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KS WILD NEWS

The Journal of the Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center

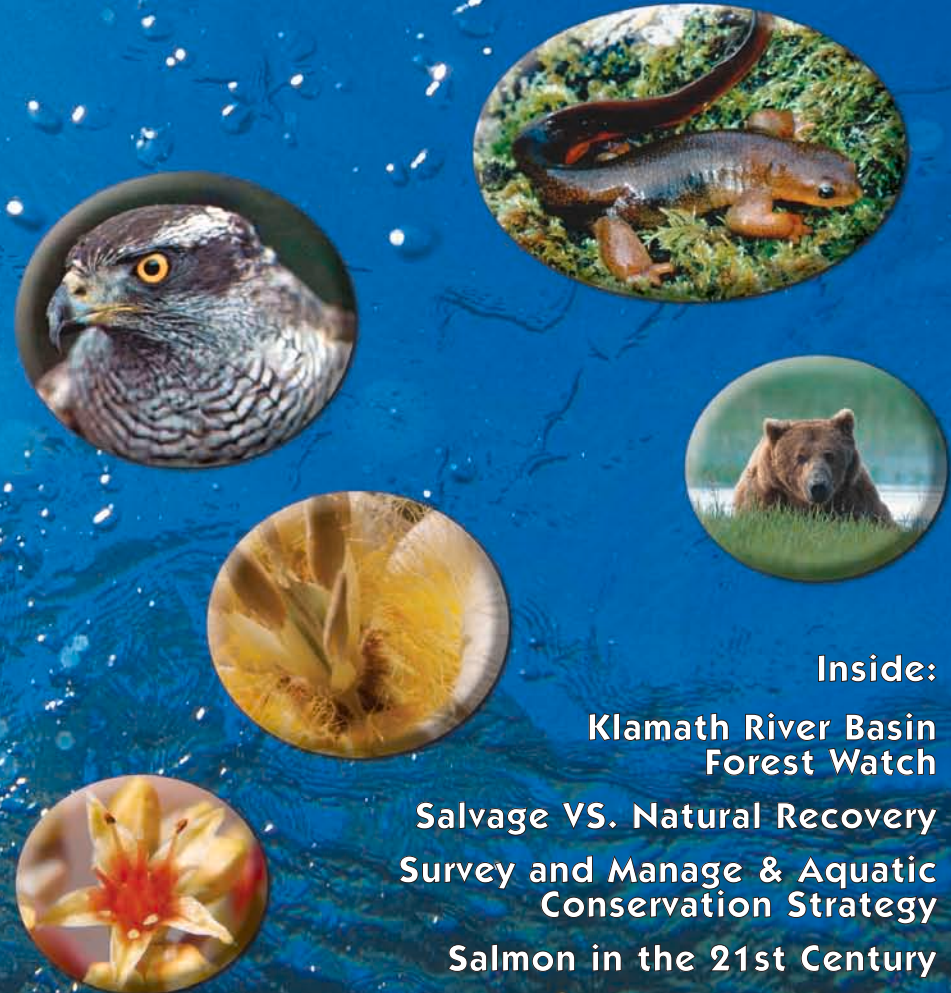
Spring 2004

Keeping all the Pieces

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KS Wild Stands Up For Rare Forest Critters

Recently KS Wild filed litigation to protect rare old-growth associated species that would be harmed by 3 illegal timber sales. While the Bush administration is rolling back protections for at-risk species (see pages 3-4) we are stepping up our legal efforts to prevent critters from vanishing forever. In the Cow Creek watershed, KS Wild is challenging the Cow Catcher and Cotton Snake old-growth timber sales. The BLM refused to look for red tree voles (a major prey base of the Northern Spotted Owl) before authorizing old-growth logging. Citizen surveyors then went to the sales and found numerous vole nests in the ancient trees that the BLM intends to cut down. KS Wild also recently filed suit to protect the rare critters that are threatened by the Jack timber sale near the Russian Wilderness in the Klamath National Forest. The Jack timber sale targets old-growth in the Scott River watershed that provides crucial habitat for owls and salmon.

KS Wild thanks our conservation partners helping to protect ancient forests: The Northwest Ecosystem Survey Team, Cascadia Wildlands Project, Umpqua Watersheds, Environmental Protection Information Center, Klamath Forest Alliance, and Pacific Environmental Advocacy Center.

Lamprey Petition Moves Forward With 60 Day Notice to Sue

In early March, KS Wild, Siskiyou Project, and nine other environmental groups sent the US Fish & Wildlife Service a 60 day notice of possible legal action. The groups previously submitted a lamprey petition to the USFWS in January 2003, but the Service has twice claimed that they do not have enough funds to do the required status review. A status review is the first administrative step in determining the need to list a species. The Western Division of the American Fisheries Society has written a letter to the USFWS concurring that a strong case can be made for a full status review based on counts at dams on the Columbia, Umpqua, and Snake Rivers that indicate a significant decline. A lamprey coalition is being formed among petitioners to provide a united effort to win protection for this hapless group of species that have been ignored for decades while they decline towards extinction (see page 13). The Western Environmental Law Center is representing the lamprey coalition.



Visit our new website: www.kswild.org for event schedules like the Spring Environmental Film Series and ongoing hikes in our region.

Carnivores in the KS

by Spencer Lennard

The Klamath-Siskiyou Ecoregion—like most of the rest of North America—has become ecologically deprived in the last two hundred years. Much of this loss of biodiversity occurred as settlers shot, trapped and poisoned carnivores as they traveled westward. By the early 20th century, the grizzly bear, grey wolf, and lynx were eradicated from the Klamath-Siskiyou. As species at the top of the food chain continue to be stripped away, many key ecological functions will suffer.



Photo: Don Getty

After the extermination frenzy in the early 1800's, prey began to suffer from a lack of checks and balances carnivores provide. Deer and elk overpopulated and then over-exploited their habitat. The trapping of beavers resulted in a massive loss of stream complexity as their wooden dams dwindled from waterways. This simplification of streams (exacerbated by dam building, logging and development) left salmon habitat weakened and their stocks diminished. Without the historic salmon migrations, creeks and rivers became impoverished and failed to deliver the nutrient pulses that salmon brought inland from the ocean.

Sea otters, a coastal carnivore, were trapped to near extinction for their fur. As the otters declined, their key food source, the sea urchin, flourished without its' natural predator. As the urchin numbers increased, kelp beds that urchins fed on declined due to the overeating by urchins.

We still possess significant reserves for many species in the Klamath-Siskiyou. Though grizzly bears, wolves, lynx and pronghorn antelope have been removed, other carnivores such as mountain lions, black bears and coyotes still serve as ecosystem regulators. Today we are faced with a series of practices that—like those of the early 1800's—threaten to continue the unraveling of our remaining biodiversity.

We can learn from the mistakes of the past and revise our culture's view of the importance of the whole ecosystem. Maintaining ecological functions over the long haul should become our top priority. Citizens, policy makers and land managers need to rethink the value of individual species and consider them part of a whole system and not just an undesirable element that can be removed on a whim.

What you can do:

- Work to protect habitat by opposing timber sales in old-growth and roadless wildlands.
- Demand that wildlife managers end wildlife persecution such as trophy hunting, trapping and lethal damage control of our region's remaining carnivores.
- Remind wildlife and land managers that we do not know enough to take away parts of the ecosystem. Demand that agencies infuse the precautionary principle into every action they consider. As Aldo Leopold said, "*The first act in intelligent tinkering is to save all the parts.*"



Ignoring Science to Get the Cut Out

By Brenna Bell and Joseph Vaile

March 23, 2004 marked the end of both the Survey and Manage and Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) programs of the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP). This is a hallmark event in the Bush administration's lifting of protections for biologically rich ancient forests. The ACS was designed to protect drinking water and aquatic species; Survey and Manage preserved old-growth dependant species. While the Bush administration is steadily eroding these laws that took decades of struggle to develop, scientists and the public are starting to push back.

What is Survey and Manage?

Survey and Manage is a piece of the NFP put in place to protect hundreds of lesser-known species and their old-growth forest habitat. Time and again, courts have protected old-growth scheduled to be cut because the Forest Service and BLM failed to survey for these rare species. Thousands of acres were protected due to Survey and Manage.

The red tree vole is one species that the BLM and Forest Service were required to survey. The vole, a major food source for the Northern Spotted Owl, is a particularly important small rodent that lives almost exclusively in the canopy of old growth trees.

The Northwest Ecosystem Survey Team (NEST), a citizens' survey group, donated its time in October 2003 to search for vole nests in Kelsey-Whisky and other BLM old growth sales. In a matter of weeks, NEST citizen-surveyors found 16 nests in the same Kelsey-Whisky unit that the BLM found one. Survey and manage required the BLM to designate buffers around known nests so logging would not disturb the red tree vole.

Unfortunately, the BLM has denied confirmation of these additional nests at Kelsey-Whisky. It is easier to proceed with timber sales by ignoring scientific procedures designed to protect species and their habitat. The BLM's refusal to accept this data was a precursor to the removal of Survey and Manage altogether. The BLM plans to auction Kelsey-Whisky to timber companies in May. Now, with the removal of Survey and Manage, there will be open season on old-growth species and forests that were once protected.

What is Aquatic Conservation Strategy?

The ACS is a scientifically based plan developed to ensure that logging and road-building would not damage watersheds, drinking water and salmon habitat. It is intended to "maintain or restore" habitat for salmon and other aquatic species.

Similar to the Survey and Manage requirements, forest and fisheries advocates have halted numerous timber sales in court because they violated the ACS. So, like Survey and Manage, the Bush Administration decided the ACS has to go. As a result, thousands more acres of ancient forest once protected are now under the saw.

Timber Industry Sues to Log Ancient Forests

A lawsuit by the timber industry prompted the Bush administration to withdraw both the ACS and the Survey and Manage programs. The strategy known as "Sue and Settle" works like this: The timber industry sues to allow more logging. Then, the Bush administration refuses to defend itself, instead settling the suit and offering the timber industry everything it wants. The result is the opening up of thousands of acres of old-growth to logging, while reducing avenues for public and scientific oversight.

Pushing Back

While all this may sound grim, scientists and citizens are pushing back. In February, the Union of Concerned Scientists released a report concluding the Bush administration is distorting and censoring science for political benefit. Over 60 prominent U.S. scientists, including 20 Nobel laureates, signed the report. Also in February, nine rallies were staged throughout the Pacific Northwest to shed light on the administration's weakening of rules that protect ancient forests and their refusal to accept data on rare and sensitive species.

KS Wild will participate in legal challenges to the Bush administration's removal of Survey and Manage and the ACS. We will have a much harder time in court than the timber industry had, but we are hopeful. Without these two components, the NFP offers little protection for old-growth, rare species and water quality.

The NFP was intended to end the "court gridlock" over the management of the Pacific Northwest forests. Instead, because timber planners steadfastly refuse to implement NFP guidelines to protect forests, the lawsuits continue and the amazing old growth forests that should be protected keep falling.



Red tree vole buffer in the Mr. Wilson timber sale, Medford BLM.

Under recent administrative changes, buffers like this will no longer exist.

G. Sexton

Seeing the Watershed as a Whole

by Regina Chichizola

Watersheds, even those as large as the Klamath River Basin, need to be seen as a whole. Water diversions, dams, logging, pesticide use, and cattle grazing all impair water quality. The Klamath River is only as healthy as its tributaries. This viewpoint is supported by the best science in the country.

In contrast, the Bush administration would re-license Klamath River dams without fish ladders, drain and log refuges and ignore the 300 miles of the lower basin. These same activities cumulatively caused the death of over 34,000 adult pre-spawning salmon and steelhead in 2002, the largest loss of pre-spawning adult salmon ever recorded in the Klamath River, and one of the worst fish kills ever seen in this country's history.

Science Says: Logging Kills Fish

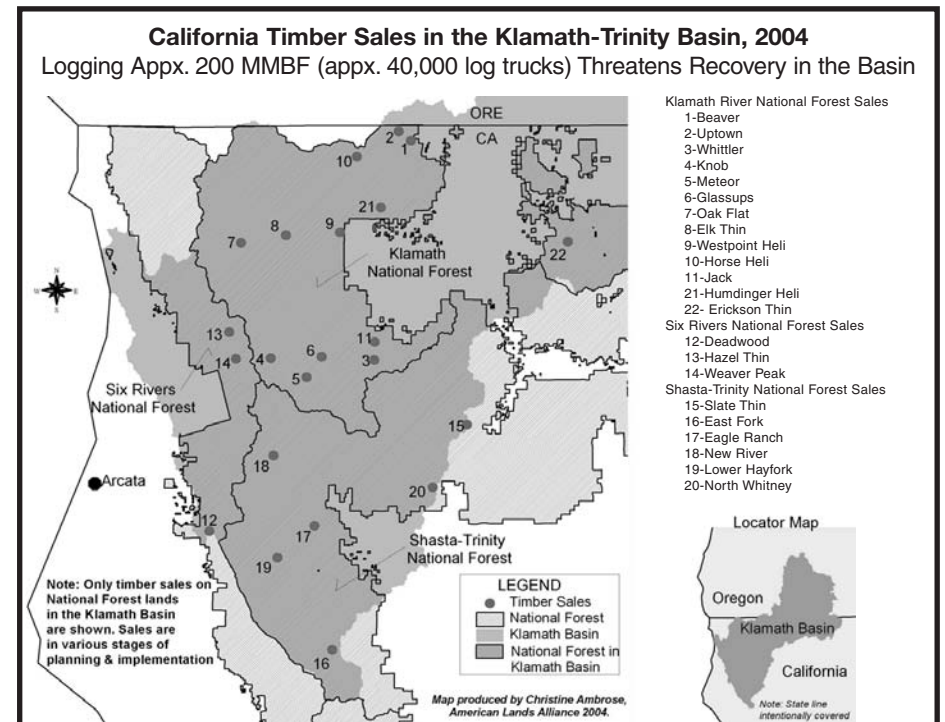
The Klamath Basin fisheries issue cannot be solved without protection of its wild forests. It is the quality of the clear creeks within the Klamath watershed that have allowed salmon to thrive. And while water quality is dependent on the health of the surrounding forest, commercial logging rarely enters the debate in the Klamath Basin. That was until a report from the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) was released last fall. The report called for the restriction of logging on the Salmon, Trinity, and Scott Rivers to preserve cool water for Coho salmon.

The National Academy of Sciences' Committee on Endangered Fishes in the Klamath River Basin report recommended a, "prescription of land-use practices for timber management, road construction, and grazing that are sufficiently stringent to prevent physical degradation of tributary habitat for Coho, especially in the Scott, Salmon, and Trinity river basins as well as small tributaries affected by erosion."

However, the Forest Service is continually ignoring science, claiming no timber sales will hurt salmon, even sales in stream buffers and Wild and Scenic River corridors where salmon live. The Bush administration recently weakened the Aquatic Conservation Strategy of the Northwest Forest Plan, a key standard protecting watershed health on National Forest lands in the Pacific Northwest. In addition, the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (formally the National Marine Fisheries Service or NMFS) has decided to stop issuing and even reverse "likely to adversely affect fisheries" determinations in timber sales to avoid lawsuits. Therefore, it is more necessary than ever for citizens across this 400-mile basin to fight old-growth timber sales and keep the water-cooling forests intact.

KS Wild Helps Form the Klamath Basin-wide Forest Watch

This is the inspiration for KS Wild, the American Lands Alliance, the Environmental Protection Information Center (EPIC) and the Klamath Forest Alliance (KFA) to team up in opposition to the Klamath Basin timber sale program. Approximately 200 million board feet of logging on public lands is planned in the California portion of the Klamath Basin. While our focus is currently public lands below the dams within the Klamath, Six



Rivers and Shasta-Trinity National Forests, we are also working on projects within Klamath BLM and the Winema National Forest in the upper Basin. In addition to public lands logging, we are enthusiastic about monitoring grazing, pesticide use and private lands logging - other key issues to the health of Klamath salmon.

The Wild Mid- Klamath

"...the tributaries of the lower watershed dominate the total runoff of the Klamath watershed. Their high runoff stems from their high relief and the orographic influence of the Coast Ranges, Trinity Alps, and the Marble, Salmon, and Russian mountains. For example, one relatively small tributary, the Salmon River, supplies runoff about equal to that of the entire upper watershed, but from less than one-fifth of the area. Within the lower Klamath watershed the Salmon River remains the most pristine," (NAS report).

The most wild and intact area in the Basin is the mid-Klamath River. There are few places in the US as pristine as the Klamath National Forest, with over 45% roadless and largely dam-free. KS Wild is leading the fight against the Klamath National Forest's old growth timber sales and is helping other groups throughout the Basin.

The massive 2002 fish kill and water controversy of 2001 has forced the world to pay attention to the situation in the Klamath Basin. Now we have to choose if the Klamath River is to remain one of the best fisheries and wildest areas in the country, or if it is to become an example of poor management activities and big business policies.



Natural Recovery vs. Salvage Logging

by George Sexton

Forests Born In Fire

Fire sculpted Klamath-Siskiyou forests over several millennia. Local forests literally are evolved to require fire. Even the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) realize that fire cannot be excluded from the landscape forever. Indeed, suppression today may mean more severe fires tomorrow. Fire will always be present in local forests.

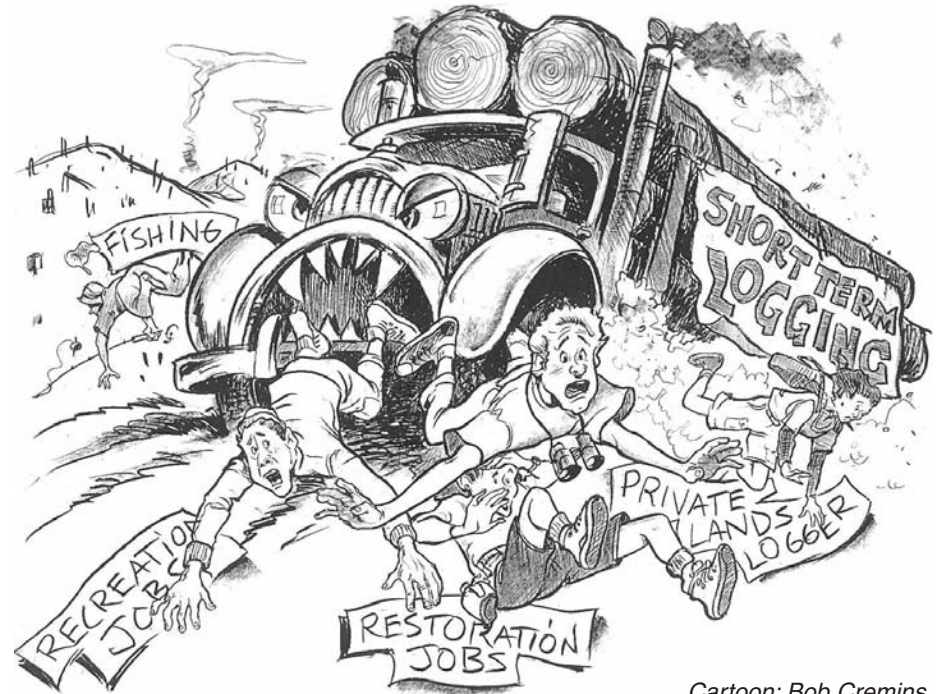
Fire Doesn't Destroy Habitat, Logging Does

Trees killed by fire ("snags") provide important habitat for many old-growth forest dependent critters, including most prey species for the threatened northern spotted owl. Ecologists believe that naturally recovering burned landscapes are biodiversity "hotspots" where unique communities of birds, amphibians and forest predators quickly take residence. However, most burned forests are immediately logged and, therefore, an extremely rare ecosystem.

In naturally recovering burned forests, large snags and down trees provide a biological legacy that moderates subsequent fire behavior. In contrast, burned forests that have been "salvage" logged and then planted become tree farms. These dense, young tree plantations can experience a vicious cycle of highly severe fire. In the 2002 Timbered Rock fire, literally every young tree plantation burned to death while only 10 percent of older, uncut forests burned as hot.

"Reserves" Targeted for Salvage Logging

Two of the largest federal logging projects in the region today are salvage timber sales in the Biscuit and Timbered Rock burns. Both fires burned during the hot, dry summer



Cartoon: Bob Cremins

of 2002. Both also burned "late-successional reserve" forests that supposedly were set aside by the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) to protect wildlife. The Forest Service hopes to log 20,000 acres of these old-growth reserves in the Biscuit while the BLM plans to log over 1,900 acres within reserves at Timbered Rock.

Restoration or Exploitation?

Federal timber sale planners want to log the reserves at Biscuit and Timbered Rock for "economic recovery," a term they invented to describe post-fire logging that does not provide any ecological benefit. They try to justify construction of logging roads, logging of big trees and running bulldozers over burned soils in "reserves" by pointing to the goal of economic recovery.

These massive timber sales will provide the shortest of short-term jobs and reinforce the boom-bust cycle of resource extraction that devastated local communities in the 1980s. Long-term, stable jobs exist wherever tree plantations require thinning to again become healthy forests, wherever crumbling logging roads need decommissioning, and wherever rural homes need pre-emptive fire defense. That kind of "economic recovery" makes sense for local communities.

KS Wild Endowment Fund

KS Wild, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization, is establishing the KS Wild Endowment Fund. Tax-deductible contributions to the Endowment Fund will help to build a stable financial base for KS Wild, in order to provide a consistent source of funding to continue our work of protecting the wild places of the Klamath-Siskiyou Ecoregion.

Please call 541-846-9273 to help. Thanks for your support!!

Speak Out For Forest Protection

Please take a moment to write to Congressman Peter DeFazio and Senator Ron Wyden and request that they help protect the late-successional reserves that supposedly were set aside by the Northwest Forest Plan. If these reserves are opened for logging, there will literally be no place left for wild critters to run.

Senator Ron Wyden
516 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-5244
email through website:
<http://wyden.senate.gov.mail.htm>

Representative Peter DeFazio
2134 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington D.C. 20515
(202) 225-6416
email through website:
http://defazio.house.gov/email_me.html

For more information on the Biscuit, read comments by Dr. Jerry Franklin, of the University of Washington, on the U.S. Forest Service's Biscuit salvage project Draft Environmental Impact Statement: <http://www.wilderness.org/Library/testimony.cfm>

Threats to the Condrey Mt. Roadless Area are Closing In

by Shannon Clery

In the heart of the Condrey Mountain Roadless Area, Fruit Growers Supply (FGS) of Hilt, California, owns a 240-acre parcel of land. This remote spot represents some of the most pristine old-growth forests the Siskiyou have to offer, forests which FGS is planning to virtually clearcut this summer.

The FGS land is on the north slopes of Black Mountain in northern California, in the 20,000 acre Condrey Mountain Roadless Area. Condrey is adjacent to the Red Buttes Wilderness and the Kangaroo Roadless Area and contains 12 miles of the Pacific Crest Trail (which comes within a half mile of the FGS parcel), three botanical areas, extensive subalpine meadows and diverse conifer forests for which the Klamath-Siskiyou region is known.

Many may know this amazing spot on the Siskiyou Crest and may have even taken action to take help stop FGS's logging plans. KS Wild has been advocating for public acquisition of the land for years. But with the Forest Service's release of an Environmental Assessment (EA) late last month, we have to step up our pressure now.

The EA would approve FGS's use of a helicopter landing pad on public land, enabling the liquidation of this private land within prime roadless habitat and an Old-Growth Reserve. The Forest Service recognizes the importance of and threat to this unique area, and should have completed an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to look at the devastating implications of approving the landing pad.

Condrey is a Home

The ancient forests of the Condrey Mountain Roadless Area, steep and remote, provide some of the best habitat in the region. It is ideal habitat for far ranging forest carnivores such as Pacific fisher, marten, and wolverine. Indeed, one of the last documented wolverine sightings in the Siskiyou was in this area.

Some of our most endangered predatory birds are known to use the area, including goshawks, northern spotted owls and great gray owls. Siskiyou Mountain salamander is endangered and narrowly restricted to the larger watersheds in which Condrey occurs. Elk are known to use the extensive subalpine meadows.

Pacific silver fir is rare in California and reaches its southern range limit here. There are only two other small groves in California. FGS logging would cut into this large and healthy population. Many who visit Condrey's forests remark on its abundance of huge incense cedars. It seems to be a favorable spot for some of the largest in the region, a number of which FGS plans to log.



Robert Lonsdorf stands next to a giant old-growth douglas fir tree slated for harvest in the Condrey Mt. Roadless Area.

Photo: S. Clery

FGS has been ruthlessly increasing forest liquidation on their lands, in particular in the Elliott Creek watershed area, having already clearcut much of their massive land holdings on the Klamath side of the Siskiyou divide. They know this small parcel is unique and have expressed a willingness to sell, but do not seem willing to wait for a better federal funding climate necessary for public acquisition.

There is local agency support for a buy out, and the most important thing we can do for Condrey now is to contact Senators Feinstein, Boxer, and Wyden and ask them to find and appropriate the money needed to save this gem of the Siskiyou Crest before it is too late. Check www.kswild.org for a sample letter.

Senator Dianne Feinstein
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-3841
email through website:
<http://feinstain.senate.gov/email.html>

Senator Barbara Boxer
112 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-3553
email through website:
<http://boxer.senate.gov/contact>

Senator Ron Wyden
516 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-5244
email through website:
<http://wyden.senate.gov.mail.htm>



Salmon in the 21st Century

by Rich Nawa

Since 2001, many rivers and creeks in the Pacific Northwest and northern California have had dramatic increases in salmon returns not seen in decades. Last fall I was thrilled to guide a handful of eager salmon viewers to see hundreds of Chinook salmon spawning at Fish Hatchery Park on the Applegate River and hundreds more attempting to leap Little Falls on the Illinois River west of Kerby. These high numbers of salmon are primarily due to increased food and decreased water temperatures in the Pacific Ocean and have little or anything to do with human caused improvements to freshwater habitat. The numbers of smolts or immature salmon journeying to the sea are roughly the same. The only parameter that has changed is ocean survival that has increased from 1 or 2 percent to 4-10 percent. Robert Lackey, a biologist with the EPA, concludes "that [through the 21st century] there will continue to be appreciable annual variation in the size of salmon runs, accompanied by the decadal trend in run size cause by periodic change in climate and oceanic conditions, but many, perhaps most stocks of wild salmon in the Pacific Northwest likely will remain at their current low level or continue to decline in spite of heroic, expensive, and socially turbulent attempts at restoration."

Actually, I believe Robert Lackey's prediction is an optimistic view because it goes against what has happened to salmon repeatedly throughout the world as eloquently described by stream geomorphologist, David Montgomery, in his recent book *King of Fish*. Atlantic salmon in Europe and England were abundant until overfishing, dams, and pollution eliminated most runs during the first half of the 19th century. Similarly, Atlantic salmon were extremely abundant in New England but their demise was lamented by Thoreau as early as 1849. The Europeans took about 100 years to destroy the bulk of their Atlantic salmon; we Yankees did it in about 50. The dam building binge on the Columbia and Snake Rivers took a mere 40 years, but the salmon runs were already reduced by 70 percent before the first Columbia River dam was built in 1933.

The story is the same regardless of place or participants. Subsistence native peoples living comfortably by being outnumbered by salmon 100 to 1 or more, are overwhelmed by an "industrial" human population wedded to exploitation of the land without regard to laws, treaties, or future generations. Let's look at the Rogue Basin. Oregon passed a law in the 1840's forbidding dams without fish passage. We have two big dams, Lost Creek Dam and Applegate Dam, that have no fish ladders and many smaller dams that block salmon and steelhead.

Juvenile salmon need water to survive during the summer. Outside of the mainstem Rogue and Applegate, fish get the water we don't need or get polluted water we don't want. Thousands of salmon fry perish in streams each year because of dewatering, not to mention unscreened diversion ditches. But I do not know of any environmental group, government agency, or political entity that is seriously pursuing optimum or even minimum flows needed by salmon even though scientists have identified future lack of water as the number one threat to aquatic creatures in the Rogue Basin.

Adult salmon need coarse gravel to spawn. In 2002 Josephine County commissioners Brock and Iverson gave Copeland Sand Gravel the go ahead to mine huge amounts of gravel at the confluence of Slate Creek and the Applegate River, an important spawn-



Be sure to take your family to see the Chinook & Coho spawning runs of 2004.

Photo: www.scotthardingphoto.com

ing and rearing location for Chinook and coho salmon. Gravel mining on the Russian River in California contributed to the extirpation of native Chinook salmon, but it took the burgeoning California economy 50 years to do the salmon in...will history repeat itself? Yes. Will we learn? No.

My advice is to gather up your kids and friends to see the wild spawning runs of Chinook and coho salmon in 2004 or risk letting them read about them in history books.

Rich Nawa has an M.A. in zoology and has done further graduate work in aquatic ecology at Oregon State University at Corvallis. Rich served as a wildlife biologist for the Bureau of Land Management for six years and is currently the Staff Ecologist with the Siskiyou Project.



Please Join KS Wild Today!

Yes, I want to support KS Wild's efforts to protect the remaining wild forests of the Klamath-Siskiyou Ecoregion with a tax-deductible membership donation of:

\$20 \$50 \$100 Other \$

Name _____ Date _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Email _____ Phone (____) _____

Mail this form along with your membership donation to:
Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center, P.O. Box 332, Williams, OR 97544

Focus on our KS Wild Family

Pacific lamprey (*Lampetra tridentata*) is an anadromous fish with no true fins, jaws, or bones and stretches from Baja California to the Bering Sea in Alaska and Asia. Like salmon, lamprey are born in freshwater streams, migrate out to the ocean, and return to fresh water as mature adults to spawn. Also like salmon, lamprey do not feed during their spawning migration. Mating pairs of lamprey construct a nest by digging together using rapid vibrations of their tails and by moving stones using their suction mouths.

Lamprey is an important food source for numerous animals. High in fat content, lamprey was once an important and dependable food source for birds, fish and mammals. Adult pacific lamprey also function as a buffer to reduce predation on adult migrating salmon from seals and sea lions. Similarly, Pacific lamprey is found in the diets of other fish and gulls that otherwise might prey more heavily on young salmon. Similar to salmon, lamprey transport important nutrients to freshwater ecosystems.

Lampreys have similar freshwater habitat requirements as do some of the Pacific salmon, therefore they have encountered similar habitat problems. Pacific lamprey show a dramatic declining trend throughout their range in California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho with the most precipitous documented declines in the upper Columbia, Snake and North Umpqua River basins. Before its decline, the lamprey was an important fish for many Tribes of the Pacific coast and interior Columbia River basin. Native tribes harvested lamprey for subsistence, ceremonial, and medicinal purposes.

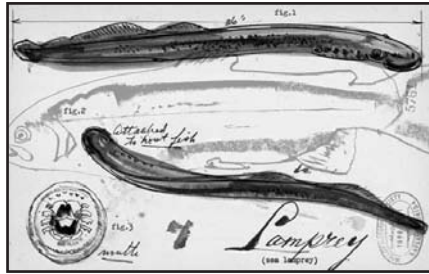


Illustration: Jack Molloy



Joseph Flaherty has been canvassing door-to-door for KS Wild since last summer, successfully building our membership and increasing community awareness about public lands management. Joe helped to found the Media Collective at Southern Oregon University where he has been creating independent media and developing a multimedia library on campus. Joe will be graduating this spring with a B.A. in English and a minor in Spanish. He will enter the Masters in Teaching program this fall to teach elementary school in the region.

Joe is a tireless community member who dedicates himself to various projects like reading Spanish to students at Phoenix Elementary and helping to produce the Rogue Valley's independent Soapbox. Joe is a talented snowboarder and veteran instructor at Mt. Ashland who has helped to educate the community about the ski expansion. Joe has also spent extensive time in Mexico and volunteered with UNETE, an immigrant worker organization in Medford. We are grateful to have Joe with us in Ashland, where the community is surely better for it.



Many thanks to all our supporters:

Volunteers and Collaborators:

Ralph Bloemers, Susan Jane Brown, the Cascadia Crew, Romain Cooper, Melissa Crabtree, Jeff Debonis, Alice Di Micele, Francis Eatherington, Evo's Java House, Matt Flotho, David Grimes, Headwaters, Kathleen Hitt, Nick Joslin, Jay Lininger, Brian Litmas, National Forest Protection Alliance, Northwest Ecosystem Survey Team, Oregon Natural Resources Council, Felice Pace, Pacific Environmental Advocacy Center, Siskiyou Regional Education Project, Barry Snitkin, Derek Volkart, Scott Harding, Bob Cremins, Oxygen Collective, ECOS, Tim Nohr, Ea Murphy, Hazel Robin, Rogue Gamelan Orchestra, Rich Nawa, and many others.

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Joe Flaherty, Liza Tran, Melina Parrish, Tim Nohr, and Matt Mankins.

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Oshana Catranides, Shannon Clery, Liz Crosson, Stuart O'Neill, Laurel Sutherlin, Joseph Vaile

KS Wild's Mission:

The Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center (KS Wild) works to protect and restore the outstanding biological diversity of the Klamath-Siskiyou and south Cascadian Ecoregions of southwest Oregon and northwest California. We use environmental law, science, education and collaboration to help build healthy ecosystems and sustainable communities.

