



WILDERNESS RECORD

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS COALITION

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July - August 1984

No. 4

Senate Passes Wilderness Bill

In late June Senators, Alan Cranston and Pete Wilson announced a compromise version of the California Wilderness Bill. On August 10, the bill sailed through the U.S. Senate. House action is expected in September.

The "controversial" compromise passed the Republican-controlled Senate by unanimous consent. Earlier efforts to remove the Tuolumne River from the bill failed in committee.

Details of the complex bill are found on pages 4 and 5.

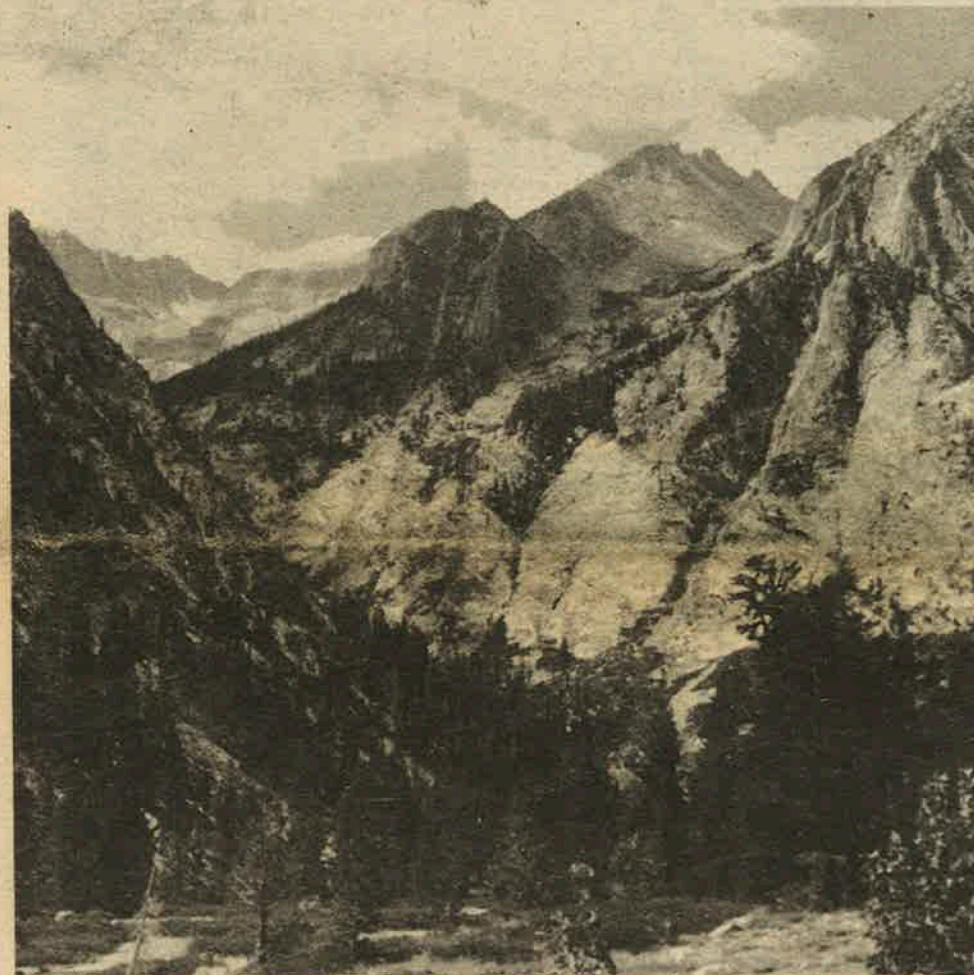
The bill was scheduled for a House vote on August 11, the last day of the summer session of Congress. The special rule needed to get the issue to the floor required a two-thirds vote for passage. But as debates

on other measures went on, the House leadership decided to put off the vote since so many legislators were leaving to catch early planes to their districts.

"We figured, why risk anything when we've got a slam-dunk in September?" said Representative Richard Lehman (D-Sanger). "And then, we won't need a two-thirds vote in September."

As reported in the last issue of the Wilderness Record, the compromise eliminates 19 areas previously approved by the House and reduces in size others.

Despite having passed the House last year, the bill will not go to a conference committee to resolve differences. It will be the Senate version or nothing when the House votes the week of September 10.



Sinkyone Breakthrough

Kings Canyon Wilderness (proposed)

Photo by Phil Farrell

The Georgia-Pacific Corporation (G-P) has announced a nine-month delay of new timber harvest plans in proposed additions to the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park in Mendocino County. During that time, G-P will consider exchanging up to 7,000 acres of potential park lands for comparable timber lands in the local area.

"This is very significant," said the Sinkyone Council spokesperson Richard Gienger. "It's the first time that G-P has acknowledged the Sinkyone Wilderness project west of Usal Road."

For years G-P lands south of the existing park have been the source of controversy among the timber company, local environmentalists, the State Department of Parks and Recreation, state and national conservation groups, and the California legislature. Groups like the Sinkyone Council point out that the original idea of the of the Parks and Recreation Department for a Sinkyone Wilderness State Park included these lands between Bear Harbor and Usal.

In spite of legislation pending in Sacramento, G-P has continued to log the

area and has been confronted with lawsuits and citizens chaining themselves to old-growth redwood trees. Although G-P announced that they will not file new timber harvest plans until next April, they are continuing to log 2,300 acres of the 7,000 acres they proposing to exchange.

The northern boundary of the park is contiguous with the King Range National Conservation Area. Conservationists call this region the "Lost Coast" of California due to its remoteness and wildness. A review of the King Range for possible wilderness designation is

already under way.

Although encouraged by the G-P announcement, the Sierra Club's Paula Carroll noted that it would be hard to find enough state land to exchange for the 7,000 acres of potential park. "We hope they will consider both a land exchange and purchase agreement," Carroll said.

Gienger expressed similar feelings, noting, "we must not be led astray by optimism. By next April this announcement may be pretty empty."

Sinkyone Council members will attend the Parks and Recreation Commission meet-
Cont., on Page 7

Coalition Report

By Jim Eaton

The mail has been much heavier than any previous summer, and I hope those of you awaiting a reply will remain patient. I usually put off a flurry of activity before my September wilderness trip, so there's hope for action.

Two subjects have been recurring in my correspondence. First, with all the public denouncement of the California Wilderness bill from the Governor, some legislators, the timber industry, off-road lobbyists, and even mountain bikers, shouldn't we be doing something? And what we are going to do about all the areas that are released by the bill?

Despite all the hoopla over the wilderness compromise, the bill passed the Senate without a "no" vote.

The only thing left for us to do is let our Representatives know one more time our opinions on the subject, and perhaps drop a note to President Reagan who will have to sign the bill.

As for the areas not in the bill, the Coalition's involvement in forest planning and the Adopt-a-Wilderness program are our means of working for these wild places. Become involved in both programs. Much more about this will be forthcoming in the coming months.

We owe a special debt of gratitude to the San Francisco Marketing Group, Inc., for the donation of a Minolta copying machine. Also, it was my oversight last issue not to acknowledge Bob Rutemoeller, Certified Financial Planner, as our newest business sponsor.

Readers' Opinion

Dear CWC:

Earlier this year I ordered six yellow T-shirts from the Coalition. We had some problems but they finally all got here, just days before we left on our warm-up trip for the summer. I appreciate your efforts in getting them all to me on time. Here is a photo of the result, and a contribution to the Coalition in appreciation.

The other five on this trip are long-time companions of mine but had never heard of the California Wilderness Coalition. We may get two or even three members from this; at a minimum, we'll get more advertising on the trail. Of the six folks to whom I gave T-shirts, three are newspapermen in the Riverside area, one is a teacher, another V-P of a major university and the last president of a large foundation. I hope I made my point well! Thanks again for getting the shirts to me.

William P. Schaefer
Pasadena

Dear CWC:

We have just survived the '83/'84 Kodak Earthwalk tour and wanted to scribble a few humble words of thanks for what you all have been doing to defend our besieged wildlands. The greedheads have decimated what's left of the tall trees in Oregon and Washington. Nothing but clearcuts on the drive up. We passed through Sacramento in the wee hours of the morning or we would have stopped by.

Keep us in mind for a benefit anytime. Please renew our memberships and send us a couple of T-shirts so we can wear the CWC colors proudly. Thanks.

The Walker Bros.
Malibu

Notice to Readers

The Wilderness Record encourages reader response and comment. We hope you will feel free to express yourself concerning wilderness issues of interest to you or in response to articles and opinions appearing in the Record. The Editor reserves the right to condense or edit any letter received.

Update

20th Anniversary of the Wilderness Act

On September 3, 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed into law the Wilderness Act.

The first wilderness bill, written largely by Howard Zahniser of the Wilderness Society, was introduced in Congress in 1956 by one Democratic senator, Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, with nine co-sponsors, and one Republican House member, John P. Saylor

of Pennsylvania.

In the nine years to follow, eighteen hearings were held on the bill. On April 10, 1963, the Senate passed the bill by a vote of 73 to 12; the House passed the measure on July 30, 1964, with only one negative vote. Zahniser died at age 58 in May, on the eve of the historic victory.

-from Battle for the Wilderness by Michael Frome

BLM Opens King Range Wilds to Vehicles

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has opened a road in the proposed King Range Wilderness to motor vehicles, the California Wilderness Coalition has just learned.

The gate to the Smith-Ettersburg road, a route to private property within the King Range National Conservation Area, was removed just a week before the open-

ing of hunting season. No analysis of the impact of private vehicles on the wilderness values has been done by BLM. Conservationists fear charged that BLM is attempting to build an anti-wilderness constituency by allowing the public to drive into areas previously closed. A lawsuit may be filed if BLM refuses to protect the wilderness study area.

Motorcyclists Cited for Damage

The Richmond Ramblers Motorcycle Club deviated from the approved route and created new trails in several unauthorized areas during the Bearfoot Enduro held in the Mendocino National Forest over March 31 and April 1, 1984.

One of these unauthorized routes resulted in adverse effects to a previously recorded prehistoric archaeological site; approximately 450 dirt bikes crossed the site, causing displacement and compaction of the cultural deposit and to the artifacts.

The club was issued three citations by the Forest Service for general property damage, damage to the archaeological site, and violation of the terms of the permit. The club subsequently cooperated with the

Forest personnel in rehabilitating damaged areas and the count of property damage was dropped.

On July 3, Magistrate John Mould of the Eastern District Court fined the Richmond Ramblers Motorcycle Club \$500.00 for disturbing the archaeological site, then placed the club under three years probation to the Court for violating the terms of the Enduro permit.

The probation prohibits organized Richmond Ramblers Motorcycle Club events in all National Forest System lands, and may be lifted only by the consent of the Forest Service.

Historic and prehistoric archaeological sites are protected by misdemeanor and felony statutes from unauthorized disturbance or removal of artifacts.

Coast Range WSAs Receive Lesser Protection

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is proposing to designate four Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) and three Research Natural Areas (RNAs). All are wilderness study areas in BLM's Ukiah District that were not recommended as suitable for wilderness designation.

The areas under consideration are the Cedar Roughs, Rocky Creek-Cache Creek, and Red Mountain wilderness study areas.

Environmentalists support BLM's proposal, but want to see the administrative protections in addition to, not instead of, wilderness classification.

"Administrative protection is just not enough for these potential wilderness areas," said Jim Eaton, executive director of the California Wilderness Coal-



Red Mountain Wilderness Study Area

Photo by the Red Mountain Association

tion. "Mining will be allowed, and even logging will be permitted at Red Mountain."

The proposed Cedar Roughs

RNA/ACEC is located in Napa County and would be managed for the educational and scientific values of a large Sargent cypress stand. This may be the largest Sargent cypress stand in existence, and there are no other large stands in proposed wilderness areas. The RNA/ACEC would encompass 5,597 acres of the 7,183-acre wilderness study area.

Two classifications are proposed for portions of the 33,982-acre Rocky Creek-Cache Creek wilderness study area. BLM would manage 7,500 acres in Lake and Yolo counties as the Cache Creek River Corridor to protect the recreational and scenic values up to one half mile on each side of the creek. A 10,122-acre California Chaparral Community RNA/ACEC would be designated in Lake County to maintain biological diversity and provide for scientific study of a

large, natural chaparral community.

The proposed Red Mountain RNA/ACEC would be managed to protect unique ecological values and to encourage scientific study of these values, which include the Cedar Creek watershed, lateritic soils, and several sensitive plant taxa, including a federally-listed species, *Arabis macdonaldiana*. The designation would apply to 6,957 acres of the Mendocino County area. Recreational off-road vehicle use would be prohibited, and logging would be restricted "to protect the recognized values as much as practical."

Written comment is being accepted on the proposals until September 26, 1984. Write:

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

News Briefs

JOHN MUIR WILDERNESS MAPS AVAILABLE

A topographic map of the John Muir Wilderness and the backcountry of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks now is available. The map is in two parts, sold as a set for \$2.00 at Inyo National Forest ranger stations in Lone Pine, Bishop, Mammoth Lakes, and Lee Vining, and at the Inter-agency Visitor Center in Lone Pine.

The map is particularly well suited to hikers and equestrian travelers because of its detail. The scale is

one inch per mile. The area covered extends from Mammoth Mountain in the north to Kern Peak in the south, more than 150 miles along the crest of the Sierra Nevada. Useful information for wilderness travelers is included.

Mail order requests for the map should include \$2.00 for the map and \$0.95 postage. Order from:

Mt. Whitney Ranger Station
P.O. Box 8
Lone Pine, CA 93545

FOREST SERVICE COMPLETES SHASTA SKI STUDY

Shasta-Trinity National Forest has completed an environmental assessment analyzing downhill skiing opportunities on a portion of Mt. Shasta. As a result of the assessment, the Forest Service will formally seek a developer to construct and operate skiing facilities on the site.

The 1,690-acre area, situated about five air miles northeast of Mt. Shasta City, includes slopes

extending from just north of Green Butte to about two miles south of the Ski Bowl. The elevation ranges from 9,400 feet to 6,800 feet. None of the future ski area is contained in any wilderness proposal or affected by the 1979 State suit associated with the Forest Service's Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II).

Two preliminary proposals, which provided the impetus for the ski develop-

ment study, were received by the Forest Service this spring. Both proposals included base facilities on private land with expansion onto national forest lands.

It is anticipated that the Forest Service will issue a prospectus by September for the purpose of soliciting formal ski development proposals. Potential developers would have until the spring of 1985 to formulate their proposals after

examining the area both with and without snow cover. A developer would be selected by the Forest Service in late spring.

The environmental assessment is available for public review at: the Forest Headquarters in Redding; the Mt. Shasta Ranger District Office in Mt. Shasta City; the Sisson Library in Mt. Shasta City; and the Shasta County Library in Redding.

The California Wilderness Act

Title I - Wilderness

Title I of the proposed California Wilderness Act of 1984 designates 39 areas totaling 1.8 million acres of national forest land as wilderness. The bill also designates as wilderness 677,600 acres of Yosemite National Park and 736,980 acres of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks.

Parts of the Carson-Iceberg roadless area and the Hoover Wilderness Additions and Pyramid Peak roadless areas become "Planning Areas." A wilderness review of these three areas will be completed within three years.

The Jennie Lakes area (1,500 acres) is added to

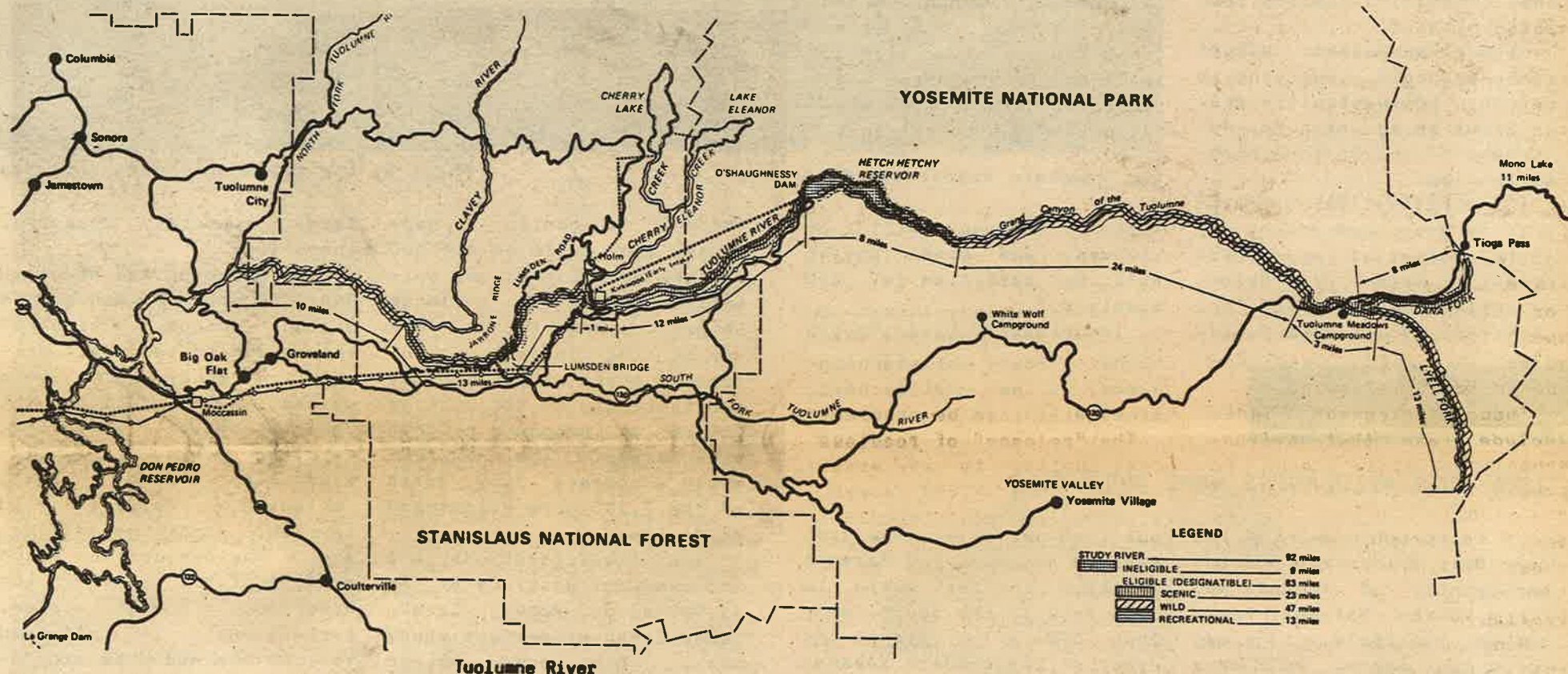
King Canyon National Park by the bill, as is the McCauley Ranch Addition (185 acres) to Yosemite National Park. A three-year wilderness review will be conducted for these lands.

The 110,000-acre San Joaquin roadless area and 9,000 acres adjacent to the Minarets Wilderness will be named the Ansel Adams Wilderness.

This compromise bill

smaller than the House-passed bill by 19 areas 500,000 acres. There will be no conference committee to reach a common ground, however; the Senate version will be accepted by the House as is.

Millions of acres of roadless areas are released from a court injunction or otherwise opened to development. See "The Butcher's Bill" on the next page.



Title II - Tuolumne River

This part of the California Wilderness bill will designate 83 miles of the main stem of the Tuolumne River as wild and scenic. This stretch of river begins on the slopes of Mount Dana and Mount Lyell in Yosemite National Park and eventually flows into Don Pedro Reservoir.

The bill will not preclude the licensing, development, operation, or maintenance of water resources facilities on the North Fork, Middle Fork, or South Fork of the Tuolumne River or on the Clavey River.

The river is classified as either wild, scenic, or recreational, depending upon the degree of access and development. "Wild" rivers are similar in definition to

wilderness areas.

The Tuolumne River within Yosemite National Park will be classified as follows. Two segments, most of the Lyell Fork (13 miles) and the portion between Tuolumne Meadows and the headwaters of Hetch Hetchy Reservoir (24 miles), would be classified as "wild." The Dana Fork-Tuolumne Meadows segment (8 and 3 miles, respectively) and the segment below Hetch Hetchy Reservoir to the park boundary (6 miles) qualify for "scenic" classification. The Dana Fork-Tuolumne Meadows portion is so classified because of the proximity of Highway 120 and the developed campgrounds in the meadows; the portion below Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is so

classified due to low flow releases from O'Shaughnessy Dam (34-75 cubic feet per second).

The 6-mile segment of the Tuolumne River from the park boundary west to the Early Intake exclusion will be classified as "scenic" due to controlled flows from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. From the Cherry Creek confluence to the Clavey confluence (13 miles) the river will be classified as "recreational." The presence of the Lumsden Road, which parallels and can be seen from the river, and the presence of campgrounds, raft launching facilities, and the bridge located along this segment of the river are responsible for this classification. The remaining river segment, from the Clavey confluence to Don Pedro Reservoir (10 miles) will be "wild."

While the main stem of the Tuolumne is added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, only the river's watershed in Yosemite National Park receives protection. In Yosemite, most of the Tuolumne watershed is part of the Yosemite wilderness that is designated in Title I of the bill.

Lands outside the park are a different matter. Congress releases from wilderness study the 18,200-acre Tuolumne River Roadless Area. Already dropped from study by the Forest Service is the 8,100-acre North Mountain Roadless Area adjacent to Yosemite National Park. Finally, the 3,005-acre Tuolumne River wilderness Study Area, managed by the Bureau of Land Management, was dropped by former Interior Secretary James Watt.

of 1984

Title III - Mono Lake

Title III of the California Wilderness Bill establishes a Mono Basin National Forest Scenic Area. This will be a unit of the Inyo National Forest, and lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management are transferred to the Forest.

The Scenic Area will be managed to protect its geologic, ecologic, and cultural resources. Water rights are not changed, however, including the diverting of water to Los Angeles.

Commercial timber harvesting will not be allowed, but cutting of wood for firewood, posts, poles, and Christmas trees by individuals may be allowed. Existing grazing permits will be honored.

A management plan for the Scenic Area will be written within three years which will provide for hunting and fishing within the area. Except for existing rights, the lands around Mono Lake will be withdrawn from mineral entry, geothermal leas-

ing, and land sales.

Water rights are a different matter. The bill states "Nothing in this title shall be construed to reserve any water for purposes of the Scenic Area or to affirm, deny, or otherwise affect the present (or prospective) water rights."

A visitor center is authorized for providing information through appro-

private displays, printed material, and other interpretive programs, about the natural and cultural resources of the Scenic Area. The National Academy of Sciences will conduct a scientific study of the ecology of the Scenic Area. This report will be submitted to Congress no later than January 1, 1987.

The Butcher's Bill

The price of a California Wilderness bill is high. For every acre that is designated as wilderness two acres of wild land are opened for development.

These "released" lands include areas that environmentalists still hope to protect. The challenge of the 1980's will be to develop strategies to save these critical lands without the option of wilderness available.

Many of these areas lack commercial timber or other valuable resources. Others, however, may be lost forever. Wilderness preservation in California will become a new process with yet unknown players and tactics.

With the passage of the California Wilderness bill, Congress finds that the second roadless area review and evaluation program (RARE II) is completed. Without passing on the question of legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II final environmental impact statement, Congress declares that the program is not subject to judicial review and extinguishes the California v. Bergland lawsuit.

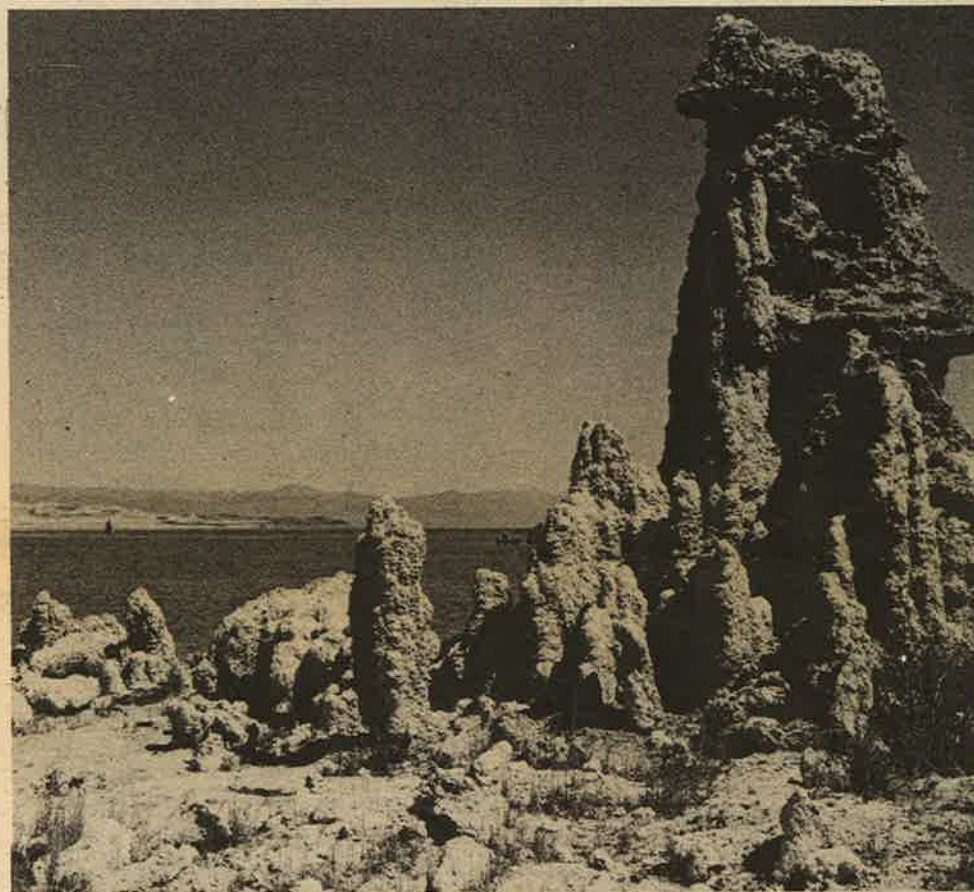
Except for lands remaining in "further planning" status, Congress also states that the Forest Service shall not be required to review the wilderness option for the remaining roadless

areas in the current round of forest plans. If any areas remain roadless ten to fifteen years from now when the next round of planning begins, the wilderness values will then be studied.

The "release" of roadless areas applies to any areas smaller than 5,000 acres. It also includes roadless lands in the Blue Creek Planning Unit and those portions of the Carson-Iceberg roadless area not designated as wilderness or planning areas.

The following areas will be opened for multiple uses other than wilderness:

National Forest	Roadless Area	National Forest	Roadless Area
Eldorado	Rubicon	Plumas	West Yuba
Eldorado	Dardanelles	Rogue River	Condrey Mountain
Eldorado	Tragedy-Elephants Back	Sequoia	Agnew
Klamath	Raymond Peak	Sequoia	Woodpecker
Klamath	Orleans Mountain	Sequoia	Domeland Addition
Lake Tahoe Basin M.U.	Condrey Mountain	Shasta-Trinity	Chanchelulla
Lassen	Dardanelles	Shasta-Trinity	East Fork
Lassen	Lost Creek	Shasta-Trinity	Murphey Glade
Lassen	Polk Springs	Shasta-Trinity	Fisher Gulch
Los Padres	Chips Creek	Sierra	Mount Raymond
Los Padres	Machesna Mountain	Sierra	Dinkey Lakes
Los Padres	Miranda Pine	Sierra	Rancheria
Los Padres	Tepusquet Peak	Six Rivers	North Fork Smith
Los Padres	Spoor Canyon	Six Rivers	Orleans Mountain
Los Padres	Fox Mountain	Stanislaus	Raymond Peak
Los Padres	Cuyama	Stanislaus	Tuolumne River
Mendocino	Wilderness Contiguous	Tahoe	North Fork American
Mendocino	Elk Creek	Tahoe	East Yuba
Mendocino	Big Butte-Shinbone	Tahoe	West Yuba
Mendocino	Black Butte	Tahoe	Granite Chief
Plumas	Chips Creek	Toiyabe	Dardanelles
Plumas	Middle Fork	Toiyabe	Tragedy-Elephants Back
Plumas	Bald Rock	Toiyabe	Raymond Peak



Tufa Towers at Mono Lake

Photo by Dave Brown

Wilderness Wildlife

The Mink

By Dennis Coules

The mink (*Mustela vison*) is infrequently seen in California although it is distributed rather widely in the state. This is probably due to its generally nocturnal behavior, which the mink shares with many other members of the family Mustelidae, such as the skunk, marten, and fisher. A brief glimpse of a mink may leave the observer convinced of having seen a dark, slender feral housecat, which it resembles in size.

Most of us are more likely to see the mink draped around the shoulders of some narcissistic society doll than in the wild. However, the majority of mink furs now come from mink farms, so the primitive habit of wearing the skin of this species presents less a threat to the wild mink population than the popularity of their furs among vain-glorious *Homo sapiens* would indicate.

Range and Habitats

The mink is very widespread, being found throughout North America with the exception of the arid southwest and the northern tundra. A closely related species, the Old World mink, inhabits much of Europe and northern Asia. In California, the mink is present in the northern portion of the state, about as far south as Fresno County in the Sierra.



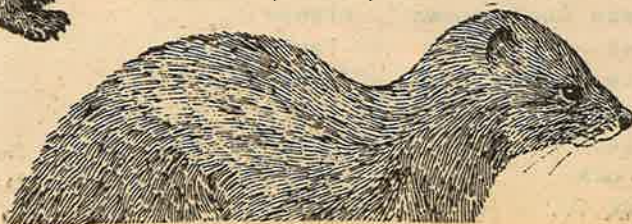
Habitat requirements for the mink seem to include a permanent source of water and suitable burrowing and den sites, which may include hollow logs, tule tangles, rock crevices, and tunnels in stream banks. The mink is equally at home in the lowland riparian forests of the Sacramento River and along smaller streams in the coastal mountains and Sierra. Areas with dense growth of underbrush are preferred.

A study by Racey and Euler of mink populations along lakeshores in Ontario found a direct inverse relation between the number of minks and the amount of development (in this case vacation cottages) in an area. They attributed this to a need for dense cover at den sites, as well as a reduction of food and hunting locations in developed areas.

The home range size of a mink varies with its habitat. Eleven hundred acres has been reported for California and figures published in the literature for other states range from 49 to 1,240 acres. The mink may travel widely while foraging.

Life History

The mink is an opportunistic carnivore, thus its food largely reflects what animals of suitable size are available in its environment. It is reported that almost 90 percent of a mink's active time is spent hunting, both on land and in the water. The varied diet includes crayfish, fish, frogs, snakes, eggs, insects, mice, muskrats, and



birds, especially crippled waterfowl. Minks may cache supplies of waterfowl and muskrats during the winter. Like any smart predator, the mink may eat chickens or other domestic goodies with the opportunity arises.

The reproductive biology of minks has been well studied due to their commercial value. Minks may have up to ten young in a litter, although five is average. The young are born in April or May and may breed in only one year.

Minks are solitary except for family groups. A prominent behavior and means of communication with other minks is the use of "scent posts." These are smeared



with the secretions of highly-developed and odoriferous scent glands, just one step in evolution short of the skunk's use of these glands for defense.

Conservation Status

Although no comprehensive population surveys of minks in California have been reported in the literature in recent years, they appear to be in no imminent danger of extermination. Reports of the number of minks trapped each year may give some indication of population trends, but are just as likely to reflect changing values of pelts and changing trends in the popularity of wild, versus farm-raised pelts. During the 1952-3 trapping season, 1,193 skins were reported taken in California compared to a range of 283 to 570 for the six

trapping seasons between 1970 and 1976.

Trapping of minks in parts of its range caused serious population depletions in past years, but maintenance of suitable habitat will be the determining factor for healthy mink populations in the future. Lowland riparian areas have been greatly diminished and efforts should continue to protect the remnants of this high-value furbearer habitat. Channelization and dredging of lowland waterways can decrease cover available for prey items such as crayfish, as well as having an impact on many other wildlife species.

Mountain stream zones are subject to degradation due to logging, road-building, and other development. Generally, any activities which reduce vegetative cover, particularly of the understory, will make habitat less desirable from the mink's point of view. Damage to fisheries through siltation, sedimentation, or blockage by logging debris will affect minks indirectly by forcing changes in their feeding patterns where fish are important in the diet.

In sum, the future of the mink, like that of many other wildlife species, will be determined by our willingness to set aside and protect significant tracts of naturally functioning ecosystems and to minimize our destructive impacts on lands that are utilized economically.

Dennis Coules is the California Wilderness Coalition's consultant for wildlife and desert issues.

Fish Introductions Proposed for Klamath Forest

The California Department of Fish and Game, in cooperation with the Klamath National Forest, plans to introduce new fish species and/or manipulate the habitat in five north coast lakes. One lake is in the Marble Mountain Wilderness Area while the other four are in roadless areas.

Steinacher Lake in the Marble Mountain Wilderness and Sedge Lake (West Twin Lake) in the proposed Trinity Alps Wilderness currently support eastern brook trout. Fish and Game proposes to kill the fish with rotenone and then plant golden trout fingerlings by airplane for three years. Natural reproduction is expected after that.

In the Russian Roadless Area the plan is to repair an existing dam in Upper Ruffy Lake to raise the water level to prevent the loss of eastern brook trout by winter freezing.

Different action will take place in two lakes in the proposed Siskiyou Wilderness. "Spoon Lake" (an unofficial name) will be planted by air with arctic

grayling. Kelly Lake will have its brown bullhead and rainbow trout poisoned with rotenone. Rainbow trout will then be reintroduced and planted annually by airplane.

According to Fish and Game, eastern brook trout are found in most of the surrounding lakes with little variety in species or size of fish available. The changes proposed would "improve the angling opportunities and diversify the fisheries" in the five lakes.

Rotenone has been used for years to kill fish in lakes and streams. Recently, however, health concerns have been raised over plans to use the poison to eliminate white bass in San Joaquin Valley waterways.

Peter Berteau of the Department of Health Services says of the plans to kill white bass, "Rotenone is hazardous to humans if it is concentrated enough. Fish are vertebrates and humans are vertebrates, too."

"What I am saying is that this program would be unwise and would present a number

of substantial public health and environmental problems."

The planting of fish in wilderness lakes has been a continual subject of discussion in the environmental community. Some people feel that planting of fish, especially annual drops from aircraft, is not proper wilderness management. Since many lakes were naturally barren of game fish,

they feel that introducing fish, especially exotic species, is not allowing nature to take its course.

Other conservationists feel that fishing is a major part of a recreational experience in wilderness. They also fear more opposition to wilderness designation from those who oppose a "purist" approach to wild lands management.



Sinkyone Coast

Photo by Sam Camp

Sinkyone

Cont. from Page 1

ing in San Mateo on September 14 to urge them to increase their efforts to acquire the G-P land. Since so many commissioners are new and not aware of the long history of support for the Sinkyone project, Gienger hopes that interested individuals and organizations also will attend the meeting.

The Sinkyone Wilderness

project is located in northern Mendocino County. The Sinkyone Council, a California Wilderness Coalition member group, leads hikes in these coastal wilds every Saturday. For more information contact:

Sinkyone Council
P.O. Box 283
Whitethorn, CA 95489
or

Environmental Protection
Information Center (EPIC)
P.O. Box 397
Garberville, CA 95440
(707) 923-2931

Wild and Woolly

A Daly City deer hunter bagged his first deer near Branscomb in Mendocino County. It was a whopper weighing over 500 pounds. The man was licensed and brought the carcass to the Fort Bragg police station for validation as required. There was only one problem - it was a Roosevelt Elk.

Elk were relocated from Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park to the King Range National Conservation Area in an attempt to establish a new herd. The elk have since been wandering through the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park and farther south. The animals are protected by law.

The hunter was cited and released. Killing the bull elk could result in a \$1,000 fine and a year in jail.

California Wilderness Coalition

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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.

CWC Business Sponsors

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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Wilderness Digest
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Coalition Member Groups

Acorn Alliance
American Alpine Club
Angeles Chapter, Sierra Club
Bay Chapter, Sierra Club
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California Alpine Club
California Native Plant Society
Camp Unalaye Assn.
Citizens to Save Our Public Lands
Citizens for a Mojave National Park
Committee for Green Foothills
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Conejo Valley Audubon Society
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Defenders of Wildlife
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Env. Center of San Luis Obispo County
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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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Ishi Task Force
Kaweah Group, Sierra Club
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Kern Plateau Association
Kern River Valley Audubon Society
Kern River Valley Wildlife Association
Knapsack Section, Bay Ch., Sierra Club

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Mt. Shasta Resources Council
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Northstate Wilderness Committee
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Pasadena Audubon Society
Placer County Conservation Task Force
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The Red Mountain Association
Salmon Trollers Marketing Association
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Tulare County Audubon Society
UC Davis Environmental Law Society
The Wilderness Society

Improve Your Appearance - Buy a T-Shirt



Little Red Riding Hood looks great in her new three color T-shirt 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 (almost gold), 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.

All T-shirts now 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 if a substitute color is acceptable.

Please add \$1.00 postage; 50 for each additional T-shirt.

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 _____

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ANNUAL DUES:†	
Individual	\$ 10
Low-income individual	5
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