

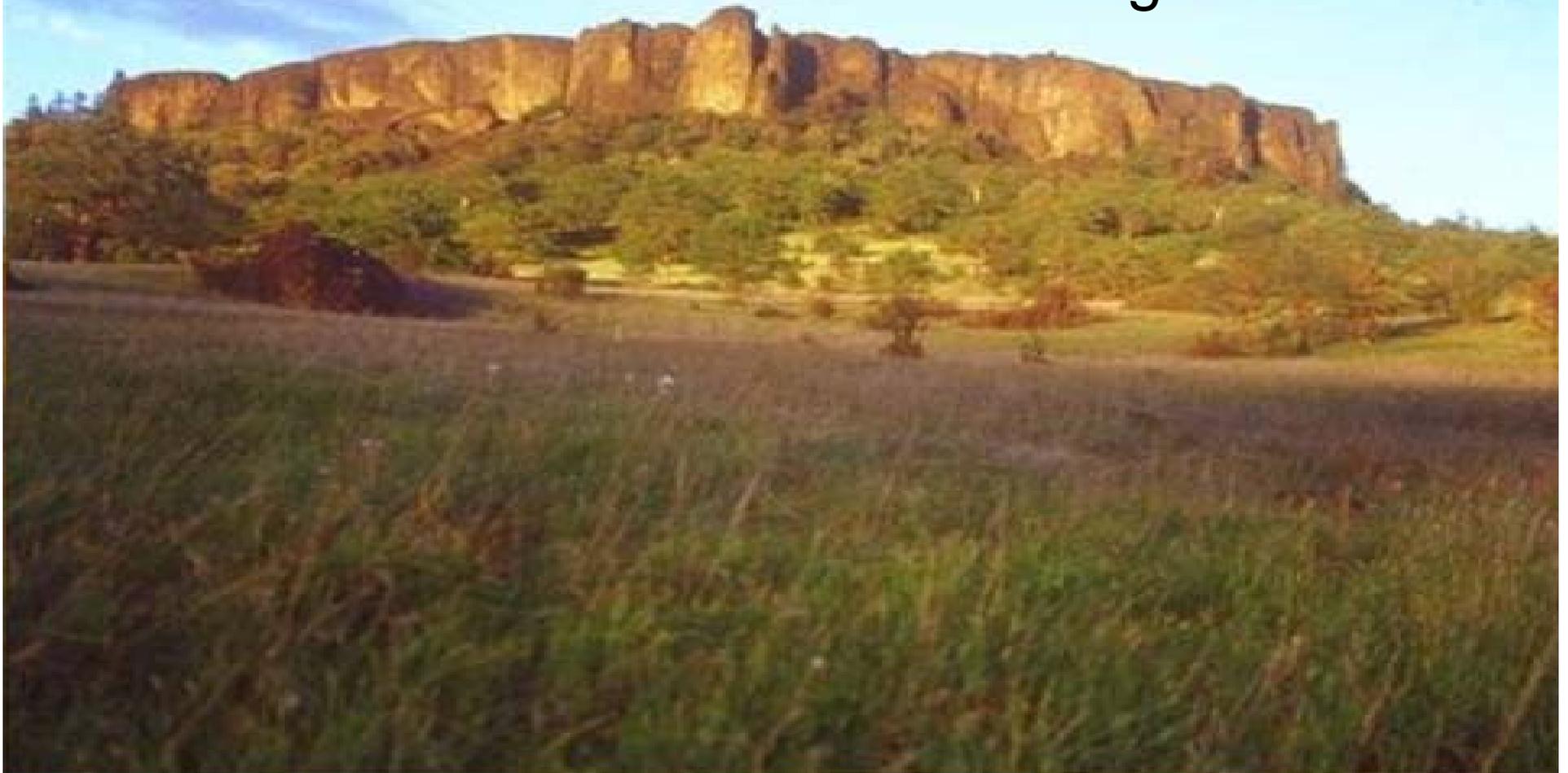


Environmental Education Program



The Table Rocks

Presented by the BLM Table Rocks
Environmental Education Program



Management and Ownership of Table Rocks



BLM



The Nature Conservancy



Rogue River Ranch



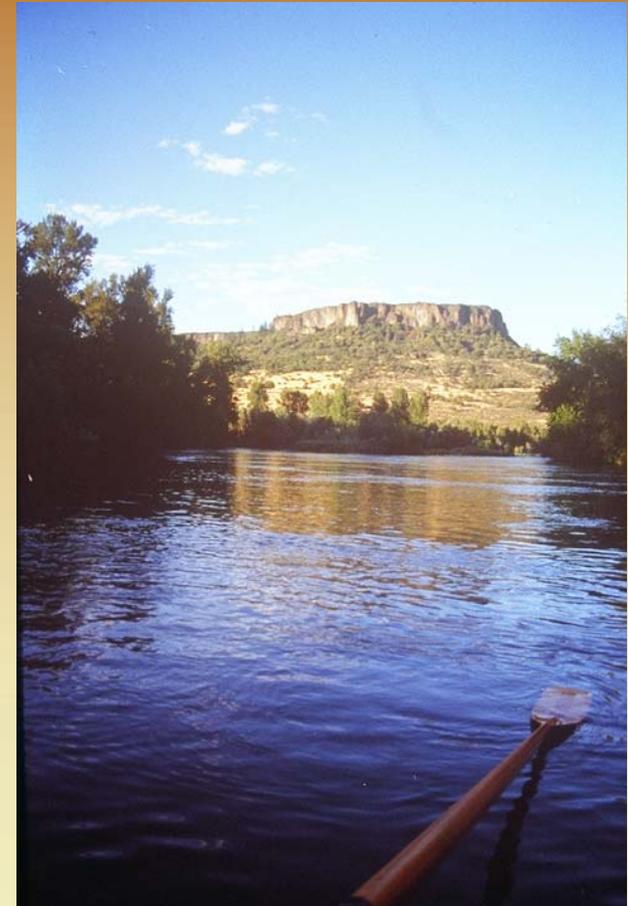
Trail Etiquette for Hikes

Preservation

- Do not pick wildflowers
- Respect Wildlife
- Do not walk in vernal pools
- Respect Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

Erosion Control

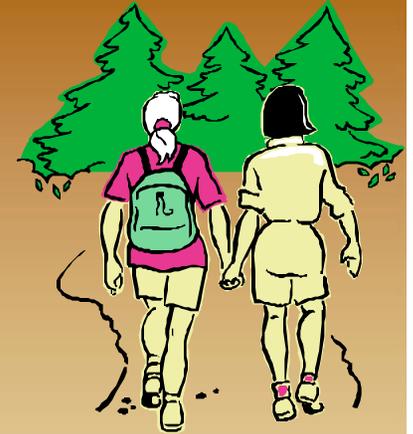
- No dogs
- No horses
- No bikes
- Stay on trails



Little Reminders to KEEP SAFE



→ No water at trailhead.
Bring water!



→ Always stay on the trail!

→ Stay with group!



→ No restrooms at top!

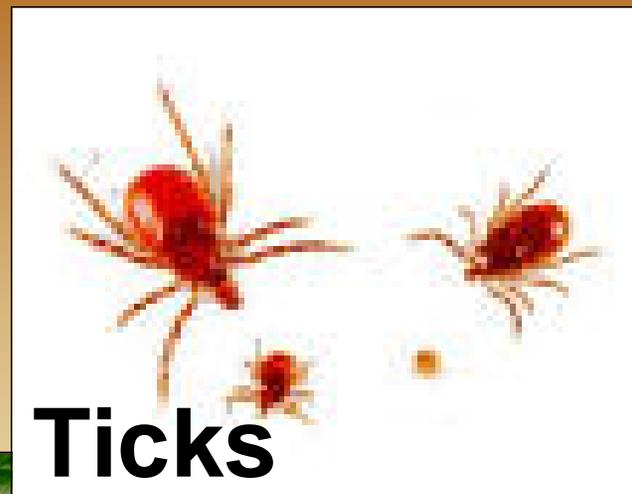
→ Watch out for The EDGE!



WATCH OUT FOR:



Rattle Snakes

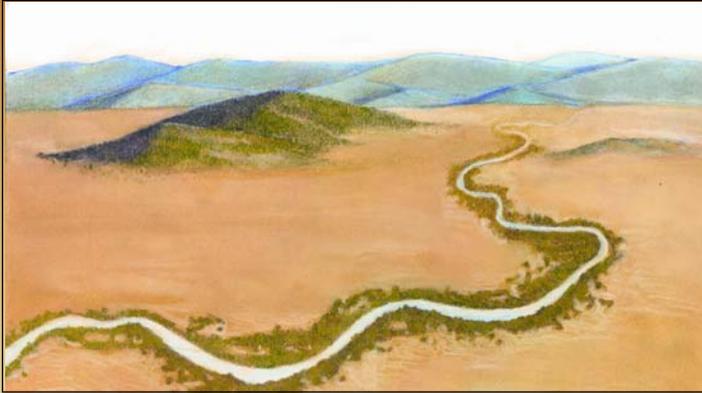


Ticks



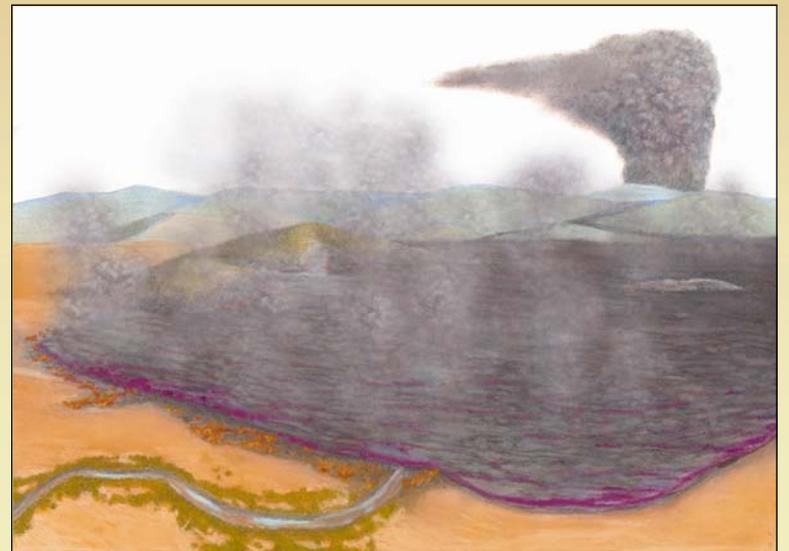
Poison Oak

How did the Table Rocks Form?

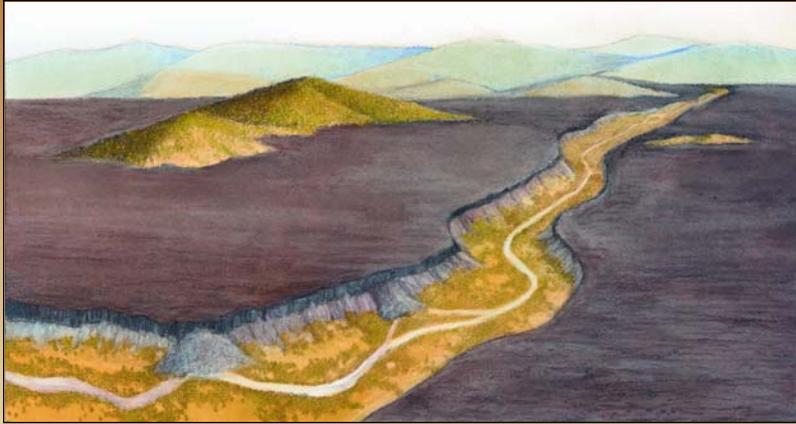


The soft sediment floor of the Rogue River Valley was nearly 800 feet higher than it is today.

Seven million years ago, a volcano about 24 miles from the present-day Table Rocks erupted. The valley was filled with lava hundreds of feet deep.



The Battle of Rock & Water



The Rogue River re-established its course on top of the lava layer. The river eroded and carried away the lava and softer underlying material.

As the Rogue River and its tributaries meandered across the valley, the water carried more eroded rock away.

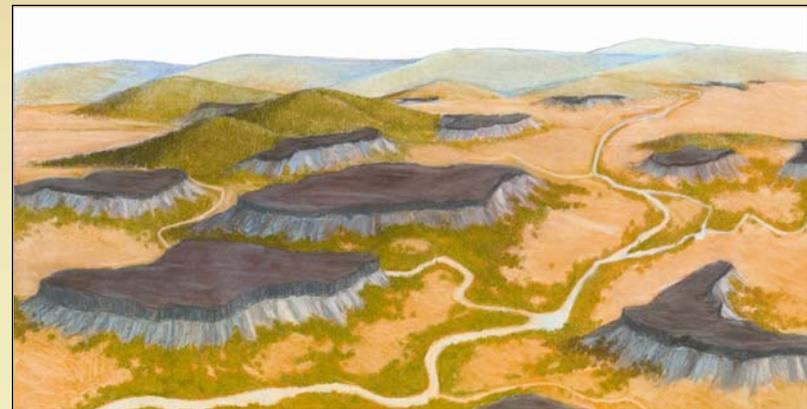
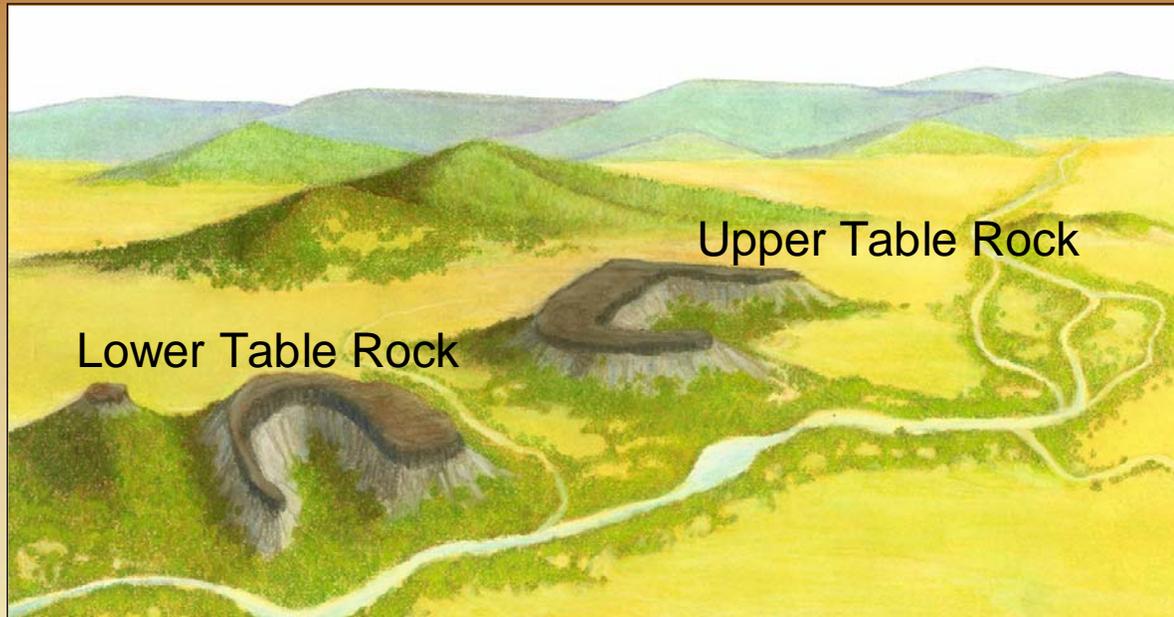


Table Rocks Today



Today, all that is left of the lava flows are the two Table Rocks. Thousands of years from now, even they may disappear.

Native American Tribes in the Rogue Valley

- ✧ Takelma
- ✧ Shasta
- ✧ Umpqua





Titanakh
(little Indian plums)



DI'TANI
(Rock Above)



Ti'lo-mi-kh
(waterfall or rapids upriver from the town
of Gold Hill. Location of the story rock)

Ma-isi
(Mt. McLoughlin)

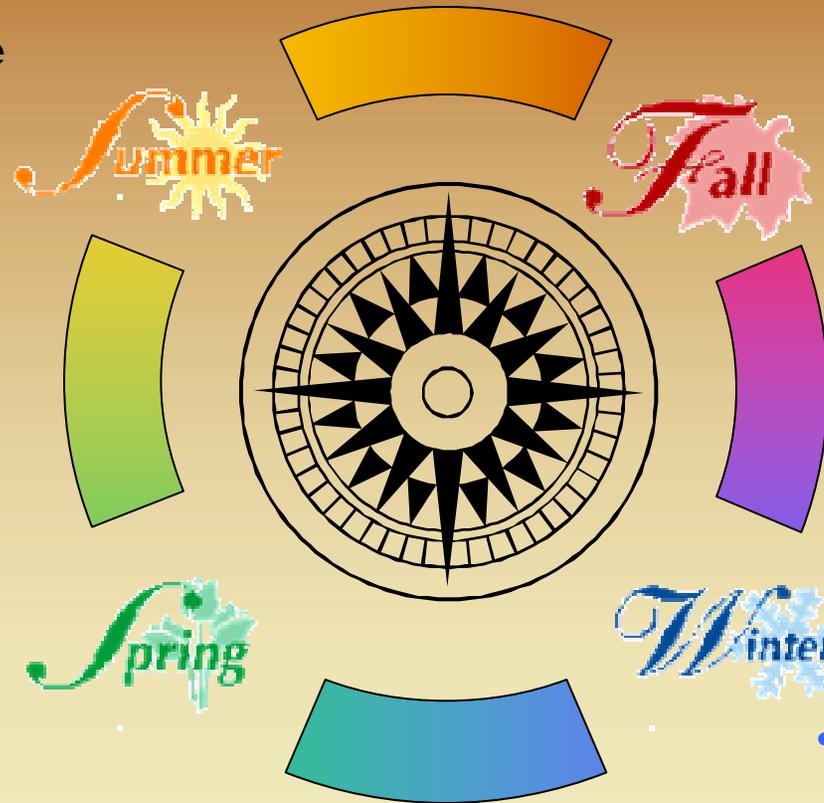


Lat-gau
(upland Takelma village)

The Takelma Round

- Move to cool
- Clean out Pit-lodge
- Gather berries
- Hunt and Fish
- Celebrate, Trade

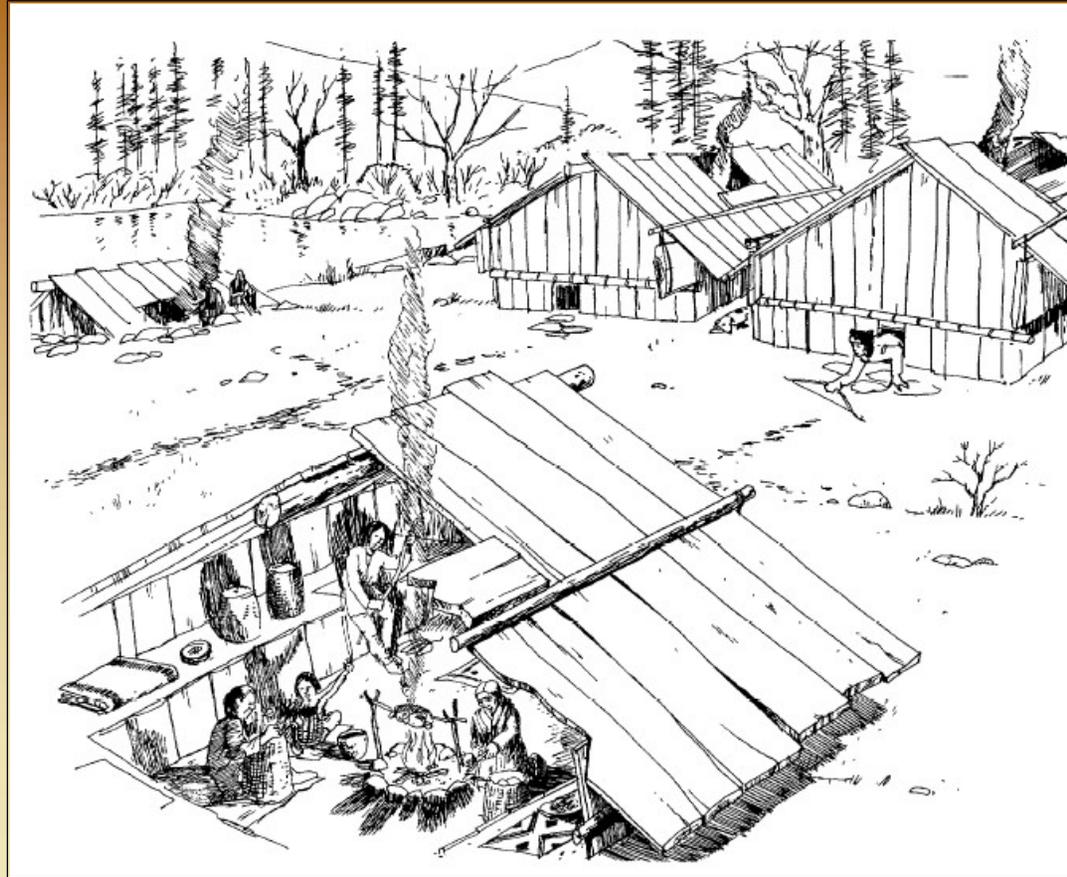
- Fish
- Dry and smoke Salmon
- Gather nuts, seeds and edible bulbs



- Winter Preparation
 - Fish & Hunt
 - Dry & Store Meat
 - Collect Acorns, nuts & Berries
 - Burn Fields

- Live in pit-lodge
- Eat dried, stored food
- Weave baskets and Mend tools
- Elders told stories

Traditional Pit-lodge



Winter homes were located along the Rogue River. They were built by digging out a pit, three to four feet deep, and then making the frame and roof from cedar or pine.

Hiking the Table Rocks



What Might You See?



 Plants



Reptiles and amphibians

 Mammals

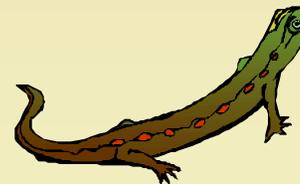


Changing Habitats

 Birds



Diversity



Oak Savannah



White Oak Leaves



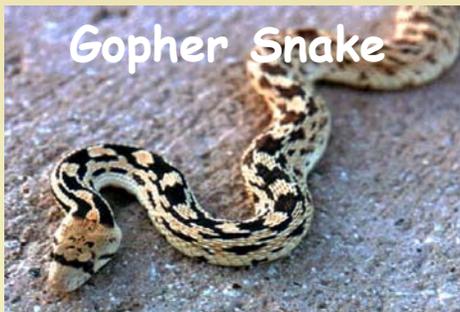
Black Oak Leaves



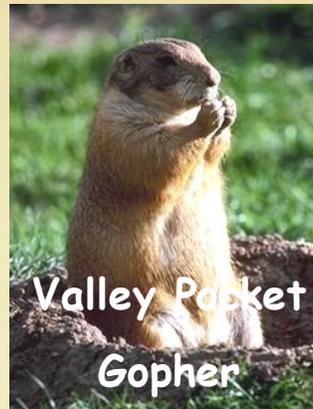
Common Camas



Southern Oregon
Buttercup



Gopher Snake



Valley Pocket
Gopher

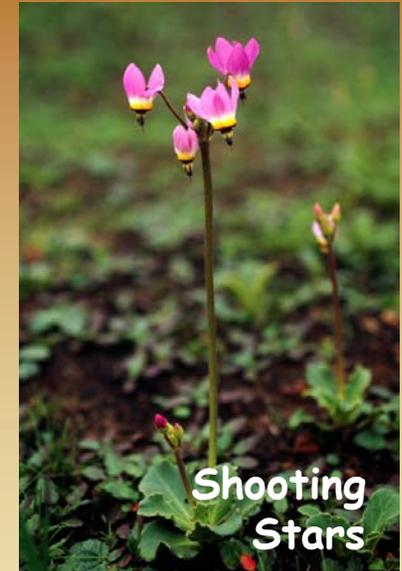


Acorn
Woodpecker

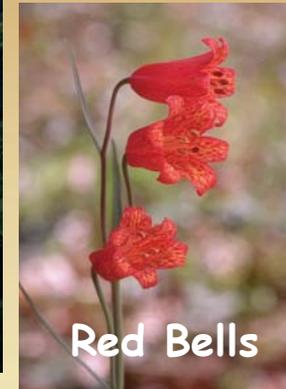
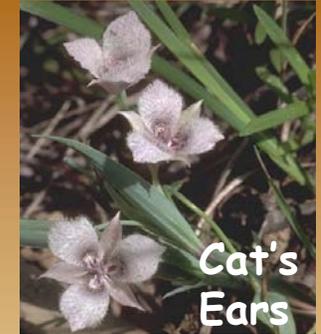


Black-tailed
Deer

Chaparral



Mixed Woodland

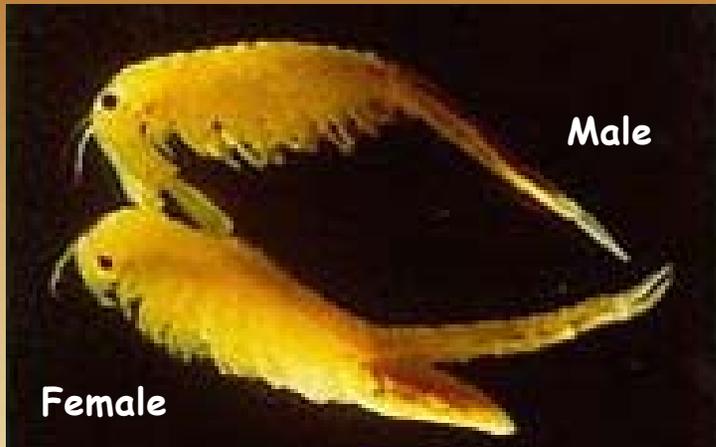




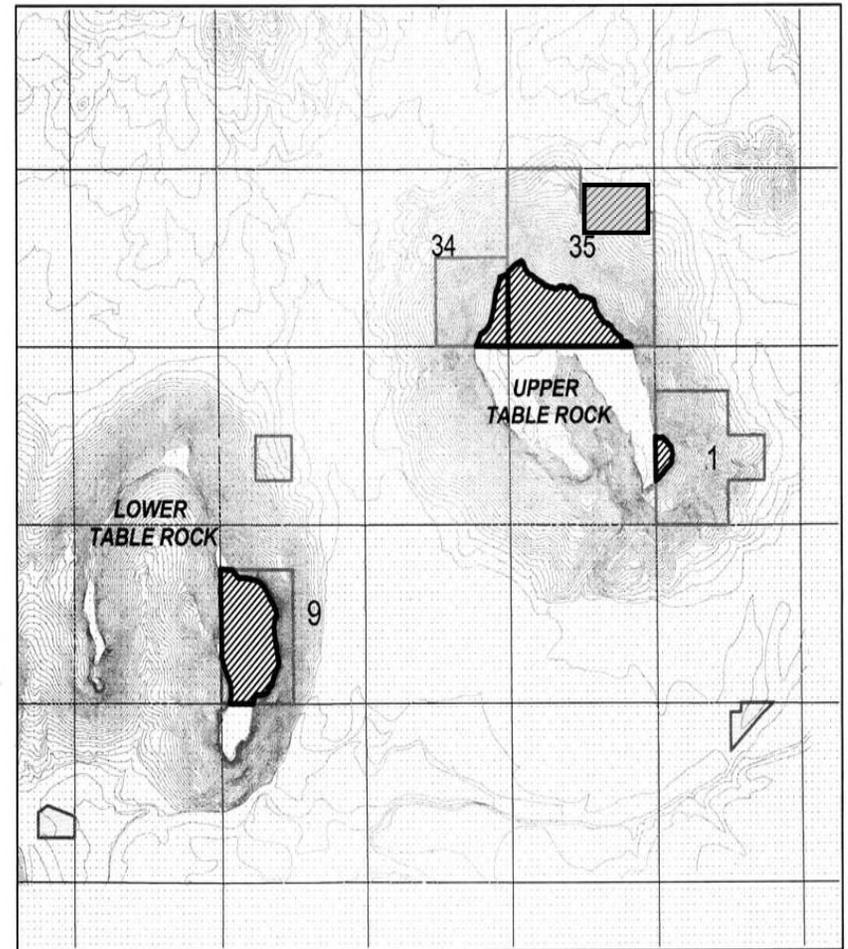
Mounded Prairies & Vernal Pools



Fairy Shrimp



FAIRY SHRIMP CRITICAL HABITAT BLM LANDS

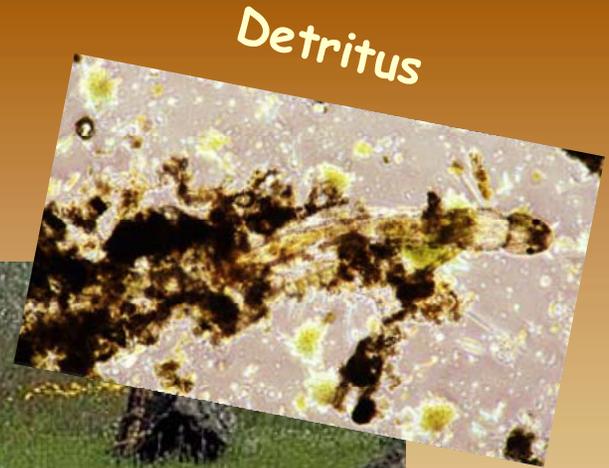




Flatworm



Copepod



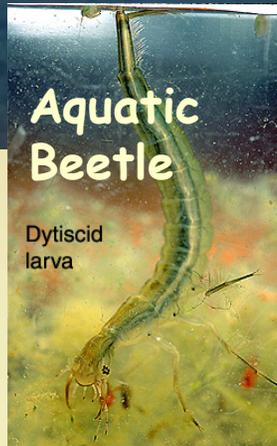
Detritus



Aquatic Species



Seed Shrimp



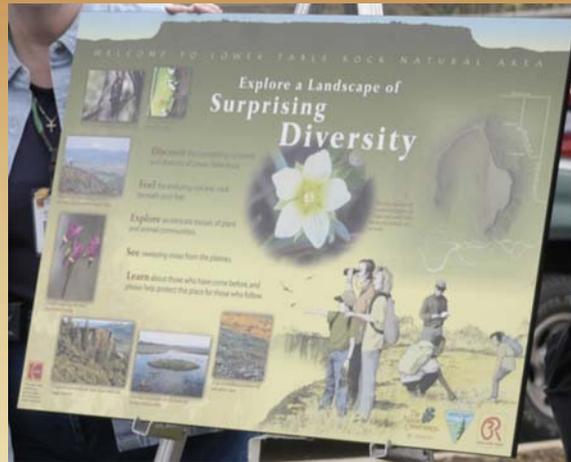
Aquatic Beetle

Dytiscid larva



Daphnia-Water Flea

Interpretation Signs On Lower Table Rock







Environmental Education Program

