

Friends of Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

Monument Guide

National Conservation Lands
Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Department of the Interior

BLM
Cascade-Siskiyou



Official Guide and Map

A Recipe for Biodiversity

The remnant of an ancient volcano, Pilot Rock stands out as one of the most striking features of Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument. Below Pilot Rock lies a landscape that awakens the senses - a landscape where a short hike leads the explorer from the quiet grandeur of a cool, moss-covered forest to a wildflower and boulder-strewn meadow with hundreds of colorful butterflies. From the meadow, one looks out across the rocky ridges of the Siskiyou Mountains, the wide expanse of the Shasta Valley, and the towering snow-capped volcanic peak of Mount Shasta. The forest and the butterflies, as well as the mountains, volcanoes, and valleys, help tell the ecological story of the area.

The monument's ecology is influenced by the region's extremely complex geology. A majority of the monument lies within the relatively young, volcanic Cascade Range. The southwest portion of the monument is in the much older Siskiyou Mountains. At 425 million years old, the rocks of the Siskiyou Mountains are the oldest known in Oregon. The differences in rock types and ages provide the foundation for a variety of soil types and habitats.

The species in the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument are representative of ecologically distinct regions known as ecoregions. Ecologists classify areas as ecoregions based upon unique combinations of topography, geology, soils, climate, and vegetation. In this area, multiple ecoregions meet, creating an ecologically jumbled landscape. Species typically found east of the Cascade Range, such as pygmy nuthatches and kangaroo rats, share habitat with western species such as rough-skinned newts and northern spotted owls.

Another important factor in the ecological makeup of the area is the unusual east-west orientation of the Siskiyou Mountains. The Siskiyou Mountains provide species with a critical connection between the Cascade Mountains and the wet forests of the

western coastal ranges. In addition, the Siskiyou Mountains were not heavily glaciated in the last ice age and served as a refuge for species whose habitat disappeared under tons of continental ice. The final ingredients in the recipe for ecological diversity are the sudden changes in elevation and aspect that affect sun exposure, moisture, and temperature throughout the monument.

Ultimately, diversity of habitat provides stability and resilience. When studied carefully, this remarkable array of plants and animals will provide scientists and visitors with answers to questions about the complex biological and climatic history of the area.



Biodiversity created by the converging influences of the surrounding ecosystems

What's Inside

To facilitate your safe, low-impact experience of the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument's vast array of unique places and creatures, you will find in this newspaper a directory of hikes, what weather to expect, and a map. We hope you will enjoy your visit!

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Where is the Visitor Center and the Lodge ?

National Conservation Lands are part of an active vibrant landscape where people live, work, and play. They feature exceptional opportunities for recreation, solitude, wildlife viewing and exploration. In keeping with NCL philosophy, visitor services such as visitor centers, lodging and restaurants are located in adjacent communities. This philosophy benefits local communities and their economies while minimizing the environmental impact on the Monument.

Emergency Information

Call 911 Fire/Medical/Police
Local dispatch for non-emergency
541-776-7206

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Nature & Education



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Medford District Office
3040 Biddle Road
Medford, Oregon 97504

Monument Designation

The Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument (CSNM) was established by the presidential proclamation of William J. Clinton on June 9, 2000, in recognition of its remarkable ecology and to protect a diverse range of biological, geological, aquatic, archeological, and historic objects. The CSNM is part of the BLM's National Conservation Landscape System, preserving some of America's most spectacular landscapes. In 2009 the Soda Mountain Wilderness was designated by Congress, enhancing the protection of some 25,000 acres in the southern portion of the monument.

Location

The Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument is situated where the Klamath, Siskiyou, and Cascade Mountain Ranges converge, setting the stage for a unique mixing of diverse habitats in a small area. CSNM is the first monument set aside solely for the preservation of biodiversity.

Trails

Although set aside for its objects of biological interest, visitors are welcome to explore the monument. One of the easiest ways to explore CSNM is via the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT) that runs some 19 miles through the monument.

Regulations

Cross-country travel by bicycle or vehicle is prohibited. With limited exceptions, the removal of any monument feature or object is prohibited. Possessing or using mechanized or motorized equipment such as ATV's, game carriers, generators, wagons, carts, or bicycles is prohibited in the Soda Mountain Wilderness. Special recreation permits are required for organized groups. Please contact the district office for permit information.

Private Lands

Private lands are found within and surrounding the monument. Please respect and avoid private property when exploring the monument.

Hunting

Hunting is a popular activity in the monument. Hunting is regulated by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Focus on Environmental Education Dr. Stewart Janes



The Environmental Education Department at Southern Oregon University has a growing partnership with the BLM and the Friends of Cascade Siskiyou National Monument to

become the providers for environmental education on the monument. In 2011, we began "Fall in the Field," a program which brings school kids from the Rogue Valley to the monument for a day of learning and exploration. In addition, the partnership offers graduate students the opportunity to develop curriculum, create educational kits, and lead guided walks. The key benefit of this partnership is the delivery of quality field based environmental education to the region's K 12 community. Cascade Siskiyou National Monument is situated in an area of tremendous biological and geological diversity, difficult to match anywhere in the country. Within 30 minutes, students can be at 7,000 feet in the Siskiyou Mountains or walk through coniferous forests, oak savannas, grasslands, cottonwood lined streams, or chaparral covered hillsides.

Conflicts over environmental degradation and resource use are vital concerns of our time. Creating greater public awareness of the processes and complexity of ecosystems is essential to development of a land ethic and responsible stewardship of our natural resources. The Southern Oregon University Master's Program in



Environmental Education addresses the issues of responsible stewardship and ethical land use. Our goal is to train educators to meet the challenge of developing awareness, promoting stewardship, and inspiring a sense of wonder for the natural world. A hands on program, it provides field oriented courses that broaden students' scientific understanding of the environment, exposes students to environmental problems and associated social conflicts, and prepares students to become effective environmental educators.



SEEC and you shall find.

The Siskiyou Environmental Education Center (SEEC) serves as a hub for environmental education networking and resources within the bioregion. Staffed by Environmental Education (EE) graduate assistants, SEEC connects our graduate students with environmental education events, internships, and jobs. They also provide much needed environmental education expertise to local schools and non-profit programs. Our ever-growing collection of curriculum kits and resources makes place-based and hands-on lessons available to all educators in southern Oregon and northern California. The SEEC office is housed in SOU's College of Arts and Sciences and is available for use by all EE students. The SEEC office manages the day to day operations of the EE program.

To reserve a hike or an education kit, contact a graduate assistant in the SEEC office:
Email: seec@sou.edu
Phone: 541-552-6876

About the Programs:

Classes are divided into small groups, generally 15 or less, with each group having two instructors.

The programs explore topics and concepts such as:

- Biodiversity in forest habitats
- Influence of geology on diversity of organisms
- Human relationships with the environment
- Exploration of riparian habitats
- Aesthetics, art and nature appreciation

The field season generally runs from late September to early November. Groups are led on hikes that range anywhere from 1.5 miles to 3 miles. Teachers generally set aside 3/4 of a school day for the visits.

The goal of the SOU – CSNM youth education partnership:

1. To serve the local K-12 school community by offering quality standards-based environmental education programming.
2. Advance the monument's interpretive and education themes through enjoyable outdoor experiences.
3. Provide meaningful work opportunities and experience for youth and SOU students.
4. Advance appreciation and awareness of the monument and its unique features.
5. Foster a stewardship ethic among school age youth.

Science

Beavers and Frogs

Interview with Dr. Michael Parker

What's so special about the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument?

"The monument was proclaimed because it's a place where there's exceptional biodiversity the coming together of different bioregions, different physiographic regions, different climatic conditions, different aspect and slope, and geographic and geologic diversity. This allows species to co occur that don't ordinarily co occur. The idea that there is a place in the world that has 135 species of butterflies is just magical! Even for scientists, that's just 'Wow!' And from a scientific perspective, why are there so many there? That's an interesting question you can explore."



Dr. Michael Parker holding a Spotted Frog

Why is biodiversity important?

"Each species is a unique product of the evolutionary process; if for no other reason, their biology is interesting. Biodiversity also provides ecosystem services clean air, water, soil in which we have a common interest, so there is economic, ecological, and biological value to us. The word 'biodiversity' was coined by E.O Wilson, at a time when the accelerating pace of species extinctions and loss of genetic information due to human activities was becoming obvious. A major decline in biodiversity makes it much less likely that a system can respond to perturbations, whether natural or human. In addition to the practical things we've been talking about ecosystem services, the loss of genetic diversity and the ability to respond to environmental change aesthetic value of biodiversity cannot be overstated. Interesting species occurring in an interesting landscape is aesthetically

appealing. So, even though many people may never go see it, simply knowing there are places in the world like CSNM with its incredible biodiversity is important."

One of your primary research interests is the Oregon spotted frog (*Rana pretiosa*). What are you finding?

"The Oregon spotted frog is a candidate for listing as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. There are historical records of the frog in Little Hyatt Reservoir, so when I first arrived at SOU in 1994 I started looking for them there but never found them over a number of years. As part of my aquatic survey for the BLM, I walked the length of every stream in the CSNM from the

headwaters all the way down. I found wetland ponds that seemed to have all the ingredients to support a population of Oregon spotted frogs. In 2003 I took my herpetology class to survey amphibians and we found a breeding population of spotted frogs that I've been monitoring ever since. The population is tiny, with only 11 20 females breeding each year. It's

just hanging on, and if this population 'winks out,' it will have significant ramifications for conservation of the species as a whole."

What can we do to help the frogs on the monument survive?

"My biggest worry is that those ponds are disappearing, and if the ponds go away the frog goes away. One very important factor for frogs in particular and aquatic biodiversity in general is beavers. The Oregon spotted frog population I've been tracking is struggling due to cattail encroachment as a natural part of pond succession. The Oregon spotted frog is the most aquatic frog species in our region and they require warm open water habitats. Beavers raise the water levels by dam building. Beavers and muskrats eat cattail tubers and create open pathways through the cattails, which is really important for the frogs.

Another thing we worry about with amphibians are diseases like ranavirus

and Chytrid fungus that people can transport on their boots. Egg masses can also be infected with Saprolegnia fungus. There is a virulent form in hatcheries that is deadly in the wild. So just about anybody who fishes in reservoirs with planted fish, like Howard and Hyatt Reservoirs, picks up those fungus spores on their boots and can transport it. People should be aware of their potential impacts. Cleaning our



Jenny Creek near former Box O Ranch

boots after every pond visit and providing good places for beavers to live are crucial. Human activity and behavior will likely determine if the frogs make it."

So one species can make a huge difference to other species?

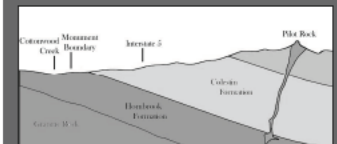
"Absolutely. All those interrelationships contribute to biodiversity. If we remove one piece of the puzzle, the beaver, species diversity hasn't gone down very much, but what's missing because of that one piece? We still have the butterflies and the plants, but that landscape of wetlands, wetland plants, and the birds and mammals that use the wetlands, their pattern of movement across the landscape, that whole set of interactions is changed just by the loss of that one animal. Beavers are important ecosystem engineers. They created many of those habitats, and if they're allowed to continue that important function it's going to be beneficial not only to the frogs but to biodiversity in general.

On Jenny Creek in places that cattle have been gone now for several years, the willows and alders and broadleaf trees started coming back, and beavers have reestablished. The beavers didn't create huge ponds, but what they did do is raise the water table in the entire meadow which became a sponge that retains water much longer into the season. As a result, flows in Jenny Creek are higher and cooler which benefits both aquatic and riparian communities."

Pilot Rock Geology

Jad D'Allura, Ph.D.
Emeritus Professor of Geology,
Southern Oregon University

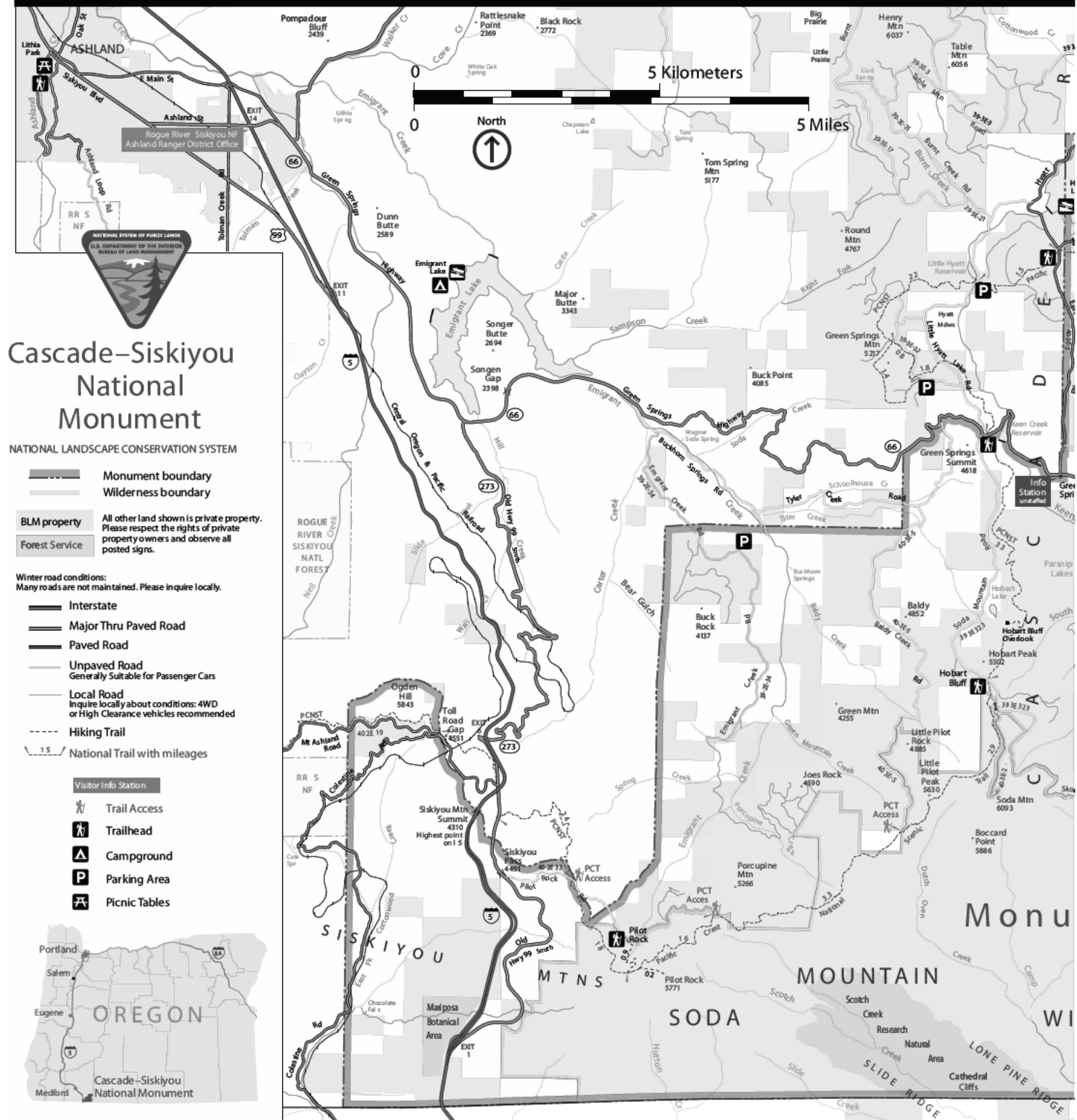
Pilot Rock, Southern Oregon's very own "Devil's Tower," is a prominent 25.6-million-year-old volcanic intrusion of both historical and geological significance. The rocks it intruded are part of the Western Cascades volcanic series, predecessors of the magnificent High Cascade Volcanoes. However, unlike the latter, very few landforms remain. All have been buried to a depth of over five to seven kilometers, tilted to the east, and are very highly eroded. That burial, and subsequent increase in temperature and pressure, has slightly altered the original minerals. Gradual uplift of the Klamath-Siskiyou Mountains has tilted Pilot Rock about 20° to the east.

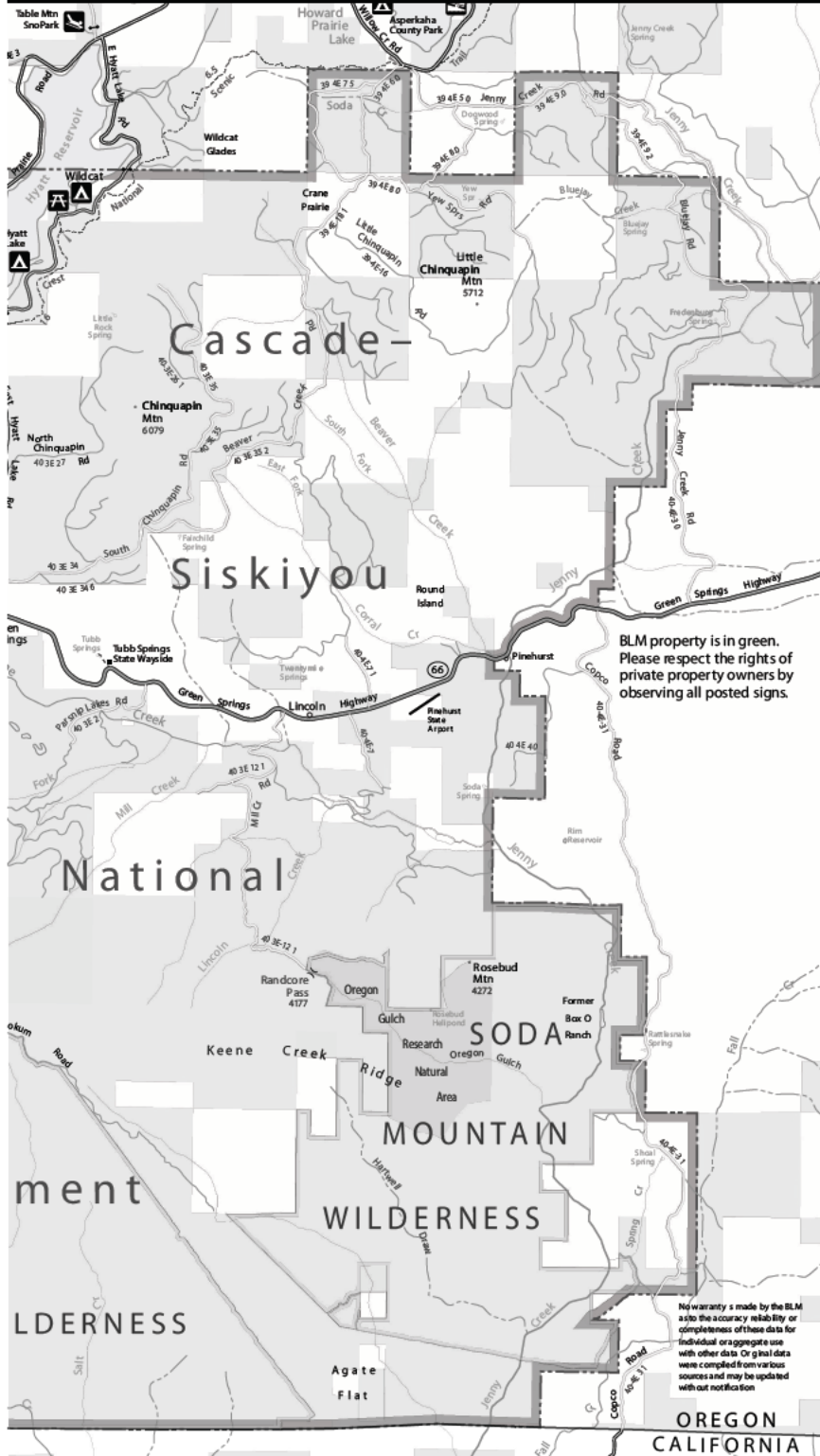


Prior to the onset of the Western Cascade volcanism, the climate changed from subtropical to temperate. The previous landscape was quite flat, allowing great rivers issuing from Idaho to flow across the landscape. Eruption of the Western Cascade volcanoes erected the first significant barrier to rivers flowing from the continental interior toward the West Coast. An exploration of Pilot Rock geology begins at the quarry, where visitors can see 27 million-year-old lava flow rocks and weathering phenomena. The walk to the saddle (where the old parking lot was) and down the closed road to the south follows the upper part of this flow. Local goosy soil along the road is derived from the weathering of overlying softer volcaniclastic rocks (violently-ejected volcanic fragments). These soft rocks and soil are quite prone to slope failure (landslides). Exposures of the volcaniclastic rocks are visible on a ridge to the southeast of Pilot Rock. Most of those rocks are volcanic breccias (large angular blocks in a finer matrix) that represent debris flows that issued from long-extinct volcanoes. On that same ridge are other intrusive rocks that pushed up through the weaker volcaniclastic rocks.

Pilot Rock, the most impressive of these intrusions, "baked" and oxidized (rusted) the surrounding rocks as it shoved them aside. The homblende-pyroxene andesite (the name "andes" was inspired from rocks described in the Andes Mountains of South America) that makes up Pilot Rock is quite atypical and hence distinctively unique as compared to adjacent rocks. Strikingly visual columns are cooling features of the volcanic "neck" or throat of what may have been a long-eroded volcano. Radial "dikes" (intrusions radiating from Pilot Rock as it pushed up through the broken landscape) can be seen best to the east of Pilot Rock.

Monument Map





Medford District



Assistant Monument Manager, Howard Hunter, at Earth Day Event

Manager's Corner

Welcome to Cascade Siskiyou National Monument! As you will see throughout this newspaper, the "story" of the CSNM is biodiversity. The Monument was established on June 9, 2000, in recognition of its phenomenal biological diversity. Many regional scientists are conducting research on the Monument, often with the support of BLM's National Landscape Conservation System grants, and some of those research findings are detailed in this issue. Geologist Dr. Jad D'Allura's article about CSNM's iconic landmark, "Pilot Rock," goes into more detail about Monument geology. "Beavers and Frogs," an interview with Dr. Michael Parker, an aquatic biologist at Southern Oregon University, discusses his research on the Oregon spotted frog, a species of concern on the Monument. He concludes that the frog's ability to thrive depends on beaver, and that humans are largely in control of population dynamics of both species and consequent biodiversity. In "Focus on Environmental Education," Dr. Stewart Janes, ornithologist, science educator, and director of SOU's Environmental Education graduate program, details the essential role of environmental educators in preserving biodiversity. BLM and SOU, "with a little help from our Friends," are partnering to bring school groups from throughout the Rogue Valley to the CSNM each fall so they can experience biodiversity and learn about their role in preserving it. The Friends of Cascade Siskiyou National Monument sponsor other learning opportunities, including a "Hike and Learn" series led by regional scientists.

The Monument's recreation staff, partners, and volunteers have been hard at work maintaining and improving trails and trailheads, because good trails protect biodiversity. Preserving biodiversity on the Monument is a team effort. An expression of gratitude is warranted for the diverse people and organizations who give of their time and expertise in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management, simply because they value this unique landscape.

Much has been accomplished since June 9, 2000. In addition to the research described above, scientists have studied mammals, insects, birds, plant communities, and the impact of grazing on monument resources, and the CSNM management plan has been adopted and implemented. Congress established the Soda Mountain Wilderness within the CSNM in 2009, we've written and signed the Wilderness management plan, and we've begun the immense job of plan implementation and restoration. We are very proud of our interpretation and environmental education programs for which we thank our SOU partners, the Friends of CSNM, Justin Glasgow, and all those who have helped. Much remains to be done, so we invite your participation, encourage you to contact BLM and our partners, and thank you for getting involved!

We also thank all those involved in our land acquisition program which to date has added 8473 acres to the CSNM. This will help us better manage this diverse landscape which was formerly dissected in the "checkerboard" ownership that characterizes the BLM landbase in western Oregon. Those deserving credit in this effort are the Pacific Forest Trust, The Conservation Fund, Meriwether Southern Oregon Land & Timber LLC, Brian and Kathleen Dossey, and many others.

Hiking

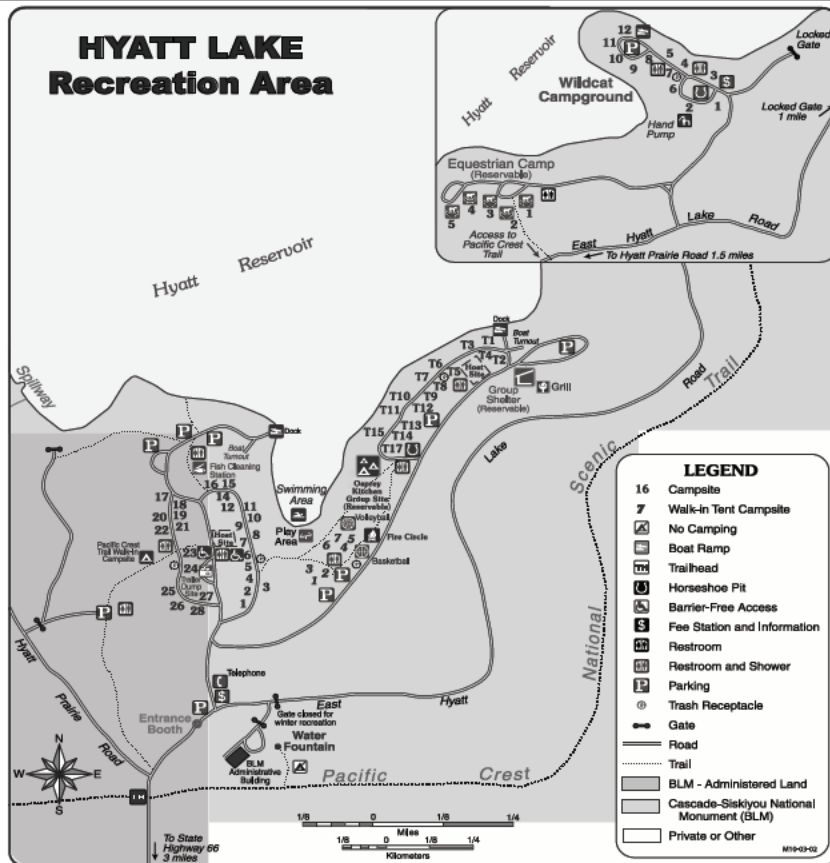


Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail Access Points

Trail	Distance	Difficulty / Additional Info.	Directions from Ashland
Sky King Cole Access to Pilot Rock Trail Intersection	1.9 miles	Moderate. Trail is usually snow free from late May - October.	I-5 S to Exit 6 (Jct with Old Hwy 99) Follow Old Hwy 99 for 2 mi S to Pilot Rock Rd (40-2E-33) on left. Follow Pilot Rock Rd (staying left) 1 mile to Sky King Cole PCT crossing, where there is room to park.
Pilot Rock Access to Pilot Rock	.9 mi to Pilot Rock Trail; .2 mil to base of Pilot Rock	Strenuous. Trail is usually snow free from late May - October.	I-5 S to Exit 6 (Jct with Old Hwy 99). Follow Old Hwy 99 for 2 mi S to Pilot Rock Rd (40-2E-33) on left. Follow Pilot Rock Rd (staying left) for 1 mi to Sky King Cole PCT crossing. Quarry parking is 1 mi further on the right.
Pilot Rock Access to Porcupine Gap Access	.9 mi to PCT crossing; then 1.6 mi to Porcupine Gap.	Moderate. Trail is usually snow free from late May - October.	I-5 S to Exit 6 (Jct with Old Hwy 99). Follow Old Hwy 99 for 2 mi S to Pilot Rock Rd (40-2E-33) on left. Follow Pilot Rock Rd (staying left) for 3.8 mi, past Sky King Cole PCT crossing (1 mi) and Pilot Rock quarry parking (2 mi) to PCT access and parking at Porcupine Gap (1.8 mi). Rough road.
Porcupine Gap Access to Boccord Point Access	3.3 miles	Moderate. Trail is usually snow free from late May - October.	I-5 S to Exit 6 (Jct with Old Hwy 99) Follow Old Hwy 99 for 2 mi S to Pilot Rock Rd (40-2E-33) on left. Follow Pilot Rock Rd (staying left) for 3.8 mi, past Sky King Cole PCT crossing and Pilot Rock quarry parking (2 mi) to PCT access and parking at Porcupine Gap (1.8 mi). Rough road.
Boccord Point Access to Hobart Bluff Access (at Soda Mountain Road)	2.9 miles	Moderate. Trail is usually snow free from late May - October.	I-5 Exit 14 to Hwy 66 (Greensprings Hwy) 8 mi to Buckhorn Rd on right, 2 mi on Buckhorn Rd (staying left at Emigrant Creek and Buckhorn Springs Roads) to Tyler Creek Rd, 2.5 mi on Tyler Creek Rd to Baldy Creek Rd on right, 6.2 mi on Baldy Creek Rd to PCT crossing and parking.
Hobart Bluff Access (at Soda Mountain Road) to Hobart Bluff Overlook	1.3 miles to top of bluff.	Moderate. Trail is usually snow free from late May - October.	I-5 Exit 14 to Hwy 66 (Greensprings Hwy) 15.5 mi to Soda Mtn Rd on right. Soda Mtn Rd (39-3E-32.3) 3.8 mi S to power line corridor and PCT crossing and parking.
Hobart Bluff Access to Highway 66 Trailhead	4.3 miles	Moderate. Trail is usually snow free from late May - October.	I-5 Exit 14 to Hwy 66 (Greensprings Hwy) 15.5 mi to Soda Mtn Rd on right. Soda Mtn Rd (39-3E-32.3) 3.8 mi S to power line corridor and PCT crossing and parking.
Highway 66 Trailhead to Green Springs Mountain Loop Access	1.8 miles	Moderate. Trail is usually snow free from late May - October.	I-5 Exit 14 to Hwy 66 (Greensprings Hwy) 15.5 mi to Soda Mtn Rd on right. Park at Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument kiosk. Trail begins across the road from the kiosk.
Green Springs Mountain Access Loop Trail	2.2 miles (RT)	Moderate. Trail is usually snow free from late May - October.	I-5 Exit 14 to Hwy 66 (Greensprings Hwy) 15.5 mi to Little Hyatt Prairie Road on left. Follow Little Hyatt Prairie Road .7 mi to 39-3E-32 on left. Follow 39-3E-32 to signs for Green Springs Mountain Trail, and park in the small turnout.
Green Springs Mountain Loop Access to Little Hyatt Lake	3.1 miles	Moderate. Trail is usually snow free from late May - October.	I-5 Exit 14 to Hwy 66 (Greensprings Hwy) 15.5 mi to Little Hyatt Prairie Road on left. Follow Little Hyatt Prairie Road .7 mi to 39-3E-32 on left. Follow 39-3E-32 to signs for Green Springs Mountain Trail, and park in the small turnout.
Little Hyatt Lake Access to E. Hyatt Lake Road Access.	1.5 miles	Moderate. Trail is usually snow free from late May - October.	I-5 Exit 14 to Hwy 66 (Greensprings Hwy) 15.5 mi to Little Hyatt Prairie Rd on left. Follow Little Hyatt Prairie Rd (aka Keene Creek Rd) 2.8 mi to Little Hyatt Lake, parking below dam.
E. Hyatt Lake Road Access to Willow Creek Road Access.	8.1 mi	Moderate. Trail is usually snow free from late May - October.	I-5 Exit 14 to Hwy 66 (Greensprings Hwy) 17.5 mi to E. Hyatt Lake Road on left. Follow E. Hyatt Lake Road 2.8 mi. The PCT trailhead is located on the left right before the entrance to the Hyatt Lake Campground.

Camping

Campgrounds



Plan Your Visit

Hyatt Lake Recreation Area is managed by the Bureau of Land Management, and is the only developed campground within Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument. Fees are charged for camping and day-use of these sites. Due to winter weather, campgrounds generally open in late April and close for the season at the end of September.

Hyatt Lake Campground

The main Hyatt Lake Campground has 56 campsites (including drive-in and walk-in tent sites) and a site designated for Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT) hikers. Facilities include flush toilets, hot showers, a dump station, a fish-cleaning station, and 2 boat ramps with dock facilities. No electrical, water, or sewer hookups are available. Disabled access is limited. Sites are available on a first-come, first-served basis.

Wildcat Campground

For a more primitive camping experience, Wildcat Campground has 12 campsites with hand-pumped water and vault restrooms. Sites are available on a first-come, first-served basis.

Horse Camp

Horse Camp has a vault restroom and 5 sites, each with corrals. An access trail from this area connects riders directly to the PCT. Equestrian and stock users are required to feed certified weed-free feed.

Mountain View Group Shelter

The Mountain View Group Shelter, overlooking Hyatt Lake and Mt. McLoughlin, accommodates up to 150 people. It is equipped with an electric stove, running water, tables, and a large fireplace.

Osprey Kitchen

Osprey Kitchen is a group camping and day-use area with a covered cooking area, grill, group fire ring, and walk-in tent sites.

Reservations

Reservations for the Mountain View Group Shelter, Osprey Kitchen, and Equestrian Camp can be made starting January 1st for the upcoming season. Contact the Medford BLM reservation line at 541-618-2306. During the summer season you may call the ranger station at 541-482-2031.

Hiking in Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

While the monument is set aside for its objects of biological interest and their protection, visitors are welcome to explore the monument. The primary way to experience the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument is by hiking the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT). The PCT runs approximately 19 miles from the southwest boundary of the monument to its northeast boundary. The facing page provides a list of access points and the distance (in miles) between access points. The list corresponds to the monument map located on pages 4-5.

In addition to the Pacific Crest Trail, the monument has many closed roads that locals use for hiking. The monument map in this newspaper does not show closed roads in the Soda Mountain Wilderness. Cross-country hiking within the monument requires a good topographic map and a compass.

Ashland, Oregon Weather

Month	Average High (F)	Average Low (F)	Average Precip.(in.)	Average Snowfall (in.)
January	46.5	29.9	2.65	3.5
February	51.9	31.9	2.03	2.3
March	56.7	33.7	1.98	1.8
April	62.9	36.8	1.53	0.6
May	70.2	42.0	1.54	0.0
June	77.8	47.3	.99	0.0
July	86.9	51.8	.38	0.0
August	85.9	51.0	.44	0.0
September	78.6	45.5	.83	0.0
October	66.8	39.2	1.57	0.0
November	53.4	34.1	2.78	0.5
December	46.2	30.4	3.06	2.2

Partnerships

The Friends of Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

The Friends of Cascade Siskiyou National Monument was established by local residents in 2000. The FCSNM's primary goal is to partner with the Bureau of Land Management as it carries out the mandates of the presidential proclamation. The Friends mission statement has three parts:

- To advocate for and educate about the scientific and historic values for which the CSNM was established;
- To foster public support for the protection of the area's ecological integrity and biological diversity.
- To support BLM's essential role in protection and conservation of the Soda Mountain Wilderness.

The Friends of Cascade Siskiyou National Monument fulfill our mission through education, advocacy, and outreach, with occasional manual labor. Specifically:

- Providing monetary and material support to K 12 education activities done on the monument.
- Organize and facilitate guest lecturers and Hike and Learn opportunities on the Monument.
- Staff Monument and Friends outreach booth at community events such as Ashland Earth Day, First Fridays and Free Fishing Day.
- Assist with visitor contacts, scientific monitoring, and wilderness monitoring.
- Fundraising.

www.cascadesiskiyou.org



Keeping up with Contact Station Maintenance



Hike and Learn Series at Pilot Rock



Fall in the Field School Program



Friends at Earth Day in Ashland

Monument recreation team and partners make strides in trail maintenance:

As the first monument set aside to protect its objects of biological interest, Monument Recreation Planner Nick Schade knows that resource protection is a top priority. "In many ways recreation planning takes on a much more essential and sensitive role for a monument like Cascade Siskiyou," says Schade. "It is not business as usual."



Pacific Crest Trail log out

Keeping up with it all

Some 19 miles of the legendary Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail cross through the monument's administrative boundary. In addition there are about 2.5 miles of spur trails off of the PCT to places like Pilot Rock, Hobart Bluff, and the Soda Mountain Fire lookout. 19 miles of designated trail within 60,000 acres

may not seem like much, but these 19 miles put you high atop a crest offering spectacular opportunities to experience the monument's diverse landscapes and remarkable views. The Hyatt Lake Recreation Area and Campground also lie within part of the monument boundary. Adjacent to the monument is the Table Mountain Winter Play area and Buck Prairie Nordic Ski Trails area.

Resource Protection

Thanks to help from Student Conservation Association, recreation was able to stabilize and restore two popular access points (Emigrant Creek Road/Buck Rock Access and Green Springs Mountain/PCT Access). Off road parking, trespass and illegal "mudbogging" had degraded the sites and impacted aesthetic values. Both areas were graded and stabilized. Improvements included rustic split rail fencing, restoring hydrologic function, gravel parking base, defined parking, and rustic information kiosks providing resource protection and trail information.



Mud bogging area on Emigrant Creek Road is repurposed into a small parking and trailhead area



Vern Crawford - Volunteer of the Year

Maintenance

After a winter of heavy snows and severe winds the PCT is often covered in fallen trees, so annual log out is essential to keeping the trail open and preventing trail braiding. Maintaining trails and trail access points is a multi person full time job. Last year the monument log out team, volunteers and youth conservation corps spent over 1300 hours completing tread work, brushing work, and installing stabilization and drainage features on the 19 miles of the Pacific Crest Trail in the monument. The Lone Pilot Trail will be completed in summer 2013.

Restoration

The Xerces Society and the OR/WA State Office completed a site management plan for the Mardon skipper. The Site Management Plans were implemented at three Mardon skipper sites in the monument. Implementation included:

- placing boulders to eliminate illegal off road access in key habitat areas;
- removing conifers less than 8" in diameter encroaching into meadows.
- installing education signs in high use areas to educate the public on the ecology of the skipper and the goal of our restoration work.



Big Bend Trail Skills College

The three-day Big Bend Trail Skills College, hosted by Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument and the Pacific Crest Trail Association, is in its second year. The college features multiple sessions and areas of focus and expertise. Certifications are offered in crosscut saw use and chain saw use,



Newly certified sawyer at first annual Trail Skills College



Learning how to cut in a trail at first annual Trail Skills College

as well as classes in tread construction techniques and hydrology management. Beginner sessions were held for basic trail maintenance and trail clearing. The BLM provided camping at the monument's Hyatt Lake Campground. There were eight instructors and 37 participants. The college drew students from other federal agencies, members of trails organizations, and from the community.