

Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest

Cascade Lookout

FREE!



Cascade Lookout 2010

A Publication of the U.S. Forest Service
Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest

FOREST NEWS AND INFORMATION

Message from the Forest Supervisor



Becki Lockett Heath

Welcome to the 2010 edition of the Cascade Lookout. This edition is full of recreation information, news about forest projects, games for kids, and a pull out map and campground matrix in the center of the paper. We hope this information is helpful to you when visiting and recreating in the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest.

New this year, we've included brief biographical sketches on our new Deputy Forest Supervisor and on our seven District Rangers. We have hired four new District Rangers since 2008 and one more will be hired by July. We thought it would be nice for people to read a bit about each of these individuals to get to know them better.

Also new is a comment form (on back page). We would really appreciate your comments on how we can make this a more useful publication, suggestions for future topics and anything else you think may be helpful. Thanks for taking the time to return the comment form.

We look forward to seeing you in the woods enjoying the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, and hope you enjoy reading this edition of the Cascade Lookout.

Becki



New Deputy Forest Supervisor

Clint Kyhl became the Deputy Forest Supervisor for the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest in June 2009. He replaced Karen Mollander, who moved to Missoula, Montana.

Clint grew up in Iowa and graduated from Iowa State University in 1983 with a degree in Forest Resource Management.

His career with the Forest Service started in 1983 in Kremmling, Colorado where he worked as a Timber Forester. He has held several resource management positions on national forests throughout Colorado and Wyoming.

Kyhl has many years of experience as a District Ranger on the Buffalo Gap National Grassland and the Laramie Ranger District on the Medicine Bow-Routt NF. In 2007, Kyhl became the Acting Deputy Forest Supervisor on the Medicine Bow-Routt National Forest in Laramie, Wyoming.

Before coming to the Okanogan-Wenatchee N.F., Kyhl was on a special assignment as the Incident Commander for the Bark Beetle Management Team in northern Colorado and southeastern Wyoming.

Kyhl and his wife Sharon have two teenage sons, Keith and Craig. Kyhl is an avid fisherman and a bow hunter and looks forward to exploring different areas of the state for deer hunting opportunities. ■



Forest Plan Revision - Stay Tuned!

By Deborah Kelly



The Colville National Forest and Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest are working cooperatively to update their forest plans. Forest Plans are strategic in nature. They establish the desired condition for the land and resources and set broad, general direction for managing national forests.

Much like county or city zoning plans, land management plans also identify where and under what conditions an activity or project can proceed. They are programmatic zoning documents and, normally, do not make site specific decisions to undertake particular projects.

The Forest Service hopes to develop plans that are flexible enough to respond to changes in forest health and the public's concerns for reducing the risks and effects of wildfire to ensure a more resilient forest into the future. The draft plan will likely be ready for public comment by spring

2011. If you would like more information about the Plan Revision process, or to be added to the project mailing list, please visit our webpage at: www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/forest-plan.

For more information about the process and project time line or to be added to the project mailing list, please check the web site or contact us:

Forest Plan Revision Team

Colville, Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forests
1240 Second Avenue South
Okanogan, WA 98840

Phone: (509) 826-3275

Email: r6_ewzplanrevision@fs.fed.us

Plan Revision Website:

www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/forest-plan ■

FOREST NEWS AND INFORMATION



Since 1970, more than a million acres have burned on the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest. More than 186,000 acres burned in a single summer in 1994, destroying 37 homes, threatening communities throughout Chelan County and forcing hundreds of residents to flee homes. Large portions of these fires burned at severities that were uncharacteristic for the ecosystem.

At about the same time, Forest Service scientists were finding about a third of the four-million-acre national forest had become dense thickets of flammable trees. They knew fires that burned about every seven to 15 years and maintained open forests with widely-spaced big trees were no longer shaping the landscape because decades of firefighting were so successful.

In addition, past logging practices often removed larger pines, opening growing sites for young trees that could feed more catastrophic fires. Intensive sheep and cattle grazing was also thought to have removed grass and brush that once helped low-intensity fires spread and provided competition to young tree growth.

Local Forest Service managers proposed a vigorous program of thinning, pruning and controlled burning to reduce small trees in fire-prone areas, while ensuring big old trees survive future catastrophic fires. In 1996, the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest Dry Forest Strategy was introduced. Currently, they are overhauling and updating the original strategy to focus more on forest restoration and integrating new science and policy.

The Forest Restoration Strategy is a significant shift in forest management because it emphasizes a restoration model where defined ecological outcomes drive the development of projects, rather than forest product targets. It also emphasizes interdisciplinary teams of foresters, botanists, wildlife biologists, soil scientists and watershed specialists that design projects so forests will be resilient to catastrophic fires, insect infestations and tree diseases.

"The emphasis is on creating forest landscapes more resilient to disturbances and changing climates, with forest products as a by-product of restoration," said Bill Gaines, Okanogan-Wenatchee N.F. Restoration Team member. "It is the broad application of science on the ground—a unique feature few land managers have tried on a forest-wide scale."

Last winter, 10 scientists from various disciplines provided input to improve the scientific foundation of the original 1996 strategy. The improved strategy also addresses how climate change has made dense thickets of trees even more susceptible to fires, insects and disease.

Climate change can also lead to expensive repairs and untimely closures to the more than 8,400 miles of roads crisscrossing the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest. This is because it can bring weather conditions such as rain on snow and flash floods that destroy sections of roads.

"More frequent, higher intensity flooding events that take out roads and infrastructure could become more common," Gaines said. "That's where the social aspects of the strategy come into play. Failing roads can greatly limit recreation opportunities and access to national forests."

Many of our nation's leaders believe now is the time for efforts like the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest Restoration Strategy.

"Declining forest health and the effects of our changing climate have resulted in an increasing number of catastrophic wildfires and insect outbreaks," said U.S. Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack last August during a speech in Seattle where he outlined his vision for the nation's forests. "It is time for a change in the way we view and manage America's forestlands with an eye towards the future." ■

Restoration Strategy Helps Forests Endure Climate Change, Fires, Insects, Disease!

by Roland Giller



Controlled burns that reduce brush and woody debris that can feed catastrophic wildland fires are part of the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest Restoration Strategy.



Past logging practices often removed larger trees, opening growing sites for young trees that can feed catastrophic fires. The Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest Restoration Strategy provides a vigorous program of thinning, pruning and controlled burning to reduce small trees in fire-prone areas.

FOREST NEWS AND INFORMATION

Holden Mine Cleanup Project Update

By Norm Day



Discoloration of Railroad Creek from mine tailings.

The U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Washington State Department of Ecology are working together in close coordination with the Yakama Nation on a cleanup plan for Holden Mine, an inactive underground copper and zinc mine located on the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest.

These groups anticipate providing their preferred cleanup alternative for public comment in May 2010. Following consideration of public comments, they will select the cleanup remedy and issue an official Record of Decision before the end of 2010.

Negotiations continue between the federal agencies and Intalco, the current owner of the mine. The final design of the cleanup remedy will likely begin in late 2010, but will not be completed until 2012.

Some early actions, such as installation of in-mine bulkheads, upgrade of the dock and barge facilities at Lucerne, access road modifications and development of rock and gravel sources are expected during 2010, 2011, and 2012. Mine cleanup remedy construction will last two to three years and should begin in 2013.

Point of Contact: Please direct any questions about the Holden Mine Cleanup Project to Norman Day (509-664-9304) or view the project web page at:

www.fs.fed.us/r6/wenatchee/holden-mine ■



Above Top: Mine tailings and Railroad Creek with Bonanza Peak in the distance.

Above: Engineers inspect shafts deep inside Holden Mine.

What to Do if You Encounter a Marijuana Cultivation Site

It is an unfortunate situation, but illegal drug production does occur in many national forests across the nation. It is important for forest visitors to be aware of their surroundings and know what to do if they encounter one of these sites.

Here are some clues that you may have come across a marijuana cultivation site:

- The smell of marijuana, especially on hot days, is like a skunk.
- Hoses or drip lines located in unusual or unexpected places
- A well-used trail where there shouldn't be one
- Voices coming from an unusual place
- People standing along roads without vehicles present, or in areas where loitering appears unusual
- Plantations are usually found in isolated locations, in rough steep terrains (typically between 500 to 5,500 feet elevation).

- Camps containing cooking and sleeping areas with food
- Small propane bottles (so that the grower avoids detection of wood smoke)
- Fertilizer, weapons, garbage, rat poison, dead animals
- Individuals armed with rifles out of hunting season

As soon as you become aware that you have encountered a cultivation site, or have encountered any of the above situations, immediately reduce the threat by leaving the area. Leave the way you came in, and make as little noise as possible.

As soon as possible, contact your nearest Forest Service law enforcement officer or Sheriff's Office and report as much detail about the location and incident as you can recall. Remember, be safe, be aware of your surroundings and leave the area if you see any signs that it may be a grow site. ■

Fins, Feathers & Family Fun!

By Susan Peterson



Yahoo, the Wenatchee River Salmon Festival is 20 years old and will be held September 18-19, 2010 at the Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery.

Salmon Fest is devoted to fun-filled "education," a form of education and entertainment that is enjoyable, yet educational. Our mission is to connect youth and families to nature and help them discover and appreciate the complexities of the natural world and the significance of salmon to people of the northwest.

The Festival brings people, education, entertainment and science together in a non-commercial package, and best yet, it's FREE!

Students from schools throughout North Central Washington visit Salmon Fest during the

two special school days (Thursday and Friday). On Saturday and Sunday the event attracts thousands of visitors from the northwest.

Join us and take part in the many inter-generational hands-on activities, interactive exhibits, music and art and experience meaningful cultural exchanges with American Indians. Check out this year's new inter-tribal village.

See you in September!

P.S. Swim to our website at: salmonfest.org ■



FOREST NEWS AND INFORMATION

There is a greater awareness now that we are losing touch with the natural world, and that many of our youth today have either lost or have limited opportunity to connect with the great outdoors. Because of this, the Washington State University (WSU) 4-H Eco-Stewardship Program was developed for youth in Chelan and Douglas Counties. The program connects youth and nature in a positive way, by providing learning opportunities relative to the environment and natural resources surrounding local communities.

Now in its eighth year, the 4-H Eco-Stewardship Program has served over 18,000 teens from Chelan and Douglas counties. Approximately 86 percent of the youth are from low income families and 45 percent are from underserved populations. A direct result of the program is that program graduates have gone on to academic and career choices in the natural resource field.

The program connects kids with nature by working on service-oriented projects, engaging them in relevant "hands-on" educational activities. The Forest Service and over thirty local, state, and federal agency partners provide guidance and direction in natural resource related projects. Teens monitor water quality and quantity in regional streams and rivers and work with re-vegetation efforts to reduce erosion and improve fish spawning habitat. They assist with Chinook and Coho



salmon spawning activities at federal hatcheries, build interpretive nature trails, or take part in the live capture of mule deer to evaluate the declining species population. The program extends to school recycling programs to reduce the carbon footprint and impacts on landfills.

In the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, students have completed work in wilderness restoration, eradication of noxious weeds and aspen regeneration.

In recognition of this work, the program was recently honored with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife's "Connecting Youth with Nature through Natural Resources Conservation Education Award" for outstanding 4-H program development, implementation, and evaluation in wildlife conservation and environmental education. The program previously received the U.S. Forest Service's "Caring for the Land Award." ■

4-H - Head, Heart, Hands and Health

Helping Students Become Connected With Nature

By Susan Peterson and Betsy Fradd,
Washington State University Extension 4-H



Photos: Teens in the WSU 4-H Eco-Stewardship program assist with spawning of Chinook salmon at the Entiat National Fish Hatchery and trail work.

In 2005, the Forest Service issued the Travel Management Rule which directed all National Forests across the nation to identify and designate roads, trails and areas where motorized use is appropriate, sustainable and desirable. Currently, the forest is open to motorized use unless specifically closed. Under the Rule, motorized use will be allowed on those roads, trails and areas designated for such use and motorized use will be prohibited elsewhere. The forest's Travel Management process will not affect over-the-snow motorized access.

Since 2006, the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest has considered information gathered from a variety of public and agency sources to develop a Proposed Action for its Travel Management Planning project. The Proposed Action serves as a starting point for discussions as the forest works toward designating a system of roads, trails and areas open to motorized use.

What's been happening recently?

The Travel Management Planning Team continues to work toward producing a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for public review this year.

In March 2009, a proposed action for Travel Management on the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest was released to the public for review and comment. This Proposed Action identified a system of roads, trails and areas to be designated as open for motorized use.

Over 500 public comments on the Proposed Action were received in April and May of 2009. A variety of issues were identified while additional proposals were considered for addition or deletion from the Proposed Action. Some of the issues included:

- Effects of the proposed motorized system on resources
- Effects of the proposed system on the local economy
- Need for more motorized recreation opportunities



Issues that were identified during the Travel Management Planning Team review of public comments were used to formulate a range of alternatives to the Proposed Action. Public route proposals were then screened to ensure their consistency with the Forest Plan and adjacent landowner management. All proposals that made it through the screening process are now part of a pool of routes used to form alternatives.

During the 2009 field season, surveys were performed for different resources that could be affected by the motorized use alternatives. These surveys included cultural sites, aquatic resources, sensitive plants and animals, and other resources.

What's happening now?

Using the issues, public proposals and screening process, the Planning Team defined alternatives, or the different ways the motorized system might look across the forest. The team is currently analyzing the environmental effects of the alternatives.

What's next?

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement will document the Planning Team's analysis of environmental effects and will then be released for public review and comment.

Once the team has reviewed and responded to public comments on the DEIS, we will issue a Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision. The new designated motorized system will be implemented with release of the Motor Vehicle Use Map.

Do you have more questions?

Travel Management website:
www.fs.fed.us/r6/okawen/travel-management
or Aaron Pratt, Team Leader at 509-664-9321 ■

What's Happening with the Motorized Travel Plan?

By Susan Peterson and Betsy Fradd,
Washington State University Extension 4-H



The Forest Service's 2005 Travel Management Rule directed each National Forest and grassland to designate a system of roads, trails and areas open to motorized use by type of vehicle and season of use. It recognized that there were increasing numbers and types of motor vehicles accessing National Forest lands and concluded that unrestricted cross country travel posed resource, safety and user conflict concerns. The Rule provides a framework for analysis, designation, and implementation of a sustainable motorized system.



Remember, Weed-Free Feed is Now Required

By Robin DeMario



As part of an ongoing effort to reduce noxious weeds on national forest lands, weed-free feed is required in all of the 17 national forests in Oregon and Washington.

Livestock owners and others who use feed and other crop products on the national forest (as mulch for erosion control, bedding and other uses) are now required to use feed that is either commercially processed feed or crop products certified to be free of weed seeds.

The new requirement says that all hay, cubed hay, straw, mulch and other such products used or stored on national forest lands be State certified as weed-free. Crop products often contain seeds of non-native weeds that germinate on public lands. Non-native weeds such as leafy spurge, spotted knapweed, yellow star thistle and others are alien to the United States and have no natural enemies to check their spread.

Oregon and Washington have developed certification processes for crop products. Hay fields are inspected to ensure that listed noxious weed seeds are absent. Once a field passes this inspection, hay and other crop products from the field are labeled as “certified weed-free.”

Commercially processed feed (pellets and steamed, rolled grains) are not affected by the new rule and should be used on national forest lands if certified hay products are not available. Feed pellets are made by finely grinding the ingredients, heat treating, and then compressing into pellets. This process kills a very high percentage of viable seed that may be in the source ingredients. Similarly, steaming and rolling grains kills most viable seeds that may be present. While commercial processing feed may not in all cases eliminate all weed seed, feed pellets and steamed rolled grains are considered a reasonable option for preventing noxious weed spread.

For information about obtaining weed-free feed in Washington, contact the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board at 360-902-2053. This organization manages the Washington Wilderness Hay and Mulch (WVHAM) program. For information and a list of providers in Washington, please see: www.nwcb.wa.gov ■

What to do if a Backcountry Emergency Occurs

By Debra Davis



Imagine this—you have traveled miles into the remotest part of the national forest. You are enjoying a breathtaking experience in a pristine wonderland when you suddenly fall ill or someone in your party is injured. What do you do?

It is not uncommon for Forest Service rangers to be called upon to help in these situations. Before help arrives, here are some steps you can take to ensure that everyone in your party makes it home safely.

- Stay calm. Assess the situation and help if it's safe to do so.
- Call for assistance if needed. Don't rely on using a cell phone in the backcountry. If you have service, call 911. If not, leave someone to care for the sick or injured individual and have the strongest member of the party go to a place where contact can be made. This may be to the nearest trailhead, guard station or where a phone call can be made. If you meet a ranger, they can radio for help.
- You will need to provide the following information: who needs help, what kind of injury or illness has occurred, what happened and when, exact location, and what kind of help is needed. If you have a GPS, give the latitude and longitude using the WGS84 map datum.
- Once a call for help has been received, local county search and rescue resources will be activated. They can move people in a variety of ways, from horseback to ATV. If a helicopter is needed, it will take time. Some counties don't have their own helicopter, so arrangements have to be made to “borrow” one. You can help by looking around for a landing zone, and providing a latitude and longitude.
- If you suspect a head, neck or spine injury, do not move the person unless their life is threatened.

Be prepared for the unexpected in the backcountry by carrying the 10 essentials, including a good first aid kit. If you had to spend the night out, would you have enough in your pack to be comfortable? Always tell a responsible person where you plan to go, when you expect to return, and who they should call if you don't return on time. Remember to let them know when you get back home! ■



The 10 Essentials

- **Waterproof Matches** to start an emergency fire.
- **Candle or Fire Starter** to help start that emergency fire.
- **Map and Compass** are required as well. If you don't know how to use them, take a class or ask some of your more experienced hiking companions to demonstrate.
- Bring along that **Flashlight** (and extra batteries) - you may be delayed getting off the trail, and it's a lot easier with a light source.
- Bring plenty of **Food and Water** - at least a quart of water for a 5-mile trip, more for a longer trip.
- Bring along **Extra Clothing and Raingear**. Remember you lose 3-5 degrees of temperature for every 1,000 feet of elevation gain.
- Protect your eyes from bright sunlight or reflection off of snow and glaciers with **Sunglasses**
- A **First-aid Kit** containing items for treating common trail injuries such as cuts, scrapes, blisters, etc.
- A **Pocket Knife** is handy for many uses such as preparing lunch, cutting bandages, preparing a fire, etc.



FOREST NEWS AND INFORMATION

Well-maintained trails, clean toilets, visitor information and safe and clean campgrounds—these are some of the services and benefits the Recreation Fee Program enables the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest to provide for forest visitors.

While most recreation opportunities on the Forest remain free, recreation fees are required at some of our more developed campgrounds, trailheads, picnic areas and boat launches to help offset higher operation and maintenance costs at these sites. Since the Forest retains 95 percent of the money collected, user fees directly contribute to the stewardship of these sites. We strive to spend your fee dollars wisely and to invest in facilities and services that are important to you.

Last year, the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest spent nearly \$700,000 of recreation fee revenue to accomplish work that would not have been possible without your recreation fees. Northwest Forest Pass receipts, paired with the help of volunteers, enabled us to maintain over 800 miles of trails, make improvements to more than 50 developed trailheads and provide visitor information to thousands of people.

Your campground fees funded garbage service, toilet pumping, new fire rings and picnic tables, and a multitude of other services at your favorite recreation sites. Your fees helped to create jobs for more than a dozen seasonal employees and funded campground hosts at busy campgrounds. In addition, fee dollars were used to leverage grant funds to help us improve the condition of more trails and facilities than could have been achieved with fee revenue alone.

Following is a brief list of activities accomplished on the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest using Recreation Fee Program revenue in 2009:

Chelan Ranger District

- Chelan Boat Dock permit revenue paid for full deck replacement of Deer Point dock and new hinges on docks located at Mitchell Creek, Graham Harbor and Refrigerator Harbor
- Echo Ridge Nordic Area permit revenue funded the grooming of the ski trails and operation of the facilities at the site

Cle Elum Ranger District

- Constructed and installed two new information boards at Deception and Pete Lake Trailheads
- Cut and removed brush from Rachel Lake Trailhead parking lot and access road
- Repainted approximately one-quarter of the district trailhead information boards and signs
- Funded one temporary employee to patrol and maintain recreation use sites
- Painted a vault toilet, repaired a broken window and built and installed a new base for the wood stove at the A-Frame Rental Cabin
- Cut eight cords of firewood for use at the A-Frame Cabin and Teanaway Guard Station

Entiat Ranger District

- Maintained and removed downed trees from 275 miles of forest recreation trails, 180 miles of motorized/multiple use trails, 50 miles of wilderness trails and 45 miles of non-motorized non-wilderness trails
- Reconstructed and restored 12 miles of motorized/multiple use trails, five miles of non-motorized non-wilderness trails and four miles of wilderness trails
- Built and installed new information boards, picnic tables and parking barriers at several campgrounds

Methow Valley Ranger District

- Maintained approximately 300 miles of trails
- Maintained and improved signage at 32 trailheads, reconstructed livestock loading docks at seven trailheads and installed steel hitch rails at two trailheads
- Funded seven campground hosts and one recreation area host to maintain recreation sites and provide visitor information
- Purchased and installed seven picnic tables and 12 bulletin boards
- Thinned trees and chipped brush to reduce fire hazards in Flat Camp, Nice Camp and Ruffed Grouse Campgrounds
- Enlarged 19 parking spurs in two campgrounds to accommodate larger recreational vehicles

Naches Ranger District

- Reconstructed 12 permit boxes and repaired or replaced information boards at six trailheads
- Maintained approximately 200 miles of trails
- Funded five campground hosts and 10 seasonal employees to maintain sites and provide visitor information
- Purchased and installed new accessible picnic tables and fire rings at Willows and White Pass Campgrounds and Clear Lake Day Use site
- Repaired and painted eight vault toilets
- Completed upgrades and repairs to American River Guard Station—installed new appliances, replaced all wiring, added lighting to the outhouse and installed support posts under the porch roof

Tonasket Ranger District

- Repaired the post-and-rail fence at Long Swamp Trailhead
- Replaced 24 parking barriers at Bonaparte Lake and Lost Lake Campgrounds
- Repaired the post-and-rail and wire fences to exclude livestock at Bonaparte and Lost Lake Campgrounds
- Repaired and maintained water systems at Cottonwood, Oriole, Bonaparte Lake, Lost Lake, Beaver Lake and Beth Lake Campgrounds
- Completed brush removal to improve access for large RVs at Bonaparte Lake, Beth Lake and Beaver Lake Campgrounds

Wenatchee River Ranger District

- Removed down trees from two miles of avalanche damaged trail
- Repaired two slumps on Devil's Gulch Trail caused by the Mission Creek washout
- Enchantment Lakes Area permit revenues funded annual helicopter removal of backcountry toilets, Forest Service Wilderness Rangers to patrol the permit area, maintenance of the trail system within the permit area and the management and rehabilitation of areas to maintain a primitive to pristine setting

Your fee dollars accomplished a huge amount of work. Thank you for directly contributing to the stewardship of your national forest campgrounds, trailheads and other recreation sites! We work hard to spend your fees wisely, and we value your feedback and suggestions. For more information about the Recreation Fee program, please go to the Region 6 recreation fee webpage at:

www.fs.fed.us/r6/passespermits ■

Recreation Fees Helped Make 2009 Another Productive Year—Thanks to You!

By Brenda Yankoviak



TONASKET RANGER DISTRICT

Partners in the Woods

By Tommy Days



It's early morning; the sun feels warm on your back and dew glistens on the avalanche lilies as you traverse a switchback in the trail. Kicking a stone off the tread you wonder how much effort goes into maintaining trails like these.

The Backcountry Horsemen of Washington can tell you. In celebration of National Trails Day, the Okanogan Valley Chapter of Backcountry Horsemen mobilized their members to work on the Bonaparte Trail system. Heading out with chainsaws on pack stock, they cleared fallen logs and trees from the two and a half mile long Cabin Creek Trail and the seven and a half mile long Fourth of July ridge trail.

Those members not running the chainsaws stayed behind and worked at the trailhead. This work included the removal of brush and logs from areas where two new campsites would be located, and the four hours it took the backhoe to dig 10 holes in the rocky terrain.

On June 6, 2009, the trail crew finished clearing the Fourth of July ridge trail. The trailhead crew completed the installation of three steel hitch rails, two sets of highline poles, two fire rings and assembled two picnic tables. These tasks required moving 1,600 pounds of ready-mix cement from the parking lot to the various installation sites.

The next day, after finishing up a few small tasks, Backcountry Horsemen volunteers celebrated with a nice trail ride over the newly cleared trail, all feeling a sense of pride and accomplishment in a job well done.

Since the Okanogan Valley Chapter of Backcountry Horsemen adopted this trail, the site has been transformed from a nondescript wide spot in the road to a first-class camping area. It now has a graveled parking area, a restroom, trail signage, a bulletin board kiosk, three campsites with tables and fire rings, a loading ramp, three metal hitch rails, one wooden hitch rail and two sets of highline poles.

In August, 2009, this same chapter, with grant funding, completed work on the Bannan Mountain Trailhead. Two picnic tables were assembled; two fire rings, two sets of steel highline poles and three steel hitch rails were installed. A large four-foot by eight-foot prefabricated Backcountry Horsemen sign was also installed. The sign shows all the trail systems in the Bannan Mountain area, including mileage and color-coding of each trail to orient all visitors who want to use the trail system. They also repaired an existing barbed wire fence and cleaned one mile of trail alongside the fence. Lastly, they replaced one signpost that had been destroyed by



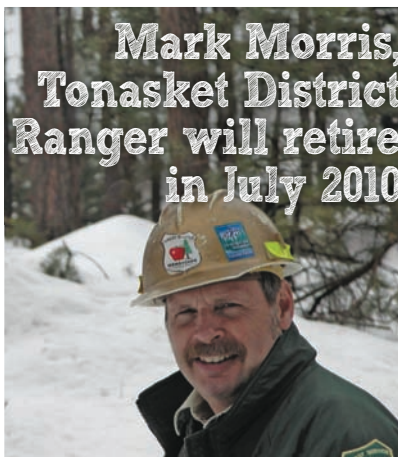
vandals. The Bannan Mountain trail system is open to stock, ATV's, hikers and mountain bikes.

Some other great partners in the woods are the Butte Busters Snowmobile and Tri River Snowmobile Clubs, both members of the Washington Association of Snowmobile Clubs. These clubs keep hundreds of miles of snowmobile routes groomed on Forest roads and snowmobile trails open throughout the winter. Working with Okanogan County, they ensure that the system is well groomed. During the summer months, these organizations' volunteers put in hundreds of hours of work clearing debris from the roads and trails. Using their own chainsaws, ORVs and pickup trucks for trail maintenance, these groups exceed \$40,000 annually in donated labor and machine use.



Each January, the Butte Busters and Tri Rivers Snowmobile Clubs host a chili feed at the cabin in 30 Mile Meadows on the Tonasket Ranger District. They feed around 60 snowmobile riders who stop in for hotdogs, chili, something warm to drink and a little conversation before continuing on with their rides.

This free event is a get together of volunteers who have kept the off road routes open for the public to use. Some of these trails were built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s. One of the routes is an old Department of Natural Resources route constructed in the 1890s when the Loomis State Forest was part of the Federal Lands System and before the U.S. Forest Service was formed. ■



8 ■ Cascade Lookout

Becoming a District Ranger was a long-time goal for Mark Morris. During summer breaks from college, Morris worked for the Lake Tahoe Visitor Center in California as a wilderness ranger. He also worked in fire prevention and law enforcement for the Tahoe Basin Management Unit. Morris graduated with Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Public Administration from California State University Chico in 1973.

Morris worked as District Administrative Officer, Budget Officer and Administrative Officer on a variety of forests including the Siuslaw and Deschutes National Forests in Oregon and the Okanogan National Forest and Wenatchee National Forest in Washington. He became the Tonasket District Ranger in January 2000.

Morris is an avid fisherman and hunter, and likes to raise horses and cattle. He and his wife Rae have two adult daughters. ■

Right: Mark Morris, wilderness ranger, in 1971



CAMPGROUNDS - NORTH HALF

CAMPGROUNDS - North Half of Forest

Site Name	Map Location	Facilities and Activities	Campsites
Alpine Meadows	G-12	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	4
Antilon Lake	M-13	▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	10
Atkinson Flat	G-12	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	6
Ballard	J-5	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	7
Beaver Lake	W-2	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	11
Beth Lake	W-2	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	15
Black Pine	F-17	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	14
Black Pine Lake	L-9	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	23
Bonaparte Lake	W-3	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	28
Bridge Creek (S)	G-17	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	6
Buck Lake	M-5	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	9
Camp Four	M-4	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	5
Cascade Creek	J-10	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	1
Chatter Creek	F-17	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	12
Chewuch	M-4	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	16
Chiwawa	G-13	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	21
Corral Creek	K-12	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	4
Cottonwood (Enliat RD)	H-12	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	30
Cottonwood (Tonasket RD)	Q-5	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	4
Crawfish Lake	V-6	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	19
Deer Point	L-12	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	6
Domke Falls	J-10	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	4
Domke Lake	J-10	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	4
Early Winters	K-6	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	12
Eightmile	G-17	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	45
Falls Creek	M-5	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	7
Finner Creek	G-13	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	3
Flat	M-5	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	12
Foggy Dew	M-10	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	13
Fox Creek	J-13	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	16
Glacier View	G-14	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	23
Goose Creek	H-14	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	29
Graham Harbor	J-11	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	5
Graham Harbor Creek	J-11	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	5
Grouse Creek	H-13	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	1
Grouse Mountain	L-12	▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	4
Handy Spring	K-12	▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	1
Harts Pass	H-4	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	5
Hatchery Camp	J-10	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	2
Holden Ballpark	G-10	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	2
Honeymoon	L-4	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	5
Ida Creek	G-17	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	10
Johnny Creek	G-17	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	65
JR	P-8	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	6
Junior Point	K-12	▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	5
Kerr	Q-5	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	13

Site Name	Map Location	Facilities and Activities	Campsites
Klipchuck	J-5	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	46
Lake Creek	J-13	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	18
Lone Fir	H-6	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	27
Long Swamp	P-2	▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	2
Lost Lake	V-2	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	19
Loup Loup	P-8	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	25
Lucerne	J-10	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	3
Lyman Lake	W-6	▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	4
Meadows	H-4	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	14
Mitchell Creek	M-12	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	7
Moore Point	H-10	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	6
Mystery	K-8	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	4
Napeequa Crossing	F-13	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	5
Nason Creek	H-15	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	73
Nice	L-5	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	3
Nineteenmile	G-12	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	4
North Fork	J-12	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	8
Oriole	Q-5	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	10
Pheips Creek	G-11	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	13
Pine Flat	K-15	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	6
Prince Creek	J-11	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	6
Poplar Flat	J-8	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	16
Refrigerator Harbor	J-10	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	4
Riverbend (Wenatchee R. RD)	G-13	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	6
River Bend (Methow RD)	J-5	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	5
Roads End	J-7	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	4
Rock Creek	G-13	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	4
Rock Island	F-17	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	22
Ruffed Grouse	L-4	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	4
Safety Harbor	K-12	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	4
Salmon Meadows	P-5	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	7
Schaefer Creek	G-13	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	10
Silver Falls	J-13	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	31
Snowberry Bowl	L-13	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	9
South Creek	J-7	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	4
South Navarre	L-11	▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	4
Spruce Grove	J-12	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	2
Stuart Camp	J-10	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	2
Sugarloaf	Q-5	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	4
Three Creek	H-12	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	3
Tiffany Springs	P-4	▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	6
Tumwater	H-16	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	84
Twisp River Horse Camp	J-7	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	12
War Creek	K-8	▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	10
White River Falls	F-13	▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	5
Windy Camp	L-13	▲ \$ ▲ 🏠 🚰 🚻 🚶 🚴 🚵 🚲 🚰 🚻	2

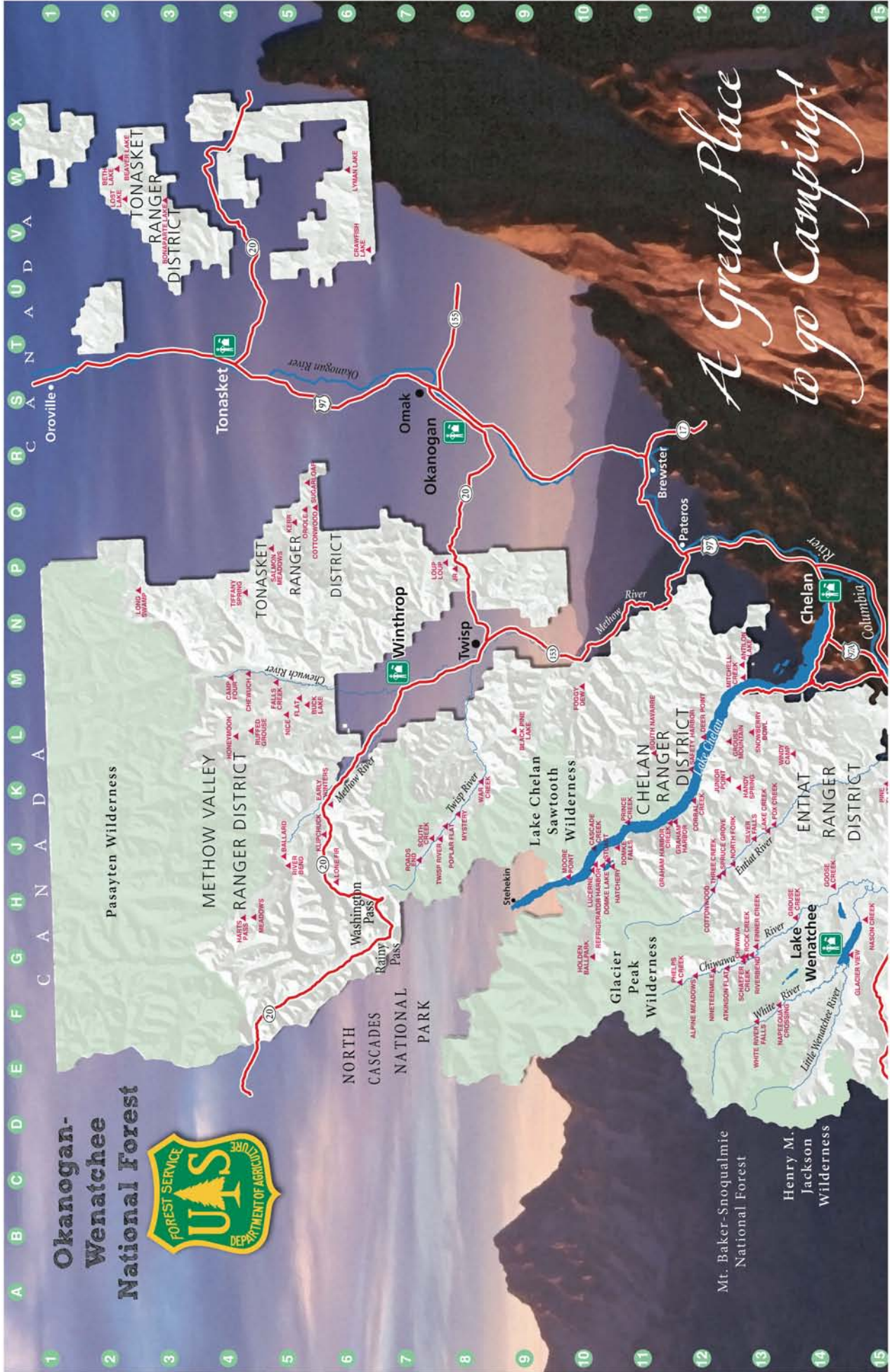
FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES LEGEND

▲ Site Fee	🏠 Rental Cabin	🚶 Pets on Leash	🐎 Horse Facilities	📍 Point of Interest	🏊 Rafting
▲ NW Forest Pass	🚰 Picnic Area	🎪 Amphitheater	🚶 Interpretive Trail	📍 Viewpoint	🏊 Swimming
▲ Camping	🚰 Picnic Shelter	❓ Information	🚴 Bicycle Trail	🚶 Climbing	🎣 Fishing
▲▲ Group Camping	🚰 Restrooms	🚶 Trailhead	🚲 Motorcycle Trail	🚶 Launching Ramp	🏂 Winter Recreation
▲ Horse Camp	🚰 Drinking Water	🚶 Hiking Trail	🚶 Trail Shelter	🚶 Boating	🏂 Cross Country Skiing
▲ Trailer Sites	🚰 Showers	🐎 Horse Trail	🚶 OHV Area	🚶 Small Boat Access	🏂 Snowshoeing
▲ Trailer Sanitary Station					🚶 Not Accessible by car (boat or hike in)

Solid BLUE symbol indicates accessibility



Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest



*A Great Place
to go Camping!*

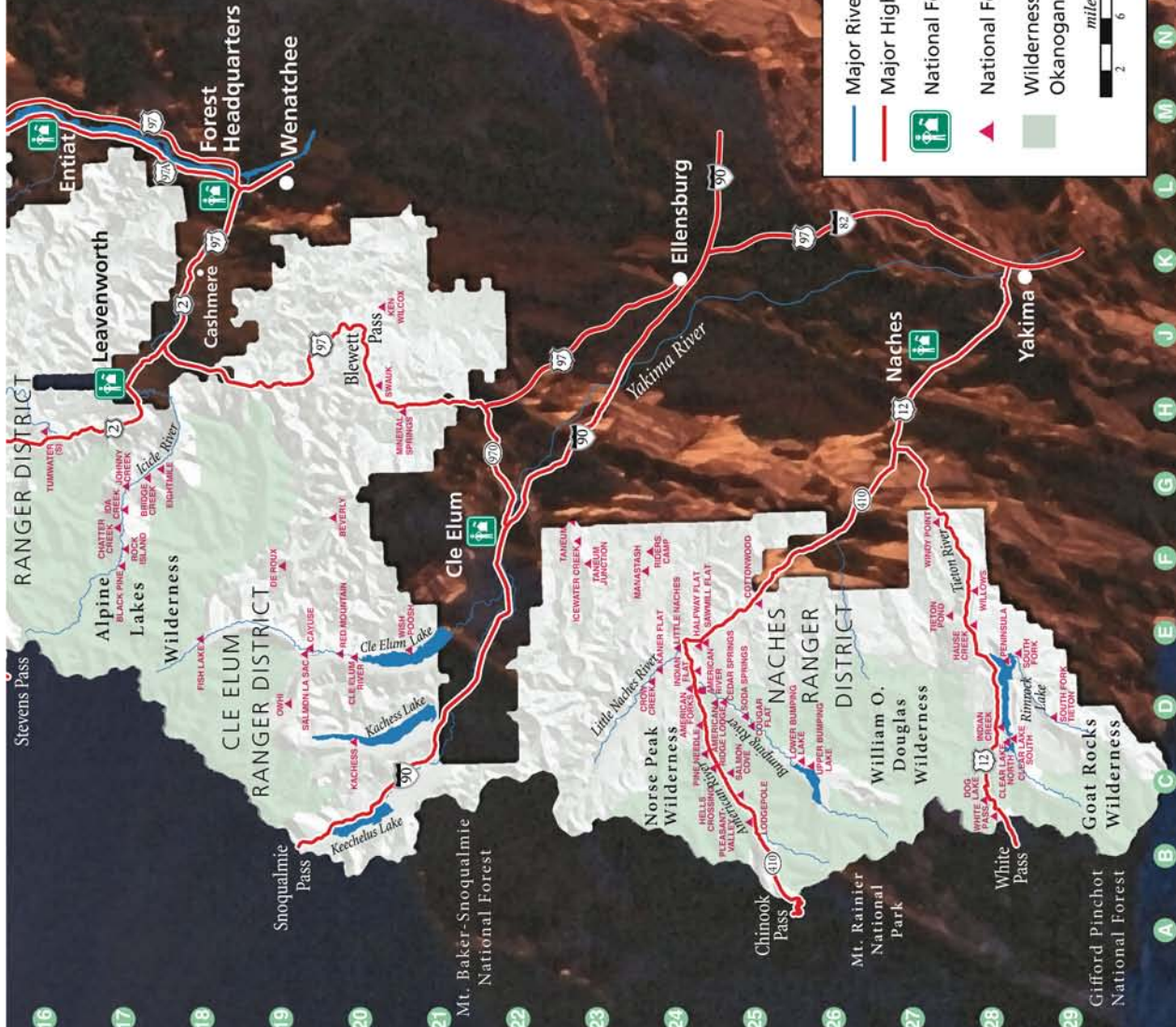
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
Henry M. Jackson Wilderness

Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest

Location Map



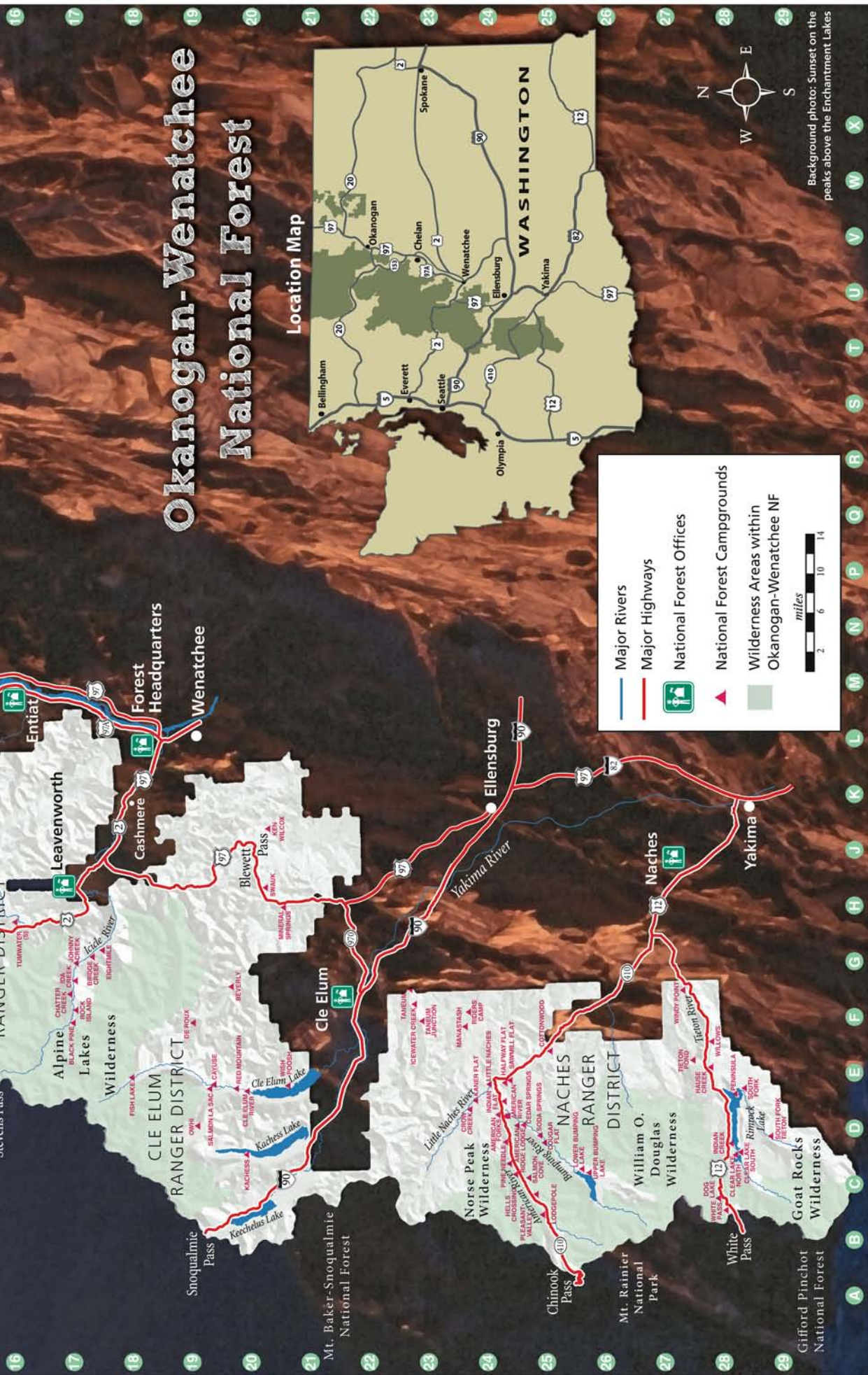
Background photo: Sunset on the peaks above the Enchantment Lakes



- Major Rivers
- Major Highways
- National Forest Offices
- National Forest Campgrounds
- Wilderness Areas within Okanogan-Wenatchee NF

miles

 2 6 10 14



CAMPGROUNDS - SOUTH HALF

CAMPGROUNDS - South Half of Forest

SITE MATRIX

Site Name	Map Location	Facilities and Activities	Campsites
American Forks	D-24	▲ \$ 🏕️ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	13
American Ridge Lodge	D-24	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	1
American River Guard Station	D-24	🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	14
Beverly	G-20	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	1
Black Pine	F-17	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	10
Bridge Creek	G-17	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	6
Cayuse	E-19	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	13
Cedar Springs	D-25	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	15
Chatter Creek	F-17	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	12
Cle Elum River	E-20	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	23
Clear Lake North	C-28	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	33
Clear Lake South	C-28	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	22
Cottonwood (Naches RD)	E-25	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	16
Cougar Flat	D-25	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	12
Crow Creek	D-24	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	15
De Roux	F-19	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	6
Dog Lake	C-28	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	11
Eightmile	G-17	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	45
Fish Lake	E-18	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	56
Halfway Flat	E-24	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	9
Hause Creek	E-28	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	42
Hells Crossing	C-24	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	18
Icewater Creek	F-23	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	14
Ida Creek	G-17	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	10
Indian Creek	D-28	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	39
Indian Flat	D-24	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	22
Johnny Creek	G-17	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	65
Kachess	D-20	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	143
Kaner Flat	D-24	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	41

Site Name	Map Location	Facilities and Activities	Campsites
Ken Wilcox	J-20	▲ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	19
Little Naches	E-24	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	21
Lower Bumping Lake	C-26	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	23
Lodgepole	B-25	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	23
Manastash	F-24	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	25
Mineral Springs	H-21	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	12
Owhi	D-19	▲ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	22
Peninsula	E-28	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	19
Pine Needle	C-24	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	8
Pleasant Valley	C-25	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	16
Red Mountain	E-20	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	10
Riders Camp	F-24	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	10
Rock Island	F-17	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	22
Salmon Cove	C-25	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	15
Salmon La Sac	E-19	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	60
Sawmill Flat	E-24	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	24
Soda Springs	D-25	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	5
South Fork	E-28	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	10
South Fork Tieton	D-29	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	8
Swauk	H-20	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	22
Taneum	F-23	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	13
Taneum Junction	F-23	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	15
Tieton Pond	E-27	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	5
Tumwater	H-16	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	84
Upper Bumping Lake	C-26	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	45
White Pass	C-28	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	16
Willows	F-28	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	16
Windy Point	G-27	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	15
Wish Poosh	E-21	▲ \$ 🏠 🍷 🚰 🚽 🚿 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️ 🏠 🚶 🚴 🚲 🏍️	34

FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES LEGEND

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|---|
| ▲ Site Fee | 🏠 Reservations | 🐕 Pets on Leash | 🐎 Horse Facilities | 📍 Point of Interest | 🚣 Rafting |
| 🏕️ Camping | 🏠 Rental Cabin | 🎪 Amphitheater | 📖 Interpretive Trail | 📍 Viewpoint | 🏊 Swimming |
| 🏠 Group Camping | 🍷 Picnic Area | ❓ Information | 🚴 Bicycle Trail | 🧗 Climbing | 🎣 Fishing |
| 🐎 Horse Camp | 🏠 Picnic Shelter | 🚶 Trailhead | 🏍️ Motorcycle Trail | 🚢 Launching Ramp | 🏂 Winter Recreation |
| 🚰 Trailer Sites | 🚽 Restrooms | 🚶 Hiking Trail | 🏠 Trail Shelter | 🚤 Boating | 🏂 Cross Country Skiing |
| 🚰 Trailer Sanitary Station | 🚰 Drinking Water | 🐎 Horse Trail | 🚰 OHV Area | 🚤 Small Boat Access | 👢 Snowshoeing |
| | 🚿 Showers | | | | 🚫 Not Accessible by car (boat or hike in) |

Solid BLUE symbol indicates accessibility



METHOW VALLEY RANGER DISTRICT

Time has taken its toll on the 25-year old South Creek Bridge located just outside of the Twisp River Horse Camp on the Methow Valley Ranger District. The bridge was built in 1987 and provided many hikers and horses a way across South Creek on their way to adventures in the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth Wilderness. The log stringers began to rot, leaving the bridge looking like an old swayback mule. In December 2008, the bridge was removed because it was no longer safe to cross. Loss of the bridge cut off access to virtually all the trails used by riders from the horse camp during the spring.



Replacing the bridge was a high priority project for the Methow Valley Ranger District, but finding money to pay for a new bridge is always a challenge. The District applied for and received a Title II grant from Okanogan County. To improve the chances of securing the grant, the Methow Valley Chapter of the Backcountry Horsemen pledged a total of 500 volunteer hours to help construct the new bridge.

Work on the bridge began shortly after the grant was awarded. Logs for stringers, posts and rails were cut and peeled and transported to the bridge site. The actual construction began in the fall to avoid impacts to the northern spotted owl. Twenty Backcountry Horsemen assisted in preparing the logs and helped Forest Service crews during the construction. The stringer logs for the bridge were over three feet in diameter and 65 feet long! They were placed across the creek using a cable system. Crews then began placing the decking on the stringers. Work stopped in mid-November when ice and snow on the bridge made working conditions too dangerous. The final decking boards and the hand rails will be installed, and the abutments will be constructed in the spring as soon as the snow is off the site.

The bridge should be completed and open prior to Memorial Day, 2010, just in time for another generation of hikers and horseback riders to enjoy.

Come and enjoy camping with your horse, try out the new bridge across South Creek and ride the beautiful trails in the Lake Chelan-Sawtooth Wilderness! ■

Out with the Old, in with the New at South Creek

By Tommy Days and Jennifer Zbyszewski

Meet the District Ranger



Mike Liu, Methow Valley District Ranger since May 2009, grew up in California, attended Humboldt State University and graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Forest Management in 1985. Liu started working for the Forest Service on the Idaho Panhandle National Forest in Sandpoint, Idaho in 1981. He has worked on the Tahoe National Forest in California, the Kootenai National Forest in Montana, the White River National Forest in Colorado and the Finger Lakes National Forest in New York. If you get a chance to chat with Liu, ask him about the volunteer work he does in the Himalayan Mountains of China. Liu is married with four grown children.

What kind of caterpillar has four buff-brown tufts on its back, two bright red spots on its rump, long black horn-like tufts of hair on its head, a long black spiky tuft of hair on its rear and fuzzy hairs all over its body? It's a Douglas-fir tussock moth caterpillar, a native insect that is always with us but usually not noticed.

These tiny, hairy caterpillars hatch in the spring from a hairy mass of eggs that were deposited the previous August on the underside of a branch. During June and July, they eat the needles of Douglas-fir, grand fir and other fir trees. They prefer to eat the new needles and spend most of their time in the tops of the trees. In late summer, the caterpillar spins a cocoon and emerges as an adult moth a few weeks later. Unlike the caterpillar, the adult moth is nondescript. The small grey males flit about looking for females. The females are flightless and nearly wingless. They emerge from their cocoons and sit there, emitting a powerful attractant pheromone that calls to the males. Once mated, the female lays her eggs on her empty cocoon and dies.

Most years, Douglas-fir tussock moth numbers are low, the caterpillars are rarely seen, and no damage is done to the host trees on which they feed. But every decade or so these insects will have an outbreak. An outbreak lasts for four years. During year one, caterpillars are often seen but trees are not visibly defoliated. During year two, tree tops may be visibly defoliated and caterpillars can be a nuisance. Year three can be explosive. Trees may be completely defoliated, killing them outright or making them susceptible to tree-killing bark beetles. Many trees may also be killed in year four, which is the year when the outbreak collapses as a result of parasitism, predation, competition and

a virus that knocks the population back to its pre-outbreak level.

Outbreaks not only kill trees, but the caterpillars are a health hazard to anyone visiting or working in the woods. The hairs of the caterpillar are readily shed and are well known to cause skin and eye irritations and respiratory distress.

The last outbreak on the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest was in the Methow Valley in 2000-2001. That outbreak collapsed early because the most severely affected areas were sprayed with a formulation of the same virus that naturally ends an outbreak. The virus, which was isolated in the 1970s, is specific to tussock moths and does not affect any other insects.

Every year, State and Federal entomologists put out traps that attract male tussock moths in order to monitor the population. The numbers of moths captured in these traps has been rising every year since 2005. An outbreak appears imminent, and in some places has already occurred.

In 2009 about 2,300 acres were defoliated around Oroville, killing many host trees. Caterpillars and cocoons that were surveyed in the autumn had a high level of natural virus and parasites. Here the outbreak appears to have run its course.

In the Methow Valley field crews have found many tussock moth cocoons in lower tree branches and under campground furniture; insect behavior which is often observed in the first year of an outbreak. This spring crews will be beating the branches to find tussock moth "hotspots" which will be treated with a virus spray to stop the outbreak from becoming full-blown. The idea is to stop the "spike" of insects that occurs in year three, and put the population back in its quiet phase for another decade or so. Time will tell, so keep posted. ■

Douglas-Fir Tussock Moths: They're Back!

By Connie Mehmel



Photos: Caterpillar by Donald Owen, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Moth left by David McComb, USFS. Moth at top by USFS.



CLE ELUM RANGER DISTRICT

A Paddling We Will Go

By Nancy Jones

Meet the District Ranger



Judy Hallisey

became the Cle Elum District Ranger on Oct. 14, 2008. She was born in Iowa, but raised in Idaho earning a Bachelor of Science in Forest Resources and a Masters Degree in Watershed Science from the University of Idaho. Hallisey began her Forest Service career in 1972. She has held a variety of positions in natural resources and has worked on the Idaho Panhandle and Malheur National Forests and Land Between The Lakes National Recreation Area in Kentucky and Tennessee. Hallisey replaced Rodney Smoldon, who is now Deputy Forest Supervisor for the Colville National Forest in Colville, WA.

The still waters of Tucquala Lake are ideal for paddlers of all skill levels. Surrounded by subalpine fir, Engelmann spruce and willow with Cathedral Rock looming above, beginners and experts alike are rewarded with quiet waters and majestic views. Tucquala Lake is a small mountain lake that is slowly becoming a meadow; it is best described as a lazy stream meandering through meadows and reeds. The river above can be explored for nearly two miles with portages around an occasional logjam or beaver dam. Waterfowl abound; mammals, both large and small, visit the shoreline to drink; and trout lurk below in the cold, clear water. There is no developed boat launch on the lake but this will not hinder a determined paddler as many primitive launch sites can be found.

Another place for paddling is peaceful Cooper Lake where motors are not permitted. Cooper Lake has a primitive boat ramp where kayaks, canoes and rowboats can be launched. Birders may catch a glimpse of Harlequin ducks and Pileated woodpeckers. Photographers can capture an image of Lemah Mountain and fisherman can try their luck in the trout filled water. After a day on the lake, retire to Owhi Campground, a tent only, walk-in campground on the shores of Cooper Lake. Many of the sites are paddle-friendly. Owhi is a primitive campground having no running



water; each site has a table, fire pit and room for a tent. The camping fee is \$12 per night.

Experienced paddlers will find Little Kachess Lake suitable for an extended day trip or an overnight adventure. Three miles long and one half mile wide, Little Kachess Lake has many primitive campsites located along the shore. Access is from Kachess Campground where a \$7 day use fee is charged. Boats with motors are permitted, but a 10 mph speed limit discourages most. Use caution on Little Kachess as sudden high winds are frequent. Visit in spring or early summer as this is an irrigation reservoir. ■

Bitter but Nutritious

By Nancy Jones



Pyxi, bitterroot or Lewisia Rediviva, is a must see for wildflower lovers. Growing only in gravelly, dry soils, it is most often found on sagebrush plains, harsh rocky slopes and ridgetlines. Fleshy leaves emerge soon after the snow melts and often wither before the solitary flower blooms in late June or early July. The delicate purplish-pink flowers lay only an inch above the ground, open with the sunrise and close at dusk for two or three days before withering away.

The people of the Yakama Nation have long considered Pyxi a staple. Its small size made collecting a tedious task, but well worth the effort due to its high nutritional value. The roots were cleaned, boiled and mixed with meat, fat and berries to form cakes, or was dried, ground into a powder and stored for later use. Extremely valuable as a trade or barter item, a sack of dried roots could often be exchanged for a horse.

Lewisia Rediviva was "discovered" in 1805 by the Corps of Discovery. Specimens collected in what

would become the Bitterroot Valley of Montana were presented to President Jefferson and later classified by scientists who named it Lewisia, for Meriwether Lewis, and Rediviva, for the roots ability to revive itself after long periods of drought. Settlers called it Bitterroot, in reference to its bitter taste.

Begin your search for bitterroot in Ellensburg by traveling north on Reece Creek Road through miles of pastureland before entering the National Forest. Continue north on Forest Road No. 35, which climbs through meadows filled with balsamroot, lupine and countless other wildflowers. At the pavement's end, 20 miles from Ellensburg, continue straight for 2.5 miles. Turn left and go a half mile, park near the outhouse and then continue on foot another quarter mile to Lion Rock. Bitterroot can be found on a rocky outcrop just to the south of Lion Rock. Enjoy the flowers and the views.

Other suggested areas to view Bitterroot are near Red Top Lookout and at Navajo and Miller Peaks. ■

Clark's Nutcracker and Whitebark Pines

By Debra Davis



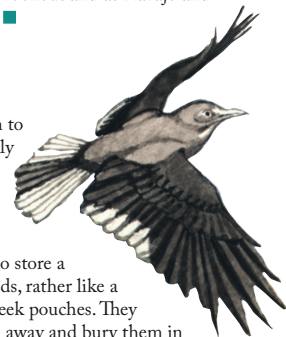
If you're hiking the higher elevations of the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, you may hear the grating "caw, kra-a-a" call of a crow-sized bird flying overhead. The Clark's nutcracker (*Nucifraga columbiana*) lives among the whitebark pine trees of the subalpine zone. It's a handsome pale gray bird with black wings and noticeable small white patches on the wings and tail.

William Clark noticed the nutcracker while travelling down the North Fork of the Salmon River in Idaho. It was later described in detail by Meriwether Lewis. He correctly identified it as a member of the crow family. Like other crows and jays, Clark's nutcrackers will eat almost anything, but their favorite food is whitebark pine seed. They have developed a special relationship with these trees.

Whitebark pines (*Pinus albicaulis*) live on dry, rocky, exposed slopes in the Cascade and Rocky Mountains. Many of the silver snags on high ridges are whitebark pine. They produce seed cones every 4 or 5 years, which don't open naturally until they decay. The nutcrackers' bill is adapted to pry

the cones open to get at the highly nutritious seeds. The birds have a pouch behind their tongues to store a quantity of seeds, rather like a chipmunk's cheek pouches. They carry the seeds away and bury them in special caches. Nutcrackers have excellent memories so they are able to find their stored food and live at high elevations all year long. Seeds that are not eaten may germinate, helping to grow new stands of whitebark pines.

Adult nutcrackers tend to mate for life. Both parents incubate eggs, and raise two to five young who stay with the family until they are about four months old. When the pine seeds are ripe, the young start building their own caches. Clark's nutcrackers are bold around humans, leading to the nickname "camp robbers." ■



CHELAN RANGER DISTRICT

Holden Village, an intact, but remote former mining town on the Chelan Ranger District, is still bustling beneath the skyscraper peaks of the Glacier Peak Wilderness. The site is named after James Henry Holden, a prospector who discovered an ore outcrop on Copper Mountain in 1896.

Howe Sound Mining Company purchased the mine and by 1937 had constructed 11 miles of road from Lucerne Landing to the mine site. That site consisted of a mill, concentrating plant, shops, offices and living accommodations for 600-700 managers, miners and families.

Hiking, mountaineering, fishing, hunting, skiing and sledding activities were popular pastimes. During Holden's long, cold and snowy winters, the "company built" gymnasium/dance floor, bowling alley and pool hall facilities ranked highest among Holden Village resident's recreation choices.

Copper, zinc, silver, and gold were successfully extracted from Holden Mine from 1939 to 1957. Gross value of these metals combined was \$66 million. The mine closed in 1957 due to the drop in copper prices and other economic pressures.

When the mine closed, Howe Sound Company removed and salvaged the external mine structures. They put the town site up for sale for \$100,000 and labeled it a "complete village, magnificently located in the Switzerland of America". No one was interested in the town except for Wes Prieb, a 34-year-old purchasing agent working for the Army Corps of Engineers in Alaska.

Mr. Prieb thought it just might make a nice mountain retreat church camp for the Lutheran Bible Institute (LBI), but he "hoped they would reduce the price, or some miracle might happen." After Mr. Prieb's third letter to the mining company, Howe Sound Mining Company responded with a telegram for him to call them collect. A miracle did happen, Howe Sound offered to sell Holden for one dollar!

In 1961, an Organization Camp Special Use Permit was issued to Holden Village, Incorporated, by the Wenatchee National Forest.



In 1969, Holden Village became a year-round group home and high school for boys who would have otherwise been incarcerated. They added an award winning grade school and grew as a year-round adult center for renewal, attracting well known speakers, artists and musicians; as well as remaining a wilderness "sabbatical" retreat.

Holden Village is recognized as the largest Organization Camp in the National Forest system, housing over 400 individuals at a time each summer, and welcoming guests from all 50 states and from 24 different countries year round.

Glacier Peak Wilderness surrounds Holden Village on three sides. There are dozens of popular hiking trails, spectacular waterfalls and mountaineering opportunities near the village.

Holden provides many amenities and services for outfitter guides, campers and backpackers passing through the area. Holden provides some services for free (such as trail information and use of the River Sauna) while other services require a small fee (bus transportation from the Lucerne Landing, meals, ice cream shop treats, post office services and books and crafts at the book store).

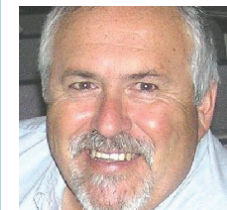
Holden Village will soon celebrate its own 50th Anniversary as an Organization Camp. A multitude of festivities are planned for 2011 to commemorate Holden's Golden Anniversary! Come join in the festivities in 2011. ■

Holden Village - A History-Filled Recreation Paradise

By Margi Peterson



Meet the District Ranger



Bob Sheehan became the District Ranger of the Chelan Ranger District in August 2000. Bob grew up in upstate New York and graduated from

Colorado State University with a degree in Forest Management. After working for the Forest Service and private contractors in Colorado, Wyoming and South Dakota, he moved to Forks, Washington in 1978 to work on the Olympic National Forest. He also worked on the Colville National Forest before moving to Lake Wenatchee as the District Ranger in 1995. Bob's wife, Kathy, is a teacher at Chelan Middle School and they have two grown sons and a daughter who is a senior at Chelan High School.



Erosion control and restoration are probably not on the top of your list for relaxing reading, that is until you see why it's needed.

We can look at erosion control from many different angles. The highest priority is the need to protect natural resources, specifically habitat, and balance the impact of people upon the environment in an aesthetically pleasing way. For example, provide recreation sites that are visually pleasing, yet functional and cost effective to maintain.

The Chelan Ranger District is engaged in an erosion control program on National Forest lands located adjacent to Lake Chelan. The priorities of this program are first, in areas near developed campgrounds, second, sensitive cultural locations and third, aesthetics.

The funding for this large undertaking is provided by Chelan County Public Utility District as part of their relicensing agreement.

The erosion control work is challenging, it needs to be performed when the lake level is down, large amounts of rock must be barged up-lake and suitable woody debris must be found. The focus of the work is to stop erosion at the 1,100 foot elevation zone along the lakeshore.

The project has to be engineered to withstand strong impacts from water and wave action and yet be aesthetically pleasing.

The first site restored was Mitchell Creek. Over 850 tons of rock and approximately 655 square feet of large woody debris were used at this site.

To better grasp the amount of material and the logistics of the project, think of barging the equivalent of 85 large dump trucks to a remote beach, and then add in heavy equipment and supplies.

A site at Deer Point has also been restored. Deer Point is a popular boat-in campground around the midpoint of the lake. It took 380 tons of rock and eight large logs to restore this site. Boaters will find a dock, new vault toilets, and a campground with tent and picnic sites to enjoy at Deer Point.

Prince Creek Campground is a major portal for those who wish to trek into the backcountry or hike the Lake Shore Trail. Shoreline stabilization is complete, new vault toilets are in and work on the trail is occurring.

Erosion work at Corral Creek was also completed in 2010. Future work is planned for Domke Falls and Refrigerator Harbor during the 2010-2011 drawdown; work at Lucerne Campground and Lucerne Guard station will occur in 2011-12.

Big Creek and Graham Harbor Creek campgrounds remain closed with no available facilities due to damage from flooding and wildfire. ■

Rocking and Rolling on Lake Chelan

By Susan Peterson



ENTIAT RANGER DISTRICT

Cottonwood - a Great Place to Stay

By Susan C. Peterson

Photos by Tom Iraci

Meet the District Ranger



Janet Flanagan is the new District Ranger for the Entiat Ranger District! Janet began her career in Colorado, performing a variety of forestry/fuels and firefighter jobs. She has also worked in South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, California and Washington, D.C. She earned a Bachelor of Science degree in forest management from Colorado State University and was a certified silviculturist. Prior to accepting the Entiat District Ranger job, she was an Acting District Ranger and planning officer in California. Flanagan, her husband, Larry, and their two daughters enjoy a variety of outdoor activities. Larry is also a Forest Service employee and is employed by the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest.

Here's a great local secret for those who like to "rough it" comfortably. Begin with a leisurely and scenic drive up the Entiat Valley to the end of the road. Thirty-eight miles up the valley you'll find a rustic cabin located in Cottonwood Campground. This is your destination and it's a really pleasant place in the summer, surrounded by a mature lodgepole pine forest and the Entiat River flowing serenely by its side.



Cottonwood Cabin was built in the 1940s and used as an administrative site to house fire patrolmen, trail crews and campground personnel. You may even find some of the Forest Service four legged "trail crew" in the corral near the cabin during the summer season.

Until the late 1960s, there was an old wood-burning kitchen stove in the cabin for heat and cooking. During the winters before modern snowmobiles, Forest Service employees would cross-country ski or snowshoe in from Brief (look for the sign when you drive up the Entiat Valley), to shovel snow off the roofs of the cabin and barn to keep them from collapsing. After climbing up to the roof and clearing the chimney top, they'd then have to take the top plate off the stove, then stick a burning piece of newspaper into the chimney to get it warm enough to draft the smoke, otherwise the cabin would fill up with smoke.



Today, there are a few improvements to the cabin including solar powered lights, propane stove, propane water heater, refrigerator, double bed, futon, dresser and seating space. The cabin has a small kitchen with cookware and utensils. Outside the cabin there's a private shower and an outhouse. The cabin sleeps four and tent camping is allowed outside of the cabin for four additional people.

Cottonwood Campground is located at a prime location near major trailheads into the backcountry, and the fishing is great in the Entiat River above the Entiat Falls. Both Cottonwood Cabin and the corral are available for recreation rentals. Call the Entiat Ranger District at 509-784-1511 for reservations. Come enjoy this wonderful piece of history in a very beautiful area. ■



Hazard Trees

By Alan Kelso

Mountain Pine Beetle photo by: Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University [Photo enlarged. Actual size of beetle approx. three-sixteenths inch long]

Flagged hazard tree photo by Jamie Cannon



16 ■ Cascade Lookout



The mountain pine beetle, a native species, is killing much of the mature lodgepole pine in the upper Entiat Valley and other parts of the West making many of these trees hazardous to forest visitors.

Although this is part of the natural process in mature stands of trees, when this happens in the campgrounds we have one to two years to remove trees before they become a hazard to campers. Once they have been determined to be unsafe, fire crews fall and cut up the hazardous trees. The wood is then available for campers to use. Along trails and unpaved roads we generally wait for trees to fall naturally and then remove them. The only live trees that are cut are those with dead tops which have potential to fall.

This will be the second year that the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest will use Verbeonone, a chemical that occurs naturally in some plants, to treat the insect infestation. This treatment confuses the beetles and drives some of them into traps (clear plastic packets nailed to lodgepole pines within the campground) containing an attractant

and a household insecticide. This treatment should slow the inevitable demise of the lodgepole pine within the campground; unfortunately, we expect to lose most of the mature lodgepole pine by 2015.

Lodgepole pine trees produce sealed cones with seeds that are viable for years. Tree tops containing many cones will be placed in areas of the campground where we would like dense new growth to occur. We hope the seeds will germinate producing a patch of new lodgepole pines that will grow as screens between campsites. This process will be a bit unsightly during the early part of the 2010 season and the following seasons. At the same time, we will plant other trees to help diversify the existing monoculture.

Other species that will be planted include Douglas-fir, western redcedar, ponderosa pine, and western larch; these are all trees that are leftover from planting a large wildfire area on the Chelan District. Some of these trees will be hard to see while others will have protective plastic mesh "tubes" around them to protect them from animal and human damage. Campground users will be alerted to the need to tread lightly in areas between campsites so that these trees have a chance to grow.

Users of Cottonwood Campground need to be prepared for an extended period of time when there will be few large shade trees in the campground. In the long run, we plan to have a campground with a variety of longer-lived species, plus the short-lived, fast growing lodgepole pine, so that we may regain a nice shade cover over Cottonwood Campground during the 21st Century. ■

NACHES RANGER DISTRICT

That's an excellent question and the answer is, "It's all about people and managing our public lands for their benefit." That statement includes everything from outdoor recreation to wildlife habitat.

What it boils down to is providing all facets of our visiting public with outstanding opportunities to camp, hike, bike, ride, hunt, fish, learn and enjoy while visiting the Naches Ranger District.

There are 30 campgrounds on the Naches District; 15 are managed by the Forest Service and 15 by a concessionaire, Hoodoo Recreation. There are six group reservation sites allowing visitors the opportunity to have large family gatherings for less than \$100 per day. Not a bad deal when you can split the cost many ways.

Like to hike or ride horses? Naches Ranger District offers excellent opportunities to take in the astonishing views of the Cascades and also experience the remoteness of three Wilderness areas.

Goat Rocks Wilderness area encompasses 36,063 acres and has roughly 58 miles of trails; William O. Douglas Wilderness at 150,883 acres has 275 miles of trails, and Norse Peak Wilderness with 35,702 acres has 45 miles of trails.

If you are not into hiking or horseback riding, try other recreational activities that involve riding high horse powered motorized vehicles. ATV's (all terrain vehicles), UTV's (utility vehicles), jeeps or motorcycles are all welcome on different parts of the ranger district. The Naches Ranger District manages over 200 miles of single tread motorcycle trails and 150 miles of four-wheel drive/ATV/UTV trails. These trails are held in high regard by many of the motorized users throughout the northwest.

There are three major reservoirs on the Naches Ranger District—Rimrock, Clear Lake and Bumping Lake. These are wonderful places to play or just set back, relax and catch a fish or two. Keep in mind, these reservoirs are filled with runoff from mountain snowfields so a little dip can be a bone chilling experience. Other lakes and streams are located across the district and provide excellent opportunities for fishing, swimming and relaxing.



Gilbert Peak in the Goat Rocks Wilderness
Photo by Larry Miller

The district is also a gateway to the west part of the state via two mountain passes--White (U.S. Highway 12) and Chinook (State Route 410). Naches Pass, now a four-wheel drive trail, was one of the first mountain passes used by early settlers in 1853 to cross the Cascades.

For more information, suggestions on things to see or do, or help in deciding which area of the Naches Ranger District to visit, stop by or call our office at 509-653-1401. Our foyer is open seven days a week for forest visitors. There's information on historical events, rules and regulations, passes that are needed, safety and places to visit and more. Stop by, chat awhile and get to know the Naches Ranger District a little better. ■

What About Naches Ranger District?

By Doug Jenkins



Irene Davidson started her job as Naches District Ranger in November 2009. She replaced Randy Shepard who was the Naches District

Ranger for more than a decade. Davidson graduated from Oregon State University in 1991 with a bachelor's degree in horticulture and a minor in botany. She began her career as a botanist in Oregon on the Malheur and Umpqua National Forests. Davidson was the ranger on the Aspen/Sopris Ranger District in Colorado's White River National Forest since 2007. Davidson and her husband Bruce, also an agency employee, have two grown children and a grandson. Davidson enjoys wildflower hikes, gardening and outdoor photography.



Picture these scenes in your mind. Back in 1901 two prospectors hiking around the streams and creeks along the Naches River looking for gold come across a massive cave with a creek flowing through it. A cattle wrangler looking for his cows comes upon a creek running fast and furious with spring runoff. After some coaxing he's able to get his horse to cross the creek and once on the other side says, "That's a devil of a creek!" Both incidents were to become a part of history, the discovery of Boulder Cave and Devil Creek which created and now runs through the cave.

To protect the uniqueness of Boulder Cave and the Townsend's big-eared bats (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) that remain in its dark chambers, steps are being taken to insure this once tranquil setting will always remain a major attraction to visitors and a sanctuary for bats.

In an attempt to protect the bats from human encroachment, gates were installed to prevent people from entering a chamber known to house nursing bats during the spring and summer as well as provide a safe roosting area. These locked, reinforced gates were breached this year and

graffiti was found on interior signs. Trash littered the cave floor and crevices, native vegetation was trampled, graffiti was abundant and fire pits left unattended.

Starting in spring 2010, the Forest Service will again manage the site which includes the shelter, day use site, trail and cave. The cave and trail will be closed from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. seven days a week. A Forest Service host will open the gate each day. An interpreter will be there at least three days a week to conduct group tours and nature walks. Large groups will be asked to contact the Naches Ranger Station to schedule tours. To offset the costs of the program, a donation of \$5 per person is suggested for all tours.

For those who have the desire to help protect Boulder Cave and the trail through the cave, or who would enjoy volunteering to help in a program to preserve and protect the beauty of this area, please call the Naches Ranger Station at 509-653-1401 for more information. This is an excellent opportunity to meet people from around the country, share with them the history of the area, teach them why it is necessary to protect bat populations and also enjoy the great outdoors. ■

Boulder Cave, Bats and Devil's Creek

By Doug Jenkins



Townsend's Big-eared Bat
Photo by Kent Woodruff

Above left photo:
Looking out the entrance of Boulder Cave

WENATCHEE RIVER RANGER DISTRICT

Fired Up About Fuel Reduction

How landowners, conservation organizations, and local, state and federal partners are making a difference in the Chumstick Watershed

By Susan C. Peterson and Annie Schmidt, Director
Chumstick Wildfire Stewardship Coalition

Photo: Removal of ladder fuels during a CWSC demonstration in the fall of 2009.

Meet the District Ranger



Vaughan Marable has been the District Ranger for the Wenatchee River Ranger District since March 2005. Marable is a 23-year

career employee of the Forest Service with degrees in wildlife management and biology. He grew up in Lemoore, California. After earning his degrees from Humboldt State University in California, Marable held a variety of wildlife biologist positions on the Gifford Pinchot and Olympic National Forests in Washington. He loves running, cycling, and cross-country skiing. Marable and his wife Erialinda have three children, son Sean, and daughters Savanna and Nyasha.

Ideas volley back and forth across the large conference table inside Chelan County Fire District 3 in Leavenworth. The topic is an exciting one for the Chumstick Wildfire Stewardship Coalition (CWSC). Members of the this Private Lands Committee are busy determining the most effective way to distribute \$100,000 of fuel reduction funds received through the Washington State Department of Natural Resources. It is a pivotal time in the Chumstick Watershed; forest restoration through fuels reduction is slated to begin on both public and private land in 2010.

"This is what we have worked toward for so long, to get some funding and to get some work done," said Chumstick resident Bobbi Hotchkiss. "It is actually a little overwhelming because of the responsibility we have to get it right."

The Chumstick Watershed is comprised of approximately 50,000 acres of dry forest north of Leavenworth; an area with a historic fire frequency of 5-15 years.

"We came together to protect our lives, homes, and livelihoods," said CWSC Chair Ross Frank. "This is truly a grassroots effort on the part of the community."

What is now the CWSC has its roots in 2005 when local neighborhood groups and Community Wildfire Protection Plan organizers came together to address wildfire issues in the Chumstick Watershed. In 2008, the grassroots effort formalized and the CWSC was born. The CWSC is a unique collaborative group comprised of landowners and representatives from the Wenatchee River Ranger District, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Chelan County Fire District 3, North Central Washington Resource Conservation and

Development Council, Cascadia Conservation District, Chelan County Commissioners, and participants from the Wilderness Society and Conservation Northwest.

The CWSC mission is to protect lives, property, and infrastructure in the Chumstick Watershed from wildfire through a collaborative partnership utilizing outreach and strategic planning, leading to actions on public and private lands that benefit people, wildlife, forest health and the community.

"In this particular process, it seemed like everyone listened to one another; the listening was one of the best things about this project," Chumstick resident Dick Jones said. "There really wasn't a confrontational feel, and that is why I stay involved."

And the \$100,000 for fuel reduction? That will be distributed as part of a Private Lands Cost-Share program developed and implemented by the CWSC. The program focuses on creating defensible neighborhoods and places. Landowners selected to participate in the Private Lands Cost-Share program will be reimbursed for up to 50 percent of the cost of fuels treatments. Through the collaborative efforts in the Chumstick Watershed, forest health is improving, fire resilience is increasing and trust is building. It is a good time to be in the Chumstick.

Go to chumstickcoalition.org for more information about CWSC. ■



What's Happening with the Icicle Road?

By Susan C. Peterson

In May 2008, two massive mud and debris flows were responsible for the washout and closure of Icicle Creek Road. An abrupt change in weather patterns created rapid snow melt and over saturated soils roared down the steep canyon walls into Icicle Creek. The debris flow carried trees, mud and car-sized boulders down to the valley bottom, completely blocking Icicle Creek and rerouting it to the north over the main Icicle Road.



The sites damaged by the mud flows are naturally beginning to re-vegetate, but the road won't grow back on its

own. Wenatchee River Ranger District is proposing to restore motorized access to the portion of the upper Icicle Creek Road system that has been blocked due to the mudslides.

NEPA planning is ongoing, with a decision expected in spring 2010. Once a decision is made, a contract can be let for the work, which could begin as early as this fall. If so, weather conditions could dictate how much work could be accomplished prior to snowfall. If access is not restored this fall, it may be early spring 2011 before the road opens.

There are still four other campgrounds up the Icicle that you may currently drive to. Eightmile, Bridge Creek, Johnny Creek and Ida Creek campgrounds all have potable water, vault toilets, and garbage service. Best of all, they are located either on or within a short walking distance of Icicle Creek. ■

An Afternoon's Journey

By Susan C. Peterson



If you feel like taking a one day adventure that is scenic, yet "do-able" in a passenger vehicle, here's a fun little jaunt especially suited for summer and early fall. On Highway 2, approximately 27 miles west of Leavenworth, look for a small sign that says "Smith Brook", and turn right onto Road No. 6700. It's a bit hard to see and is easily missed.

Immediately after entering Road No. 6700, you cross Nason Creek and will be traveling on a gravel road. The first four miles of road wander and climb past avalanche chutes, meadows, small waterfalls, large

old growth timber and talus slopes. Smith Brook is the first branch of Nason Creek entering from the north. Originally, the creek was referred to as "North Fork" but was renamed in honor of H.B. Smith, an early settler in the Nason Creek valley.

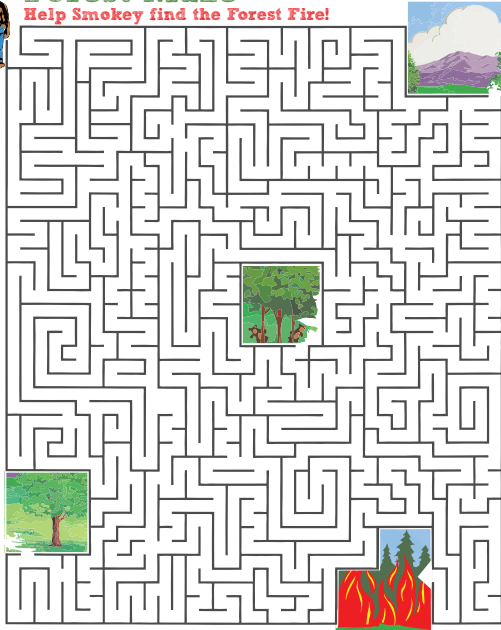
The road is not one for speedy travel. Park carefully and note that many blind corners exist along the roadway. There is a major trailhead into the Henry M. Jackson Wilderness a couple of miles in, and this area becomes congested with hikers accessing the Pacific Crest Trail. In fall, it is a favorite route to see spectacular color or to access huckleberry fields.

A several-hour-long loop trip can be made by traveling to Smith Brook then Rainy Pass, over to Lake Wenatchee and returning to Highway 2. Enjoy your journey! ■



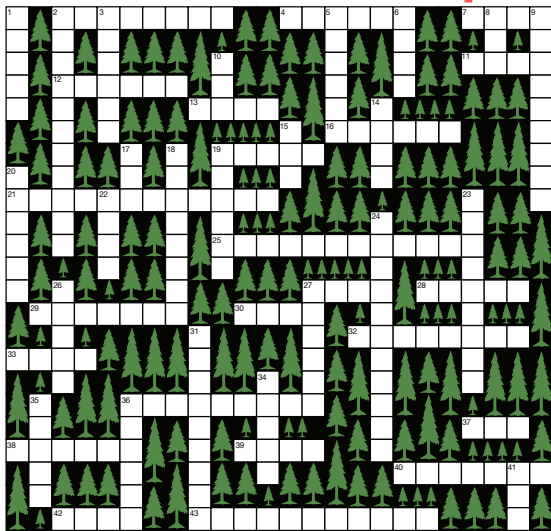
Forest Maze

Help Smokey find the Forest Fire!



Forest Crossword

Use the clues to fill in the blanks of the puzzle!



ACROSS

2. Stone flame encirler
4. One color of fire
7. Weed & leaf remover to be used around your house
11. Shade-giver vulnerable to fire
12. Better than a "bucket brigade"
13. Often coiled in rest; should reach all parts of your home
16. Famous fire prevention symbol
19. "Arrester" which prevents fires, not crimes
21. "Hood" one can live in but not wear; can be made firesafe
25. Firefighting tool whose name describes what it does
27. Campers must not allow theirs to go out on its own
28. Firefighter's forest "clean-up"
29. Dangerous objects; to be handled ONLY by adults
30. Falling leaf season
32. Fireplace fuel; store it away from your house
33. Where dead branches shouldn't be; in relation to your roof
36. Dangerous as matches, with an explosive personality
31. "Only _____ can prevent forest fires"
38. Troughs to collect water, not leaves
39. "Before" (+ st = answer to no. 36 down)
40. Opposite of "cause"
42. Fire radiates this
43. Surroundings, climate, atmosphere, etc. (ecosystem, earth)

DOWN

1. An alarm to protect you from fire
2. Firefighter and engine abode
3. Smokey co-worker in forest protection
5. Once lost by a tree, shouldn't be left laying around
6. Describes both forest animals and the fire they flee from
8. Like us, fire needs this to survive
9. Kind of numbers that should be kept near telephone
10. Number of exits every home needs, in case of fire
14. Flammable house frame material
15. Fire's favorite season (Syn. of "parched")
11. Baby Smokey
18. Without concern (Describes many fire starters)
19. Smokey carries one
20. Synonym of "creature"
22. Wildfires can strike here
23. Proper kind of container for barbecue coals
24. Conflagration combatant
26. Thirst and fire quencher
27. "Arms" of a fire
31. Should be firesafe before used
34. It burns everyone
35. Kind of person to tell if you find an out-of-control fire
36. Flammable tree gathering
41. Time you can begin helping Smokey

Forest Tracks

Did You Know...

The tallest tree in the world is a 363 foot tall redwood in northern California. That makes it almost 60 feet taller than the Statue of Liberty.

How many teeth does a bear have? 42

A full grown bear can run as fast as a horse.

There are only two animals with blue tongues, the black bear and the Chow dog.

A group of geese on the ground is gaggle, a group of geese in the air is skein.

The only continent without reptiles or snakes is Antarctica.

Bees must collect the nectar from two thousand flowers to make one tablespoonful of honey.

A group of geese is called a gaggle.

A group of ravens is called a murder.

A group of larks is called an exaltation.

A group of owls is called a parliament.

The top knot that quails have is called a hmuh.

Quail live in groups called coveys.

Baby porcupines are called "porcupettes."

Porcupines are able to float in water. The quills are very light and they act as a life preserver that helps them float when they swim.

The oldest tree is a bristle cone pine, some of which are 4,000-6,000 years old!

The black-tailed jackrabbit is the fastest of the rabbits and hares, it can run as fast as 45 mph and leap 15-20 feet.

The bald eagle is the second largest bird of prey in North America. What is the largest? The California Condor.

Coyotes live in all of the United States except which state? Hawaii.

TRUE or FALSE?

The Forest Service official badge design was inspired by a Union Pacific railroad shield.

True

A black bears fur is only black.

False. Black bears range in color from black, brown, cinnamon and reddish-blond.

A typical black bear will live 20 years or more in the wild.

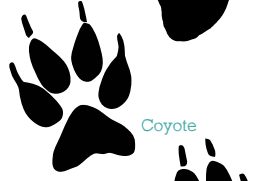
True

Porcupines throw their quills.

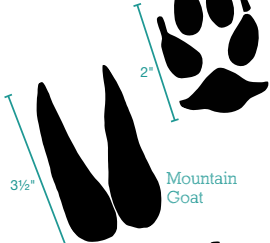
False. Quills come out of the porcupine's skin easily and quickly become embedded.



Black Bear



Coyote



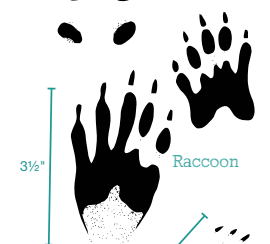
Mountain Goat



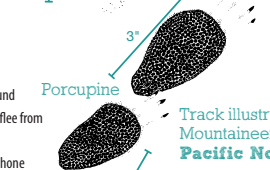
Bald Eagle



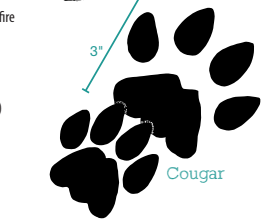
Mule Deer



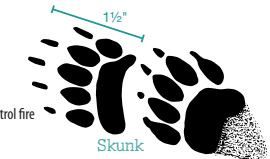
Raccoon



Porcupine

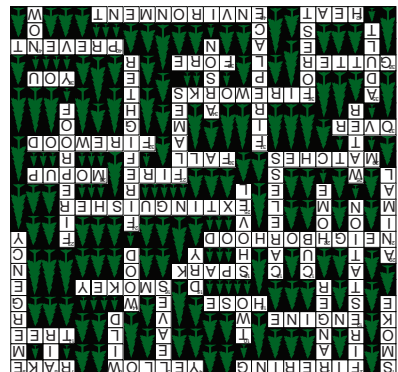


Cougar



Skunk

Track illustrations used by permission from The Mountaineers Books: **Animal Tracks of the Pacific Northwest** by Karen Pandell and Chris Stall



FOREST NEWS AND INFORMATION

To understand how Smokey Bear became associated with forest fire prevention, we must go back to World War II. In the spring of 1942, a Japanese submarine surfaced near the coast of Southern California and fired shells that exploded on an oil field near Santa Barbara, very close to the Los Padres National Forest.

There was a fear that enemy incendiary shells exploding in the forests of the Pacific Coast could easily set off numerous raging forest fires. Protection of these forests became a matter of national importance, and a new idea was born. If people could be urged to be more careful, perhaps some of the fires could be prevented. With this in mind, the Forest Service organized the Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Campaign with the help of the Wartime Advertising Council.

On August 9, 1944, the first poster of Smokey Bear was prepared. The poster depicted a bear pouring a bucket of water on a campfire. Smokey Bear soon became popular, and his image began appearing on other posters and cards.



Orphan Bear

One spring day in 1950 in the Capitan Mountains of New Mexico, a major forest fire was spotted. Word spread rapidly and more crews reported to help control the raging fire. During one of the

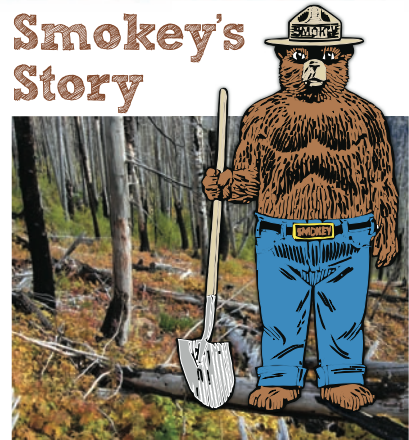
lulls in firefighting, a report of a lonely bear cub who had been seen wandering near the fireline was reported. The men left him alone because they thought the mother bear might come for him.

Several firefighters were caught directly in the path of the fire storm, barely escaping by laying face down on a rockslide for over an hour until the fire had burned past them. The firefighters were safe but nearby, the little cub had been caught in the path of the same fire and had not fared as well. He had taken refuge in a tree that was now completely charred. His climb had saved his life but left him badly burned on the paws and hind legs. The cub needed veterinary aid and was flown in a small plane to Santa Fe where the burns were treated and bandaged.

The news about the little bear spread swiftly throughout New Mexico. Soon the United Press and Associated Press picked up the story and broadcast it nationwide. Many people wrote or called to inquire about the little bear's progress. The State Game Warden wrote an official letter to the Chief of the Forest Service, presenting the cub to the agency with the understanding that the small bear would be dedicated to a publicity program of fire prevention and conservation. The go-ahead was given to send the bear to Washington, DC, where he found a home at the National Zoo, becoming the living symbol of Smokey Bear.

The Smokey Bear wildfire prevention message is as vital today as ever before. Each new generation must be reminded of their role in wildfire prevention. For more information and fun activities for kids, visit smokeybear.com ■

Smokey's Story



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Entiat Ranger District
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Entiat, WA 98822
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Okanogan, WA 98840
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Winthrop, WA 98862
(509) 996-4003

Tonasket Ranger District
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Tonasket, WA 98855
(509) 486-2186
(509) 486-5144 (TTY)

Wenatchee River Ranger District
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Leavenworth, WA 98826
(509) 548-2550 (Voice/TDD)

Lake Wenatchee office
(summer only)
22976 State Highway 207
Leavenworth, WA 98826
(509) 763-3103 (Voice/TTY)

Cover photos by Daniel O'Connor: Mountain goats and creek in the Enchantments area of Alpine Lakes Wilderness.

The CASCADE LOOKOUT is an annual publication of the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
Managing Editor: Robin DeMario
Design and Production: Daniel O'Connor

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Comment Corner

What do you think of the Cascade Lookout?

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Applicable
Photos and graphics were appropriate for the articles					
Articles helped in my decision to visit different areas of the forest					
The information was what I needed					
Should the kid's section be included in future editions of the paper?					
Should the map matrix be included in future editions of the paper?					
Did you find this paper helpful and informative?					

What mix or types of stories would you like to see highlighted?

Recreation focus?

Management focus?

Both?

What can we do to improve the paper and meet your needs?
Comments or suggestions for improvement:

We thank you for your comments. The information will help us provide better service in future editions of the Cascade Lookout.

Please cut this section from the paper, put in an envelope and mail to the address below.

Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
Attn: Cascade Lookout Editor
215 Melody Lane
Wenatchee, WA 98801

Thank You!