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KS WILD NEWS

The Journal of the Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center

Summer 2004

Protect the Best Restore the Rest

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Cover Photo:
Photo by Dang Ngo
Rogue River canyon, looking upriver at the Zane Grey roadless area. Greenpeace set up the nation's first Forest Rescue Station in early June within the Kelsey-Whisky timber sale, which proposes to cut into the Zane Grey

Scattered Apples Update

For the past seven years, the Williams community in the Applegate Valley has resisted the BLM's plans to log some of the last remaining native forest patches in the Williams watershed through the Scattered Apples timber sale. A group of concerned citizens designed the Scattered Apples Restoration Alternative (SARA) and presented it to the BLM.

Last October, the BLM made its final decision to move forward with Scattered Apples and ignored the SARA. In February, KS Wild and a group of Williams residents brought a lawsuit to halt the sale. In April, we requested the court postpone the sale until the court could decide the merits of the case. The BLM agreed to hold off until July 31. If we lose, logging could begin as early as August 1. We remain committed to sending the BLM back to the drawing board to create a plan for the Williams watershed that incorporates true restoration goals, and the desires of the community. The restoration components of the timber sale are not challenged in the suit.

Petition Filed to Protect Siskiyou Mountain Salamander

Along with a coalition of groups, KS Wild filed a petition on June 16, 2004 with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service requesting protection of the Siskiyou Mountains salamander as an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act. The salamander was formerly protected under a provision of the Northwest Forest Plan called "Survey and Manage," which required surveys for old growth species prior to old growth logging. The Bush Administration eliminated Survey and Manage on March 23, 2004. The coalition also issued a report documenting that 105 other Survey and Manage species require protection and announced their intent to petition these species unless the wildlife survey requirements are reinstated. The report can be found at: www.biologicaldiversity.org/

The Siskiyou Mountains salamander occurs only in southwest Oregon and northwest California on rocky slopes under mature and old-growth forest. Logging is the principal threat to its survival.



Court Halts Logging in Old Growth Reserve

A federal court halted logging in June inside a protected old-growth forest in the Elk Creek watershed near Shady Cove in southwest Oregon. The court stopped logging while the merits of the case can be heard, in part because the logging is in an area set aside in the early 1990s as an old-growth reserve and salmon refuge under the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP).

The proposed logging area was affected by the 27,000 acre Timbered Rock fire in 2002. There are 19 spotted owl territories and 18 miles of coho habitat within the fire perimeter. According to BLM records, 90 percent of the Timbered Rock fire burned naturally with very-low-to-moderate intensity. Approximately 6,000 acres on adjacent industrial forest land affected by the same fire has already been clearcut. The proposed logging on federal land includes about 1,000 acres where only the largest trees will be cut.

This case is a major test of the NFP's ability to protect old-growth forests. If this project moves forward, the Forest Service and BLM have similar plans to log in areas affected by the Biscuit fire on the Siskiyou National Forest; the Davis, Eyerly, and B&B fires on the Deschutes National Forest, and the Clark fire on the Willamette National Forest.

A recent article in the journal Science noted that "Salvage harvesting activities undermine many of the ecosystem benefits of major disturbances." Lindenmayer, et al., *ECOLOGY: Salvage Harvesting Policies After Natural Disturbance*, Science 2004 303: 1303.

Plaintiffs in the lawsuit include KS Wild, Oregon Natural Resources Council, Cascadia Wildlands Project, Umpqua Watersheds, and Northwest Environmental Defense Center. Plaintiffs are represented by Susan Jane Brown of the Pacific Environmental Advocacy Center. The merits of the case will be heard in July by Magistrate Judge Cooney in Medford. For more information on Timbered Rock, visit our website: www.kswild.org



BLM surveys confirm that spotted owls are using the post-fire forests of the Elk Creek watershed.

Photo: Andy Cripe

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!!

Main Event, Summer 2004: Native Forests Vs. Fiber Plantations

by George Sexton

"If the industry sees the end of survey and manage as an invitation to bull its way back into the remaining ancient forests...it's going to all but ensure that logging continues at a snail's pace. That way only leads to more protests, appeals and lawsuits, not the steady supply of logs that the Northwest needs. Instead of clawing for more old-growth, the industry should be pushing for more timber sales and a more predictable supply of logs from the tens of thousands of acres of Western Oregon that are covered with too-thick, even-age stands planted 30 or 40 years ago."

—Oregon Editorial Board 3/25/04

Converting forests into plantations

You've seen them on private lands, county lands, state lands and on your federal forests throughout the West - dense stands of same-aged trees planted where a native forest once stood. Over 500,000 acres on the Medford BLM and Umpqua, Rogue River and Siskiyou National Forests are now fiber plantations.

The recipe for creating a plantation is to: (1) cut down the merchantable trees, (2) drag the logs off the site, (3) burn the remaining slash, un-marketable trees and undergrowth, (4) plant a dense crop of fast-growing, sun-tolerant conifers from a genetically superior seed bank, (5) wait a few years and thin the dense stand to increase the growth rate of remaining trees, and (6) cut down the remaining trees once their rate of growth slows. Repeat as necessary. Caution: This plantation recipe may not meet needs of forest soils, sensitive watersheds, at-risk critters or local communities desiring sustainable jobs.

Native forests need natural disturbance

It's easy to think of "native forests" as "old-growth," but the two are not always synonymous. Klamath Siskiyou forests evolved over 10,000 years before the first chainsaw roared, but they never were a solid green blanket of ancient trees.

Wind throw, insects, disease and especially fire continually kill trees at individual, stand and watershed scales. Disturbance and death are constants in regional forests, as with nutrient cycling and plant community succession, and they vary in rate and intensity.

Natural disturbance processes are ongoing right now in the Biscuit burn, as before the burn. Fire blackened every green forest in the KS at some time, and fire will continue to

Plantations on Southwest Oregon's Public Land

- Rogue River NF - 82,426 acres of clearcuts (1,594 cuts)
- Medford BLM - 109,613 acres of clearcuts (2,495 cuts)
- Siskiyou NF - 108,000 acres of clearcuts (1,965 cuts)
- Umpqua NF - 241,000 acres of clearcuts (3,003 cuts)

play its natural role in the ecosystem despite human efforts to banish it.

Logging doesn't cut it

Since KS forests require natural disturbance to support their unique biodiversity, why can't we just cut down native forests and mimic those disturbances?

For one, we have lost so much native forest that many animals and plants that need intact canopies of large, old trees could soon disappear forever. In the recent decision to eliminate the "survey and manage" program, the Forest Service and BLM acknowledged that 57 rare species currently have insufficient habitat to support stable populations. In other words, we've logged too much too fast in the past half century.

Second, logging does not mimic fire. Standing dead trees and down logs that remain in a burned forest stabilize soil and recycle nutrients, and they provide habitat for unique biological communities and "structurally enrich" the incoming young forest, allowing old growth associates to "re-colonize the stand much earlier than would otherwise be the case." More, while many species evolved to require fire in their life history, no species evolved to require logging.

Siuslaw National Forest: the future is now

Not long ago, the Siuslaw National Forest in Oregon's Coast Range was the ground-zero of old-growth logging in the Pacific Northwest. Giant Douglas-fir and Sitka spruce that stood for centuries fell at a pace that could not be sustained. Local mills boomed. Then spotted owl injunctions dried up the supply, and the mills busted.

Tired of protests and lawsuits, planners in the Siuslaw began thinning the vast network of young plantations they created rather than cutting the remaining native forests. The Siuslaw is now the only national forest in the Northwest that exceeds its logging volume targets and returns a profit to the U.S. Treasury every year.

Protect the best, restore the rest

The summer of 2004 will help determine the direction of our communities and forests in the KS region. We face a choice between creating sustainable jobs in watershed restoration and plantation thinning, or boom-and-bust jobs logging native forests and creating more plantations. The stakes have never been higher. Native forests at Biscuit, Kelsey Whisky, Timbered Rock, Cotton Snake, Cow Catcher, Knob, Beaver and Meteor are all up for grabs.

KS Wild and our friends intend to protect what's left of our native forests, and begin restoring the rest.



Tree plantations often resemble corn fields more than a forest.

Photo: James Johnston



Forest “Reserves” and Other Myths

by Jay Lininger

When Euro-Americans arrived in the mid-1800s, as much as 80% of the forests in western Oregon and Washington were older than 80 years and about two-thirds were older than 200 years. By the 1990s, researchers estimated only 13% to 18% of forested area in western Oregon and Washington was in older-growth, a reduction of over 75%. Federal lands are the last repositories of the unique ecological wealth represented by these older forests.

—Forest scientists to Bush Administration, 9/4/2001.

No such thing as protected forests

People fight to protect older forests because so few remain. In the Klamath-Siskiyou region, about 25 percent of forests pre-dating European settlement still exist. Older forests host remnant communities of life that formerly inhabited the whole landscape, and they store genetic reservoirs for ecological restoration as people learn better how to live here without destroying the land and themselves.

Biodiversity conservation requires protection of older forests where commodity extraction is prohibited, and where ecosystems function with little or no interference. Ten years ago, federal lands policy in the Pacific Northwest incorporated this principle of biological science. However, forests many thought were protected really are worse off now than ever before.

The Northwest Forest Plan compromise

Logging eliminated most old forests in the Pacific Northwest, and isolated what remains to federal public lands. Such forests now tend to be small islands among oceans of young trees planted in clearcuts. Northern spotted owl and other species face extinction due to widespread destruction and conversion of older forest habitat into fiber plantations for the timber industry.

In 1991, a court halted logging in older forests on federal lands within the range of spotted owl, igniting a social crisis that President Clinton sought to resolve in 1994 with the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP). The NFP revived logging in older forests and allocated 7.4 million acres, or 30 percent of federal lands, to Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) that supposedly provide habitat for indigenous wildlife.

The entire LSR network spans three mountain ranges: the Cascades, the Klamath-Siskiyou, and the Coast Range. Together, these form an “H” pattern wherein the east-west oriented Siskiyou Crest is a cross bar that connects the north-south oriented Cascades in the east with the Coast Range to the west (Figure 1).

Most reserves are stump fields

According to the government, 40 percent of LSRs, or 3.1 million acres, host older forest habitat. Cut-over stump fields and young tree plantations, not forests, comprise the balance. The government hopes that plantations in LSRs eventually will mature into older forests over time.

Meanwhile, the NFP allows for the destruction of 1.1 million acres of existing older forest in its Matrix land allocation, where logging is expected. Given the extreme reduction of

older forests that already occurred in the region, more logging in Matrix maintains an atmosphere of ecological crisis and drains resources from solutions like thinning planted trees for biodiversity restoration and wood products generation.

Reserved forests on the brink

Despite their “reserved” status, government foresters treat LSRs as though they were Matrix, planning timber sales that would render the reserves a completely hollow means to protect older forests.

The Biscuit and Timbered Rock post-fire salvage projects are two of the largest federal logging proposals in the nation today. The Forest Service hopes to clearcut 20,000 acres in LSR at Biscuit, while the Medford BLM would cut 900 acres of burned forests within reserves at Timbered Rock this year.

Dr. Jerry Franklin, a forest ecologist at Univ. Washington and an architect of the NFP, wrote in response to the Biscuit plan, “Salvage logging of large snags and down boles does not contribute to recovery of [older] forest habitat; in fact, the only activity more antithetical to the recovery process would be removal of surviving green trees from burned sites.” Indeed, both the Biscuit and Timbered Rock projects would cut large, green trees in addition to those killed by fire.

Additionally, the Bush administration may reallocate certain LSR lands to Matrix. It recently settled a timber industry lawsuit challenging environmental protections for BLM forests in western Oregon known as “O&C lands.” The lawsuit - having twice been dismissed - had little chance of success, yet Bush used it to make logging the dominant use of O&C lands. This is a “sue and settle” tactic, in which industry sues and the government offers sweetheart deals to resolve them.

A new forestry emphasis

KS Wild recognizes that the regional economy no longer hinges on logging older forests, and in fact depends on their lasting protection. We therefore propose to replace commercial logging of older forests on federal lands with a new forestry emphasis on restoration thinning in young planted stands.

Recent large-scale projects in the Siskiyou National Forest and Medford BLM demonstrate that plantation thinning generates significant wood products jobs, contributes to ecosystem restoration, and moves forward without controversy. For these reasons, the Southern Oregon Timber Industries Association recently called for accelerated thinning in tree plantations. This suggests the possibility of common ground and an end to the tired old struggles of the past.

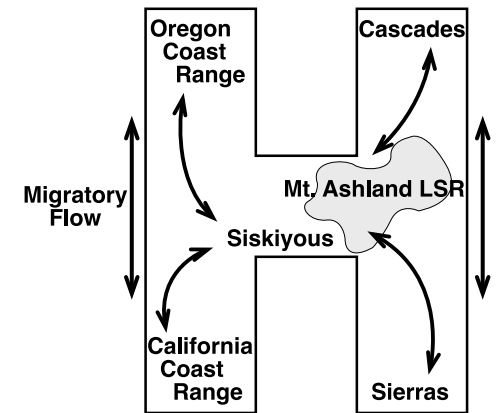


Figure 1—H Diagram



Conservation and Recreation Guide for Summer 2004

by Joseph Vaile

There are many special places in the Klamath-Siskiyou Mountains to hike, raft, mountain bike and enjoy the great outdoors. The most spectacular vistas await you on a trail, river or backcountry excursion. There are also many places at risk from aggressive logging and other destructive land management practices. While it may not sound fun to head out to a national forest that is scheduled to be cut or mined, it's often a great way to explore new territory. Here are some spots you could visit this summer for recreation, nature study and to help advocate for the wild places of the Klamath-Siskiyou.



**Caribou Lake,
Trinity Alps Wilderness.**
Photo: Christine Ambrose

Trinity Alps

If you're lucky enough to find yourself on the Trinity River in northern California this summer, you should access the Trinity Alps Wilderness from the Canyon Creek Trailhead. A Placer Mining Claim on the Shasta Trinity National Forest currently threatens this popular gateway to the Wilderness. The open pit mine would cut down ancient forests to remove tons of earth to extract gold, immediately adjacent to scenic Canyon Creek.

Getting There

Canyon Creek Trailhead is accessed by taking Highway 299 to Junction City, 8 miles west of Weaverville. At Junction City, turn onto Canyon Creek Road (marked by a green city street sign). Follow the road 13 miles to the trailhead.

Siskiyou Crest

A day hike on the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT) is good for just about anyone. There are several stretches of the PCT that access damaging logging proposals. The Condrey Mountain Roadless Area, in the heart of the high Siskiyou Crest, is just east of the Red Buttes Wilderness. Fruit Growers Supply, a subsidiary of Sunkist Corp., plans to log a privately owned in-holding of ancient forest in the center of the roadless area, including some of the largest Incense cedars in the world.

The Horse Heli timber sale on the Klamath National Forest is just south of the Siskiyou Crest. The Klamath National Forest proposes to log 1,700 acres of high elevation Siskiyou forest in the Horse Creek watershed, a large tributary to the Klamath River.

Getting There

Take Hwy 238 southwest from Medford approximately 13 miles to the town of Ruch. Take a left on Upper Applegate Rd., pass the Star Ranger Station after a few miles and continue south on Upper Applegate Road 13 miles to the junction with Carberry Creek Rd. Turn left and continue 1.5 miles to the junction of Forest Road #1040 and #1050. Turn left onto road #1050 and follow for 0.9 mile to the junction of forest road #1055 and follow till the pass. Heading east will get you to both Condrey Mountain to the north and Horse Heli timber sale to the south.



Condrey Mountain Roadless Area.
Photo: Joseph Vaile

Wild and Scenic Rogue

If your idea of fun is getting in a boat and floating down the river, there are several places where you should go. While popular, the Wild and Scenic Rogue River northwest of Grants Pass is still one of my favorite places to visit. The hike down river to Rainie Falls is a day well spent, and one is likely to see salmon jumping! Of course, rafting the river is incredible and kayaks can be rented in Merlin or Galice.

In the forest above this stretch of the river the Medford BLM is planning to log ancient forests through the Kelsey Whisky timber sale. The BLM will punch roads into the Zane Grey Roadless Area to access old-growth timber. Mountain biking on old logging roads can make for an afternoon of summer fun, while also checking out the forest scheduled to be logged. Greenpeace USA set up the nation's first "Forest Rescue Station" in this sale in early June.

Summer Guide continues on next page...



**Many people enjoy
public lands by rafting
or kayaking down them
as seen here on the
Rogue River.**

Photo: Derek Volkart

Getting There

Head north on I-5 from Grants Pass and take the Merlin exit (61), turn left on Merlin road. Follow the Rogue River for 23-miles, this is where the "Wild" stretch of the Rogue River and the Zane Grey Roadless Area begin. Park at the Graves Creek Boat Ramp and take the trail downriver to Rainie Falls. To get to the Kelsey Whisky timber sale, take a left at the boat ramp on 34-8-1 for 15 miles, take a left on 32-7-19.3. The old-growth grove off to the right is one unit of the sale.

Salmon River

Whether rafting, hiking, biking, or just driving, the Salmon River is a spectacular place worth visiting. The Salmon River is undammed and undiverted, providing the Klamath River with precious cool, clear water. The Salmon River is also home to the most productive Chinook salmon fishery in the Klamath Basin. Unfortunately, the Klamath National Forest is moving forward on plans to log thousands of acres of pristine forests. The Knob and Meteor timber sales on the banks of the North and South Fork Salmon River would harm the Wild and Scenic nature of this special place. The logging units target the largest, most fire-resistant trees on the Salmon River and in many cases would leave only the fine fuels behind.



North Fork of the Salmon River.

Photo: Joseph Vaile

Getting There

Take Hwy 96 towards the Salmon River. Approximately 1/4 mile south of the town of Somes Bar, turn east off of Hwy 96 onto Salmon River Rd (parallels the Salmon River). Or take HWY 3 from Yreka over Etna Pass, the trail is 4 miles west of Sawyers Bar. Hike up the trail and look for the trees with paint on them.

Kalmiopsis

The Illinois River near Selma, OR is the site of many thousands of acres of logging proposed by the Biscuit post-fire timber sale. Deep pools, perfect temperature and the crystal clear waters make for what must be the best swimming on the planet. On a hot summer day you can check out the fire affected forests, see the natural regeneration and mosaic affects of wildfire and then take a swim in the emerald green canyons.



Illinois River Canyon.

Photo: Joseph Vaile

Getting There

Head south on 199 from Grants Pass (or north from Crescent City) and turn west on

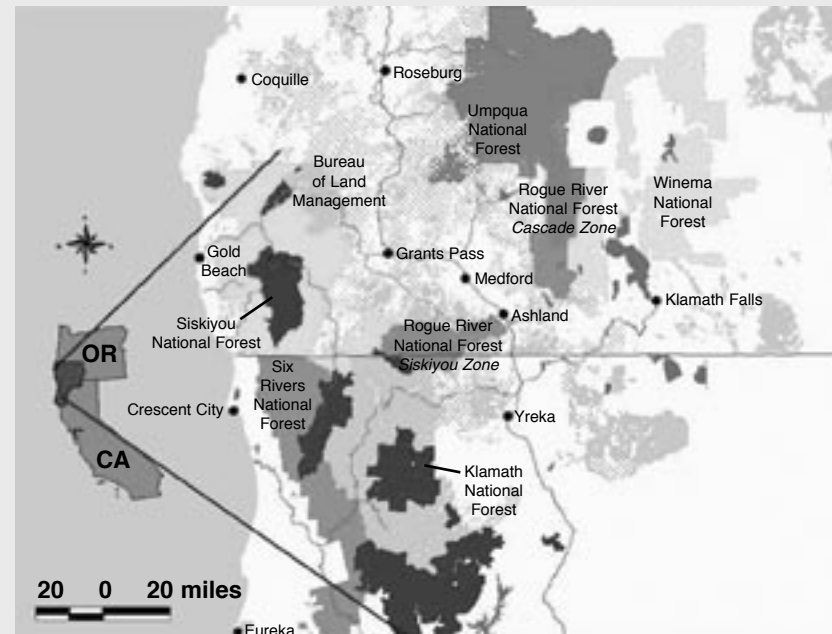
the Illinois River Road (FS Road 4103, north of Eight Dollar Mountain). Drive down this road and pick your spot along the river to hike, swim or sunbathe.

Be Prepared

Don't go into the woods without your maps (directions should always accompany good maps!), hiking boots, plenty of water, food and a good attitude. You can visit www.kswild.org for more information on these and other projects that threaten wild places in the Klamath-Siskiyou. There are some amazing places out there waiting to be discovered and protected!



Klamath-Siskiyou and South Cascade Ecoregions



Where are We?

The Klamath-Siskiyou region borders the Cascade Mountains to the east and the Ocean and Redwood forests to the west. It stretches south to wine country in California and north to the Umpqua River in south central Oregon. The region boasts some of the best freshwater habitat on the west coast. Two main river systems define the region, the Rogue in the north and the Klamath in the south, with many large tributaries and coastal rivers adding to the mix. The wildlife habitats are some of the most diverse in the world. This region has more conifer species than any other temperate forest, and a wide array of rare and unique flowering plants. It is marked by Wilderness Areas and roadless lands of a large enough size to support mountain lion, black bear, the elusive fisher and maybe someday the grey wolf and grizzly bear.

Packaging the Good with the Bad

China Keeler Landscape Project

by Lesley Adams

Hazardous fuel reduction work forges ahead on Medford BLM land throughout the Applegate Valley. More could soon occur in the China Keeler project. However, the BLM proposes to combine fuel reduction with road construction and logging of mature and old-growth forest, seriously troubling Middle Applegate landowners and local citizens.

China Keeler proposes to thin and burn 1,500 acres of young forests, shrublands and grasslands, and decommission 6 miles of existing roads west of Ruch. KS Wild supports this work and appreciates the BLM's effort to address the ecological impacts of historical logging and fire suppression on forest composition and fire hazard.

Unfortunately, the BLM would package fuel reduction work with new road building and logging in mature forests - both activities known increase fire ignition risk and fuel hazard.

China Keeler would construct 3.9 miles of road above Chapman and Keeler Creeks and Long Gulch. Another 2 miles of road "reconstruction" also could occur. Local residents expressed concern to the BLM that these roads would dissect the 5,600-acre roadless area on Wellington Mountain and increase off-road vehicle use next to their property.

Moreover, the project would remove 1,200 acres (nearly 2 square miles) of suitable habitat for threatened northern spotted owl, including critical habitat essential to the bird's recovery. The BLM acknowledges, "The reproductive capability of the owls would likely be adversely affected" by the timber sale.

A May 2004 report of the U.S. Forest Service shows that spotted owls are worse off now than 5 years ago. Populations declined an average of 2.8 percent annually in Oregon since 1990, and 7.5 percent per year in Washington. In addition to habitat destruction by logging, the encroachment of barred owl compounds the risk to spotted owl survival.

China Keeler is located in the Applegate Adaptive Management Area (AMA), which the Northwest Forest Plan dedicated to "developing and testing of forest management practices including partial cutting, prescribed burning and low impact approaches to forest harvest." KS Wild does not believe that removing or degrading spotted owl critical habitat with "rather severe effects" represents a "low impact approach to forest harvest."

The logging of large-diameter trees in the Little Applegate timber sale (Rogue River National Forest) and in the proposed Scattered Apples, Bald Lick, Bobar and Ferris Bugman timber sales (Medford BLM) leads us to believe that large tree removal, not protecting old-growth or reducing fire hazard, is the main goal of AMA managers.

Everyone looks forward to authentic fuels reduction in the Applegate. China Keeler is a step in the right direction to reduce fir stand density at low elevations. KS Wild continues to advocate for the BLM to forego road construction and mature and old-growth forest removal.



Comments Needed for

"5 Rogues" Old-Growth Sale

The latest in a batch of old-growth logging projects from the Medford BLM, the Five Rogues timber sale would log over 400 acres of ancient forest in the Wolf Creek watershed. The timber sale is in the Glendale Resource Area where thousands of acres of old-growth forest are currently at risk. The remaining ancient forests in this area provide the highest quality water and are a recreational asset.



Five Rogues timber sale.
Photo: Joseph Vaile

The BLM admits that the project would adversely affect northern spotted owls and the rest of the old-growth ecosystem. The BLM admits that, "...prior harvest of both public and private land has resulted in a highly fragmented landscape with isolated pieces of [mature and old-growth forest].... the proposed action would increase this situation."—BLM Five Rogues Environmental Assessment (EA), page 58.

Please send a comment letter to the BLM and ask them to refrain from logging any more remaining ancient forest. There are activities outlined in the Five Rogues EA that deserve support, such as thinning second growth forests. Tell them to move forward with the fuels reduction and small diameter thinning. You can send an email to: or110mb@or.blm.gov Attention Martin Lew, Ecosystem Planner. Comments are due by July 27, 2004. www.or.blm.gov/Medford/docs/five_rogues_ea.pdf

Or, you can write them at: Medford BLM, 3040 Biddle Road, Medford, Oregon 97544



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

Clustered Lady Slipper— *Cypripedium fasciculatum*

This attractive wildflower is a long-lived perennial, living at least 30 years and perhaps as long as 95 years. The orchid has an inflated pouchlike lip and requires a fungal partner for seed germination. The flower can be found on dry to fairly moist ground both in coniferous and oak forests.



The Clustered Lady Slipper is found geographically from southern British Columbia east to Montana, and south along the east side of the Cascades to Santa Cruz County, California, and south to Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming. There is a population in the Siskiyou, on its far west range. KS Wild was able to stop the Pickett Snake timber sale west of Grants Pass earlier this year due to the presence of this flower in the sale.

Major threats to this species are loss of populations due to activities such as logging, road and trail construction, creation of recreation sites, or harvesting of forest products that disturbs litter and soil (herbal medicine, mushroom collecting). Threats include activities that alter the moisture or temperature regime, actions that disturb the soil and litter layer, or decrease vegetation cover to less than 60 percent.



Regina Chichizola—staff member since 2002—recently left KS Wild but continues to work on environmental issues facing the lower Klamath basin. Regina came to KS Wild with the invaluable experience of a northern California forest activist who helped to build and strengthen our work in the Klamath-Siskiyou. Regina tirelessly monitored timber sales on the Klamath National Forest—commenting on proposed projects, gathering photos, leading hikes and organizing a variety of events to highlight threats on these public lands. Regina is one of the most dedicated activists in the region and we will miss her. We wish her well on her continued efforts to advocate for the Klamath-Siskiyou and the Medicine Lake Highlands, and we thank her immensely for her great contribution to KS Wild.



Many thanks to all our supporters:

Volunteers and Collaborators:

Ralph Bloemers, Sam Bridges, Susan Jane Brown, Cascadia Wildlands Project, Ginger Cassidy, Regina Chichizola, Romain Cooper, Melissa Crabtree, Bob Cremins, Alice Di Micele, Francis Eatherington, EPIC, Matt Flotho, Evan Frost, Greenpeace, David Grimes, Kyle Haines, Scott Harding, Kathleen Hitt, Nick Joslin, Jay Lininger, Brian Litmas, Ivan Maluski, Jasmine Minbashian, Ea Murphy, National Forest Protection Alliance, Rich Nawa, Dang Ngo, Northwest Ecosystem Survey Team, Oregon Natural Resources Council, Oregon Sierra Club, Oxygen Collective, Felice Pace, Pacific Environmental Advocacy Center, Stephant Parent, Peace House, Hazel Robin, Jerard Simons, Siskiyou Regional Education Project, Rolf Skar, Barry Snitkin, Rasheed Wallace, and many others.

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KS Wild Board of Directors:

Shannon Clery, Liz Crosson, Stuart O'Neill, Laurel Sutherlin, Joseph Vaile, Derek Volkart

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.

