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KS WILD NEWS

klamath-siskiyou wildlands center

Summer 2003

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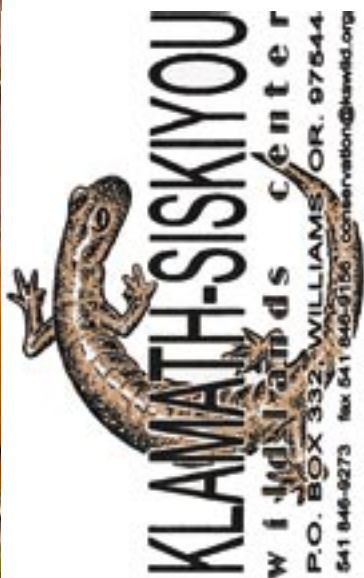
also inside:

black bears trapped
for big timber

litigation updates

agency to english dic-
tionary!

klamath river



Summer 2003

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Action Alerts: important updates from the front lines

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KS WILD FILES SUIT ON KNOB TIMBER SALE

KS Wild filed litigation in early May along with the Environmental Protection and Information Center and Klamath Forest Alliance to protect the ancient forests of the Salmon River Watershed in the Klamath National Forest. The timber sale planners in the Klamath National Forest intend to log over 9 mmbf in and adjacent to the Wild and Scenic Salmon River Corridor. We intend to stop them. Currently the Salmon River is the last undammed, undiverted major tributary to the imperiled Klamath River. The ancient sugar pines and wild salmon runs are counting on us. Our litigation has already prevented the timber auction from occurring as scheduled.

BLM STILL LOGGING ANCIENT FORESTS AT MR. WILSON

Recently KS Wild appeared in federal court in Eugene on behalf of the wild forests of the Cow Creek Watershed West of Glendale. Upon learning that the BLM was felling six foot diameter, 440 year-old Douglas fir trees within Critical Habitat for the Northern Spotted Owl, KS Wild filed litigation asking for a Temporary Restraining Order and then a Preliminary Injunction against the felling. Currently the courts are still allowing the big trees to fall up at Mr. Wilson. Please call Glendale Field Manager Lynda Boody (541) 618-2279 and let her know that the BLM should protect, instead of liquidate, ancient forests that are critical to the survival of the Northern Spotted Owl.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE BLM AND KELSEY WHISKY TIMBER SALE

Despite widespread public opposition, the Medford BLM continues to push ahead with their plans to log old growth within the 46,600 acre Zane Grey roadless area adjacent to the Wild and Scenic Rogue River. We expect a decision to log to be announced this summer. The BLM has not been sending interested citizens updates on the timber sale, so make sure you keep your eye on them. http://www.or.blm.gov/Medford/planning/kelsey_whisky_EIS_home.htm

Many Thanks to all our supporters and volunteers, including;

Lesley Adams, Ralph Bloemers, Susan Jane Brown, the Cascadia Crew, Romain Cooper, Melissa Crabtree, Jeff Debonis, Alice Di Micele, Francis Eatherington, Travis Eiza, Evo's Java House, Joe Flaherty, Matt Flotho, David Grimes, Headwaters, Kathleen Hitt, Nick Joslin, Jay Lininger, Brian Litmas, Mazama Crew, Marie-Claire Munnely, National Forest Protection Alliance, Stuart O'Neill, Oregon Natural Resources Council, Felice Pace, Pacific Environmental Advocacy Center, Keith Quick, Siskiyou Regional Education Project, Barry Snitkin, Liza Tran, Derek Volkart, and many others.

Business Members and Supporters:

Ashland Mountain Supply, Blue Dragon Books, Buckhorn Springs, Evo's Java House, Full Circle Sports, Geppetos, Green Man Cafe, Green Springs Inn, Greenleaf Restaurant, Heartsong Chai, Herb Pharm, Inc., Horizon Herbs, Kalb Chiropractics, Northwest Nature Shop, Plant Oregon Nursery, Sunshine Natural Foods, Williams General Store.

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Burning Foundation, Deer Creek Foundation, The Flintridge Foundation, Fund for Wild Nature, Furthur Foundation, G.A.G. Charitable Corp., Richard and Rhoda Goldman Fund, The Lazar Foundation, McKenzie River Gathering Foundation, Patagonia, Inc., R.L. Smith Foundation, Tortuga Foundation, and Wilburforce Foundation.

KS Wild is establishing the KS Wild Endowment Fund. Tax deductible donations to KS Wild, a 501 (c) 3 non-profit, will go entirely towards protecting the wild places of the Klamath-Siskiyou Ecoregion.

KS WILD Board of Directors:

Oshana Catranides, Shannon Clery, Lori Cooper, Michael Hawk, John Roach, Zach Stevenson

KS WILD 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.



Focus on our KS WILD Family



Port Orford Cedar,
Timothy D. Ives

Port Orford cedar (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*) is the largest member of the Cypress family and fossil records in western North America date back 50 million years showing that the species was once much more widespread. Its range currently includes areas from coastal central Oregon to northwest California. Considered a Klamath-Siskiyou endemic, the Port Orford cedar (POC) is a primary shade tolerant tree species in stream habitats throughout the region. Due to its resistance to decay, POC logs and snags provide structural habitat for resident aquatic and terrestrial wildlife species for many years.

Port Orford cedar is being killed by a virulent non-native pathogen that has spread throughout much of the cedar's native range. *Phytophthora lateralis* was introduced to the United States in the 1950's, most likely on nursery stocks. This fatal root disease has spread throughout much of the range of Port Orford. The pathogen is spread from watershed to watershed primarily in soil attached to vehicles and to mining and logging equipment. Once introduced into a watershed the pathogen spreads downstream killing cedars with root contact to the water. Further spread can be prevented by taking responsibility in our use of roads and vehicles in our forests. Decommissioning existing roads and ceasing to build new roads are the first steps. Also, proper cleansing of boots and vehicles after traveling in the back country is extremely important. Please do what you can to help protect Port Orford cedars from continuing to disappear from the Klamath-Siskiyou.

Marie-Claire Munnely was an invaluable asset to KS Wild as a Summer Intern. Marie-Claire came to KS Wild to research old growth logging in the region. She took on the difficult, but important task of quantifying northern spotted owl habitat that was removed or degraded over the last several years on public land.



Marie-Claire spent the year heading up the Southern Oregon University Public Interest Research Group (PIRG). Marie-Claire is a strong advocate for environmental and social issues. She will be taking off in July to teach English in Japan, and who knows where her worldly travels will take her. One thing is for certain, the people and critters of the Klamath-Siskiyou are better off for having her around.

Dr. Bush's Forest Clinic

by: Joseph Vaile

Armed with over \$1 million in logging industry campaign donations, the Bush administration proposes its "Healthy Forest Initiative" designed to cure sick and ailing forests. It doesn't take a M.D. to know timber interests want to cut healthy forests, not doctor the unhealthy ones.

What is a Healthy Forest?

It depends on your perspective. Fiber farms are the healthiest forests to the logging industry because they grow fast. The remaining native forests on public land are what many people think of as the healthiest forests. Most scientists describe forest ecosystem health as a condition in which forests are sustainable for long periods of time.

What's the Prognosis?

We have over 1 MILLION ACRES of lands that have been CLEARCUT or are managed exclusively for fiber production in southwest Oregon alone. You may think these forests are unhealthy, perhaps terminally diseased or in a very long-term coma. Many other forests are drastically unhealthy because of industrial logging, excessive grazing and exclusion of natural fires. There are forests that have not been disturbed and are still functioning as they

have for thousands of years. Roadless and old-growth forests tend to be these most healthy forests.

Get Me a Doctor, Not a Clearcut

Some forests are not 100% in shape because they have not had their regular dose of fire and smaller trees and brush have grown unnaturally dense. In some forests, most all the



healthy forest on public land

large trees have been removed and small trees have grown in their place. These forests are often sickly. Clear-cutting or logging more of the large trees will only make matters worse.

Fight Fire with Fire

A "prescribed fire" treatment is one of the best cures for an ailing forest. A broadcast burn is a fire that is intentionally set, under close supervision, and allowed to burn the small flammable material. Often, light-touch removal of small trees and brush can prepare a forest for a fire prescription and lessen the risk that a fire will get out of control. This is the best medication money can buy.

Lying About Their Appeals

by: Brenna Bell

Last summer, while the smoke from the Biscuit Fires was still lazily hanging in the Valley around my office, I read numerous tirades from Western Senators, Governors, Forest Service Rangers, and the Bush Administration condemning environmentalists for the season's wildfires. You may remember.



A "Healthy Forest" Timber Sale

It was all our fault, they reasoned, because environmentalists -with our numerous, costly, and frivolous appeals and litigation- slowed down the logging that would have prevented forest fires. This accusation became the rallying cry for the Bush Administration, and one of the fundamental platforms driving the "Healthy Forest Initiative" (HFI).

Blaming environmentalists for the fires was a very crafty move by the Bush Administration (much like blaming environmentalists, and not overcutting or mechanization, for all the layoffs in the timber industry in the 1980's). It allowed the public sentiment to be swayed against environmental interests, at the very time the Administration was launching its all-out attack on the forests based in the doublespeak rhetoric of the HFI.

Because of the HFI, as of the first week of June, the administration released three new administrative rule changes limiting public participation in forest management decisions. The first change excludes "fire management projects" from public review under the National Environmental

Policy Act (NEPA). The second limits the public's ability to appeal timber sales proposed by the Forest Service. The third makes any decision of the Bureau of Land Management dealing with "fire management" effective immediately, rather than waiting until any appeals have been decided. All of these changes are based on the theory that limiting public comments and appeals is the only way to prevent catastrophic fire.

Two weeks before these rule changes were issued, the General Accounting Office, a research branch of the federal government, released a study that concluded appeals and litigation by environmental groups did not slow fuels reduction projects down. The study, which can be found at <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d03689r.pdf>, found that 95 percent of U.S. Forest Service projects to clear underbrush and other debris from public lands were underway within 90 days of being proposed in 2001 and 2002. Although some of the projects were challenged

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Black Bears: continued from page 12

a diversity of tree species. Bears rarely damage bark if their traditional food sources are plentiful, such as food in large rotting logs or berries in the forest understory. Other effective forest management practices include delayed thinning of forests and avoiding fertilization. Allowing some bear damage can also be good for forests by increasing biodiversity in otherwise homogenous tree-farms.

Recently a coalition of conservation and animal protection organizations filed a lawsuit to halt the bear kill, including

the Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center, the Siskiyou Project, and Umpqua Watersheds. But the issue may not be resolved through the judicial process for months or even years. In the meantime, Wildlife Services continues to kill bears. You can contact Dave Williams at Wildlife Services, 6135 NE 80th Avenue, Suite A-8, Portland, Oregon 97218. (Phone: 503/326-2346) and urge him to stop the bear-killing program.

Environmental Litigation: continued from page 7

acted lawfully and prove the agency acted in an "arbitrary or capricious" manner. Many environmental lawsuits are lost because the judge simply defers to agency "expertise."

Finally, a major setback in environmental litigation is getting assigned to a judge with a long track record of deciding for government or industry, even when the law is clearly in favor of environmental plaintiffs. These judges are not uncommon in Oregon. For example, nearly every environmental plaintiff loses before

Judge Michael Hogan, who presides in Eugene and Medford, but many have gone on to win at the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. Lawyers in every state have similar stories of judges who never find in favor of environmentalists, even when they know they are going to be overruled by the circuit court.

Of course, every now and then, an environmental plaintiff overcomes all these burdens and wins. Which is why we keep trying. But just because we lose, doesn't mean we're not right.

KS Wild Endowment Fund

KS Wild is establishing the **KS Wild Endowment Fund**.

Tax deductible donations to KS Wild, a 501 (c) 3 non-profit, will go entirely towards protecting the wild places of the Klamath-Siskiyou Ecoregion.

Call (541) 846-9273 to help. Thanks for you support!

Black Bears caught in leghold traps in oregon

by: Francis Eatherington

Black Bears are a shy and gentle native of Oregon forests. But our beloved black bear is subject to needless pain and suffering coming from many angles -- hunting, black-market bear parts, hounds, careless refuse disposal, and now, bears are considered a threat to agricultural profits.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's "Wildlife Services" (AKA "Animal Damage Control") are helping out the timber industry when black bears appear to threaten their private land tree-farm profits. (Tree-farms are what clearcuts are called after they are replanted).



Black bear, Gerald and Buff Corsi, c. California Academy of Sciences

For the last decade "Wildlife Services" (WS) has killed about 120 bears every year for the timber industry. But they had not done public environmental reviews, required when they spend our tax money, so last year they put a little notice in the newspaper. Hundreds of Oregonians responded and told them not to kill the bears. None-the-less, WS issued a decision to continue bear killing on April 11, 2003 and immediately started their annual slaughter.

In early spring, bears sometimes pull bark from trees to scrap off sap. They have been doing this in tree-farms since tree-farms became wide-spread in western Oregon in the early 1950's. In spite of bears, the timber industry thrived financially. But now industry wants to increase their profits by killing the bears.

Where tree damage by bears is suspected, WS places bait to attract bears to the area, and sets leg snares. When a bear steps on a buried pan, a trigger sends a wire coil around the bear's foot which tightens as the bear struggles. The agency's policy is to check the snares every

other day -- though WS recently admitted it might be as long as 3 days before the bear is shot. If the bear has cubs (yearling cubs stay with a trapped mother), the policy is to also kill the cubs. They never relocate the bears.

There are alternatives to killing bears. Bears are less likely to damage trees in uneven-aged forests or in forests with

on appeal, many of the appellants were interests other than environmental groups, and nearly 75 percent proceeded without any change or delay.

While the effects of this report have softened the rhetoric of blaming environmentalists (for example, Mark Rey, the Agriculture undersecretary and former timber industry lobbyist, has admitted that on the issue of fire, "it isn't going to help to blame environmentalists for appeals, and I've told our people to stop doing that"), much of the damage has already been done. The Bush Administration was able to use the baseless charge against environmentalists

The Klamath River: a lesson in politics and double speak by: Regina Chichizola

Migrating salmon in the Klamath River face degradation that challenges their survival and safe havens of healthy river are their salvation. Almost every tributary that feeds the Klamath River along the way is currently threatened.



sugar pines on the Salmon River

From the Headwaters to the Mouth

The upper Klamath headwaters and upper tributaries are the most impacted places in the watershed, suffering diversions, dams and pesticides. Further

to ram through portions of the HFI and to control public opinion in a way that will have long term effects.

This is a reminder to look past the rhetoric and ask for the facts. Remember, this Administration is not afraid to lie, use fear and doublespeak to manipulate the media and the masses. At a time like this, critical thinking is our best resource. For the woods, for the world, we need to keep seeking the truth amongst the propaganda, and have the persistence to keep advocating for forest management based on the true ecological needs of the land.

downstream, some amazing forests in the watershed along the Siskiyou Crest survive bad management. The next tributaries, the Scott and Shasta Rivers, have a awesome wilderness but more water diversions than they can handle. Downriver, from Indian to Dillon Creeks, the forested tributaries of the mid-Klamath are the

river's saving grace, providing cool, clear water from the wild Marble and Siskiyou Mountains. The Salmon River is surrounded by Wilderness areas and is the only un-dammed and un-diverted

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Klamath River: continued from page 5

tributary. The Klamath is then fed by the mighty Trinity River, where 80% of the water is diverted to central California. But, tribes and conservationists are fighting to return water to the river. The lower Klamath is surrounded by fragmented and clearcut Simpson Timber Company land.

Politics vs. the Endangered Species Act (ESA)

Over 33,000 adult wild salmon in the Klamath River died last year in one of the biggest environmental disasters in western history. Lawsuits over the fish kill, the ESA's biological opinion, and pesticide use brought on by Klamath Tribes, the city of Arcata, Del Norte County, fishermen and environmentalists have yet to be decided. Meetings over ESA listing of Coho salmon in the Scott River continue. Yet Department of Interior head, Gail Norton, promises more water to farmers and less to the river.

Mid-Klamath Watershed Under Fire

The Klamath National Forest (KNF) continues to push already impacted watersheds to the brink with old growth liquidation. In Beaver Creek and the headwaters of Horse Creek the Forest Service plans to log over 3,000 acres because of "a chance for 100% mortality from fire." And along the Scott River, planning has begun for two timber sales, one in a roadless area.

Salmon River Forest Controversy

"Though some selective areas will be clear-cut most of the area wont be touched" quote from Brian Harris, KNF, on Glassups timber sale.

Misinformation about the Glassups and Knob timber sales is rampant on the Salmon River. While some reports claim KNF hasn't clear-cut since the 80's and that Glassups is small diameter, others say the sales are old growth and clear-cuts. The KNF also denied the lawsuit over Knob filed by KS Wild and EPIC, that there were protesters at Glassups, and that they cut parts of Glassups to appease industry.

Wally Herger, Republican representative for Siskiyou County, stated that the real threat to the forest is protesters, yet these sales will destroy salmon and owl habitat, enter roadless lands, and cut on steep slopes.

Chance Gowen, the Salmon River District Ranger recently put a large area closure on the Glassups sale to keep the public from seeing old growth logging and to starve out protesters. Gowen has called Knob a forest health project, even though the KNF assessment never mentions this and the sale targets healthy old trees. He also advocates spraying herbicides on the Salmon River, even though the community opposes chemicals and hand-pulls the weeds.

The Klamath River is an environmental battleground that is heating up. KS Wild is committed to protecting the river, its forests and salmon, through education, outreach and environmental law.



Glassups timber sale, Klamath National Forest, June 2003

Please Join KS Wild Today!

There are two ways to support KS Wild . . .
Annual Membership or
our monthly Wildlands Stewardship Program

- If you would like to join KS Wild as an **annual member**, please fill out the form below and send it, along with your donation, to KS Wild.
- 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:

1. Use the form below to indicate the amount you want to contribute each month to KS Wild. Indicate amount here for your records: \$ _____
2. Be sure to sign your name and indicate the date on the enrollment form.
3. Return the completed form with a check for your first month's gift to:
KS Wild, P.O. Box 332, Williams, OR 97544.

Yes, I'd like to join KS Wild!

Annual Membership - I prefer to join KS Wild with an annual donation of:
 \$20 \$50 \$100 Other \$ _____

Monthly Membership - I want to become a Wildlands Steward and support KS Wild with a monthly electronic funds transfer of \$ _____ per month.
The minimum monthly donation is \$4.00. Wildlands Stewards who give \$15 or more per month will receive a free KS Wild T-Shirt. T-Shirt size: _____

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.

Name _____ Date _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State ____ Zip _____
 Email _____ Phone () _____
 Signature _____

✂ For Office Use Only _____

Fanning the Flames

Seek and Restore

Bush's Healthy Forest Initiative relies on logging commercially valuable and fire-resistant, large trees to finance treatments in unhealthy forests. Ironically, this creates more unhealthy forests. Bush has issued rules that exempt forest management from many environmental laws. These rules make it next to impossible to stop bad projects that harm healthy forests.

Recently, Rep. Greg Walden (R-OR) joined the most outspoken anti-environmental member of Congress, Scott McInnis (R-CO), in sponsoring a bill called the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HR-1904). All other members of the Oregon House Delegation voted against HR-1904.

This bill, along with several Bush Administration rule changes, weakens forest protection laws and does nothing to focus the agencies on really unhealthy forests. The actions permit the logging of big trees and have no safeguards for healthy forests. Most significantly, neither Walden nor Bush allocates money to prescribe treatment.

We need to treat the sickest forests first. These are the low-elevation, logged over, fire excluded and grazed forests. Many of these forests are close to communities. By treating fire prone forests and brush lands closest to communities we can protect people and homes and prepare for the inevitability of fire from fire.

The U.S. Senate will be taking up the healthy forest debate soon. Senators need to hear that protecting big trees and back county forests will help maintain healthy forests. Please contact your Senators and tell them that the remaining healthy forests need to be protected, not logged by Dr. Bush and Big Timber.



Previously Clearcut and Fire-Deprived Tree Plantation

TAKE ACTION

Senator Ron Wyden (OR-D) 202.224.5244
website: <http://wyden.senate.gov/mail.htm>

Senator Gordon Smith (OR-R) 202.224.3753
Email: oregon@gsmith.senate.gov

Senator Dianne Feinstein (CA-D)
202.224.3841
Email: senator@feinstein.senate.gov

Senator Barbara Boxer (CA-D)
202.224.3553, email through
website: <http://boxer.senate.gov/contact>

Environmental Litigation: a big waste of paper?

by: Brenna Bell

One of the main tenets of the Bush Administration's Healthy Forest Initiative (HFI) is limiting public input, and the amount of information available, concerning public lands management. This is based on the faulty assumption that if the public is shut out of the decision making process, the agency will be free to move logging projects forward unencumbered by the will of the people. However, one key result of shutting the public out of the decision making process at the agency level is forcing these decisions to be reviewed, for the first time, in federal court.



Many may see this as a positive step, as the courts

(in theory) are much more objective in decision making than the agency. But, there are many difficulties associated with litigation as an environmental plaintiff. The purpose of this article is to explore these difficulties and put environmental litigation, with its losses and wins, in perspective.

The Hurdle of a Lawsuit

After the initial burdens of finding an

attorney who is willing to work for next to nothing, and convincing the court that environmental plaintiffs have standing to bring the claim, environmental plaintiffs face the difficulty of a legal system, and individual judges, biased toward the government.

There are two key factors inherent in the legal system making it difficult for environmental plaintiffs to win. First, the structure of the system makes it difficult for environmental plaintiffs to get their cases heard, because the public lands management action (ie. timber sale, etc), can happen during litigation unless the court

halts it. As halting projects is rare, many court cases become moot before the judge can ever rule on them, so the agency gets away scot-free.

Second, if the case is heard, courts are required to give government agencies significant deference. This means that the courts will always find in favor of the government unless the plaintiff can overcome the presumption that the agency

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Don't Believe the HYPE!: An Agency to English Dictionary of Logging Terms and Euphemisms

by: George Sexton

As the BLM and Forest Service ramp-up their ancient forest logging programs, they are increasing their use of the language of fire ecology and healthy forests while implementing the practices of industrial logging. What follows is a brief description of some of the terms the agencies are using to describe their latest round of old growth timber sales.

A Rose By Any Other Name Would Smell As Sweet.

Regeneration Harvest: A clearcut that generally leaves 6-8 trees per acre. Often the “leave trees” are damaged during felling and yarding activities. Many times leave trees are also lost to blowdown following the logging operation.

“In order to maximize harm to at-risk Owl and Salmon populations, the Kelsey Whisky timber sale will *regenerate* 530 acres of old growth within the headwaters of the Rogue River.”

Forest Health: A condition in which genetically “superior” dense young fiber plantations are growing at a very rapid rate due to repeated applications of chemicals and fertilizers.

“The proposed 530 acre tree plantation will demonstrate considerably more *forest health* than the decadent ancient forest that currently form the heart of the Zane Grey roadless within the Kelsey Whisky timber sale.”

Sanitation Thin: When most old, young, or mature trees are designated for logging. Also when any trees that are currently dying, or might die someday in the future, are marked for logging.

“Wasn't it a hoot when we *sanitized* that 440 year-old Douglas-fir up at the Mr. Wilson timber sale last April?”

Catastrophic Fire: Any wildfire, or hypothetical wildfire, of any size or intensity on any land in the Western United States.



Sanitized or regenerated? Learn the difference!
Mr. Wilson Timber Sale, Glendale Resource Area, Medford BLM. April 2003.

“The Knob timber sale will sanitize and regenerate many of the ancient sugar pines along the Salmon River so as to save them from a potentially *catastrophic fire*.”

Economic Recovery: Increasing the number of trees cut from public lands so as to maximize timber industry profit in situations where there is a lack of other appropriate euphemisms for the timber sale.

“The Timbered Rock timber sale will allow for *economic recovery* in the area formerly protected as the Elk Creek Late Successional Reserve.”

Minor Short Term Impacts: Any environmental degradation of any magnitude whose effects will not be discernible in the next millennium, or will not impact more than one planet.

“The Savage Rapids Dam has a *minor short term impact* on the wild salmon runs of the Rogue River because there are a few fish that still inhabit the river.”

Take: To kill, harass, harm or engage in actions known to cause the death of animals or plants on the endangered species list. Such Federal actions require a “take permit” from the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

“The combination of six regeneration timber sales in the remaining Spotted Owl habitat in the Glendale Resource Area could make 2003 a record year for *taking* Spotted Owls.”

While the quotes are fictitious, the timber sales and the euphemisms are very real. You can find out more about proposed ancient forest timber sales throughout the Klamath-Siskiyou by visiting our timber sale database at: www.kswild.org.

You can keep an eye on the Medford BLM timber sale planning process by calling them (541) 618-2200 and requesting to be placed on the mailing list for the Medford Messenger schedule of proposed actions.