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KS WILD NEWS

The Journal of the Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center
Spring 2014

www.kswild.org

www.rogueriverkeeper.org

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Cover photo: Manzanita and rainbow above the Rogue River. Photo courtesy of KS Wild Business Member Matt Witt Photography.



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Morgan Lindsay

UPCOMING HIKES

Saturday, April 19: Elliott Ridge Trail in the Red Buttes

Enjoy a strenuous ridgeline hike with opportunities for spring wildflowers and views of the Red Buttes wilderness. Carpool meets at Ray's Market in Talent at 9am.

Saturday, May 3: Mount Ashland with Michael Kauffmann

Enjoy an educational conifer hike with Michael Kauffmann, the celebrated scientist, author, and advocate for conifer trees. Carpool meets at the Outdoor Store in Ashland at 9am. This guided hike costs \$20 per person, half of which will go to benefit KS Wild. Call Morgan at (541) 488-5789 to RSVP.

Thursday, May 8: Lower Table Rock

Enjoy a moderate 5.5 mile spring wildflower hike to the Lower Table Rock Mesa. Carpool meets at the Outdoor Store in Ashland at 9am and at the Bear Creek Lock & Safe kiosk at the North Medford Fred Meyer at 9:30am.

Saturday, May 17: Wild Rogue Trail

Enjoy a moderate 6 mile spring wildflower hike along the Wild & Scenic Rogue River. Carpool meets at the Outdoor Store in Ashland at 9am and Bear Creek Lock & Safe kiosk at the North Medford Fred Meyer at 9:30am.

For all hikes, bring plenty of water, comfortable walking shoes, warm layers, and a lunch. Call Morgan at (541) 488-5789 or email morgan@kswild.org for more information and to sign up for a hike!

KS WILD'S MISSION:

The Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center is an advocate for the forests, wildlife and waters of the Klamath and Rogue River Basins of southwest Oregon and northwest California. We use environmental law, science, collaboration, education and grassroots organizing to defend healthy ecosystems and help build sustainable communities.

NEWS AROUND THE KS

Covering nearly 11 million acres, the Klamath-Siskiyou region stretches from the Umpqua in the north to California's wine country in the south, from the Pacific Ocean to the mighty Cascades. The mountain ranges and river valleys that define this region harbor renowned biological diversity and are some of the most spectacular in America.

1) KALMIOPSIS RIVERS AT RISK

Mining companies want to develop large industrial nickel strip mines in the pristine headwaters of the Smith and Illinois Rivers. See page 11.

2) SALVAGE LOGGING FRENZY

After fire, forests naturally create important habitat for insects, birds, and mammals. Yet, agencies continue to aggressively push devastating post-fire logging. See page 5.

3) BLM FORESTS UNDER PRESSURE

Senator Ron Wyden advances sweeping forest legislation to change the management of over 2 million acres of BLM land. See page 10.

4) TOO MUCH MERCURY IN THE ROGUE

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality announces higher levels of mercury present in the Rogue River. See page 7.

5) RESTORATION FOR NORTHERN CA WATERSHEDS

Parks Creek and Eddy Creek get a helping hand with a pro-active restoration plan to reduce erosion and sediment coming from old logging roads. See page 9.

6) COTTONWOOD TIMBER SALE

BLM logs old-growth trees over 250 years of age next to the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument east of Ashland, then denies it. See page 4.



Joseph Vaile

EXPLORE THE KLAMATH-SISKIYOU

We are often asked: What is the Klamath-Siskiyou? The short answer is — the greatest region on earth.

Of course, people will forever debate the greatest place on the planet, but the Klamath-Siskiyou region straddling the Oregon-California border does have some things going for it.



George Sexton

LOVE WHERE YOU LIVE: A lone pine stands on a ridge on the east side of the Marble Mountains wilderness in the Scott River Watershed.

WILD RIVERS

The Klamath-Siskiyou has some of the wildest rivers left in North America. Un-dammed rivers like the Illinois, Chetco, Smith, and California Salmon have remarkably clean water, native salmon runs and spectacular whitewater. The mighty world-class Rogue and Klamath Rivers define the Klamath-Siskiyou and draw whitewater thrill-seekers and fish enthusiasts from around the world.

RARE PLANTS AND ANIMALS

Biological diversity is off the charts in the KS region. There are more rare plants and conifer tree species in the Klamath-Siskiyou than any other region in North America. Wildlife like the at-risk pacific fisher reside in our old-growth forests.

VAST WILDERNESS

The KS has unparalleled wilderness! Vast wildlands, many of them unprotected, are the delight of hikers, horseback riders and other explorers. While so much of North America has been developed and fragmented by roads, large sections of the region remain intact including the Trinity Alps, Marble Mountains, Kalmiopsis and Siskiyou Crest.

DEFEND WHAT YOU LOVE

This is the place we call home. The rivers, the forests and the wildlands of the Klamath-Siskiyou are special and deserve our focused efforts. There are so many places to explore in the Klamath-Siskiyou — we hope you get out and visit them!

BLM LOGS OLD-GROWTH, THEN DENIES IT

Q: What's worse than logging ancient forests older than our nation?

A: Logging old-growth trees and then telling the public and a federal court that you aren't logging old-growth trees.

According to the Ashland Resource Area of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), it doesn't matter how old, how huge, how ecologically valuable or how irreplaceable ancient trees are. In recent legal briefs filed in the Federal Court, the BLM contends that the ongoing controversial logging of four foot-diameter trees that have stood for more than 250 years in the Cottonwood timber sale does not qualify as old-growth logging. Dozens of these large, ancient trees have been recently logged at the Cottonwood sale near Little Hyatt Lake, and now the BLM is attempting to fast-track illegal logging road construction in order to access two more old-growth logging units.



George Sexton

NOT OLD-GROWTH?: This 250-plus year old tree is one of several ancient trees cut on BLM land in the illegal Cottonwood timber sale near the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument.

AN AGENCY WITHOUT A CONSCIENCE

KS Wild News readers may remember that the Ashland Resource Area also “accidentally” logged several old-growth trees in the Pilot Joe timber sale that was supposed to demonstrate the BLM could produce timber volume while protecting old-growth trees and forests. Following the Pilot Joe old-growth logging “accident” the Ashland Resource Area Manager wrote an editorial piece in which he subjectively defined old-growth trees as those older than 180 years of age.

Fast forward a few months to the Cottonwood timber sale logging when the BLM came up with a new and improved definition of old-growth. Believe it or not, the Ashland Resource Area Manager now says that the words “old” and “growth” have nothing at all to do with the age or size of trees that it wishes to log. Instead, the BLM now contends that old-growth cannot be objectively defined and that no matter how old or large the trees it wishes to log are, they probably don't qualify as old-growth.

While we here in the Klamath Siskiyou region are lucky to still have some intact native forests, old-growth forests are found in only a fraction of their historic range. It took decades of debate, hundreds of scientific studies, plenty of lawsuits, and lots of citizen activism to convince most public lands managers that the remaining ancient forests on our public lands are more valuable standing than cut down into two-by-fours. Leave it to the BLM to attempt to change the definition of old-growth rather than to change its destructive behavior. KS Wild continues to closely monitor the Cottonwood timber sale and pursue legal action with our allies to prevent the BLM from cutting even more old-growth trees.

Stephen Henry



SPRING FLOWERS: Western Sulfur butterflies (*Colias occidentalis*) like this one, are often found in the meadows of the KS.

POST-FIRE LOGGING FRENZY

BLM AND FOREST SERVICE THROW OUT RULEBOOK

The forests of the Klamath-Siskiyou region are fire-dependent natural systems that evolved over millennia with fire as the driving force behind the diversity and resiliency of the landscape. To maintain that diversity and resiliency into the future, the dry forests of our region require fire.

Fire is so important to forest health that many forward-thinking public land managers utilize planned prescribed burns and carefully consider which natural wildfires will do more to restore forest health than to harm it. But when it comes to what to do once the smoke clears, both the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) are largely still in the dark.



George Sexton

MUGGING A BURN VICTIM: Tractor-based clearcutting following the Douglas Fire. The Douglas Fire burned hot and swept quickly through dense tree plantations which were the result of previous clear-cuts on private land.

RUSH TO LOG THE 2013 FIRES

The summer of 2013 was a busy fire season in the Klamath-Siskiyou region. Lightning started two major fires on Medford BLM lands that became known as the Big Windy and Douglas Complex Fires. On the Klamath National Forest in northern California, law enforcement officials suspect arsonists of lighting the Salmon River Fire. All three fires burned with mixed severity such that most acres were lightly impacted while a small percentage of affected acres burned at high severity. As usual, dense young fiber plantations tended to burn intensely while the fire-adapted old-growth stands often have little tree mortality.

Both the Forest Service and the BLM were immediately put under intense pressure from the timber industry to maximize the acres of post-fire logging regardless of the ecological impacts of logging or the basic findings of the science of fire ecology and fire management.

LOGGING THE OLD-GROWTH RESERVES

In particular, the timber industry and their friends in the Forest Service and BLM see these fires as rare opportunities to log otherwise protected old-growth stands that have been designated as “Late Successional Reserves” or streamside “Riparian Reserves.” Both the Medford BLM and the Klamath National Forest are proposing to ignore the requirements of the Northwest Forest Plan and commercially log native old-growth stands within the reserves and convert them into even more fire-prone fiber plantations.

To achieve their “log it all” agenda federal timber planners must ignore the letter and the spirit of the Forest Plan—after all, once they are transformed into industrial fiber plantations, streamside and habitat reserves will no longer serve as “reserves”. Dr. Jerry Franklin, Professor of Ecosystem Analysis at the University of Washington College of Forestry and author of the Northwest Forest Plan puts it this way:

“Salvage logging of large snags and down boles does not contribute to recovery of late-successional forest habitat; in fact, the only activity more antithetical to the recovery process would be the removal of surviving green trees from burned sites. Large snags and logs of decay resistant species, such as Douglas-fir and cedars, are critical as early and late successional wildlife habitat as well as for sustaining key ecological processes associated with nutrient, hydrologic, and energy cycles.”

THE SCIENCE IS CLEAR

Post-fire salvage logging increases future fire risk. How does this happen? The timber industry’s typical practice is to clearcut burned stands, dragging the trees off the site with tractors over the burned soils. After the logging is done, the land is re-planted with young conifer seedlings. In ten years, the land becomes a dense plantation of young trees, susceptible to the very high-intensity stand replacing fire land managers are trying to avoid. In this way, salvage logging creates a cycle of more fire, followed by more logging, followed by even more high-intensity fire.

In light of this reality, the decision of the BLM and Forest Service to ignore their own Forest Plan is frustrating, but their decision to ignore the clear findings of peer-reviewed science regarding the negative impacts of salvage logging is criminal. Dozens of studies, some by the Forest Service itself, establish that salvage logging increases the fire hazard of the remaining stand through the creation of logging slash and decreases the natural ability of burned stands to recover.

It’s time to break the cycle. The science is equally clear on the many benefits of allowing forests to recover naturally after a fire. Burned forest stands not subject to logging create valuable early seral habitat that retains legacy structures, nutrients and soil integrity.

WHAT NEXT?

The Klamath National Forest and the BLM are going to rush ahead with their salvage logging plans as fast as possible regardless of what their Forest Plans say and regardless of what the science of fire ecology tells us. The political pressure to treat burned forests as a piggy bank to be broken is too great for timber planners to resist. So KS Wild will continue to stand with our friends and allies and challenge illegal post-fire logging on public lands.



Big Windy Complex Deployment

AFTER THE BIG WINDY FIRE: Last summer Big Windy burned in a natural mosaic pattern, providing important habitat for cavity-nesting woodpeckers and bats.

TOO MUCH MERCURY IN THE ROGUE

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has proposed to list the entire 216-mile length of the Rogue River on a state list as water quality impaired for high levels of mercury.

The proposed listings are a result of fish tissue samples taken from resident fish (pike minnow and smallmouth bass) by the Department of Environmental Quality between 2006 and 2012. Samples of these fish were collected from Emigrant Reservoir, the Rogue River at river mile 125 (near the former Gold Ray dam site) in Jackson County, and river mile 86 near Robertson Bridge County Park in Josephine County.



Richard Best

CAN I STILL EAT THE FISH?: Good question. The fish that are most contaminated with mercury are resident smallmouth bass and pike minnow. Salmon and steelhead returning from the ocean are most likely still safe to eat. For more information, check out the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's report.

The concentrations of mercury in the fish tissue averaged over ten times the concentration identified as safe by Oregon's human health criteria for toxic substances. These criteria are designed to protect Oregonians from health impacts that may arise from long-term exposure to toxic substances through fish consumption and contact with polluted water bodies. This is the same reason that people are told to limit their intake of tuna.

The Rogue will have the dubious honor of joining a number of other Oregon rivers that face issues with mercury pollution, most notably the Willamette and a number of its tributaries. Other rivers recently identified for the water quality impaired listing include the Clackamas, McKenzie, North Santiam and the Columbia.

Mercury is a toxic heavy metal that affects the nervous system and kidney function. Mercury poisoning can impair neurological development while in the womb and through childhood. While adults are also susceptible, developing nervous systems are substantially more vulnerable. Mercury poisoning can affect peripheral vision and can cause loss of coordination, difficulties in walking, speech impairment, difficulty hearing and feelings of weakness. Suffice to say, mercury poisoning is bad news if it builds up to high enough concentrations.

ROGUE RIVERKEEPER MISSION:

To protect and restore water quality and fish populations in the Rogue Basin and adjacent coastal watersheds through enforcement, advocacy, field work and community action.

www.rogueriverkeeper.org — (541) 488-9831



WHY NOW?

Every two years the Department of Environmental Quality performs an assessment of Oregon's streams, lakes and rivers, using new data to evaluate the health of our public waters. Using data collected by non-profits and government agencies, the state determines new problem areas, as well as areas that are showing improvement. In some cases, this assessment can identify places where restoration measures have been effective—such as phosphorus pollution in Bear Creek—and those waterways can be removed from the impaired list.

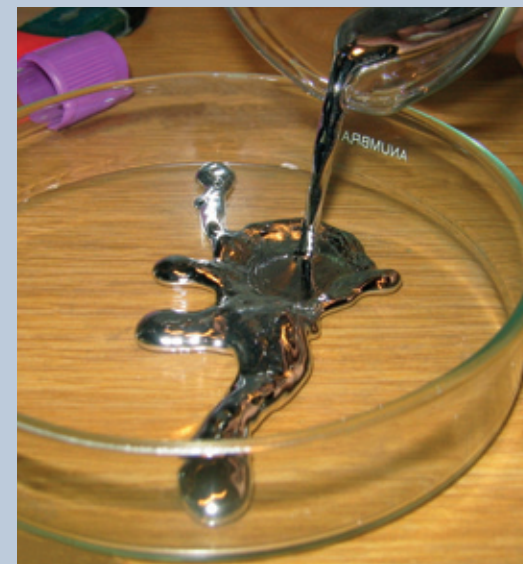
Another key reason is that in 2011 Oregon took a major step forward when it adopted one of the most stringent human health standards for water based toxic substances in the country—substances that include mercury. Those changes came from factoring in the actual consumption rate of fish eaten by many people throughout the state, rather than the artificially low levels used previously. The goal of course is to ensure that Oregon's fish are safe for all to eat. These new toxics standards and an expanded sampling program by the Department of Environmental Quality are leading to the identification of new problem areas, like the Rogue River.

WHAT NEXT?

The good news is that the risk to human health is primarily thought to be caused from eating resident fish species that spend their whole lives in our streams, slowly accumulating higher concentrations of toxins. The Rogue is still safe to swim and boat in, and as far as we know the mercury concentration in migrating salmon and steelhead are still low.

Listing streams and rivers as water quality impaired will require the Department of Environmental Quality to investigate the sources of pollution and prepare a restoration plan. Sources could include legacy gold and mercury mines, ongoing mining, or mercury naturally occurring in the soils of our region that are exacerbated by human caused erosion.

The restoration plan would seek to identify what levels of pollution are safe and what activities or industries would exceed those safe levels. Then, methods to prevent damage would be written into new permits and considered before authorizing any activities. Once the issues are identified, these plans can be used as a road map to work toward creating a healthier river we all need and love.



Wikipedia

MERCURY IS TOXIC: Mercury is a chemical element with the symbol Hg and atomic number 80. A heavy metal, it is toxic to human life and mercury poisoning causes harm to the nervous system and kidney function.

RESTORATION

FOR TWO NORTHERN CALIFORNIA WATERSHEDS

The Parks Creek and Eddy Creek watersheds just west of Weed, California have long been popular hiking and camping destinations. The lakes, meadows, and hiking trails of this gorgeous corner of the Shasta-Trinity National Forest draw visitors from around the region.



John Soares

MT EDDY'S CREEKS GET A HELPING HAND: Upper West Parks Lake is a popular hiking destination that will benefit from the Parks Eddy restoration project.

Unfortunately a few bad apples are destroying meadows, streambanks, and hiking trails by driving off-road vehicles into sensitive areas and tearing up the very things that make this part of the forest special to so many people.

Parks Creek and Eddy Creek are tributary streams to the Shasta River that struggle with sediment pollution from a number of sources. Water quality in Parks Creek has become so degraded that it is listed as impaired under the Clean Water Act, and has been identified by the Forest Service as the highest priority for restoration.

To their credit the Forest Service is proposing a suite of actions to help these at-risk watersheds. We may soon see improvements that include:

- blocking meadows and streams from off-road vehicle damage;
- installing toilet facilities to deal with human waste;
- closing and decommissioning poorly placed logging roads; and
- better maintenance of the Forest Service road system.

Unfortunately, no good deed goes unpunished and an extreme wing of the off-road vehicle community objects to any limits on their ability to trash the streams, trails, forests and creeks that belong to all of us.

Thank you to all of the good apples out there who are standing with KS Wild to encourage the Forest Service to proceed with the needed restoration of these wonderful watersheds. Reward yourself by planning a summer trip to the streams and meadows that you are helping to protect and restore.

WYDEN PUBLIC FOREST BILL MOVES FORWARD

The future of Oregon's public forests was the focus of a hearing in the U.S. Senate in early February. Senator Wyden's O&C Act of 2013 would alter management across public forests in Western Oregon, including many southern Oregon forests for decades to come.



George Sexton

OUR BLM BACKYARD FORESTS: The clean water, stunning views, and growing recreation economy on BLM lands are worthy of protection.

Senator Ron Wyden's bill would ramp up logging across public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management in western Oregon, and exclude the public from the normal commenting process. While protecting some specific places in the region, like the Wild Rogue, and establishing the Illinois Valley Salmon and Botanical Area, the bill would tie county revenue to logging on these public lands owned by all Americans.

Speak up! Wyden continues to solicit your comments. Tell him you value public lands, clean water and wild rivers. A real, balanced approach would save these public lands and the quality of life they give residents in southern Oregon.

HIKE THE WILD ROGUE WITH ARTA

Join the American River Touring Association (ARTA) and Morgan Lindsay of KS Wild on a journey back in time along the historic Rogue River Trail May 26-29 this summer.

Ever wished you could hike for days without the heavy backpack? ARTA will ferry all of the camping gear and food by boat, allowing you to enjoy a steady pace of 10 miles per day with a light daypack. Enjoy riverside camping with fresh, hearty meals, thick sleeping pads and glorious, decadent chairs! And best of all, ARTA will donate \$100 for each hiker to benefit KS Wild's work to expand the Wild Rogue Wilderness. This will be an amazing trip, and there are just a few spaces left. Call Steve with ARTA at (800) 323-2782 to reserve your space now!



Morgan Lindsay

KALMIOPSIS RIVERS AT RISK

Several proposed nickel mines in the Klamath-Siskiyou region would forever alter some of the wildest country in the West. The very geology and geography that makes the region a treasure trove of rare plants have also attracted international mining interests that are seeking to develop new industrial nickel strip mines.

An industrial nickel mine backed by a foreign company is set to move through its first phase of approval when the Forest Service advances a public comment period on exploratory drilling this spring. The company, St. Peter Port Capital, from Great Brittan, has funded the Red Flat Nickel Corp. with \$10 million for the mining effort on public lands in the headwaters of the Smith River in the south Kalmiopsis wildlands.

The mining is proposed for Baldface Creek, a pristine tributary of the Wild and Scenic North Fork Smith River. The creek is home to wild salmon and trout and some of the purest water in the West.

It is hard to overstate the pristine condition of this landscape. It is roadless, wild and the water in these streams and rivers has been called some of the clearest in the world. The green and red rocks are broken up by wild, carnivorous *Darlingtonia* pitcher plants that have evolved to digest bugs. The elegant and at-risk Port Orford cedar trees shade the streams. It is a magical place.

KS Wild is working with local communities in the Illinois Valley and our partners to ensure that this spectacular wildland is not turned into an industrial wasteland of strip mines, nickel smelters, and ore haul roads. You can take action at www.kswild.org.



Nate Wilson

WORTH MORE THAN NICKEL: The crystal clear waters and red serpentine rocks of Baldface Creek where it meets Taylor Creek harbor salmon and rare plants. Baldface and Rough & Ready Creek are threatened by industrial mining.

LEAVE A LEGACY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

What does legacy mean to you? When you make a bequest to KS Wild, you can leave a lasting legacy of wild rivers, pristine wilderness and old-growth forests. KS Wild is the only group taking a comprehensive approach to protect the spectacular forests and rivers of the Klamath-Siskiyou. By supporting KS Wild you leave behind an enduring gift – something that will benefit your children’s children for decades to come. Call Michael at (541) 488-5789 to start a conversation about how you can give the gift of wild nature.

FEATURED HIKE: MULE MOUNTAIN TRAIL APPLEGATE VALLEY SPRINGTIME VISTAS

The Mule Mountain trail is a tasty wildland trail buffet that offers a little bit of everything. Old-growth forests? Check. Great views? Uh huh. Hardwood stands? You bet. Backcountry wildlands? Of course. Spring wildflowers? Yes indeed. Pretty much all of the special things that draw us to beautiful and wild places can be found in this roadless forest haven—but that doesn’t mean it’s an easy stroll in the park.

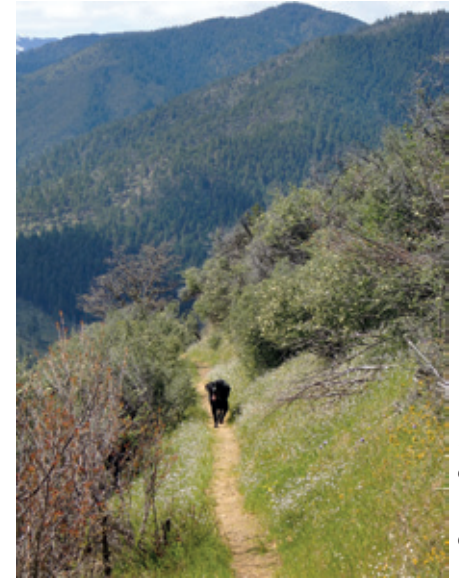
Hardy adventurers can complete a strenuous 12 mile loop that climbs up Mule Mountain and follows the ridgeline past Baldy Peak before heading back down Mule Creek to the trailhead. The trail leads through a series of different ecotones and habitat types that change and meld with almost every fold in the land. Numerous viewpoints and vistas make for good turn-around opportunities for those wanting a shorter hike. Regardless of whether you take a long or short hike, the rugged terrain and the elevation gain will provide a good workout.

Mule Mountain is a fine springtime conditioning hike that boasts an early bloom of Siskiyou wildflowers including larkspur, lilies, dwarf tulips, shooting stars and buttercups.

While the area is spectacular, it is not pristine. Logging has marred portions of Mule Creek and off-road vehicle damage is a sporadic problem. Despite its status as a Forest Service “Inventoried Roadless Area” there is still debate about whether the hiking trails should be managed primarily for people on foot, mountain bikes, and horseback riders, or if it should be designated as a motorcycle play area.

The Mule Mountain trailhead can be a little tricky to find, so be sure to take the Applegate and West Half of the Ashland District Forest Service map with you. Parking is limited to a wide spot in the road about 12.1 miles south of Ruch Oregon on the Applegate Road.

As one of the most ecologically diverse low-elevation roadless areas in the Applegate Valley, you are unlikely to find another place like Mule Mountain.



George Sexton

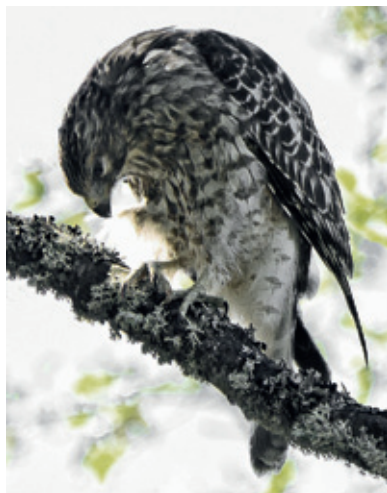
SPECTACULAR SPRING ADVENTURE:

You don’t have to go far to get out into the wild. The Mule Mountain trail has something for everyone, from big old trees and great views to carpets of spring wildflowers. Time to lace up the hiking boots and call your friends together to enjoy some fresh air and sunshine.

FOCUS ON OUR KS WILD FAMILY

NORTHERN GOSHAWK (*ACCIPITER GENTILIS*)

One of the most charismatic yet seldom seen birds in the Klamath-Siskiyou region, the Northern Goshawk is the largest bird of prey in the genus *Accipiter*, part of the family Accipitridae which includes eagles and other hawks. Goshawks prefer older forest habitat in the northern hemisphere, the loss of which prompted several strategies to monitor the species. It is designated a Forest Service “sensitive species” and protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.



Matt Witt Photography

Goshawks are fast, agile and skilled hunters that often ambush prey by maneuvering and hunting in forest and edge habitats. Like other members of the Accipiter family (that includes Coopers and Sharp-shinned Hawks) Goshawks exhibit sexual dimorphism, in this case the female birds are larger than males. Known for fiercely defending its nest, Goshawks will attack other predators and even humans that come too close. A wide ranging and elusive predator, during nesting season the home range of a Goshawk family can reach up to 3,500 acres.

WELCOME HOLLY CHRISTIANSEN!

Join KS Wild staff and board in extending a big wild welcome to our new Membership Associate, Holly Christiansen. Holly is a long-time volunteer and ardent supporter of KS Wild, she is thrilled to be part of our important work advocating for the long-term health and well being of the unique biodiversity of species and clean water in this corner of the world.

Holly first moved to Ashland in 2000, after earning a degree in Biology with an emphasis in ecology from San Diego State University and has worked in a variety of plant geek fields: plant ecology studies, native plant and also rose nurseries, organic agriculture, and yard care. Doing fun science projects like dinosaur dioramas as a kid gave her a deep appreciation for nature, conservation, and critters at an early age. She loves riding her bike, crafting, learning about local flora and fauna, and the beautiful clear rivers in southern Oregon. In her new role as Membership Associate, Holly is helping KS Wild keep in touch with our 3,000 members, and keep our database up-to-date.



Holly Christiansen

The Adventures of Bigfoot!



Episode 2



Robyn Janssen

To learn more about climate change in the Klamath-Siskiyou, visit kswild.org/climate. Stay tuned to the KS Wild News for further adventures of Bigfoot!

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