



WILDERNESS RECORD

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS COALITION

Vol. 10

2655 Portage Bay Ave., Suite 3

Davis, CA 95616

March-April, 1985

No. 2

Court Rules Against BLM

Watt-Droppings Picked Up

A federal court has ruled that former Secretary of the Interior James Watt acted illegally when he dropped a number of roadless areas from wilderness study. More than 230,000 acres of land in California managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) have been restored to wilderness study area (WSA) status.

In December of 1982 Watt removed from study 54 areas totaling 123,000 acres of land in California for being less than five thousand acres in size even though they were adjacent to other state or federal wilderness or potential wilderness.

In May of 1983 Watt droppings were increased on the excuse that mineral rights for some areas were not held by the federal government. At that time 136,848 acres in nine California areas were dropped for having "split estate" lands.

Six major environmental groups and the late Rep.

Phillip Burton challenged Watt's decision in court. On April 18 U.S. District Court Judge Lawrence Karlton ruled that Watt had not properly exercised his legal authority in opening the parcels under 5,000 acres to development, and that Watt did not have the authority to remove the split estate lands from study.

"It will be interesting to see whether current Interior Secretary Donald Hodel will appeal the court's decision," said Larry Silver, a Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund attorney. "This is one of his first opportunities to demonstrate whether his approach will differ from Watt's discredited public lands policy," said Silver.

Six of the split estate areas are in the California Desert, including the entire 68,051-acre Santa Rosa Mountains and 44,195-acre Oro-copia Mountains WSAs. In Northern California, more



Mattole River at the King Range had been dropped by Watt Photo by Sam Camp

than 5,000 acres in the King Range had been dropped by Watt.

Smaller areas include lands adjacent to the South Warner, Yolla Bolly, Ventana, Santa Lucia, Sequoia-Kings Canyon, and Domeland wilderness areas. WSAs along the North Fork Ameri-

can and Tuolumne rivers also have been reinstated.

Since Watt's actions, 14,873 acres in four areas were reinstated by BLM. Last fall three Watt droppings were protected by Congress as part of the Trinity Alps, Ishi, and Machesna wilderness areas.

BLM Wilderness Review Nears End

The study phase of the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) wilderness review is nearly over. When the dust settles, the agency will be proposing to protect about 15 percent of the 1.4 million acres of wild land that conservationists have identified outside of the California Desert.

Four wilderness study areas (WSAs) totaling about 64,000 acres remain to be studied. BLM will recommend

the fate of these areas later this year. About an equal acreage of land (outside the desert) dropped from review by former Interior Secretary James Watt has been reinstated by a federal court, but how BLM intends to respond to this ruling remains to be seen.

To date, all of the wilderness proposals for WSAs outside the California Desert have been draft recommendations. BLM apparently

hopes to release their final recommendations in one large statewide package. This will probably occur in 1986. For some WSAs, the wait from draft proposal to final will have been six years.

Much of this issue of the Wilderness Record is about BLM's wild areas. In addition to the front page story on the restoration of "Watt droppings," there are articles on a congressional hearing held in Washington,

D.C., and on two wilderness proposals currently before the public: the recommendations for the King Range National Conservation Area and WSAs in Lassen County.

Readers are encouraged to learn more about BLM wild lands and visit these mountains, rivers, and beaches. The agency's recommendations for wilderness are dismal, but a caring public can give these places the protection they deserve.

Coalition Report

by Jim Eaton

Most of our members are very patient about waiting for the Wilderness Record, and when they haven't received one for awhile they usually assume it has been slowed down in the mail. And since sometimes it takes two weeks or more for our newsletter to travel from the Davis post office to Davis addresses, it's a convenient excuse.

As much as I would like to blame the Postal Service for delivering this issue to you months late, I don't think you'll believe it.

Therefore, I'll admit it. This issue took forever to get out. Wilderness hearings, bouts with the flu, and an office full of gremlins conspired to shatter our deadlines. But the good news is that the May-June issue is nearly done, and you should be getting that one on the heels of this one.

Next issue will have a lot of information of the changing Wilderness Permit System. The Forest Service has decided that visitors to more than 20 California wilderness areas will not need a permit. But in other areas it is more complex.

Day users in some places will need a permit, in other areas they won't. Trailhead quotas are in effect for some wilderness areas.

We will do our best to get this information to you soon so you can make your summer backpacking plans.

If you are interested in the 25 new forest wilderness areas or the 14 additions to existing ones, you should rush out to your local REI store and pick up the Coalition's Discover the California Wilderness Act of 1984. Information on each area is there, including addresses and telephone numbers of the Forest Service offices managing these areas. Details of the booklet, and how to get one by mail, are on page 7.

Earlier this year we instituted our first dues increase in over five years. Even so, annual membership is only 15 dollars, with a half-price fee for low-income individuals. Thank you for your continued support.

Director Bob Schneider has brought in a new business sponsor, climbing partner Brock Wegstaff, an architect from Sausalito.

Witnesses Blast BLM Wilderness Study Program

A score of witnesses blasted the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) wilderness review process at a Washington, D.C., hearing on March 28. The California Wilderness Coalition was represented by Mary Scoonover who highlighted problems at the King Range, Cache Creek, Merced River, and Big Butte Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs).

The hearing was called by Congressman John Seiberling, chairman of the Public Lands Subcommittee of the House Interior Committee.

Other Californians speaking were Harriet Allen of the Desert Protective Council and Peter Burk of Citizens for Mojave National Park. Burk emphasized how

maps distributed by BLM would "direct vehicles to degrade WSAs before Congress could make a decision whether they should be legislated wilderness."

Scoonover related how a miner illegally bulldozed a road into the Merced River WSA. BLM began a trespass order against the miner, but changed it to a permit to make the road legal. "It is a signal to wilderness destroyers throughout the state to bulldoze first, ask questions (and perhaps permission) later," she charged.

The Secretary of the Interior will be called before the subcommittee to reply to these charges this summer.

Update

Top Wilderness Speakers at Fall Conference

Keep October 25-27 free on your calendar for the California Wilderness Conference. The trip to Visalia may be long for you, but it will be worth it.

David Brower, Chairman of Friends of the Earth, will be there. Barry Lopez, author of books like Of Wolves and Men, is one of the more captivating speakers you will ever hear.

The Sierra Club's Doug

Scott will inspire you to work harder for wilderness. Dave Foreman, a founder of Earth First! and editor of Ecodefense, will surely spark lively discussions.

There will be multiple projector slide shows, panel discussions, workshops for beginners, and in-depth idea exchanges for activists.

This will be the event of the year! More details are coming soon.

Henry Coe Wilderness

After listening to a full day of public testimony, the State Parks and Recreation Commission made several significant changes to a general plan for Henry W. Coe State Park.

Former State Senator John Nejedly sponsored several amendments which increased the state wilderness area from 13,000 acres to 22,800 acres. Unfortunately, a later amendment allowed a management corridor along Red Creek, splitting the wilderness into two units.

A large "special manage-

ment zone" originally was proposed to be reevaluated for wilderness designation after ten years. New language removes the implication that the area will become wilderness and just states that the zone will be evaluated for future classification.

While conservationists are pleased with the wilderness expansion, they plan to keep a close watch on the management of this beautiful wild park, the largest state park north of San Diego County.

Two Routes for Sierra Powerline

SMUD, the Sacramento Municipal Utility District, is continuing to refine powerline corridors across the Sierra Nevada near Lake Tahoe. Construction of a utility line would link SMUD with Sierra Pacific Power

Company.

The corridors are in the vicinity of Interstate 80 and U.S. Highway 50. Both locations could affect roadless areas, although the I-80 route could avoid wild lands if properly placed.



Mary Scoonover representing the Coalition at Congressional hearing on BLM

Forest Planning Cleveland Forest Plan Released

The Cleveland National Forest is the first California forest to issue its Land and Resources Management Plan with accompanying draft environmental impact statement. Another twenty plans affecting national forests in the state are expected later this year.

The plan will direct the management of the forest for at least the next ten years. The public has until July 5 to submit written comments on the document.

The Cleveland National Forest encompasses 567,000 acres of land in Orange, Riverside, and San Diego counties. Four wilderness

areas totaling 76,474 acres are found here. Three of the wilderness areas, Hauser, Pine Creek, and San Mateo Canyon, were designated by the California Wilderness Act of 1984. The Agua Tibia Wilderness was set aside in 1975.

The 5,900-acre Caliente roadless area and the 5,200-acre Sill Hill roadless area are examined in the plan; neither are recommended for wilderness designation in the preferred alternative. The areas would be managed as "unroaded forest" with 750 acres of the Sill Hill area designated as a research natural area to protect the rare Cuyamaca cypress. The Sill Hill

Acreage Allocations of the Management Areas

W	Wilderness	76,474
D	Developed Recreation Complex	15,850
U	Unroaded General Forest	74,890
R	Roaded General Forest	251,490
S	Special Areas	1,750*

* 400 Acres also located in Wilderness

News Briefs

Part of New Wilderness Area to be Declassified

Less than seven months after being added to the National Wilderness Preservation System, part of the San Jacinto Wilderness is being declassified by the U.S. Forest Service.

Instead of being preserved as wilderness, the lands will become a powerline right-of-way for a 500 KV transmission line to be built by Southern Cali-

fornia Edison Company.

This unusual action was provided for in the California Wilderness Act of 1984 which enlarged the existing San Jacinto Wilderness Area by 10,900 acres. The loophole allowed the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize a powerline if an agreement could not be made with the Morongo Indian tribe to cross their lands.

roadless area is adjacent to the Cuyamaca Mountains State Wilderness.

Another 77,000 acres of wild land were "released" by the 1984 California Wilder-

ness Act. By law these areas cannot be considered by the Forest Service for wilderness designation. Some of this roadless land is proposed for the "unroaded forest" designation; other areas will become "roaded forest."

Timber harvesting is a different issue in Southern California, with firewood cutting the major problem. The preferred alternative would increase firewood cutting by more than 90 percent.

Off-road vehicle use would be increased under the proposed plan.

The California Wilderness Coalition will be sending a wilderness alert to activists who have indicated an interest in the south coast on their questionnaire. Comments will be accepted through July 5, 1985. They should be sent to:

Ralph C. Cisco
Forest Supervisor
880 Front St., Room 5-N-14
San Diego, California 92188

Wilderness Permit System Undergoing Overhaul

The U.S. Forest Service is in the process of revising their Wilderness Visitor's Permit program. Permits may not be required in some wilderness areas.

Forest Supervisors were to recommend certain wilderness areas to be exempt from the permit program provided

that visitor use does not approach the capacity of the area, values are not being degraded, and adjacent agencies do not require permits.

Self-service permit stations may be allowed in some locations.

In an important change, the wilderness permit no

longer serves as a campfire permit. Users must obtain a separate California Campfire Permit for the use of cook stoves or wood campfires.

The California Wilderness Coalition will try to detail the new wilderness regulations in the next Wilderness Record.

Clark Mountain Threatened by Gold Mine

Amselco Exploration, Inc. is proposing to reopen the Colosseum Mine in the East Mojave National Scenic Area. As part of the open pit gold mining operation, the company wants to build a road across the Clark Mountain Wilderness Study Area.

Conservationists consider the road proposal clearly

illegal, but they believe that the Bureau of Land Management may recommend this route anyway.

The mine would disturb 557 acres of land and would result in two pits each about 1,700 feet in diameter at the rim.

The site is within the Clark Mountain Area of

Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). The ACEC was established because Clark Mountain "is one of the richest floral and faunal areas in the desert." Desert bighorn sheep and mountain lion are present, along with one of the richest cacti populations in the desert.



June 20, 1985

MENDOCINO NATIONAL FOREST

Proposed Lost Coast Wilderness at King Range

Along most of California's coast, State Highway 1, the Coast Highway, hugs the shoreline providing beautiful vistas of rocky cliffs, sandy beaches, and the Pacific Ocean. But north of Fort Bragg, the steep and rugged terrain forced engineers about 30 miles inland around the King Range. This stretch of wild and roadless land is known as California's Lost Coast.

Mountains seem to rise directly out of the sea; Kings Peak towers 4,087 feet above a beach only three miles away. A steep trail descends Chemise Mountain to the cobblestone beach below; here the drop is 2,600 feet in about one-half mile.

More accessible is the 26-mile beach from Shelter Cove to the Mattole River. Although in the shadow of Kings Peak, you can walk this wild stretch of beach from end to end, if you don't mind the companionship of sea lions, seals, numerous birds, and an occasional illegal off-road vehicle.

There is no similar wilderness experience available anywhere in California.

There are other values here. Among the 258 bird species identified are threatened species such as the bald eagle, peregrine falcon, brown pelican, and spotted owl. Steelhead, silver salmon, and king salmon spawn in the rivers and streams. The magnificent Roosevelt elk recently has been introduced to the King Range.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has released its preliminary wilderness recommendations for this unique part of Humboldt and Mendocino counties. The agency is recommending only 21,200 acres of the 37,200 acres under study as suitable for wilderness.

The public does not seem satisfied with BLM's proposal. At hearings in Eureka and Redway, speaker after speaker testified in favor of much more wilderness at the King Range. More than 80 people asked for more wilderness; only a



Miller Camp in the King Range Wilderness Study Area Photo by Sam Camp

few suggested a smaller wilderness area. Bill Devall of Earth First! proposed not only all of the National Conservation Area for wilderness designation, but offshore lands to the 200-mile limit.

Two Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) are under review. The King Range (WSA) encompasses 32,900 acres of the wildest coastline in California. The 4,300-acre Chemise Mountain WSA has the distinction of being the only primitive area designated by BLM in the state.

BLM's preliminary wilderness recommendation is for 21,200 acres in the King Range WSA and for none of Chemise Mountain. The Bureau acknowledges that there are no resource conflicts at Chemise Mountain, but they still are not recommending wilderness classification.

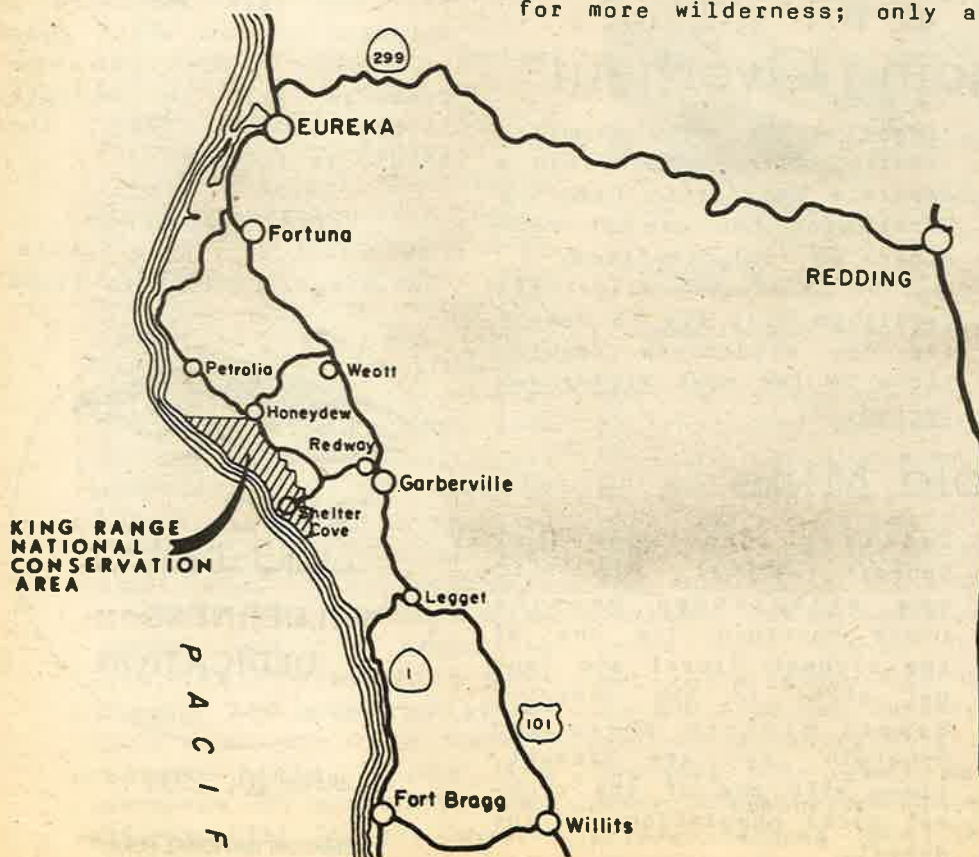
Local conservationists believe that additional lands not part of the WSAs

should be considered for wilderness. They support wilderness for the entire National Conservation Area with a small corridor along the Shelter Cove Road separating the larger northern wilderness from Chemise Mountain.

In addition to its small wilderness proposal, BLM is planning on allowing off-road vehicles on a portion of the roadless beach and several vehicle corridors in the wilderness. Predator control would be allowed on those species affecting livestock operations.

The California Wilderness Coalition will be sending a Wilderness Alert to members who have indicated an interest in the north coast on their Wilderness Activists Questionnaire. BLM is accepting comments until July 3, 1985. Contact:

Van W. Manning
District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 940
Ukiah, CA 95482



BLM Submits Wilderness Recommendations for Northeast California

CWC Proposes Huge Wilderness Complex

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has released preliminary wilderness recommendations for 13 Wilderness Study Areas in northeastern California and northwestern Nevada. BLM is proposing a little less than 35 percent of the wild lands for permanent protection.

Six of the areas, totaling 366,645 acres, are all or partially in Lassen County. The California Wilderness Coalition is proposing that all six areas be designated as wilderness. In addition, the Coalition is asking that three other areas eliminated by BLM from their final wilderness inventory be considered when the final wilderness boundaries are drawn.

Although there are 13 WSAs under review, many of

these areas have only a dirt road separating them. The Coalition argues that four of these WSAs form a High Rock Canyon Complex and five other areas form a Skedaddle-Buffalo Complex (see map). BLM did not consider the possibility of closing roads and joining the WSAs.

While Nevada conservationists are working on the areas in their state, the Coalition is concentrating on the Lassen County areas.

TUNNISON MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS

BLM is recommending only 7,660 acres of the Tunnison Mountain WSA as suitable for wilderness. The California Wilderness Coalition is proposing the entire 20,650-acre area for wilderness designation.



Oregon Bison or Buffalo (extinct c. 1850)

The area supports a trout fishery in Willow Creek, diverse riparian vegetation along the creek, and archaeological sites in Willow Creek Canyon. Deer and pronghorn are found in the area along with occasional bald and golden eagles.

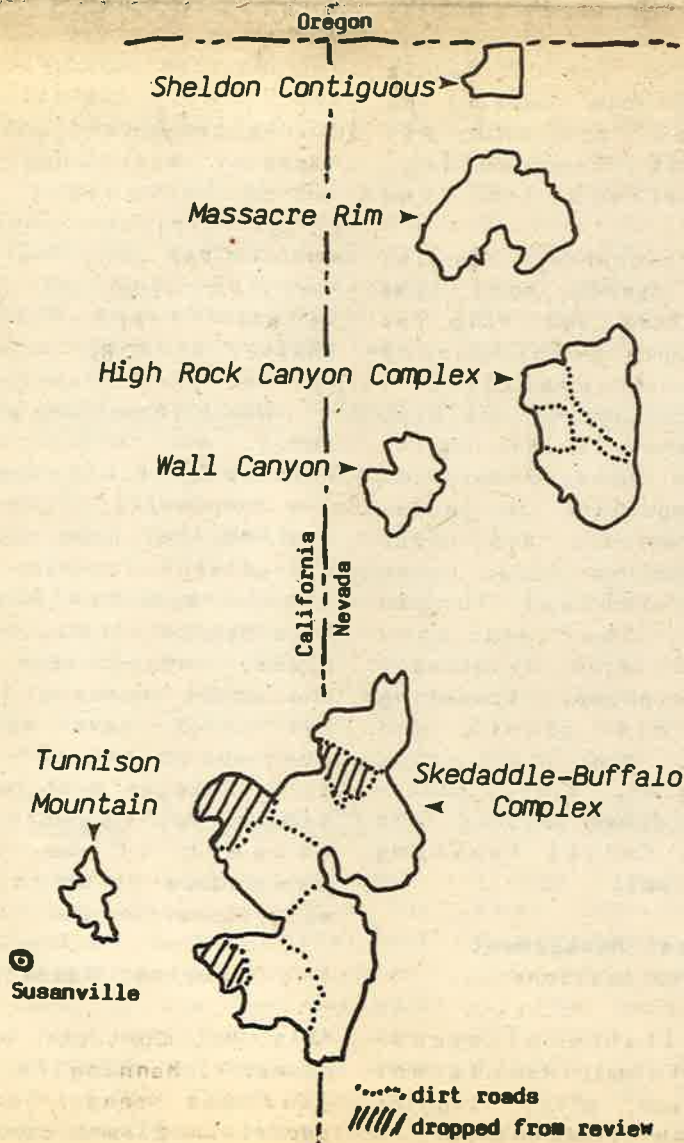
SKEDADDLE-BUFFALO WILDERNESS

From the Skedaddle Mountains to the Buffalo Hills lie some 350,000 acres of wild lands. Within this wilderness complex are the Amedee, Five Springs, Rush Creek, Cherry, and Grass mountains. High points include Twin Peaks, Chimney Rock, and Eagle Head. Of particular interest is Hole-in-the-Ground, a 200-foot deep, mile-wide volcanic caldera.

BLM offers few good reasons why these lands should

not be recommended as wilderness. The agency frequently suggests that portions of the complex would be affected by "sights and sounds" outside the area. BLM also argues that they cannot control off-road vehicles in many places. Indeed, BLM is proposing non-suitable recommendations for tens of thousands of acres of WSAs so that hunters can have motorized access, ignoring the fact that hunters can drive over millions of acres of surrounding public land.

Other arguments against wilderness include the presence of a recalcitrant landowner, possible powerline corridors, and the fact that BLM already had supported a "wilderness suitability recommendation in 4 of the 6 other WSA's under study."



Eagle Lake - Cedarville Study Areas



Skedaddle Mountain WSA Photo courtesy of NE Californians for Wilderness

Three public hearings have been held on BLM's preliminary wilderness recommendations. They were sparsely attended, but the majority of people supported

BLM's wilderness proposals. Written comments must be received by June 27, 1985. The California Wilderness Coalition has issued a Wilderness Alert with detailed information.

Wilderness Wildlife

Three-Way Coevolution in the Forest: Rodents, Fungi, and Trees

By Dennis Coules

There is a complex and little-known interaction going on in our western forests, known in some circles as "hypogeous ectomycorrhizal mycophagy." Recent studies have shown that small mammals, such as flying squirrels, voles, and chickarees, are important spore dispersers for the mycorrhizae-forming fungi that are necessary for the survival and growth of most forest tree species. It appears that these fungi have evolved fruiting bodies that are attractive to small mammals who can digest all parts of the fruiting bodies except the spores. The spores, after passing through the animal's digestive tract, are deposited in new locations, enabling the fungus to reach new host tree roots.

Mycorrhizae and Trees

The symbiotic association between fungal hyphae (the tubular strands that make up the vegetative network of a fungus) and tree roots was discovered in the 1880s. The combination of hyphae and roots is called mycorrhizae (literally, mycorrhizae means "fungus root"). In the type of mycorrhizae found on conifer tree roots, the hyphae form a net-like arrangement around the roots, causing them to appear thicker. The fungus is a parasite that lives off carbohydrates it takes from the tree, but it also aids in absorption of salts and minerals from the soil by the tree. The interaction is even more intricate, as the fungi also produces growth regulators that induce root tip production and toxic compounds that inhibit the growth of pathogens that could be harmful to the roots. Thus, the presence of mycorrhizae may be essential for the tree to flourish.

Mycorrhizae are important to the growth of conifers around the world. This was particularly well-demonstrated when non-native conifers were introduced into Australia and Puerto Rico. The trees grew very poorly until soil with the right kind of fungi also was introduced. Similarly, mycorrhizae allow the rapid uptake of nutrients from leaf litter by tree roots in tropical rain forests that typically are found on nutrient-poor soils. In Western North America, the important tree species -- pines, firs, spruces, Douglas fir, hemlocks, and larches -- form mycorrhizae with thousands of different fungal species. These fungi fruit in either the form of above-ground mushrooms or below-ground truffles or false-truffles of various sizes.



Rodents and Mycorrhizae

Most mycorrhizae-forming fungi require host roots for survival, thus spores must be deposited in locations where roots will be found in order to form new colonies. The fungi with above-ground fruiting bodies usually disperse their spores in the air. The fungi with underground fruiting bodies have evolved a mutualistic relationship with small mammals that disperse their spores after eating the fruit. Studies of rodent stomach



contents have found that rodents select these odoriferous fruiting bodies over other food when they are maturing, perhaps due to their high content of carbohydrates, protein, vitamins, and minerals.

The proportion of fungi in the diet of small mammal spore-dispersers varies by species. The most specialized below-ground fungus-eater known to date is the California red-backed vole (*Clethrionomys californicus*). In one study, it was found that this small forest rodent consumed below-ground fungi as 74 percent of its diet (90 percent in one subspecies). The California red-backed vole usually is eliminated or severely reduced by clearcutting, which destroys its food source.

The chickaree (Douglas squirrel) spends much time on the ground searching for fungi, and below-ground fungi also constitute a large percentage of the diet of northern flying squirrels. The Townsend chipmunk may be important in inoculating clearcuts and other forest openings (e.g. burns with mycorrhizal fungus spores). They eat many fungi and move relatively great distances, traveling between old growth and clearcuts. Many other chipmunks, voles, mice, squirrels, and other rodents feed on these fungal fruiting bodies as well.

Forest Management Implications

The importance of mycorrhizal fungi to forest regeneration after logging should be considered in forest planning. Shelterwood cuts will insure the

survival of part of the existing mycorrhizal fungi population, while large clearcuts would isolate any seedlings near the middle of the cutover area from both living mycorrhizae and sources of spores from rodent dispersal. Smaller, narrow clearcuts would facilitate spore dispersal by rodents.

Snags and logs left in cutover areas will benefit the spore-dispersing mammals just as they benefit many other species of wildlife -- snags provide cavity homesites for flying squirrels and chickarees while logs serve as shelter and nests for a large number of other small forest mammals. California red-backed voles, for example, are found in and near decaying logs.

Finally, the deliberate destruction of small forest mammals, such as Townsend chipmunks and deer mice, because of their seed-eating habits should be reexamined.

The interaction of trees, fungi, and fungivorous mammals is just one example of the complexity of biological systems that have evolved in old-growth forests. James Trappe and his coworkers hypothesize that the tree hosts, mycorrhizal fungi, and small mammals that eat the fungi have co-evolved over millions of years. Such linkages must be understood and treated with respect if we are to preserve functioning ecosystems for the future.

Further Reading

This article was based on papers in wildlife biology journals and technical reports. Please contact the author, care of CWC, if references are needed.

Book Review

The Turquoise Dragon

The Turquoise Dragon, by David Rains Wallace. Sierra Club Books, San Francisco, \$12.95 cloth.

"I got out my map of Trinity National Forest, which fell apart as I unfolded it. I fitted back the fallen pieces and sat down to contemplate the Salmon Trinity Alps, the second biggest roadless area in California. After all these years, I still get a thrill every time I see its vaguely winged shape on a map, even a tacky, unreliable Forest Service one."

This probably isn't the soliloquy you would expect from a murder mystery. Well, how many mysteries have you read which take you to Redding, Weaverville,

Cave Junction, and into the Kalmiopsis Wilderness?

The Turquoise Dragon is not your average work of fiction. The action takes place between Oakland and southern Oregon. It involves a rare species of salamander threatened by a dam. A herpetologist is the victim. The hero is a former Forest Service employee now growing trees for reforestation.

The pace is fast, and the plot thickens and re-thickens. But what sets this mystery apart from others is the setting. It not only takes place in the Klamath Mountains, but you learn a lot about the natural history of the place as you follow the characters.



If you are familiar with this region, you will recognize many of the locations in this novel. You may know which of the two bars in Weaverville our hero heads into. You may even notice the uncanny resemblance some of the characters have to certain CWC members.

This is the first fiction work of David Rains Wallace. Some of you will be familiar with his earlier natural history writing in The Dark

Range, The Klamath Knot, and The Wilder Shore.

I am a Wallace fan, but sometimes I find myself pondering his writing like I would a college text. Not the case with The Turquoise Dragon.

I haven't had so much fun since The Monkey Wrench Gang!

-Jim Eaton

Discover the California Wilderness Act of 1984

CWC Book Debut at REI Sale

"a valuable tool for wilderness travelers"
-The Sacramento Bee

Discover the California Wilderness Act of 1984 made its debut at the tenth anniversary sale held by the Berkeley store of Recreational Equipment, Inc. (REI). As a gift to loyal customers, the first 800 people requesting the publication were given one free. California Wilderness Coalition's first book was made possible by a grant from the REI Environmental Committee.

The 48-page booklet is about what was protected by the California Wilderness Act of 1984. It describes the 25 new national forest

wilderness areas and 14 additions to existing wilderness areas, the two new national park wilderness areas, the wild and scenic Tuolumne River, and the Mono Basin National Forest Scenic Area.

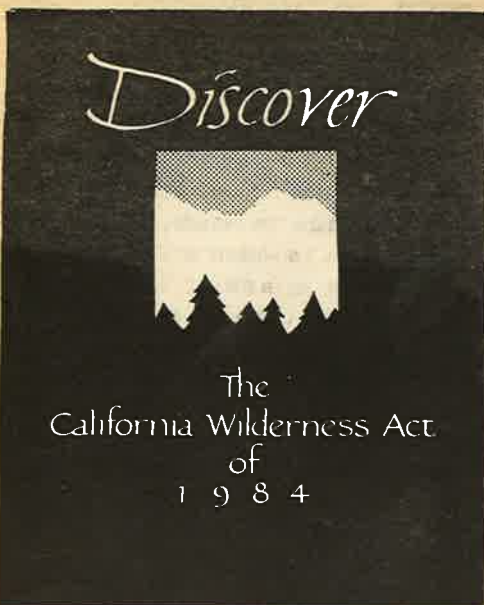
It is a source book, not a trail guide. The book briefly describes the wilderness areas, lists the needed topographic maps, and mentions trail guides if they exist. It also gives the address and telephone number of the federal agency managing each area, a useful feature with the new complicated wilderness permit

system now in effect. Finally the books lists the address of a local environmental group in the region.

The booklet evolved from a search for a community project to commemorate the tenth anniversary of REI's Berkeley store. The four California REI stores sell the booklet for \$5.95, with all proceeds coming to the Coalition.

If you cannot pick up a copy at REI, you may order directly from the Coalition. Just use the T-Shirt order form on Page 8, and be sure to add \$1.55 for tax, postage, and handling for a grand total of \$7.50.

Ordered
7/27/85



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The Wilderness Record is the bi-monthly publication of the California Wilderness Coalition.

Articles may be reprinted; credit would be appreciated. Please address all correspondence to:

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Headlines by Calif.

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printing by the Davis

Enterprise.

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PURPOSES OF THE CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS COALITION

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

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Like many citizen organizations, the California Wilderness Coalition depends upon sponsorship and support. The organization is grateful to the following businesses that have recognized the need to preserve the wilderness of California.

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(805) 982-8311

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219 E Street
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Bob Schneider Contractor - Solar Homes
2402 Westnesse Road
Davis, CA 95616
(916) 758-4315

Siskiyou Forestry Consultants
P.O. Box 241
Arcata, CA 95521

Ski Hut
1615 University Ave.
Berkeley, CA 94704
(415) 843-6505

Solano Ski Sport
1215 Tabor Avenue
Fairfield, CA 94704
(707) 422-1705

Brock Wagstaff
Architect
2200 Bridgeway
Sausalito, CA 94965

Wilderness Digest
P.O. Box 989
Lone Pine, CA 93545

Wilderness Press
2440 Bancroft Way
Berkeley, CA 94704
(415) 843-8080

Wildflower Farms Native Plant Nursery
1831 Terrace Place
Delano, CA 93215

Yes Electric
22 Claus Circle
Fairfax, CA 94930
(415) 456-7433

Zoo-Ink Screen Print
2415 Third St, # 270
San Francisco, CA 94107
(415) 863-1207

Coalition Member Groups

Acorn Alliance
American Alpine Club
Angeles Chapter, Sierra Club
Bay Chapter, Sierra Club
Butte Environmental Council
California Alpine Club
California Native Plant Society
Camp Unalayee Assn.
Citizens to Save Our Public Lands
Citizens for Mojave National Park
Committee for Green Foothills
Concerned Citizens of Calaveras County
Conejo Valley Audubon Society
Conservation Call
Covelo Wildlands Association
Davis Audubon Society
Defenders of Wildlife
Desert Protective Council
Earth Ecology Club
Ecology Center of Southern California
Env. Center of San Luis Obispo County
Env. Protection Information Center
Friends of Plumas Wilderness
Friends of the Earth
Friends of the River
Friends of the River Foundation
Golden Gate Environmental Law Society
Granite Chief Task Force
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Kaweah Group, Sierra Club
Kern Audubon Society
Kern Plateau Association
Kern River Valley Audubon Society
Kern River Valley Wildlife Association
Knapsack Section, Bay Ch., Sierra Club

Lake Tahoe Audubon Society
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Marin Conservation League
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Mt. Shasta Resources Council
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Northeast Californians for Wilderness
Northstate Wilderness Committee
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Porterville Area Environmental Council
Redwood Chapter, Sierra Club
The Red Mountain Association
Salmon Trollers Marketing Association
San Diego Chapter, Sierra Club
San Francisco Ecology Center
San Joaquin Wilderness Association
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South Fk Trinity Watershed Association
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The Wilderness Society

Improve Your Appearance - Buy a T-Shirt



We don't got no stinking badges but we do have three color T-shirts featuring the CWC logo of black mountains beneath a blue sky, with yellow sand dunes in the foreground. KEEP IT WILD rings the top of the logo, with the CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS COALITION beneath.

T-shirts are 100% double knit cotton. Mens are available in white, yellow, tan, and blue in S, M, L, and XL. French-cut T-shirts are available in white, pink, and powder blue in women's S, M, and L.

T-shirts are \$8.00 to CWC members; \$10.00 for non-members (tax included). Clearly indicate if you want regular or French-cut, size, color, and a substitute color.

Please add \$1.25 postage; 75 for each additional T-shirt. They also are available at the Sierra Club's S.F. Bay Chapter bookstore and at REI stores in California.

Join the Coalition!

T-SHIRT ORDER FORM

Item	size	color	amount

Subtotal _____
Shipping _____

TOTAL _____

Yes! I wish to become a member of the California Wilderness Coalition. Enclosed is \$_____ for first-year membership dues.
 Here is a special contribution of \$_____ to help with the Coalition's work.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ ZIP _____

Annual Dues:†

Individual	\$15.00
Low-income individual	\$7.50
Sustaining individual	\$25.00
Patron	\$500.00

Non-profit organization	\$30.00
Business sponsor	\$30.00

† tax deductible

Mail to: California Wilderness Coalition 2655 Portage Bay Avenue, Suite 3 Davis, CA 95616



Wilderness Alert

California Wilderness Coalition

2655 Portage Bay Avenue, Suite 3 • Davis, California 95616 • (916) 758-0380

Eagle Lake - Cedarville Study Areas

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has released preliminary wilderness recommendations for 13 Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) in northeastern California and northwestern Nevada. BLM is proposing a little less than 35 percent of the wild lands for permanent protection.

* DEADLINE *
* June 27, 1985 *

While Nevada conservationists are working on the areas in their state, the Coalition is concentrating on the Lassen County areas. Six areas, totaling 366,645 acres, are all or partially in Lassen County. The California Wilderness Coalition is proposing that all six be designated as wilderness.

Of the six areas, five have only a dirt road separating them. The Coalition argues that these areas form a Skedaddle-Buffalo Complex. BLM did not consider the possibility of closing roads and joining the WSAs. The other California area is Tunnison Mountain.

From the Skedaddle Mountains to the Buffalo Hills lie some 350,000 acres of wild lands. Within this wilderness complex are the Amedee, Five Springs, Rush Creek, Cherry, and Grass mountains. High points include Twin Peaks, Chimney Rock, and Eagle Head. Of particular interest is Hole-in-the-Ground, a 200-foot deep, mile-wide volcanic caldera.

At Tunnison Mountain BLM is recommending only 7,660 acres of the WSA as suitable for wilderness. The area supports a trout fishery in Willow Creek, diverse riparian vegetation along the creek, and archaeological sites in Willow Creek Canyon. Deer and pronghorn are found along with occasional bald and golden eagles.

BLM offers few good reasons why these lands should not be recommended as wilderness. The agency frequently suggests that portions of the WSAs would be affected by "sights and sounds" outside the area. BLM also argues that they cannot control off-road vehicles in many places. Indeed, BLM is proposing non-suitable recommendations for tens of thousands of acres of WSAs so that hunters can have motorized access, ignoring the fact that hunters can drive over millions of acres of surrounding public land.

Other arguments against wilderness include the presence of a recalcitrant landowner, possible powerline corridors, and that BLM already had supported a "wilderness suitability recommendation in 4 of the 6 other WSA's under study."

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Send a letter to BLM before the deadline. Support Alternative I, the all wilderness alternative. If you have been to the areas or have travelled along Highway 395 and looked at them, give your impressions of the areas.

You also may want to make some of the following points:

- * The Skedaddle-Buffalo Complex of WSAs should be studied as one unit.
- * What matters in designating a wilderness is what's inside the boundary, not sights and sounds outside the area.
- * Inability to control off-road vehicles is not a reason to oppose wilderness.

Comments must be received by June 27, 1985. They should be sent to:

District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 1090
Susanville, CA 96130