



# 100 Valleys

Winter 2005

A Quarterly Publication for the Supporters of Umpqua Watersheds

Issue #29

## Umpqua Watersheds' 10 Years

Organization incorporated as non-profit in 1995

How did UW begin and when? Who started it and why?

In the late 1980's the effects of industrial clearcutting on the public lands could not be ignored. A growing amount of scientific data clearly demonstrated the loss of habitat for wildlife and the toll on the watershed were connected to logging practices.

A group of concerned citizens met in Roseburg to come up with solutions. They developed a plan to form a conservation organization. The group aimed to resurrect the conservation-minded to mount a campaign of protection and influence. They were met with strong resistance by a powerful industry and their allies in government. The group was harassed and some members lost their jobs. The combination of timber union dominance of the Democratic Party, industry control of the Republicans, and the media's bias toward big timber made it heavy going. The group disbanded after a year justifiably concerned for their safety.

People did not however, give up work on these issues. Environmental conferences were held at Umpqua Community College in 1990 dealing with the future of the forests and the people involved, "Shaping Our Future" and in 1991 focusing on the Umpqua River itself, "Who Owns The River?". The public, elected officials, timber industry, Forest Service, and BLM all participated.

The listing of the Spotted Owl in 1991 followed by the "salvage rider" were catalysts that motivated conservationist toward renewed action. In 1993, Jim Ince, a member of the original group, called a meeting. Over pizza, beer, and many ideas, Umpqua Watersheds was up and moving again in its new form.

Meetings were held in homes, in hospital rooms and wherever a place could be found for the first year. Gradually, individual talents surfaced and roles were defined. By 1996, UW was strong enough to organize the first rally on the Umpqua. Aided by friends from cities across Oregon a significant protest of the infamous "salvage rider" was held at the North Umpqua Ranger Station.

By 1997, UW had its first paid staff, a quarterly newsletter, a superb web page, an annual banquet, opened its first office in downtown Roseburg and a growing membership list. The roll call of accomplishments is long and large. Many of them have been in tandem with our local conservation partners.

UW is proud to be an organization that protects the natural world we need and love. It can only continue with the support of those who feel the same. We have all learned what must be done and how to do it. NOW, we will keep our "here we go" attitude for the next decade.

Bob Allen, UW Board Member



UW Board & Staff Retreat - SEPT 2004

## Value in Protection

New "Gold in Them Thar Hills"

Prospectors came West a century ago to dig gold from hills or sluice gold from streams. Some rural folks today are attracting new "gold" from mobile urban dwellers who recreate in protected federal lands just because they are there—and still wild. A recent report estimates how much those dollars contribute to the economies of some rural - "gateway"—communities. Roseburg, for instance, is a gateway to Crater Lake National Park.

The attractive, 38 page report—in Umpqua Watersheds' library—is *Prosperity in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century West, The Role of Protected Public Lands*. The Sonoran Institute 2004 report estimates the values of federal lands designated, for example, as wilderness areas, national parks or national monuments.

The authors estimate the contribution of federal protected lands to rural communities; their evidence of economic prosperity is rise of personal income among rural residents. The authors took into account such variables as proximity to metro areas, access to wild lands by plane and auto, workforce education and occupation.

The researchers noted a steady rise in personal income among residents of some gateway communities between 1970 and 2000. Most of this increase was because of direct employment, for example, in land-based recreation or because newcomers—retirees, professionals--were attracted to these areas for their amenities. Little growth in personal income was attributed to manufacturing, construction, mining or agriculture.

Even though federal protection of national lands was at first bitterly opposed by communities near the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Utah, skepticism is turning to cautious optimism among residents, businesses and local government officials. For the designation of this Monument has given this area nation-wide attention and increased service businesses.

And residents near the proposed Boulder-White Clouds Wilderness in Idaho are enthusiastic: In December, 2003, county commissioners endorsed the 800 square mile wilderness designation; in

See **Value in Protection** (Continued on page 11)

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### UW's Mission Statement:

Umpqua Watersheds is a private, non-profit organization dedicated to the protection and restoration of the watersheds in the Umpqua River Basin and beyond.

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## *Your Vision Builds Reality . . . For the Umpqua*



Dear Supporter,

*Prepare for the future of the Umpqua with vision, and passion.*

***The Umpqua - Our Home***, is a treasure that will benefit you, me and generations to come with our care, our cooperation and our protection and restoration values.

*We have the will, knowledge and support to make conservation of our wild forests and mighty rivers a priority. Let's do it for another 10 years.*

*What will it take?*

CONNECTIONS - with places we love and cherish.

UNITY - with our friends, family and neighbors.

PARTNERSHIPS - with organizations across communities..

VOICES - from all walks of life.

RECOGNITION - of threats and dangers.

ACTIONS - that reinforce and expand conservation victories.

SAFETY - for people who support environmental protections.

DISCIPLINE - to get it all done.

*You and Umpqua Watersheds are already **on our way to this vision.** It's been a rewarding and challenging decade for our staff and volunteers and very worthwhile for the Umpqua*

***We have more work ahead*** with local and national leadership opposition to our vision for our natural forest treasures of the Umpqua. That is not a reality we will accept. It is not a reality that makes sense.

***The reality that our vision produces*** will honor people, places and practices that keep our forests and rivers whole for many decades to come.

***Our reality will not turn back the clock*** to the days when clearcutting old growth forests and road building were the norm. It also will not include behavior that puts people in jeopardy because of their conservation values.

***Your vision makes a difference*** for the Umpqua and all who depend on its values.

*Thank You,*

*Penny Lind, Executive Director*

New York Times Bestseller

don't think of an elephant!  
KNOW YOUR VALUES & FRAME THE DEBATE

★ by **GEORGE LAKOFF**

*influential political thinker offers provocative guidance*

# Soils 101 - Our Foundation

Few, if any, ecosystems can exist without soil. From the soil, plants receive mechanical support, essential nutrients, water and oxygen. Without soils, little vegetation would occur, thus life would not be supported as we know it.

Great civilizations have almost invariably had productive soils as one of their chief natural resources. The ancient dynasties of the Nile were made possible by the food-producing capacity of the fertile soils of the valley and its associated irrigation systems. The cedars of Lebanon were at one time vast stands and now occur only in isolated patches. Soil destruction or mismanagement was associated with the downfall of some of the same civilizations which they helped to build. The cutting of timber in the watershed of these rivers encouraged erosion and topsoil loss and contributed to their downfall.

History provides lessons which modern man has not always heeded. The wasteful use of soil resources in the United States during the white man's first century of intensive agricultural production provides such an example, namely, the dust bowl days.

## "The soil" versus "A soil"

The term "the soil" is a collective term for all soils just as vegetation is used to designate all plants. It is very generic and basically useless for management prescriptions.

"A soil" is distinguished from "the soil" by being a well-defined subdivision having recognized limits in its characteristics and properties.

Management needs to be based on "a soil" with its well-defined subdivision having limits in its characteristics and properties. Most documents and people refer to soils as "the soil" and not the individual "a soil."

**Adverse impacts** to soils occur from the detrimental impacts on the soils ability to provide an optimum growth medium. These impacts generally come from compaction, puddling, erosion, mechanical removal (scalping) of the in place soil and burning.

The following are only some management activities and just a few of the ways that they can adversely impact the soils and how they need to be analyzed based on "a soil" basis.

**Road building.** The building of roads must be tied to "cumulative effects" analysis. Many channels below roads were not developed to handle the added runoff from these new systems, thus a new erosion cycle is created.

**Livestock grazing.** Livestock congregate in cool and moist sites such as riparian zones and often eat and trample the vegetation especially on entrenched stream banks leaving them subject to erosion and sloughing. They compact and/or puddle the soil.

**Logging.** Cutting of the trees, the yarding of the trees, the brush disposal and the preparation of the site for planting. Generally logging is designed by or for timber yield and not the important individual soils. Often critical soil information needed in prescribing harvest methods is missing.

**WildFire:** The fire itself is less impactive to the soil than are the fire control techniques. Fire can remove vital effective ground cover (EGC) which needs to be replaced to prevent soil movement (erosion). Fire fighting is a significant adverse impact to the site because mechanical fire-breaks scalp or remove the topsoil (create roadlike features) which act as temporary streams. These mechanical fire-breaks often are placed vertical on very steep slopes and in riparian zones

A major misconception of forest or ecosystem health by many people is that they do not look at the soil and relate it to ecosystem health. A soil needs to be in a healthy condition or the ecosystem will falter. A soils' critical characteristics need to be identified and then management design needs to assure the practices applied are compatible.

*George Badura is a soil scientist retired from the Forest Service. George will be presenting "Soils & Salvage" Jan 19 at the County Library in Roseburg at 7pm. Event is FREE and OPEN to public.*

# Did Salvage Help?

In 1987, the Bland Fire burned over 10,000 acres, taking two lives and destroying 14 homes. The area was replanted after 55 million board feet of timber was salvaged. By 2004, the 12 to 15 year old trees had covered the old scars, carpeting the blackened hillsides with thick plantations of fir and pine. The Douglas Timber Operators approached Douglas Forest Protection Association (DFPA) about conducting a public tour of the fire area that would show the benefits of salvage/reforestation after a catastrophic fire.

The tour was set for August 24, 2004, but on August 20, the second Bland Mountain Fire began. Ironically, it began on the same ranch, under similar weather conditions, and followed the same path as the first fire. Many homeowners had learned their lesson in 1987 and created defensible space around their homes. This time no lives were lost and two structures destroyed yet the firefighting costs exceeded 7 million dollars. The tour proceeded as planned but the group of about 20 landowners walked through ashes instead of viewing green slopes.

Many people mistakenly believe that prompt salvage of dead and dying trees followed by replanting is necessary to prevent a future wildfire. However, the Bland Mountain experience shows just the opposite. There are other viable alternatives to immediate 100% salvage. Leaving snags in place provides habitat for wildlife and shade for seedlings. They provide much-needed nutrients for rebuilding the soil, help slow down erosion, and retain moisture.

Before human intervention, small forests openings regenerated naturally after fires. Fire suppression over the last 50 years has resulted in some areas having a build-up of underbrush and small trees that can burn with greater intensity when ignited. This is particularly true after periods of sustained drought. Government agencies, private industry, and some citizenry want to recoup financial losses after large fires. UW supports a compromise logging up to 50% of smaller diameter trees on fires within Matrix lands. However, fires within old growth reserves (LSRs) should be left to heal on their own.

Mature and old growth forests often burn with low to moderate intensity in a mosaic pattern, creating natural openings and establishing different age classes. Intensive post-fire logging requires road and landing construction, which can damage fragile soils, diminish forest health and increase erosion. Converting large acreages to plantations actually increases the intensity of subsequent fires, by creating landscapes of thickly planted, even age, same-species stands through which fire burns hotter and faster.

*Tim Ballard is UW's Conservation Associate.*

## Soils & Salvage

Presentation

**JAN 19**

followed by

**Bland Fire**

Hike/Tour

**JAN 22**

See HIKE insert

# Clearcuts turn into Thinning Diamond Lake Restoration?

The Umpqua National Forest (UNF) has improved its future logging program while at the same time, some of the old timber sales are currently being clearcut.

Last summer in the Diamond Lake Ranger District, DR Johnson Lumber Company **clearcut 153 acres** in the **Peanuts timber sale** east of Lemolo lake. Roseburg Forest Products (RFP) started to log the **Whitebird\*** and **Jigsaw** timber sales, north of Lemolo Lake. The roads have been built and logging of some units have begun. This cut includes centuries old, high-elevation, fragile forest ecosystems.

Next spring old-growth clearcutting will intensify as the bulk of the logging in Whitebird and Jigsaw begin. When they are done, RFP, will have **clearcut 311 acres** of mature and old-growth forests and thinned 210 acres of native forest never before logged. When they finish above Lemolo Reservoir, RFP could move over toward the **Umpqua Hot Springs** to start logging the **Pigout timber sale**, another **144 acres** of old-growth clearcuts.

On a positive note, the Umpqua National Forest has recently cancelled the **Fish Creek timber sale** proposal, which would have **clearcut 422 acres** of mature and old growth forests in the Fish Creek watershed above Watson Falls, as well as thin almost another 1,000 acres of native forests. This massive project would have built 16 miles of new roads, 12 new permanent helicopter landings and mined 2 acres of a new rock pit.

In its place the Forest Service has proposed to thin several hundred acres in the same area and call it the **Wapiti Thin** timber sale. Even though it is all thinning in native forests, not plantations, some of the units could benefit from thinning. But others will NOT. Umpqua Watersheds has asked the Forest Service to drop the older, park like stands where thinning would be detrimental to wildlife. Stay tuned for more information on the Wapiti Thin as the proposal develops.

*UW's Conservation Director, Francis Eatherington monitors our public lands.*

*\*Unit 40, in a critical habitat for the Northern Spotted Owl, was the first clearcut.*



In December, the Forest Service released the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the "Diamond Lake Restoration Project" analyzing how to remove an undesirable fish, tui chub, from Diamond Lake to improve trout fishing. The preferred Alternative 5 is to continue with virtually the exact same management of Diamond Lake that brought us the current problems. No change means doing the same thing will bring the same results.

Though the Forest Service tried to offer a better fish stocking strategy in the Draft EIS, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) just couldn't give up their cash cow. Oregon makes well over a million dollars a year in fishing licensing from Diamond Lake.

The decision is to drain Diamond Lake in the fall of 2005. Rotenone will be applied to kill everything in the lake in 2006. Eagles will have to be hand fed and rare wetland plants will have to be hand watered to keep them alive until the lake is filled in 2007. Species that are not listed as endangered could still suffer and/or die, like river otters.

Then the money will start to roll in again. By 2010 the ODFW hopes to be hauling in profits from 100,000 angler days, just like they did at their high point in the 1970's.

The ODFW refused to recognize that today's conditions are very different than when the lake was rotenoned in 1954, when the tui chub returned in about 30 years. Today there are thousands more visitors and boats that travel between tui chub infested lakes (virtually every lake in Oregon has tui chub), unintentionally spreading tui chub eggs.

UW supports Alternative 4, which sustains 55,000 angler days over a long, steady period by controlling a small level of tui chub in the lake, instead of a boom and bust fisheries that stresses natural resources around the lake.

The Forest Service allowed only two-weeks for a public discussion period (not a comment period), which ended on December 14. You can still send in your "unofficial" feedback by emailing: [jcaplan@fs.fed.us](mailto:jcaplan@fs.fed.us)

*Conservation Director, Francis Eatherington monitors our public lands.*

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## O & C Lands Explained

In 1866, the US government granted 3,700,000 acres to the Oregon and California Railroad (O&C Lands), in a checkerboard pattern of every other section. To help settle the west the railroad was required to sell the land to settlers. It was some of the highest value forestland in Oregon. In violation of the land grant, the railroad began to sell swathes to the timber industry. In 1908, the Railroad was sued for not selling to settlers and in 1916 the federal government reclaimed all of the unsold O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands.

These revested lands were to be managed by the General Land Office, the forerunner of the BLM. The O&C Act of 1937 provided a payment of 50 percent of gross timber receipts to the counties, spurring local governments to be strong logging advocates. Oregon's coastal forests were now divided up in a checkerboard pattern with some land owned by the timber industry obtained through fraudulent land deals (that's another story), and some squares managed by BLM.

Unlike the higher elevation forests managed by the Forest Service in the Cascade mountain range, the BLM old-growth forests in the Coast range are warm, fog covered rainforests where trees grow astounding large in half the time.

Clearcutting and log transportation took a huge toll on our forest ecology. Logs were moved to mills from the steep slopes via "splash dams", destroying thousands of miles of salmon spawning streams by scouring out the stream channels. By the 1960's the salmon population was a tiny percent of its former grandeur. By the 1970's most of the private land had been converted to young tree plantations, and the pressure to do the same on BLM old growth increased. Between 1983 and 1990, clearcutting BLM's O&C lands filled over 200,000 log truckloads per year. Loss of wildlife habitat activated environmental groups to protest BLM's gross mismanagement.

In the early 1990s, with the northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet critically endangered, the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) was created. The NFP mandated forest restoration, designated wildlife reserves (Late Successional Reserves) and required trees near streams to be protected. Unfortunately, about 40% of these "reserves" had already been clearcut.

In 1994, the timber industry sued, claiming any "reserves" are illegal on O&C lands. They lost when Judge Dwyer ruled that the BLM must comply with the Endangered Species Act and that O&C lands were critically important to the owl's survival. Dwyer also ruled that the O&C Act required BLM to "look not only to annual timber production but also to protecting watersheds, contributing to economic stability, and providing recreational facilities."

Recently, the Bush administration, with their "pay backs" to big timber, re-opened the case to settle with the timber industry. As a result, the **BLM will double logging**, starting in 2005. It also requires the BLM to consider removing all wildlife and streamside reserves from O&C lands. The timber industry insists the O&C lands are exclusively for their logging playground. We will keep you informed as the BLM gears up to implement this agreement.

*Conservation Director, Francis Eatherington monitors our public lands.*

## BLM to Double Logging???

In 2004 the Roseburg Bureau of Land Management (BLM) sold 22 million board feet (22mmmbf) of timber, about the same as their harvest level for the past few years. The volume came from 6 thinning sales and one small fire salvage sale.

Next year is a different story. BLM personnel told Umpqua Watersheds that "*because of the O&C Settlement agreement*", the target volume for Roseburg BLM will increase to 43mmmbf, including 4mmmbf from owl reserves (Late Successional Reserves) and aquatic reserves (Riparian Reserves). Some of the old-growth clearcutting include **Green Thunder** (Little River), parts of Can-Can called **Myrtle Morgan** (Canyonville) and **Screen Pass** (Glendale), **Dickerson Heights** (Winston), **What-a-Gas** (Sutherlin) and **Powell Creek** (Tyee).

The history of "O&C Lands" is on this page (see left). The settlement agreement says the BLM will sell 45 mmmbf (9,000 log truck loads) annually from around Roseburg. The settlement agreement also requires BLM to consider **removing all wildlife and streamside reserves** from Roseburg BLM lands. Roseburg BLM will begin the planning process for that change in 2005, in addition to the increased logging. We will keep you updated when the BLM asks for your comments.

*Conservation Director, Francis Eatherington monitors our public lands.*

## Plight of the Plover

On Sunday morning December 5, 2004 five of us went to the north spit of Coos Bay to view the Western snowy plover habitat. "Good news", said Coos Bay Bureau Land Management biologist Madeleine Vander Heyden. Thanks to improved habitat, selective predator control, education and cooperation of beach users, 105 fledglings learned to fly out of a total of 137 adults. Pretty Good!

The BLM improved habitat by bulldozing, ripping and windrowing 170 acres of European beach grass. The plovers like to nest in open country, just a scrape in the sand, and lay eggs and forage there, much like the inland sandpiper. The nest sites, eggs and chicks were protected from the pesky crows and ravens during the one month of vulnerability of the chicks.

During this time every chick got a leg band for later ID. Once they have followed the adults around for awhile foraging and later got their flying feathers and they have much less of a chance of being snatched by a predator.

While walking on the beach discussing the snowy plover, we looked at the drift, the shells, the muddy water, plankton with sand crabs below, a large flock of sanderlings pecking and probing for creatures, the seagulls overhead looking at the backwash for whatever turns up.

Then we viewed the New Carissa shipwreck that beached in 1999 off the Coos Bay bar when it dragged anchor during a storm spilling oil on the beaches, much to the detriment of shoreline biology. The mitigation money from the spill helped restore some Western snowy plover habitat. Hey, I've seen it, that's plankton not muddy water, the sandcrabs, the beach hoppers, the seaweeds, the surfperch, the huge flocks of sanderlings show life is getting more abundant after the New Carissa oil spill. So I think habitat for sea-shore life on our coast is getting better. *by Rich Sommer, UW Member*

**SPECIAL MEMORIAM** RICHARD HOEHNE - *We will miss your humor and big hugs.*

# Conscious Cooking HUGE Success!

*Next Class is "Sushi Soiree" on Feb. 22nd*

Phyllo (fē'lō), a Greek term meaning "leaf", is a tissue paper-thin dough which originated in Turkey but was introduced to America by Greek immigrants. When dried, Phyllo dough will crumble in your hand just like dry clay. It is this quality that gives elegance to any dish prepared with phyllo.

At first, the idea of working with Phyllo can be intimidating. However, as Kathy Shayler is quick to point out, "phyllo is actually very forgiving and easy to work with." Kathy, instructor of the 'Conscious Cooking' classes sponsored by Umpqua Watersheds, exemplified just how simple and fun it is to prepare elegant and delicious dishes using this Turkish culinary invention.

The class began with a brief introduction defining how to best handle phyllo – "keep it moist, when phyllo is exposed to areas prone to dryness it becomes difficult to work with. This is why phyllo stored in the freezer section of super-markets may be bad. "They simply don't sell enough of it," says Kathy. Alexander's on Jackson always has a fresh supply on hand and is more than happy to sell to the public at a price comparable to super-markets."

Kathy demonstrated what happens to phyllo when left exposed to air – edible confetti! The first recipe to be prepared was apple strudel. "The nice thing about phyllo is that it can be used to prepare savory or sweet dishes and doesn't require a lot of preparation time." Kathy used clarified butter to moisten the sheets of phyllo before adding a tart apple filling. Within 15 minutes the apple strudel was ready to bake.

Many of the participants were eager to "dive in" and experience for themselves just how fun and simple it is to work with this delicate dough. Apprehension was soon replaced with delightful anticipation as participants moved from one station to the next preparing a variety of dishes. Midway into the evening's activity everyone was given the opportunity to sample the apple strudel, broccoli strudel and a baklava that Kathy had prepared prior to class. Each sample was divinely fresh and flaky. Kathy pointed out that "most dishes prepared with phyllo can be kept refrigerated several days prior to baking and still remain fresh as the day they were prepared."

Kathy, who lived in Egypt for five years, described to the class the versatility of phyllo – "in some places of the middle-east they prepare phyllo dishes in decorative patterns. For example, baklava can be made to resemble braided wreaths that are topped with the traditional nutty filling and covered in specially prepared syrup". Kathy concluded the demonstrative part of the class by showing how to prepare cheese pockets and phyllo cups that could be filled with an assortment of puddings or other fillings of choice. Kathy emphasizes that "recipes really cannot describe the simplicity of using phyllo, that is why it is so nice to experiment for yourself."

The class left with a happy palate, a full belly and a new perspective about phyllo. They had not only been given an informative lesson but were eager to share their delightful and fun experience with family and friends.

*Linda Baird a graduate of Umpqua Watersheds' first "Cooking with Conscience" class writes from Oakland, Oregon.*

## Launching BEX

*Businesses address Global Warming*

Roseburg area business owners met over lunch November 4 for a conversation about saving energy, resources and money. The first Business Energy Exchange (BEX) was sponsored by Douglas County Global Warming Coalition.

Jim Stelson, Mercy Medical facilities manager, was master of ceremony. First, he introduced a panel (Jack Trowbridge, The Steel Outlet; Ernie Luna, Umpqua Community Development Corporation; and Duane Penny, operations manager with *The News-Review*) described their energy-conservation practices.

Two others representing the Oregon Department of Energy (Al Walker, Energy Independence Company, Idleyld Park) and Energy Trust of Oregon (Maureen Quaid) introduced financial incentives available to businesses to implement energy-saving measures.

Our first BEX was underwritten by Douglas Electric Cooperative and UCC's Small Business Development Center. Anna Slemmer and Mike Piehl prepared information packets for the two dozen participants at Sandy's Place.

The group suggested next steps: Look even more closely at cost/benefits of alternative energy-conserving technologies and explore public policies that influence businesses' adoption of innovations.

*Jim Long, '04 BEX coordinator*

## President's Message



Thanks to everyone who wrote public comments concerning the BLM Green Thunder timber sale in Little River drainage, which was scheduled for 11-16-04. The BLM says they need *"more time to consider public comments that we have received on this sale and review the decisions and rationale of our decision document in light of these comments. The decision document is therefore rescinded and the protest cancelled pending release of a new decision."* This demonstrates we are being heard when a defense is made for our dwindling old growth habitat, and the voiceless creatures dwelling there.

Regardless of how the elections turned out, Umpqua Watersheds is continuing the fight to protect the remaining roadless areas and old growth still standing in the Umpqua National Forest. Shame on the mercenaries who see ONLY monetary value in the public forest lands.

There has been a place for the timber industry; however, Roseburg is witnessing a change that brings new people to our area who come here because of the beautiful environment, clean water and the quality of life available. Thank you to our new supporters who are adding their names to our expanding base of supporters. As our numbers increase our voices will attract more attention to conservation and protection of our beautiful Umpqua.

Join Umpqua Watersheds, become a paid member. Volunteer and have fun planning, organizing, and sponsoring our 9th annual banquet and benefit auction. Umpqua Watersheds is fortunate to have a devoted, loyal and effective group of supporters and an intrepid staff who are very effective at defending the conservation values for which Umpqua Watersheds stands.

*Gerald Wisdom, UW Board President & Outreach Chairman*

# Volunteers Make It Happen

It has been 4 1/2 months since I began working for Umpqua Watersheds, and I am continually impressed by the quality and amount of volunteer work that takes place. Talented and dedicated people of many ages from all walks of life have been donating their time and energy on a regular basis. From tedious-but-vital chores like folding newsletters and office filing to organizing the Annual Banquet, volunteers really make a difference. They help with the myriad logistics of River Appreciation Days, the new series of cooking classes, musical concerts, and dances. Long hours are spent organizing these events, and I know I just see the tip of the iceberg, since much work is done away from our office. All of us are grateful for your efforts.

*Written by Tim Ballard who is UW's Conservation Associate. To volunteer call Membership Development Director, Robin Wisdom: 672-7065*

# Value in Protection continued from front page

January 2004, 130 local business leaders wrote Congressman Mike Simpson in support of the wilderness proposal.

Overall, the economic contribution of extractive and transformative industries—mining, wood products, agriculture—in the West dropped from 20% in 1970 to 8% in 2000. Residents involved with comprehensive planning may be able to tap *other* assets of public lands—magnificent views, hiking trails, hunting, skiing, cool water, fishing streams—to the benefit of visitors, long-time residents, new comers—and the public lands themselves.

This study **moves the debate past “jobs vs conservation.”** The publication documents new employment *because* urban folks are willing and increasingly able to “rent” environmental attributes for awhile during all seasons. It documents the trend toward “migration first, then jobs” among a growing number of “footloose entrepreneurs” living now in areas rich with “natural amenities.” For rural residents tempted to look elsewhere for jobs, the study suggests that natural landscapes help reduce out-migration. For retirees and other investors, the report estimates the contribution of “non-labor” sources of income to these local rural economies. For full report: [www.sonoran.org](http://www.sonoran.org)

## “Sushi Soiree” - Cooking Fundraiser

Here's a New Year's resolution that you'll look forward to keeping. Support Umpqua Watersheds while you learn a new cooking skill.

This year's **Cooking With Conscience** series kicks off **February 22** with “**Sushi Soiree**” taught by Jasmine Sitt. She has previously served her delicious food at the Parkway Market. She will show how sushi is rolled and you will learn the secret of perfect sticky rice & how to prepare the colorful ingredients.

Join your friends and fellow Watershed supporters **Tuesday evening, February 22, at 6pm** at the First Presbyterian Church at Lane and Jackson Streets in downtown Roseburg. The class fee of \$35 includes instruction, recipes and tastings. Beverages will be provided. Call Umpqua Watersheds to register now, as space is limited.

Reservations call: **672-7065** For questions Kathy: **643-0047**

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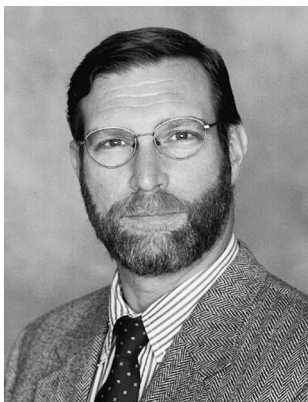
*Celebrating our 16th Year*

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## Banquet Goes Mediterranean

Many UW volunteers have already been busy planning the 2005 Annual Banquet. The Décor Committee meets, the Poster Person is nearly done, the Ticket People are hard at work, Sound & Lighting Techies are busy rounding up equipment. Just like Santa and his elves. The Kitchen Crew is busy planning the food and are very excited about the upcoming feast.

Since the past years at the Fairgrounds have each been better than the previous, they're hard-pressed to outdo themselves. The 2005 Banquet has a theme: **Feast from the Mediterranean.** The cookbooks are open, the notes are flying and taste tests are planned. We'll try to visit as many countries that evening as we can. A Greek dish, an Egyptian one perhaps, Italian flavors and North African spices. The region shares the bountiful ingredients of the Mediterranean that are so delicious and healthful. Eggplants and olive oil, pine nuts and pomegranates, phyllo, rosemary and capers. The evening will start with appetizers during the social hour and will make way for a bountiful and flavorful buffet.

The sunny cuisine will warm our winter hearts. Mark your calendars for **February 12**. Don't miss this time to share with each other the spirit of kinship, friendship and a common cause.

*Kathy Shayler is a Director on UW's Board and on the Banquet Committee.*





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# 9th

## Umpqua Watersheds' *Annual Banquet & Benefit Auction*

### **February 12**

### **Saturday - 5pm**

*Douglas County Fairgrounds \* Off I-5 on Exit 123, Roseburg*

**\$30**

*for one  
in advance*

**\$50**

*for two  
in advance*

**\$35**

*for one  
at the door*

#### **Tickets Available at:**

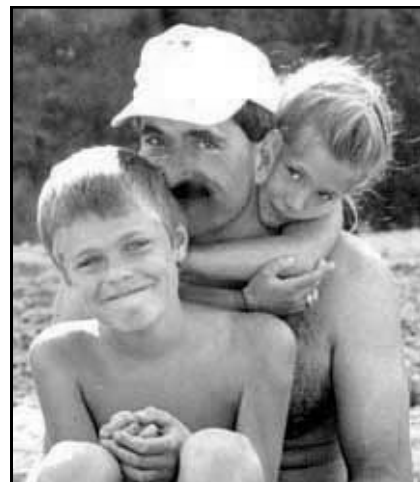
*Winston's Harvest Grocery,*

*Elkton's Tomaceli's Pastry Mill,*

*Canyonville's Promise Foods,*

*Roseburg's New Day Grocery or While Away Books*

Scholarships Call: **672-7065** or Email: [uw@umpqua-watersheds.org](mailto:uw@umpqua-watersheds.org)



#### **Banquet Speaker: Jeff Golden**

In the early 1970s Jeff Golden dropped out of Harvard, bought a used chainsaw, and homesteaded twenty acres in the mountains of Southern Oregon.

After earning a Masters Degree in Broadcast Communications from Stanford in 1982, Jeff returned to Southern Oregon. Jeff lives in Ashland, Oregon and is currently the host of Jefferson Exchange, a daily talk show on public radio from 8am to 10am M-F.

**[www.jeffersonexchange.org](http://www.jeffersonexchange.org)**