's involved: Lone Rock Timber, the City of Sutherlin, The Sutherlin Water Resources District and the County were unable to see the value in this idea. Please contact your representative and let them know how you feel about this project so close to your community.

Umpqua Updates

North Umpqua Quarry Update

As you recall, the quarry applicants had appealed the county decision against their operation to the Oregon Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA). The attorneys for NONUQ filed a cross-appeal in July, just in case. The cross-appeal listed 3 additional reasons, which were not included at the county hearings, to deny a conditional use permit (CUP). These are: 1) The 3-C property designation (county maps still do not show the property in question as 3-C *resource extraction designation.* 2) The identified wetlands on site. 3) Violations of the existing CUP for the R.V. Park (A CUP is not supposed to be granted when there is noncompliance with an existing CUP

The applicants' attorney then asked for an extension of time, which must be agreed to by all concerned parties. However, a group of quarry opponents who had signed onto this case as "respondents per se" (without legal representation) were never notified, and thus a motion for dismissal was filed, which was denied. One of the "respondents per se" hired an attorney (who happened to be a former LUBA attorney!), and again filed for dismissal.

This time, LUBA reversed itself, and dismissed the case, denying the applicants' appeal. LUBA even offered an apology to NONUQ, saying they should have indeed dismissed the case when the first motion to do so was presented!

While it would have been preferable to win this case on its merits alone, rather than procedurally, a win is a win, and the quarry applicants' appeal has been dismissed!

Many thanks go out to all the citizens who banded together and fought this issue long and hard to achieve this victory.

Submitted by Geoff Niles, UW's Board Member, who lives in the Little River Watershed.

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to one of our many
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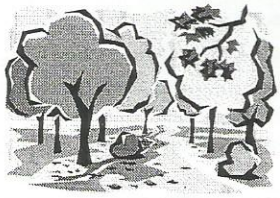

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Autumn Hikes 2001

Umpqua Watersheds
uw@umpqua-watersheds.org 672-7065

October 13 - Fish Creek Timber Sale

Visit the newest timber sale in the Diamond Lake area, learn how the Forest Service wants to clear cut more old growth on top of the existing timber sales that are in the works. Hikers will meet in Roseburg behind the Courthouse at 9am or at the Glide Ranger Station at 9:45am (see page 5).

October 17 - What are Wetlands? Presentation with Chip Clough

Wednesday at 7:30, Chip Clough, Certified Professional Wetlands Scientist, will define the characteristics of a wetlands and their values to the Umpqua. Chip worked in Florida as Team Leader for the Corps of Engineers Regulatory Office with responsibilities for U.S. Clean Water Act and Rivers and Harbors Act, including wetlands Currently he works as Fisheries Biologist for Roseburg BLM. Presentation will be at ODFW office east of Roseburg on Hwy 138. Call: 673-3713

October 20 - Wetlands Tour

Saturday, take a tour of local wetlands and learn directly from experts when we car pool to Wildlife Safari-Winston wetlands project with Bob Craft, horticulturist. And then on Lookingglass School's "marsh" and outdoor education facility, with Leah Bates. Meet at 8am Stewart Park's "Duck Pond" behind Fred Meyers. Adjourn near noon. Call: 673-3713

November 1st - The Awakening of Conservationism

Daniel C. Robertson, Attorney with Aller & Morrison and Former Director of Douglas County Museum will tell the story of **The Oregon Land Fraud Trials** and explain the impacts these trials had on federal land use policy. His talk will begin at 7pm at Umpqua Valley Arts Center on Harvard off I-5 exit 124. FREE kids' activities will be provided down the hall.

November 3rd - FUN with Fungi

In the Callahan Mountain Range west of Roseburg with special guest Jack Hausotter hikers will learn about the role of fungi in the northwest forest and gather their own mushrooms for identification. Collectors will need to bring a pail or basket along with knife or sharp digging tool. Meet in Roseburg behind the Courthouse near Deer Creek at 9am.

November 7- Burning Questions with biologist Ken Carloni

UW's past President, Ken Carloni, Doctoral Candidate for Forest Ecology at OSU will tell how the Umpqua Natives used fire to manage the 100 Valleys of the Umpqua. Refreshments will be served at the main branch of Douglas County Library at 7pm on the corner of Jackson Street and Hwy 138 . The presentation will be FREE and Open to the Public.

November 10th - Little River DEMO in Willow Flats (see page 3)

See some of the largest old growth in the Little River watershed with biologist Ken Carloni and learn how Roseburg Forest Products plans to clearcut the forests near Hemlock Lake. Meet in Roseburg behind the Douglas County Courthouse near Deer Creek at 9am.

November 17th - Dumont Creek on South Umpqua

Saturday, join USFS fish biologists, Bob Nichols when hikers learn about the importance of protecting this South Umpqua Roadless Area. Bob will show miles of road decommissioning and other restoration efforts the Forest Service has initiated and has planned for the future. Meet behind the Courthouse at 9am or at Canyonville's Pioneer Park at 10am.

December 8th - Old Growth above Cooper Creek Reservoir

Visit the last island of old growth forest in the watershed and learn how the lake's recreation will be diminished when 1300 acres will be clearcut in the community's drinking water and their viewshed. Meet behind the Courthouse at 9am or at the Sutherlin Central Park on Central Avenue at 9:30am. (See page 5).

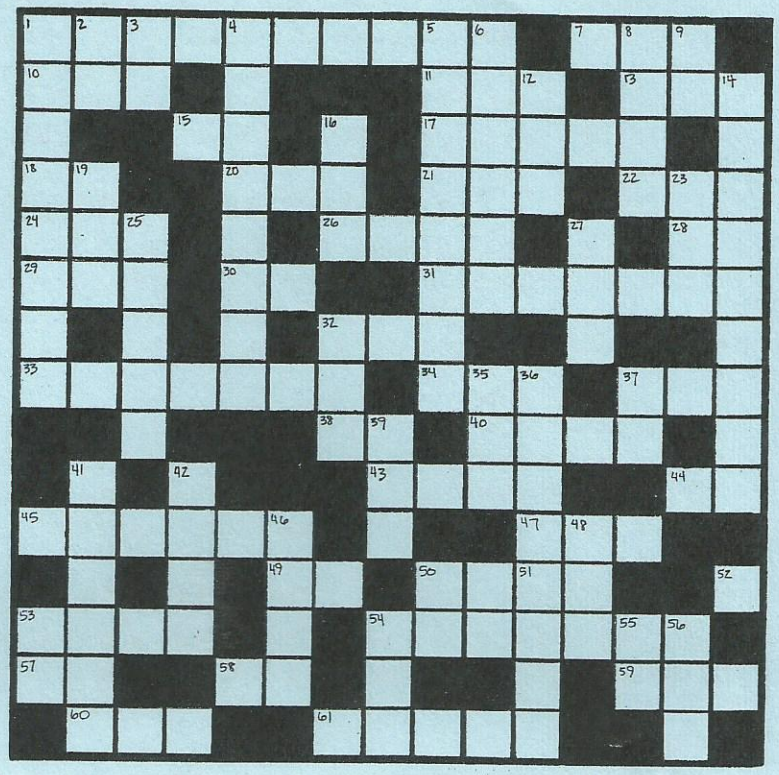
December 15th - Umpqua Dunes and Sparrow Park

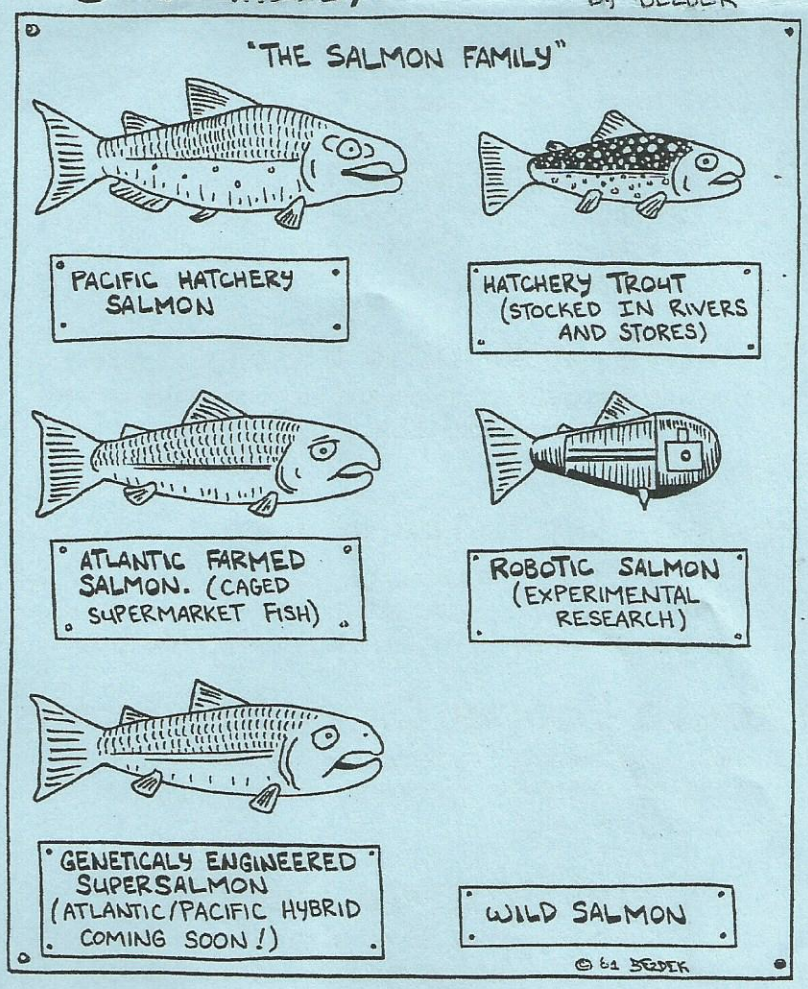
Saturday, join Robin Hartmann of Oregon Shores when hikers will learn about snowy plover habitat, its risks, good and bad beach grasses, dunes, foredunes. Discuss dune policy questions--public access, European beach grass management. Learn how you can Adopt-A-Mile of beach to help protect public access. Carpool will meet in Roseburg at 8am.

Wildlife Crosswords

DOWN

1. Marshy area
2. Forester's tool
3. Native dwelling (phonetically)
4. Area along river banks
5. To make nude the woods
6. Anadromous fish comes home and _____
8. _____ Creek Roadless area
9. Belonging to me
12. Public lands belong to us _____
14. Formed by interaction of organism with their environment
16. Umpqua National Forest
19. Sound of comprehension
23. These are _____ forests
25. North Umpqua _____ Project
27. What you're having right now
32. Tree type, Oregon _____
35. To include
36. Adopt-A- _____ -Area.
37. Sold ____ is
39. Similar to (suffix)
41. Controversial business proposal in Idleyld Park
42. Types of paper, tree _____
46. Hieleman book, "Overstory _____"
48. Distinctive doctrine, theory, or practice
50. Native Americ__
51. Unconscious source of instinctive energy
52. There's no ____ in team.
54. Large-antlered species
55. Help keep nature ___tact
56. Destructive logging practice, clear-_____





ACROSS

1. Umpqua _____
7. Agency to manage land
10. Expert (abbr.)
11. Federal agency to protect environment
13. Sailor's "yes"
15. Stand ____ and be counted
17. Watson _____
18. _____-dee-dah
20. The bristle beard of corn or grass
21. Endangered spotted _____
22. Also
24. Sound of contentment
26. Fiddle _____
28. Watershed protectors
29. _____ sayers
30. Just do _____
31. Inlet, where river water meets ocean water
32. Donkey (slang)
33. River sources
34. Liquid used in road surfacing
37. "Now is the time to _____"
38. Friendly greeting
40. Female deer
43. Controversial dam, _____ Springs
44. Morning
45. Flat-topped, white mountain
47. Archaeological site
49. Former
50. Nature is good for what _____ you.
53. Have you hugged a _____ today?
54. Species peculiar to a particular locality

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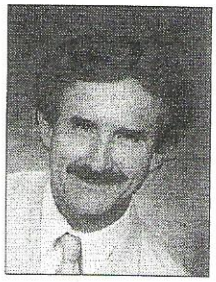

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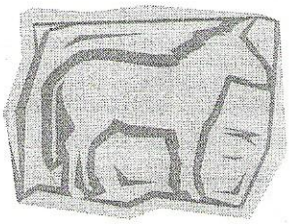

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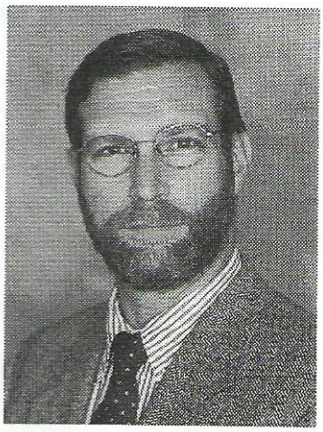

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Books & Reviews

Roseburg Woman Writes Book on Old Growth

Jane Clair Dirks was the salutatorian of the Roseburg High School Class of 1930. Her folks did not have a lot of money, so she spent two years after graduation working in a local bank, until she had saved enough money to enroll at Linfield College in McMinnville. She worked her way through school and eventually she obtained a Ph.D. in biology at the University of Illinois and had a long career as a biology professor at Linfield.

Washington State University Press has published ***Not Just Trees***, which combines a biography of a determined and curious woman, with the natural history of a patch of land on Saddleback Mountain near Tillamook on the Salmon River Highway, with a history of the science of forest biology for the last seventy-five years.

As a student at Linfield Dirks came under the influence of Professor James Macnab. Macnab had himself grown up in Roseburg, the son of a Presbyterian minister, and had spent his honeymoon as a fire lookout in the Umpqua National Forest. He taught at Linfield until 1946, and eventually became chair of the biology department at Portland State, and taught there until he retired in 1969.

In 1933 Dirks became a research assistant for Macnab at a research site where Macnab was trying to comprehensively describe the plants and animals that lived in a small area of forest in the Coast Range. For five years they, with other students, camped out weekly at the research site. They charted the weather and the emergence and habits of plant life and insects at ground level, and established an observation post eighty five feet high in a hemlock, to measure the variations in rainfall, temperature, and insect life between the surface and the lower reaches of the forest canopy.

In 1940, shortly after their study was completed, the site was logged. In the early 1960's Dirks conducted another survey of the reproduction forest, funded by the National Science Foundation. She continued to visit the site regularly, and document its growth.

This book was written by Mrs. Dirks-Edmunds after her retirement, while living in a retirement center. She puts together the things observed in the woods over many years, and describes how they changed and affected each other over the years. It is lively and exciting to read. She tells of the complicated inter-relations of the things that live in the forest, and of the fun and challenges of capturing, identifying, preserving, and describing those things. Her description of the fog, and its affect on the forest, is beautiful.

I borrowed the book from the Roseburg Library. It was published in 1999 by the Washington State University Press. It has 332 pages, including an index, a helpful bibliography, a glossary relating scientific and common names, and an appendix. It is $35 in hardcover, or $22.95 in trade paperback, and I recommend it without reservation. *Book Review by Charles Lee.*

Of Metallic Wood Borers, Hypogeous Fungi, and Pooparoonies

As wood lies on the ground decomposing, it loses density; it becomes spongy. Residence time is the length of time that trees lie decomposing on the forest floor. In the Northwest, a 400-year-old Douglas-fir usually lasts between 200 and 250 years as a fallen tree before it is recycled, but may last over 400 years. An 800-year-old Douglas-fir takes 400 years or more to decompose and recycle into the system.

So about two-thirds of the tree's useful life is while it is living, and the last third is when it's dead. After death, it serves an entirely different suite of functions, which are necessary to keep the forest going.

One of the mistakes we've made for years in wildlife biology has been to argue for structural diversity without understanding functional diversity. What killed the tree and how it decomposes determines how it functions once it's dead. If we could ever get rid of disease in the forest, it would alter the entire functional dynamics of the system. And if we alter the wood that we produce, by making it grow faster and have larger annual rings with less density, we alter how the entire forest functions.

Among the kinds of decomposition in an old log are brown-cubicle rot, whit-pocket rot, and the ever-present beetle galleries. The roots of young western hemlock grow into the down wood and follow the white-pocket rot down these lines of least resistance and absorb the moisture and nutrients in an ideal rooting medium . . .

One of the major groups of mushrooms are the ectomycorrhizal fungi. The prefix ecto means outside, myco means fungus, and rrhizal means root. The association – the marriage – between fungi and root tips allows the tree to take up nutrients.

On the brier east side of the Cascades, 66% of this mycorrhizal relationship is in humus, which is the top organic layer, composed largely of rotting wood. About 21% of the ectomycorrhizal fungi are specialists that grow in decayed wood, and 8% are specialits in charcoal. Only 5% grow in mineral soil. Thus, as we remove the wood from this system, we are affecting 95% of the fungal association that is necessary for the survival of the trees. A healthy Douglas-fir has 30 – 40 species of these fungi attached to its root system at all times. In germany, the Norway spruce – which now grows on plantations where all the fallen wood is removed – has only 3 –5 such species today.

A mycorrhizal fungus forms a mantle around a root tip. The fungus prolongs the life of the root tip, protectsit, and stimulates root tip production. A root tip that is not infected with the fungus cannot take up the nutrients and water necessary for the tree to survivie. All of our conifers require theses fungi in order to survive.

The little mold-like threads of fungus reach out into the soil, forming a hyphal mat. In effect, the fungus is an extension of the tree's root system, picking up water, phosphorus, and nitrogen from the soil and moving them up into the tree's root tips. From there the nutrients go up into the top of the tree. The tree in turn feeds the fungus sugars from photosynthesis, which go down the tree, out into the roots, and out into the fungus.

Essay by Chris Maser from book: ***WildEarth 2001*** *Chris Maser, MS, Zoology Oregon State University: Scientist, Author, Consultant, Facilitator for Sustainable Community Development –* **www.chrismaser.com**

A Learning Family Forest by Jim Long

Jim Proctor is a native son with a vision.

The South Umpqua High School graduate looks deeply into his parents' 50 acres a mile west of Canyonville; he sees opportunities for youth to learn about forests. He reflects about this land and its influence on Alder Creek that feeds into Jordan Creek that feeds into the South Umpqua River; he sees opportunities for students to learn about managing forests and water. He peers through tall timber to a nearby parcel of BLM land that's never been logged; he sees opportunities for pupils to learn about new and old growth forests within a similar eco-system. He glances into a giant madrone and remembers his boyhood fort; he sees opportunities for others to have fun in the woods.

In a meadow pocked with septic test holes where he plans to build an interpretive center, he pointed to Canyon Mt.; he sees opportunities for the public to learn about the history of logging in South County. He blends memories of his childhood here and his professional interests as a geographer in California; he sees opportunities for children and adults to cooperatively plan the future of forests and water.

With Jim's leadership, these opportunities will likely come into reality as the "Robert and Virginia Proctor Memorial Forest." When Barbara and I strolled along skid trails with Jim August 10, we observed the 50 acres' contrasting forest "zones" and the diversity of trees established since mid-century logging—Doug fir, ponderosa pine, incense cedar, white oak, black oak, madrone, Oregon big leaf maple, cherry.

As we walked, we talked about Jim's efforts, with consulting foresters, to inventory soils, trees and water in five forest zones, the open field and the riparian area. We talked about his progress in devising an Oversight Committee in partnership with public agencies, such as the Forest Service's Tiller Ranger District, and other groups such as Douglas Timber Operators and Umpqua Watersheds, Inc. We talked about his hopes with schools--that programs at the planned-for interpretive center in the meadow will further equip teachers to advise students pursuing interests in natural resources. We noted that college students, too, could contribute research here. We talked about his work with Southern Oregon Land Conservancy to establish a conservation easement for the Memorial Forest.

Later, this professor of geography pulled out his laptop. It displayed sharp, colored images of what we had seen: aerial photographs and on-the-ground photos, some of which were taken with a digital camera technology that blends18 exposures to represent 360 degree panoramic views in each zone. What a teaching tool!

For more information about the prospects of the Robert and Virginia Proctor Memorial Forest visit: http://real.geog.ucsb.edu/proctorforest or email Jim Proctor at: jproctor@geog.ucsb.edu

Recycle Summit

Tuesday - October 23

Douglas County Courthouse
(Board of Commissioner's meeting room)
Room 216

3:30 - 5:30 pm

There will be a public discussion/ forum for people involved in the waste and recycling business, along with interested residents, businesses, and recycling advocates who can come together to work to improve our county recycling and waste reduction efforts. We will discuss the current state of recycling in Douglas County, our recovery goals for 2005 and 2009, solicit perceived and real challenges to recycling efforts, brainstorm and identify the best solutions, projects, and/or improvements, and seek commitments to implement these solutions.

For more information call:

440 - 4350

Ecology with OUR Youth

This past August I had the pleasure of sharing the UW booth at the Douglas County Fair with Patrick Starnes. We were doing outreach to those within the sounds of our voices, and the enticement used was a huge tankful of pure drinking water during this rather warm day. It was fun to teasingly ask our H20 consumers to "cure the drought in your throat" and be treated to "a cool drink for a cool person." I soon learned that the adults were quite aware of the value of our conserving land and water in our catchment area, but for the young people, awareness was much rarer. So the burning question was: How could I arose a young person's thirst for information?

Glancing at our Summer issue of *100 Valleys*, I found a most unique approach. It was to appeal to their desire to get shortcut material for school. I simply suggested: "Why not take a copy to use for your term paper for Science? There's plenty of neat stuff on keeping our rivers from turning filthy, and it may save you a trip to the library." Yes, the response from area teens was "let's go for it!"

This brought to mind the approach that Umpqua Watersheds can try in getting through to our young people. They can "dig it" that some grownups are careless with messing up the environment, and maybe a bit greedy in making money while our planet gets sicker. They can and do grasp the notion of selfishness. And the possibility that water and food bills will get outa-sight when they get to be adults, because their generation kept silent until it was TOO LATE.

If I were a parent of a child in a local schools, I would share that very real danger with my kids. I would also enlighten my kids to wake up to air, water and noise pollution as hazards to their health. Just as one example, let them know about how certain cars belch out poisons in ways that make the rest of us more likely to suffer heart and lung disease as we get older. Let them also take heed that the dangerous noise decibel level of 90 means that "extra-loud" music can make you excited today and begin to lose your hearing tomorrow. Make sure they understand the painful realities of cause-and-effect.

Nero the Roman Emperor was said to have fiddled while Rome burned to a crisp. Doing nothing about saving the lands and streams of our planet can make for a similar fate for our children. What is the cost of inaction? The Undoing of the Umpqua and all that is sacred.

Lee Coyne has been a journalist since the 1960's when he began as a press officer intern at the UN. One early story he then wrote was on the value of weather satellites for preventing famines in underdeveloped countries. Email: Benignb9@rosenet.net.

Three Ecological Alternatives to Poisoning Diamond Lake

Alternative 1: "No Action" (NA)
In this alternative, there would be no change from the current management. The Oak Springs rainbow stock would continue to be used. Stocking would be about 400,000 each spring at fingerling size without any special "grading". There would be no other treatment.

Features of the "No Action" alternative:
-No toxicant would be used, no dditional effect to water quality or other aquatic organisms.
-The trout fishery would remain with no "downtime".
-The lake level would not need to be drawn down.
-Cost of implementation would remain unchanged.
-Little or no additional public controversy (other than fishery concerns).
-No disruption of forage for terrestrial animals.
-No additional threat to downstream resources.
-Consequences to fishery well known, quality and quantity of the fishery would remain low with little possibility of improvement.
-No additional study would be required.
-Long-term ecological consequences of being wrong are very low.

Alternative 2:
"Williamson River Rainbow" (WRR)
In this alternative, Williamson River rainbow trout from the Klamath basin would be introduced, with or without the current Oak Springs rainbow stock. This stock of rainbow is not native to the Umpqua River basin and has a higher potential for long-term adverse effects to the native fish fauna than the Oak Springs stock. Characteristics that cause this increased risk include:
-these fish are longer lived
-attain much larger size
-have greater fecundity
-have a migratory life-history
-are less "domesticated", more likely to survive in the wild
-have overlapping spawning time with some native salmonids, and
-are piscivorous
This alternative assumes that the Williamson rainbow either would not migrate, or if they did, that they would not survive going through the hydropower project. This is a highly speculative and unproven assumption. The greatest concern is for migration and establishment of populations in the North Umpqua River and tributaries below Soda Springs Dam. Effects to native fishes could include hybridization, predation, and competition. Steelhead and cutthroat trout would be the most likely species effected. Would require a system of screens and traps to monitor and evaluate assumptions.

Features of "Williamson River Rainbow" alternative:
-No toxicant, no additional effect to water quality or aquatic organisms in the lake from toxicants.
-Fishery would be maintained without any "downtime".
-The lake level would not need to be drawn down.
-Additional expense relatively small to implement as compared to present.
-No disruption of forage base for terrestrial animals.
-Would entail additional post-implementation costs for purchase, operation, and maintainence of containment structures such as traps and screens.
-Effectiveness of treatment unknown, not likely to restore previous quality of fishery. Would likely have some improvement over "No Action".
-Is very controversial, significant social consequences likely (a lawsuit has already been threatened).
-Long-term ecological con-sequences to the North Umpqua River of being wrong are very high, would be irreversible.

Alternative 3:
"Oak Springs/Brown/Steelhead"
This is a hybrid alternative of an ODFW "interim" strategy and one of their new alternatives. It would utilize "graded" Oak Springs fingerlings that would be at a larger size at time of release. In addition, this alternative would introduce one or more other species or stocks, such as brown trout or surplus North Umpqua hatchery summer steelhead into Diamond Lake as well. The goal would be to increase survival of the Oak Springs rainbow and to provide a different angling experience for larger, more elusive prey as a "trophy" fishery on the brown trout or steelhead. For the browns, the intent would be to establish a fully or semi self-reproducing population that could co-exist with and prey upon tui chubs. The steelhead would require annual re-stocking.

Features of the Oak Springs/Brown/ Steelhead Alternative:
-No toxicant, no additional effect on water quality or aquatic organisms in the lake from toxicants.
-Fishery would be maintained with no "downtime".
-Small additional expense to implement compared to NA.
-Lowering the lake level not needed.
-No disruption of forage base for terrestrial animals.
-No aditional threat to downstream resources because all are already present.
-No additional post-implementation costs associated with traps and screens.
-Effectiveness of treatment unknown. Unlikely to restore previous quality of the fishery, but likely to be an improvement as compared to NA.
-Least controversial of the "Action" alternatives.

Roseburg's Pesticide RIGHT-TO-KNOW Hearing

September 27, Thursday

6:30pm

Douglas County Courthouse Annex

Join **Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides (NCAP)** at your local public hearing to help develop a comprehensive and useful **right-to-know program**.

For more info, contact NCAP *at:*

(541) 344-5044 x27

Other hearing dates around the state are posted see:
Http://www.pesticide.org/HearingsAlert.html

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Umpqua Land Exchange *Who will it benefit?*

Aaron Jones, owner of Seneca Timber Company, has proposed that the checkerboard ownership of the main-stem Umpqua River (675,000 acres from Sutherlin to Reedsport) be consolidated. Currently, about every other section of land is owned by either BLM or private timber industry. The Umpqua Land Exchange Project (ULEP) was created in 1995 by timber interests to facilitate a land exchange. Since then ULEP has successfully lobbied congress for more than six million dollars of our tax money to orchestrate their exchange, including the development of a computer modeling program.

The Computer Model is supposed to know what will happen to wildlife and logging if some of the (mostly cut-over) private lands are traded for federal lands (with more mature forests, including old-growth). The Computer Model is used to show land exchanges that will maintain or increase logging levels. A prototype of the Computer Model did have a peer-review, showing major problems in 1995. The current "fixed" version has NOT been independently peer reviewed.

The Foundation for Voluntary Land Exchanges is a non-profit group formed out of ULEP with a timber-friendly board of directors. "The Foundation" convinced congress to let them write an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) using their computer model to evaluate potential land exchanges. Last October the Foundation was given $4.3 million of our tax dollars to force these exchanges.

In spite of the use of our taxes, The Foundation has full control of the Computer Model and has decided to not allow the public to use it on their own. However, in June they promised "the most significant variables to the model would be presented to the public for their suggestions" before August 2001. Because The Foundation is a private organization, the public has only limited access to their information. We are at their mercy! They dole out to the public what they feel we should know, and when we should know it.

The Computer Model was designed to find a land exchange that will: 1) block up the checkerboard, 2) maintain or increase logging levels on both private and BLM lands, and 3) increase protections for soil, wildlife and our water. In theory, the computer model will give to BLM the "environmentally sensitive" lands while industry gets something they want. One unanswered question is: if the BLM gets all the environmentally sensitive lands (lands prone to landslides, special wildlife habitat, etc), how will BLM maintain or increase logging on public lands (a constraint of the computer program)? Could there be something illogical about the Computer Model? Too bad it won't be peer reviewed by outside, independent experts.

Trading Old Growth for Liabilities

Oregonians have consistently been told that the law regulating private land logging, the **Oregon Forest Practices Act** (OFPA) is the strongest in the nation. Yet the Computer Model moves landslide-prone areas and sensitive wildlife habitat to BLM ownership for increased protections. Soils, water and wildlife are public resources and should be protected no matter whose land they travel through. If the OFPA doesn't adequately protect these resources, it should be strengthened. We asked The Foundation to consider this alternative in their study.

Public Participation in this process has been restricted. For instance, since The Foundation and the BLM have formed a "Partnership," this has allowed them to meet behind closed doors for the past year, developing the methods to trade public forests for clearcuts and over-roaded industrial land. They have barred the public from all Foundation/BLM meetings. Few emails are exchanged and no minutes are taken at these meetings so there are no written documents for us to ask for. We can ask questions and it appears to be useless. The BLM nor The Foundation have answered us. We have some questions that have been languishing for months! The Foundation has promised to keep us up to date with their web page. However, their web page is deplorable. It has no in-depth information or meaningful ways for public questions or input.

www.or.blm.gov/umpqua/

The Board of Directors of The Foundation includes Aaron Jones, "official United States delegate for meetings on log exports with the Japanese Government...", two other people involved with **The World Forest Center** (a timber industry club), the president of the **Association of O&C** counties (a lobby group for increased logging), and the Oregon State Forester (a supporter of the timber industry). There is only one environmentalist, and he's from a national group who lives far from our watershed. Giving this group access to six million dollars, plus BLM resources to develop a land exchange process has proven to support a special interest group: Timber Executives.

For more information, visit website at:

www.umpqua-watersheds.org

Written by Francis Eatherington.

River Appreciation Day

Some celebrated the River by floating from Amacher Park to River Forks. Some honored the River when they contributed to The North Umpqua Foundation for a striking print of Dan Callahan's photograph of wild steelhead circling.

One fisheries biologist told kids stories inside an inflatable, whale-sized salmon; another storyteller spoke through animated puppets. A team constructed a dancing salmon from willow switches, sheets and a clever job of spray painting. Another adorned a friendly turtle "shell."

Drama students, graphic artists and musicians teased us into thinking in new ways about our environment. Others set up booths that suggested how to "write your Representative," keep recyclables out of streams, "Adopt-A-Wilderness." One youth skipped breakfast that morning to catch a ride to help set up the PA system.

We celebrated so much about the Umpqua River system July 21, 2001—not the least of which was Bob Hoehne and Bob Allen's having initiated River Appreciation Day 15 years ago.

Thanks to the two Bobs!

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

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SEPT. 27
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Douglas County Courthouse Annex
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Look Inside!

Little River DEMO is Back! *Home of the largest Old Growth in Umpqua* **page 3**
Umpqua Updates: Cooper Creek, North Umpqua Quarry **page 5**
Autumn Hikes and Events: Schedule for October, Nov. & Dec. **page 7**
Books & Reviews *Roseburg Woman Writes Book on Old Growth* **page 10**

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What is a Wetland?
And what are their values in the Umpqua?

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Daniel C. Robertson
Attorney with Aller & Morrison and
Former Director of Douglas County Museum

The Awakening of Conservationism
The Oregon Land Fraud Trials and the Impacts on Land Use Policy

November 1st
at 7pm
FREE and Open to the Public

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1624 W. Harvard
off I-5 exit 124

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Ken Carloni
Doctoral Candidate for
Forest Ecology at OSU

Burning Questions
How Umpqua Natives Used Fire to Manage Their Land

November 7
at 7pm
FREE and Open to the Public

Douglas County Library - Main Branch
1409 NE Diamond Lk Blvd
Corner of Jackson & Hwy 138

Call for more info:
672-7065

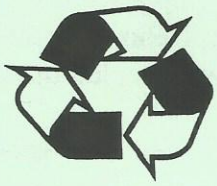
Show Your Appreciation for the Natural Beauty of the Umpqua

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL

UMPQUA RIVER CLEAN-UP DAY

on National Public Lands Day

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 2001

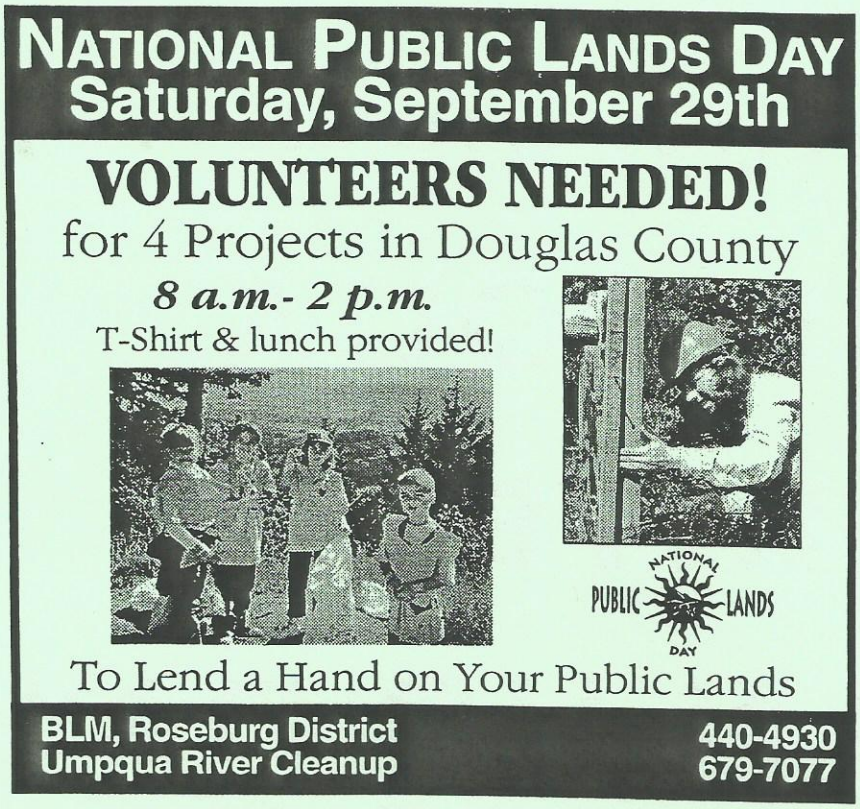


• AT THE RIVER NEAREST YOU •

Contact A Coordinator In Your Area To Find Out How You Can Help

Rod Brandon (Tyee): 459-5082
Bob Allen (Main Umpqua): 672-5239
Laura Allen (North Umpqua): 440-4930
Marguerite Garrison (Upper Cow Creek): 837-3429
Terry Holing (Glide): 440-4096
Nancy Andrich or Karin Howell (Tiller): 825-3201
Bill Mitchell (Sutherlin/Oakland): 459-4996
Bob Hoehne (Winston/Dillard/Green/Myrtle Creek): 679-7077

Sponsored by: River Appreciation Day Committee, Umpqua Watersheds, SOLV, Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service



Volunteers sought for Natl. Public Lands Day to lend a hand on their public lands

(Roseburg) The Roseburg District Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is looking for volunteers to participate in the 8th annual National Public Lands Day (NPLD). On **September 29, 2001** individuals, families, and community groups of all ages are encouraged to come together to give something back to their public lands. "Volunteers are needed to help restore, beautify, and improve the wild lands and recreation areas that we all benefit from and enjoy," said Anne Boeder, BLM project co-coordinator for this year's event.

The Roseburg BLM will be offering volunteer projects at several sites within Douglas County. Project activities include trail restoration and maintenance, site renovation and clean-up, graffiti removal, erosion control and vegetative planting.

"Many of the projects could not be completed without the aid of dedicated volunteers who come to help out on National Public Lands Day," said Joe Ross BLM Resource Specialist and project co-coordinator. At each of the project sites, t-shirts, lunches, and environmental education activities will be provided for the volunteers. All tools, safety equipment, and materials needed for the projects will be furnished by the BLM. Last year's NPLD events in Douglas County attracted 360 volunteers and accomplished projects in ten locations valued at over $200,000. As a result of these successful projects, Oregon Governor John Kitzhaber awarded the Roseburg BLM District with a SOLV Cup Award for "Best Partnership Development." National Public Lands Day is celebrated across the country, with approximately 350 sites participating in all 50 states. More information is available on-line at http://www.npld.com. Public Lands Day events in Douglas County include:

Susan Creek Project- The Susan Creek project will be held at the Susan Creek Recreation Site located about 10 miles east of Glide on Highway 138. Phases of the project will include trail reconstruction, painting, resealing benches that overlook the river, and noxious weed eradication. An estimated 60-70 volunteers are needed to complete the project. Time will be 8 AM to 1:30 PM. For more info, contact Bill O'Sullivan (541) 440-4930.

Island Creek Project- The Island Creek project will be held at the Island Creek Recreation Site located about 10 miles west of Riddle along the Cow Creek Back country Byway. Volunteers will accomplish site reclamation, litter cleanup, and noxious weed control. Hands-on educational presentations will also be made by BLM specialists about archeology, wildlife and plants in the area. Time will be 9 AM to 1 PM. For more info, call Joe Ross at 440-4930.

Backyard Archeology Project- At the Backyard Archeology project, volunteers will assist archeologists in screening soil removed from a archeology site near Colliding Rivers in Glide. Their objectives will be to recover artifacts, including bone and charcoal fragments. There will also be a display of artifacts previously recovered along with lessons in atlatl (spear) throwing. This project will have two sessions, one from 10 AM to Noon and another from 1 PM to 3 PM. For more information contact Isaac Barner at (541) 440-4930.

Umpqua River Clean-up Project- The 18th Annual Umpqua River Cleanup project is a partnership effort between BLM and the Umpqua River Cleanup Committee. The project will take place along numerous stream reaches throughout Douglas County. To help with river cleanup and be put in touch with a stream reach coordinator, call Bob Hoehne at (541) 679-7077 or the BLM at (541) 440-4930.

Workshop on Household Hazardous Wastes for Douglas County Residents and Special Topics for Teachers

Friday. Oct 5th
Courthouse
Church Annex Aud.
8:45 AM to 3:30

- **Identify HH Wastes and their impacts on families and community water**
- **Dispose of HH Wastes safely**
- **Choose alternatives**
- **Use teaching resources**

Workshop includes:

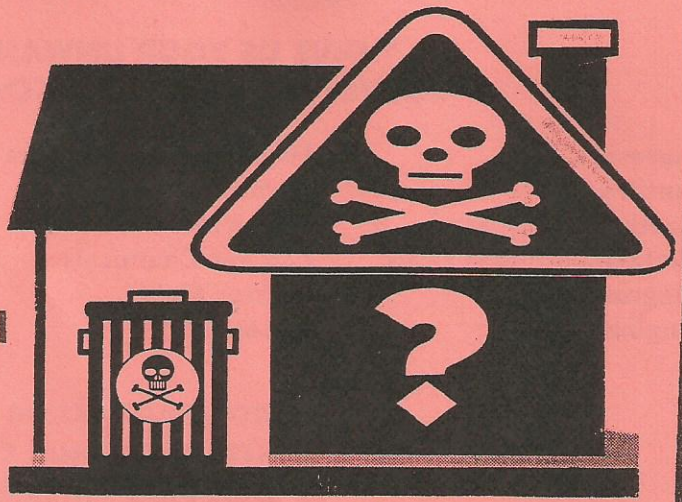
- **Presentations**
- **Case Studies**
- **Hands-on activities**
- **Tour of water-treatment plant**

Lunch Hour - On Your Own

Five Professional Development Units

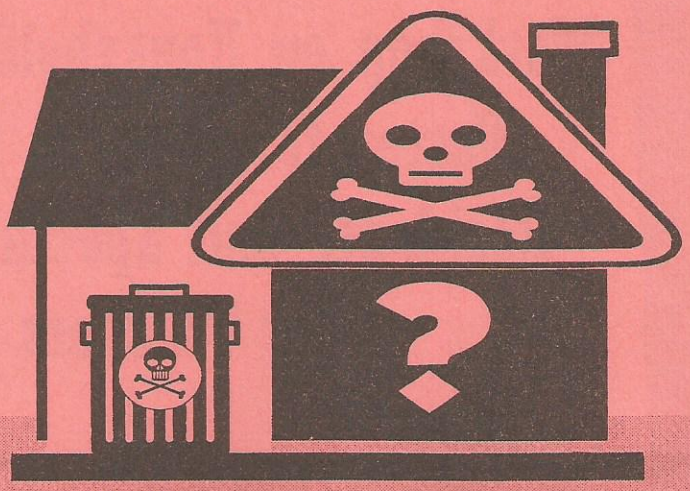
For more information
&
Workshop Registration

call
Umpqua Basin Watershed Council
673-5756



Co-Sponsors: Douglas County Public Works & Umpqua Basin Watershed Council

Is your home sweet home a hazardous wasteland?



Bring us your unwanted, outdated & unknown household hazardous wastes* for safe and environmentally-friendly disposal.

FREE HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION EVENTS!

Saturday, October 13
10am - 4pm
Roseburg High School

***GIVE US YOUR UNWANTED PRODUCTS LABELED**
TOXIC! DANGER! POISON! CAUTION! FLAMMABLE!

- Aerosol Cans
- Antifreeze
- Batteries (any type)
- Brake/Transmission Fluids
- Degreasers
- Engine Cleaners
- Fluorescent Tubes/Ballasts
- Furniture Stripper
- Herbicides/Pesticides
- Lab Set Chemicals
- Lighter Fluid
- Motor Oil
- Kerosene Gas
- Paints/Thinners/Turpentine
- Pool Chemicals
- Rose Dust
- Rust Remover
- Sharps Containers
- Slug Bait
- Solvents
- Spot Remover
- Thermometers
- Weed Killers
- Wood Preservatives

✓ **NO EXPLOSIVES OR RADIOACTIVE WASTE**
✓ **KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINERS IF POSSIBLE**
✓ **DON'T MIX MATERIALS**
✓ **KEEP AWAY FROM PASSENGERS IN VEHICLE**

brought to you by Douglas County Public Works • for more info call 440-4268

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