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**Summer 2002**

**PRINTED ON TREE FREE PAPER**

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# KS WILD NEWS

klamath-siskiyou wildlands center

Summer 2002

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## Spotlight on Southwest Oregon's Forgotten Forests—Your Medford District BLM

By Joseph Vaile

It's no mystery that southwest Oregon is home to expansive mountain ranges with Big Wildlands to explore. But forgotten are its unique low elevation lands still in pristine condition. This edition of KS Wild News will take a close look at these lands, including their history , ecology and current threats.

Most low elevation forests have been logged, and much of the pine and oak savanna has been paved or developed. Folks tend to write off the remaining lowlands as insignificant when they are searching for the "scenic wilderness experience." They fail to realize that the finest, rarest natural areas, in one of the most diverse regions on Earth, wait to be explored.

The ownership history of southern Oregon's low lands is complex. While high elevation forests have long been in the domain of the U.S. Forest Service, low elevation forests have a varied history of private and public ownership.

This history dates back to 1866, when Congress granted 3.7 million acres of land in southern and central Oregon to the Oregon and California (O&C) Railway as an

...continued

**When the railroad sold public lands to the timber industry, was it any different from what the BLM is doing today?**



...continued from page one.

incentive to build a railroad between Portland and San Francisco. The terms of the grant were clear: O&C could only sell land in 160-acre parcels to homesteaders, at \$2.50 per acre.

However, they were soon selling 200-acre parcels at \$5.00 per acre to private logging companies, which were rapidly liquidating the timber. By 1885, O&C had sold more than 1/4 million acres of land, violating the federal contract in more than half of these sales.

Finally, in 1903, President Roosevelt uncovered this massive land fraud, and Oregonians were outraged. In 1907, the Oregon legislature petitioned Congress to enforce the sales provision of the original act.

In 1908, the U.S. Attorney General filed suit against the O&C, and ultimately the Supreme Court gave the lands to Congress. Congress gave the land back to the General Lands Office (GLO) in the public domain. The GLO merged with the Grazing Service (both in the Department of Interior) and became the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the 1930's.

## Medford BLM Emerges

Due to these unique circumstances, Oregon is the only place where the BLM manages forest lands. There are five forested districts of the BLM: Salem, Eugene, Coos Bay, Roseburg, and Medford. In southwest Oregon, the Medford BLM holds 900,000 acres in a checkerboard pattern, with privately owned industrial timberlands making up nearly every other square mile. More remote areas are in consolidated BLM ownership, often containing roadless tracts with unique natural values.

What makes the Medford BLM land so distinct? It lies in both the Cascade and Siskiyou Mountains and contains many unique river basins: the Applegate, Illinois, Upper and Lower Rogue, and even portions of the Umpqua and Klamath Rivers.

The area is replete with Douglas fir and other conifer stands, accompanied by spectacular wildflower meadows, oak savannas, and assorted shrub-fields.

Like much of the public land in the Pacific Northwest, Medford BLM has its share of lush ancient forests and old-growth dependent species. Northern spotted owls, rare salamanders, obscure fungi, and unusual lichens are all present.

But it has more. The Medford BLM has a multitude of rare flowering plants, many of which are associated with the strange Siskiyou Mountains soils and grow nowhere else on the planet.

The ecological values of the Medford BLM were finally recognized just last year, with the establishment of the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument.

### The Siskiyou Mariposa Lily—a treasure that's unique to southern Oregon.



photo by Steve Lowens

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- If you would like to provide KS Wild with **monthly support** by becoming a **Wildlands Steward**, your membership gifts will be transferred in convenient monthly installments from your checking account to the Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center. Your gifts will go further than ever by reducing paperwork and administrative expenses. A record of each gift will appear on your bank statement. You may increase, decrease, or suspend your gift at any time by calling KS Wild at 541-846-9273. All gifts to KS Wild originating as ACH transactions comply with U.S. law. Here's how to join:

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3. Return the completed form with a check for your first month's gift to:  
KS Wild, P.O. Box 332, Williams, OR 97544.

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Enclosed is a check for my first month's gift. Please transfer my monthly gifts from my checking account. I understand that my future gifts will be transferred from my account and will appear on my bank statement. I can increase, decrease or suspend my gift at any time by calling KS Wild at 541-846-9273. All donations to KS Wild originating as ACH transactions comply with U.S. law.

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Volunteers and interns are always needed for hike leaders, tabling/outreach, writing skills, event planning, field work, membership phone calls, and mailings. Or help improve the office for our hardworking staff by donating office upgrades such as tables, computer equipment and software. Please call 488-5789 to find out how you can help!

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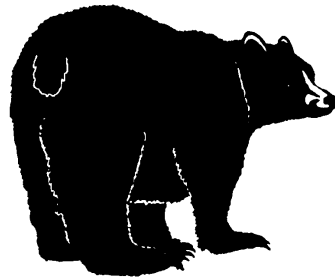
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**Brenna Bell, Staff Attorney**  
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**Bruce Harlow, Membership Coordinator**  
**Spencer Lennard, Program Director**  
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**The Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument's Pilot Rock.**  
**KS Wild is working hard to keep it's borders from shrinking.**



**The Rogue River, adjacent to the**  
**46,646 acre Zane Grey Proposed**  
**Wilderness Area.**

The Medford district also possesses the largest forested roadless area on BLM land: the Zane Grey, along the Wild and Scenic Rogue River. This area has been proposed for Wilderness designation this year.

It is no surprise, given its traditional ties to the timber industry, that the BLM is planning many logging projects. What is surprising, however, is the extent of the planned loss of world-class habitat and the impacts on rare and endemic species of the Klamath-Siskiyou bioregion. The Medford BLM has some of the most varied and special places owned by all Americans. Let's keep it that way.



# Medford BLM Targets Rogue River Forests for Annihilation

By George Sexton

## Two Timber Sales Too Terrible to Ignore

Timber planners in the Medford District Office of the BLM are revving up the chain-saws in hopes of felling magnificent late-successional forests on both sides of the Wild and Scenic Rogue River this summer. On the north side, the Kelsey Whisky timber sale threatens the ancient forests of the amazing 46,646-acre Zane Gray roadless area. While on the south side of the Rogue, the BLM hopes to clearcut the ancient forest stands of the Pickett Snake timber sale.

## The Kelsey Whisky Timber Sale— Logging the Largest Forested BLM Roadless Area on Planet Earth

The vast unspoiled wilderness of the Zane Grey provides some of the best Northern Spotted Owl, Pacific Fisher, and Southern Oregon Coho Salmon habitat in the state of Jefferson. Mature and old-growth forests here are extensive enough to provide source populations to nearby forests that have been hammered by logging and road building. The Zane Grey is also part of a wildlife connectivity corridor that allows for population exchange between the forests of the Klamath and Coast Ranges and those of the mighty Cascade Mountains. This is an essential function for the region in that it allows for genetic flow and helps prevent the isolation and decline of many species.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service recognized these irreplaceable habitat values of the Zane Grey forests through designation of a significant portion of the watershed as “critical habitat” necessary for the survival of the Northern Spotted Owl. Incredibly, the BLM is hoping to log 1,259 acres within these critical ancient forests through the Kelsey Whisky timber sale.

## The Pickett Snake Timber Sale— Logging Ancient Forests Like There’s No Tomorrow

The ancient forests above the south side of the Lower Wild and Scenic Rogue River

**These ancient trees  
in the Snake Pickett area  
are slated for harvest.  
You can help save them!**



# Focus on our KS Wild Family

This column was recently created to help you get to know, more intimately, members of the KS Wild family. KS Wild is now a thriving five year old, with maturity and wisdom beyond our years. This issue we'll take a special, all inclusive look at our staff, all of whom stand out for their passion and tireless dedication to the protection of Klamath-Siskiyou wildlands.

I'll start with our most recently dearly departed (to Montana, that is), Jay Lininger. In his four years with KS Wild, Jay set the standard for intense scrutiny of proposed actions on public lands, all the while masterfully working to educate through the media and his work with community groups. We wish him the best of luck on his quest for a Master's degree, with a focus on fire policy, no less! Our new Conservation Director is more like a long lost cousin than a newcomer. George Sexton has had his eyes on and heart tied to our region for some time from nearby Cascadia, where he has been on forest watch for years.



It is a busy summer for Klamath-Siskiyou forests, but with George's skills and dedication, our Public Lands Oversight Campaign is as strong as ever.

Though we were kind of quiet about the addition of two other staff members, KS Wild is greatly strengthened by the essential roles they are playing. Looking to change his path in life from carpenter to forest advocate, Bruce Harlow joined us as a most avid volunteer. So we had to swoop him into the fold, and he has done an amazing job at developing our membership program (that means you, reader, we hope!) which is vital to the strength of KS Wild. Liz Crosson is turning outreach into more than just a side project of our busy conservation staff. In just a short time, her creativity and flair have resulted in wildly successful events, presentations and outreach materials (Liz is working on KS Wild News more, and check out our evolving website).

We may soon have to start calling Joseph Vaile “old timer,” for his tenure with KSWild. Savvy enough to be our elder, he's still enthusiastic and relentless as ever about campaigning for all the critters, plants and wildlands of the Klamath-Siskiyou. Out in Williams, KS Wild co-founder, Spencer Lennard, and administrative wonder, Dave Levine, have fine-tuned the engine that is the core of our organization's incredible momentum towards protection of Klamath-Siskiyou wildlands. Legal fledgling, Brenna Bell, is soaring, soon to dive bomb the likes of misbehaving agencies. And KS Wild board member and Siskiyou Project staff attorney, Lori Cooper, provides essential consulting and mentoring.

It's a pleasure to know and support this amazing KS Wild family.

Thanks and admiration to you all! —Shannon Clery, KS Wild Board Member



# Keeping the Klamath Wild— The California Wilderness Bill and Roadless Threats

By Regina Chichizola

In the Klamath Region of Northern California exist some of the wildest and most diverse forests, crystal clear salmon streams, untouched watersheds and rare, wild animals. Most of this land is public and much is roadless but threatened. People are calling for protection of the remaining wild places in this region and the rest of California.

## The Weaver Peak And Knob Timber Sales

The Forked Horn and Weaver Timber Sales threaten the 48,000-acre Orleans Mt. Roadless Area. The sales would harm spotted owls, forest carnivores, and other species by logging 660 acres of old forest adjacent to the Trinity Alps Wilderness.

The Knob Timber Sale, in the 25,000-acre Trinity North Roadless Area, would log 623 acres, build almost a mile of road and cut 6-8 million board feet of native forest in headwater drainages in the Wild and Scenic (and still undammed) Salmon River.

## The Medicine Lake Geothermal Power Plants

The Medicine Lake Caldera and Mt. Hoffman Roadless Area east of Mt. Shasta are also in harm's way. The landscape has a profound spiritual and cultural value, considered their place of origin by the Modoc, Pit River and Shasta tribes. The largest shield volcano in the U.S., Medicine Lake is home to Pacific fishers, martens, glass mountains, lava tubes, and pristine forests.

Two power plants, each occupying 100-200 acres, and up to 30 miles of transmission lines are proposed on this sacred site. The project would release toxic gases, fragment the ecosystem and cause visual, air, and noise pollution in this popular recreation area. Calenergy and the Bush administration are fast-tracking this destructive project.

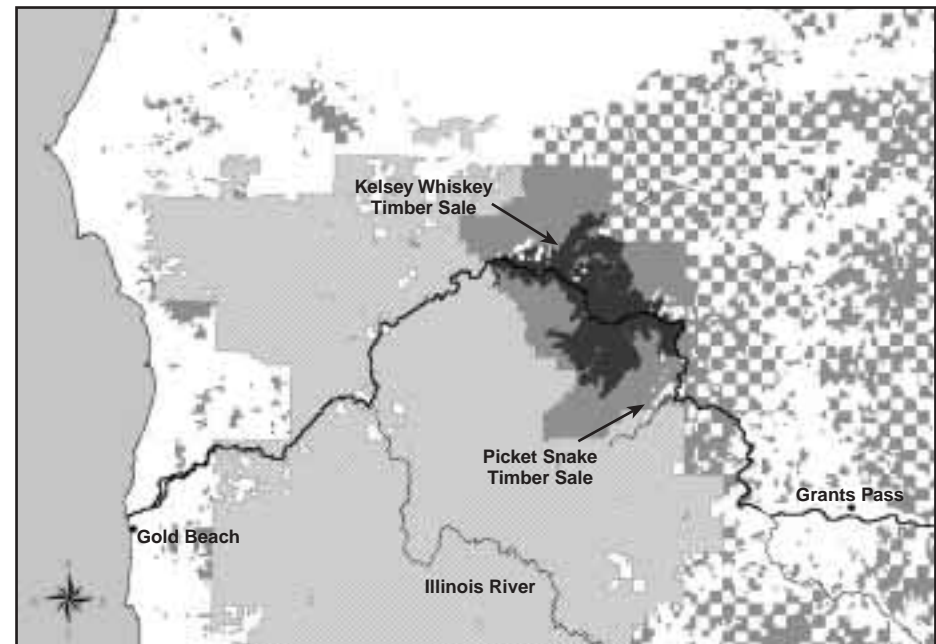
## We Need Wilderness

The California Wild Heritage Campaign formed to promote a new California Wilderness Bill. Recently introduced in Congress by Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA), it would protect many roadless areas in California. The Klamath-Siskiyou has much to gain, with about 375,000 acres up for protection in the Klamath National Forest alone and 11 proposed additions to existing Wilderness areas. Wilderness is a chance to look at the world whole, a place of refuge for sensitive animals, old growth forests, clear streams, and amazing biodiversity. The California Wilderness Bill is a way to save some of the last remaining wild areas.

## WHAT YOU CAN DO

Support is strong but faces unfriendly politics in rural counties. Let Senator Dianne Feinstein know these areas deserve protection, and please speak out to stop the destructive projects that threaten the wild places we know and love.

Dianne Feinstein  
US Senator (D-CA) 3  
331 Hart Senate Building  
Washington DC 20510



- Medford BLM
- Zane Grey Roadless Area
- Siskiyou National Forest
- Rogue River

provide habitat for an astoundingly diverse and varied number of rare plants and animals. The Pickett Snake timber sale is uniquely situated on the northeastern edge of the range of serpentine soils known for spectacular plant diversity.

The timber planners in the Grants Pass Resource Area of the Medford BLM are hoping to log close to 1,000 acres of untouched mature and ancient forests of Pickett Snake. The BLM intends to remove virtually every large tree, leaving a mere 6-10 trees per acre. Uncomfortable with the word “clearcut” the timber planners euphemistically describe this liquidation of ancient forests as a “structural retention harvest.” George Orwell would be proud of the linguistic creativity of our federal timber sale planners.

## What About Fire?

The BLM is trying to get away with logging the biggest, most fire resistant trees in the Rogue River Watershed by inflaming the public's fear of fire. Both timber sales reference hypothetical “catastrophic fires” to justify liquidating ancient forests. But what do the agency's own documents say about logging and fire?

Page 3-11 of the Kelsey Whiskey DEIS tells a story that BLM timber planners have yet to take to heart:

“Partial cuts in East Fork Kelsey Creek and Quail Creek areas have substantially increased the brush component, placing these areas at greater risk of stand replacing fire. Past clear cutting in areas of Mule Creek, East Fork Mule Creek and North Fork Kelsey Creek has created additional risk of stand replacement fire through both brush invasion and new young plantations.”



## The Wild and Scenic Rogue River

The Rogue River first gained widespread notoriety in 1927 when Zane Grey published his novel *The Rogue River Feud*. But the seminal work on the Rogue has to be Steven Dow Beckham's *Requiem For a People*, which chronicles the tragic story and brutal treatment of the native peoples of the Rogue watershed.

The Lower Rogue River near the Kelsey Whisky and Pickett Snake timber sales was designated as one of the original eight "wild and scenic" rivers in the nation by Congress in 1968. This designation sounds wonderful, but does little other than require the BLM to leave a beauty strip next to the main stem of the Rogue while they liquidate the surrounding forests and watersheds.

While the end-days of the harsh realities of the boom-bust cycle of old growth clearcutting are within sight, the recreational values of the Rogue River will last for as long as we are able to protect them. Currently 25,000 visitors a year enjoy the Wild and Scenic Rogue River, providing \$13 million annually to the local economies.

Unfortunately, this is a death sentence for nesting Bald eagles and Northern Spotted Owls, the elusive Pacific fisher, the endemic Del Norte Salamander and the vanishing Coho salmon.

Succumbing to an insatiable hunger to devour late-successional forests, the BLM Field Manager went as far as to reject many of her own specialists' mitigation measures designed to lessen the effects of this clearcutting. The requests of the BLM's own botanists for no-cut buffers around three rare plant species were rejected as inconveniencing the "structural retention harvest" of your forests. Similarly, the BLM biologist was rebuffed in his hopes to establish a five-year monitoring program to examine the effects of this clearcutting on resident Northern Spotted Owls.



**KS Wild staffers surveying an old-growth timber sale in the Rogue River watershed.**

## WHAT YOU CAN DO

Please take a moment to write to both Congressman Peter DeFazio and Senator Ron Wyden to request permanent protection for the ancient forests and roadless wildlands surrounding the Wild and Scenic Rogue River. Don't forget to mention that the Kelsey-Whisky and Pickett Snake timber sales imminently threaten these forests and need to be canceled. Always request a written response to your letter.

Senator Ron Wyden  
516 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington DC 20510

Congressman Peter DeFazio  
2134 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington DC 20515

Get on out and discover these amazing forests for yourself. Plug into a KS-Wild hike or get maps of the proposed timber sales by contacting our Ashland office at (541) 488-5789.

Applegate River, and along Ferris Gulch on the south side, the Ferris Bugman Timber Sale and road building extravaganza is the type of forest management project we should have abandoned in the eighties.

Like Scattered Apples, the Medford BLM faces serious opposition from local residents, who nominated the area for protection as the "Greater Middle Applegate Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)." The BLM denied the nomination, with little rational basis. However, due to the overwhelming opposition to this project, the Medford BLM decided to prepare a supplemental EA to further discuss all the adverse environmental impacts of the project. Area residents are prepared to keep fighting this sale, and keep the road from desecrating their backyards.

### 3. The Bobar, Bald Lick and Prince Castor Timber Sale

In the Little Applegate Valley, the Medford BLM has recently proposed at least three new sales, all in the same vicinity. These sales, Bobar, Bald Lick and Prince Castor, are all still in the scoping phase, but it seems as if the Medford BLM is intending to heavily log in the little Applegate in the following year or two. But again, the BLM will be faced with resistance from the local residents.

All of these timber sales illustrate that the BLM does not listen to the public when deciding how to manage our public lands. If anything, it pits itself against the will of local communities in favor of the timber companies who would make a quick profit on our beloved forests. With KS Wild's support, I will keep fighting for my backyard and will stand in solidarity with all those who are also striving to preserve that which they know and love best: their home.



## KS WILD ACTION UPDATE!!!

**WILDLIFE SERVICES PLANS TO KILL LARGE NUMBERS OF BEARS TO SUBSIDIZE TIMBER INTERESTS** — Serious threats to wildlife continue to persist and escalate in Oregon. The federal Wildlife "Services", formerly known as Animal Damage Control is analyzing the impacts of killing large numbers of Oregon's Black bears to reduce damage to tree farms throughout Oregon. Black bears, robbed of native salmon runs, occasionally eat the inner bark of young trees raising the ire of timber owners.

Wildlife Services spends millions of tax dollars annually killing wildlife such as coyotes, bears, mountain lions, bobcats and foxes to "reduce" damage to economic interests. Many non-lethal and preventative measures exist to curb conflicts with wildlife, yet the federal agency primarily utilizes the gunshot as a management tool to the benefit of only timber and livestock operators.

What you can do to protect Black bears from slaughter:

Tell Wildlife Services to use non-lethal and preventative methods only.

Numerous non-lethal and preventative exist to reduce damage to tree crops from Black bears. Black bears are far too ecologically valuable and their niche too precarious to allow their continued killing.

Send comments of the Environmental Assessment for a proposal to reduce black bear damage to timber on private and County lands in Western Oregon to USDA Wildlife Services, 6135 NE 80th Ave., Ste. A-8, Portland, OR 97218

# Living with the BLM in My Backyard

By Brenna Bell

I live on a parcel of land surrounded by land managed by the Medford Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The Medford BLM planned a timber sale in my backyard, called the Scattered Apples Timber Sale—ten feet from the back of my home. The Medford BLM has proposed many timber sales right in the heart of our communities in the Applegate, Little Applegate and Williams Valleys. Following is a chronicle of three of these timber sales and the communities that are resisting them.

## 1. The Scattered Apples Timber Sale

The Medford BLM first proposed the Scattered Apples Timber Sale in 1998. As much as 5.4 million board feet could be logged from almost 2000 acres of sale units that are so scattered over the Williams Valley that almost every person in Williams lives within sight of one. The sale is supposedly to provide restoration thinning and fuels reduction in the area, but the BLM also threw in some of the nicest mature forest stands in Williams to up the timber volume of the sale.

In response to the proposal, community members drafted and submitted the Scattered Apples Restoration Alternative (SARA) to the Medford BLM as an alternative to the timber sale. The SARA proposed moving forward with the restoration portions of the project without commercial logging. Although required to by law, the BLM did not consider the SARA as a possible alternative, claiming that it needed to offer big trees to make the sale economically viable. The BLM has yet to decide, however, whether they will abandon their plan for commercially logging the Williams Valley.

## 2. The Ferris Bugman Timber Sale

Last Autumn, the Medford BLM unveiled its plans to build seven miles of new road and log one of the last remaining low elevation, mature, roadless forests in the Applegate Valley. Located between Humbug and Slagle Creeks on the north side of the

**The roadless Ferris Bugman area.**



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# Proposed Wilderness in California Threatened by Private Land Logging

By Shannon Clery

For years KS Wild has advocated for the protection of a high elevation old growth forest on the Siskiyou Crest, owned by industrial logging company Fruit Growers Supply (FGS), a subsidiary of Sunkist Corp. They intend to clearcut this 240-acre inholding in the heart of the Condrey Mountain Inventoried Roadless Area. They have an approved Timber Harvesting Plan with the California Department of Forestry and are now asking the Rogue River National Forest (RRNF) to approve construction of a helicopter landing pad on the Forest.

This remote spot represents some of the most pristine and diverse old growth forests in the Siskiyou, is surrounded on all sides by land included in recent California Wilderness legislation introduced by Senator Barbara Boxer, and was set aside as Late Successional Reserve under the Northwest Forest Plan. Its steep slopes harbor some of the largest incense cedars in the world (over 7 feet wide) and Pacific silver fir (rare in California), which are now marked for cut. The parcel is part of the largest intact area of old-growth forest in the 25,000 acre Elliott Creek watershed, providing habitat for threatened Northern spotted owls, rare Siskiyou Mountain salamanders, and far ranging forest carnivores such as Pacific fisher, marten, and wolverine.

## WHAT YOU CAN DO:

The RRNF has known about the FGS parcel for years but failed to work out an arrangement to purchase the area in the public domain. Now is the time to contact senators and the Forest Service to urge them to move toward acquiring this land. See the action alert or our website ([www.kswild.org](http://www.kswild.org)) for more information.

Debra Okholm, Purchase Program  
USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region  
333 SW First Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97204  
P.O. Box 3623, Portland, OR 97208-3623

Tom Reilly, Acting Forest Supervisor  
Rogue River National Forest  
333 W. 8th St. / P.O. Box 520  
Medford, Oregon 97501-0209

Dianne Feinstein (D – CA)  
331 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington DC 20510

Ron Wyden (D – OR)  
516 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington DC 20510

Barbara Boxer (D – CA)  
112 Hart Senate Office Building  
Washington DC 20510



## KS WILD ACTION UPDATE!!!

**QUARTZ FIRE SALVAGE UPDATE** — The Medford District BLM in June withdrew its Quartz Fire Salvage timber sale, which would have built nearly one mile of road and logged 600 acres of forest in the Little Applegate Watershed that burned in 2001. BLM auctioned the sale once but received no bids from logging companies. It cited economic inefficiencies and certain litigation by KS Wild as reasons for the cancellation.

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# Roadless Areas Should Be Cowless Areas

By Scott Nicole

Roadless Areas, which include designated Wilderness areas, encompass the last intact fragments of our native forests. Roadless Areas are islands of diversity in a sea of land devastated by logging, mining, grazing and road building. Although the destruction left in the wake of cattle is not as obvious as stumps, roads and abandoned mines, the impact to native ecosystems is equally devastating.



**Don't blame the cows—  
humans need to keep them out  
of sensitive ecosystems.**

Grazing permits assume that each cow on an allotment will consume twenty-six pounds of forage every day. Every pound of grass, flowers, shrubs and trees that finds its way into the mouth of a cow represents forage that would otherwise be available to native grazers such as deer and elk. Eight deer could live on the forage necessary to support a single cow. Consumption by cattle also reduces the food and shelter available for native birds and insects.

The daily consumption of vegetation by large numbers of cattle results in substantial impacts on native vegetation. For example, seventy cattle spend four months each year grazing the high meadows of the Kangaroo Roadless Area. During their stay, they consume more than two hundred thousand pounds of vegetation and trample acres of sensitive meadow and riparian areas. One hundred and twenty cattle spend the summer grazing within the Sky Lakes Wilderness and adjacent roadless areas, consuming more than three hundred thousand pounds of forage. The vegetation consumed by cattle in these two areas would sustain more than a thousand deer and countless birds and insects.

## KS WILD ACTION UPDATE!!!

**SISKIYOU MOUNTAIN SALAMANDER PROTECTED ON MIDDLE THOMPSON** — The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has responded to citizen appeals and decided to cancel a study of logging on occupied Siskiyou Mountain Salamander (SMS) habitat. Ashland Resource Area Manager Richard Drehobl, wrote to interested parties that there were not enough salamanders to conduct a study. Almost at the same time, the SMS was removed from the "Survey and Manage" list, which means that the species will no longer be protected from logging on occupied habitat.



**Meadows like this one should be cow-free in order to maintain their botanical diversity.**

Roadless areas are the last refuges for native plant, animal and insect communities. Allowing cattle to displace native wildlife and substantially alter botanical communities within these sensitive areas makes little sense when our ecological landscape has been devastated by commercial resource extraction. We must end the assault of cattle on our most sensitive and precious public lands, our roadless areas.



## Hike with KS Wild to Threatened Places in Our Backyard

Hikes are varying difficulty. Call 488-5789 for more info and updated hike schedules. Most hikes meet at Evos Coffee House in Downtown Ashland.



## KS Wild 2002 Summer Hike Schedule

- August 17th:** Ferris Bugman Timber Sale with George Sexton, Medford BLM  
Located between Humbug Creek and Slagle Creek on the north side of the Applegate River, and along Ferris Gulch on the south side. Sale includes low elevation old growth logging and extensive road building. Meet 9 am at Evo's in Ashland & the Applegate Store at 10 am.
- August 31st:** Fire Ecology Comparative Hike with Lesley Adams  
Tour parts of the Quartz Fire area and experience the mosaic of fire effects discussing management practices pre and post fire and their effects on the intensity of naturally born wildfire. Meet 9 am at Evo's in Ashland.
- September 7th:** Kelsey Whisky Timber Sale with Joseph Vaile, Medford BLM  
On the North Side of the Rogue River, the Kelsey Whisky timber sale threatens the ancient forests of the 46,646-acre Zane Gray roadless area, botanical diversity and key habitat corridors. Meet 9 am Evo's in Ashland & 10:30 at Graves Creek Bridge.