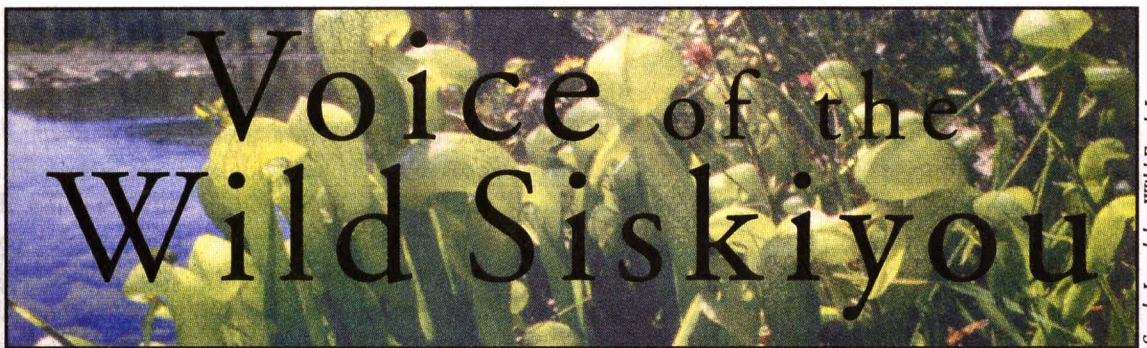




SPRING 1998



Sandy Lonsdale - Wild Earth Images

Voice of the Wild Siskiyou

Wonders of the Klamath-Siskiyou

by Art R. Kruckeberg and Frank A. Lang

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Few places in North America offer the physical and biological complexity of the Klamath-Siskiyou Bioregion. It is one of those places on our planet that can evoke wonder, reverence, and unending curiosity among all who delight in the natural world. Nowhere is such a rich display of landforms, geology, and an indigenous, richly endemic plant life more grandly displayed in the American West. Its richness, both in all branches of natural science and in major economic mineral and timber resources, has come to provoke the ultimate question: How to preserve this bioregion and all its distinctive ecosystems - in the face of ongoing resource extraction and other human incursions?

Not everyone knows of the Klamath Mountains. South of the Coast Range in Oregon, north of the Coast Range in California, and west of the Cascades, the ancient Klamath Mountains extend over 11,800 square miles from Oregon south into northwestern California. The Klamath Mountains consist of a series of lesser, but still impressive mountain ranges from the Siskiyou in the north through the Salmon

and Marble Mountains to the Trinity Mountains in the south.

The Klamath Mountains are a patchwork of folded, faulted, intruded, and metamorphosed rocks. Pieces of continents that drifted along with the movement of tectonic plates were pushed, shoved, squeezed, and heated. Continental and oceanic plates collided and in the process, the oceanic plate was subducted beneath the continent. The seafloor was scraped off upon the continental face like frosting on a knife dragged across a chocolate cake as the rest of the oceanic plate slid below to melt and rise through the continental crust as the volcanoes of the Cascade Mountain range.

The result is a richly embellished landscape of many geological formations. Granites, diorite, sandstone, gabbro, and ultramafic rocks are the important mountain-forming rocks with limestone, shale, chert, and Quaternary alluvium adding to the variety.

The oceanic floor makes a different kind of bedrock which makes an unusual kind of soil, a soil high in metals such as iron, magnesium, nickel, chromium and cobalt and low in calcium. These serpentine soils make growth



Darlingtonia californica, or the cobra or pitcher plant, is an insect-trapping bog plant with large erect hollow beaker-like leaves to lure insects into its beakers. These beakers excrete digestive fluids which dissolve the trapped insects, and its nutrients are absorbed by the plant. It grows in wet habitats. Currently, it is classified as an endangered species.

Photo by Sandy Lonsdale - Wild Earth Images

...continued on page 12

Voice of the Wild Siskiyou

is the quarterly newsletter of the
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Why a Siskiyou Project?

We are a unique national network providing an effective grassroots voice for the globally outstanding Klamath-Siskiyou Bioregion. We combine science, education and advocacy to promote harmonious relationships between people and the land and to defend ecological integrity for the benefit of future generations of all species.

What's so special about the Siskiyou Mountains?

The Siskiyou Mountains of southwest Oregon and northwest California have the largest concentration of Wild & Scenic rivers in the nation. The largest remaining unprotected roadless forests on the West Coast are found here, and this region is internationally recognized for its geological and botanical diversity.

This newsletter was printed at Apple Press in Grants Pass, Oregon on recycled paper.

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The Siskiyou Project is supported by:

YOU — our network,
YOU — our volunteers, and

Carpenter Foundation, The Mountaineers,
Raynier Institute & Foundation, Illinois Valley
Community Response Team
and Anonymous.

Inside the Siskiyou Project

The Siskiyou Project office is buzzing with activity. We have distributed almost 650 NICORE videos so far! I like to think about the ripple effect from so many videos going out across the country.

The month of February was a short but very intense experience for our staff and volunteers. We mailed the Rough & Ready action alert, the Siskiyou Field Institute brochure, our first batch of network renewal requests, the Oregon Caves action alert, the Deer Mom timber sale action alert and remodeled Lou's office. It was party, party, party (mailing party, that is).

We sure didn't do this alone! It helps to have outstanding community support. Fortunately, we find that kind of support from local activists and volunteers like Kathryn Roll, Vicki and Mike Rummel, Roxy Sincerny, Dog, Mark Kelz, Ron Raven, Rachel Goodman, Bill Gray, Lydia, Debbie Lukas, Firefly, Amy, Jacob

Lukas, Elijah, Bruce Marsh, Steve Stock, Laurie Prouty, Miquelo Kime, Paco Despacio, Christy Dunn, Beth Meadows, Joya Feltzin and Shelly Heon, and we wish to sing your praises.

A big thank you goes out to the volunteer efforts Kerry Holman and Dave Hocker. Together they have transformed Lou's office from a postage stamp into a functional space.

Debbie Lukas merits special appreciation for her tireless efforts on behalf of Rough & Ready Creek. Debbie has been touring with a slideshow about NICORE together with Sandy Lonsdale, whose wildflower pictures were donated to grace this newsletter. Hooray for activists like Debbie.

We expand a little bit more to welcome our newest board member, David Johns. David brings a deep understanding of the work that we do, having been a co-founder of The Wildlands Project. He has earned valuable experience serving on that board, as

well as the board of Wild Earth magazine. He is an Oregon native who now makes his home in the foothills of the Coast Range near McMinnville with his partner, Carol Jones. David teaches political science at Portland State University and has been involved in grassroots conservation work for two decades.

We are enjoying the process of reading your returned surveys. Thank you for the valuable feedback and good suggestions. We sure enjoy hearing from you and often read your letters aloud at staff gatherings. This helps to keep our spirits soaring.

We are experimenting with a new format that utilizes a web press for this newsletter and welcome your feedback. *This* issue is printed on recycled paper, not kenaf. Survey respondents affirmed our commitment to tree-free and recycled paper.

In looking ahead to good weather, we have an impressive list of hikes that Barry Snitkin has put together starting on page 11.

Erik Jules and Jennifer Beigel have assembled a fine list of course offerings for the Siskiyou Field Institute, page 10.

We are looking for volunteers and interns to take surveys and give information at a few selected trailheads and other places in the region this summer. Contact us if you're interested in such work.

We began production of a new hour-long video that features the region. Our hope is that it will air on public television.

Barbara Ullian is featured in the May/June edition of the National Wildlife Magazine in the section called American Heroes. The article by Kathie Durbin celebrates the love of place, hard work and artistic qualities that we have appreciated in Barbara for many years.

Happy Spring Equinox.



Volunteers Lily by John Erwin



NETWORK NEWS

****EXTRA****
NICORE Date
Extended - May 15

NICORE Strip Mine CommentDeadline Extended

The comment period for the NICORE mining project in the wild Rough & Ready Creek watershed has been extended to May 15th. NICORE is proposing to strip away the unusual laterite soils at four separate pit sites located in the unprotected wilderness of the South Kalmiopsis roadless area. As part of the proposal NICORE wants to build some 14 miles of road with 16 crossings of Rough & Ready Creek, a candidate Wild & Scenic River, so that stripped soil can be trucked to a stockpile site. This site is located on an Area of Critical Environmental Concern.

The miner says all this is so he can produce "stainless steel", although he refuses to disclose exactly how this magical process will be accomplished, or where it will occur.

Most of Rough & Ready Creek watershed is withdrawn from logging, and the lower portion of the watershed is a designated Botanical Area because of the high concentration of rare plants. So while logging would never be considered in this place, thanks to the 1872 Mining Law, which ordains mining as an absolute right on our public land, this unique wild land is in jeopardy.

Guess who gets to pay \$150,000 for the analysis of this mining project, and the meter is still running? The taxpayer. On top of that, the miner has filed a patent for 4,360 acres, which, if it goes forward will result in the miner making this public land his private land for only \$2.50 an acre! Can you say ripoff?

WHAT'S UP NEXT: With this extended comment period, more of the public will have the chance to get involved in protecting one of the most diverse forest lands in North America. Get out the word and write those comments. Make sure to send a copy to your Congressman and Senators.

Your letters are making a difference. Contact us about ordering our 10 minute video on Rough & Ready Creek, or having Lou Gold come to your area to give his inspirational slideshow.

Proposed Logging to Clearcut Roadless Area

The Klamath National Forest has proposed logging hundreds of acres of unprotected wilderness in and around the Siskiyou Roadless Area. In some areas clearcutting is proposed, right up to the boundary of existing Wilderness.

Called the Jefferson timber sale, it comes on the heels of an announcement by Forest Service Chief Mike Dombeck to seek a road building moratorium in roadless areas on some National Forests, but not the Klamath. Seeing their chance to level even more ancient forests and wilderness, the Forest Service has proposed several roadless area timber sales on the Klamath.

The Klamath National Forest is particularly notorious for some of the worst examples of logging on public land.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Send a letter protesting this senseless destruction of high elevation ancient forest to:

Supervisor Barbara Holder, Klamath National Forest, 1312 Fairlane Road, Yreka CA 96097.

Points to raise: High elevation forest logging is unjustifiable, these areas do not grow back as evidenced by old logging cuts in the area. Habitat for old growth dependent species, such as spotted owls, wolverines, and fishers will be permanently lost. The watershed suffered tremendous storm damage from winter storms in 1997, and no new roads should be built.

Also send letters to California Senators Barbara Boxer and Dianne Feinstein, United States Senate, Washington, DC

20510. Ask them to request that the Klamath National Forest not log the Jefferson timber sale in our roadless areas.

Who Will Save the Mighty Steelhead?

On March 13th, after years of delaying tactics and political maneuvering, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) announced they would not protect the Klamath-Siskiyou steelhead under the Endangered Species Act.

Steelhead are powerful fish that spend their first few years of life in mountain creeks and rivers before swimming to the Pacific Ocean. When they return from the sea to spawn, they are a shining steel color much prized by fisherman for their fighting strength as well as beauty. Though there is no doubt that these magnificent fish are in steep decline, government bureaucrats and state politicians have decided it's easier to do nothing than to deal with the special interest groups that continue to point fingers at one another.

The fisherman blame the seals, the timber industry blames the fisherman, the irrigators who suck the creeks dry blame the weather. State Fish & Game Department officials try to crank out ore hatchery fish so they can say there is no problem. Then it's okay to allow more habitat destruction by the timber industry and irrigators.

When the Siskiyou Project first petitioned for protection of the steelhead in 1992, we were asking those charged with protecting the steelhead's future to do their duty. Sadly, that did not happen. Political rhetoric has now been substituted for action.

WHAT'S UP NEXT: We would fail the steelhead and your trust in us to walk away from this now. The Siskiyou Project intends

continued next page...

to explore all possibilities to bring back the wild steelhead. Wherever that road may take us, we will need your support.

Leave the Driving to Me

In January, the Forest Service granted the owner of a patented mining claim the right to drive through the Kalmiopsis Wilderness. The 60 acres of property in question was taken from the public for the grand total of \$150.00! This is due to the special rights to miners provisions of the 1872 Mining Law. While visitors to the Wilderness will be using their feet or riding horses to explore the wild country, methods of travel commonly employed 125 years ago when this law was enacted, the owner and his friends will be motoring about your "protected" Wilderness. This special driving privilege was paid for by the taxpayer. It cost \$50,000 to prepare the analysis that resulted in this travesty. The decision was made to allow vehicle access June through October.

But even before the decision was issued, the owner of what was once our public land was making new plans. Last year he claimed he needed access to build a resort for the handicapped. In documents obtained by the Siskiyou Project under the Freedom of Information Act the mining claim owner now says he wants to log the place and dig exploratory mining pits. In a separate letter, sent by his attorney, he asked the Forest Service not to issue a decision granting the proposed level of use apparently because it would not satisfy the owners need to take logging trucks and heavy mining equipment into the Wilderness. The attorney also requested an application for a new special use permit. The cost of planning further degradation of our protected Wilderness will again be paid by taxpayers.

DO THIS: Send a letter to your Congressperson and Senators protesting the continued abuses of the 1872 Mining Law. Use this as one example and urge them to act today to repeal this outrageous law.

This is the real eco-terrorism, and it's permanently stealing from our national heritage everyday!

Your Deforestation Taxes at Work

In 1996, the U.S. Forest Service timber sales program operated at a net loss of \$791 million based on the Forest Service's own figures. This despite selling almost four billion board feet of the public's forest.

And why, you may ask, does the government continue to subsidize the timber industry at the expense of salmon, wildlife, clean water, and our wild ancient forest heritage? A recent study by Common Cause shed some light on this question. They found that the timber industry lobby group, American Forest and Paper Association, and its corporate members, have given more than \$8 million in political contributions since 1991 and "have pocketed more than \$100 million in discounts from the federal government on timber they cut out of the public's forests."

One example of how the timber industry buys this representation was last year's battle to cut back the subsidies given to the industry to build logging roads. After winning some cutbacks in this corporate welfare program in the House of Representatives, and losing by only one vote in the Senate, the issue went to a conference between House and Senate representatives. There it was to be finally resolved. What came out of that conference was a 1998 budget approved by Congress that not only preserves road building subsidies, but eliminated a \$50 million cap on how much the US Forest Service may give in timber credits to logging companies.

What happened? The House and Senate representatives that met to settle the issue were some of the biggest recipients of timber industry money in all of Congress. Leading the way was Rep. Norm Dicks (D-WA) and Sen. Larry Craig (R-ID). This year we are getting more of the same from some of big timbers leading puppets. When the

Forest Service recently proposed a modest road building moratorium for roadless areas in a few National Forests, the industry lashed out. At an press conference called by leading members of the chainsaw gang Rep. Don Young (R-AK) threatened the Forest Service with substantial budget cuts unless they managed the forest as the Congress sees fit. "We'll just keep cutting their budget, squeeze, until they finally squeal," said Young.

But champions of the forest are fighting back. In a move to protect what habitat remains on National Forests and other federal public lands, Reps. Cynthia McKinney (D-GA) and Jim Leach (R-IA) have introduced the National Forest Protection and Restoration Act (NFPRA) into Congress. The bill will end the timber sales program on National Forests, Bureau of Land Management lands, and National Wildlife Refuges nationwide, phasing it out over two years. It will also redirect timber subsidies into worker retraining, ecological restoration (with a hiring preference for dislocated timber workers), and deficit reduction. On the Senate side all U.S. Senators are being asked by Sen. Richard Bryan (D-NV) to sign a letter endorsing stronger administrative protection of roadless areas. Sen. Bryan, who championed efforts to cut subsidies for logging roads last year, is circulating a letter to President Clinton in support of a stronger roadbuilding moratorium that would include all roadless areas on the National Forests. The letter calls for no logging or roadbuilding in inventoried roadless areas without exception; an independent scientific assessment to document and protect roadless areas of 1,000 acres or greater; and review of proposed timber sales and road construction projects to assure they do not affect roadless areas.

Take time to thank those honorable members who are fighting for our National Forests, they are swimming against a tide of special interest money. Find out where your Representatives to Congress stand on these important issues. ■



DO LETTERS REALLY COUNT?

YES! Here's what the Siskiyou Project achieved with the help of your letters:

1987: 10,000 letters were gathered asking that the Siskiyou National Forest be considered for National Park status. The Forest Service responded by reducing the annual volume of timber cut and setting aside many sensitive areas.

1988: Following the great Silver Fire another outpouring of letters stopped the proposed extension of the Bald Mountain Road and produced the most ecologically sensitive fire salvage operation ever conducted by the Forest Service.

1993: The Siskiyou Project network generated more than ten percent of all the letters received nationally on President Clinton's Northwest Forest Plan. This resulted in the Siskiyou being the **ONLY** National Forest to receive additional protection — to the tune of 100,000 more acres of Ancient Forest reserves.

Salmon and Rare Plants Can't Write Letters Only YOU Can Save Rough & Ready

We urgently need a massive number of letters from all over the country to stop the NICORE Mine, proposed in the middle of the world class Rough & Ready Botanical Area. The NICORE Mining Proposal is a perfect example of the outrageousness of the 1872 Mining Act. For some time now, there has been an outcry against this archaic law which allows individuals to convert mining claims on public land into private property for the ridiculous price of only \$2.50 per acre!

Please make copies of the letter inserted into this newsletter and circulate them among your friends or within your school, church and community groups. Many of our networkers will be gathering signatures at Earthday events across the country. Even if you can gather only a few, please know that letters from distant places really count.

Please mail the letters back to us by May 1st so our advocates can personally deliver them to the Forest Service by May 15th, the date the comment period on NICORE officially ends.

Your letters provide the kind of political credentials that cause public officials

to pay attention. The same grassroots energy that made the Ancient Forests a national issue can stop the NICORE mine and help end public land ripoffs under the 1872 Mining Act.

Please mail your letters to:

Siskiyou Project
P O Box 220
Cave Junction OR 97523



In 1993 Lou Gold delivered thousands of letters gathered by YOU to the White House. These letters resulted in 100,000 more acres of Ancient Forest Reserves for the Siskiyou National Forest.

On the Road Again

Lou just returned from a highly successful tour of our local bioregion. His newly revised slideshow is greatly expanded and updated. Lou refers to it as his Ancient Forest mini-series. The new show literally sings the spirit of our places and weaves fifteen years of forest activism into an inspiring story of the healing power of folks working to safeguard the gift of Creation. Lou says that in the early years of touring he thought of it as his slideshow. Later, he learned that the show owns him. Now he just follows the slides around the country.

The audience response has been tremendous. Turnouts generally exceed expectations and Lou often faces standing room only crowds. And judging from the outpouring of Save Rough & Ready Creek letters, folks are

willing to convert their enthusiasm for Lou's show into immediate action for the Siskiyou and support for the work of the Siskiyou Project.

An especially important showing was given in early March in Ashland, Oregon. There Lou faced his largest local crowd ever and was particularly "in the spirit" on that evening. Fortunately, a three camera video crew captured the whole event. So we're on our way to producing a new video which will be called "Lessons From the Ancient Forest: Healing Ourselves and Mother Earth". It should be ready for distribution by late summer. Stay tuned for further details.

Lou is presently accepting tour requests for late spring and beyond. He is

particularly interested in venues that reach beyond the conventional choir of those who are already environmentally active. Lou's show is very effective with church groups, business organizations and the more conservative elements of our communities. It seems to provide a major bridge across ideological chasms of all kinds and gets everyone thinking about the future of our public lands.

For more information and promotional material on Lou's tour, please consult our website at <http://www.siskiyou.org>. To arrange an event in your community, consult Lou directly at lougold@siskiyou.org. Or call Lou at the Siskiyou Project (541) 592-4459. ■

Journey to the Center of the



George Shook in a N. Fork Rough & Ready Creek darlingtonia bog.

A pretty presumptuous sounding title, you say? Perhaps not. The massif that is Josephine Mountain forms the heart of the largest contiguous mass of ultramafic rock in the western hemisphere. So, the "serpentine syndrome" described in this publication by Kruckeberg and Lang is presented here with a vengeance. Quite simply, it's a fascinating place in which to get lost for a while. Let's throw our packs in the car and head down Highway 199 in southwestern Oregon.

To reach our trailhead, we turn west at the small village of O'Brien onto Lone Mountain Road, right on Naeu Way, and left on the dirt road at its end until we come to a gate in the road. On foot now, our packs on our backs, we hike to the bank of Rough and Ready Creek, about 5/8 mile. At this point, stripping down to shorts, we wade the creek, a broad expanse cobbled with the redrock boulders which define the ecology of this area.

Climbing the opposite bank, giving a passing nod to the large white blossoms of Howell's mariposa lily, a plant endemic to this environment, we soon find ourselves on a rocky bulldozer path which follows a small creek to the north. Unnamed on our USGS map, this tribu-

tary of Rough and Ready Creek is known to locals as Alberg Creek, named after a colorful figure out of the past, miner Fred Alberg, whose labors of 50 years ago we will be seeing further up the trail. As we make our way up the eroded dozer road, we find ourselves in a narrow steep sided valley seemingly consisting of desert turned on edge, lending a certain piquancy to the sparse vegetation apparently struggling to survive in this stark landscape. Actually, although many of the plants grow very slowly, the eons of evolution have equipped them quite well for this habitat. Their special adaptations to the serpentine environment have relieved them from competition with



Wading across Rough & Ready Creek..

the large lush vegetation of less severe sites.

Clearly dominating the stream area are the silvery columns of Port Orford cedars (POC), with a specialized root structure permitting them to thrive in very moist conditions. A long-lived species, the POC serves as a major component of stream structure, with both living roots and downed logs forming mini-dams which regulate water flow and create small pools benefitting many aquatic plants and animals.

About a mile and a half up Alberg Creek we come abruptly upon a spectre from the past, a small shack constructed of split cedar shakes six feet in length, a hasty but craftsman-like job. Just before the shack, the dozer road turns abruptly left to gouge

steeply up the slope to the top of the ridge, but we choose to follow Alberg's original trail which continues up the creek a couple of hundred yards before switching back to gradually climb the same slope at a more modest grade. Sidehilling around to the south for a half mile is a unique road consisting of a hand-built mortarless rock wall six to ten feet high, filled up-slope with more rock, basically intact after 50 years with no maintenance. This road, representing an immense investment of hand labor, is constructed entirely of "fill" with no disturbance of the natural slope, the original drainage system left intact to percolate through the built up road. At a point where the 1970's dozer road tears right through the 1940's Alberg road, we are given a graphic contrast between respectful craftsmanship and unmitigated greed.

By following the Alberg road out to the point of this finger ridge, we are rewarded with a view of the entire lower Rough and Ready Creek drainage, as well as the opposite serpentine ridge between the creek and O'Brien, the entire area of which is threatened with

extensive mining under a proposal for the NICORE mine, currently being facilitated by the US Forest Service.

After an abrupt right turn and a mile and a half climb north along this finger ridge, we reach the main Josephine plateau shortly after rejoining the main dozer road. Here



Howell's Mariposa Lily

we are in a sculpture garden of "buckskin boulders," large fantasy forms of unaltered peri-

Serpentine Universe

By George Shook



An old miner's handbuilt cabin.

dotite rock, the basic stuff of the earth's mantle, carried here by the route of sub-oceanic volcanism, followed by the collision of oceanic and continental plates. The combination of this rock environment and weathered Jeffrey pine gives the same stark zen impression as Japanese landscape drawings of the thirteenth century, liberating the mind from the immediate present to wander for a time into the forever of evolutive process. From origin of rock to origin of trees lie millions of years; from origin of trees to origin of humans lie millions of years.



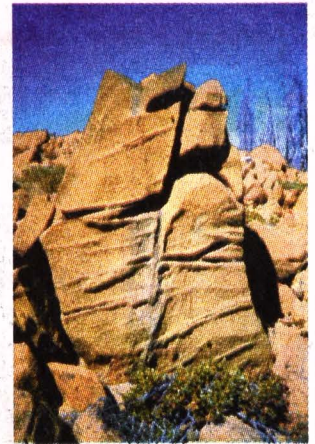
Ancient Jeffrey pine.

Here we are, all together, right now.

As we wander through this museum of time, we reach a fork in the road where the dozer trail veers off to the south to continue out another finger ridge to a prospective mining site. However, like the poet Frost, we choose the "less travelled" road to the west where we come upon a Bolander's lily, one of our most spectac-

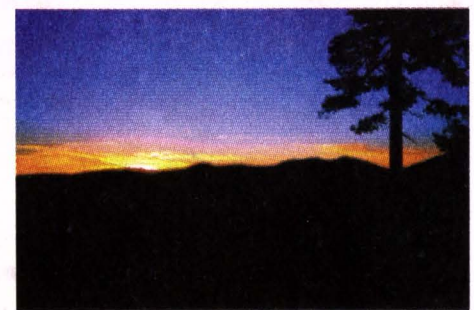
ular serpentine rock. Occurring as it does in the midst of the redrock, it seems particularly lush. Also, since metalbearing minerals often occur at these sorts of geological junctures, we are not surprised to come upon a deep mine shaft, supported with handhewn cedar timbers, again the work of Fred Alberg. Nearby, where a sparkling spring seeps from

the dense forest, is Fred's still intact cabin, built with logs fit so carefully as to obviate the need for "chinking" between them. We choose to camp on the



Buckskin boulders.

As we follow the trail to the cabin, the vegetation changes abruptly, presenting us with a dense coniferous forest of sugar pine, douglas fir and many other species, including an exceptionally low elevation occurrence of mountain hemlock. This forest occupies only the ridge above Alberg's mine, overlooking the pristine North Fork of Rough and Ready Creek, where the last glow of sunset brings into relief this timeless landscape. To the north lies Josephine Mountain, tomorrow's destination, where we will stay at a historic packers' camp, followed by two days of rockhopping down the ten miles of the North Fork, encountering numerous darlingtonia bogs and choice swimming holes on our way back to life in that other world outside the redrock. ■

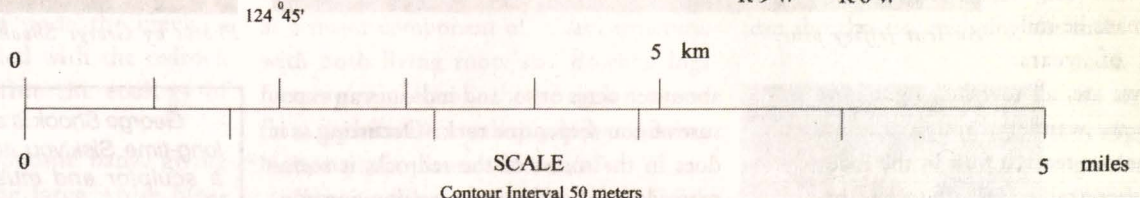
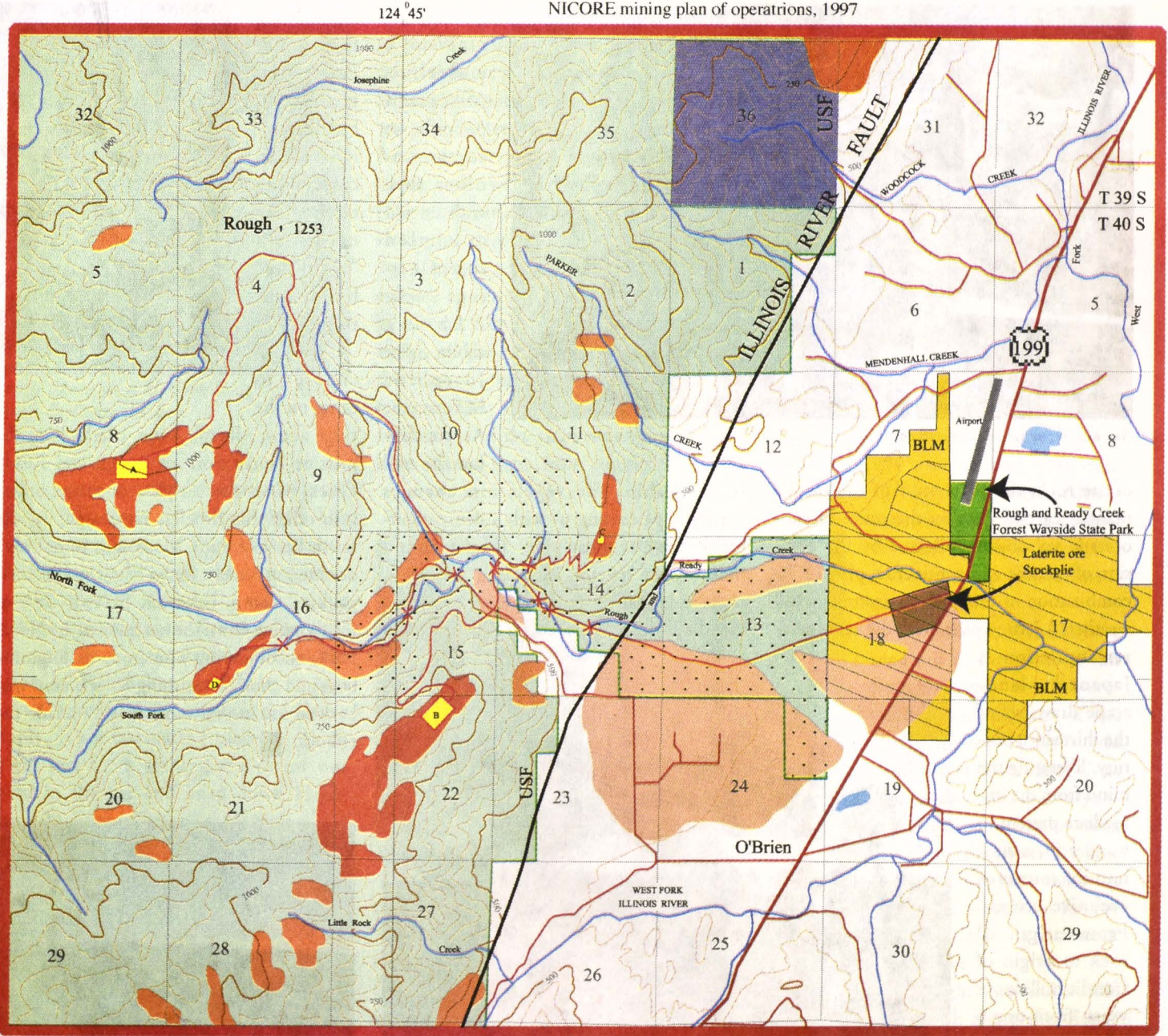


Photos by George Shook and Kelpie Wilson

George Shook is an ex-forester and long-time Siskiyou activist. He is also a sculptor and musician. Recently, George has been making cumulative impact maps of Siskiyou watersheds that show the effects of logging, mining and road building over time. This kind of mapping is something the land managing agencies have never done.

SITE MAP OF NICORE MINING PLAN OF OPERATIONS

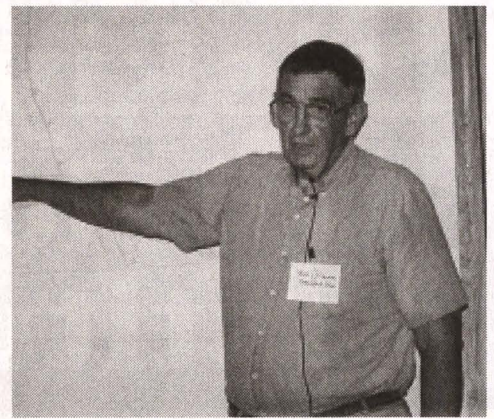
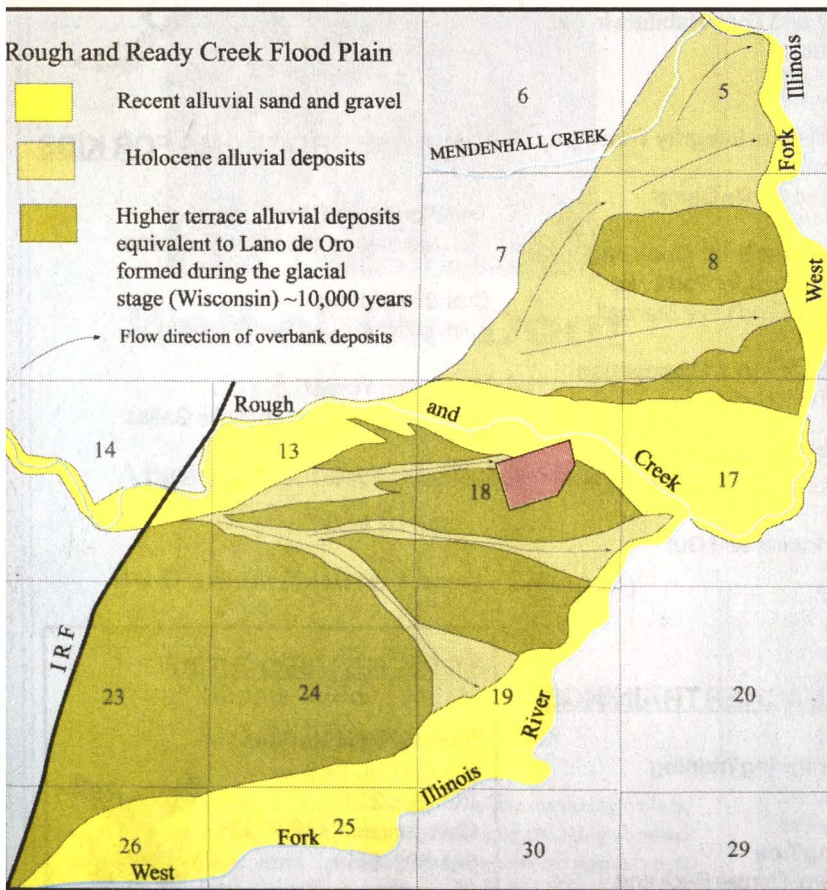
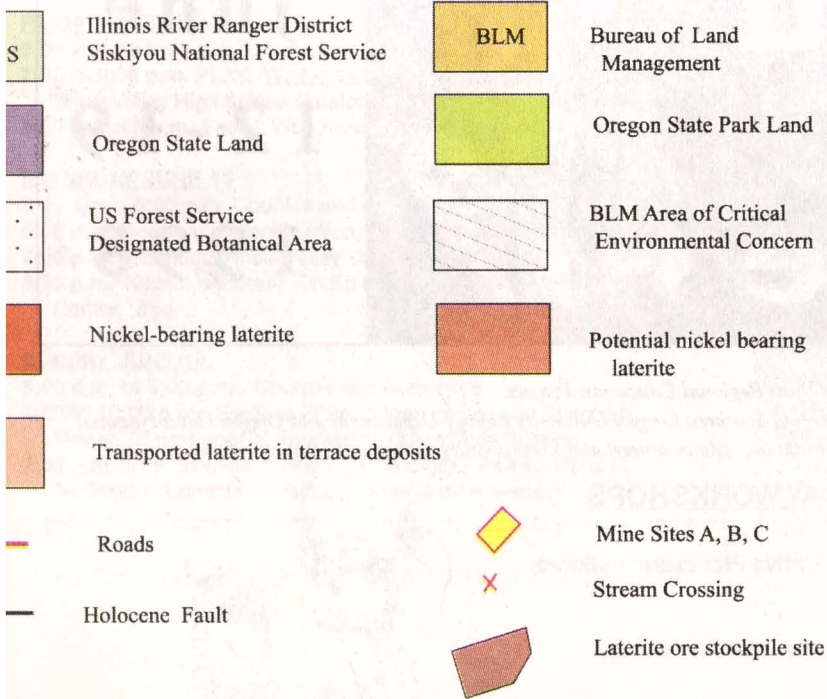
Prepared by R.G. Coleman (2/25/98) © & modified after US Dept. Agriculture.
 Forest Service Pacific Northwest Region Report # R6-11-065-97
 NICORE mining plan of operations, 1997



Base Map Taken from Grants Pass DLG Internet File from USGS 1:100,000
 Laterite distribution form Ramp (1977) Oregon Dept. of Geol. & Min. Ind. Misc. Paper 20

The Proposed NICORE Mine Would Disturb a 40 Million Year Old

Explanation



Dr. Coleman lectures at last year's First Conference on Siskiyou Ecology held in Cave Junction, Oregon.

Dr. Robert Coleman prepared this map as part of his comments to the Forest Service on the NICORE Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). Below are some quotes from Dr. Coleman's comments:

On the possible duration of the proposed mining project beyond the 10 years analyzed in the DEIS:

“According to Ramp (1978) the estimated ore reserves at sites A, B, C & D is approximately 85 million tons (using a total of 445 acres of ore). The report indicates approximately 3.1 acres/year will be mined over a ten year period which means approximately 60,000 tons per year assuming 50% of the excavated material is ore. About 30,000 tons would be transported to the stockpile each year. If the Ramp report values are correct, it is estimated that it would require 100 years to mine the ore in this area at this rate!”

On the location of the tailings pile:

“Potential 50 or 100 year floods could destroy the proposed ore stock pile and produce downstream pollution in the Illinois River.”

On his interest in the area:

“I am a retired professor of geology at Stanford University and have worked as a Research Geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey for more than 40 years... My current interest involves using this area as a natural laboratory in a Geobotanical Field School. Prof. Art Kruckeberg of University of Washington and I will conduct this summer from the Sisk-Q-Meadows Camp.”

dscape of Unique and Rare Beauty.

Siskiyou Field Institute



June
12-19
1998

Coordinated by Siskiyou Regional Education Project.

Siskiyou Field Institute is co-sponsored by Native Plant Society of Oregon, Southern Oregon University Biology Department and Oregon Caves National Monument. Major funding provided by Carpenter Foundation, Mountaineers and Illinois Valley Community Response Team

MULTI-DAY COURSES

Lichens of the Klamath Mountains, 7 days
Steve Jessup

Geobotany of the Siskiyou, 6 days
Robert Coleman and Art Kruckeberg

Nature Writing in the Siskiyou, 4 days
David Rains Wallace

Amphibians and Reptiles of the Siskiyou
3 days, Michael Parker, R. Bruce Bury
and Christopher Pearl

Birding the Western Siskiyou, 3 days
Romain Cooper, Pepper Trail and
Jim Rogers

Nature Sketching, 3 days
Frank Lang

**Salmon Biology & Stream
Geomorphology**, 3 days
Rich Nawa

Beginning Plant Identification, 3 days
Rhoda Love

Wilderness First Aid, 3 days
Staff of Wilderness Medicine Institute

Introduction to Geology of the Siskiyou
3 days, John Roth

Fire Ecology of Southwestern Oregon
2 days, Tom Atzet and Darren Borgias

Conifers of the Siskiyou, 2 days
Frank Callahan

Natural Dyeing with Lichens, 2 days
Rachel Winters

ONE-DAY WORKSHOPS

Ethnobotany: Native Plants and Folklore
John Roth

Introduction to Serpentine Ecology
Tom Jimerson

**Native Grasses and Their Habitats in the
Siskiyou Mountains**
Wayne Rolle

**Retaining Ecosystem Integrity Through
Natural Selection**
David Baker and Orville Camp

**Botanizing the Crest Trail: Cook and
Green Pass Towards Lily Pad Lake**
Linda Ann Vorobik and Veva Stansell

Native Seed Collection & Propagation
Graig and Barbara Delbol

Botanizing the Bolan Lake/Peak Loop
Linda Ann Vorobik and Veva Stansell

Oregon Caves Inside and Out
Roger Brandt



ONE-DAY PROGRAMS FOR KIDS

The Wonders of Wetlands
Linda Mullens and Michelle Gallas

Creative Writing
Jim Hutchins and Beth Franklin

Within the Forest
Linda Mullens and Michelle Gallas

ONE-DAY TEACHER TRAININGS

Amphibian Monitoring Training
Simon Wray

Project Learning Tree
Suzy Liebenberg, Denise Buck and
Debra Berg

**Stream Ecology From a
Macroinvertebrate Perspective**
Diana Perez

FOR A FULL BROCHURE:

Siskiyou Field Institute
c/o Siskiyou Project
P.O. Box 220
Cave Junction, OR 97523
541-592-4459

Coordinators:

Jennifer Beigel & Erik Jules
email: institute@siskiyou.org
internet: www.siskiyou.org



SISKIYOU FIELD INSTITUTE 1998 WEEKEND SCHEDULE

FRIDAY JUNE 12

8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Courses and workshops
 7:30 to 9:00 p.m. PLAY: *Wolf at the Door* \$5-8 sliding scale, \$3 kids,
 Illinois Valley High School Cafetorium
 8:30 to 11:00 p.m. Social, Wild River Brewing Co. Cave Junction

SATURDAY JUNE 13

8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Courses and workshops
 6:00 p.m. Social and silent auction, Illinois Valley Senior Center
 7:00 p.m. Banquet, Illinois Valley Senior Center, \$7.50
 8:30 p.m. Keynote Address, Dr. Ed Grumbine, Illinois Valley Senior
 Center, free

SUNDAY JUNE 14

8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Courses and workshops
 4:00 to 10:00 p.m. Siskiyou Project Open House and Spaghetti
 Dinner, \$5 next door at the Takilma Community Building.
 7:00 p.m. Entertainment & music by the Bigfoot Faithful Band at
 the Takilma Community Building Beer & wine available.

The Siskiyou Field Institute presents the
acclaimed play:



Wolf at the Door

An Anti-Apocalyptic
Musical Comedy:
Arguments Towards Real-World
Solutions

by Human Nature Theater Company

June 12, 7:30 pm
 Illinois Valley High School,
 \$5-\$8 (sliding scale) \$3 kids

The debate over our own future, like that over reintroducing wolves, rages throughout society with many constituents claiming absolute moral legitimacy amid invoking the spectre of apocalyptic repercussions for ignoring their messages. *Wolf at the Door* is a three-person play that uses humor, song, dance and a powerful story to point toward a liveable future where we are at home with the nature in us and around us.

SPRING HIKE SCHEDULE

Our offerings are interesting, informative, and fun! Call us at (541) 592-4459 for further information.

April 4 Limp Creek Botanical Area Hike Easy one mile trail with botanists Linda Mullens and Maria Ulloa to see early serpentine plants. Meet at the IV Visitors Center at 8 a.m. or at the Fred Myers parking lot (Key Man) at 8:30 a.m. Bring water and snacks. Co-sponsored by Native Plant Society(NPS).

April 11 Rough & Ready/French Flat Wildflower Hike Enjoy early dryland serpentine plants, including rare ones, as you join botanist Linda Mazzu for an easy hike. Meet at the IV Visitors Center at 9 a.m. Bring water and lunch. Co-sponsored by NPS.

April 12 In Search of Steelhead Take an easy streamside hike to observe spawning steelhead and their redds (gravel "nests" where the steelhead's eggs are buried) with ecologist Rich Nawa. Steelhead life cycle and habitat needs will be explained. Wear high top hiking shoes or waterproof boots, water and snacks. Meet at the IV Visitors Center at 1 p.m.

April 18 Lower Table Rock Botanical Hike Enjoy spring flowers and vernal pond vegetation including rare species as you walk through the spiritual gathering area of the Takelma Indians with botanists Barbara Mumblo & Don Heinz. Meet at the old K-Mart parking lot in Medford at 8 a.m. Bring water and snacks. Co-sponsored by NPS.

April 18 Chetco Pass Frog Pond Hike Brave this strenuous, 10+ miles long hike to Chetco Pass, then a bit further to a small mountain pond with Rich Nawa. Meet at the north side of Selma Market at 8 a.m. Bring water and lunch.

April 25 Star Flat Hike Take an easy hike through a fragile serpentine botanical area with retired BLM botanist Don Heinz. You'll see wetland serpentine plants, including rare species. Meet at the Selma Market at 9 a.m. Bring water and snacks. Co-sponsored by NPS.

April 26 Khoerry Creek Loop Experience a pristine Port Orford Cedar forest along a tributary of the East Fork Illinois River on a moderate (with some strenuous) 4 mile loop hike with ecologist Rich Nawa. Bring water and snacks. Meet at SREP office at 1 p.m..

April 26 London Peak Trail Venture through the most accessible old growth on I-5 with Boyd Peters. Begin with a 1/2 mile ridge top barrier free trail which crosses 4 distinct plant communities. This hike will be followed by an optional 2 mile hike down London Peak. Meet at the Wolf Creek Inn. at 12 noon. Bring water, snacks and a walking stick.

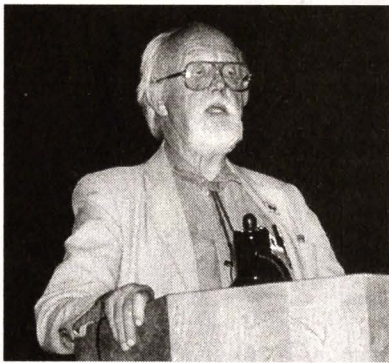
May 2 Allen Gulch Hike Explore Takilma's best kept natural secret -- the birds, wildflowers and cool old growth forests of Allen Gulch with naturalist Bill Gray. Bring water and lunch. Meet at SREP office at 9:30 a.m.

May 3 Illinois River Trail Hike Hike the Illinois River trail to York Creek to see rare plants including the *Kalmiopsis Leachiana* (which we hope to see blooming) with naturalist Steve Marsden and botanist Don Heinz. Meet at the Selma Market at 9 a.m. Co-sponsored by NPS.

May 9 Return to Rough and Ready Experience the later dryland serpentine plants and rare wildflowers while you learn about the unique qualities of this botanical wonderland with botanist Jennifer Biegel. Bring water and snacks. Meet at the IV Visitors Center at 9 a.m. Co-sponsored by NPS.

May 10 Draper Creek Hike Hike through part of the proposed Deer Mom Timber Sale with ecoforester Orville Camp. Learn about the differences between old growth forest and managed tree farms. Bring water and snacks. Meet at Selma Market at 1 p.m. Co-sponsored by the Deer Creek Valley Natural Resources Conservation Association.

...continued on page 15



Art R. Kruckeberg was introduced to the region in 1950. Fresh from the plant life of southern California, he was plunged into a whole new flora - bewildering and fascinating. With the eminent taxonomist, C. Leo Hitchcock, he compiled a comprehensive collection of the plant life along the West Fork of the Illinois River of the country east of Takilma to Bolan Peak. "Ever since that introduction to the flora, I have been lured back by the singular diversity of the region. As a newcomer to the flora, just one encounter with the eerie cobra-like pitcher-leaves of *Darlingtonia* was to make me a believer in miracles."

...continued from page 1

difficult for many plant species. Special plants adapted for such a soil make for an unusual serpentine plant life composed of species found nowhere else on planet Earth. The vast extent of ultramafic geology and soils makes the Klamath region unique in North America.



Arabis by John Erwin.

The region is well supplied with water. The Klamath River extends from the Klamath Lake basin to the east through the Cascade and Klamath Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Just north of the Klamath, the north or south depending on the location of high pressure ridges and dips and wiggles of the jet stream. The northern storms bring snow and cold,

the southern storms bring warm rains. Annual precipitation may vary from over 78 inches per year at higher summits to 7 inches per year in rain shadows.

The Klamath Mountains have been in place for eons and avoided major glaciation during the last great ice age. They have seen the rise and fall of global warming and the migration to and fro of entire plant communities. With all of their complexity, the Klamath Mountains and their smaller part, the Siskiyou Mountains, have provided habitat for many different plants with many different requirements. The plant life is rich in species diversity, richer in many ways than the minerals that provide complexity for habitat and economic gains for humans.

Smith and Sawyer's 1988 study of northwestern California and southwestern Oregon discovered 281 plants that grow nowhere else in the world.

One square mile in the Russian Peak Wilderness in the Salmon Mountains is home to 17 different conifers, a record seldom rivaled on this planet or any other. In the Siskiyou Mountains portion of the bioregion the Bear Basin Butte Botanical Area has 16 conifers within a 500 hectare area. Botanists describe these places as "enriched stands." Thirty-one conifer species are native to the Klamath Mountains. Some species, Douglas fir and incense cedar, are common and widely distributed. Others, such as sub-alpine fir and Alaska yellow cedar reach their southern limits in craggy Klamath heights. Foxtail pine has an odd distribution split between the southern Sierra Nevada many miles to the south, and scattered populations in the Klamath Mountains as far north as Lake Mountain above the Klamath River. Other species, Brewer spruce and Port Orford cedar are the Klamaths' own.

Port Orford cedar (POC) is at risk. Its straight-grained fragrant wood is worth a fortune in Japan. Not only is it the only conifer that can still be exported from federal lands to foreign markets as whole logs, but POC is at

great risk from another foreign threat, a devastating root-rot. At higher elevations in the mesic western Siskiyou impressive old-growth stands of POC still remain for the time being.

The Klamath-Siskiyou forests are not all conifers.

Evergreen woods mix liberally with the conifers to form a complex series of plant



Gentian by John Erwin.

communities. Many are members of the oak family: golden chinquapin, tan oak, and canyon live oak. The madrone is a member of the heath family. Its broad evergreen leaves, handsome smooth red bark, clusters of creamy flowers, or masses of red berries, depending on the time of year, always make it a welcome sight.

The abundant serpentine exposures in Klamath-Siskiyou country have their own singular plant associations. Throughout the region a Jeffrey pine and grassland savannah commonly occurs on serpentine flats and gentle slopes. Upslope to ridges, serpentines are clothed with shrub communities that include tan oak, the huckleberry oak and Brewer oak. On serpentine exposures along barren ridge-tops, sparse, prostrate patches of Siskiyou mat commingle with evergreen everlasting and the Siskiyou fritillaria to create the sere barren landscape so typical of the serpentine "syndrome."

Nowhere is the "syndrome" better seen than at Rough and Ready Botanical Wayside south of Cave Junction, Oregon in the Illinois Valley. These dry, barren looking serpentine flats look like a desert in late summer, fall, and winter. In the spring and early summer these dry areas area riot of color: pink, purple, lavender and blue from phlox, onions, rockcress and larkspurs. Later, yellow wild buckwheat, and wall-

flowers dominate the scene. Many of these are rare, unusual species: more local serpentine endemics.

Yet of all serpentine habitats, the most spectacular has to be the Darlingtonia fen. These wetlands are dominated by various sedges, rushes and grasses, and the insectivorous pitcher plant. Western azalea with its masses of cream and peach colored, heavenly scented flowers surround the wetlands along with California lady-slippers and Vollmer's lily. Other members of the community include yellow California coneflower, California bog-aspedel, the bright blue Waldo (Mendocino) gentian and white and purple large flowered rush-lilies. These species are limited to the wetland seeps along the west side of the Illinois Valley, Josephine Creek and around Eight Dollar Mountain. They are found there and nowhere else on Earth. Rare indeed.

The botanical riches of the Klamath Mountains brought botanists to collect and study the many new and unusual species of the bioregion. Thomas Jefferson Howell, a self-taught botanist, made three major collecting trips to the Illinois Valley in the 1870s where he discovered many species new to science. Another, later botanical visitor was Lilla Leach, who with her husband John explored the region between 1928 and 1938. In 1930, Lilla discovered a small pink flowered shrub that turned out to be a new endemic genus, *Kalmiopsis leachiana*, a remarkable discovery.

Another early 20th Century visitor was Alice Eastwood of the California Academy of Sciences who walked from Crescent City to Waldo in the Illinois Valley so as not to miss the manzanita species described by Howell. The stage coach ran at night.

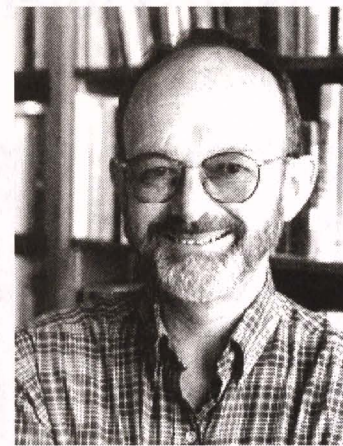
Charles Vancouver Piper (Washington State University), Louis Henderson (University of Oregon), Elmer Applegate (Stanford Uni-

versity), and Morton Peck (Willamette University) were also attracted to the area. It seems like most of the western professional botanists of the later part of the 20th Century have visited the region. Seedsmen and nurserymen, wildflower enthusiasts of all types, rock gardeners, photographers, and artists have all been drawn to this place.

Pioneering plant ecologist Robert Whittaker also visited the area. His studies of the vegetation of the Siskiyou brought world-wide attention to the region. Whittaker first pointed out the botanical richness of the area and compared it with the southern Appalachians in floral diversity and species richness. He credited the Klamath-Siskiyou Region as having "central significance" for the floristic origins and diversity of Pacific Northwest floras. Probably nowhere else in the West do we find abundant endemic conifers, a host of woody angio-sperms and a diverse array of endemic herbs.

The Klamath-Siskiyou Bioregion abounds in a diversity of animal life. Much is known about the vertebrate fauna. All major classes of mammalian vertebrates are well represented from insectivores to carnivores, even to primates, if you believe that Sasquatch walks the Earth. The Siskiyou wildlands are the source of many Sasquatch tales. Other vertebrates, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes figure prominently in most of the region's ecosystems. Most are common and widespread.

Ironically, the very feature that helps make the region a botanical Eldorado, its mineral riches, also creates a major conservation conflict. The first Europeans flooded into the area in the 1850's in a never ending quest for gold. Gold is still sought today, but so is nickel, chromium and cobalt. Humans want to mine the minerals



Frank A. Lang arrived at Southern Oregon College in the fall of 1966 to teach botany and never found a good reason to leave. Every class field trip was an adventure with endless plants to find and study. A visit to the Darlingtonia fens, no matter what the season of the year, resulted in always finding something interesting to see. "One of the great pleasures of teaching plant systematics and ecology under such circumstances is the look of amazement on students' faces. I have felt quite blessed to have had the good fortune to spend most of a career working in one of the great botanical areas of the world."



Draba by John Erwin

for profit. Minerals are where the rare endemic wildflowers grow. How to deal with this conflict is one of the many environmental dilemmas of our times.

To many people the biological significance of the region and its beauty outweigh any short term destructive, consumptive benefits that might be derived from mineral or timber extraction. The biologically significant portions of the area should be set aside as preserves or parks and managed for their biological values. If destroyed, the region will never recover and these wonders of creation will be lost forever. ■

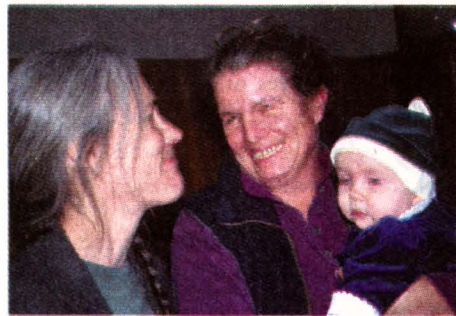
Editors Note: This is an edited version of the Introduction from the publication: Proceedings of the First Conference on Siskiyou Ecology, 1997.

Non-Violence Training for Peace Keepers

An idea whose time has come.

The problem with being a cop is that you usually see people at their worst. Those that you deal with have either hurt other people, stolen from them, or have been in some way self-abusive. This inevitably affects the way that you feel about people and the human condition in general. People engaged in non-violent protest activities invite police attention. But, unlike the usual police "client," non-violent protestors exemplify people at their best. They are acting in a highly principled manner, they are expressing deeply felt moral convictions, they are committed to improving society or the environment. Very different than a cop's normal fare. And it's not surprising that cops are sometimes baffled when called to police non-violent protests. Sworn to uphold the law (whatever it may be) they simply lack a frame of reference to accommodate the concept of civil disobedience.

This was the context within which Marjorie Reynolds of the Siskiyou Project, enlisted several veteran non-violence preparers, a handful and a half of activists and an equal number of Josephine County Sheriff Deputies to participate in a unique training that exposed the officers to a similar kind of experience that activists go through in preparing



Marjorie Reynolds holding baby, talking with Bonnie Blackberry.



The seven hour session culminated in a role play in which the IRS was seizing the house of a prominent local person for tax evasion. The target of the attack rallied their friends (played mostly by deputies) and created a blockade to protect the house. Sheriffs (played largely by activists) were dispatched to back up the IRS. The ensuing CD saw the friends of the IRS victim sitting in and singing the civil rights era anthem, "We shall overcome." The food for thought generated by this role reversal will keep both sides chewing for weeks to come.

Photo by Lou Gold

and responses in a non-violent demonstration.

"The training was an eye-opener on both ends. We always need to know where we are coming from. It was interesting to hear about the history (of non-violence and civil disobedience). Cooperation between both groups is the important thing and the training helped in that direction," commented Sgt. Whitmire.

Dot Fishersmith, an activist from Ashland, Oregon said "I am deeply grateful for the opportunity to have participated, as I gained much deeper insight into the world of law enforcement. I understand much better now how we seem threatening to them and I have more compassion for their situation."

Doug Fir of Peace House summed up the training: "But perhaps most importantly, activists involved in forestry issues in

to participate in a non-violent action.

When asked why she wanted to organize the event, Marjorie Reynolds of the Siskiyou Project said "This is an idea whose time has come. My friends in Humboldt County have been doing Police Trainings recently. I've been wanting to do something like this so that when citizens participate in civil disobedience, they will feel safe. My hope is that by understanding more about non-violence and the way it fits into the creation and maintenance of this country's freedom, we could play out our roles without anger and with respect."

Participants were guided by trainers Bonnie Blackberry, Doug Fir, Karen Wood and Robie Tenorio to explore the meaning of non-violence (and violence), they discussed the function of civil disobedience in American and world history, and they acted in role plays which illustrated the various functions

the county and county Sheriffs created an unprecedented dialogue with each other. As one of the "out of town" trainers, I felt the event was significant in several respects. On the one hand it gave the deputies a way to probe and explore the motivations of protestors outside of a demonstration situation. Some of the Sheriffs were initially truly baffled at why people would deliberately place themselves in an arrest scenario. As they became more involved in the training, they began to better understand the kinds of forces, both moral and political, that move a person to deliberately risk arrest for a higher purpose. By the same token, activists came away with a deeper view of the humanity of the cops that they face across the line." ■

SAVE Rough & Ready Creek

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20050 Phone: (202) 456-1111 Fax: (202) 456-2685

Dear President Clinton,

The Siskiyou National Forest, as part of the Klamath-Siskiyou Ecoregion, has been selected by both the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and by the World Wildlife Fund as among the most important centers of biodiversity in the world.

Rough & Ready Creek, in the unique Redrock Rainforest of the Siskiyou, is an irreplaceable part of our American Natural Heritage. The proposed NICORE mine in Rough & Ready Creek is a moral outrage that would result in ecological disaster. America's public land belongs to all of us and should not be held hostage by the 1872 Mining Law.

Forest Service officials tell us that their hands are tied by the 1872 Mining Law, but they are not doing everything they can to protect Rough & Ready Creek. Before any further action is taken on any new mining projects, the Forest Service should complete the Wild & Scenic River study it promised, and the area should be withdrawn from mineral entry and patenting. **The Rough and Ready Creek watershed and Kalmiopsis Wilderness need permanent protection against any further development.**

Sincerely,

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

SAVE Rough & Ready Creek

Michael Lunn, Forest Supervisor
Siskiyou National Forest
200 NE Greenfield Road
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526 Phone: (541) 471-6509

Dear Supervisor Lunn,

The Siskiyou National Forest, as part of the Klamath-Siskiyou Ecoregion, has been selected by both the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and by the World Wildlife Fund as among the most important centers of biodiversity in the world.

Rough & Ready Creek, in the unique Redrock Rainforest of the Siskiyou, is an irreplaceable part of our American Natural Heritage. The proposed NICORE mine in Rough & Ready Creek is a moral outrage that would result in ecological disaster. America's public land belongs to all of us and should not be held hostage by the 1872 Mining Law.

I support the "NO ACTION" alternative in the NICORE DEIS. Before any further action is taken on any new mining projects, the Forest Service should complete the Wild & Scenic River study it promised, and the area should be withdrawn from mineral entry and patenting. **The Rough and Ready Creek watershed and Kalmiopsis Wilderness need permanent protection against any further development.**

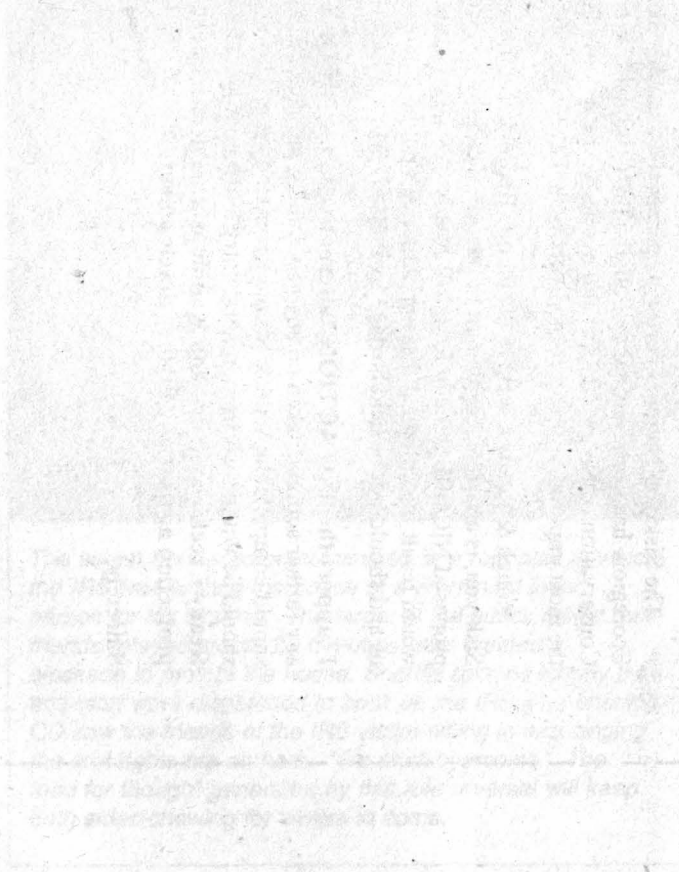
Sincerely,

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

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SPRING HIKES

May 16 Eight Dollar Mountain/Serpentine Hike Experience the unique geology and botany of \$8 Mountain with National Park Service geologist John Roth. Bring water and snacks. Meet at the IV Visitors Center at 9 a.m.

May 16 Grayback Mountain Trail Hike Join activist Evelyn Roether to hike this 6 mile moderate to difficult (elevation gain 3,500 feet) trail in Williams, which originates in one of the "management areas" of the proposed Scattered Apples Timber Sale. Experience pristine high elevation old growth forests, finishing near the Research Natural Area high on a ridge overlooking the Applegate Valley. Discover why efforts are underway to complete this trail. We'll hike until we hit snow. Bring lunch, water and a compass. Meet at the Williams Store at 10 a.m.

May 16 Golden Coyote Wetlands 10 am Tour a wetland devastated by mining which is now being rehabilitated. Easy hike with Don Heinze. Bring water and snacks. Meet at the Wolf Creek Store at 10 a.m..Co-sponsored by NPS.

May 17 Nature's Paradox: Effect of Landslides on Salmon Take an auto tour of the '97 landslides in Siskiyou National Forest with ecologist Rich Nawa. Learn to differentiate between mass and surface erosion. Characteristics of several types of landslides will be described, and the short and long term effects on salmon will be discussed. Short and easy hikes will be taken at slide sites so wear hiking shoes. Bring water and lunch. Meet at the IV Visitors Center at 9 a.m.

May 23 Grass and Grassland Workshop Learn about the natural history and historic significance of grasslands and grass taxonomy with retired BLM botanist Don Heinze. An easy, slow hike with many stops. Reservations are necessary so contact Don at (541) 955-7247 or jstducky@cdsnet.net. Meet at the north side

parking lot of Fish Hatchery Park at 9 a.m.. Bring hand lens, digging tool, clipboard, lunch and water. Co-sponsored by NPS.

May 23 Rough and Ready Creek View the wildflowers and beauty of this incredible serpentine area near the proposed NICORE mining project with naturalist Kathy Lombardo. Bring water and lunch. Meet at the Rough and Ready Wayside at 11 a.m.

May 24 Left Fork Sucker Creek Hike See how a primary (unlogged) Port Orford cedar forest provides homes for salmon and steelhead as you hike 4 easy miles on a trail next to the Left Fork of Sucker Creek. Learn about the impacts of logging China Left with ecologist Rich Nawa. Bring water and lunch. Meet at the IV Visitors Center at 9 a.m.

May 30 Roxy Ann Butte Hike Join Barbara Mumblo on an easy hike to indentify and list plants for the Oregon Plant Atlas Project. Meet at McDonald's on Barnet Road in Medford (south exit of I-5) at 10 a.m.. Bring water and lunch. Co-sponsored by NPS.

May 30 Polar Bear Gap Hike Hike the Siskiyou Wilderness with photographer Ron Raven. This 5 mile round trip hike can expand into other wild places nearby. Bring water and lunch. Meet at the SREP office at 10 a.m.

June 6 Bigelow Lakes Hike Experience the botanical wonders of the Oregon Caves National Monument with geologist and Park Ranger John Roth. This 3 hour hike takes you to the surrounding Siskiyou National Forest also. Bring water and lunch. Meet at Oregon Caves National Monument at 10 a.m.

June 28 Kerby Peak Hike Join local activist Carl Summers on a strenuous 6 mile round trip hike to a seldom visited unique alpine vegetation area. Bring walking stick and water. Meet at the Selma Market at 8 a.m.

Why Should YOU Join the Siskiyou Project Network?

The Siskiyou Project is a unique nationwide network providing a effective grassroots voice for the globally outstanding Klamath Siskiyou Bioregion. We combine science, education and advocacy to promote harmonious relationships between people and the land and to defend ecological integrity for the benefit of future generations of all species.

This is your invitation to join the Siskiyou Project. For a donation of \$35 you give your support to the fastest growing citizen-based network dedicated to the protection of the Klamath-Siskiyou. We will keep you informed with our quarterly newsletter Voice of the Wild Siskiyou, and send you special action alerts as critical issues develop.

If you already belong to our network, please consider sending additional support, if you can, to help us keep this place wild and free for the future generations of all species.

We wish to thank the following Siskiyou Project networkers for their very generous support: Maggie Sharp, C. Hurd, John Gilpin, Conny & Walter Lindley, Tom & Barbara Mathieson, Kathryn & Douglas Cochrane, Ken Clark, and Max Solarsmith.

All contributions are tax deductible.

Here's my \$35. I would like the gift noted below:

- The Klamath Knot by David Rains Wallace
- "Lessons From the Ancient Forest" Lou Gold video
- "Rare Serpentine Flowers of the Siskiyou" wildflower poster
- The Botanist and Her Muleskinner story of Lilah Leach
- Do not send me a gift.

YES, I wish to join the Siskiyou Project, but I'm living lightly and cannot afford \$35 right now. Please accept my donation of \$_____ and keep me informed.

I'm already a Siskiyou Project networker and I'd like to send you an additional donation of \$_____.

Mailing Information:

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____
 State _____ Zip _____

Payment Information:

Check or Money Order enclosed
 Please charge my credit card \$_____
 Visa MasterCard AmericanExpress DiscoverCard
 Card# _____ Exp. Date _____
 Signature _____

Mail to:
Siskiyou Project, P.O. Box 220, Cave Junction OR 97523



Siskiyou Project
P.O. Box 220
Cave Junction, OR 97523

