

Proceedings of the California Wilderness Coalition

June/July 1998

Wildlands 2000: New wilderness for the new millennium

"In wildness is the preservation of the world"

—Henry David Thoreau

ny backpacker who has visited (or attempted to visit) a Sierra Nevada wilderness in the past several years can tell you that the Golden State's wilderness areas are becoming increasingly crowded. Despite California's large extent of existing wilderness, increased use of these areas illustrates the demand for new wilderness. As California's population increases, so too does its pressure on wilderness. Popular hiking areas and key habitat are thus put atrisk. Species continue to slide towards extinction. Development chips away at our last wild places. And the problem will only get worse in coming years. The only solution is to protect remaining wilderness.

Beyond providing spectacular places to enjoy nature, wilderness areas are invaluable strongholds for wildlife like salmon and the desert tortoise, sources of high-quality drinking water for millions of Californians, and places of personal challenge and spiritual reflection. But most of all, protecting all remaining wilderness is a first step toward leaving a legacy for future generations of the human race. Wilderness is important to the human spirit; it is valuable for its existence.

In this special edition of the Wildemess Record (which will return to its monthly schedule in August), we present Wildlands 2000—a campaign to protect more California wilderness. Inside you'll find an overview of the campaign, photographs and descriptions of potential wilderness areas, a map of California's unprotected wilderness, and information on how to get involved in the campaign. This is a long-term effort that will eventually lead to the protection of millions of acres of wild areas. We hope you enjoy this special issue, and hope you'll join us as we work to protect California's last great places.



The Skedaddle Wilderness Study Area in Lassen County. Spectacular rock formations and vast fields of native grasslands characterize this area. Photo courtesy of the Eagle Lake Chapter of the Audubon Society.

A showcase of potential wilderness in the Golden State

California Wilderness Coalition 2655 Portage Bay East, Ste. 5 Davis, California 95616 CHANGE SERVICE REQUESTED

Non-Profit Org. U.S. Postage PAID Davis, CA Permit No. 34

Phil Farrell 883 Loma Verde Ave Palo Alto, CA 94303-4116

Ndodalaldlaadlaladadladlalalabalddab

The goal of Wildlands 2000 is ambitious. We are working to protect, through wilderness designation, as many pristine, wild lands as possible. Not surprisingly then, our proposal will include literally hundreds of areas around the state, containing millions of acres of public land.

You may not have heard of many of the places proposed for wilderness under the Wildlands 2000 campaign. These obscure roadless wild lands include places like the No Name Roadless Area in the Cleveland National Forest, the Reister Canyon Roadless Area in the Mendocino National Forest, and the Timbered Crater Wilder-

continued on page 3



California Wilderness Coalition

2655 Portage Bay East, Suite 5 Davis, California 95616 (530) 758-0380 Fax (530) 758-0382 info@calwild.org www.calwild.org

...to promote throughout the State of California the preservation of wild lands as legally designated wilderness areas by carrying on an educational program concerning the value of wilderness and how it may best be used and preserved in the public interest, by making and encouraging scientific studies concerning wilderness, and by enlisting public interest and cooperation in protecting existing or potential wilderness areas.

Board of Directors

Mary Scoonover, President
Trent Orr, Vice President
Don Morrill, Treasurer
Steve Evans, Secretary
Bob Barnes
Alan Carlton
Wendy Cohen
John Davis
Sally Miller
Joan Reiss
Jil Zilligen

Staff

Executive Director
Paul Spitler, paul@calwild.org
Conservation Associate
Ryan Henson, ryan@calwild.org
Editor
Herb Walker, hwalker@calwild.org
Membership and Development Associate
Jane King, info@calwild.org
Conservation Associate
Rich Hunter, rich@calwild.org
Conservation Associate
Celia Barotz, celia@calwild.org

Advisory Committee

Harriet Allen
David R. Brower
Jim Eaton
Joseph Fontaine
Frannie Hoover
Phillip Hyde
Sally Kabisch
Martin Litton
Norman B.
Livermore, Jr.

Michael McCloskey Julie McDonald Tim McKay Nancy S. Pearlman Lynn Ryan Bob Schneider Bernard Shanks Bill Waid Jay Watson Thomas Winnett

Wilderness Record

Volume 23, Number 6 ISSN 0194-3030

The Wilderness Record is published monthly by the California Wilderness Coalition. Articles do not necessarily reflect the views of the Coalition. Articles may be reprinted with permission from the editor.

Submissions on California wilderness and related subjects are welcome. The deadline for submissions is the 15th of each month. We reserve the right to edit all

Editor Herb Walker

Writers Ryan Henson Paul Spitler

Photos & Graphics Audubon Society Catriona Black N. Morton Phil Rhodes Herb Walker C.S. Watson, Jr. Pete Yamagata

Printed by the Davis Enterprise on recycled paper.

Campaign Overview

Does California have enough wilderness?

"A wilderness, in contrast with

those areas where man and his

works dominate the landscape,

is hereby recognized as an area

where the earth and its commu-

nity of life are untrammeled by

man, where man himself is a ,,

—1964 Wilderness Act

visitor who does not remain.

alifornia's unprotected wilderness is under attack. Each year, wild areas across the state are threatened by logging, mining, off-road vehicles and other forms of development. Current proposals include:

• A plan to clearcut and run power lines through the heart of the Mount Hoffman Roadless Area in the Modoc National Forest. The power lines are part of a massive energy development project that is proposed for the region.

 An attempt by the U.S. Army to expand its base at Fort Irwin to provide additional practice grounds for tank warfare. The proposal would eliminate thousands of

acres of potential wilderness in the California desert, including the Owlshead, Kingston Range, Avawatz, South Avawatz Mountains, and Soda Mountains potential wilderness areas.

• An effort by the Klamath National Forest to clearcut ancient forests within the Russian Roadless Area. The area could be added to the Russian Wilderness if it remained intact.

The threats go on. In the White Mountains, an

off-road vehicle route is proposed in the Soldier Canyon Roadless Area. Potential additions to the Picacho Peak Wilderness Area could be ravaged by a massive gold mine. Without permanent protection, our last unprotected wildlands will continue to be jeopardized—and there is still much at stake.

What we've protected...

In 1964, Congress passed the Wilderness Act "to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness." The Act defined wilderness with an emphasis on an area's pristine nature and lack of human influence. The Act started a National Wilderness Preservation System, protecting critical wilderness areas, while allowing Congress to add to the system in the future.

Since 1964, nearly a dozen separate bills have added to the Wilderness Preservation System in California. The California Wilderness Act of 1984 designated 1.8 million acres of new California wilderness. A decade later, the California Desert Protection Act designated 69 new wilderness areas and protected over seven million acres of public land—nearly doubling the acreage of California's wilderness. Today, California contains about fourteen million acres of wilderness.

...and what we haven't

Still, much remains unprotected. Both the United States Forest Service and the BLM, who together manage over a third of California's land base, have completed comprehensive inventories of potential wilderness in their jurisdiction. Together, the agencies identified nearly 600 potential wilderness areas, totaling almost 13.5 mil-

lion acres. While some of these areas identified as potential wilderness have already been protected, many others remain at risk.

Currently, California still contains over 400 potential wilderness areas, covering at least five million acres of public land (see map inside for locations). Most are areas you've never heard of: the Duncan Canyon potential wilderness in the Tahoe National Forest, or the Eden Valley potential wilderness in the Ukiah BLM District, for example. Other areas are better known: the King Range National Conservation Area, in the heart of the Lost Coast, and the beautiful White Mountains, east of the Sierra Nevada. What these areas all have in common is that they contain much of the most pristine remaining

wildlands to be found anywhere in California.

Wildlands 2000: Continuing the legacy of wilderness

The Wildlands 2000 campaign was initiated to protect as wilderness California's last remaining wild places. We are working to build on California's rich history of protecting its wildlands by adding to

our state's share of the National Wilderness Preservation System. In short, we want to protect as wilderness each of the state's remaining potential wilderness areas. We also aim to protect other small but significant tracts of roadless lands and larger tracts of degraded wildlands.

The first step in this multi-year campaign is to undertake an extensive inventory of the state's remaining wildlands. This inventory is now underway. Conservation organizations and citizens from across the state are working to identify, survey, describe, and photograph local wild areas. With over 400 potential wilderness areas and thousands of smaller parcels scattered throughout the state, this is a huge undertaking.

Citizens from around the state are currently writing descriptions of local wild areas. Many of these people were recruited and trained through CWC's Adopt-a-Wilderness program. Others may live far away from potential wilderness lands, but have an interest in assuring that our last wild areas are protected for future generations.

Once the inventory is complete, we will draft a proposal to protect the state's last potential wilderness. This proposal will form the basis of a long term campaign to pass legislation that will protect California's last wild places.

We have been fighting defensive battles for too long. Each timber sale, mine, or new road that threatens a potential wilderness area underscores the need to permanently protect remaining wildlands for the Earth's—and our own—future. The Wildlands 2000 campaign will do just that.

By Paul Spitler

Proposed Wilderness

A sampling of California's wilderness yet-to-be

Continued from page 1

ness Study Area in the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Susanville District. But there are also many "flagship" areas, places that wilderness wanderers have discovered and devoted themselves to protect. Ten of these wild areas, both known and unknown, are described below.

The Golden State is a paradise of biological diversity. An important thing to notice as you read the following descriptions is that the word "wilderness," at least as far as the Wildlands 2000 campaign is concerned, should no longer conjure up images of alpine peaks and glacial lakes alone. Today, it is widely accepted that oak woodlands, chaparral, grasslands, wetlands, ancient forest, and sagebrush deserve wilderness protection just as much as high peaks. While many of the areas we work to protect as part of the Wildlands 2000 campaign are indeed alpine, most are not. The rich abundance of life that characterizes California's wildlands depends on a diversity of habitats to thrive. Wilderness areas representing the full array of those diverse habitats offer the best chance for maintaining and restoring healthy ecosystems, bountiful wildlife, clean water, and recreation opporunities.

Since trees tend to attract loggers and open terrain attracts off-road vehicle enthusiasts, in many cases the wild lands listed below are highly imperiled. Through the Wildlands 2000 campaign, we ensure the long-term health and survival of our last unprotected wild areas.

For each entry below, please note that the final acreage figures have not been established.

including tule elk, pronghorn, sandhill cranes, golden eagles, burrowing owls, and abundant migrating waterfowl. The area also hosts many threatened and endangered species such as the giant kangaroo rat, vernal pool fairy shrimp, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, San Joaquin kit fox, San Joaquin antelope squirrel, and California jewel flower. The California condor was once common in the area, and may become so again some day if restoration efforts in the adjacent Los Padres National Forest are successful. Native American rock art and other cultural sites also dot the area. Short trails exist at Soda Lake, an enormous vernal pool, and Painted Rock, while crosscountry hiking opportunities abound across broad plains and gentle ridges.

Devil's Gulch Roadless Area

Managing agency: Sierra National Forest

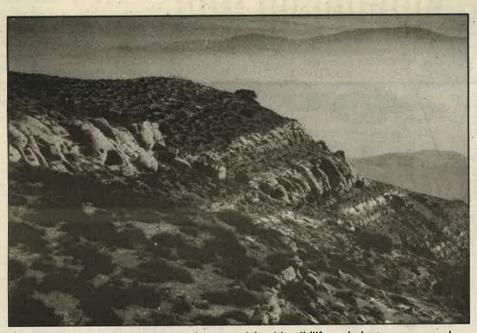
Location: South of El Portal on Highway 140 in Mariposa County (west of Yosemite National Park).

Size: 30.000+ acres

Potential threats: Logging, mining, off-road vehicle use, and road construction.

Features: The South Fork Merced River flows through the heart of this wild land. Recognizing the river's outstanding social and ecological value, Congress has protected the river and a surrounding buffer under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Bordering Yosemite Na-

tional Park, this roadless area offers a tremendous variety of habitats given its low elevation and abundant water. Ancient forests lie along north-facing slopes, while majestic oak woodlands and riparian forests cover the canyons. California chaparral covers many of the south-facing slopes. The South Fork Merced Trail is famous for its spectacular wildflower displays and fascinating nineteenth-century mining camps. The Devil's Gulch Roadless Area is one of the few places in the Sierra Nevada where one can embark on a hike from the low-country to the crest on an uninterrupted network of east-west trails. In most locations, east-west routes stop in a maze of logging roads or other disturbances.



Caliente Mountain, Caliente WSA. This area, rich with wildlife and plants, may someday see the California condor again. Photo by Pete Yamagata.

Carrizo Plain/Caliente Mountain

Managing agency: BLM, Caliente Resource Area

Location: 45 miles southwest of Bakersfield in San Luis Obispo County. Size: 200,000+ acres

Potential threats: Oil and gas development, and livestock grazing.

Features: The Carrizo Plain is one of California's most spectacular and unique strongholds of biodiversity. First, as the name implies, a large portion of the region is a broad valley with rare low-elevation ecosystems, including vernal pools and vast fields of native bunchgrass and wildflowers. These fertile lands host a plethora of wildlife,

Chips Creek Roadless Area

Managing agency: Lassen and Plumas national forests Location: West of Oroville on Highway 70

Size: 45,000+ acres

Potential threats: Logging, livestock grazing, mining, off-road vehicle use, and road construction.

Features: Yellow, Chips, Soda, and Grizzly creeks provide great swimming, excellent fishing, and outstanding habitat for a variety of species. Many lakes, and even a few sensitive peat bogs such as Green Island Lake, are common in the area. Ancient forest also graces much of the region, especially groves of red fir. The Forest Service believes wolverine may still live in the area. Near water sources, abundant archeological sites can be found. Over sixteen miles of the Pacific Crest Trail pass through the Chips Creek region.

Echo-Carson Roadless Area (Dardanelles)

Managing agencies: Eldorado National Forest, Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, and the Toiyabe National Forest.

Location: Between Carson Pass on Highway 88 and Big Meadow on Highway 89.

Size: 24.000+ acres

Potential threats: Logging, livestock grazing, mining, and off-road vehicle use.

Features: Ancient forest, lush meadows, clean water, and scenic vistas characterize this area. The region is also noted for its volcanic rock formations, aspen groves, and jewel-like lakes. A popular segment of the Pacific Crest Trail passes through the region, as does a portion of the Tahoe Rim Trail.

Skedaddle Wilderness Study Area

Managing agency: BLM, Eagle Lake Resource Area

Location: 30 miles northeast of Susanville in Lassen
County.

Size: 63,000+ acres

Potential threats: Off-road vehicle use, livestock grazing, and mining.

continued on page 6



A hiker enjoys a rest in the Chip's Creek Roadless Area. Photo by N. Morton.

-	ANGELES NATIONAL FOREST	AL FOREST	INYO NATIONAL FOREST	OREST	038 Buttermilk	000,1
	003 Salt Creek	11,700	029 South Sierra	3,880	040 Wheeler Ridge	16,300
	004 Fish Canyon 2	6,400	030 Wonoga Peak	6,700	045 Laurel-McGee	2,700
	005 Tule	10,300	031 Independence Crk.14,700	k.14,700	049 Horse Meadow	
-	006 Magic Mountain	15,500	032 Tinemaha	25,600	050 Tioga Lake	
÷	007 Red Mountain	8,600	034 Coyote North	11,500	051 Hall Natural Ar.	2,700
	009 Strawberry Peak	2,900	036 North Lake	3,100	052 Log Cabin Saddlbag 14,700	og 14,700
-	307 Sheep Mountain	16,600	039 Horton Creek	7,800	056 Benton Range	11,400
	012 Arroyo Seco	5,000	041 Nessie	200	059 Blanco Mtn.	17,400
-	002 Sespe-Frazier	15,200	042 Rock Creek West	3,000	060 Birch Creek	28,500
	008 Pleasant View	26,700	043 Whiskey Creek	1,100	061 Black Canyon	30,700
	608 San Dimas	6,100	044 Nevahbe Ridge	200	063 Andrews Mtn.	11,800
	MATIC	NAL FOREST	046 Sherwin	3,800	The second second	1
		6,800	047 San Joaquin	33,500	KLAMATH NATIONAL FOR	NAL FOR
	020 No Name	5,200	048 Grant Lake	2,500	077 Snoozer	30,500
-	017 Caliente	5,900	988 Mt. Olsen	2,800	079 Orleans Mountain 100,70	in 100,70
=	304 Sill Hill	5,200	288 Mono Craters	006'9	067 Grider	1,000
-	021 Hauser Canyon	8,000	053 Dexter Canyon	18,100	074 Portuguese	39,100
-			054 Glass Mountain	59,200	076 Crapo	1,500
	ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST	NAL FOREST	055 Watterson	7,700	078 Shackleford	4,500
	025 Poison Hole	1.700	057 Deep Wells	10,800	069 Tom Martin	9,400
	025 Fawn Lake	1,100	989 Excelsion	47,300	071 Box Camp	8
	023 Pyromid	24.300	062 Soldier Canyon	38,400	072 Muse	200
	026 Bubicon	5.100	058 White Mms.	155,800	073 Boulder	200
	027 Caples Creek	17.900	064 Mazourka	82,200	080 Black	8,200
	982 Dardonelles	8.000	064 Paiute	55,900	081 Russian	34,400
	984 Transdy-Herbert's Book 28.800	28.800	033 Coyole S.E.	53,800	068 Johnson	9,300
-	985 Raymond Peak	14.500	035 Table Mountain	4,500	272 Cub	200
	The second second	T			273 Flem	200

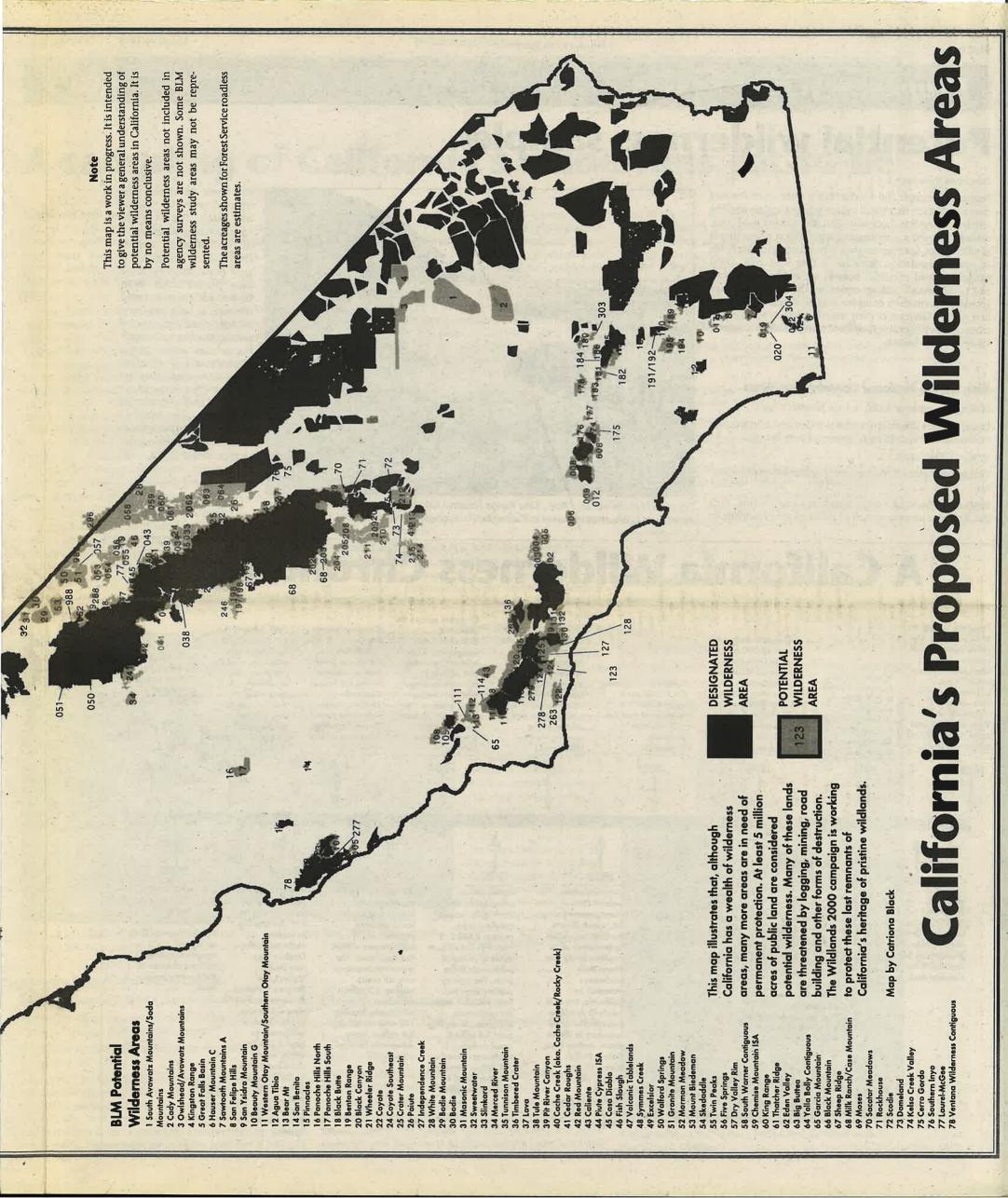
038 Buthermilk 1,000 040 Wheeler Ridge 16,300	U.S. Forest Service Po	U.S. Forest Service Potential Wilderness Areas (Name, Acresse)	BGS (Name, Acreage)
045 Laurel-McGee 5,700	I ASSEN NATIONAL FOREST	MENDOCINO NATIONAL	SEGUOIA NATIONAL FO
≱	091 Black Cinder	EOREST	204 Black Mountain 15.80
OS1 Holl Natural Ar 5 700	090 Cinder Butte 16,000	139 Thomes Creek 17,100	
8	ak s		
	088 Cypress 3,400	142 Grindstone 26,200	
S	087 Devil's Garden 3,500	138 Deer Mountain 11,900	
			land Add II
9	084 Lava 7,500		
	Ple	nokup	
	1955	137 Wilderness Cariguous 10,700	215 Greenhorn Creek 29,60
KI AMATH NATIONAL FOREST		140 Elk Creek 18,900	197 Oat Mountain 12,40
277 S-0-1-1	083 Timbered Crater 4,400		Ver
	095 Trail Lake 2,100	pooqu	0
Oct CT CT-CT-CT-CT-CT-CT-CT-CT-CT-CT-CT-CT-CT-C			n Peak
	096 Heart Lake 9,900	MODOC NATIONAL FOREST	203 Moses 24,3
920	Mth.	144 Know Mountain 5 900	206 Woodpecker 44,4
	ain		
dwc		152 Marriagon and 251	SHASTA-TRINITY NATION
			EOBEST
.	105 BADBES NATIONAL EOBEST		À
080 Black 8,200	134 A-timent 30 500		210 backbone 14,77
	4		-
008 Johnson V,300	=	150 Barker	217 Reported King 19 AC
			4
274 I-reft 500	ndkhorn	161 less 300	
A /B	125 Mono 25.600	Comp Flot	
			A/R
OZO Kalgaros	Ledge		221 Chinavapin 21,50
Crook		165 Steele Swamp 20,000	
ľ	279 De La Guerra 5,700		
	277 Church Creek · 2,500	705 Crane Mountain 2,400	

NAL FORES	39,500	7,100	17,200	6,400	64,200	25,600	10,200	18,400	12,000	5,700	2,500	8,700	20,500	21,400	12,600	16,300	5,500	31,700	11,700	11,900	15,900	12,800	13,300	5,400	91,100	12,300	1,900	51,300	7,200	19,200	16,600	000'06	19,000	006,9	000'-
PADRES NATIONAL	Antimony	Chalk Peak	Condor Point	Camuesa	Majduo-Budchorn	9	cal	White Ledge	Nordhoff	De La Guerra	Church Creek	Fequipis	Black Butte	Bear Mountain	r Canyon	Black Mountain	La Panza	Machesna Mt.	Machos Hills		Stanley Mtn.	Miranda Pine	Horseshoe Springs	Tepusquet Peak	La Brea	Spoor Canyon	Manzana	Mountain	Sanra Cruz	plo	Dry Lakes	Sawmill-Badlands	Cuyama	atal Bine	
LOS PA	136 Ant	105 Cho	122 Con	123 Can	124 Md	125 Mono	128 Juncal	130 Wh	132 Nor	279 De	277 Chu	263 Teq	102 Blac	103 Beg	104 Bear	108 Blac	109 La F	110 Mac	111 Los	112 Big	113 Star	114 Mire	_	_				120 Fox	171 3dn	_	_			268 Quahal 278 Linla B:	
																							4		N										

JEX.	1,200	14,500	15,600	8,400
MANAGEMENT UNIT	Chief	nelles		70
CE TAH	261 Granite Chief	982 Dardanelles	271 Freel	023 Pyramid

	MENDOCINO NATIONAL	ONAL	SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST	AL FOREST	SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST	AL FOREST
	FOREST		204 Black Mountain	15,800	701 Siskiyou	8,294
	139 Thomes Creek	17,100	205 Slate Mountain	13,100		
	141 Thatcher	12,900	209 Cannell	47,300	SIX RIVERS NATIONAL FOREST	NAL FOREST
	142 Grindstone	26,200	208 Rincon	29,700	308 Board Camp	2,000
	138 Deer Mountain	11,900	207 Domeland Add.	3,100	222 Cow Creek	1,300
14	280 Skeleton Glade	6,700	305 Domeland Add II	1,100	247 Kelly	5,500
	281 Briscoe	9.700	210 Chico	43,700	248 Monkey	8.900
	143 Reister Canyon	6,100	214 Mill Creek	29,900	309 Mt. Lassic	6,800
	137 Wildemess Configuous	10,700	215 Greenhorn Creek	29,600	250 North Fork	8.100
	140 Elk Creek	18,900	197 Oat Mountain	12,400	079 Orleans B/C	28.700
	269 Black Butte	17,800	198 Kings River	24,300	708 Pocksaddle	3.630
	145 Bio Butte-Shinbone	22.900	199 Agnew	18,200	310 Pilot Creek	0 500
	8		202 Dennison Peak	6,700	262 Salt Creek	200
	MODOC NATIONAL GOBEST	Tabaca	203 Moses	24.359	701 C. L. L. A /n	0,000
	MODOC NATIONAL	- rokesi	206 Woodnerber	44 400		1,100
	146 Knox Mountain	006'6	212 Scoding	48,000	Zol Soldier	14,700
	147 Sears Flat	12,500	212 Current	44,200	709 S. Kalmiopsis	200
	149 Damon Butte	24,700	Alla Cypress	44,300	237 Underwood	7,300
	152 Hat Mountain	006'6	CHANGE ATOMICS	10140121	253 Yolla Bolly Ext.	8
	153 Mount Vida	9,100	SHASIA-IKINIIT NAIIONAL	AIIONAL	145 Big Butte-Shinbone 12,400	e12,400
	155 Soldier	9,400	FOREST		707 North Fork Smith	39,400
	156 Powley	6,200	216 Backbone	14,700		
	157 Granger	400	800 Bake-Oven A/B	1,600	STANISLAUS NATIC	NATIONAL FORES
	158 Pepperdine	370	218 Bell-Quimby A/B	13,700	255 Mt. Reba	4,600
	159 Parker	200	217 Bonanza King	19,600	256 North Mm.	2,900
	160 Mill	1,000	219 Castle Craas A/B	13,000	257 Trumbell Pk.	6.500
	161 Jess	300	220 Chanchelulla	11.900	662 Cherry Creek Add	
	154 Bear Comp Flat	2.300	805 Cherry Flot	100	Charmy Lake	
	162 Barenin	8 200	803 China Sar A/B	300	911 Ball Mandam	7,560
	142 Dec	2,200	221 Chinamaria	21 500	Woddow Meddow	004/
	105 017	0000	221 Chinquapin	000,12	812 Wafer House	3,900
	165 Steele Swamp	20,000	222 Cow Creek	21,300	813 Eagle	15,900
	166 Big Canyon	6,400	223 Devils Rock	17,300	814 Dome	11,300
1	705 Crane Mountain	2,400	224 Dog Creek	5,500	815 Night	2,400
	706 Mt. Bidwell	12,600	300 Eagle	6,900	258 Tuolomne River	18,200
			225 East Beegum	8.600	Jud browning 840	17 500
	TOPICAL NIATIONAL EODEST	COBECT	224 Eart Earl	4 200	Application Co.	2000
	PLOMAS NATIONAL	- POKESI	220 Edst Fork	42.100		
	099 Chips Creek	13,900	22/ East Girard	43,100	TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST	FOREST
	170 Grizzly Peak	6,700	299 Fisher Gulch A/B	008/	981 Bald Mm.	9,000
	171 Adams Peak	5,500	806 Granite Peak	3,200	259 Duncan Canyon	9,400
	167 Middle Fork	29,300	802 Hobo Gulch	1,300	260 Grouse Lakes	21,100
	168 Bucks Lake	21,000	230 Kettle Mountain	9,300	265 NF MF Amer. Riv.	11,900
		3.850	807 Lake Eleanor	14,300	261 Granite Chief	36.400
	172 West Yuba	000'9	228 Little French A-C	47,800	172 West Yuhn	14.900
			229 Mt. Eddy	009'6	264 Fost Yubo	17.900
	ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL	ONAL	231 Mt. Shasta A-C	36,600	262 NF American River	
	FOREST	41	298 Murphy Glade	000		
	doron	24.522	079 Orleans Mtn.	62,900	TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST	L FOREST
		11 216	232 Panther	12,700	081 Bald Min	040
	vot condist mir.	017	233 Pathison	28,900	454 Wildhorse	24.240
	INIOITY ON DEPARTMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P	MATIONAL	234 Penney Ridge	5,400	657 Sweepunber	50 080
	SAIN BERNARDING	MAIIOIMAL	286 Salt Gulch	6,100	440 long	2 870
	PORESI		235 Slate Creek	6,800	442 Hours Extracion	
	176 Circle Mountain	009'9	236 South Fork	17,200	444 lowin lake	
	177 Cajon	7,500	801 Stoveleg Gap	1,000	082 Dardeneller	2,460
	175 San Sevaine	8,000	133 Wells Mountain	8,700	704 Turtidahin	7,400
	183 City Creek	10,900	237 Underwood	3,300	904 Ingely depictable book 1,200	20.250
		23,400	238 West Girard	39,800	985 Kaymond Peak	38,330
	dg.	6,200	239 West Beegum	5,300	980 Carson-Iceberg	820
	180 Granite Peak	11,700	804 Weaver Bally	14,200	658 Davil's Gate	8.640
	181 Mill Peak	9,500			2000 0000	oboto
	182 Crystal Creek	7 500	INTRODUCTION AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN			

r SISKIYOU NATIONA	/ol siskiyou	SIX RIVERS NATION	308 Board Camp	222 Cow Creek 247 Kelly	248 Monkey	309 Mt. Lassic	079 Orleans B/C	708 Packsaddle	310 Pilot Creek	252 Salt Creek	251 Soldier	709 S. Kalmiopsis		145 Rin Butter-Shinhone	707 North Fork Smith		STANISLAUS NATIO	256 North Min.	Trumbell Pk.	662 Cherry Creek Add.	810 Cherry Lake	. 4	6	814 Dome	258 Tuolomne River	985 Raymond Peak	TAUDE MATIONAL	981 Bald Mm.	259 Duncan Canyon	260 Grouse Lakes	261 Granite Chief	172 West Yuba	264 East Yuba		TOIYABE NATIONAL	656 Wildhorse	657 Sweetwater	660 Long	666 Leavitt Lake	982 Dardanelles	984 Tragedy-Bephants Back	985 Raymond Peak		658 Devil's Gate		*!								
IL FORES	13,100	47,300	3 100	81,1	43,700	29,900	12,400	24,300	18,200	24.359	44,400	48,000	44,300	TIONAL		14,700	000	19,600	13,000	11,900	1,300	21,500	21,300	5.500	9,900	8,600	6,200	7,800	3,200	9300	14,300	9 400	36,600	300	12,700	28,900	5,400	6,800	17,200	1,000	3,300	39,800	5,300	207/2	FOREST 125 400	5,332	6,100	30,300	19,700	8,900	6,700			
SEQUOIA NATION	205 Slate Mountain	209 Cannell	208 Rincon 207 Domeland Add	305 Domeland Add II	210 Chico	214 Mill Creek	; · Ę	198 Kings River	199 Agnew	203 Moses	206 Woodpecker	212 Scodies	213 Cypress	SHASTA-TRINITY NATIONAL	FOREST	216 Backbone	800 Bake-Oven A/B	217 Bonanza King	219 Castle Crags A/B	0	803 China Spr. A/B		222 Cow Creek	224 Dog Creek	300 Eagle	225 East Beegum	226 East Fork		806 Granite Peak		807 Lake Eleanor	228 Liffle French A-C	231 Mt. Shasta A-C	298 Murphy Glade	232 Ponther	233 Pathison	234 Penney Ridge	235 Slate Creek	236 South Fork	801 Stoveleg Gap	237 Underwood	238 West Girard	239 West Beegum	Autoria Bully	SIERRA NATIONAL	198 Kings River A/B	240 Ferguson Ridge	241 Devil Gulch	245 Woodchuck	246 Sycamore Spring	242 Mt. Raymond 198 Rancheria			
IONAL	17 100	12,900	26,200	9,700	6,700	6,100	18,900	17,800	22,900	TODECT	5,900	12,500	24,700	9,490	9,400	6,200	270	200	1,000	300	8,200	2,100	20,000	2.400	12,600		L FOREST	6,700	5,500	29,300	3,850	000′9	TONAL	427	24,522	11,216	NATIONAL		009'9	8,000	10,900	23,400	11.700	9,500	700	700	300	5,300	40,935	28,300	7,300	13,700	24,400	8,800



Proposed Wilderness

Potential wilderness sampler

Features: Though the Modoc bison that once roamed here are extinct, this is still a place where the deer and the antelope play. For those who visit this remote wild land, seldom is heard a discouraging word about protecting it as wilderness. Spectacular rock formations and vast fields of native grasslands characterize this wild area. Deep canyons afford excellent habitat for wild rose, willow, and cottonwood. Golden eagles ply the winds, and sage grouse perform their complex mating dances before the first rays of dawn strike their strutting grounds. Excellent cross-country hikes include Hot Springs Peak and Big and Little Spencer Basins.

King Range National Conservation Area

Managing agency: BLM, Arcata Resource Area

Location: Southwestern Humboldt County, 10 miles east of Garberville and 45 miles north of Fort Bragg.

Size: 40,000+ acres

Potential threats: Livestock grazing and off-road vehicle

Features: The King Range National Conservation Area (NCA) is the longest stretch of undeveloped coastline in



The mouth of the Mattole River, King Range National Conservation Area. One of the most remote—and breathtaking areas in California. Photographer unknown.

the lower 48 states, with over 22 miles of vehiclefree beach. The NCA also contains thousands of acres of low-elevation ancient forest—a true rarity in a region dominated by deforested private lands. Wildflowers and abundant wildlife such as seals, sea lions, osprey, northern spotted owls, goshawks, and migrating whales attract many amateur and professional naturalists alike. The area also has many excellent trails, including a 22-mile segment of the California Coastal Trail and the King's Crest Trail, offering spectacular views in all direc-

continued on next page

A California Wilderness Chronology

Congress passes the Wilderness Act. The Act designates well over one million acres of wilderness in California including the John Muir, Marble Mountain, and Minarets (now part of the Ansel Adams) wilderness areas.

In separate acts, Congress creates the 98,000-acre Wilderness, and the 63,500-acre Desolation Wilderness

1969

over 28,000 acres of the Lava Beds National Monument as wilderness. Six days later, Congress designated nearly 79,000 acres of Lassen Volcanic National Park as wilderness

Congress designates

Congress designates the 15,933-acre Agua Tibia Wilderness and the 112,191-acre Emigrant Wilderness

1976

Congress passes the Endangered American Wilderness Act, designating the Golden Trout and Santa Lucia wildernesses and adding to the existing Ventana

Siskiyou. 1984

Granite Chief,

Trinity-Alps and

Congress passes the California

designating 25 new

wilderness areas,

fourteen existing

wilderness areas.

New wildernesses

include Mt. Shasta

Wilderness Act,

and adding to

Congress passes the Condor Range and Rivers Act. Chumash, to as well.

designating five new wilderness areas: the Sespe Matilija, Garcia, and Silver Peak. Several existing areas are added

campaign. The initial phase of the campaign will remaining roadless areas and draft a wilderness proposal to protect those areas.

CWC initiates the

Wildlands 2000

Congress passes the Wildlands 2000 proposal, designating hundreds of new California wilderness areas, covering millions of acres.

1964

1972

1975

1978

1992

1997

200?

1968

In March, Congress designates the 143,000-acre San Rafael Wilderness Area. In May, the 36,000-acre San **Gabriel Wilderness**

1971

Forest Service initiates its first roadless area inventory. RARE I (Roadless Area Review and Evaluation). identifies only 3.3 million acres of oadless lands in California. The survey is later ruled successful lawsuit.

1974

Congress designates the 141-acre Farallon Wilderness.

Congress passes the Federal Land Management Policy Act, which directs the BLM to conduct an inventory of its roadless lands and assess their potential. In California, the BLM meets its deadline and completes the inventory in fifteen years. Joshua Tree, Kaiser, Phillip **Burton** (Point Reyes), and **Pinnacles** Wilderness Areas designated by

Congress.

1979

Forest Service releases the final draft of its second roadless area review: RARE II. It identifies 5.6 million acres of potential wilderness in the state. The agency than 800,000 acres for wilderness. while recommend over 2.4 million acres as nonwilderness. Another 2.4 million acres are commended for "further planning."

1991

Wilderness Study Report analyzing the wilderness potential of 7.1 million acres of BLM roadless lands. The report recommends only 62 areas totaling 2.3 million acres for wilderness, leaving 147 areas totaling 4.8 million acres vulnerable to other

The BLM releases its

1994

Congress passes the California **Desert Protection** Act, designating two new National Parks (Joshua Tree and Death Valley), the Mojave National Preserve, and 69 new wilderness areas. The new wildernesses total 7.2 million acres, nearly doubling the size of California's share of the **National** Wilderness Preservation System.



The Forest Service proposes a policy that bans road construction in many roadless areas. The policy will temporarily protect millions of acres of California roadless

Proposed Wilderness

Continued from previous page

Mount Eddy Roadless Area

Managing agency: Shasta-Trinity National Forest Location: West of Mount Shasta City off of Interstate 5.

Size: 9.600+ acres

Potential threats: Salvage logging, road construction, private land development, and mining.

Features: Mount Eddy is famous for its many rare plant species. It is not uncommon to see lines of Jepson Manual-lugging botanists trooping from meadow to meadow in search of Trinity buckwheat and other species endemic to serpentine soils. Ancient forests, bogs laden with carnivorous California pitcher plants, meadows, wildflowers, and rushing creeks all grace the slopes of Mount Eddy. From atop Mount Eddy, the views take in much of northwestern California and provide panoramic vistas of nearby Mount Shasta. Deadfall Lakes offer fishing and swimming, while very scenic portions of the Pacific Crest and Sisson-Callahan trails pass through the area.

Mount Hoffman Roadless Area

Managing agency: Modoc and Klamath national forests Location: Adjacent to Medicine Lake, approximately 50 air-miles northeast of Mount Shasta City.

Size: 10,800+ acres

Potential threats: Impending threats include several proposed geothermal power facilities and associated clearcutting, powerline and road construction, and pollution.

Features: The Medicine Lake Highlands region is considered the most seismically active area in California. Thermal vents spout steam, gasses emerge from fissures in the earth, and extensive lava flows and other evidence of volcanic activity abound. Mount Hoffman and the sur-



Otay Mountain, home to many rare and endangered plants. Photo by C.S. Watson, Jr.



Little Crater Lake in the Mount Eddy potential wilderness. Photo by Phil Rhodes.

rounding region have been described by a member of the Pit River Tribe as "our Jerusalem." For thousands of years, Native Americans in the region have visited the Medicine Lake and Mount Hoffman area for spiritual and cultural purposes. Non-native people also visit the area to enjoy ice caves, lava tubes, ancient forests, verdant meadows, late-season snow, fascinating rock formations, and scenic vistas that take in much of northeastern California. Popular cross-country routes include the Glass Mountain Lava Flow (nearly solid obsidian) and the summit of Mount Hoffman. The area is rich with archeological sites.

Otay Mountain

Managing agency: BLM, Palm Springs-South Coast Resource Area

Location: 15 miles southeast of San Diego on the border between the United States and Mexico

Size: 14,500+ acres

Potential threats: Border Patrol activities (patrol and pursuit with motorized vehicles) and livestock grazing.

Features: Otay Mountain is a paradise of rare plants, including the Tecate cypress which grows only in the western border region. Other sensitive plant species grow on Otay Mountain and nowhere else. The region also shelters a portion of imperiled coastal sage scrub, an ecosystem quickly being destroyed elsewhere in San Diego County. This valuable habitat provides a haven for the California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, and other imperiled species.

White Mountains

Managing agency: Inyo National Forest

Location: East of Bishop in Mono and Inyo counties

Size: 300,000+ acres in several roadless areas

Potential threats: Livestock grazing, off-road vehicle use, and mining.

Features: The White Mountains are California's largest unprotected roadless area. The rare bristlecone pine, the oldest living tree, grows in the region, and rare desert bighorn sheep survive here, having been driven out of most other areas. Many high peaks, including several over 13,000 feet and one over 14,000 feet, also characterize the roadless area. Most of the area is trackless and remarkably wild. While there are few trails, deep canyons afford fishing, swimming, and cross-country hiking. The White Mountain crest offers unparalleled views for the off-trail hiker.

How can I get involved?

alifornia still contains over 400 potential wilderness areas. For each area, we need a detailed map, written description, and, if possible, photographs. This is a monumental task that will require thousands of hours of mapping, writing, and field work. Whether you can commit to spending days in the field reviewing proposed wildernesses, or to only a few hours a month writing letters on key issues, we need your help!

Most importantly, we need people who can spend time in the field reviewing potential wilderness areas. Whether you know of a potential wilderness that you'd like to adopt, or just want to help out wherever you can, your involvement is critical. Never fear if you haven't done this type of work before, we'll provide you with all the resources and training you need. If you're interested in spending a few hours or days field reviewing potential wilderness, contact Celia Barotz, Wildlands 2000 Campaign Coordinator, at (415) 221-5229 or by e-mail at celia@calwild.org.

CWC also needs help assembling potential wilderness packets, drafting maps, compiling information and writing wilderness proposals. Some of this work needs to take place in a Coalition office (Davis, San Francisco, or Burney), but much can be done from home. If you have a few hours to spare and would like to help out, contact Celia at the above number.

Resources Available

The Coalition has developed a set of tools to help volunteer activists draft wilderness proposals. Among the materials we have available are:

Guide to writing wilderness proposals

This is a simple, step-by-step guide that details how to write a description of a potential wilderness area. The guide outlines what should be included in written descriptions and explains where to find information.

Guide to Mapping

CWC's mapping guide is a detailed introduction to drafting maps of potential wilderness. Included in the guide are instructions on: what makes a good wilderness boundary, where to place boundaries, what to include (and what to exclude) from potential wilderness, what is and isn't a road, what scale maps to use, and how to draft and label maps. If you are interested in drawing maps for the Wildlands 2000 campaign, this guide is an indispensable resource.

Guide to field review

Once you've identified potential wilderness and drawn a rough map, you're ready to get out on the ground and conduct a field review. Where do you go? What do you look for? This guide walks through the process of field checking potential wilderness areas and includes information on refining wilderness boundaries, using photographs for documentation, and what to look for in the field.

Potential Wilderness Packets

CWC is in the process of developing a packet for each potential wilderness that includes a map and the guides outlined above. The packets will be sent to each area's "adoptive parents."

CWC is also available to give presentations, workshops and slideshows on the Wildlands 2000 campaign. If you have a group of people who are interested in hearing more about the Wildlands 2000 campaign, or need more information on how to get involved, give us a call. We'd be happy to come out and give a workshop or presentation to your group.

Wilderness is a state of mind. We infuse it with our own meaning. But the essence of wilderness is places, creatures, and forces that civilization does not control.

—Roderick Nash, from Wilderness Reconsidered.

California Wilderness: a magnificent variety

California has more wilderness, nearly fourteen million acres, than any other state outside Alaska. Wilderness areas lie on all four borders of California, including the Red Buttes Wilderness which touches the Oregon border, Phillip Burton Wilderness along the California coast (and Farallon Wilderness off shore), Jacumba Wilderness along the Mexican border, and numerous areas that border Nevada.

Highlights of California's protected wilderness areas

- Wilderness Areas are found within six national parks (Death Valley, Joshua Tree, Sequoia, Kings Canyon, Yosemite, and Lassen Volcanic), two national monuments (Pinnacles and Lava Beds), and Mojave National Preserve and Point Reyes National Seashore.
- Wilderness is also found within three national wildlife refuges: the Farallon, Havasu, and Imperial refuges.
- The state's largest single wilderness (outside of a national park) is

the John Muir Wilderness Area, which totals more than 580,000 acres. The smallest is the Farallon Wilderness, an island wilderness 26 miles west of San Francisco, totaling just 141 acres.

- Mt. Whitney, on the border of the John Muir and Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park Wildernesses, is the highest point in the continental United States, towering to 14,494 feet. Not too far away in the Death Valley Wilderness is Badwater. At 282 feet below sea level, it is the lowest point in the United States.
- Each of the 21 national forests that lie entirely or partly in California contain one or more wilderness areas. Each also contain unprotected wilderness. In addition to desert wilderness in the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) California Desert and Bakersfield districts, five wilderness areas elsewhere in the state contain BLM lands: Santa Lucia, Ishi, Machesna Mountain, Trinity Alps, and Yolla Bolly–Middle Eel.

CWC's First Ever Wildlands Photography Contest

We invite all photographers, CWC members, their friends and families to enter our first Wildlands Photography Contest by submitting black and white or color prints (no larger than 8"x10") in the following categories:

Wild, Beautiful California California Native Plants California Wildlife Children and Nature Weird and Wild Sightings

You may submit the same photo in more than one category, but please supply a print for each category to which you submit a photo. By submitting a photo you agree to donate that print to CWC, along with any future reprinting rights (with credit to the photographer.) Winning photos may also become part of a photo display depicting California wildlands.

For each photo entered: please write your home phone number and the category in which you are entering the photo on the back of the print. (If you wish to suggest captions for the photo, or date it, you may do so here also). Please do not write your name on the print, but enclose a letter giving us your name, address and day and night phone numbers.

All entries must be received by September 15. We will publish the winners and the names of runners-up in the November issue of the *Wilderness Record*.

Photos will be judged by local photographers, environmentalists and CWC staff on the basis of artistic merit, composition and technique, and interest/appeal of subject matter, including (but not limited to) depiction of California's biodiversity and wilderness values. The judge's decisions will be final.

Prizes:

Grand Prize
\$100
Best in Category and Runners Up
Special gift to be announced

Send your photography to: CWC/Wildlands Photo Contest 2655 Portage Bay East, Suite 5 Davis, CA 95616

We look forward to seeing your work, and good luck!

	Annual Dues: †	T-Shirt Orders
 Yes! I wish to become a member of the California Wilderness Coalition. Enclosed is \$ for first-year membership dues. ☐ Hêre is a special contribution of \$ to help the Coalition's work. NAME ADDRESS	Individual \$ 25 Low-income Individual \$ 10 Sustaining Individual \$ 40 Benefactor \$ 100 Patron \$ 500 Non-profit Organization \$ 30 Business Sponsor \$ 50	 landscape design in light blue, pale green, jade, or fuchsia: \$15 animal design in beige (no med.) or gray: \$12 logo design in jade, royal blue, birch, or cream: \$15 Design Size(s, m, I, xI) Color Amount
CITY STATE ZIP	Mail to: California Wilderness Coalition 2655 Portage Bay East, Suite 5 Davis, California 95616	Subtotal Shipping (\$1.50 + .75 for each additional shirt) Total