

**Appendix F – Areas of Critical Environmental Concern**

This appendix provides detailed information about Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. This section contains detailed information about Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. **Table F-1** shows Areas of Critical Environmental Concern by alternative, includes relevant and important value categories, acreages and planning status. **Table F-2** provides information about the special management direction that would be applied if the area becomes designated. **Table F-3** contains more specific information about the relevant and important values for each Area of Critical Environmental Concern.

# Appendix F – Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

**Table F-1. Areas of Critical Environmental Concern designations by alternative.**

District/ Field Office	Location # on Map F-1	ACEC Name	Total Area (Acres)	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Relevant and Important Value Category
Coos Bay	1	Brownson Ridge	398	Yes	Yes	Yes_a	Yes_a	Natural processes
	2	Cherry Creek	579	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes, fish and wildlife
	3	China Wall	304	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes_a	Historical, natural processes
	4	Euphoria Ridge	241	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes
	5	Hunter Creek Bog	721	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cultural, fish and wildlife, natural processes
	6	New River	1,135	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fish and wildlife, natural processes
	7	North Fork Chetco	604	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Historical, fish and wildlife
	8	North Fork Coquille River	311	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes_a	Fish and wildlife, natural processes
	9	North Fork Hunter Creek	1,924	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cultural, historical, fish and wildlife, natural processes
	10	North Spit	709	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fish and wildlife, natural processes
	11	North Spit Addition	45	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes
	12	Rocky Peak	1,827	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes
	13	Roman Nose	205	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes_a	Natural processes
	14	Steel Creek	1,091	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fish and wildlife, natural processes
	15	Tioga Creek	41	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fish and wildlife
	16	Upper Rock Creek	472	Yes	Yes_a	Yes_a	Yes_a	Fish and wildlife, natural processes
	17	Wassen Creek	3,395	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes_a	Fish and wildlife, natural processes
18	Camas Swale	315	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
19	Cottage Grove Old Growth	76	No_a	No_a	No_a	Yes	Natural processes	
20	Cougar Mountain Yew Grove	9	No_a	No_a	No_a	No_a	Natural processes	
21	Dorena Prairie	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
22	Esmond Lake	351	Yes	Yes	No_a	Yes_a	Fish and wildlife, natural processes	
23	Ferguson Creek	23	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
24	Fox Hollow	161	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
25	Garoutte Prairie	46	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fish and wildlife, natural processes	
26	Grandmother's Grove	63	Yes	Yes	Yes_a	Yes_a	Fish and wildlife, natural processes	
27	Grassy Mountain	72	Yes_a	Yes_a	Yes_a	Yes_a	Natural processes	
28	Heceta Sand Dunes	210	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
29	Horse Rock Ridge	378	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
30	Hult Marsh	167	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
31	Jordan Creek	21	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
32	Lake Creek Falls	54	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cultural, historical, fish and wildlife, natural processes, natural hazards	
33	Lorane Ponderosa Pine	106	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fish and wildlife, natural processes	
34	Low Elevation Headwaters of the McKenzie River	10,502	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fish and wildlife, natural processes	
35	McGowan Meadow	75	Yes_a	Yes_a	Yes_a	Yes_a	Fish and wildlife, natural processes	
36	Mohawk	289	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
37	Nails Creek	57	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
Eugene								

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District/ Field Office	Location # on Map F-1	ACEC Name	Total Area (Acres)	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Relevant and Important Value Category	
Klamath Falls	38	Oak Basin Prairies	224	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fish and wildlife, natural processes	
	39	Upper Elk Meadows	214	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
	40	Upper Willamette Valley Margin	5,994	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fish and wildlife, natural processes	
	41	Willamette Valley Prairie Oak and Pine Area	1,664	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fish and wildlife, natural processes	
	42	Bumpheads	113	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cultural, natural processes	
	43	Old Baldy	470	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
	44	Spencer Creek	137	Yes	No a	No a	No a	Fish and wildlife, natural processes	
	45	Surveyor	182	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fish and wildlife, natural processes	
	46	Tunnel Creek	81	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fish and wildlife, natural processes	
	47	Upper Klamath River	5,206	Yes	No a	No a	Yes	Cultural, historical, scenic, fish and wildlife	
	48	Upper Klamath River Addition	874	Yes	No a	No a	Yes	Cultural, scenic, fish and wildlife, natural processes	
	49	Yamax Butte	706	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
	50	Baker Cypress	48	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cultural, scenic, fish and wildlife, natural processes	
	51	Bobby Creek	1,914	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fish and wildlife, natural processes	
	52	Brewer Spruce	1,704	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
	53	Cobleigh Road	1,096	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cultural, natural processes	
	54	Dakubetede	1,785	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cultural, natural processes	
	55	Deer Creek	4,090	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fish and wildlife, natural processes	
	56	East Fork Whiskey Creek	3,187	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
	57	Eight Dollar Mountain	1,250	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
	58	French Flat	652	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
	59	Grayback Glades	1,018	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
	60	Green Springs Mt Scenic	959	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Scenic	
	61	Hole-In-The-Rock	63	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Scenic, natural processes	
	62	Holton Creek	421	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
	63	Hoxie Creek	256	Yes	No a	No a	Yes	Fish and wildlife, natural processes	
	64	Iron Creek	285	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fish and wildlife, natural processes	
	65	King Mountain Rock Garden	67	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
	66	Lost Lake	386	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
	67	Moon Prairie	91	Yes	No a	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
	68	North Fork Silver Creek	499	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
	69	Old Baldy	470	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
	70	Pickett Creek	78	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
	71	Pipe Fork	516	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
	72	Poverty Flat	29	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
	73	Reeves Creek	118	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
	74	Rough and Ready	1,189	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
	Medford								

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District/ Field Office	Location # on Map F-1	ACEC Name	Total Area (Acres)	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Relevant and Important Value Category
Roseburg	75	Round Top Butte	606	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes
	76	Sterling Mine Ditch	143	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cultural, natural processes
	77	Table Rocks	1,330	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cultural, scenic, fish and wildlife, natural processes
	78	Tim Cup	82	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fish and wildlife, natural processes
	79	Waldo-Jakilma	1,758	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cultural, historical, natural processes
	80	West Fork Illinois River	1,284	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes
	81	Woodcock Bog	264	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes
	82	Bear Gulch	351	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes
	83	Beatty Creek	1,235	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes
	84	Bushnell-Irwin Rocks	1,089	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes
	85	Callahan Meadows	82	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes
	86	Myrtle Island	20	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes
	87	North Bank	6,179	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fish and wildlife
	88	North Myrtle Creek	453	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes
Salem	89	Red Pond	141	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes
	90	Tater Hill	304	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes
	91	Beaver Creek	24	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes
	92	Crabtree Complex	1,251	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Scenic, fish and wildlife, natural processes
	93	Elk Creek	940	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fish and wildlife, natural processes
	94	Forest Peak	160	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes
	95	Grass Mountain	1,305	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes
	96	High Peak - Moon Creek	1,500	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fish and wildlife, natural processes
	97	Little North Fork Wilson River	1,825	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fish and wildlife, natural processes
	98	Little Sink	80	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes
	99	Lost Prairie	60	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes
	100	Lower Scappoose Eagle	314	Yes	Yes	No a	Yes	Fish and wildlife
	101	Mary's Peak	491	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Scenic, natural processes
	102	McCully Mountain	102	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Scenic, fish and wildlife, natural processes
103	Middle Santiam Terrace	206	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cultural, natural processes	
104	Mill Creek Ridge	113	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fish and wildlife, natural processes	
105	Molalla Meadows	144	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Scenic, fish and wildlife, natural processes	
106	Nestucca River	1,179	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Scenic, fish and wildlife	
107	Rickreall Ridge	604	Yes	Yes	No a	Yes	Natural processes	
108	Saddle Bag Mountain	304	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
109	Sandy River	11,045	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	historical, scenic, fish and wildlife, natural processes	
110	Silt Creek	118	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Historical, fish and wildlife, natural processes	
111	Snow Peak	1,186	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Historical, fish and wildlife, natural processes	
112	Soosap Meadows	343	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
113	The Butte	41	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes	
114	Valley of the Giants	1,667	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Scenic, fish and wildlife, natural processes	



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District/ Field Office	Location # on Map F-1	ACEC Name	Total Area (Acres)	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C	Alt. D	Relevant and Important Value Category
	115	Walker Flat	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes
	116	Waterloo	8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes
	117	White Rock Fen	66	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fish and wildlife, natural processes
	118	Willhoit Springs	146	Yes_a	Yes_a	No_a	No_a	Historical, natural processes
	119	Williams Lake	74	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Natural processes
	120	Yaquina Head	91	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cultural, scenic, fish and wildlife, natural processes
	121	Yellowstone Creek	805	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Scenic, fish and wildlife, natural processes

Appendix F – Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Table F-2. Management direction for Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.

District/ Field Office	ACEC Name	Off Highway Vehicle Designation	Leasable Mineral Entry	Salable Mineral Entry	Locatable Mineral Entry	Timber Harvest	Grazing Management
Coos Bay	Brownson Ridge	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	N/A Geology not suitable	Manage vegetation (including timber harvest) to promote late-successional structure in younger stands	N/A
	Cherry Creek	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Withdrawn in 1965 by PLO3530	No timber harvest	N/A
	China Wall	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	N/A Geology not suitable	Manage vegetation (including timber harvest) to restore and maintain bald knobs and meadow habitat	N/A
	Euphoria Ridge	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	N/A Geology not suitable	No timber harvest	N/A
	Hunter Creek Bog	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation to restore and maintain bog habitat	N/A
	New River	Closed (portion)/Limited (portion): OHV roads and trails have been officially designated within Limited area	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation to restore bog and meadow habitat	N/A
	North Fork Chetco	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation (including timber harvest) to promote late-successional structure in younger stands. Conduct treatments to control sudden oak death disease	N/A
	North Fork Coquille River	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	N/A Geology not suitable	Manage vegetation (including timber harvest) to promote late-successional structure in younger stands	N/A
	North Fork Hunter Creek	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation to restore and maintain meadows, oak habitat, and Jeffery pine savannah	N/A
	North Spit	OHV roads and trails have been officially designated	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Withdrawn in 2000	Manage vegetation to restore and maintain wetland habitat	N/A
	North Spit Addition	OHV roads and trails have been officially designated	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Withdrawn in 2000	N/A	N/A
	Rocky Peak	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation to restore and maintain bald knobs/meadow habitat	N/A
	Roman Nose	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Limit salable to existing quarry	N/A Geology not suitable	Manage vegetation (including timber harvest) to restore and maintain meadow habitat	N/A
	Steel Creek	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	N/A Geology not suitable	No timber harvest	N/A

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District/ Field Office	ACEC Name	Off Highway Vehicle Designation	Leasable Mineral Entry	Salable Mineral Entry	Locatable Mineral Entry	Timber Harvest	Grazing Management
Eugene	Tioga Creek	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	N/A Geology not suitable	No timber harvest	N/A
	Upper Rock Creek	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	N/A Geology not suitable	Manage vegetation (including timber harvest) to promote late-successional structure in younger stands	N/A
	Wassen Creek	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	N/A Geology not suitable	Manage vegetation (including timber harvest) to promote late-successional structure in younger stands	N/A
	Camas Swale	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	N/A	Maintenance of existing forest.	
	Cottage Grove Old Growth	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	N/A Geology not suitable	No timber harvest	
	Cougar Mountain Yew Grove	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	
	Dorena Prairie	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	N/A Already withdrawn as part of the Dorena Lake withdrawal	N/A	
	Esmond Lake	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	N/A Geology not suitable	Manage young stands for late-successional forest. Preclude harvest in existing late successional.	N/A
	Ferguson Creek	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	N/A Geology not suitable	Restoration management for prairie/oak/woodland.	N/A
	Fox Hollow	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	N/A Geology not suitable	Restoration and maintenance harvest.	N/A
	Garoutte Prairie	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	N/A Already withdrawn as part of the Dorena Lake withdrawal	N/A	N/A
	Grandmother's Grove	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	N/A Geology not suitable	Maintain, protect, or restore natural processes or systems. Withdraw from planned commercial extraction activities including timber harvest.	N/A
	Grassy Mountain	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Forest management to maintain hydrological integrity of meadow/grassland.	N/A
	Hecceta Sand Dunes	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Forest management for restoration management of dunes.	N/A

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District/ Field Office	ACEC Name	Off Highway Vehicle Designation	Leasable Mineral Entry	Salable Mineral Entry	Locatable Mineral Entry	Timber Harvest	Grazing Management
Kla math Falls	Horse Rock Ridge	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Forest management for maintenance and restoration of R&Is	N/A
	Hult Marsh	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	N/A Geology not suitable	Forest management to maintain scenic quality and hydrologic function.	N/A
	Jordan Creek	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	N/A Geology not suitable	Forest restoration management for pine/oak/woodland.	N/A
	Lake Creek Falls	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	N/A Geology not suitable	Forest management would have no bearing on R&Is.	N/A
	Lorane	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	N/A Geology not suitable	Forest management for maintenance and restoration of R&Is.	N/A
	Ponderosa Pine						
	Low Elevation Headwaters of the McKenzie River	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	WSR corridor is already withdrawn and would remain; Recommend for withdrawal area originally identified as Martens Bald; remainder of ACEC = N/A	Timber management as appropriate to manage or enhance R&I values.	N/A
	McGowan Meadow	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	Mohawk	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Forest management for maintenance and restoration of R&Is.	N/A
	Nails Creek	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	N/A Geology not suitable	Forest management for maintenance and restoration of R&Is.	N/A
	Oak Basin Prairies	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Forest management for maintenance and restoration of R&Is.	N/A
	Upper Elk Meadows	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Forest management for maintenance and restoration of R&Is.	N/A
	Upper Willamette Valley Margin	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Forest management for maintenance and restoration of R&Is.	N/A
	Willamette Valley Prairie Oak and Pine Area	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Forest management for maintenance and restoration of R&Is.	N/A
	Bumpheads	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	N/A	Maintain gap fence to exclude livestock.
Old Baldy	Closed to off-highway	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for	No timber harvest	Closed	

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District/ Field Office	ACEC Name	Off Highway Vehicle Designation	Leasable Mineral Entry	Salable Mineral Entry	Locatable Mineral Entry	Timber Harvest	Grazing Management
<b>Medford</b>	Spencer Creek	vehicle use Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Occupancy Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	withdrawal Recommend for withdrawal	Rx conditioned to Maintain Relevant and Important Values	Closed
	Surveyor	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	Open with stipulations: Fencing to control cattle grazing.
	Tunnel Creek	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	Open with stipulations: Fencing to keep cattle out of sensitive wetland areas.
	Upper Klamath River	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Rx conditioned to Maintain Relevant and Important Values	Current condition
	Upper Klamath River Addition	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Rx conditioned to Maintain Relevant and Important Values	Current condition
	Yainax Butte	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	Current condition
	Baker Cypress	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Low potential, withdrawal not necessary	Manage vegetation for fire resiliency and to stimulate regeneration of Baker's cypress.	N/A
	Bobby Creek	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	Brewer Spruce	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	Cobleigh Road	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Low potential, withdrawal not necessary	Manage vegetation to improve and maintain habitat for Gentner's fritillary.	Open with stipulations: Monitor important values and fence or implement other protection measures if needed.
	Dakubetede	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation for fire resiliency and to improve and maintain habitat for Gentner's fritillary.	N/A
	Deer Creek	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Most of ACEC included in Crooks Creek withdrawal expansion (in process)	Buffer caves. Manage vegetation for fire resiliency.	N/A
	East Fork Whiskey Creek	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Limited treatments for restoration and fire resiliency, potentially resulting in	N/A

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	Eight Dollar Mountain	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	commercial products. Manage vegetation for fire resiliency and to improve and maintain habitat for rare plants.	N/A
	French Flat	Closed to off-highway vehicle use: Federal Register Notice, June 8, 1992.	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal, but note existing POO.	Manage vegetation for fire resiliency and to improve and maintain habitat for Cook's lomatium.	N/A
	Grayback Glades	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	Green Springs Mt Scenic	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Low potential, withdrawal not necessary	Manage vegetation to maintain meadows and oak woodlands.	Open with stipulations: Monitor important values and fence or implement other protection measures if needed.
	Hole-In-The-Rock	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Low potential, withdrawal not necessary	Maintain no-harvest buffer around arch to protect from damage and to maintain scenic value.	Open with stipulations: Monitor important values and fence or implement other protection measures if needed.
	Holton Creek	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	Hoxie Creek	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Low potential, withdrawal not necessary	Limited treatments for restoration and fire resiliency, potentially resulting in commercial products.	Open with stipulations: Monitor important values and fence or implement other protection measures if needed.
	Iron Creek	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	N/A	N/A
	King Mountain Rock Garden	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Low potential, withdrawal not necessary	Manage vegetation for fire resiliency.	N/A
	Lost Lake	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Low potential, withdrawal not necessary	No timber harvest	Closed
	Moon Prairie	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Low potential, withdrawal not necessary	N/A	Open with stipulations: Monitor important values and fence or

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							implement other protection measures if needed.
	North Fork Silver Creek	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	Old Baldy	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Low potential, withdrawal not necessary	No timber harvest	Closed
	Pickett Creek	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation for fire resiliency and to improve and maintain habitat for Gentner's fritillary.	N/A
	Pipe Fork	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	Poverty Flat	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Low potential, withdrawal not necessary	N/A	Closed: maintain existing fences.
	Reeves Creek	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation for fire resiliency and to improve and maintain habitat for Cook's lomatium.	N/A
	Rough and Ready	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation to improve and maintain habitat for Cook's lomatium.	N/A
	Round Top Butte	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Low potential, withdrawal not necessary	Limited treatments for restoration and fire resiliency, potentially resulting in commercial products.	Closed
	Sterling Mine Ditch	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Low potential, withdrawal not necessary	N/A	N/A
	Table Rocks	Closed (portion)/Limited (portion): Closed except for administrative road on Parcel 2 (TNC easement providing access to PacifiCorp, FAA, BLM to top of Upper Table Rock, entering BLM at SE corner of S 34 and SW corner of S 35.)	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Limited treatments for restoration and fire resiliency, potentially resulting in commercial products.	Closed
	Tin Cup	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Low potential, withdrawal not necessary	Limited treatments for restoration and fire resiliency, potentially resulting in	Open with stipulations: Monitor important

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<b>Roseburg</b>	Waldo-Takilma	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal, but note existing POO.	Manage vegetation for fire resiliency and to protect or maintain cultural landscapes and rare plant habitat.	N/A
	West Fork Illinois River	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	Woodcock Bog	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	Bear Gulch	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	Beatty Creek	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	Bushnell-Irwin Rocks	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	Callahan Meadows	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	Myrtle Island	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	North Bank	Closed (portion)/Limited (portion): Closed except for access road to Comstock day use area which is controlled by a gate. The gate is open four days/week.	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation to maintain oak woodlands according to the 2001 North Bank Habitat Management Area/ACEC Record of Decision, Habitat Management Plan and Monitoring Plan	N/A
	North Myrtle Creek	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	Red Pond	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	Tater Hill	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	Beaver Creek	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation to maintain oak woodland and native prairie flora.	N/A
	Crabtree Complex	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation with limited timber harvests in the northeast edge of the Outstanding Natural Area to maintain and enhance the scenic quality and native plant communities.	N/A
<b>Salem</b>							

## Appendix F – Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

District/ Field Office	ACEC Name	Off Highway Vehicle Designation	Leasable Mineral Entry	Salable Mineral Entry	Locatable Mineral Entry	Timber Harvest	Grazing Management
	Elk Creek	limited to existing roads	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation with selection harvests and variable retention to promote the development or maintenance of late seral habitat in previously entered stands.	N/A
	Forest Peak	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	Grass Mountain	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	High Peak - Moon Creek	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	Little North Fork Wilson River	Limited to existing roads	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation to promote the development or maintenance of late seral habitat.	N/A
	Little Sink	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	Lost Prairie	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation to maintain and enhance the fen and meadow habitats, rare botanical species occurrences, mixed conifer species, and older forest structure. Management can include limited timber harvest in young stands to promote the development of old growth characteristics and to reduce fire hazards.	N/A
	Lower Scappoose Eagle	Closed (portion)/Limited (portion): Limited portion on road going through the northeast corner of section 35. Closed elsewhere.	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation to maintain or enhance Bald Eagle habitat.	N/A
	Mary's Peak	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation to enhance scenic, botanical, and wildlife habitat values.	N/A
	McCully Mountain	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation to maintain meadow and forest edge habitat. Permit limited timber harvest in the eastern portion of Section 29.	N/A
	Middle Santiam Terrace	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A

## Appendix F – Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

District/ Field Office	ACEC Name	Off Highway Vehicle Designation	Leasable Mineral Entry	Salable Mineral Entry	Locatable Mineral Entry	Timber Harvest	Grazing Management
	Mill Creek Ridge	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation primarily to enhance oak and meadow habitats and to maintain botanical, wildlife and natural system values. Limited timber harvests designed with the maintenance of the relevant and important values in mind would be permitted.	N/A
	Mollalla Meadows	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation to enhance oak woodland, native prairie flora and to maintain the scattered Oregon white oaks. Vegetation management may include limited timber harvest with an emphasis on maintaining the relevant and important values.	N/A
	Nestucca River	Limited to existing roads	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation to maintain and enhance scenic and wildlife values	N/A
	Rickreall Ridge	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation (including timber harvests) to enhance the mosaic of special habitats and plant communities, with emphasis on protecting native plant communities and microclimate around the ridge in the northeastern corner.	N/A
	Saddle Bag Mountain	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	Sandy River	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy for most of the ACEC, minerals are owned by non-federal entities in portions of parcels 14 and 33	Closed for most of the ACEC, minerals are owned by non- federal entities in portions of parcels 14 and 33	Recommend for withdrawal for most of the ACEC, minerals are owned by non-federal entities in portions of parcels 14 and 33	Manage vegetation to maintain or restore native plant communities through invasive plant treatments and native plantings. Permit limited timber harvests, designed to not detract from the maintenance of the relevant and important values, in selected parcels.	N/A
	Silt Creek	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest: Active landslide area	N/A
	Snow Peak	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation, including limited timber harvests, with emphasis on	N/A

## Appendix F – Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

District/ Field Office	ACEC Name	Off Highway Vehicle Designation	Leasable Mineral Entry	Salable Mineral Entry	Locatable Mineral Entry	Timber Harvest	Grazing Management
						protecting and maintaining native plant communities and wildlife habitat	
	Soosap Meadows	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation, including uneven-age management, with an emphasis on maintaining existing hydrologic conditions and the natural ecology of the subalpine meadows.	N/A
	The Butte	limited to existing road	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	Valley of the Giants	Limited to existing roads and trails	BLM does not own sub-surface mineral rights, except for 07S-08W-31 NE1/4.	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation, including uneven-age and variable retention timber harvests, with an emphasis on reducing fire hazards and developing late-successional structure.	N/A
	Walker Flat	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest: Manage vegetation to maintain meadow habitat	N/A
	Waterloo	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	White Rock Fen	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	No timber harvest	N/A
	Wilhoit Springs	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Limit timber harvests to uneven-age management or variable retention in the young stand in the southern portion of the ACEC.	N/A
	Williams Lake	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation, including uneven-age and variable retention timber harvests, with an emphasis on maintaining existing hydrologic conditions to protect the fragile lakeside native plant community.	N/A
	Yaquina Head	Closed to off-highway vehicle use	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation management to enhance the multiple relevant and important values, with emphasis on protecting native plant communities and meadow habitat. Thick stands of coastal pine may need to be thinned.	N/A
	Yellowstone Creek	Limited to existing roads and trails	Open – No Surface Occupancy	Closed	Recommend for withdrawal	Manage vegetation to promote old growth characteristics and reduce fire hazards.	N/A

Appendix F – Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

Table F-3. Specific relevant and important values.

District/ Field Office	Relevant and Important Value Category					
	ACEC Name	Status	Historic, Cultural, Scenic	Fish and Wildlife	Natural Process or System	Natural Hazard
Coos Bay	Brownson Ridge	Potential		Northern spotted owl (FT) site and mostly contains occupied marbled murrelet (FT) site. four Survey and Manage (S&M) fungi: ( <i>Phaeocollybia attenuata</i> , <i>P. piceae</i> , <i>P. sipei</i> and <i>Sparassia crispa</i> ).	Well-developed Port-Orford-cedar stand with all age classes. Potential to fill ONHP Cell for Port Orford cedar/Douglas-fir forest with dry shrubs/forbs.	
	Cherry Creek RNA	Existing		Northern spotted owl (FT) site and portion contains occupied marbled murrelet (FT) site. Two Survey and Manage species ( <i>Diplophyltium plicatum</i> ) and ( <i>Phaeocollybia pseudofestiva</i> ) found in ACEC.	Mid 1700s birthdate with remnant 445 year old Douglas fir. Fills two (Western hemlock/oxalis; Western hemlock/rhododendron-Oregon-grape) ONHP Coast Range Ecological Cells The RNA/ACEC preserves examples of natural ecosystems for comparison with those influenced by humans.	
	China Wall	Existing	Remnant of historic Brewster Trail; two prehistoric sites, all eligible National Register of Historic Places.	Northern spotted owl (FT) site. Spring Phacelia ( <i>Phacelia verna</i> ) (ORBIC) list 4 species is located in two of the eight meadows.	Unique plants associated with bald meadows; These meadows accounted for 72% of the botanical diversity of the area. A total of 170 species of vascular plants were documented, including, 10 species of trees, 20 species of shrub, 12 species of grasses, sedges and rushes, and 122 species of forbs.	
	Hunter Creek Bog	Existing			Fills ONHP Coast Range Ecoregion Cell (Port Orford Cedar on ultramafic soils). Botany - large, diverse serpentine bog.	
	New River	Existing	Prehistoric sites	Western snowy plover (FT), Northwestern pond turtle (BS). Coho, Chinook, cutthroat trout, steelhead.	Fills two ONHP Coastal lowlands ecological cells (lacustrine and palustrine); special status plants - pink sand verbena ( <i>Abronia umbellata ssp. breviflora</i> ) (BS), <i>Calypogeia sphagnicola</i> (liverwort)(BS), timwort ( <i>Cicendia quadrangularis</i> ) (BS),	

Appendix F – Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

District/ Field Office	Relevant and Important Value Category				Natural Hazard	
	ACEC Name	Status	Historic, Cultural, Scenic	Fish and Wildlife		Natural Process or System
					russet cotton-grass ( <i>Eriophorum chamissonis</i> ) (BS), western lily ( <i>Lilium occidentale</i> ) (FE), silvery phacelia ( <i>Phacelia argentea</i> ) (BS)	
	North Fork Chetco	Existing	Undisturbed cultural site potentially eligible for addition to the National Register of Historic Places.	Anadromous fish habitat - sea run cutthroat trout.  Northern spotted owl (FT) site and portion contains occupied marbled murrelet (FT) site.	Fill two ONHP Coast Range cells riparian hardwood forest along a major river 4 <sup>th</sup> order stream segment on coastal stream with California laurel riparian forest in the Klamath Mountains Province.	
	North Spit	Existing	Scenic coastal landscapes comprised of dunes, deflation plain wetlands and Sitka Spruce forest islands. Historic US Lifeguard Service sites and artifacts, and potential prehistoric site.	Western snowy plover (FT), marbled murrelet (FT), northwestern pond turtle (BS), purple martin (BS).	Numerous outstanding plant associations and wetlands. Special status plants: <i>Bryoria pseudocapillaris</i> (lichen) (BS), <i>Bryoria spiralis</i> (lichen) (BS), Point Reyes bird's-beak ( <i>Cordylanthus maritimus</i> ssp. <i>palustris</i> ) (BS), <i>Heterodermia leucomela</i> (lichen) (BS), <i>Niebla cephalota</i> (lichen) (BS). Natural Heritage Marine and Estuarine Special Species Cell, Newcomb's littorine snail, Coast Range Special Species Cell #205 <i>Bryoria spiralis</i> , Cell # 222 <i>Niebla cephalota</i> , and Cell # 230 <i>Ramalina pollinaria</i> .	
	North Spit Addition	Potential			Potential to fill an ONHP Coast Range Special Species Cell #45 ( <i>Bryoria pseudocapillaris</i> [lichen]), #63 ( <i>Diplophyllum plicatum</i> [liverwort], and #68 ( <i>Erioderma sorediatum</i> [lichen]). It also fills an Oregon Natural Heritage Plan (ONHP) Ecological Cell #7 (Sitka spruce-Port Orford cedar forest on sand [ <i>Picea sitchensis/Chamaecyparis</i>	

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District/ Field Office	Relevant and Important Value Category					Natural Hazard	
	ACEC Name	Status	Historic, Cultural, Scenic	Fish and Wildlife	Natural Process or System		
Eugene	Rocky Peak	Potential	Historic trail and lookout sites. Panoramic views of coastline plains, foothills and ocean.	Habitat for marbled murrelet (FT), northern spotted owl (FT), fringed myotis (BS), foothill yellow-legged frog (BS), spotted tail-dropper (BS). Portion contains occupied marbled murrelet (FT) site. One of the most productive spawning reaches in Coquille Basin; supports sea run and resident cutthroat trout, chinook, coho, steelhead and Pacific lamprey.	ONHP Special species Siskiyou monardella ( <i>Monardella</i> <i>purpurea</i> ) (BS); rare meadow, knob-cone pine plant communities.		
	Steel Creek	Potential	Portion of historic Brewster Trail	Northern spotted owl (FT) site and portion contains occupied marbled murrelet (FT) site.	Large, structurally complex unmanaged and undisturbed late- successional forest community uncommon in Coast Range. supports one of the most productive spawning reaches that BLM manages in the Coquille Basin for all anadromous species found on district including Coho salmon (FT).		
	Tioga Creek	Existing		High quality stream/riparian conditions and spawning habitat for coho, steelhead, and cutthroat trout. Northern spotted owl (FT) site.	400+ year old, Old-growth riparian Douglas-fir/hardwood community on 4 <sup>th</sup> order stream with high value as reference site.		
	Camas Swale RNA	Existing		Provides habitat for wildlife species, but does not explicitly list distinct species.	The site is an example of a dry- site, mature Douglas-fir forest in the Willamette Valley foothills. It also includes a small, xeric, meadow community. It is included in the Oregon Natural Heritage Plan (2010) and is the best remaining example found for representing this plant community type in Oregon. It fills the natural heritage cell or element as: Douglas-fir/swordfern and Douglas-fir/Oregon-grape forest.		
	Cottage Grove Old Growth	Existing		This site is within the City Creek spotted owl pair home range and contains suitable nesting/roosting/foraging habitat.	Douglas-fir old-growth stand. Multiple canopy layers represent the late-successional stage of mesic Douglas-fir plant community with some existing		

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District/ Field Office	Relevant and Important Value Category				Natural Hazard	
	ACEC Name	Status	Historic, Cultural, Scenic	Fish and Wildlife		Natural Process or System
					older trees representing ages of 500 years old or more. <i>Cimicifuga elata</i> (BS).	
	Cougar Mountain Yew Grove	Existing		Good cavity nester habitat	Site represents one of the lowest elevation stands of Pacific Yew remaining in the Willamette Valley. Trees contained in this site a unique grove of record yew trees (70-500 years old) based on height or diameter, include one tree that has been described as the 5th largest at 9'1" in circumference.	
	Dorena Prairie	Potential			One of the few remaining representative examples of the less than 1% remaining native upland prairie plant community within the Willamette Valley.	
	Esmond Lake	Potential	Esmond lake is one of ten lakes in the Coast Range caused by landslides and can only be reached by foot which has left the lake in an undisturbed state.	Coho salmon and steelhead migrate through Esmond Lake and spawn in tributaries above the lake. This lake appears to contain one of the best Coho rearing habitats in the Siuslaw Basin on BLM-administered lands.	Esmond Lake has an uncommon geologic feature formed by a large deep-seated landslide. Spawning counts indicate that Coho numbers are increasing in Esmond Creek drainage. This is likely due in part to surrounding old-growth forests, and the large woody debris in the creek and lake that improve the quality of juvenile rearing habitat. Only known site of <i>Fissidens fontanus</i> (BS) (moss) in Oregon thought to be extinct.	
	Ferguson Creek	Potential		Special status wildlife species may benefit from increasing oak woodland habitats which have been reduced to 10% of their pre-1850s footprint. Oak trees provide an important mast resource. The current oak habitat are not extensive enough to	This unit contains one of the only remaining stands of mature oak trees in substantial numbers. However are at risk due to the encroachment of Douglas fir forest resulting from fire suppression.	

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District/ Field Office	Relevant and Important Value Category				Natural Hazard
	ACEC Name	Status	Historic, Cultural, Scenic	Fish and Wildlife	
				provide quality habitat.	
	Fox Hollow RNA	Existing			The site fills the natural area cell or element described in the Oregon Natural Heritage Plan (2010) as: Douglas-fir/swordfern and Douglas-fir/Oregon-grape forest. A mixed stand of Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine is found on the south slopes and ridge tops, with minor amounts of Oregon white oak and Incense-cedar. Inclusion in this 2010 Plan signifies that this site is the best remaining example that could be found for representing these plant community types for Oregon.
	Garoutte Prairie	Potential			Relic Willamette Valley prairie plant community, currently occupying about 1% of its historic extent. Invasive non-native plants are now displacing native plant species.
	Grandmother's Grove	Potential			Low elevation, unmanaged mature and late successional forest providing interior habitat and adjacent mid-seral stands contribute to these values. Unique location above and/or proximity to the valley floor.
	Grassy Mountain	Existing	Highly visible grassy bald.	Screening results recognize contribution to wildlife habitat, but no species explicitly mentioned.	The site fills the natural heritage cell or element as: Blue wildrye or red fescue grass bald communities; vernal seepage slopes on low to mid elevation rocky bald communities, with monkey flower, saxifrages and moss. One of the finest, undisturbed representative examples of a grassy bald on the western margin of the Cascades.
	Heceeta Sand	Existing	Scenic dune system. The widest	Area supports special status	Seashore bluegrass association;

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District/ Field Office	Relevant and Important Value Category				Natural Hazard	
	ACEC Name	Status	Historic, Cultural, Scenic	Fish and Wildlife		Natural Process or System
	Dunes ONA		dune sheets along the Oregon Coast only extends four miles inland from the coastline. The coastline by Florence (Heceta region) extended outward four times farther than areas to the south. This wider shelf provided abundant fine sand for eolian transport from the south through northward littoral drift.	wildlife species potentially occurring at this site including: marbled murrelet, California brown pelican, white-tailed kite, American peregrine falcon, bald eagle, fringed myotis, Oregon plant bug, western bumble bee, horary elfin butterfly, insular blue butterfly.	Red Fescue association; Shore pine/slough sedge association; Shore pine/bearberry association; shore pine/hairy manzanita association. Site is identified in the 2010 OR Natural Heritage Plan. Several coastal endemic Special Status Species and the supporting plant communities are now rare along the coast.	
	Horse Rock Ridge RNA	Existing	Highly visible grassy bald and exemplary with views of the Cascade Mountains from much of the site.	Provides habitat for wildlife species, but does not explicitly list distinct species.	The site fills the natural area cell or element in the Oregon Natural Heritage Plan and is one of the best remaining examples of West Cascades Ecoregion/shrub and Grassland type blue wildrye or Roemer's fescue grass bald communities.	
	Hult Marsh	Existing	Hult Marsh is situated in a peaceful, often serene and placid setting where visitors can seek solitude and reflection.	Missing data - though the evaluation indicated site met relevance and importance for Wildlife.	While the site is the result of a manmade mill pond, this large forested wetland/marsh >35 acres is classified as significant under the Oregon Forest Practices Act which considers such marshes >8 acres as significant. The site supports two Bureau sensitive plants <i>Utricularia gibba</i> and <i>Lycopodiella inundata</i> .	
	Jordan Creek	Potential		This 38-acre stand is currently composed of spotted owl dispersal habitat. Releasing the oak habitat could run counter to management strategies for the spotted owl.	Jordan Creek is a Willamette oak woodland. These oak habitats are declining, and represent just 10% of the original footprint observed pre-1850.	
	Lake Creek Falls	Existing	Lake Creek Falls is the only waterfall of its size in the Siuslaw Resource Area. Numerous cultural and historic points of interest.	Species that potentially utilize the habitat or could be viewed from this ACEC: northern spotted owl, marbled murrelet, black swift, bald eagle, purple martin, Oregon red tree vole, Townsend's big-	Large natural waterfalls are uncommon on higher order streams and rivers like Lake Creek.	Popular swimming area with dangerous rocks/logs often submerged. The algae that creates a slippery rock slide also creates a very unstable walking surface in the stream. Sharp, poorly visible,

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District/ Field Office	Relevant and Important Value Category				Natural Hazard	
	ACEC Name	Status	Historic, Cultural, Scenic	Fish and Wildlife		Natural Process or System
				<p>carred bat, fisher, fringed myotis, Cascades axetail slug, Roth's blind ground beetle, western bumble bee, Johnson's hairstreak butterfly.</p>		<p>underwater boulders in pools present hazards to divers. Unstable logs tend to jam up in the pools following winter floods and present hazards to swimmers.</p>
	Lorane Ponderosa Pine 1, 2, 3	Potential			<p>Willamette Valley Ponderosa Pine; The Willamette Valley population of ponderosa pine is considered a separate and distinct population from other ponderosa pine populations within Oregon. Decline of <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> var. <i>willamettensis</i> stands both within the Willamette Valley and on federal lands, less than 1% remain.</p>	
	Low Elevation Headwaters of the McKenzie River	Potential	<p>McKenzie River (11 miles) suitable for inclusion in National Wild and Scenic System as a Recreational Segment</p>	<p>Bull trout; Upper Willamette spring chinook; cutthroat trout; northern spotted owl, tailed frog; Harlequin duck</p>	<p>Unique nature of a large continuous block of native forest. Minimally disturbed blocks of land under 2,000 feet on the east side of Willamette Valley.</p>	
	McGowan Meadow	Potential	<p>Proposed Celebrating Wildflower Site</p>		<p>Site exemplifies a wet meadow with flora of both the Cascades and Willamette Valley ecoregions.</p>	
	Mohawk RNA	Existing		<p>Provides habitat for wildlife species, but does not explicitly list distinct species (possible habitat for Spotted Owls).</p>	<p>The site fills the natural heritage cell or element as: Douglas-fir/western hemlock/Oregon-grape and salal forest. Old-growth Douglas-fir and western hemlock within low elevation Willamette Valley foothills. Site contains small marsh. Tributaries of McGowan Creek flow through or originate in the area.</p>	
	Nails Creek	Potential		<p>This 80-acre stand is currently composed of spotted owl dispersal habitat. Releasing the oak habitat could run counter to management strategies for the spotted owl.</p>	<p>Nails Creek is a Willamette oak woodland. These oak habitats are declining, and represent just 10% of the original footprint observed pre-1850.</p>	

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District/ Field Office	ACEC Name	Status	Relevant and Important Value Category			
			Historic, Cultural, Scenic	Fish and Wildlife	Natural Process or System	Natural Hazard
	Oak Basin Prairies 1, 2, 3	Potential		Fender's blue butterfly (FE), Taylor's checkerspot butterfly (BS).	These tracts are portions of a large upland prairie complex on the west side of the Coburg hills. Kincaid's lupine ( <i>Lupinus sulphureus</i> ssp. <i>kincaidii</i> ) (FT), Hitchcock's blue-eyed grass (BS). Four distinct plant communities are in the area: open, wet sedge meadow; wet red alder/willow/hawthorn thickets; open forest dominated by old-growth silver and grand fir; and closed forest dominated by old-growth Douglas-fir. This site has been selected as a part of an interagency network of sites to be retained and managed primarily for research and educational purposes.	
	Upper Elk Meadows RNA	Existing				
Klamath Falls	Upper Willamette Valley Margin Parcels 1 - 42	Potential	Proximity to large water bodies, McKenzie, Willamette, Row Rivers; Cottage Grove, Dorena, Fall Creek Reservoirs. Adjacent to major travel corridors (interstate 5, Highways 58 and 126) and popular recreation destinations.	Contribute to regional population viability and recovery, including key raptor area and bald eagle habitat areas.	Low elevation, unmanaged mature and late successional forest providing interior habitat and adjacent mid-seral stands contribute to these values. Unique location above and/ or proximity to the valley floor.	
	Willamette Valley Prairie/Oak and Pine Area (multiple parcels)	Potential			These sites represent some of the few remaining upland red fescue prairies and oak habitats in the Willamette Valley Province.	
	Miller Creek	Existing	Deep canyon within high desert plateau	Riparian habitat for migratory songbirds and raptors	Old-growth ponderosa pine community, perennial stream within high desert environment.	
	Old Baldy RNA	Existing	Scenic viewing opportunities from section of Pacific Crest Trail, which dissects the RNA.		Natural Heritage cells: high elevation white fir communities with Shasta red fir, mountain hemlock, Pacific silver fir, and	

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District/ Field Office	Relevant and Important Value Category				Natural Hazard	
	ACEC Name	Status	Historic, Cultural, Scenic	Fish and Wildlife		Natural Process or System
					Western white pine; Southern Oregon Cascades chaparral.	
	Spencer Creek	Potential		Upper Klamath redband trout, Pacific giant salamander, future anadromous salmonid species (when Klamath River dams are removed or passage restored).	Intact functioning low gradient floodplain meadow habitat important for several aquatic species. Floodplain provides critical riparian processes important to filtering fine sediments, providing water quality benefits. Inundation during moderate to high flood events provide refuge for aquatic organisms and robustness to this riparian ecosystem not found elsewhere along private reaches of this stream.	
	Surveyor	Potential	Historically unlogged forest unique to surrounding area with short educational trail providing a scenic opportunity in old growth forest.	Characterized by an unlogged, old growth forest community with designated critical nesting habitat for Northern Spotted Owl (F-T).	Unlogged old growth forest community of large Douglas fir and other mixed conifer species. Unique site with several Bureau Sensitive fungi species.	
	Tunnel Creek	Potential		Oregon spotted frog (FT)	High altitude lodgepole pine swamp with bog blueberry ( <i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i> ) and high diversity of sedge species. Riparian and wetland processes. Several Bureau Sensitive Species of rare plants: <i>Carex capitata</i> , <i>Utricularia minor</i> , <i>Tomentypnum nitens</i> , and <i>Gentiana newberryi</i> var. <i>newberryi</i> , <i>Carex lasiocarpa</i> var. <i>americana</i> .	
	Upper Klamath River	Existing	Historic road, prehistoric cultural artifacts/sites. The Klamath River Canyon holds great spiritual and religious significance for the Klamath Tribe and the Shasta Nation. The unique landform, diverse vegetation, water, and a low level of adverse cultural modifications has been given a	Lost River and shortnose suckers (FE), Klamath largescale sucker, native inland redband trout, bald eagle (BS) nests, Townsend's big-eared bat (BS), Northern Spotted Owl (FT) critical habitat.	Unique plant communities bisecting the Cascade Mountains which range from montane conifer forest communities to high desert communities, and from riparian communities to oak savannah communities. Red-root yampah ( <i>Perideridia erythrorhiza</i> a BS plant species), <i>Astragalus</i>	

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District/ Field Office	Relevant and Important Value Category					Natural Hazard
	ACEC Name	Status	Historic, Cultural, Scenic	Fish and Wildlife	Natural Process or System	
			Scenic Quality A classification.		<i>californicus</i> (BS), <i>Carex comosa</i> (BS).	
	Upper Klamath River Addition	Potential	Historic road, prehistoric cultural artifacts/site. The Klamath River Canyon holds great spiritual and religious significance for the Klamath Tribe and the Shasta Nation. The unique landform, diverse vegetation, water, and a low level of adverse cultural modifications has been given a Scenic Quality "A" classification.	Lost River and shortnose suckers (FE), Klamath largescale sucker, native inland redband trout, and bald eagle (BS) nests, Northern spotted owl (FT) critical habitat.	Unique plant communities bisecting the Cascade Mountains, and that range from montane conifer forest communities to high desert communities, and from riparian communities to oak savannah communities. Red-root yampah ( <i>Perideridia erythrorhiza</i> ), a BS plant species), <i>Astragalus californicus</i> (BS), <i>Carex comosa</i> (BS).	
	Wood River Wetland	Existing	Numerous documented prehistoric sites. Village sites and scattered clusters of houses. Served as central area for many economic, spiritual, and social activities. Important focus gathering site.	Oregon spotted frog (FT), Lost River sucker (FE), shortnose sucker (FE), redband trout, bald eagle (BS), peregrine falcon (BS), and several other Bureau Sensitive bird species.	In the process of restoring site to a functioning, natural wetland with water quality and quantity benefits. Complex wetland community, including <i>Wolffia borealis</i> (BS).	
	Baker Cypress	Existing	High scenic value		Most northern Baker cypress ( <i>Hesperocyparis bakeri</i> ) stand in North America.	
	Bobby Creek RNA	Existing		Northern spotted owl (FT) and critical habitat.	Intact Port-Orford cedar stands. Represents Oregon Natural Areas Plan cells for western hemlock and tanoak-bigleaf maple-canyon live oak communities. Late-successional forest. Paired-watershed study catchments. Long-term vegetation monitoring site.	
Medford	Brewer Spruce RNA	Existing		Northern spotted owl (FT) and critical habitat.	Unique conifer assemblage with Brewer spruce, Port-Orford-cedar, and Alaska yellow cedar (rare inland). Oregon Natural Areas Plan cells for mid/high-elevation marsh/pond and white fir forest with Brewer spruce. Long-term vegetation monitoring	

# Appendix F – Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

District/ Field Office	ACEC Name	Status	Relevant and Important Value Category			Natural Hazard
			Historic, Cultural, Scenic	Fish and Wildlife	Natural Process or System	
					site.	
	Cobleigh Road	Potential	Prehistoric cultural sites		Oak-madrone-conifer woodland supporting Gentner's fritillary ( <i>Fritillaria gentneri</i> ) (FE). Gentner's fritillary recovery management area.	
	Dakubetede Wildland	Potential			Gentner's fritillary ( <i>Fritillaria gentneri</i> ) (FE). Western-most stands of western juniper, rare water birch ( <i>Betula occidentalis</i> ), intact native grasslands. Gentner's fritillary recovery management area.	
	Deer Creek	Potential		Cool water refugia for juvenile SONCC coho salmon (FT).	Limestone cave system supporting bats and rare invertebrates, including a new species of spider ( <i>Trog/oraptor marehingtoni</i> ).	
	East Fork Whiskey Creek RNA	Potential			Rogue River stonecrop ( <i>Sedum moranii</i> ) (BS). Represents Oregon Natural Areas Plan cells for late-successional tanoak - Douglas-fir communities, stands of knobcone pine.	
	Eight Dollar Mountain	Existing		Coronis fritillary butterfly ( <i>Speyeria coronis coronis</i> ) (BS).	Serpentine fens and Jeffrey pine savannahs and associated rare plants, including Howell's mariposa lily ( <i>Calochortus howellii</i> ) (BS), Oregon willow-herb ( <i>Epilobium oregonum</i> ) (BS), Waldo gentian ( <i>Gentiana setigera</i> ) (BS), western bog violet ( <i>Viola primulifolia</i> ssp. <i>occidentalis</i> ) (BS).	
	French Flat	Existing	Historic mining values, including Logan Cut (National Register of Historic Places)	Coronis fritillary butterfly ( <i>Speyeria coronis coronis</i> ) (BS).	Jeffrey pine savannahs and California oakgrass-tufted harigrass grasslands and associated rare plants, including Cook's lomatium ( <i>Lomatium cookii</i> ) (FE), Howell's adder's tongue ( <i>Erythronium howellii</i> )	

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District/ Field Office	Relevant and Important Value Category				Natural Hazard	
	ACEC Name	Status	Historic, Cultural, Scenic	Fish and Wildlife		Natural Process or System
					(BS), slender meadow foam ( <i>Limnanthes gracilis</i> ssp. <i>gracilis</i> ) (BS). Cook's lomatium recovery management area.	
	Grayback Glades RNA	Existing			Represents Oregon Natural Areas Plan cells for high elevation white fir forest and Siskiyou alder glades. Large Port-Orford cedar trees, mostly uninfested by Port-Orford-cedar root rot.	
	Green Springs Mt. Scenic	Potential	Contains a particularly scenic segment of the Pacific Crest Trail, which is part of a popular hiking loop providing views into the Rogue River Valley.			
	Hole-In-The- Rock	Existing			Unique geological feature, a natural basalt arch, created by natural weathering and erosional processes.	
	Holton Creek RNA	Existing			Represents Oregon Natural Areas Plan cells for low-elevation late-successional white fir-Douglas-fir forest. Long-term vegetation monitoring site.	
	Hoxie Creek	Existing			Remnant late-successional white fir-Douglas-fir-ponderosa pine forest.	
	Iron Creek	Existing			Late-successional dry Douglas-fir-sugar pine-ponderosa pine forest.	
	King Mountain Rock Garden	Existing	High scenic value		High-elevation serpentine community.	
	Lost Lake RNA	Existing			Represents an Oregon Natural Areas Plan cell for a mid-montane lake surrounded by mixed-conifer forest. Example of a landslide-dammed lake. Long-term vegetation monitoring plots.	
	Moon Prairie	Existing			Late-successional, multi-layered stand of Douglas-fir and white fir	

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District/ Field Office	Relevant and Important Value Category				Natural Hazard	
	ACEC Name	Status	Historic, Cultural, Scenic	Fish and Wildlife		Natural Process or System
					with Pacific yew, ponderosa pine and sugar pine.	
	North Fork Silver Creek RNA	Existing			Represents Oregon Natural Areas Plan cells for Port-Orford cedar-western hemlock and white fir forests. Includes serpentine fens. Long-term vegetation monitoring plots. Burned area reference site (1987 and 2002).	
	Old Baldy RNA	Existing			Represents Oregon Natural Areas Plan cells for chinquapin/manzanita chaparral and high-elevation white fir-Shasta red fir forest. Long-term vegetation monitoring site.	
	Pickett Creek	Potential			Large populations of Gentner's fritillary ( <i>Fritillaria gentneri</i> ) (FE). Gentner's fritillary recovery management area.	
	Pipe Fork RNA	Existing			Represents Oregon Natural Areas Plan cells for Port-Orford cedar-white fir and Port-Orford cedar-tanoak communities.	
	Poverty Flat	Existing			Rare Rogue River grassland and vernal pool community supporting Bellinger's meadow foam ( <i>Limnanthes floccosa</i> ssp. <i>bellingerriana</i> ) (BS).	
	Reeves Creek	Potential			Cook's lomatium ( <i>Lomatium cookii</i> ) (FE), slender meadowfoam ( <i>Limnanthes gracilis</i> ssp. <i>gracilis</i> ) (BS). Cook's lomatium recovery management area.	
	Rough and Ready	Existing			Ultramafic alluvial deposits and serpentine soil support unique plant community and rare plants including Cook's lomatium ( <i>Lomatium cookii</i> ) (FE), large-flowered rush lily ( <i>Hastingsia bracteosa</i> var. <i>bracteosa</i> ) (BS),	

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District/ Field Office	Relevant and Important Value Category				Natural Hazard	
	ACEC Name	Status	Historic, Cultural, Scenic	Fish and Wildlife		Natural Process or System
					Howell's mariposa-lily ( <i>Calochortus howellii</i> ) (BS), Howell's adder-tongue ( <i>Erythronium howellii</i> ) (BS), slender meadowfoam ( <i>Limnanthes gracilis</i> ssp. <i>gracilis</i> ) (BS). Cook's lomatium recovery management area.	
	Round Top Butte RNA	Existing			Represents Oregon Natural Areas Plan cells for seasonally flooded bottomland prairie, dry grasslands, and Oregon white oak savannah. Long-term vegetation monitoring site. Designated National Natural Landmark.	
	Sterling Mine Ditch	Existing	Historic ditch used for hydraulic gold mining (National Register of Historic Places)			
	Table Rocks ONA	Existing	Native American refuge and ceremonial site.	Vernal pool fairy shrimp (FT).	Example of erosional remnants of an intracanyon basaltic lava flow, vernal pools, oak woodlands, and upland grasslands. Rare plants include dwarf woolly meadowfoam ( <i>Limnanthes pumila</i> ssp. <i>pumila</i> ) (BS), Austin's plagiobothrys ( <i>Plagiobothrys austiniiae</i> ) (BS), Greene's popcornflower ( <i>Plagiobothrys greenei</i> ) (BS), southern Oregon buttercup ( <i>Ranunculus austrooreganus</i> ) (BS).	
	Table Rocks ACEC	Potential	Native American refuge and ceremonial site.		Example of erosional remnants of an intracanyon basaltic lava flow, vernal pools, oak woodlands, and upland grasslands. Rare plants include dwarf woolly meadowfoam ( <i>Limnanthes pumila</i> ssp. <i>pumila</i> ) (BS), Austin's plagiobothrys ( <i>Plagiobothrys austiniiae</i> ) (BS), Greene's	

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District/ Field Office	Relevant and Important Value Category				Natural Hazard
	ACEC Name	Status	Historic, Cultural, Scenic	Fish and Wildlife	
					popcornflower ( <i>Plagiobothrys greenii</i> ) (BS), southern Oregon buttercup ( <i>Ranunculus austrooreganus</i> ) (BS).
	Tim Cup	Existing			Late-successional white fir community.
	Waldo-Takilma	Potential	Intact historic mining sites (National Register of Historic Places).		Serpentine plant communities supporting rare plants, Cook's lomatium ( <i>Lomatium cookii</i> ) (FE), Howell's mariposa-lily ( <i>Calochortus howellii</i> ) (BS), clustered lady's-slipper ( <i>Cypripedium fasciculatum</i> ) (BS), Howell's adder-tongue ( <i>Erythronium howellii</i> ) (BS), slender meadowfoam ( <i>Limnanthes gracilis</i> ssp. <i>gracilis</i> ) (BS).
	West Fork Illinois River	Potential			Represents Oregon Natural Areas Plan cells for serpentine fens, western white pine forest, knobcone pine forest, and Jeffrey pine savannah and woodlands. Supports rare plants, Howell's mariposa-lily ( <i>Calochortus howellii</i> ) (BS), Oregon willow-herb ( <i>Epilobium oregonum</i> ) (BS), Waldo gentian ( <i>Gentiana setigera</i> ) (BS), western bog violet ( <i>Viola primulifolia</i> ssp. <i>occidentalis</i> ) (BS).
	Woodcock Bog RNA	Existing			Serpentine fens and Jeffrey pine savannah supporting rare plants Oregon willow-herb ( <i>Epilobium oregonum</i> ) (BS), Waldo gentian ( <i>Gentiana setigera</i> ) (BS), large-flowered rush-lily ( <i>Hastingsia bracteosa</i> var. <i>bracteosa</i> ) (BS), western bog violet ( <i>Viola primulifolia</i> ssp. <i>occidentalis</i> ) (BS). Long-term vegetation

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District/ Field Office	Relevant and Important Value Category				Status	Natural Process or System			Natural Hazard
	ACEC Name	Historic, Cultural, Scenic	Fish and Wildlife	Natural Process or System					
Roseburg	Bear Gulch RNA				Existing	monitoring site. Douglas-fir/canyon live oak woodland with poison oak and dwarf Oregon-grape; and Douglas-fir/canyon live oak forest.			
	Beatty Creek RNA				Existing	Jeffrey pine community on serpentine. Wayside aster ( <i>Eucephalus vialis</i> ) (BS), California sword fern ( <i>Polystichum californicum</i> ) (BS). Oregon white oak savanna; Oregon white oak/Douglas-fir/poison oak woodland; Thompson's mistmaiden ( <i>Romanzoffia thompsonii</i> ) (BS), California sword fern			
	Bushnell-Irwin Rocks RNA				Existing				
	Callahan Meadows				Potential	Kincaid's lupine ( <i>Lupinus oreganus</i> ) (FT), serpentine meadow, Umpqua mariposa lily ( <i>Calochortus umpquaensis</i> ) (BS).			
	Myrtle Island RNA				Existing	Old-growth stand of California bay laurel and Douglas-fir (riparian hardwood forest along a major river).			
	North Bank	Important cultural site		Columbian white-tailed deer	Existing	Koehler's rock cress ( <i>Arabis koehleri</i> var. <i>koehleri</i> ) (BS), Red-rooted yampah ( <i>Perideridia erythrorhiza</i> ) (BS), rough popcorn flower ( <i>Plagiobothrys hirtus</i> ) (FE).			
	North Myrtle Creek RNA				Existing	Douglas-fir/ponderosa pine forest; white fir/dwarf Oregon-grape; Douglas-fir/bigleaf maple forest.			
	North Umpqua River	Scenic		Fish	Existing				
	Red Pond RNA			Northern spotted owl, western pond turtle	Existing	Low elevation permanent pond; dotted water-meal ( <i>Wolffia borealis</i> ) (BS), <i>Phaeocollybia</i>			

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District/ Field Office	Relevant and Important Value Category					
	ACEC Name	Status	Historic, Cultural, Scenic	Fish and Wildlife	Natural Process or System	Natural Hazard
	Tater Hill RNA	Existing			Western hemlock/oceanspray community.	Active landslide
	Umpqua River Wildlife Area	Existing		Bald Eagle		
	Beaver Creek	Potential			Intact mid-elevation oak meadow and native prairie flora rare along the western slopes of the northern Oregon Cascades.	
	Crabtree Complex RNA/ONA	Existing	Scenic qualities such as forest cover type, complex of habitats and geologic features are considered exceptional within the Salem District.	Relatively undisturbed old-growth forest that contains Special Status Species wildlife species and is used by northern spotted owls (FT). Cliffs provide unique habitat with potential for raptor use.	Fills several West Cascades Ecosystem elements identified in the Oregon Natural Areas Plan 2010. This area has a population of Alaska-cedar that is fairly uncommon in this region.	
Salem	Elk Creek	Existing		Elk Creek provides inland bald eagle (BS) forage and roosting habitat, a north Coast Range marbled murrelet (FT) site, and numerous red tree vole sites. Historic nest sites for both the bald eagle (BS) and northern spotted owl (FT). Elk Creek is also considered to be the most important and biologically complex tributary to the Nestucca River system because Oregon Coastal coho, chinook, summer and winter steelhead, sea-run and resident cutthroat trout and Pacific lamprey all spawn in this stream.	This contiguous block of old forest is a rare example of a fully functional natural system in the north Oregon Coast Range as evidenced by the extensive list of late-successional forest dependent species that occur there. The area abuts the 360,000-acre "Tillamook Burn", which was burnt over in a series of our catastrophic fires from 1933 to 1951.	
	Forest Peak RNA	Existing		Forest Peak provides undisturbed Willamette Valley margin meadows adjacent to old growth forests. This meadow may provide habitat for several at risk butterfly species and declining Willamette valley songbirds, including common nighthawk,	Willamette Valley Ecosystem Elements: Willamette Valley Douglas-fir-bigleaf maple forest with some grand fir; Douglas-fir/poison oak forest; Lemmon's needlegrass-moss bald. The area represents an intact and natural 3 <sup>rd</sup> order stream system located	

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District/ Field Office	Relevant and Important Value Category					Natural Hazard
	ACEC Name	Status	Historic, Cultural, Scenic	Fish and Wildlife	Natural Process or System	
				Oregon vesper sparrow, western bluebird, and acorn woodpecker.	on the fringes of the Willamette Valley.	
	Grass Mountain RNA	Existing	The area is visible from the Willamette Valley and has remnants of the lookout that was once stationed on the summit of Grass Mountain. The cement foundation, disposal area and pieces of metal roofing for the lookout still remain onsite. In the early 1900s Grass Mountain was a stopping place for grazing cattle as they were moved between the Alsea Valley and Mary's Peak.	The area contains a high elevation grassy bald habitat juxtaposed with mature noble fir and forest that offers undisturbed refugia for rare and endemic invertebrate species including Roth's blind ground beetle (BS). The older forest stands have a long history of use and offer nesting habitat for northern spotted owl (FT) and marbled murrelet (FT).	The area represents the Coast Range Ecoregion's Noble fir-western hemlock forest and the Grass bald on Coast Range mountain ecosystem elements. In addition it represents a natural 3 <sup>rd</sup> order stream system and old growth conifer habitat.	
	High Peak - Moon Creek RNA	Existing		One of few remaining relatively large contiguous blocks of late-successional forest habitat found in north Oregon coast range that is relatively inaccessible and undisturbed within a very steep canyon that is ideal for supporting northern spotted owls (FT) and marbled murrelets (FT). Moon Creek provides high quality spawning habitat for anadromous fish of regional significance, including Oregon Coastal coho and steelhead.	Rare example of northern Oregon coast range old-growth forest with intact functioning late-successional forest system. Adjacent to the "Tillamook Burn". Coast Range Ecoregion ecosystem elements: Western hemlock/swordfern, Western hemlock/vine maple-salal.	
	Jackson Bend	Existing			Within the floodplain of the Willamette River, but not on BLM ownership.	
	Little Grass Mountain ONA	Existing	Little Grass Mountain provides for a limited scenic vista once located at the summit. Although designated as an ONA, recreational opportunities are limited due to restricted and remote access to the site.	Little Grass Mountain is just high enough in elevation to provide noble fir habitat and is similar to Grass Mountain and Mary's Peak. It provides additional grassy bald habitat adjacent to mature conifer forest.	Grass balds are uncommon in the Oregon Coast Range. However, there are no specific values with this area that set it apart from other grassy balds that are not designated as ACECs.	
	Little North Fork Wilson	Potential		This area represents one of few remaining relatively large	Intact old-growth conifer riparian habitat is rare throughout Oregon	

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District/ Field Office	Relevant and Important Value Category				Natural Hazard	
	ACEC Name	Status	Historic, Cultural, Scenic	Fish and Wildlife		Natural Process or System
	River			contiguous blocks of late-successional forest habitat found in north Oregon coast range that is relatively inaccessible and undisturbed. One of the few areas in the northern Oregon Coast Range which supports the northern spotted owl (FT) that isn't also occupied by barred owls. The area supports significant salmon populations (Chinook, coho, chum, steelhead, sea run cutthroat) that contribute to both sport and commercial fisheries production.	and is especially rare in coastal ecosystems. A relict old-growth plant community of 450 year old Douglas-fir, Sitka spruce, Western hemlock, and Western red cedar within the canyon of the Little North Fork of the Wilson River.	
	Little Sink RNA	Existing		The area provides an excellent example of a low elevation coast range old-growth forest adjacent to the Willamette Valley. The area supports northern spotted owls (FT), red tree voles and a great blue heron rookery. The ponds are important breeding sites for native amphibians and are free from non-native predatory vertebrate species.	The area fulfills the following Willamette Valley Ecoregion's Ecosystem Elements: Douglas fir - grand fir/vine maple-salal; Slump pond at margin of valley, with aquatic beds and marshy shore. Congress has designated Little Sink as an "Instant Study (wilderness) Area. Rare botanical species reported from this location include: Dotted water-meal (BS) and a lichen, <i>Calicium adpersum</i> (BS).	The past slumping soils or unstable ground at Little Sink has created at least 3 distinct ponds within a coniferous forest habitat.
	Lost Prairie	Existing		Lost Prairie supports a large Sphagnum/sedge rich fen and wetland habitat which supports a diverse assemblage of uncommon invertebrate species. The site also offers nesting habitat for songbirds, and high quality forage for deer and elk.	Coast Range Ecoregion's Ecosystem Element: Mid to high elevation sedge and sphagnum fens and a beaver marsh. The most outstanding botanical feature is the presence of a complex of sphagnum species and fen associated bryophytes and vascular plants. Rare vascular plants include the <i>Erythronium elegans</i> (BS), <i>Fritillaria camtschaticensis</i> (BS) and <i>Anenome oregana</i> var. <i>felix</i> (BS).	

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District/ Field Office	Relevant and Important Value Category					
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					Lost Prairie also provides a refuge for many uncommon bryophyte species.	
	Lower Scappoose Eagle	Potential		The area includes an active and productive bald eagle (BS) communal winter roost site and an active, productive bald eagle (BS) nest. The consistent, high eagle usage of the area is due to its proximity to Sauvie Island where the eagles forage on the very rich, unique resource of large concentrations of waterfowl.	The area is included in the final integrated portfolio within The Nature Conservancy's Pacific Northwest Coast Ecoregional Assessment.	
	Mary's Peak	Existing	Mary's Peak is the highest mountain in the Oregon Coast Range Mountains north of Coquille. The summit of Mary's Peak is a favorite for recreationalists and local photographers because the views include interlaced open meadow habitats with coniferous forests with distant view of the Willamette Valley, Oregon Coast Range Mountains and the snow covered peaks of the Cascades.	The mature noble-fir forest, high elevation grassy bald, rocky outcrops, wet meadows, seeps, springs, and Douglas-fir old-growth are uniquely assembled here to provide a refuge for a minimum of ten rare or endemic invertebrates including Haddock's rhyacophilan caddisfly (BS) and Roth's blind ground beetle. The older forest stands have a long history of use and offer nesting habitat for northern spotted owls (FT) and marbled murrelets (FT).	Highly diverse assemblage of native plant communities. Special habitats or natural values include: high elevation grass meadows, noble fir community, and shallow soils with 'rock garden' plants.	
	McCully Mountain	Potential		Potential for nesting raptors, use by Neotropical Migratory birds and occurrence of wildlife species associated with older forest.	Natural system associated with mid-elevation oak meadow and native prairie flora seldom seen along the western slopes of the northern Cascades in Oregon adjacent to the Willamette Valley.	
	Middle Santiam Terrace	Existing	A Native American cultural site at this location is one of few in the region on public lands.		Old-growth fir and hemlock forest at a relatively low elevation river terrace. Lower elevation old growth forests are relatively unique and have an increased value for research. Represents several native plant community	

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District/ Field Office	ACEC Name	Status	Relevant and Important Value Category			Natural Hazard
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	Mill Creek Ridge	Potential		<p>Mill Creek Ridge supports a great diversity of uncommon or endemic invertebrate species, and provide nesting habitat for declining Willamette Valley songbirds, including common nighthawk, western bluebird, and white-breasted nuthatch.</p>	<p>types in the Western hemlock zone in the western slopes of the Cascades.</p> <p>Mill Creek Ridge provides protection for an Oregon white oak community located in northwest Oregon on the eastern slopes of the Coast Range Mountains. This rare valley margin oak habitat provides a refuge of uncommon plant species known from adjacent coniferous forests. Many of the species found on this location are more common in the Cascades Mountains and from Southern Oregon. Also, several plant species known from this site extend the northern range of these species to Mill Creek Ridge.</p>	
	Molalla Meadows	Potential	<p>The Molalla River has been found to be both eligible and suitable for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic River (WSR) System for outstandingly remarkable values that include geology, scenic and recreation. The area has been recognized for both its scenic and recreation values and included within a BLM Special Recreation Management Area.</p>	<p>Nesting raptors, use by Neotropical Migratory birds and occurrence of wildlife species associated with older forest. Harlequin duck (BS) occur here.</p>	<p>The meadows represent a unique ecotype with natural systems and geologic features seldom seen on BLM lands in the Salem District. The oak meadows represent a rare transition from valley oak savannas' to upland conifer forests. These large meadows contribute to the regional oak meadow network.</p>	
	Nestucca River	Existing	<p>Designated State scenic waterway and BLM backcountry byway. The upper Nestucca River is eligible for inclusion in National Wild and Scenic River system (recreational designation). The river corridor is designated VRM 1. The area is an important foraging habitat for bald eagles (BS), thereby providing the</p>	<p>The Nestucca River corridor includes high quality habitat for bald eagles (BS), spotted owls, marbled murrelet (FTs) and red tree voles. The area is the only known site Oregon Coast Range breeding site for the harlequin duck (BS). The Nestucca River is also a high quality anadromous fish stream and contributes</p>		

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District/ Field Office	Relevant and Important Value Category				Natural Hazard	
	ACEC Name	Status	Historic, Cultural, Scenic	Fish and Wildlife		Natural Process or System
			public with opportunity for viewing and photographing wildlife.	significantly to wild fish production on the north Oregon Coast. Oregon Coastal coho (FT), chinook (FT), summer and winter steelhead (BS), sea-run and resident cutthroat trout (BS) and Pacific lamprey are all present.		
	North Santiam	Existing			BLM ownership is not where it was thought to be when this ACEC was first designated. The values that were provided by the designation of this ACEC are not represented on BLM ownership.	
	Rickreall Ridge	Existing		Rickreall Ridge provides for unique high elevation rocky outcrops and adjoining older forests which support a diversity of rare or endemic invertebrate species. Western grey squirrels and California ground squirrels common to lower elevations are also found at this higher elevation.	Rickreall Ridge is a rocky "hogback" ridge with steep talus slopes, with unique vegetation and is located within the Oregon Coast Range. Rickreall Ridge has a disjunct flora in which the vegetation is similar to vegetation known from the southern Cascades. This area has steep slopes much of which is withdrawn. The site also includes some older forest stands and associated coniferous forested species. Rickreall ridge provides a refuge for many uncommon mesic bryophytes species.	
	Saddle Bag Mountain RNA	Existing		Old-growth western hemlock supporting mistletoe in the Coast Range provides habitat for Johnson's hairstreak (BS) butterflies. The area also provides potential nesting habitat for northern spotted owls (FT) and marbled murrelets (FT).	Old-growth Pacific silver fir and western hemlock community. Saddlebag may be the last remaining mature naturally occurring Pacific silver fir stand in the Oregon Coast Range. Pacific silver fir was once thought to be more widespread but due to climatic changes may now be isolated to a few areas in the Oregon Coast Range. Rare	

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					botanical species include: <i>Erythronium elegans</i> (BS), several BS fungal species and a collection of uncommon lichen and bryophyte species.	
	Sandy River ONA	Existing	Cultural: Barlow Road and Rock Corral (currently listed) are National Register sites within the corridor. A prehistoric site eligible for the National Register also exists. Scenic: The inner gorge has steep canyon walls, deep, trench-like pools, waterfalls and cliff-dwelling plant communities. The Mt. Hood corridor (Highway 26) has a VRM 1 classification due to its scenic qualities and is congressionally designated as the Mt. Hood Scenic Corridor.	Stocks of Lower Columbia River chinook (BS), winter steelhead (BS), coho (F/T) and cutthroat trout are present in this portion of the Sandy River. Spawning grounds for chinook salmon, rearing habitat for steelhead and chinook salmon are also present. Peregrine falcons, bald eagles (BS), and harlequin ducks (BS) have been known to use the Sandy River Gorge. Migratory birds such as the willow flycatcher have been documented within the ACEC.	Diverse vegetative communities and low elevation old-growth forest ecosystems. Riparian old-growth forests in the Middle Sandy are rare in the watershed downstream from Marmot Dam.	Precipitous slopes and canyon walls that line the inner gorge are a threat to outdoor enthusiasts enjoying the captivating views.
	Sheridan Peak	Existing			Former special status botanical species, <i>Poa marcida</i> is reported from this location.	
	Silt Creek	Potential			Active, natural landslide with an old-growth forest and unique habitat related to the slow but continual mass earth movement. The area is also host to an abnormally large population of <i>Pseudocypbellaria rainierensis</i> . Snow Peak's elevation of 4,280 feet makes it an uncharacteristically high point very close to the Willamette Valley. Hosts a variety of special habitats including wet meadows, dry meadows, rock outcrops/crevice habitat, talus slopes, mature to old-growth forests, headwater streams with adjacent riparian and brushy	Large scale, active natural landslide.
	Snow Peak	Potential		High quality natural ecosystem supporting considerable biological diversity because of the fairly intact forest with a variety of associated special habitats. Contains one occupied known northern spotted owl (FT) site and core area. Known to be used by various migratory bird species.		

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					thickets in close proximity to one another. This habitat complex provides for an abundant array of rare botanical fungi, lichens and vascular plants including several Bureau Sensitive species. Deer cabbage, a wetland botanical species ( <i>Fauria crista-galli</i> ) found nowhere else in Oregon occurs here.	
	Soosap Meadows	Existing			These meadows are the only large, undisturbed expanse of natural Cascadian subalpine meadows in the Salem District. Streams which have cut through the glacial moraine have left behind a unique and diverse remnant of subalpine habitat.	
	The Butte RNA	Existing			The area represents the Willamette Valley Douglas-fir-bigleaf maple forest with some grand fir and the Oregon white oak/grass savanna ecosystem elements. It represents an uncommon transitional ecotone involving Willamette Valley margin plant communities and upland Coast Range forested communities.	
	Valley of the Giants	Existing	Outstanding example of a large, remnant, coastal old-growth forest. Educational organizations often visit the area for informal scenic values and provides an excellent opportunity for photography.	Valle of the Giants lies within the largest contiguous patch of old-growth forest habitat in the northern Oregon Coast Range (over 800 acres, 400+ years old). This older forest provides nesting habitat for one of the largest concentrations of breeding marbled murrelets (FT) in Oregon. Habitat for northern spotted owls (FT), bald eagles	Valley of the Giants is well studied as a remnant 'old-growth' western hemlock plant association. This area incorporates the largest contiguous stand of ancient old growth forest in the northern Oregon Coast Range. The age of the forest, diversity of plants and bryophytes and huge size of the conifers are unique to this area.	

## Appendix F – Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

District/ Field Office	ACEC Name	Status	Relevant and Important Value Category			Natural Hazard
			Historic, Cultural, Scenic	Fish and Wildlife	Natural Process or System	
				(FT), and Oregon Coastal steelhead (summer-run and winter-run; both FC). Exceptionally large refugium for invertebrate species that are closely associated with older forest conditions.	Rare or uncommon botanical species reported from this location include: <i>Schistosyega pennata</i> (BS), <i>Filipendula occidentalis</i> (BS), and <i>Tetraphis geniculata</i> (BS).	
	Walker Flat	Existing			The only natural occurrence of <i>Sidalcea nelsonia</i> (FT) in the Salem District and one of the few in the Coast Range.	
	Yampo	Existing			Yampo supports a late-seral Willamette Valley bottom plant community that once included rare botanical vascular plant species. <i>Lathyrus holochlorus</i> (BS) has not been seen at this parcel since the 1980s and <i>Cimicifuga elata</i> no longer has special status.	
	Waterloo	Potential			This is the only known Salem District parcel with naturally-occurring Ponderosa Pine. The map of historic (mid-1800s) vegetation shows this as part of a large oak-fir-pine savanna, with prairie located just to the east. This small parcel is an integral part of a larger system of target conservation areas for the oak-pine-fir habitats.	
	Wells Island	Existing	Wells Island supports a low elevation, diverse, mature forest in the Willamette River that is visited by boaters.		Diverse floodplain forests, with seasonally exposed gravel bars and side-channel habitats on an island in the Willamette River. Wells Island provides a good representation of an intact native low elevation mature Douglas-fir and black cottonwood forest with a second story of fifty year old Oregon ash and Oregon white	

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District/ Field Office	Relevant and Important Value Category				Natural Hazard	
	ACEC Name	Status	Historic, Cultural, Scenic	Fish and Wildlife		Natural Process or System
					oak, which is a rare in the Willamette River. Special management is not needed to maintain these values.	
	White Rock Fen	Existing		Unique and diverse habitat with nesting and foraging potential for neotropical migratory birds and other wildlife species.	Four poor fens present at this location are unique to the region and are fragile. Streams which have cut through the glacial moraine have left behind a unique and diverse remnant of subalpine habitat for botanical, wildlife and aquatic species.	
	Wilhoit Springs	Existing			A rare community with regionally significance as an intact low elevation old-growth conifer forest.	
	Williams Lake	Existing			Cascade lake and bog habitats with lakeside plant community that is unique and fragile. William's Lake and its bog ecosystem is the best example within the Salem District of a Cascadian massive seep formed lake undergoing peat bog/quaking bog succession.	
	Yampo	Existing			Yampo supports a late-seral Willamette Valley bottom plant community that once included rare botanical vascular plant species. <i>Lathyrus holochlorus</i> (BS) has not been seen at this parcel since the 1980s and <i>Cimicifuga elata</i> no longer has special status.	
	Yaquina Head ONA	Existing	Yaquina Head occurs at a headland on the shores of the eastern Pacific Ocean. The area is known as a cultural site for past native Americans use and as a historical site with an operating	Yaquina Head includes a diverse assemblage of coastal habitats such as; tide pools, rocky islands, cliffs, coniferous forest and upland meadows. These diverse habitats provide for a high	This headland on the eastern Pacific Ocean provides for several unique habitats including: Sitka spruce forest, lodgepole forest, headland grass/shrub communities, wildlife roosts and	There are naturally occurring and man-made cliffs from past quarry operations and both provide safety concerns from falling rocks and dangerous, steep slopes.

Appendix F – Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

District/ Field Office	Relevant and Important Value Category				Natural Hazard	
	ACEC Name	Status	Historic, Cultural, Scenic	Fish and Wildlife		Natural Process or System
			<p>lighthouse. The lighthouse located at Yaquina Head is one of the most highly visited areas in the Oregon coast. The area is a photographers paradise.</p>	<p>diversity of marine invertebrates, nesting seabirds, and marine mammals. The BLM facility offers the unique opportunity to view wildlife on adjacent state and federal refuge lands including one of the largest nesting populations of common murres and other colonial nesting seabirds in North America. Bald Eagles frequently forage at Yaquina Head and the quarry cliffs provide nesting habitat for Peregrine Falcons.</p>	<p>nesting habitat, tide pools and associated ocean organisms. Rare bryophyte species <i>Eucladium verticillatum</i> is reported from the Yaquina Head ONA. Botanically unique and distinct from all other Salem BLM administered lands.</p>	
	Yellowstone Creek	Potential	<p>The creek contains numerous waterfalls and cascades in a steep, v-shaped canyon surrounded by old-growth forest. The lower portions are in the Quartzville Creek Wild and Scenic River. The diversity and old age of the vegetation combined with geologic features creates high intrinsic quality scenery.</p>	<p>More than 90% of the area is covered by existing home ranges for four northern spotted owl (FT) sites.</p>	<p>This tributary to Quartzville Creek is an undisturbed area of low elevation (1,200 - 3,100 feet), high quality, contiguous, old growth forest which is rare in the physiographic province. The area supports a broad diversity of overstory tree species including: Douglas-fir, western hemlock, western redcedar, Pacific yew, Pacific silver-fir, noble fir, western white pine, sugar pine, bigleaf maple, red alder and black cottonwood. This forest stand, situated deep in the inner-gorge has been protected from stand replacement fires for more than 250 years.</p>	