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KS WILD NEWS

klamath-siskiyou wildlands center

WINTER 2001/2002

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The Siskiyou Land Bridge

By Joseph Vaile &
Shannon Clery

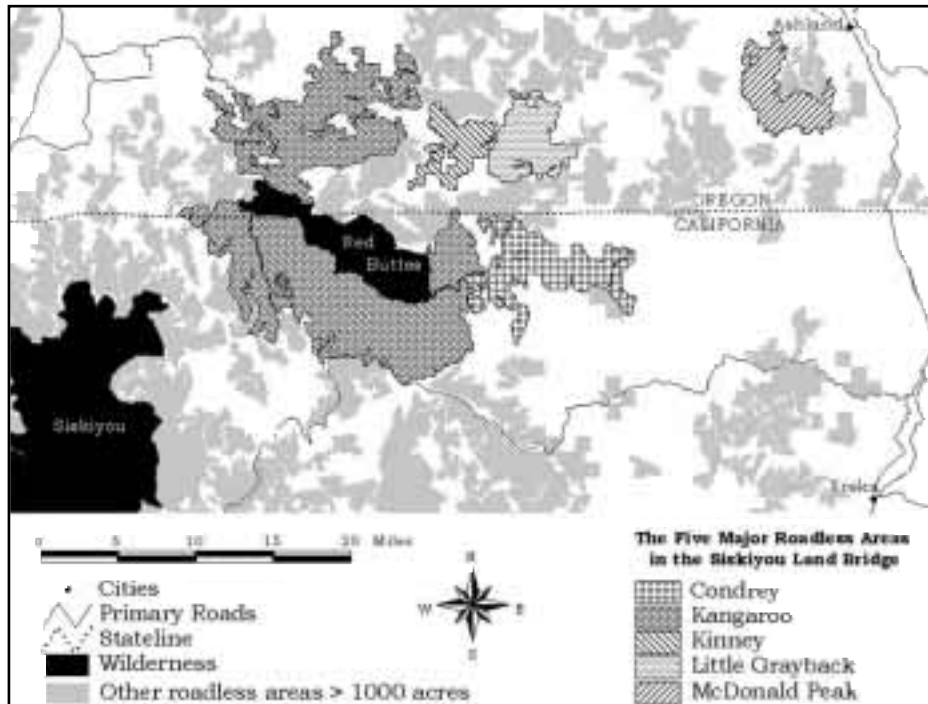
KS Wild continues to focus on the exceptional wildlands in our own backyard: the Siskiyou Crest. This key area for biodiversity and regional connectivity contains ancient forests, high elevation meadows, spectacular peaks, and outstanding botanical and butterfly diversity. It provides drinking water for many downstream communities, including the city of Ashland. It includes portions of Rogue, Siskiyou, and Klamath National Forest and Medford District BLM lands, and straddles the Oregon and California state border.

...continued

While we have defended the area for years, our new campaign involves a thorough study of the area, developing educational materials, building grassroots support, and working to eliminate activities that threaten this amazing area. Our goal is to bring national attention and permanent protection to this special landscape, and provide jobs through restoration of degraded areas.

The Siskiyou Crest is A Land Bridge

We refer to this wildland complex as the “Siskiyou Land Bridge” because of its important connectivity functions. It is not only a biological crossroads through space and time, but is a literal crossroads for wide ranging species. The Siskiyou Land Bridge is a critical node in forest linkage. It provides the only high quality habitat connections between the Marble Mountains to the south, the Kalmiopsis wildland complex to the north and west, and the McDonald Peak Roadless Area and Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument to the east. With its east to west orientation, it is the bar on an “H” of mountain ranges, connecting the Siskiyou and Cascades.



Five sizeable Inventoried Roadless Areas are located in the Siskiyou Land Bridge:

- the 100,000 acre Kangaroo
- the 20,000 acre Condrey Mountain
- the 12,000 acre McDonald Peak
- the 10,000 acre Kinney
- the 8,000 acre Little Grayback



The Siskiyou Crest—providing essential connectivity to the wild Red Buttes.



This old growth incense cedar is among the Siskiyou Land Bridge's threatened elders.

Wilderness

A primary goal for the Siskiyou Crest Campaign is preservation of its wilderness qualities through permanent protection. Unprotected wilderness in this area surrounds the 14,000 acre Red Buttes Wilderness Area and spans east toward the Cascade Mountain Range. This critical core habitat is the heart of the Siskiyou Land Bridge, while adjacent roadless corridors are integral to the many species utilizing the area. Broadly defined, these road free lands combine to form a 1-million acre web of high quality habitat in this critical wildlife area.

Forests and Flora

The diverse forests of the Siskiyou Land Bridge include ancient groves of mixed conifer that contrast with rugged pine forests typical of the unique geology of the Siskiyou Mountains. Diverse true fir forests are home to many endemic and relict trees.

Over 20 conifer species are found on the mountainous slopes of the Siskiyou Land Bridge. There are occurrences of common Cascade species unusual for the Siskiyou, such as Engelmann spruce, Pacific silver fir, Alaska yellow cedar, subalpine fir, and quaking aspen. Klamath-Siskiyou endemic, Weeping or Brewer's spruce, reaches its eastern range limit in the Condrey Mountain Roadless Area. The largest grove in Oregon of Baker cypress, a fire dependent species, is found in the Kangaroo Roadless Area.

In addition to the exceptional tree diversity, numerous rare and unique plant species are associated with the Siskiyou Land Bridge. Applegate gooseberry, a narrow endemic that grows only on the slopes of the Applegate Valley, is one example. Forests to meadows to rocky outcrops in over a dozen recognized special botanical areas provide varied habitats for rare and endemic plant species.



Baby black bears, like this one, need wildlands to mature into healthy adults.

Fauna

The Siskiyou Land Bridge is a travel conduit for wide-ranging mammals. Wolverine, marten, lynx, fisher, mountain lion, bear, and elk currently inhabit or have been recently sighted in the area. The area also provides potential home range and connectivity habitat for the gray wolf, grizzly bear and pronghorn sheep, mammals that are currently extirpated from the Klamath-Siskiyou. The Siskiyou Mountain Salamander lives only on the slopes of these mountains. The cool, clear waters flowing from the crest into the Rogue, Klamath, Applegate, and Illinois basins are a refuge for endangered wild salmon.

Threats

Public lands timber sales threaten the biological integrity of the area. These sales and projects like the proposed Ski Ashland expansion would create wildlife migration barriers, simplify forest structure and exacerbate severe fire risk.

Road building to access timber is a past and continuing threat. Interstate 5 is a known barrier to wildlife migration between the Cascades and the Coastal Mountains.

Private land logging activities, predominately clear-cutting, on in-holdings owned by industrial timber companies is common within and adjacent to the Siskiyou Land Bridge. Oregon's Forest Practices Act does not adequately protect the region's natural wonders.

Cattle grazing occurs in virtually the entire area and many meadows are severely overgrazed. Continuance of this activity at the current level will continue to degrade fish habitat, compact soils, alter plant communities, push rare plants to the brink of extinction, despoil clean water and degrade recreational experiences. Cattle trespass has been a serious problem in several areas, such as Bigelow Lakes botanical area, which is frequently invaded by a grazing allotment from the other side of the crest.

Off Road Vehicle (ORV) use is heavy and destructive in some areas, particularly high meadow habitats. Many rare and sensitive plant and wildlife species are effected, and ORV enthusiasts are now pressuring the Forest Service to open more trails to motorized use. One of these, the Boundary Trail, is on the Siskiyou Crest proper in the Kangaroo roadless area.

The Applegate Dam currently blocks over 30 miles of formerly high quality fish habitat in the upper Applegate drainages.

KS Wild's Strategies: Protect & Restore

• Protection:

In addition to our work to eliminate the threats to the land bridge, we propose permanent protection for the entire area, such as the Siskiyou Crest National Ecological Area. Wilderness Areas, Research Natural Areas, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, and other congressional and administrative designations can be used in the interim to protect portions of this area.



Support Low Impact Restoration, Not Industrial Threats

KS Wild advocates forest stewardship through controlled burns and by putting people to work in the woods. Don't be fooled by industrial logging in the name of fire reduction!

Photos: Ecologically driven forest management. Lomakatsi Restoration Project (left). Economically driven forest mismanagement. Corporate clearcut project (right).

• Restoration:

Low impact fire hazard reduction, and fire reintroduction are some of the restoration activities that need to take place. The Forest Service and BLM should actively decommission many non-essential roads within the Siskiyou Land Bridge. These activities would put many local people to work in the woods. We are also exploring ways and means for wildlife to cross Interstate-5.



KS WILD ACTION UPDATE!!!

CONDREY MTN. ROADLESS AREA — With assistance from the World Wildlife Fund, KS Wild is working to protect a 240-acre private old-growth forest inholding on the Siskiyou Crest, a key wildlife migration corridor. The owner plans to clearcut the area, which contains some of the largest incense cedar trees in the region.

MT. ASHLAND SKI EXPANSION — KS Wild advised the Ski Area Citizens' Coalition on its 'Environmental Scorecard' for ski resorts throughout the West. Mt. Ashland earned a 'C' grade because its expansion plan would clearcut old-growth forest in the McDonald Peak Roadless Area, harm endangered species, and pollute the City of Ashland's drinking water with sediment.

NW OLD GROWTH CAMPAIGN — KS Wild is on the steering committee of a new campaign to end logging of the remaining mature and old-growth forests in the Pacific Northwest. Elected federal officials from Oregon already favor shifting money from the logging program into plantation management, road decommissioning and fire restoration.

The Extinction Crisis: A Global Problem and a Local Strategy

by **Spencer Lennard**

Recent tragic events offer us a chance to reflect upon what is really important in our lives. Friends and family, freedom, the wonders of the natural world around us, and recognition of the fragility of life all come to mind. Here in the Klamath-Siskiyou, we are fortunate to still have some robust wilderness providing a home for many wild species. Here we can heal in the peace and solitude of wild nature, and comfort in times of distress.

Unfortunately, the wild world we cherish is threatened. We are in the midst of an extinction crisis of global proportions. Species are now going extinct at a far greater rate than at any other point in Earth's history. We are losing three species every day! Scientists predict that up to one-fifth of all living species could disappear within the next 30 years. In the rush toward "development" of resources, we don't even know what is being sacrificed. Plants and animals are being driven to extinction without a backward glance, to fuel an economic system that ostensibly provides us with a higher quality of life.

This tragic loss of global biodiversity carries with it great costs to both the biological integrity of the planet and the spiritual health of its human inhabitants. It could be argued that many of our human social ills are the result of our lack of connection to the wild. As the natural environment is increasingly subjected to an array of atrocities, the human social environment is also increasingly at risk of disruption, dislocation and violence. Until we recognize our place in the "web of life," we remain disconnected from it and each other.

KS Wild's Local Strategy

Worldwide efforts to stem the tide of extinctions can only be successful if local communities develop their own conservation strategies for sustainable living and protection of wild areas and species. From a conservationist's perspective, the Klamath-Siskiyou region is the perfect place to employ a "think globally, act locally" approach. Much of the land needed to preserve viable populations of threatened species is publicly "owned." Many areas are designated wilderness; others are unprotected, but still intact, roadless areas. Together we must continue to protect these areas that serve as genetic-seed banks and provide linkages to other wild areas.

Roadless Areas Are Priority

The survival of rare and threatened species depends, in part, on availability of habitat. As conservationists, we need to focus particular attention on key roadless and wilderness-quality lands that are threatened by industrial management practices. By addressing threats to ecologically critical, yet often unprotected, roadless lands, KS Wild seeks to protect vital core habitat for threatened species. A system of corridors is essential to allow for movement of plant and animal species between these core areas. In our region the Siskiyou Crest constitutes one of the most critical wildlife migration corridors, linking the Klamath-Siskiyou region to the Cascade and coast ranges.

Top Carnivores Need Protection, Not Persecution

Large, wide-ranging, top predators, such as bears, mountain lions, bobcats and wolves are essential to maintaining ecological balance. Carnivores keep herds of deer, elk and other prey species healthy by culling the sick and the weak from the population. Many carnivores are "keystone" species; they exert a strong regulating influence over the entire ecosystem. Some, such as the grizzly bear and wolf, have unfortunately been locally extirpated. Others, such as the fisher and the wolverine, have been so severely reduced in numbers that they are functionally absent from the ecosystem.

This decline of predators leads to a cascading decline of ecological health. Herbivores outstrip their food supply, causing loss of vegetative cover, followed by mass die-offs due to starvation and disease. Populations of "meso-predators," such as raccoons, skunks and opossums, increase drastically. This leads to reduced numbers of songbirds, especially among those ground-nesting species susceptible to egg and nest predation. Since many of these songbirds eat insects, this can exacerbate forest health problems caused by insect epidemics.

Wildlife-management policies have historically benefited only those with short-term economic interests, such as the cattle industry, who insist that eradication of native predators decreases their economic losses. This institutional intolerance of predators has caused fundamental changes in the ecology of the Klamath-Siskiyou region.

Where the Wild Things Roam

Without wilderness and wild beings in our midst, we are like a fish out of water—a species with no frame of reference. Our wild heritage connects us to a community of species interacting sustainably within an ecological system. A spiritual connection to the wild is the best antidote to our noisy, unpredictable, humanized world. As conservationists, we hope that all of Earth's human inhabitants will recognize the importance of our shared ecological community, and embrace it. Otherwise, we may be doomed to live in a world without wild animals, plants and places.



**Winged; four, two,
or one legged—we all share
a common destiny!**



KS WILD ACTION UPDATE!!!

SISKIYOU MARIPOSA LILY — KS Wild petitioned the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service in August 2001 to list *Calochortus persistens* under the Endangered Species Act. The endemic flower is threatened by non-native species invasions, radio tower road maintenance, ORV use and fire suppression.

Salvage Rider Targets the South Cascades Peak Timber Sale, Rogue River National Forest

by Jay Lininger

With the 1995 “Salvage Rider,” Congress ordered the Forest Service to offer companies “replacement volume” from the Siskiyou and Cascades as compensation for Coast Range timber sales that were canceled to protect the marbled murrelet, a threatened sea bird. The interior forests now targeted for logging are critical to the survival of another threatened bird, the northern spotted owl.

The Rogue River National Forest (RRNF) recently awarded the Peak timber sale to Roseburg Forest Products (RFP) as replacement for the canceled “Wapiti 305” sale. Peak is located in the Prospect Ranger District, two miles north of Union Creek, Oregon, and seven miles west of Crater Lake National Park (CLNP).

According to the US Fish & Wildlife Service, the Peak sale is “likely to adversely affect” spotted owls by clearcutting 55 acres of suitable nesting habitat and commercial thinning another 210 acres. The RRNF stated in public documents that logging would have “no effect.”

Old-growth forests comprise just 11 percent of the Upper Rogue River watershed. The Northwest Forest Plan requires protection of all remaining old growth in the watershed from logging. Yet, the Peak sale would cut four-foot-diameter trees older than 200 years.

Peak would eat into the 1,400-acre Mount Stella roadless area, which is core habitat for interior forest species like the Pacific fisher. This area, which has never been logged, connects the CLNP with the Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness and is rich in biological diversity with its extensive network of wetlands.

Other RRNF timber sales nearby threaten to harm the ecosystem as well. The Flat and Lodge sales are less than a



The Mount Stella Roadless Area—let's keep it wild & untouched!

KS WILD ACTION UPDATE!!!

MILL CREEK TIMBER SALES — KS Wild surveyed the area, led public hikes, and submitted detailed comments on the Final Environmental Impact Statement. Mill Creek is located in the Rogue River headwaters near Prospect, Oregon, and would cut mature & old-growth forests on 5,200 acres. The entire area is critical recovery habitat for northern spotted owls and contains badly damaged soils from past logging operations.



These old growth fatties are among those slated for harvest by Roseburg Forest Products.

KS Wild is among the groups fighting this urgent threat and working towards negotiating a solution.

mile from Peak (Lodge is among the new Mill Creek sales). Despite their proximity and obvious cumulative effects, the RRNF failed to analyze the sales together in planning documents.

KS Wild is working with other groups to challenge Peak in court, and we are exploring potential solutions. The Forest Service has bought other replacement sales back from their purchasers. RFP owner Allyn Ford may be persuaded to make a similar deal with the Peak contract. Forest activists around the state are boycotting Umpqua Bank, as Ford is also chairman of the bank's board of directors. They realize that the ways we invest our money influence our world and the future our children will inherit.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Please ask Senator Ron Wyden to write a bill that would move replacement volume contracts like Peak back to the Siuslaw National Forest tree farms they came from. Let Wyden know you're counting on him to scuttle the replacement volume rip-off. Please thank him for working to protect old-growth forests, and remind him that replacement timber sales in the Klamath-Siskiyou region undermine that effort.

Snail mail: Senator Ron Wyden, ATTN: Sarah Bittleman, Natural Resources Counsel, 516 Hart Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

Also copy: Senator Ron Wyden, 310 West 6th Street, Medford, OR. 97501

Email: sarah_bittleman@wyden.senate.gov, traci_dow@wyden.senate.gov

Phone: 202-224-3163 (DC), 541-858-5122 (OR)

Fax: 202-228-2717 (DC), 541-858-5126 (OR)



ODFW “Research Project” Proposes Killing Cougars

By Lori Cooper and Elizabeth Crosson



The Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife (ODFW), at the urging of anti-cougar state legislators, is proposing a “research” project that could kill up to 50 cougars. ODFW is allegedly trying to find out why elk herds in several locations in the state appear to be declining.

The first phase of the study includes collecting data on elk nutrition (sampling the elk to see how healthy they are). The second phase includes killing 50% of the cougars in each of two study areas (one in northeastern Oregon and one in the

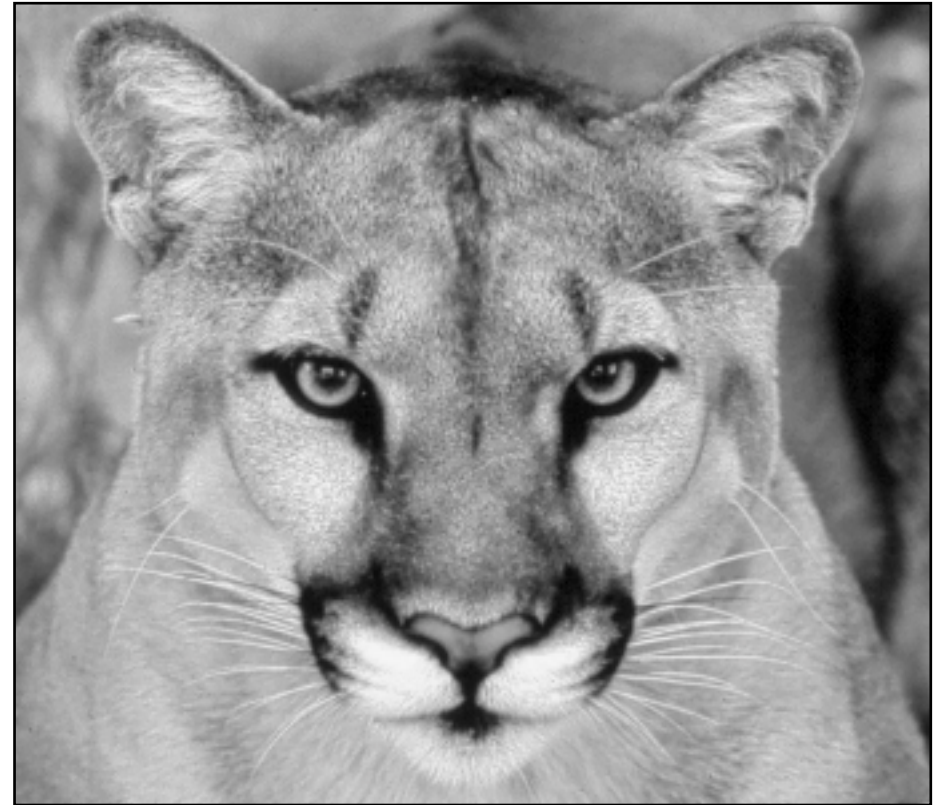
Umpqua basin in southern Oregon) and then tracking elk populations to see if they increase in response to the cougars being “removed.” KS Wild submitted comments to ODFW pointing out to the agency that habitat loss and other factors, not natural predation by cougars, are the main reasons for elk decline, and that science shows that killing resident predators just creates a vacuum which will soon be filled by other predators. Despite the fact that the overwhelming number of comments submitted to ODFW from the public were against killing cougars, the agency still plans to go ahead with their mad “science project.”

This is an example of just one agency-lead “predator control” project. Wildlife Services (WS), an agency in the Department of Agriculture, has been in the business of killing predators for decades. A report by Predator Conservation Alliance (www.predatorconservation.org) found that WS spends more than 10 million dollars to kill nearly 100,000 predators each year including coyotes, foxes, bobcats, badgers, bears and cougars. Animals are killed by aerial gunning, traps, lethal poisoning or by targeting young. In 1999 (the last year WS released data to the public) 63 cougars were killed by WS in Oregon. Few people realize that an entire group of species—the predators—is being threatened because of outdated and misguided government agency policies and practices.

Predators represent a crucial piece of the ecosystem by creating balance and sustaining health among prey populations. We need broad public support for the protection and restoration of forest and grassland predators if predator advocates are to shift the nation’s political paradigm to supporting predators and their habitats. It is imperative to influence government agencies to practice using sound scientific information in making decisions regarding the management of our wildlands and their inhabitants. KS Wild is going to continue pressuring ODFW to abandon their misguided experiment on cougars, and we are contemplating legal action.

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Write to ODFW at 1401 Gekeler Lane, La Grande, OR 97850, and tell them to leave the cougars alone. It wouldn’t hurt to drop Governor Kitzhaber a line as well: Oregon State Capitol, Salem, OR 97310.



“It is the lion’s claw, the lion’s tooth and need, that has given the deer its beauty and speed and grace.”

~ Edward Abbey, “Let Us Now Praise Mountain Lions”

KS WILD ACTION UPDATE!!!

EAST FIRE SALVAGE — The Region 5 Forester upheld KS Wild’s appeal of the Klamath National Forest timber sale in May 2001. The appeal highlighted the FS’s neglect of fire ecology science and inattention to cumulative environmental effects of logging and road construction.

BIG BAR FIRE SALVAGE — Litigation initiated by KS Wild and six other groups prevented the first major timber sale in a California roadless area since FS Chief Bosworth gutted the Clinton-era roadless conservation policy. Big Bar would cut dead & dying trees on 800 acres and construct fuel breaks on ridges adjacent to the Trinity Alps Wilderness.

OREGON/CALIFORNIA WILD — KS Wild is working with conservation groups and elected officials in both states to gain Wilderness designation for millions of acres. With help from adopt-a-wilderness volunteers, we are assessing wilderness-quality roadless areas and cataloguing their unique ecological features.

Mugging a Burn Victim: Big Bar Timber Sales Showcase Abusive Fire Management

By Jay Lininger

This is the first major activity in a California roadless area since President Clinton advanced his roadless conservation policy in 2000. Road construction and logging would degrade 300 acres of the "Orleans C" inventoried roadless area, which provides habitat for rare orchids, salamanders, northern spotted owls, fishers, wolverines and salmon.

FS Chief Dale Bosworth, mindful of the sales' controversial nature, declared an "emergency situation" and exempted Big Bar from public appeals. Days before, he amended the Clinton rule to allow timber extraction in roadless areas on a "case-by-case" basis. Bosworth claimed logging would prevent future wildfires from threatening human lives and property. However, he didn't acknowledge the planned cut is miles from the nearest community.

Deprived of appeal rights, KS Wild and six other groups, represented by Mark Fink of Western Environmental Law Center, challenged the bogus emergency. On July 12, a federal judge in San Francisco agreed the FS neglected its own fire science and ignored significant environmental impacts in planning documents. It halted logging operations that had progressed for five days.

Suppression Strategies Fuel Wildfires

Federal land agencies spend millions suppressing fires and rely on commercial logging to reduce fuels. The FS overspent by \$230 million its record-high \$922 million fire suppression & preparedness budgets in fiscal year '01. There are many problems with this approach to wildland fire management.

Fire exclusion degrades forest health and ensures future fires will be larger and more intense. Forest restoration requires reintroducing fire through frequent burning under controlled conditions.

Fuel breaks support fire suppression. They remove trees from ridges, improving firefighter access and opening the ground to saturation by flame retardant chemicals.¹ Fuel breaks are rarely maintained. Over time they grow flammable brush and small trees that threaten firefighter safety.²

Timber Sales Don't Solve Fire Problems

Timber sales are not appropriate for hazardous fuel reduction because forests with commercially valuable timber are not those with high fire hazards.³ Mechanical thinning, even when carefully done, can damage soil integrity, create sediment that degrades streams, and reduce habitat quality for sensitive species associated with moist, closed canopy forests.⁴

Commercial logging increases fire intensity by removing non-flammable large woody materials (LWM) from the forest and leaving behind the most flammable materials. It removes moist pockets of mature and riparian forests that dampen fire spread and intensity.⁵

LWM has low surface area-to-volume (S/V) ratios, and its water storage capability inhibits combustion.⁶ LWM is ecologically critical because it provides wildlife habitat, checks surface erosion, and builds soil as it decomposes.

Salvage logging removes large trees that remain after wildfires, which by definition are not flammable. Salvage operations facilitate noxious weed spread, compact soil, accelerate erosion, and harm aquatic ecosystems. They harm microhabitats for species that contribute to ecosystem recovery, such as soil microbes.⁷



Serotinous cones, like those from this knobcone pine, need fire to open and spread their seeds

Real Fuel Reduction Starts Small

FS fire spread models like BEHAVE only factor fuels smaller than three (3) inches in diameter. Small fuels have high S/V ratios and combust easily.⁸ As in a campfire, a spark can ignite needles and twigs, but it takes more heat energy to burn logs.

Authentic fuel reduction means rounding up small fuels and burning them. Judicious thinning of small trees and pruning larger trees can prevent vertical fire movement into forest canopies.

Fuel Reduction Priority Areas

Priority areas for fuel reduction include young tree plantations and "urban-wildland interface" zones where homes are at-risk. Tree plantations are highly flammable because live fuels are continuous and small trees have little resistance to fire.⁹

Interface residents can get "fire wise" by minimizing home ignitability factors like flammable construction materials and vegetation near structures.¹⁰ FS officials testified to Congress: "Proper building construction and vegetation management in the 200 foot area surrounding structures is the most effective method of preventing fire damage to homes."¹¹



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5. DellaSala, D. et al. 1995. Forest health: moving beyond the rhetoric to restore healthy landscapes in the inland Northwest. *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 23(3):346-356.
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Focus on our Wild and Human Family

Weeping or Brewer Spruce (*Picea beweriiana*)

This conifer is only found in the mountains of the Klamath-Siskiyou region. It grows up to 100 feet tall and 30 inches in diameter. The oldest tree is only about 460 years old, but its long, droopy branches make it strikingly beautiful. Its preferred habitat is areas of high snowfall on the upper slopes of ridge top forests. It is shade tolerant but does not often survive fires. It ranges south from Iron Mountain, Oregon to east Weaver Lake in Trinity county, California, and from the western Kalmiopsis and Siskiyou Wilderness Areas east to the Condrey Mountain Roadless Area. It was the last major tree species to be described in the western U.S.



Robert Lonsdorf

Robert has been a strong advocate for the Klamath-Siskiyou during the past two years he has spent here. He has been organizing around roadless area protection, the Ski Ashland expansion, Siskiyou Crest protection, and watershed issues during his work with Headwaters, the Sierra Club, and the Applegate Watershed Partnership. Robert worked with KS Wild staff this summer to pass on his valuable knowledge of the Siskiyou Crest and develop our Siskiyou Land Bridge campaign. He is moving with his family, Lino and little Tashi, to work with Brandywine Conservancy, a group that preserves the environment and historic landscape of southeastern Pennsylvania. He will be the Senior Ecological Planner for Watersheds and Biodiversity. Good luck and thanks for all your efforts, Robert. We and the Klamath-Siskiyou will miss you.



KS Wild is Thrilled to Welcome Brenna Bell

A native Cascadian and lifelong environmental activist, Brenna waged her first successful direct action campaign at age 8, standing between her father's raised shovel and the garden moles. Her love of life and the land progressed to obtaining a college degree in Environmental Studies from Lewis & Clark College and involvement with numerous environmental organizations, including Oregon Natural Resources Council, Cascadia Forest Alliance and the Northwest Environmental Defense Center. Brenna recently graduated with an environmental certificate from the Northwestern School of Law of Lewis & Clark College.



Introducing Our New Wildlands Stewardship Program

KS Wild is a non-profit that depends on your financial support to help protect the wild places of the Klamath Siskiyou bioregion. We are launching a new monthly giving program. Now it is easy to support KS Wild's work and save paper! Your monthly support will help provide the financial stability we need to sustain and expand wilderness and biodiversity preservation. A donation of your choosing will be electronically transferred from your bank account to KS Wild's each month. Those giving at the Fisher level and above will receive our organic cotton tee shirt. Please fill out, sign and send in the enclosed form with a check for your first month's donation and tee shirt size, or call Bruce at (541) 941-7204.

~ Thank you for choosing to be a Wildlands Steward!

Many Thanks to all our supporters and volunteers!

Lesley Adams, American Lands Alliance, Ashland Community Action members, Michelle Bask, the Cascadia crew, Defenders of Wildlife, Tom Dimitre, ECOS, Evos Java House, Ali Fulcher, Headwaters, National Forest Protection Alliance, Jamie O'Donnell, Oregon Natural Resources Council, Felice Pace, Pacific Environmental Advocacy Center, Jake Robinson, Andrew Rodman, Rogue Group Sierra Club, Siskiyou Project, Siskiyou Resource Geographics, Derek Volkart, Tish Way, Western Environmental Law Center, Western Fire Ecology Center. Thanks for all your work and best wishes to Joe Serres, our former Legal Coordinator.

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