

Afterword

One final paragraph of advice: do not burn yourselves out. Be as I am – a reluctant enthusiast.... a part-time crusader, a half-hearted fanatic. Save the other half of yourselves and your lives for pleasure and adventure. It is not enough to fight for the land; it is even more important to enjoy it. While you can. While it is still here. So get out there and hunt and fish and mess around with your friends, ramble out yonder and explore the forests, climb the mountains, bag the peaks, run the rivers, breathe deep of that yet sweet and lucid air, sit quietly for awhile and contemplate the precious stillness, the lovely mysterious and awesome space. Enjoy yourselves, keep your brain in your head and your head firmly attached to the body, the body active and alive and I promise you this much: I promise you this one sweet victory over our enemies, over those desk-bound men with their hearts in a safe-deposit box and their eyes hypnotized by desk calculators. I promise you this: you will outlive the bastards.

—Edward Abbey¹

Ed, take it from another Ed, not only can wilderness lovers outlive wilderness opponents, we can also defeat them.

The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men (sic) to do nothing.

—Edmund Burke²



Edmund Burke.

JIM CALLAHAN



Edward Abbey.

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¹ Van matre, Steve and Bill Weiler. 1983. *THE EARTH SPEAKS*. Institute for Earth Education. Greenville, WV: 57.

² Andrews, Robert, Mary Biggs, Michael Seidel, et al. (eds.). 1996. *THE COLUMBIA WORLD OF QUOTATIONS*. Columbia University Press. New York, NY: (no. 9118) (available at www.bartleby.com/66/18/9118.html).

Footnotes and Sources

Many sources were consulted in writing this book. Individuals who provided information are recognized in the *Acknowledgements*. Many published and Internet sources consulted are listed in the *Bibliography*. A collection of hiking guides was also consulted to describe recreational opportunities in proposed Wilderness areas (see www.onrc.org/hikes).

Direct quotations are footnoted in the book text. However, the litany of facts and figures used in the book are not footnoted. An editorial decision was made to avoid burdening every fact and figure with a footnote. References consulted for such information are generally listed in the *Bibliography*, or were otherwise gleaned from dusty government environmental impact statements, environmental assessments, photographs, rare technical reports, old maps, websites and decades of personal interaction with government officials (on and off the record), conservationists, ecologists, biologists, foresters and others. Each chapter was reviewed for accuracy by qualified experts in natural history and local geography before publication. Each is also grounded in the author's experience in over 40 years of scouting and visiting Oregon's forest wildlands and over 28 years advocating for their protection.



Tundra swans (*Cygnus columbianus*) on Davis Lake adjacent to the Davis Lake Lava Flow Unit of the proposed Upper Deschutes Wilderness. Although half the mountain is now a ski resort, Mount Bachelor's (in background) south and west faces are still of wilderness quality.

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The goal of the Oregon Wild Campaign is to permanently protect five million acres of pristine Oregon forests through Wilderness designation. In April 2001, the Oregon Natural Resources Council and the Oregon Wild Forest Coalition unveiled our map-based proposal, comprising federal roadless forests within 32 proposed Wilderness areas.

ONRC formed and leads the Oregon Wild Forest Coalition, which includes Audubon Society of Portland, Friends of Elk River, Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center, McKenzie River Guardians, OSPiRG, Resource Media, Sierra Club of Oregon, Siskiyou Regional Education Project, Soda Mountain Wilderness Council, Trout Unlimited and Umpqua Watersheds.

The Oregon Wild Forest Coalition works to build public support for permanent roadless area protections, while countering threats to landmark environmental policies and safeguards. Citizen organizing, public advocacy, state-of-the-art mapping and on-the-ground defense are methods we utilize to defend and build support for wildlands protection. The Oregon Wild Forest Coalition will achieve our Oregon Wild Campaign goal by:

- ◆ **inventorying forested wildlands;**
- ◆ **building broad public support;**
- ◆ **monitoring and publicizing agency proposals for development;**
- ◆ **defending administrative and legal wildlands protections; and**
- ◆ **advocating for permanent Wilderness protection.**

These five steps are the building blocks to secure Wilderness designation for Oregon's remaining wild forest legacy.

www.oregonwild.org

Oregon Wild

Endangered Forest Wilderness



Only five million acres of unprotected roadless forest remain in Oregon, stretching from the rain drenched shores of the Pacific Ocean and the Coast Range, across the snow covered Cascades to the Blue Mountains, Wallowas and Hells Canyon; and from the Deschutes, John Day, Malheur, Klamath, Umpqua, Siskiyou and Rogue basins, to the ponderosa pine forests of the Ochoco, Winema and Fremont national forests.

These public forests shelter ancient trees, protect our purest drinking water and provide vital habitat for fish and wildlife, including many of the Pacific Northwest's last healthy runs of wild salmon, steelhead and trout, as well as numerous species of rare and imperiled flora and fauna. These awesome landscapes offer stunning views, quiet inspiration and outstanding recreational opportunities.

Oregon's unprotected wild forests are currently threatened by development and management policies. Clearcuts, roads and mining operations destroy old-growth forests and degrade water quality, fragment wildlife habitat, diminish fisheries and waste taxpayer dollars.

Only a small fraction of Oregon's unprotected forests remain intact. OREGON WILD: ENDANGERED FOREST WILDERNESS describes these precious wild forests with 40 maps and 168 photographs and is designed to inspire readers to join the Oregon Natural Resources Council and conservation partners in steadfast efforts to conserve them. **Working together for wilderness protection, we can leave a legacy for future generations to cherish and enjoy.**



UPC



Protecting Oregon for 30 Years



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Appendix A

National Wilderness Preservation System in Oregon

Name	National Forest, BLM District, or National Wildlife Refuge	Ecoregion ⁱ	Acres ⁱ	Year Established, Expanded ⁱⁱⁱ
Badger Creek	Mount Hood NF	Cascades, East Cascades Slopes and Foothills	24,000	1984
Black Canyon	Ochoco NF	Blue Mountains	13,400	1984
Boulder Creek	Umpqua NF	Cascades	19,100	1984
Bridge Creek	Ochoco NF	Blue Mountains	5,400	1984
Bull-of-the-Woods ^{iv}	Mount Hood NF	Cascades	27,427	1984
Cummins Creek	Siuslaw NF	Coast Range	9,173	1984
Diamond Peak ^v	Deschutes, Willamette NFs	Cascades, East Cascades Slopes and Foothills	54,185	1964, 1984 ^{vi}
Drift Creek	Siuslaw NF	Coast Range	5,798	1984
Eagle Cap ^{vii}	Wallowa-Whitman NF	Blue Mountains	349,987	1964, 1972, 1984 ^{viii}
Gearhart Mountain ^{ix}	Fremont NF	East Cascades Slopes and Foothills	22,809	1964, 1984 ^x
Grassy Knob	Siskiyou NF	Coast Range	17,200	1984
Hells Canyon ^{xi-xii}	Wallowa-Whitman NF, Vale District BLM ^{xiii}	Blue Mountains	131,133	1975, 1984 ^{xiv}
Kalmiopsis ^{xv-xvi}	Siskiyou NF	Klamath Mountains	179,655	1964, 1978 ^{xvii}
Mark O. Hatfield ^{xviii}	Mount Hood NF	Cascades	39,000	1984
Menagerie	Willamette NF	Cascades	4,800	1984
Middle Santiam	Willamette NF	Cascades	7,500	1984
Mill Creek	Ochoco NF	Blue Mountains	17,400	1984
Monument Rock	Malheur, Wallowa-Whitman NFs	Blue Mountains	19,650	1984
Mount Hood ^{xix}	Mount Hood NF	Cascades	47,160	1964, 1978 ^{xx}
Mount Jefferson ^{xxi}	Deschutes, Mount Hood, Willamette NFs	Cascades, East Cascades Slopes and Foothills	107,008	1968, 1984 ^{xxii}
Mount Thielsen	Deschutes, Umpqua, Winema NFs	Cascades, East Cascades Slopes and Foothills	54,272	1984
Mount Washington ^{xxiii}	Deschutes, Willamette NFs	Cascades, East Cascades Slopes and Foothills	52,738	1964, 1984 ^{xxiv}
Mountain Lakes ^{xxv}	Winema NF	Cascades, East Cascades Slopes and Foothills	23,071	1964
North Fork John Day ^{xxvi}	Umatilla, Wallowa-Whitman NFs	Blue Mountains	121,352	1984
North Fork Umatilla	Umatilla NF	Blue Mountains	20,435	1984
Opal Creek ^{xxvii}	Willamette NF	Cascades	20,724	1996
Oregon Islands	Oregon Islands NWR	Offshore	575	1970, 1978, 1996 ^{xxviii}
Red Buttes ^{xxix}	Rogue River, Siskiyou NFs	Klamath Mountains	3,750	1984
Rock Creek	Siuslaw NF	Coast Range	7,486	1984
Rogue-Umpqua Divide	Rogue River, Umpqua NFs	Cascades	33,200	1984
Salmon-Huckleberry	Mount Hood NF	Cascades	44,560	1984
Sky Lakes	Rogue River, Winema NFs	Cascades, East Cascades Slopes and Foothills	116,300	1984
Steens Mountain ^{xxx,xxxi}	Burns District BLM	Northern Basin and Range	174,744	2000

Name	National Forest, BLM District, or National Wildlife Refuge	Ecoregion ⁱⁱ	Acres ⁱ	Year Established, Expanded ⁱⁱⁱ
Strawberry Mountain ^{xxii}	Malheur NF	Blue Mountains	68,700	1964, 1984 ^{xxxiii}
Table Rock	Salem District BLM	Cascades	5,500	1984
Three Arch Rocks	Three Arch Rocks NWR	Offshore	15	1970
Three Sisters ^{xxxiv}	Deschutes, Willamette NFs	Cascades, East Cascades Slopes and Foothills	286,708	1964, 1978, 1984 ^{xxxv}
Waldo Lake ^{xxxvi}	Willamette NF	Cascades	39,200	1984
Wenaha-Tucannon ^{xxxvii}	Umatilla NF	Blue Mountains	66,417	1978
Wild Rogue	Siskiyou NF, Medford District BLM ^{xxxviii}	Klamath Mountains	35,818	1978

TOTAL PROTECTED WILDERNESS IN OREGON**2,277,350 acres****TOTAL OREGON LAND AND WATER AREA****62,163,840 acres^{xxxix}****PERCENTAGE OF OREGON PROTECTED AS WILDERNESS****3.7%**

Primary sources: Wilderness Information Network (www.wilderness.net); USDA-Forest Service. 1979. Oregon Map, Roadless and Undeveloped Area Evaluation II, Final Environmental (Impact) Statement. Washington, DC; Portland, OR.

ⁱOregon Level III Ecoregions: Blue Mountains, Cascades, Coast Range, Columbia Plateau, East Cascades Slopes and Foothills, Klamath Mountains, Northern Basin and Range, Snake River Plain and Willamette Valley.

ⁱⁱThis column represents the most accurate acreages available. “Approximate” figures in subsequent footnotes reflect estimates at time of designation as referenced in applicable statute.

ⁱⁱⁱThe Wilderness Act, Sept. 3, 1964 (P.L. 88-577); Mount Jefferson Wilderness, Oregon (Act), Oct. 2, 1968 (P.L. 90-548); Public Lands – Wilderness Areas (Act), Oct. 23, 1970, (P.L. 91-504); Minam River Canyon Wilderness, Oregon (Act), Oct. 21, 1972 (P.L. 92-521); Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Act, Dec. 31, 1975 (P.L. 94-199); Endangered American Wilderness Area Act, Feb. 28, 1978 (P.L. 95-237) (incorporated “Oregon Omnibus Wilderness Act of 1978); Indian Peaks Wilderness Area, The Arapaho National Recreation Area and the Oregon Islands Wilderness Area Act, Oct. 11, 1978 (P.L. 95-450); Oregon Wilderness Act, June 26 1984 (P.L. 98-328); Oregon Resource Conservation Act, Sept. 30, 1996 (P.L. 104-208); Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act, Nov. 12, 1996 (P.L. 104-333) [Both 1996 laws contain identical language protecting Opal Creek Wilderness. In a rare occurrence, conservationists’ primary and backup legislative strategies both succeeded in Congress (involving attaching the Opal Creek language to two different bills), resulting in the area being “saved” twice.]; Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act (P.L. 106-399), Oct. 30, 2000.

^{iv}Originally designated with approximately 33,900 acres, 7,466 acres on the Willamette National Forest was transferred into the Opal Creek Wilderness upon its establishment in 1996. See footnote xxvii.

^vAdministratively established as Wild Area on Feb. 5, 1957.

^{vi}Approximately 35,440 and 15,700 acres, respectively.

^{vii}Administratively established as a Primitive Area in 1930; administratively designated as Wilderness on Oct. 7, 1940.

^{viii}Approximately 216,250, 72,420 and 66,500 acres, respectively. The 1972 addition, while a net gain, also resulted in 7,220 acres previously designated as Wilderness being undesignated. The 1984 addition recovered 2,700 acres of the 7,220, thereby allowing Senator Hatfield to claim political credit for saving acres he had previously unsaved. The remaining 4,520 acres originally in the Eagle Cap Wilderness remain eligible for re-designation.

^{ix}Administratively established as Wild Area on Nov. 11, 1943.

^xApproximately 18,709 and 4,100 acres, respectively.

^{xi}Includes three units: West Face, McGraw Creek and Seven Devil’s (in Idaho). Also includes 83,811 acres in Idaho on the Nez Perce and Payette National Forests for a total of 214,944 acres.

^{xii}In 1978, to facilitate construction of the Hells Canyon Rim Road, Congress — at the behest of Rep. Al Ullman and acquiescence of Senators Bob Packwood and Mark Hatfield — shrank the Wilderness between P.O. Saddle and Lookout Mountain. The original 1975 Wilderness boundary was congruous with the Hells Canyon Scenic Area (an administrative classification replaced by the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Act of 1975), a line one-quarter mile west of the hydrologic divide between the Imnaha River and Snake River drainages. Approximately 1,120 acres were lost from the Wilderness when the boundary was moved. P.L. 95-625 (Nov. 10, 1978), 16 U.S.C. § 460gg.

^{xiii}Wilderness consists of 130,095 acres on the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest and 1,038 acres on the Vale District of the Bureau of Land Management.

^{xiv}Approximately 192,200 and 22,700 acres, respectively.

^{xv}Administratively established as Wild Area on Sept. 10, 1946.

^{xvi}In 1978, using a legislative “rider” to avoid public notice or hearing, Senator Hatfield moved the Wilderness boundary from northern side of Bald Mountain, which protected a trail, to the southern side, to allow construction of the Bald Mountain Road to allow de facto wilderness to the north to be logged. Approximately 102 acres were lost from the Wilderness. P.L. 95-586 (Nov. 3, 1978), 16 U.S.C. § 1132 nt.

^{xvii}Approximately 78,850 and 92,000 acres, respectively.

^{xviii}Originally, and more properly named, the Columbia Wilderness. Renamed in 1996. At least Hatfield is no longer in office.

^{xix}Administratively established as a Wild Area on June 27, 1940.

^{xx}Approximately 14,160 and 33,000 acres, respectively.

^{xxi}Administratively established as a Primitive Area in 1930.

^{xxii}Approximately 100,000 and 6,800 acres, respectively.

^{xxiii}Administratively established as a Wild Area on Feb. 5, 1957.

^{xxiv}Approximately 46,655 and 6,400 acres, respectively.

^{xxv}Administratively established as a Primitive Area in 1930; administratively established as Wilderness on July 19, 1940.

^{xxvi}Includes four units: Upper North Fork John Day River, Greenhorn Mountains, Middle North Fork John Day River and Tower Mountain.

- xxviiContiguous with the Bull-of-the-Woods Wilderness. Separately designated for political benefit. The total acreage includes 7,466 acres previously in the Bull of the Woods Wilderness, allowing Senator Hatfield to receive political credit for “saving” the same acreage twice. See footnote iv.
- xxviiiApproximately 21, 464 and 95 acres, respectively. Originally named Oregon Island Wilderness; changed in 1978.
- xxixApproximately 16,500 acres adjoins the Red Buttes Wilderness on the Rogue River National Forest in California, increasing the total area protected to 20,250 acres.
- xxxLivestock are expressly prohibited on 99,859 acres of the Wilderness, the first explicitly livestock-free Wilderness ever designated by Congress.
- xxxiIncludes five units: Alvord Peak, High Steens, Home Creek, Little Blitzen and Upper Fish Creek.
- xxxiiAdministratively established as a Wild Area on Feb. 9, 1942.
- xxxiiiApproximately 33,004 and 35,300 acres, respectively.
- xxxivAdministratively established as a Primitive Area in 1937; administratively established as Wilderness on Feb. 6, 1957.
- xxxvApproximately 196,708, 45,400 and 38,100 acres, respectively.
- xxxviContiguous with the Three Sisters Wilderness. Separately designated for political benefit.
- xxxviiApproximately 111,048 acres adjoins the Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness on the Umatilla National Forest in Washington, increasing the total area protected to 177,465 acres.
- xxxviiiApproximately 25,658 acres on the Siskiyou National Forest and 10,160 acres on the Medford District of the Bureau of Land Management.
- xxxixTorgerson, T. (ed.). 1999. OREGON BLUE BOOK. Salem, OR: 5.

Appendix B

Protected and Protectable Oregon Forest Wilderness

This table depicts the acreage in each of Oregon's Level IV Ecoregions (which comprise the state's five primarily forested Level III Ecoregions), the percentage of these ecoregions that are currently protected as Wilderness and the percentage that could (and should) be protected. Figures do not include non-forested protected Wilderness (Oregon Islands, Steens Mountain and Three Arch Rocks) or yet to be protected Oregon Desert Wilderness. As a result, figures are skewed somewhat for Level IV Ecoregions in the Blue Mountains Level III Ecoregion that are generally non-forested.

Additionally, the table does not include primarily forested wildlands in Level IV Ecoregions within Oregon's four primarily non-forested Level III Ecoregions (Columbia Plateau, Northern Basin and Range, Snake River Plain and Willamette Valley).

Total Wilderness percentages may not perfectly reflect the sum of their parts due to rounding. Also, data may vary from other published figures due to subtle differences in mapping and categorization.

Level III/IV Ecoregions	Total Area Acres	Protected Wilderness %	Protectable Wilderness %	Total Wilderness %
Coast Range				
Coastal Lowlands	405,183	0.0	6.1	6.1
Coastal Uplands	753,324	0.3	1.1	1.4
Mid-Coastal Sedimentary	2,392,590	0.2	4.4	4.6
Redwood Zone	20,031	0.0	37.5	37.5
Southern Oregon Coastal Mountains	443,475	3.9	14.9	18.8
Volcanics	1,307,732	1.3	3.0	4.3
Willapa Hills	481,064	0.0	0.0	0.0
Klamath Mountains				
Coastal Siskiyou	546,539	23.8	35.9	59.7
Inland Siskiyou	1,671,527	1.3	18.3	19.6
Klamath River Ridges	78,086	0.0	34.3	34.3
Oak Savanna Foothills	523,944	0.0	4.0	4.0
Rogue/Illinois Valleys	182,849	0.0	0.6	0.6
Serpentine Siskiyou	282,325	23.8	54.9	68.7
Umpqua Interior Foothills	589,309	0.0	0.0	0.04
Cascades				
Cascade Crest Montane Forest	1,221,581	33.7	26.9	60.6
Cascade Subalpine/Alpine	211,765	61.0	26.0	87.0
High Southern Cascades Montane Forest	586,226	26.3	45.7	72.0
Southern Cascades	905,572	11.5	1.5	13.0

Level III/IV Ecoregions	Total Area Acres	Protected Wilderness %	Protectable Wilderness %	Total Wilderness %
Cascades (continued)				
Western Cascades Lowlands and Valleys	2,498,504	2.2	9.8	12.0
Western Cascades Montane Highlands	1,746,174	12.5	26.2	38.7
East Cascades Slopes and Foothills				
Fremont Pine/Fir Forest	1,070,802	0.0	16.0	16.0
Grand Fir Mixed Forest	103,711	9.2	14.8	24.0
Klamath Juniper Woodland	502,455	0.0	9.6	9.6
Klamath/Goose Lake Basins	665,930	0.0	2.7	2.7
Oak/Conifer Foothills	295,610	0.6	4.0	4.6
Ponderosa Pine/Bitterbrush Woodland	689,027	1.0	5.9	6.9
Pumice Plateau	710,960	1.1	9.7	10.8
Pumice Plateau Basins	409,834	0.0	5.3	5.3
Southern Cascade Slope	330,330	0.03	1.2	1.2
Blue Mountains				
Blue Mountain Basins	693,911	0.0	0.05	0.05
Canyons and Dissected Highlands	700,045	10.9	23.2	34.1
Canyons and Dissected Uplands	698,733	15.7	42.0	57.7
Cold Basins	256,408	0.0	4.6	4.6
Continental Zone Foothills	2,377,136	0.0	5.3	5.3
Continental Zone Highlands	995,188	0.3	19.2	19.5
Deschutes River Valley	1,008,646	0.0	0.0	0.0
John Day/Clarno Highlands	1,583,783	1.5	13.7	15.2
John Day/Clarno Uplands	212,866	0.1	2.2	2.2
Maritime-Influenced Zone	890,128	1.5	15.9	17.4
Melange	786,132	6.4	17.5	23.9
Mesic Forest Zone	1,424,828	17.3	31.4	48.7
Subalpine-Alpine Zone	346,038	73.0	23.7	96.7
Wallowas/Seven Devils Mountains	337,057	10.7	10.6	21.3

Appendix C

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System in Oregon

Congress established the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System in 1968.ⁱ That legislation designated the Lower Rogue River segment as one of eight original Wild and Scenic Rivers.ⁱⁱ Congress added additional Oregon segments to the system in 1984,ⁱⁱⁱ 1988,^{iv} 1994,^v 1996,^{vi} and 2000,^{vii} for a total of 49 segments and 1817.4 miles, approxi-

mately sixteen percent of the national system.^{viii} These designations also protect approximately 574,960 acres of land that comprise the Wild and Scenic river corridors.^{ix}

Stream Segment	Managing Agency	Established	Wild (mi.)	Scenic (mi.)	Recreational (mi.)	Total (mi.)	Upper Terminus ^x	Lower Terminus	Ecoregion
Big Marsh Creek	USFS	1988	0.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	NE1/4, S15, T26S, R6E	Confluence with Crescent Creek	Blue Mountains
Chetco	USFS	1988	25.5	8.0	11.0	44.5	Headwaters	Siskiyou National Forest boundary	Klamath Mountains
Clackamas	USFS	1988	0.0	20.0	27.0	47.0	Big Springs	Big Cliff Reservoir	Cascades
Crescent Creek	USFS	1988	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	SW1/4, S11, T24S, R6E	W line of S13, T24S, R7E	East Cascades Slopes and Foothills
Crooked*	BLM	1988	0.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	Crooked River National Grasslands boundary	Dry Creek	Columbia Plateau
Crooked, North Fork	BLM/USFS	1988	11.9	8.5	13.8	34.2	Source at Williams Prairie	One mile upstream from its confluence with Crooked River	Blue Mountains
Deschutes**	BLM/USFS	1988	0.0	30.0	143.4	173.4	(a) Wickiup Dam (b) Ogden Falls (c) Pelton Reregulating Dam	(a) Bend Urban Growth Boundary (SW corner, S13, T18S, R11E) (b) Upper end Reservoir Billy Chinook (c) Confluence with Columbia River.	Columbia Plateau East Cascades Slopes and Foothills
Donner und Blitzen	BLM	1988, 2000	87.5	0.0	0.0	87.5	Headwaters	Confluence with South Fork Blitzen and Little Blitzen, including tributaries: Little Blitzen River, South Fork Blitzen River, Big Indian Creek, Little Indian Creek, Fish Creek	Northern Basin and Range
Eagle Creek	USFS	1988	4.0	6.0	17.0	27.0	Headwaters below Eagle Lake	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest boundary at Skull Creek	Blue Mountains
Elk	USFS	1988	2.0	0.0	17.0	19.0	Falls on the North Fork; confluence of North and South Forks of the Elk River	Confluence with South Fork; confluence with Anvil Creek	Coast Range
Elkhorn Creek	BLM/USFS	1996	5.8	0.6	0.0	6.4	Willamette National Forest Southern boundary	Where the segment leaves BLM land	Cascades
Grande Ronde	BLM/USFS	1988	26.4	0.0	17.4	43.8	Confluence with Wallowa River	OR-WA border	Blue Mountains
Illinois	USFS	1984	28.7	17.9	3.8	50.4	Siskiyou National Forest boundary	Confluence with Rogue River	Klamath Mountains
Imnaha	USFS	1988	15.0	4.0	58.0	77.0	Headwaters of South Fork of the Imnaha River	Confluence with Snake River	Blue Mountains

Stream Segment	Managing Agency	Established	Wild (mi.)	Scenic (mi.)	Recreational (mi.)	Total (mi.)	Upper Terminus	Lower Terminus	Ecoregion
John Day*	BLM	1988	0.0	0.0	147.5	147.5	Service Creek	Tumwater Falls	Blue Mountains, Columbia Plateau
John Day (North Fork)	USFS	1988	27.8	10.5	15.8	54.1	Headwaters in North Fork John Day Wilderness Area	Confluence with Camas Creek	Blue Mountains
John Day (South Fork)	BLM	1988	0.0	0.0	47.0	47.0	Malheur National Forest boundary	Confluence with Smoky Creek	Blue Mountains
Joseph Creek	USFS	1988	8.6	0.0	0.0	8.6	Joseph Creek Ranch, 1.0 mile downstream from Cougar Creek	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest boundary	Blue Mountains
Kiger Creek*	BLM	2000	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.3	Headwaters	Where creek leaves Steens Mountain Wilderness Area	Northern Basin and Range
Klamath***	BLM	1994	0.0	11.0	0.0	11.0	J.C. Boyle Powerhouse	California border	East Cascades Slopes and Foothills
Little Deschutes	USFS	1988	0.0	0.0	12.0	12.0	Source in NW1/4 of S15, T26S, R6E	N line, S12, T26S, R7E	East Cascades Slopes and Foothills
Lostine	USFS	1988	5.0	0.0	11.0	16.0	Headwaters in Eagle Cap Wilderness Area	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest boundary	Blue Mountains
Malheur	USFS	1988	0.0	7.0	6.7	3.7	Bosonberg Creek	Malheur National Forest boundary	Blue Mountains
Malheur, North Fork	USFS	1988	0.0	25.5	0.0	25.5	Headwaters	Malheur National Forest boundary	Blue Mountains
McKenzie	USFS	1988	0.0	0.0	12.7	12.7	Clear Lake	Scott Creek, not including Carmen and Trail Bridge Reservoir Dams	Cascades
Metolius	USFS	1988	0.0	17.1	11.5	28.6	Deschutes National Forest boundary below Springs of the Metolius	Reservoir Billy Chinook	East Cascades Slopes and Foothills
Minam	USFS	1988	39.0	0.0	0.0	39.0	Headwaters at the South end of Minam Lake	Eagle Cap Wilderness Area boundary, 0.5 mile downstream from Cougar Creek	Blue Mountains
North Powder	USFS	1988	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	Headwaters in the Elkhorn Mountains	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest boundary	Blue Mountains
North Umpqua	BLM/USFS	1988	0.0	0.0	33.8	33.8	Soda Springs Powerhouse	Confluence with Rock Creek	Cascades
Owyhee*	BLM	1984	120.0	0.0	0.0	120.0	Three Forks downstream to China Gulch	Crooked Creek to Owyhee Reservoir; and "South Fork" from the Idaho border to Three Forks	Snake River Plain
Owyhee (North Fork)*	BLM	1998	9.6	0.0	0.0	9.6	Idaho border	Confluence with the Owyhee River	Snake River Plain
Powder*	BLM	1988	0.0	11.7	0.0	11.7	Thief Valley Dam	Highway 203 Bridge	Blue Mountains
Quartzville Creek	BLM	1988	0.0	0.0	12.0	12.0	Willamette National Forest boundary	Green Peter Reservoir	Cascades
Roaring	USFS	1988	13.5	0.0	0.2	13.7	Headwaters	Confluence with the Clackamas River	Cascades
Rogue (Lower)	BLM/USFS	1968	33.6	7.5	43.4	84.5	Confluence with the Applegate River	Lobster Creek Bridge	Klamath Mountains
Rogue (Upper)	USFS	1988	6.1	34.2	0.0	40.3	North boundary Crater Lake National Park	Rogue River National Forest boundary at Prospect	Cascades

Stream Segment	Managing Agency	Established	Wild (mi.)	Scenic (mi.)	Recreational (mi.)	Total (mi.)	Upper Terminus	Lower Terminus	Ecoregion
Salmon	BLM/USFS	1988	15.0	4.8	13.7	33.5	Headwaters	Confluence with Sandy River	Cascades
Sandy	BLM/USFS	1988	4.5	3.8	16.6	24.9	Headwaters	Mt. Hood National Forest boundary	Cascades
Smith (North Fork)	USFS	1988	8.5	4.5	0.0	13.0	Headwaters	California border	Coast Range
Snake****	USFS	1975	32.5	34.4	0.0	66.9	Hells Canyon Dam	An eastward extension of the north boundary of S1, T5N, R47E	Blue Mountains
Sprague (North Fork)	USFS	1988	0.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	Head of River Spring in the SW1/4 S15, T35S, R16E	NW1/4 S11, T35S, R15E	East Cascades Slopes and Foothills
Squaw Creek	USFS	1988	6.6	8.8	0.0	15.4	Source	800 feet upstream from McAllister Ditch intake	East Cascades Slopes and Foothills
Sycan	USFS	1988	0.0	50.4	8.6	59.0	NE1/4 of S5, T34S, R17E	Coyote Bucket at the Fremont National Forest boundary	East Cascades Slopes and Foothills
Wallowa***	BLM	1996	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	Confluence with Minam River	Confluence with Grande Ronde River	Blue Mountains
Wenaha	USFS	1988	18.7	2.7	0.2	21.6	Confluence of North and South Forks	Confluence with Grande Ronde River	Blue Mountains
West Little Owyhee	BLM	1988	57.6	0.0	0.0	57.6	Headwaters	Mouth	Snake River Plain
White	BLM/USFS	1988	0.0	24.3	22.5	46.8	White River Glacier	Confluence with Deschutes River	Cascades
Wildhorse Creek*	BLM	2000	9.6	0.0	0.0	9.6	Headwaters	0.36 stream miles into S34, T34S, R33E; and Little Wildhorse Creek from headwaters to its confluence with Wildhorse Creek	Northern Basin and Range
Willamette, North Fork of Middle Fork	USFS	1988	8.8	6.5	27	42.3	Source at Waldo Lake	Willamette National Forest boundary at Westfir	Cascades
TOTALS			636.1	380.7	800.6	1817.4			

* High desert, not forested, river.

** Upper portion forested, lower portion high desert.

*** State Scenic Waterway designated in 1988 and included in National Wild and Scenic Rivers System by the Secretary of the Interior at the request of the Governor of Oregon pursuant to Section 2(a) of Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. § 1273(a)).

**** Approximately one-half of protective corridor is in Idaho.

ⁱWild and Scenic Rivers Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1271 et seq.

ⁱⁱ16 U.S.C. § 1274a(5).

ⁱⁱⁱ16 U.S.C. § 1274a(54)-(55).

^{iv}Oregon Omnibus Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, 16 U.S.C. § 1274a(68)-(107).

^vAt the request of Governor Barbara Roberts, the Klamath River State Scenic Waterway was accepted into the National Wild and Scenic River System by the Secretary of Interior on Sept. 22, 1994.

^{vi}At the request of Governor Barbara Roberts, the Wallowa River State Scenic Waterway was accepted into the National Wild and Scenic River System by the Secretary of Interior on July 23, 1996.

^{vii}Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. § 1274a--.

^{viii}See National Park Service. 2002. River mileage classifications for components of the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System. Updated Feb. 1, 2002; printed Feb. 21, 2002. Available at www.nps.gov/rivers/wildriverstable.html.

^{ix}Based on an average of a half-mile wide corridor of land, or 320 acres per linear mile of stream, except for Elkhorn Creek, which is 640 acres per linear mile, and deducting the Idaho portion of the Snake Wild and Scenic River (160 acres per linear mile).

^xIn the West Hills of Portland, Oregon, near the Sylvan interchange on US 26 (Sunset Highway), is the Willamette Stone State Park. Here a tiny monument marks the beginning of all land surveys in Oregon and Washington. The East-West base-line through the stone marks the ranges (R), while the North-South meridian defines the townships (T). A township is thirty-six square miles and divided into 36 one-square mile (640 acres) sections (S) and is specified by its "township" (T) and "range" (R). A section is further divided as necessary into halves, quarters, quarter-quarter sections, etc. So a legal description of SE 1/4, NW 1/4, T. 1 S., R. 3 E, S. 3, W.M describes the 40 acres in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 3 in Township 1 South, Range 3 East using the Willamette Meridian (or the first township south and three to the east of the Willamette Stone).

Appendix D

Other Congressional Conservation Designations in Oregon

In addition to Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers, Congress has designated other conservation areas. Although units of the National Wildlife Refuge System also

enjoy congressional protection,ⁱ since most Oregon refuges are wetlands and/or not generally forested, they are not further considered here.

Area	Agency	Est.	Federal Acreage*	Ecoregion
Bull Run Watershed Management Unit ⁱ	USFS	1996	98,272	Cascades
Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area ⁱⁱⁱ	USFS	1974	6,600	Coast Range
Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument ^{iv**}	BLM	2000	52,947	Klamath Mountains
Columbia Gorge River National Scenic Area ^{v***}	USFS	1986	43,058	Cascades
Crater Lake National Park ^{vi}	NPS	1902	183,244	Cascades
Hells Canyon National Recreation Area ^{vii}	USFS	1975	498,888	Blue Mountains
John Day Fossil Beds National Monument ^{viii*/****}	NPS	1974	14,000	Blue Mountains
Newberry National Volcanic Monument ^{ix}	USFS	1990	55,500	East Cascades Slopes and Foothills
Opal Creek Scenic-Recreation Area ^x	USFS	1996	13,048	Cascades
Oregon Caves National Monument ^{xii*/**}	NPS	1909	484	Klamath Mountains
Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area ^{xiii}	USFS	1972	31,000	Coast Range
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail ^{xiv}	USFS/BLM	1968	NA ^{xv}	Cascades
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area ^{xvi****}	BLM	2000	496,135	Northern Basin and Range
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area ^{xvii}	BLM	1980	100	Coast Range
TOTAL			1,650,176	

* Acreage from either statute or subsequent agency re-calculation.

**Most national monuments have been proclaimed by the President pursuant to the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 U.S.C. § 431). Monuments can also be legislated. In Oregon, only the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument was Congressionally designated. Presidents have created the rest.

***Acreage only includes federal land in Oregon within the "Special Management Area." An additional 80,187 acres of non-federal land in Oregon are included in the "General Management Area," which usually provides inadequate protection from development. Total Oregon acreage in the CRGNSA is 123,245 acres. Total size of the NSA, including lands in Washington, is 292,500 acres.

**** Not located within the generally forested Oregon, but included for sake of completeness.

ⁱ16 U.S.C. §§ 668dd et seq.

ⁱⁱⁱ16 U.S.C.A. § 482b nt. In 1892, the "Bull Run Forest Reserve" is established by presidential proclamation. In 1904, Congress prohibited human trespass and livestock grazing and strengthened penalties in 1909. In 1977, Congress shrunk the reserve to the Bull Run Watershed Management Unit and weakened protections to legalize previously illegal Forest Service logging. In 1996, Congress ended logging. In 2001, Congress added Little Sandy Watershed.

ⁱⁱⁱ16 U.S.C. §§ 541 et seq.

^{iv}Establishment of the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, Proclamation No. 7318, 16 U.S.C. § 431 nt. (65 Fed. Reg. 37249, June 9, 2000) (President Clinton).

^v16 U.S.C. §§ 544 et seq.

^{vi}16 U.S.C. §§ 121 et seq.

^{vii}16 U.S.C. §§ 460gg et seq. (as amended).

^{viii}16 U.S.C. § 431 nt. (Pub. L. 93-486, title I, sec. 101(a)(2), 88 Stat. 1461).

^{ix}6 U.S.C. § 431 nt. (Pub. L. 101-522, 104 Stat. 2288).

^{xi}16 U.S.C. § 545b.

^{xii}16 USC § 460oo.

^{xiii}Oregon Caves National Monument, Oregon, Proclamation No. 876, 16 U.S.C. § 431 nt. (36 Stat. 2497) (July 12, 1909) (President Taft).

^{xiii}16 U.S.C. §§ 460z et seq. (as amended).

^{xiv}16 U.S.C. §§ 1244 et seq. (While designation as a national scenic trail affords no formal protection to the trail corridor, it does tend to discourage (but has not always prevented) federal bureaucrats from logging along the route.)

^{xv}The Oregon section of the trail is 369 miles (out of 2,350 total miles), from the California border to the Bridge of the Gods in the Columbia River Gorge. *See* Schafer, J. P. and A Selters. 2000. PACIFIC CREST TRAIL OREGON AND WASHINGTON. Vol. 2. Wilderness Press. Berkeley, CA.

^{xvi}16 U.S.C. § 460nnn.

^{xvii}43 U.S.C. § 1783.

Appendix E

Enjoying Oregon's Unprotected Forest Wilderness

Some might say, "Didn't you get lonesome?" Of course my answer would be, "No," for I have always loved nature's ways in the wilderness. There are so many things that are interesting to me. At night one can lie and gaze at the stars and Milky Way and listen to the breeze winding its way through the tree-tops, the night birds and all the rest. It's all interesting to study and think about. The wilderness is a friendly place if you can live up to its demands.

—George Wright (lifelong resident of Soda Mountain area)¹

Over two million acres of Oregon's forest wilderness is protected in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Forest Service and private publishers have published detailed topographic maps for each area (except Grassy Knob and Table Rock).

All designated Wilderness areas in Oregon offer outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. Parts of some areas, however — like Mount Hood, Mount Jefferson, Three Sisters, Diamond Peak and Sky Lakes — are recreationally over-used, which reduces some wilderness experiences such as solitude.

But protected Wilderness is not the subject of this book.

Instead of visiting Oregon's already-protected Wilderness, choose to visit its unprotected wildlands. The former will likely always be there, the latter may not.

There are bookshelves full of excellent hiking guides that describe most hiking trails on Oregon's forested public lands. The thoroughness in their coverage tends to decrease as one moves east, with most eastern Oregon coverage devoted only to the major trails and hiking regions in Oregon's Blue Mountain Ecoregion. The eastern portion of Oregon's East Cascades Slopes and Foothills Ecoregion (a.k.a. the Fremont National Forest) gets little attention and only a few hiking guides give even cursory coverage of this area.

Most hiking guides are apolitical, so it will probably be up to the reader to deduce whether a particular hiking trail is part of a proposed Wilderness area described in this book (except that most hiking guides will inform you if a trail is in a designated Wilderness (and there are usually signs at the trailhead)). If a trail is in a roadless area of any significant size, it is probably located in one of the areas the Oregon Wild campaign proposes for Wilderness.

Nancy Peterson (the author is Mr. Nancy Peterson) has meticulously cross-refer-



In spite of the name, it's a very nice hike in the proposed North Umpqua Wilderness.

enced each hike described in all currently available Oregon hiking guides with the areas proposed for Wilderness protection in this book, and vice-versa. If you are interested in exploring a particular trail, you can now identify which Wilderness proposal it is in. If you are interested in exploring a particular Wilderness proposal, you can now discover which trails and what hiking guides cover the area. Since guidebooks rotate in and out of print and are frequently revised, this valuable information is posted and constantly updated on the Oregon Wild Forest Coalition's web page at www.oregonwild.org/hikes.

If you are new to hiking, you should read up on the topic (see *Recommended Readings*, Appendix G). It's easy to have a safe and enjoyable time. Until grizzly bears return to the Oregon wilderness, perhaps the greatest inconvenience you will suffer from visiting Oregon's wild forests is a case of poison oak. As with most things, knowledge is power (www.andykerr.net/misc/poioakivy).

¹ Foley, Ann. 1994. On the Greensprings. Friends of the Greensprings. Ashland, OR: 46.

Appendix F

How You Can Help Save Oregon's Wilderness

Unfortunately, the sugar pine makes excellent lumber. It is too good to live, and is already passing rapidly away before the woodman's axe. Surely out of all of the abounding forest-wealth of Oregon a few specimens might be spared to the world, not as dead lumber, but as living trees. A park of moderate extent might be set apart and protected for public use forever, containing at least a few hundreds of these noble pines, spruces and firs. Happy will be the men who, having the power and the love and the benevolent forecast to do this, will do it. They will not be forgotten. The trees and their lovers will sing their praises, and generations yet unborn will rise up and call them blessed.

—John Muir¹

Polite conservationists leave no mark save the scars on the land that could have been prevented had they stood their ground.

—David Brower²

Wilderness has value, but wilderness doesn't vote. Neither do fish, wildlife or plants.

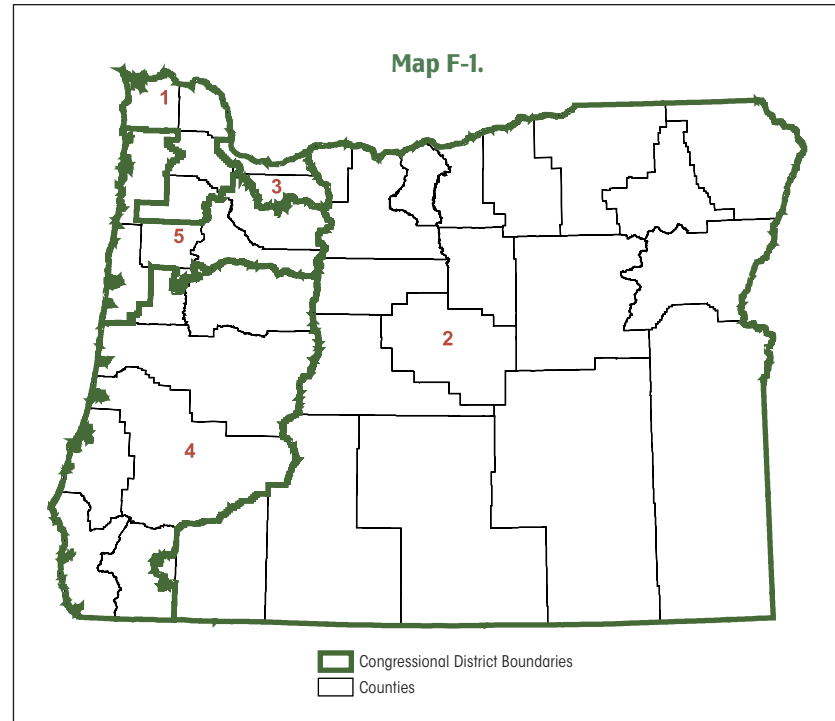
If enough Oregonians give some of their time and money, Oregon's wilderness will be saved. Following are the three most important actions you can take to protect Oregon's remaining forest wilderness.

1. Contact your federal elected officials.

Only Congress can designate Wilderness areas. More importantly, if an entire state's congressional delegation (Representatives and Senators) wants an area protected as Wilderness, it will be protected. The Congress rarely denies a legislative request from a state's entire delegation. Please contact Oregon's congressional delegation at their addresses. It is best to keep your communications to one page and to the point. Be sure to say you want all five million acres in *Oregon Wild* protected as Wilderness.

¹ Buske, Frank (ed.). 1980. *WILDERNESS ESSAYS*. Peregrine Smith Books. Salt Lake City, UT: 250-251. (John Muir, "The Forests of Oregon and Their Inhabitants").

² Cole, Michelle. *Oregon conservationists mourned the death of David Brower on Monday, calling him an inspiration*. The Oregonian. (Nov. 7, 2000): A02.



Oregon has five congressional districts. If it is not clear from this map, you can determine who represents you in the U.S. House of Representatives by calling your local library, county elections office, or by visiting to www.house.gov and entering your zip code.

Senator Ron Wyden (D)

503/326-7525 • 202/228-2717 (fax)
<http://wyden.senate.gov/mail.htm>
www.senate.gov/~wyden/

Senator Gordon Smith (R)

503/326-3386 • 202/228-3997 (fax)
oregon@gsmith.senate.gov
www.senate.gov/~gsmith/

mailing address:

United States Senate
 Washington, DC 20510

Rep. David Wu (D, 1st)

503/326-2901 • 202/225-9497 (fax)

david.wu@mail.house.gov

www.house.gov/wu**Rep. Greg Walden (R, 2nd)**

541/776-4646 • 202/225-5774 (fax)

greg.walden@mail.house.gov

www.house.gov/walden**Rep. Earl Blumenauer (D, 3rd)**

503/231-2300 • 202/225-8941 (fax)

write.earl@mail.house.gov

www.house.gov/blumenauer**Rep. Peter DeFazio (D, 4th)**

541/465-6732 • 202/225-0032 (fax)

peter.defazio@mail.house.gov

www.house.gov/defazio**Rep. Darlene Hooley (D, 5th)**

503/588-9100 • 202/225-5699 (fax)

darlene@mail.house.gov

www.house.gov/hooley*mailing address:*

United States House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515

2. Support a conservation organization financially.

Eighty percent of democracy is showing up. Three-quarters of that is showing up with others. In numbers, there is strength. Consider joining the Oregon Natural Resources Council and/or one or more of the fine conservation and outdoor organizations that have endorsed *Oregon Wild* (see www.oregonwild.org).

MERLIN D. TUTTLE, BAT CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL



The spotted bat (*Euderma maculatum*) is perhaps America's rarest mammal. In Oregon, one of the very few places it is found is the wildlands of South Fork John Day basin.

3. Volunteer with a conservation organization.

Volunteers, not professional staff, do most of the conservation work in Oregon. Volunteer with Oregon Natural Resource Council or another conservation organization working on *Oregon Wild*.

Appendix G

Recommended Readings

I have a low opinion of books; they are but piles of stones set up to show coming travelers where other minds have been, or at best signal smokes to call attention. Cadmus¹ and all the other inventors of letters receive a thousand-fold more credit than they deserve. No amount of word-making will ever make a single soul to know these mountains. As well seek to warm the naked and frostbitten by lectures on caloric and pictures of flame. One day's exposure to mountains is better than cartloads of books.

John Muir²

Oh John, lighten up! You wrote books and to good effect. You saved Yosemite more through your writing than your walking, though you much preferred the latter. Books can lead one to the wild and to a better understanding of it before, during and after a visit.

Ecology and Conservation Biology

To have fully functioning forest ecosystems, both across the landscape and over time, we need to conserve what is left and restore much of what has been lost. *Continental Conservation: Scientific Foundations of Regional Reserve Networks*, by Michael E. Soulé and John Terborgh, makes the case.

Oregon's Living Landscape: Strategies and Opportunities to Conserve Biodiversity, by the Oregon Biodiversity Project, provides lay people with an excellent overview of Oregon's biodiversity.

Natural Vegetation of Oregon and Washington, by Jerry Franklin and Christen Dryness, was first published in 1973 by the Forest Service. It is still quite useful and has been reprinted by Oregon State University Press. If you want to understand all those Oregon plant communities, this is your book.

Saving Nature's Legacy, by Reed Noss and Allen Cooperrider, explains why and how to maintain wildness.

A Sand County Almanac, by Aldo Leopold, is one of the books in the Old Testament of the Wilderness Bible.

¹ Some guy of ancient Greek or Roman mythology, who either pleased and/or displeased the gods, who either suffered greatly and/or was greatly rewarded for it, then who either lived happily ever after and/or died tragically.

² Wolfe, Linnie Marsh. 1938. *JOHN OF THE MOUNTAINS*. University of Wisconsin Press. Madison, WI: 94-95 (originally published in John Muir, *MOUNTAIN THOUGHTS* in 1872).

Literature

Charles Erskine Scott Wood was a fascinating individual — and well ahead of his time. *Wood Works*, edited by Edwin Bingham and Tim Barnes, highlights Wood's varied writings. *Two Rooms: The Life of Charles Erskine Scott Wood*, by Robert Hamburger, brings this most original Oregonian to life.

Lasso the Wind: Away to the New West, by Timothy Egan, covers the American West, but several stories in the book could just as well have been set in Oregon. (One story involves the author of this book being hung in effigy.)

The only modern novel (thus far) on Oregon forests is *Forest Blood*, by Jeff Golden.

Listening for Coyote: A Walk Across Oregon's Wilderness, by William Sullivan, describes a 1,361-mile backpacking trek from westernmost Cape Blanco to easternmost Hells Canyon.

John Muir fans will appreciate *John Muir In His Own Words: A Book of Quotations*, compiled and edited by Peter Browning.

Natural History

Secrets of the Old Growth Forest, by David Kelly and Gary Braasch, was the first popular book about these endangered forests and helped set the stage for public debate, as did Elliot Norse' *Ancient Forests of the Pacific Northwest*.

Oregon Mountain Ranges, by George Wuerthner, is an excellent introduction to the geography and natural history of Oregon's forests. The *Field Guide to Old-Growth Forests*, by Larry Eifert, is a general introduction to westside ancient forest ecosystems.

A field guide to forests is always a handy reference. *Cascade-Olympic Natural History: A Trailside Reference* (2nd. ed.), by Daniel Mathews, is the most specific to the Cascade Range from the Columbia River to the Willamette-Umpqua Divide (between Eugene and Roseburg). *Western Forests*, by Stephen Whitney, is the next best field guide for Oregon forests. Mathew's *Rocky Mountain Natural History* covers Oregon's greater Wallowa Mountains region.

Several specific guides for trees have also been published. *Northwest Trees*, by Stephen Arno and Ramona Hammerly, is a nice little natural history of our sylvan siblings, but ignores forests south of the Willamette-Umpqua Divide on the west side and forests south of La Pine on the eastside. *Trees to Know in Oregon*, by Edward Jensen and Charles Ross, is a bit heavy on timber propaganda, but full of identification hints for the botanically challenged. The *National Audubon Society Field Guide to North American*

Trees (Western Region), by Elbert Little, exhaustively covers the state. Less exhaustive, but lighter in the pack, is *National Audubon Society Pocket Guide to Familiar Trees of North America (West)*, edited by Jane Friedman.

One cannot have too many field guides. The *National Audubon Society Field Guide* series is well-done and has volumes on birds (western), butterflies, fossils, insects and spiders, mammals, mushrooms, night sky, reptiles and amphibians, rocks and minerals, wildflowers and weather, all of which occur in Oregon forests.

Birder's Guide to Oregon, by Joseph Evanich, Jr., is a general reference on well-known bird habitats. The new — and immediately classic — Oregon ornithological magnum opus is *Birds of Oregon*, co-edited by David B. Marshall, Matthew G. Hunter and Alan L. Contreras.

For identifying trees, shrubs, grasses, sedges and forbs in eastside forests, try *Common Plants of the Inland Pacific Northwest*, by Charles Johnson. This guide is a Forest Service (Pacific Northwest Region R6-NR-ECOL-TP-04-98) publication and is not distributed commercially. A second edition was published in 1998. Obtain a copy by contacting the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest office in Baker City where the author works.

For the lowdown on Sasquatch, *Where Bigfoot Walks: Crossing the Dark Divide*, by Robert Pyle, is the most authoritative and a rather nice piece of literature on the subject.

Land Mammals of Oregon, by B. J. Verts and Leslie Carraway, does not address Sasquatch, but does exhaustively cover every other non-sea mammal in the state. *Mammals of Washington and Oregon*, by Tamara Eder, is more general, but includes full-color images. *Mammals of the Pacific Northwest: From the Coast to the High Cascades*, by Chris Maser, is another fine source. Also useful is the second edition of the *Atlas of Oregon Wildlife*, by Blair Csuti, et al. It covers amphibians, reptiles and breeding birds, in addition to mammals.

Geology of Oregon, by Elizabeth L. Orr and William N. Orr, now in its fifth edition has long been the classic text to understanding the subject. Not anymore. Ellen Bishop's *In Search of Ancient Oregon: A Geological and Natural History* is infinitely more colorful and comprehensible.

Robert Pyle's *Butterflies of Cascadia*, the *Guide to Butterflies of Oregon and Washington*, by William Neil, et al., and *Macrolichens of the Pacific Northwest*, by Bruce McCune and Linda Geiser, may open whole new worlds to you.

Guide to Pacific Northwest Aquatic Invertebrates, by Rich Hafele and Steve Hinton (available from Oregon Trout, www.ortrout.org), can help you identify little bugs in the creek.

To get to know turtles, lizards and snakes, see *Reptiles of Washington and Oregon*,

edited by Robert Storm and William Leonard, and *Reptiles of the Northwest*, by Alan St. John.

The Climate of Oregon: From Rain Forest to Desert, by George H. Taylor and Chris Hannon, is the most exhaustive word on the subject. (A companion volume, *Oregon Weather Book: A State of Extremes*, by George H. Taylor and Raymond R. Hatton, is also interesting, but unfortunately overlaps with much of Taylor and Hannon's other book.)

Oregon's forests host many diverse species, too many of which are now in trouble. *Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species of Oregon*, by the Oregon Natural Heritage Program (a project of The Nature Conservancy and the State of Oregon), gives you the skinny on the status of most organisms great and small. *Species at Risk: Sensitive, Threatened and Endangered Vertebrates of Oregon*, by the David B. Marshall and others (published by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife), presents further detail about these species' natural history.

The environmental impact statements and supporting documents that guide federal forest management often include important ecological information about Oregon's forests. The Interior Columbia River Basin Ecosystem Management Project for the eastside forests and the President's Northwest Forest Plan for the westside forests are available (just for the asking) from the appropriate Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management office.

Water: A Natural History, by Alice Outwater, especially chapter 3, makes the connection between water and forests crystal clear.

The Living Dunes, with photography by Jerry Larson, poetry by Ron McLean, text by Stephen Cary and edited by Lynne Word, is a beautiful picture book of the Oregon Dunes, one of the most unique ecosystems in Oregon. The *Pacific Northwest Coast: Living with the Shores of Oregon and Washington*, by Paul Komar, is a fine treatment of the Oregon Dunes. *Plants of the Oregon Coastal Dunes*, by Alfred M. Wiedemann, La Rea J. Dennis and Frank H. Smith, reminds us that the dunes are not just fascinating collection of sand, but of vegetation as well.

A Nature Notes Sampler, by Frank Lang, provides natural history tidbits about the Klamath Mountains of southern Oregon and northern California.

Shadow Cat: Encountering the American Mountain Lion, edited by Susan Ewing and Elizabeth Grossman, collects the experiences of a variety of writers and their interactions with North America's largest wild feline.

Salmon Without Rivers: A History of the Pacific Salmon Crisis, by Jim Lichatowich, is the single best read on what the Pacific salmon were, are and could be again.

Trout and Salmon of North America by Robert Behnke and illustrated by Joseph Tommelleri is beautifully written and illustrated. While continental in scope, one will

learn much about fish in Oregon and the greater Northwest.

Nature Rambles in the Willows, by Elmo Stevenson, though first published in 1937, is still the best site-specific guide to this unique part of Oregon.

Forest Primeval, by Chris Maser, helps one understand the basic ecological functioning of a forest.

Outdoor Skills

If you do not know a thing about backpacking, consider the bible of backpacking, *The Complete Walker III*, by Colin Fletcher. Another favorite is *Backpacking: One Step at a Time*, by Harvey Manning.

Nature's Revenge: The Secrets of Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, Poison Sumac and Their Remedies, by Susan Hauser, debunks the pervasive myths about poison oak and presents the facts on how one contracts it, how to avoid it and how to treat it.

A slim but useful volume, *Wilderness Medical Society Practice Guidelines for Emergency Medical Care*, edited by William Forgey, helps you prepare for the time when things go wrong in the wild. *Wilderness Medicine: Beyond First Aid*, by the same author, is worth the read.

Proper defecation disposal is both a health and aesthetic matter. *How To Shit in the Woods: An Environmentally Sound Approach to a Lost Art*, by Kathleen Meyer, is the definitive work on the matter.

Wilderness

An incredible historical overview is *Wilderness and the American Mind*, by Roderick Nash. Nash explores our feelings toward wilderness from the roots of western civilization to the recent past.

Unmanaged Landscapes: Voices for Untamed Nature, edited by Bill Willers, is an anthology of essays from the likes of John Muir, Henry Thoreau and Rachel Carson, the intellectual giants who laid the groundwork for the modern Wilderness movement.

The Wilderness Movement and the National Forests, by Dennis Roth, is an excellent overview of the battle for wilderness on the National Forest System and includes two chapters specifically about Oregon. *Battle for Wilderness*, by Michael Frome, traces this struggle up to passage of The Wilderness Act of 1964.

For pretty pictures, the Time-Life American Wilderness series can still be found in used book outlets. *The Cascades* and *The Northwest Coast*, both by Richard Williams, cover Oregon forestlands. For more depth on the nation's remaining large wild areas, see *The Big Outside: A Descriptive Inventory of the Big Wilderness Areas of the United States*, by Dave Foreman and Howie Wolke. To read the legal and moral case for Wilderness, see

A Wilderness Bill of Rights: A Great Conservationist States His Case, by U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice William O. Douglas (who spent a lot of time in the wilderness of northeast Oregon).

Hells Canyon: The Deepest Gorge on Earth, by William Ashworth, is a compelling narrative chronicling the epic battle to keep dams out of this magnificent canyon.

Oregon Desert Guide: 70 Hikes, by Andy Kerr, examines magnificent Oregon wilderness not known for having trees. (Okay, it's shameless plug, but some desert wilderness *does* have trees).

The Wilderness Concept and the Three Sisters Wilderness, by Les Joslin, is written from the perspective of a Wilderness manager and describes both the human and natural history of this premier Wilderness.

Return of the Wild: The Future of Our Natural Lands, edited by Ted Kerasote, is the first of a continuing series published by the Campaign for America's Wilderness to address history, environmental issues, current information and present the contemporary debate about Wilderness.

The Enduring Wilderness: Protecting Our natural heritage Through the Wilderness Act, by Oregon native Doug Scott, is a history of protecting land as Wilderness for the past four decades. It also looks to the future and the politics of wilderness preservation.

Political and Social History

The continuous struggle for the Oregon wilderness was accelerated and recast during the Northwest Forest Wars (ca. 1980±10 to ca. 2004±10). Several books have been written about the national effort to conserve the ancient old-growth forests of the Pacific Northwest. They include: *The Final Forest: The Battle for the Last Great Trees of the Pacific Northwest*, by Pulitzer prize winning author William Dietrich; *Showdown at Opal Creek: The Battle for America's Last Wilderness*, by David Seideman; *Coyotes and Town Dogs: Earth First! and the Environmental Movement*, by Susan Zakin; *Tree Huggers: Victory, Defeat and Renewal in the Northwest Ancient Forest Campaign*, by Kathie Durbin. All tell important, but different, parts of the story. A more scholarly treatise is *The Wisdom of the Spotted Owl: Policy Lessons for a New Century*, by Steven Lewis Yaffee. *A Common Fate: Endangered Salmon and the People of the Pacific Northwest*, by Joseph Cone, dwells mostly on dam problems, but also addresses critical forest habitat as it relates to salmon conservation.

"The Wisdom of the Owl at Dusk": Cultural Conflict and Moral Disagreement Over the Oregon Forests, by Sam Porter, is an unpublished PhD. dissertation from Emory University, which considers the forest wars through a lens not often used for such conflicts.

It really is a war, as David Helvarg points out in *The War Against the Greens: The*

“Wise Use” Movement, the New Right and Anti-Environmental Violence.

The lazy part of the media portrayed the story as “owls versus jobs” but Thomas Michael Power’s *Lost Landscapes and Failed Economics: The Search for a Value of Place*, makes clear that there’s more money in leaving trees standing than in cutting them down. It’s mainly a matter of who gets the money.

Most journalists have ignored the eastside forests, but *Forest Dreams, Forest Nightmares: The Paradox of Old Growth in the Inland West*, by Nancy Langston, is an excellent account of the political and natural history of the federal forests of the Blue Mountains.

The history of eastside forests is written by fire and *Fire in America: A Cultural History of Wildland and Rural Fire*, by Stephen Pyne, is an exhaustive treatise that shows that Smokey Bear is an upstart. Oregon native Douglas Gantenbein has written a modern critique of forest firefighting follies in his *A Season of Fire: Four Months on the Firelines of America’s Forests*.

Oregon Geographic Names, by Lewis L. McArthur, is the definitive reference of place names and includes many interesting tidbits of cultural and natural history.

Crater Lake National Park: A History, by Rick Harmon, tells the dramatic story one of the nation’s oldest and Oregon’s only national park.

Hiking and Boating

There are many hiking guides to Oregon’s forests. Most describe trails in western and central Oregon. A complete listing of available guides with hikes cross-referenced to each proposed Wilderness area in this book is available at www.onrc.org/hikes. A few of these guides are particularly noted here because they have a political aspect or detail the natural history of their chosen area.

Oregon’s Ancient Forests: A Walking Guide, by Wendell Wood, is an inspiration for this book. While out of print, it is still useful for locating many of Oregon’s special forests.

Hiking Oregon’s Geology, by Ellen Morris Bishop and John Eliot Allen, proves that you can walk and learn geology at the same time.

Exploring Oregon’s Wild Areas, by William Sullivan, was the first Oregon hiking guide to expressly feature unprotected wilderness.

Hiking the Bigfoot Country, by John Hart, is a classic guide to the Klamath Mountains.

One can also float some of Oregon’s unprotected forest wilderness. *Soggy Sneakers: A Guide to Oregon Rivers*, by the Willamette Kayak and Canoe Club; *Oregon River Tours* by John Garren; *Oregon’s Quiet Waters: A Guide to Lakes for Canoeists and Other Paddlers* by Cheryl McLean and Clint Brown; and *Paddling Oregon*, by Robb Keller, describe routes

in several protected and unprotected Wildernesses.

As you drive to and from your wilderness explorations, take time to visit the signed wildlife viewing areas along the way. *Oregon Wildlife Viewing Guide*, by James Yuskavitch, details them all.

Hunting and Fishing

The *Flyfisher’s Guide to Oregon*, by John Huber, and the *Wingshooter’s Guide to Oregon*, by John Shewey, are helpful in flyfishing and game bird hunting Oregon’s wild forests. Most exhaustive is *Fishing in Oregon* by Madelynne Diness Sheehan. Roadless and undeveloped areas provide excellent habitat and usually have lower hunting and fishing pressure than more developed areas.

Travel and Exploration

Oregon’s National Forests, with photography by Robert Reynolds and text by Joan Campf, is a coffee table book that shows exactly *one* logging picture. While atypical of recent national forest history, the photography is nonetheless striking and reminds us that not all of the national forests have been logged.

Oregon Rivers, with photographs by Larry Olson and text by John Daniel, features every Wild and Scenic River or State Scenic Waterway in Oregon, save for those designated since the book was published.

The *Oregon Atlas & Gazetteer* (DeLorme Maps) and *Oregon Road and Recreation Atlas* (Benchmark Maps) have somewhat different approaches to providing the same topographic, cultural and recreation information. Carry both for all your Oregon explorations.

Activism

Keeping It Wild: A Citizens Guide to Wilderness Management, published by The Wilderness Society and the Forest Service, advocates keeping Wilderness wild and is also a useful overview of Wilderness management issues.

The *Wilderness Act Handbook*, also published by The Wilderness Society, includes the full text of the Act and also commentary on what each section means.

Selected Websites

Bureau of Land Management, Oregon State Office	www.or.blm.gov	Gateway to websites for each BLM district in Oregon.
Campaign for America's Wilderness	www.leaveitwild.org	Information about the Wilderness Act and wildlands that are and could be protected in the National Wilderness Preservation System.
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	www.nwr.noaa.gov/1salmon/salmesa/index.htm	Presenting Pacific salmon stocks and their status (although their legal and biological status may change as the Bush Administration is capitulating to anti-salmon interests).
National Park Service Wild and Scenic Rivers Inventory	www.nps.gov/rivers/wildriverslist.html#or	Listing and information on each unit of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
Northwest Trails Archive and Restoration Project	www.efn.org/~ntarp	The Forest Service and BLM often abandon old trails in areas they plan for later logging. NTARP documents and restores old trails.
Oregon Natural Heritage Program	www.natureserve.org/nhp/us/or	The scientific classification of nature in Oregon.
Oregon Natural Resources Council	www.onrc.org	A driving force for Oregon Wilderness since 1974.
Oregon State University, Trees of the Pacific Northwest	www.oregonstate.edu/trees/	On-line identification of Oregon's trees.
Oregon Wild	www.oregonwild.org	The latest details on the 5 million acre Wilderness proposal.
The Wilderness Society	www.wilderness.org	A national organization specializing in Wilderness protection.
U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region	www.fs.fed.us/r6	Gateway to websites for each national forest.
Western Fire Ecology Center	www.fire-ecology.org	A project of American Lands.
Wilderness Information Network	www.wilderness.net	Information about the Wilderness Act, Wilderness management and wildlands already protected in the National Wilderness Preservation System.
Wilderness Watch	www.wildernesswatch.org	Monitoring and protecting Wilderness after it is protected.
Wildlands Center to Prevent Roads	www.wildlandscpr.org	Why we have too many roads and what to do about it.
World Wildlife Fund	www.worldwildlife.org/forests	Click on "roadless areas" for the document, "Scientific Basis for Roadless Area Conservation."

About the Author

*I have flouted the wild;
I have followed its lure, fearless, familiar, alone; ...
Yet the wild must win, and the day will come,
When I shall be overthrown.*

—Robert Service¹



Andy Kerr worked for the Oregon Natural Resources Council from when he dropped out of Oregon State University in 1976, until 1996, when he burned out (on the job, not the cause). At ONRC he was first a field organizer, then served as conservation director and then executive director. He now serves as a Senior Counselor to ONRC. He'd rather not think about it, but the author has spent more than three years in Washington, DC — never more than a week at a time — laboring and lobbying on behalf of the wild.

Time magazine labeled Kerr a “White Collar Terrorist,” referring to his effectiveness in working within the system and striking fear in the hearts of those who exploit Oregon’s natural environment. In the course of his work he has been hung in effigy (at least twice) and received death threats (lost count). The Oregonian’s Northwest Magazine characterized him as the timber industry’s “most hated man in Oregon.” The Lake County Examiner called Kerr “Oregon’s version of the Anti-Christ.” He participated, by personal invitation of President Clinton, in the Northwest Forest Conference held in Portland in 1993 for which Willamette Week gave Kerr a “No Surrender Award.”

He is the czar of the Larch Company (a for-profit conservation organization whose membership are species who cannot speak and the generations of humans yet born, and where all profits are donated to environmental protection) and a freelance agitator for the wild through writing, consulting, lobbying and public speaking.

Presently, Kerr is also directing the National Public Lands Grazing Campaign (www.publiclandsranching.org; www.permitbuyout.net). He is also a founding board member of the North American Industrial Hemp Council (www.naihc.org).

His first book was *Oregon Desert Guide: 70 Hikes* (The Mountaineers Books). Others are in progress.

¹ Service, Robert. 1954. *The Heart of the Sourdough*, in COLLECTED POEMS OF ROBERT SERVICE. Dodd, Mead and Company. New York, NY: 7 (originally published in Robert Service, *The Spell of the Yukon and Other Verses* in 1907).

A sixth generation native Oregonian from the recovered mill town of Creswell in the upper Willamette Valley, he now lives in Ashland, a recovered mill town in the upper Rogue Valley with one wife, two dogs, one cat, one horse and no vacancies.

Andy Kerr’s website is www.andykerr.net.

About the Cartographer

Erik Fernandez became involved with the Oregon Natural Resources Council after graduating from the University of Portland in 1997. As part of the Oregon Wild campaign he explores Oregon’s roadless backcountry both virtually, via GIS (Geographic Information Systems) mapping projects, as well as actual hiking adventures. As ONRC’s GIS Coordinator, Erik is the expert in mapping Oregon’s wild areas. While continuing to explore the remote corners of Oregon, Erik has traveled extensively throughout the world, including New Zealand, Chile and Brazil.

About the Photographers

See how willingly Nature poses herself upon photographer’s plates. No earthly chemicals are so sensitive as those of the human soul. All that is required is exposure, and purity of material. “The pure heart shall see God!”

—John Muir²

Sandy Lonsdale has been a volunteer conservation activist for nearly 20 years, defending Oregon’s wild places and contributing to their protection by bringing the issues to the people and encouraging public participation in land management decisions. An Oregonian since 1972, Sandy knows the land like few others and has worked as a professional writer, photographer and speaker in Bend since 1989, contributing to many publications and conservation efforts. He also works to promote renewable energy alternatives. He contributed the photographs in *Oregon Desert Guide*.

George Wuerthner is an ecologist, photographer and writer with dozens of books to his credit (www.wuerthnerphotography.com). Among his books are *Oregon Mountain Ranges* and *Oregon’s Best Wildflower Hikes*. His most recent book is *Welfare Ranching: The*

² Wolfe, Linnie Marsh. 1938. *JOHN OF THE MOUNTAINS*. University of Wisconsin Press. Madison, WI: 94-95 (originally published in John Muir, *Mountain Thoughts* in 1872).

Subsidized Destruction of the American West, co-authored with Mollie Matteson. He has over 220,000 images in stock and has sold photographs and articles to innumerable publications. He serves on the board of directors and/or is an advisor to a number of conservation organizations, including RESTORE: The North Woods and Alliance for Wild Rockies.

Elizabeth Feryl has documented forest ecology and practices for over a decade. Her photographs have been used by, against, and to persuade the federal government (by agencies, in court and in Congress, respectively) to protect forest wildlands. She produced the Ancient Forest Alliance book, *If you Think Our Forests Look Like This...* Her work appears in *Clearcut: The Tragedy of Industrial Forestry*, *Tree Huggers*, *Anatomy of a Conflict* and other publications. She has contributed photographs to over 50 conservation organizations. Elizabeth is also an artist, gardener and educator.

Gary Braasch of Nehalem covers natural history and conservation issues for magazines worldwide and is one of the most published assignment nature photographers. He is currently researching and photographing areas of high biodiversity in North and South America and documenting the effects of climate change worldwide. He has photographed the forests and wildlands of Oregon for 25 years and published the first national book on ancient temperate forests in 1988, *Secrets of the Old Growth Forests*.

David Stone has been a passionate environmental advocate since he arrived in Oregon in 1980. He co-founded the Waldo Wilderness Council and served as the Conservation Chair for Lane County Audubon from 1995 to 2003. He currently teaches Nature Photography at Lane Community College in Eugene and leads photo expeditions throughout the West on his mission to explore, reveal and celebrate the natural world. His photo credits include National Geographic, Oregon Outside and National Audubon Society guidebooks to the Southwest and the Pacific Northwest.


Ellen Morris Bishop is a photographer, writer and Ph.D. geologist who has worked to conserve rivers, watersheds and wild lands in eastern Oregon for two decades. Her books include *In Search of Ancient Oregon: A Geologic and Natural History* and *Hiking Oregon's Geology*. Her photographs have documented environmental issues in the Klamath Basin, Hells Canyon and the Cascades. Her next books are about the Pacific Northwest's geologic and ecological history and the Pacific Northwest's most endangered rivers. Her images are available through her website, www.ecosystemimages.com.

Larry N. Olson taught himself photography while earning a degree in biology at Lewis and Clark College. An avid backpacker, kayaker and backcountry skier, he has

dedicated his career to photographing wild places. His exhibit format book *Oregon Rivers* features fifty-six rivers protected by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. His images of natural landscapes are exhibited in galleries throughout the West and have been published by the Audubon Society, The Nature Conservancy, the Sierra Club and The Wilderness Society. His studio and home is in Portland, Oregon.


Colophon

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A few references are made in this book to geographic features that have "Squaw" as part of their name. Of Algonquin origin, the word is a derogatory term for an anatomical feature unique to female mammals. It is also a racial slur. In 2001, the Oregon Legislature enacted a law prohibiting public bodies from using the word and also urged the Oregon and National Boards of Geographic Names to rename all inappropriately named landmarks in the state that include the term. The U.S. Geological Survey's Geographic Names Information System lists 146 such places in Oregon. In this book, where possible, reference is made instead to nearby landmarks.

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The goal of the Oregon Wild Campaign is to permanently protect five million acres of pristine Oregon forests through Wilderness designation. In April 2001, the Oregon Natural Resources Council and the Oregon Wild Forest Coalition unveiled our map-based proposal, comprising federal roadless forests within 32 proposed Wilderness areas.

ONRC formed and leads the Oregon Wild Forest Coalition, which includes Audubon Society of Portland, Friends of Elk River, Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center, McKenzie River Guardians, OSPIRG, Resource Media, Sierra Club of Oregon, Siskiyou Regional Education Project, Soda Mountain Wilderness Council, Trout Unlimited and Umpqua Watersheds.

The Oregon Wild Forest Coalition works to build public support for permanent roadless area protections, while countering threats to landmark environmental policies and safeguards. Citizen organizing, public advocacy, state-of-the-art mapping and on-the-ground defense are methods we utilize to defend and build support for wildlands protection. The Oregon Wild Forest Coalition will achieve our Oregon Wild Campaign goal by:

- ◆ **inventorying forested wildlands;**
- ◆ **building broad public support;**
- ◆ **monitoring and publicizing agency proposals for development;**
- ◆ **defending administrative and legal wildlands protections; and**
- ◆ **advocating for permanent Wilderness protection.**

These five steps are the building blocks to secure Wilderness designation for Oregon's remaining wild forest legacy.

www.oregonwild.org

Oregon Wild

Endangered Forest Wilderness



Only five million acres of unprotected roadless forest remain in Oregon, stretching from the rain drenched shores of the Pacific Ocean and the Coast Range, across the snow covered Cascades to the Blue Mountains, Wallowas and Hells Canyon; and from the Deschutes, John Day, Malheur, Klamath, Umpqua, Siskiyou and Rogue basins, to the ponderosa pine forests of the Ochoco, Winema and Fremont national forests.

These public forests shelter ancient trees, protect our purest drinking water and provide vital habitat for fish and wildlife, including many of the Pacific Northwest's last healthy runs of wild salmon, steelhead and trout, as well as numerous species of rare and imperiled flora and fauna. These awesome landscapes offer stunning views, quiet inspiration and outstanding recreational opportunities.

Oregon's unprotected wild forests are currently threatened by development and management policies. Clearcuts, roads and mining operations destroy old-growth forests and degrade water quality, fragment wildlife habitat, diminish fisheries and waste taxpayer dollars.

Only a small fraction of Oregon's unprotected forests remain intact. OREGON WILD: ENDANGERED FOREST WILDERNESS describes these precious wild forests with 40 maps and 168 photographs and is designed to inspire readers to join the Oregon Natural Resources Council and conservation partners in steadfast efforts to conserve them. **Working together for wilderness protection, we can leave a legacy for future generations to cherish and enjoy.**



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