



United States
Department of
Agriculture

A **acific northwest region** ALMANAC



your forests
AT A GLANCE



for the greatest good

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WELCOME TO THE
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION



THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION'S WIDE RANGE OF DRAMATIC DIVERSE LANDSCAPES, ITS VAST ARRAY OF SPECIAL PLACES, AND ITS PEOPLE DISTINGUISH IT FROM OTHER AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES.

INTRODUCTION

The Pacific Northwest, perhaps more than any other region in the United States, is defined by its public lands. More than 30 percent of Washington and 53 percent of Oregon, are managed by the Federal government. These lands provide the people and communities of the Pacific Northwest their livelihood, recreation, visual backdrop, and identity.

The Pacific Northwest Region consists of 16 National Forests, 59 District Offices, a National Scenic Area, and a National Grassland. These management units comprise 24.7 million acres in Oregon and Washington. There are approximately 3,550 Forest Service employees in the Region working to manage these lands.

DIVERSE LANDSCAPES

The Pacific Northwest Region includes the rugged mystical Pacific Coast, the temperate Coastal Mountain rainforests, the emerald green river valleys, the imposing volcanic snow-capped mountains, and the expansive, arid, sunbathed High Desert.

The Pacific Northwest is also characterized by an abundance of mountain ranges, including the Coast Mountains, the Cascade Range, and the Blue Mountains. Most of the National Forests in the Region blanket these mountains, providing a stunning backdrop for nearby communities. Fifty-seven mountains rise above 8,000 feet in elevation.

CASCADE MOUNTAINS

The dramatic snow-capped Cascade Range

runs north and south. The northern portion of the range is increasingly rugged and more influenced by glaciation. The upper mountain elevations receive the highest amount of snow in the continental United States. The wetter west-slope vegetation zones were aggressively logged during the last few decades. Timber harvest has declined substantially

due to environmental and Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive (TE&S) species concerns. The drier east-slope vegetation includes ponderosa pine, red fir, white fir, and lodgepole pine. Forest health has been adversely affected by lack of fire disturbance. The Northwest Forest Plan applies to this area.





COASTAL RANGE

The Coastal Range consists of relatively low, steep mountains running parallel to the coastline. The mountains receive high rainfall, which supports moist forests of western hemlock. Along the coast, fog drip is also

a factor. Here the forests are characterized by Sitka spruce. Extensive logging influenced this landscape during the last few decades. Management of TE&S species, the Northern spotted owl, and marbled murrelet is a concern for today's managers.



BLUE MOUNTAINS

This area is marked by a wide, uplifted plateau, dissected by landslide and fluvial processes. Mesas and buttes are common. Vegetation patterns are complex with grand

fir/Douglas-fir forests, followed by ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, and western juniper. Fire is a major landscape disturbance factor, and insect outbreaks are a management concern.



COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE

Dramatic basalt headwalls, a vast river, cascading waterfalls, roaring winds, and spectacular vistas part the Cascade Mountains at the doorstep of the Portland/

Vancouver metropolitan area. The climate is dry to the east with sagebrush steppe vegetation and moist to the west with Douglas-fir forests.



HIGH DESERT

The high desert extends from the Cascades to the Rockies. The climate is dry, with sagebrush

steppe as the characteristic vegetation, but also includes fescues. Dry-land and irrigation agriculture dominate.

WATER RESOURCES

Almost every river, stream, and tributary in the Pacific Northwest drains into the Columbia River, save for a few that empty into the Pacific Ocean, Puget Sound, or Fraser River in Canada. These waters provide habitat for native fish, water for

nearby communities, and world-class recreation for visitors. Rivers in the Pacific Northwest contain several species of salmon: Chinook, coho, sockeye, chum, and pink, along with two species of sea-run trout (steelhead and coastal cutthroat).



SPECIAL PLACES

There are 111 Congressionally designated areas in the National Forest System in Oregon and Washington. Fifty-nine Wildernesses (totaling 4.6 million acres), 39 Wild and Scenic Rivers (comprising 27% of the rivers in the

National Wild and Scenic Rivers system), and thirteen other areas (such as National Recreation Areas, National Volcanic Monuments, and National Scenic Area) add to the character of the Pacific Northwest.



PEOPLE

The Pacific Northwest, with its stunning beauty and vibrant diversity, is the perfect setting for those who call Washington and Oregon home.

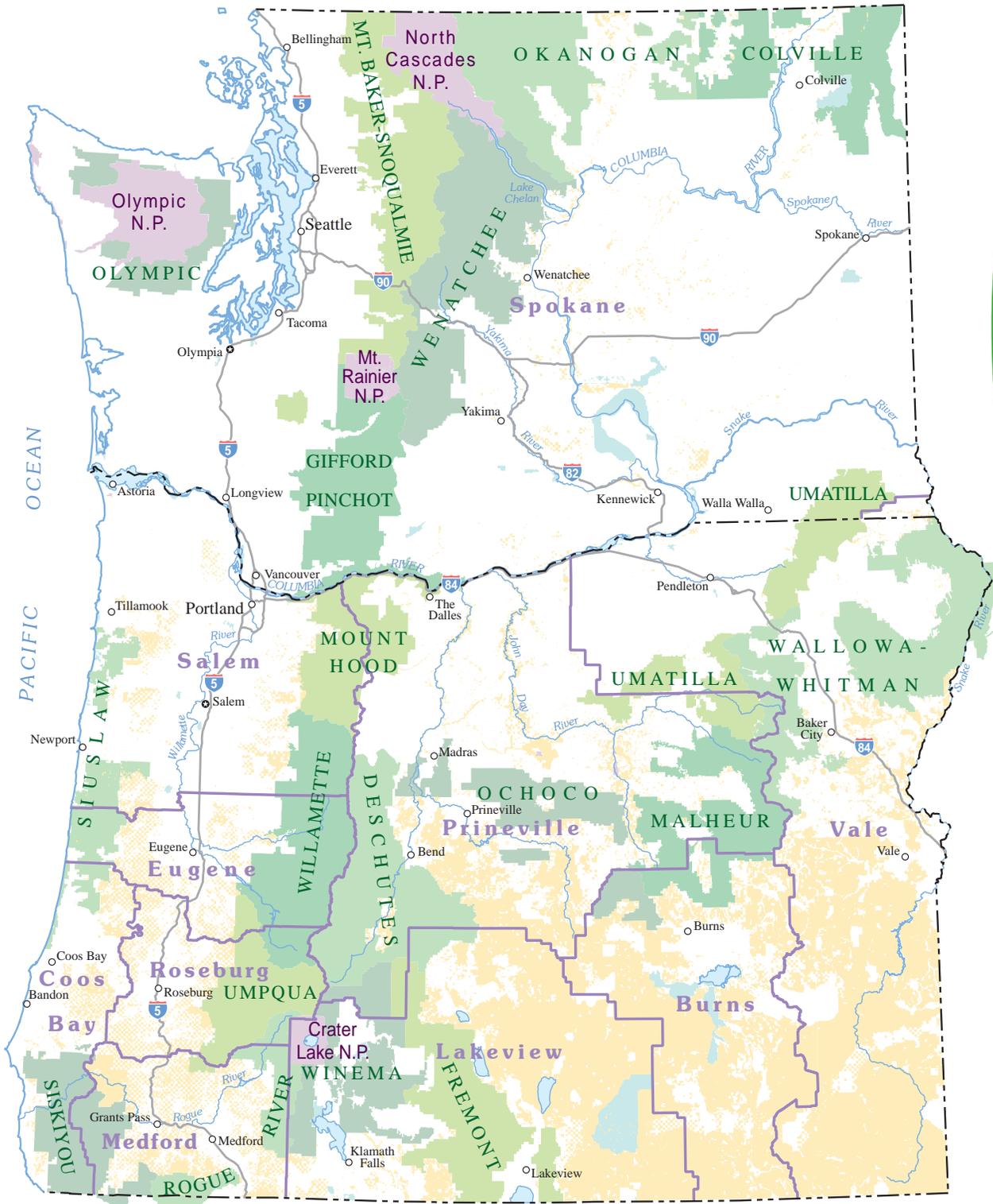
The total population of the two states is approaching 10 million and continues to grow. Much of that population lies in the heavily forested valleys west of the Cascade Mountains, primarily in the Seattle/Tacoma corridor in Washington and Portland, Oregon. When the citizens of these and other cities in the Pacific Northwest want

to recreate, they often look to the National Forests surrounding them. Pacific Northwesterners are defined by their outdoor pursuits: from kayaking and windsurfing to skiing and snowshoeing.

There are currently 42 Federally recognized Tribes with their traditional homelands in the two-state Pacific Northwest Region. Most of the Tribes in the Pacific Northwest Region are actively involved with the National Forests, which is reflected in traditions, celebrations, and strong attachments to the land.



Pacific Northwest Region



LEGEND

- BLM District Boundary
- BLM Administered Land
- OLYMPIC National Forest and Name
- National Park Service
- Fish and Wildlife Service



for the greatest good

Washington and Oregon

THE NATIONAL FORESTS

OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST



PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

REGIONAL OFFICE

A GREAT REGION TO LIVE AND WORK



Located in the downtown district of Portland, the Regional Office oversees the National Forests in Oregon and Washington, including some land in California and Idaho. Employees in the Regional Office support 16 National Forests, a National Scenic Area, a National Grassland,

and two National Volcanic Monuments, which total 13 percent of the nation's total National Forest System acreage.

This Region has a rich, controversial, and progressive history, often a microcosm of the nation's changing environmental tastes and growing

pains. Management of the Forests in this region has transitioned from "custodial" in the early 20th century, to focused on robust timber production mid-century, to management under the Northwest Forest Plan, and increasing concern over fire, climate change, and the role of the Federal workforce.

The Forests in Oregon and Washington have always been important to people who live in the Pacific Northwest. Nearly 10 million individuals rely on the collective wisdom and management of the Region's employees. It is a humbling privilege to live, work, and serve in this stunning part of the world.

PARTNERSHIPS: A CRITICAL PART OF THE REGION'S SUCCESS

Partnerships are to the Pacific Northwest Region as rain is to a rainforest ecosystem: critical for survival, indigenous to the environment, and a source of fertility, creativity, and productivity. In 2009, the region managed approximately 2,000 partnerships, worth an estimated value of \$42

million. More than 22,000 people volunteered to work in the Region's forests and offices, contributing more than 823,000 hours and \$16.5 million in work. Fifteen percent of these volunteers were under 18 years old. The intangible benefits of these partnerships--educating youth, supporting local

economies, and raising appreciation and awareness of the Forest Service's mission--are invaluable. Region 6 will continue to connect with communities to conserve our national treasures.

Did You Know?

According to the U.S. Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest, Edward T. Allen was the first "District Forester" for what was then known as "District 6." In 1898, Gifford Pinchot met Allen-- who was working as a reporter for a Tacoma, Washington, newspaper-- and convinced him to join the Division of Forestry. In 1908, Allen became District Forester. During his one-year tenure, he upgraded field personnel and worked with lumbermen and state officials to fight fire.

REGION FACTS

11 DIRECTOR AREAS

~3,550 FULL-TIME REGIONAL EMPLOYEES

~183 EMPLOYEES IN THE REGIONAL OFFICE

16 FOREST SUPERVISORS

1 AREA MANAGER

24.7+ MILLION ACRES OF NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

COLVILLE

A FOREST ON THE CUTTING EDGE



Today's 1.1 million acre Forest, located in northeastern Washington, was first carved out over 10,000 years ago by Ice Age glaciers.

Three waves of mountains run from north to south, separated by troughs of valleys. These ranges -- the Okanogan,

Kettle River, and Selkirk -- are considered foothills of the Rocky Mountains.

The Forest has a great variety of ecotypes, from open ponderosa pine with moist sites containing western red-cedar and hemlock, to sub-alpine fir just below the open peaks.

With a great variety in natural resources,

the Colville serves as an excellent proving ground for many national and region initiatives such as travel management and recreation facility analysis.

The Colville also hosts the Region's healthiest populations of grizzly bear, caribou, and wolf, while also sustaining healthy and productive fuels and vegetation management programs.

The Forest has a number of units in northeast Washington: a Job Corps facility in Curlew, Three Rivers Ranger Station in Kettle Falls, Republic Ranger Station in Republic, Newport--Sullivan Lake Ranger Station in Newport, and the Forest Supervisor's office in Colville.

THE TALKING FOREST: COLLABORATE EARLY & OFTEN

The Colville is not only unique in its climate and topography, but is also on the cutting edge of Forest Service policy.

In 2007, the Colville was selected as one of three National Forests in the nation to practice a new business model that focused on collaboration and a predictable budget.

The concept behind the model suggests that through close and early collaboration with the public combined with a predictable budget, the Forest can increase managed outcomes, improve relationships with our communities while decreasing overall costs.

Through this effort,

the Colville has built upon an existing positive collaboration network amongst numerous interest groups and moved the new business model forward into a practice.

Using this business model, the Forest was able to move 22 timber related projects forward without appeal or litigation.

Did You Know?

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) changed the face of the Colville National Forest during the 1930s. CCC workers built roads, trails, camps, and buildings, many of which are still in use today. Camp Growden, known as "Little America" because it housed CCC enrollees from around the country, was built west of Kettle Falls. It was one of the largest CCC camps in the area. An octagonal concrete fountain and an earth-filled dam still stand at the site. The Sullivan Lake and Newport ranger stations are also CCC buildings, as are many of the fire lookouts on the National Forest.

FOREST FACTS

1.1 MILLION ACRES

30,613 ACRES OF WILDERNESS

918,000 ACRES FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION

45 DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES

764 MILES OF FISH-BEARING STREAMS

PROVIDES WATER FOR 2 MUNICIPALITIES

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE

NATIONAL SCENIC AREA

GORGE-OUS PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES



The Columbia River Gorge is a spectacular river canyon cutting the only sea-level route through the Cascade Mountain Range. It's 80 miles long and up to 4,000 feet deep with the north canyon walls in Washington and the south canyon walls in Oregon. Approximately 100,000

acres of the Gorge is Forest Service-managed.

For many years, there was concern about who should manage the Columbia River Gorge and in what way. On November 17, 1986, President Ronald Reagan signed the Columbia Gorge National Scenic

Area Act. The Act allowed for existing rural and scenic characteristics to be retained, while encouraging compatible growth and development within urban areas. The Act attempts to marry the beauty, solitude, and recreational opportunities of a typical national forest with the needs of local communities. As a result, the National Scenic Area is managed as a partnership between the Forest Service, a bi-state regional planning agency (the Columbia River Gorge Commission), the states of Oregon and Washington, and the six counties with land in the Scenic Area. The Act also called for interagency and tribal coordination.

Did You Know?

The Columbia River is the main artery that flows through the heart of the Pacific Northwest. According to the Center for Columbia River History, the watershed includes territory in seven states, one Canadian province, and occupies a 259,000 square-mile basin.

The Columbia River begins in British Columbia, and flows for approximately 1,200 miles to the Pacific Ocean.

For the last 10,000 years, the Columbia River has served as a transportation corridor for a diverse assortment of life, including fish, fowl, plants, and humans. The Gorge would not be the same without this "River of Life."

WATERFALLS: THE POUNDING HEART OF THE GORGE

In addition to jaw-dropping cliffs, beautiful rivers, and unparalleled hiking, the Columbia River Gorge is characterized by a series of beautiful waterfalls, many of which can be seen from the highway. At over 620 feet high, Multnomah Falls is the highest waterfall in Oregon, and the second highest waterfall in the

United States. The falls receive approximately two million visitors a year, making it one of the most visited waterfalls in the Pacific Northwest. Visitors can hike 1.2 miles to the top of the falls, or continue for another six miles to the top of Larch Mountain.

Multnomah Falls also offers one of the best places in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area to study geology exposed by floods. Four flows of Columbia River basalt are visible in the fall's cliff face.

CRGNSA FACTS

319,000 ACRES TOTAL

100,000 ACRES IS FS
MANAGED

220 MILES OF TRAIL

26 TRAILHEADS

13 URBAN AREAS

13-PERSON MANAGEMENT
COMMISSION

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

DESCHUTES

“FUN IN THE SUN” FOR EVERYONE



Nestled along the Cascade Mountains, the Deschutes National Forest is one of the most popular recreation forests in the Pacific Northwest. Truly a four season vacationland, the Forest attracts more than 8 million people every year who camp, fish, hike, hunt,

ski, and enjoy a multitude of outdoor activities.

The Forest also provides a variety of natural resource commodities. Besides recreation, the other primary focus of the Deschutes is vegetation management, and all aspects of stewardship,

fuels, and timber across the landscape.

The Deschutes National Forest is home to three scenic byways. These byways--the Cascades Lakes Scenic Byway, the Outback Scenic Byway, and the McKenzie Pass-Santiam Pass Scenic Byway--provide accessible means for visitors to experience the natural and cultural landscapes that are full of dramatic beauty. Because of the rich cultural history of central Oregon, campsites of ancient hunters and gatherers can be found next to upland streams and lakes, and lowland and high deserts. Casual forest visitors can stumble across ancient stone tools or rock art.

NEWBERRY NATIONAL VOLCANIC MONUMENT

In 1988, a 30-member committee formed by local citizens wrote the bill creating Newberry National Volcanic Monument. Composed of environmentalists, forest industry leaders, recreation club representatives, geothermal interests, local government, and others, the group met regularly with Forest advisors to

settle proposed boundaries.

The final bill was approved by the U.S. Congress in 1990, and designated over 50,000 acres of lakes, lava flows, and unique geological features with special protections. The highest point in the monument is Paulina Peak, at 7,985 ft. Visitors can drive through Newberry Volcano's caldera

for 17 miles at the summit of the volcano. The summit also holds two alpine lakes full of trout and salmon.

Newberry Volcano is both seismically and geothermically active, and its caldera sits over a shallow magma body that is only two to five kilometers deep.

Did You Know?

A historical write-up of the Deschutes area would not be complete unless it recorded the activities of Cy J. Bingham, who was probably the first local forest ranger, and a well known poet. One old timer produced part of a poem which he claims was composed by Bingham and reads as follows:

"In this grand old State in which we dwell,
There's a spot called Lake Odell,
No prettier lake, was ever seen,
Where the hunters killed the spotted fawn,
And speared the dollys as they spawned."

FOREST FACTS

1.6 MILLION ACRES

181,300 ACRES OF WILDERNESS

840,000 ACRES FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION

19,289 ACRES OF LAKES

62 TRAILHEADS

316 RECREATION SITES

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

FREMONT-WINEMA

OREGON'S EXPANSIVE OUTBACK



Framed by major migratory bird flyways, the Fremont-Winema National Forest provides solitude and serene beauty in a spacious open landscape, including majestic snow-capped peaks to park-like stands of large ponderosa pines. Administratively combined

in 2002, the Forest offers 2.3 million acres to explore. The heavily timbered western portion of the Forests are bordered by the Cascade Mountain Range and Crater Lake National Park, and stretch east into the Klamath River Basin, an area known for

its year-round sunshine. Near the floor of the Basin, the Forests open to vast marshes and meadows associated with Upper Klamath Lake and the Williamson River. To the north and east, extensive stands of ponderosa and lodgepole pine grow on deep pumice and ash that blanketed the area during the eruption of Mt. Mazama (now Crater Lake) nearly 7,000 years ago. The eastern portion of the Forests' offer expansive views, dramatic cliffs, and solitude. The area is known as Oregon's Outback, and provides the self-reliant recreationist the opportunity to discover nature in a rustic environment.

Did You Know?

The Winema National Forest was established in 1961 and was named for a heroine of the Modoc War of 1872: Woman of the Brave Heart. More than 50 percent of the Forest is comprised of former Klamath Indian Reservation land. Members of the Klamath Tribe reserve specific rights to hunting, fishing trapping, and gathering of forest materials on former reservation land. This results in a unique relationship between the Klamath Tribe and the Fremont-Winema National Forest.

MOUNTAIN LAKES WILDERNESS: ONE CALDERA, MANY LAKES

Mountain Lakes was one of the three original "primitive areas" designated in Oregon and Washington National Forests in 1930, and has been managed as a primitive recreation area since that time. When the 1964 Wilderness Act passed, 23,071 acres of Mountain Lakes became

one of the nation's original Wildernesses.

Mountain Lakes is unique, but its geologic history is similar to that of Crater Lake National Park. Like Crater Lake, the landscape contains a large caldera formed by the collapse of a volcanic cone. Unlike Crater Lake, this

caldera is filled with many smaller lakes rather than one big one.

The Wilderness is a blend of easily traversed broad valleys and lake basins with rugged remnants of the old volcano. Most of the area is above 6,000 feet.

FOREST FACTS

2.3 MILLION ACRES

112,052 ACRES OF WILDERNESS

1,425,736 ACRES FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION

6,095 ACRES OF LAKES

434 MILES OF SUMMER TRAILS

350+ SPECIES OF TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE

GIFFORD PINCHOT

A SPECIAL PLACE AND ENDURING GRACE



Spanning from Mount Rainier to the north, the Columbia River to the south, Mt. Adams to the east and Mount St. Helens to the west; the nearly 1.4 million-acre Gifford Pinchot National Forest serves rural communities around its edges, as well as the metro populations of Portland/Vancouver and

Tacoma/Seattle. Working with long standing partners like the Backcountry Horsemen and Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, and new partners like the Pinchot Partnership, the Forest accomplishes its work to offer sustainable forest products, year-round recreation opportunities, and restored fish and

wildlife habitat. Forest staff work with hundreds of thousands of visitors at Forest recreation sites, including Johnston Ridge Observatory located just five miles from the crater of Mount St. Helens.

The principles of conservation established by Gifford Pinchot and his family remain at the foundation of the Forest's philosophy. Today, the Gifford Pinchot National Forest is a place of abundance. People feel welcome and safe. The Forest is a special place, possesses a lasting legacy and demonstrates the optimism of the natural world that leaves visitors with a hopeful message for its future.

Did You Know?

History of people using the land of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest traces back at least 6,000 years to when Native Americans hunted and gathered in the meadows below the Cascades' peaks. European trappers followed Lewis and Clark, then Ft. Vancouver became the first permanent settlement near the Forest in 1824.

In 1897, the area became part of the Mt. Rainier Forest Reserve. In 1908, it became the Columbia National Forest.

In 1949, the 1.3 million-acre Forest was re-named to honor the first Chief of the Forest Service in a ceremony at LaWisWis, a CCC campground near Packwood, Washington.

MOUNT ST. HELENS: A LIVING, ENTHRALLING LANDSCAPE

Shaken by an earthquake measuring 5.1 on the Richter scale, the north face of this tall symmetrical mountain collapsed in a massive rock debris avalanche on May 18, 1980. In a few moments, this slab of rock and ice slammed into Spirit Lake, crossed a ridge 1,300 feet high and roared down the

Toutle River. Nearly 150 square miles of forest was blown over or left dead.

A vast, gray landscape lay where once the forested slopes of Mount St. Helens grew. In 1982 the President and Congress created the 110,000-acre National Volcanic Monument for research, recreation, and education. Surviving plants

and animals rise out of the ash, colonizing plants catch hold of the earth, and visitors, scientists, and surrounding communities can experience the wonders of the volcano.

FOREST FACTS

1.37 MILLION ACRES

180,000 ACRES OF WILDERNESS

49,838 VOLUNTEER HOURS IN 2009 VALUED AT \$998,406

20+ SPECIES OF FISH

552,262 RIPARIAN ACRES

OVER 100 PARTNERSHIPS

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

MALHEUR

DIVERSE LANDSCAPE, COMPLEX HISTORY



The 1.7 million acre Malheur National Forest is located in the Blue Mountains of eastern Oregon. The Forest is home to high desert grasslands, sage, juniper, pine, fir, and hidden alpine lakes and meadows. Elevations vary from 4,000 feet to

the 9,038-foot top of Strawberry Mountain. The Strawberry Mountain range extends east to west through the center of the Forest.

The Forest is headwaters for John Day River system, the only tributary to the Columbia

River System that has no dams. It also provides two Wild and Scenic stretches of the Malheur River System and the Silvies River.

Today's Malheur National Forest is a product of a rich historical tapestry, composed of Oregon trail settlers, Native Americans, European fur traders, Chinese railroad workers and miners, Basque shepherders, and the timber industry. The Forest values its relationship with local communities, recreationists, and people from all backgrounds who appreciate its beauty, natural resources, and opportunities for recreation and solitude.

Did You Know?

The Malheur National Forest is home to 18 fire lookout towers, most of which are still actively staffed during fire season.

Lookout styles represented include a 1911 lookout tree and 1920's platform trees, rare 7' X 7' metal lookouts made by the same companies that manufactured windmills in the 20's-30's, a 1927 ground house, a 99' tall lookout tower, Depression Era "L-4s" and an "L-6", and modern (1950-1970) R6 flat tops!

An important part of our history and culture, we are proud to maintain and actively use these sentinels.

SALMON RUNS IN THE JOHN DAY RIVER BASIN

The John Day River Basin supports the largest remaining wild runs of spring Chinook salmon and summer steelhead trout in the Mid-Columbia River Basin. On average, the Middle Fork John Day River (MFJDR) and its tributaries account for 24% of the Chinook salmon production and 30% of

steelhead production in the John Day River Basin. Bull trout and inland Columbia Basin redband trout also inhabit the MFJDR watershed.

In 2009, the Malheur National Forest and partners developed a John Day Basin Restoration Strategy where priority

watersheds have been identified as well as potential projects that would put watersheds on the trajectory to recovery.

FOREST FACTS

1.7 MILLION ACRES

88,350 ACRES OF WILDERNESS

230 ACRES OF LAKES AND RESERVOIRS

7,000 MILES OF ROAD

1,300 MILES OF FISH-BEARING STREAMS

50 DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES

MT. BAKER-SNOQUALMIE

IT TAKES A COMMUNITY TO GROW A FOREST



The Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest is located on the west side of the North Cascades between the Canadian border and Mt. Rainier National Park in Washington state. It contains picturesque beauty, with glacier-covered peaks, spectacular mountain meadows, and old-growth forests. Because of its proximity to metro

Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver BC, and surrounding Puget Sound communities, the Forest is one of the most visited in the country, with 5.4 million visitors every year. The Forest prides itself on its offer of year-round recreation and educational opportunities.

The Forest also relies heavily on partnerships to accomplish work. In 2009,

the Forest worked with more than 100 partners, an estimated value of \$4 million.

The Forest focuses on building social capacity and local communities by engaging underserved urban youth in the outdoors, helping to foster an appreciation for the environment while encouraging them to pursue educational and career development opportunities. The Forest partners with natural resources groups to provide education through application. Successful programs in meeting these goals are the Internal District Housing Alliance, Kulshan Creek Neighborhood Kids Program, and Snohomish County's "Get Movin" campaign.

Did You Know?

The Ice Caves National Recreation Trail is one of the most popular trails on the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, featuring the lowest elevation glacier in the lower 49 states.

Winter avalanches pile tremendous amounts of snow at the base of the mountain. Stream channels flowing down the mountain and running under the snowfield form the ice caves when temperatures rise in late summer. "It really is a very special place," said Gary Paull, Wilderness and Trails Manager for the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest.

THE INTERNATIONAL DISTRICT HOUSING ALLIANCE

The International District Housing Alliance (IDHA) improves opportunities for Asians and Pacific Islanders in the Seattle area. Since 2002, IDHA's Wilderness Inner-city Leadership Development program has been developing youth leaders through outdoor

recreation, job training, career development, and environmental stewardship. Stewardship outings have kids pulling weeds and planting native vegetation, while wildlife viewing trips teach them about river ecology, salmon and eagle biology. They practice

public speaking skills by interpreting what they learn to their elders. Youth go camping, canoeing, build trails, and learn about Forest Service careers. Some of the youth later intern with the agency.

FOREST FACTS

1.75 MILLION ACRES

834,000 ACRES OF WILDERNESS

166,611 ACRES FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION

1,505 MILES OF TRAIL

186 MILES OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

13 HISTORIC FIRE LOOKOUTS

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

MT. HOOD

A PICTURESQUE OREGON ICON



Located twenty miles east of Portland, the Mt. Hood National Forest extends south from the strikingly beautiful Columbia River Gorge across more than sixty miles of forested mountains, lakes, and streams to Olallie Scenic Area, a high lake basin

under the slopes of Mt. Jefferson. The Forest encompasses some 1,067,043 acres.

Mt. Hood's many visitors enjoy fishing, camping, boating, and hiking in the summer, hunting in the fall, and skiing and other snow sports in the

winter. Berry-picking and mushroom collection are popular, and for many area residents, a trip in December to cut the family's Christmas tree is a long standing tradition.

Mt. Hood is an Oregon icon, exemplifying the connection between local communities and a special place. Through dedicated collaboration, the Forest staff fosters citizen-stewards who contribute their talents toward the betterment of our natural resources. Commitment to sustainable partnerships and youth engagement have allowed the Mt. Hood National Forest to grow, learn, and evolve with its most important constituency: the public.

CLIMBING MT. HOOD: AN 11,239 FT. CHALLENGE

Mt. Hood was first known to the Northwest Indians as Wy'East. Geologists agree that Wy'East, like all the Cascade volcanoes, may only be "resting" from more active volcanic activity.

According to the US Geological Survey, Mt. Hood is 11,239 feet tall (3,426 meters). It is one

of the highest mountains in Oregon, and the most frequently climbed peak in the United States. The most popular route is the South Side Route, which begins at Timberline Lodge. Year-round snow and a moderately technical ascent at the top of the mountain means that most climbers wear crampons and

helmets, and use ice axes to perform self-arrests.

As visitors ascend Mt. Hood, they enter the Mt. Hood Wilderness area, which encompasses a beautiful 47,100 acres of the national forest.

Did You Know?

Timberline Lodge was built at the height of the Great Depression by a Civilian Conservation Corp team, and paid for by the Federal Works Progress Administration. Completed on September 28, 1937, Timberline Lodge was a monumental achievement during a time of great uncertainty. Today, the lodge is one of the most popular mountain resorts in the Pacific Northwest. It is operated as a partnership between the Forest Service and R.L.K. and Company.

FOREST FACTS

1,067,000 ACRES

187,000 ACRES OF WILDERNESS

183,025 ACRES FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION

5,330 ACRES OF LAKES

131 MILES OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

169 DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

OCHOCO

WORKING TOGETHER TO ACHIEVE MORE



The Ochoco National Forest works closely with the Deschutes National Forest and the Prineville District of the Bureau of Land Management, “to work together as one to serve central Oregon.”

Before the Ochoco became part of the

National Forest System, numerous American Indian tribes roamed the forests and grasslands over the last 10,000 years. Members of the Burns Paiute Tribe and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs still harvest traditional foods there.

In 1825, Peter Skene Ogden led his party of Hudson Bay Company trappers up the Crooked River to its source in the Blue Mountains. A few decades later, the Willamette Valley began to fill with homesteaders who had traversed the United States on the Oregon Trail and other routes. Settlement began slowly with ranching as the primary industry. The local timber industry and saw mills began in 1820.

The Ochoco National Forest originated as part of the former Blue Mountain Forest Reserve. The Ochoco National Forest was created in 1911 from portions of the Malheur and Deschutes National Forests.

CROOKED RIVER NATIONAL GRASSLAND

In 1935, the Federal government began buying land from homesteaders who were having trouble surviving due to inadequate rainfall and poor economic conditions. In 1954, the land was transferred to the Forest Service from the Soil Conservation Service. The name was changed to

the Crooked River National Grassland in 1960.

The Grassland provides habitat for approximately 200 species of birds; 80 species of reptiles, amphibians and mammals; and 20 species of fish. It is home to pronghorn antelope, mule deer, elk, coyotes, cougar, quail, chukar, and non-

game species. Haystack Reservoir, Lake Billy Chinook, Deschutes River, Crooked River, and Squaw Creek are the primary fish habitats, and support a wide variety of warm and cold-water fish.

Did You Know?

The name “Ochoco” is said to be derived from at least two possible sources. The most popular theory is that “Ochoco” came from the American Indian word for willow. Willow is one of the many key plants used by American Indians. It is also claimed that the word Ochoco refers to a Snake Indian or Northern Paiute chief. “Old-timers” of Crook County believe that Ochoco Creek was named for Chief Ochoco because the stream passed by his settlement.

FOREST FACTS

963,500 ACRES

36,200 ACRES OF WILDERNESS

493,300 FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION

685 ACRES OF LAKES

75 RECREATION SITES

24 TRAILHEADS

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

OKANOGAN-WENATCHEE

SUNSHINE, SOLITUDE, AND FREEDOM



The Okanogan-Wenatchee, located in Washington State, is called the “sunny east side” for good reason: summers are hot and dry, and winters are famous for brilliant, clear skies and plenty of snow.

Stretching from the inspiring heights of

the Cascade Crest, to the open lowlands of the Columbia River, the 4-million acre Forest is defined by contrasts. Vast wild areas offer solitude, challenge, and freedom, while hundreds of miles of trail and recreation roads offer easy access to one of

the most heavily visited national forests in the western U.S.

“Mountains to See, Places to Be,” is a slogan that sums up the abundance and variety of recreation opportunities to be found in this incredible portion of the Pacific Northwest Region.

Year-round recreation activities are further enhanced by the many opportunities also provided by the neighboring Bureau of Land Management sites, the North Cascades National Park, the Mt. Rainier National Park, and an abundance of Washington State Parks, often near forest facilities.

SALMON FEST “EDUTAINMENT” FUN FOR FAMILIES

The annual Wenatchee River Salmon Festival is held each September at the Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery in Leavenworth, Washington. “Salmon Fest” is devoted to fun-filled “edu-tainment,” a form of education that is both fun and entertaining. The Fest connects youth and families

to nature and helps them discover and appreciate the significance of salmon to people of the Pacific Northwest.

Students from North Central Washington schools visit Salmon Fest during weekdays. Family days are on a weekend. Everyone enjoys the cultural

exchanges with area Native Americans at an authentic intertribal encampment on the hatchery grounds.

Artists, musicians, and scientists join kids and their families for the free festival.

Did You Know?

The Wenatchee National Forest is named after the P’squosa Indians, known in literature as the Wenatchi. The Okanogan National Forest was named after the Okanogan Indians of southern British Columbia. It refers to several Salish-speaking tribes affiliated with the Colville Confederated Tribes. The Native Americans continue centuries-old uses of the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, working with the Forest to safeguard sacred sites and protect and enhance places for sustainable gathering of forest plants, fish, and wildlife.

A couple tidbit facts: the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest is the largest in Washington state (and is about the size of the state of Hawaii), and the 51-mile long glacier-fed Lake Chelan is the third deepest lake in North America at 1,486 feet deep.

FOREST FACTS

4 MILLION ACRES

1.4 MILLION ACRES OF WILDERNESS

477,301 ACRES FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION

8 RESORTS

137 DEVELOPED CAMPGROUNDS

5,700 MILES OF TRAIL

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

OLYMPIC

SOLITUDE ON THE PUGET SOUND



The Olympic National Forest is part of an emerald paradise on the Olympic Peninsula in the northwest corner of Washington state. The Peninsula is a unique geographic province consisting of five major landscape settings: temperate rain forests,

rugged mountains, large lowland lakes, cascading rivers, and saltwater beaches.

The “Oly,” as it’s locally known, is noted for ecological restoration. Past intensive timber harvesting left the Forest with acres of young stands, extensive

roads, and fish passage concerns. Restoration strategies integrate young stand thinning, road decommissioning, and aquatic habitat restoration to create a more resilient Forest landscape.

The Oly provides a scenic backdrop and serene refuge for the highly populated Puget Sound region. Four highly developed “Cornerstones” provide a staging area for diverse day-use opportunities and a peaceful place to sleep among the Forest’s most outstanding water features.

Ranger Districts are located in Quilcene and Forks, with the headquarters in Olympia.

A SNAPSHOT OF THE LIFE AND TIMES OF FORKS, WASHINGTON

The city of Forks is home to the Olympic’s Pacific Ranger District. Its unique name comes from its location near the forks of the Quillayute, Bogachiel, Calawah and Sol Duc Rivers.

The timber industry dominated the town from its incorporation

in 1945 until the early 1990s. During that time, it was informally known as “The Logging Capital of the World.” A 33,000 acre wildfire in 1951 and massive storm in 1962 provided an abundant supply of salvage timber, anchoring the town in its boom years.

The listing of the Northern spotted owl in the early 1990s ended the town’s timber boom. However, as the main setting for the “Twilight” series of novels and films, the town is experiencing a new and unexpected resurgence of interest.

Did You Know?

The temperate rainforests of the Pacific Northwest are the largest in the world. They run from the Prince William Sound in Alaska to the Northern California coast, encompassing most of the Olympic National Forest. Lake Quinalt, on the Forest’s southwestern edge, receives as much as 140 inches of rainfall each year. Popular destinations include the Bogachiel, Hoh, Queets, and Quinalt rainforests on the Olympic Peninsula’s west side.

FOREST FACTS

634,000 ACRES

88,000 ACRES OF WILDERNESS

279,871 ACRES FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION

460,000 ROADED ACRES

19 CAMPGROUNDS

13 NEIGHBORING TRIBES

ROGUE RIVER-SISKIYOU

WET, WILD, AND BIOLOGICALLY DIVERSE



The 1.8 million acre Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest is a place all its own. It is known for its free-flowing Wild and Scenic Rivers (more than any Forest in the nation), its globally significant botanical values, its world famous salmon

and steelhead runs, its unique geology, and its collaborative approach to forest restoration, reducing wildfire hazard, and addressing the social and economic needs of the local communities.

The Forest spans an area from the crest of the

Cascade Range nearly to the Pacific Ocean. Vegetation on the Forest varies from sub-alpine to dense coastal forests, but mostly encompasses fire-adapted mixed conifer ecosystems.

The Forest includes 8 wildernesses, 6 Wild and Scenic Rivers, and 368,000 acres of Roadless Areas.

Only the Great Smoky Mountains rival the Siskiyou Mountains in plant diversity. Of the approximately 400 sensitive plant species in the region, 100 species are found in this Forest. Next to the Columbia, the Rogue Basin is the second most productive salmon and steelhead system on the west coast.

Did You Know?

The Rogue River National Forest (until 1932 called the Crater National Forest) was established by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1908. The name Rogue River commemorates the Takelma Indians, whose defense of their homeland led French-Canadian trappers to call them, “Les Coquins,” which means “the Rogues.”

The Siskiyou Forest Reserve was established by Theodore Roosevelt in 1905, and the Reserve was designated a National Forest in 1907. The name Siskiyou is a Cree Indian word for bob-tailed horse.

DIVERSE GEOLOGY, FLORA, AND CLIMATE

The Forest is composed of two distinct geological provinces: the Cascade Range and the Siskiyou Mountains. The Cascade Range is dominated by volcanic peaks such as the 9,495-foot Mt. McLoughlin located within the Sky Lakes Wilderness on the High Cascades Ranger District.

The Siskiyou area embodies the most complex soils, geology, landscape, and plant communities in the Pacific Northwest. Geological parent rocks range in age from 200 million years old to the recent ice-age alluviums that are about 50,000 years old.

The varied geological substrate and the climatic extremes of the Siskiyou Mountains provide a range of niches of genetic material. Fifteen distinct plant series comprised of 92 plant associations and numerous endemic plants can be found in this area.

FOREST FACTS

1.8 MILLION ACRES

340,000 ACRES OF WILDERNESS

368,000 ACRES OF ROADLESS

208 DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES

205 MILES OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

200+ SPECIAL USE PERMITS

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

SIUSLAW

THE LAND OF SAND AND SURF



The Siuslaw National Forest lies within the Oregon Coast Range, a mountain range running from the Columbia River to north central California. The Willamette Valley borders the Forest on the east and the Pacific Ocean on the west. It is one of two National Forests in

the contiguous U.S. with oceanfront property. Marys Peak, the highest in the Coast Range at 4,097 feet, is prominent west of the Siuslaw's headquarters in Corvallis.

Four major rivers flow through the Siuslaw: the Nestucca, Alsea, Siuslaw,

and Umpqua. Of the 3,200 miles of stream within the Forest, 1,200 provide habitat for anadromous fish. Several smaller streams add to the route salmon and steelhead travel to their spawning grounds.

On the other end of the spectrum, the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area and Sand Lake Recreation Area provide proving grounds for OHV enthusiasts.

In part, because of the Siuslaw's diverse environments, its visitors and communities are active and engaged in recreation and conservation. The Forest enjoys broad support locally and has some of the strongest partnerships in the Pacific Northwest Region.

CAPE PERPETUA SCENIC AREA: A MAJESTIC VIEW

The Cape Perpetua Scenic Area sits two miles south of the town of Yachats on a headland of the majestic Oregon Coast. Becoming part of the Siuslaw in 1908, Cape Perpetua rises more than 800 feet above sea level and offers an unobstructed view of nearly 70 miles of

pristine cliffs, beaches, and coastline.

In 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corp built Cape Perpetua campground, a network of trails, and the West Shelter Observation Point. During World War II, the U.S. military used West Shelter as a coastal watch station

and a large coastal defense gun was temporarily installed.

Congress established the Scenic Area in the 1960s. Today, the Area contains 2,700 acres of spruce, Douglas-fir, western hemlock, and remarkable coastal recreation opportunities.

Did You Know?

Author Frank Herbert was inspired to write the sci-fi novel "Dune" by a visit to the Oregon Dunes. The Dunes stretch along 40 miles of the coast between the towns of Florence and North Bend. They are the largest expanse of coastal sand dunes in North America and provide stellar OHV opportunities.

FOREST FACTS

630,000 ACRES

22,000 ACRES OF WILDERNESS

349,141 ACRES FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION

3,200 MILES OF STREAMS

\$1.8 MILLION IN RECREATION FEES

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

UMATILLA

DEEP VALLEYS, TIMELESS TRADITIONS



The Umatilla National Forest lies nestled in the valleys of the Blue Mountains of southeast Washington and northeast Oregon. Its 1.4 million acres holds a surprising variety of landscapes. The wetter north portion of the Forest contains moist-forest tree types such a grand and

subalpine firs. The dryer southern portion contains abundant lodgepole and ponderosa pine stands. In autumn, western larch and tamarak trees provide splashes of color.

The Umatilla has four ranger stations spread across two states. The

Heppner, North Fork John Day, and Pomeroy districts are in Oregon, and the Walla Walla District is in Washington. The headquarters is in Pendleton, Oregon.

The Forest is known nationally for its excellent big game viewing and hunting. It supports one of the largest herds of Rocky Mountain elk found on any National Forest in the nation. Nearly 38,000 hunters visit the Umatilla each year for game hunting opportunities.

The Forest emphasizes “traditional ways for new days,” inviting a new generation of visitors to experience timeless traditions that remain a staple of life in eastern Oregon and Washington.

DIVERSE GEOLOGY, FLORA, AND CLIMATE

The North Fork John Day River means different things to different people. From its origin at the crest of the Blue Mountains, this National Wild and Scenic River travels 107 miles, providing an abundance of recreation and habitat along the way. To whitewater rafters, it means rapids challenging enough for

seasoned veterans, yet easy enough for beginners. For floaters, the River provides a gentler experience along a popular stretch from Dale to Monument, Oregon.

For hikers, departing from almost any point on the shore leads to ponderosa pine forests with abundant wildflowers in the spring.

To wildlife, the River is one of the most important in northeast Oregon for anadromous fish species, including Chinook salmon and steelhead, and rainbow trout.

Did You Know?

The Umatilla National Forest takes its name from the Indian word meaning “water rippling over sand.” Explorers Lewis and Clark came past the area in 1805 on their Columbia River Voyage to the Pacific Ocean. Marcus and Narcissa Whitman passed this way in 1836 to establish a mission at Wailatpu near Walla Walla, Washington. Thousands of emigrants followed the Oregon Trail westward, and many remained in the Blue Mountain Country.

FOREST FACTS

1.4 MILLION ACRES

304,167 ACRES OF WILDERNESS

619,000 ACRES FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION

392 CAMPSITES

2 DOWNHILL SKI AREAS

52 PRINCIPAL WATERSHEDS

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

UMPQUA

CASCADES, CRATERS, AND CURRENTS



High Cascades glaciations, whitewater rapids, and explosive volcanic events have shaped the Umpqua National Forest.

The headwaters of the North and South Umpqua Rivers and the Row River begin on the

Forest, providing visitors with thundering waters and heart-stopping rapids. Verdant stands of hemlock, true fir, Douglas-fir, and cedar transition to mixed conifer and hardwoods at lower elevations.

The name “Umpqua”

comes from an Indian American tribe of the same name, and may mean “thundering waters” or “across the waters.” Ancestors of these American Indian tribes lived in the area prior to the eruption of Mt. Mazama 7,000 years ago, which created Crater Lake, northeast of the Forest.

The 172-mile Rogue-Umpqua National Scenic Byway offers visitors a brilliant perspective of the area. The Byway travels deep into the Cascades, passing by whitewater rapids and steelhead runs on the 33.8-mile stretch of the Wild and Scenic North Umpqua River.

Did You Know?

Mt. Thielsen, namesake for the surrounding Wilderness Area, is called “The Lightning Rod of the Cascades.” A dormant volcano, its peak is struck by lightning so often that some rocks at the summit have melted into an unusual mineral called fulgurite. This mineral is made up of natural hollow glass tubes formed when silica is subjected to high temperatures, such as lightning strikes.

THE DISTINCT TRIBES OF THE UMPQUA BASIN

Archaeological evidence suggests that the Umpqua Basin has been inhabited for over 10,000 years. As trappers and settlers arrived in the mid-19th century, they reported four distinct tribes of American Indians living in what is now the Umpqua National Forest: the Umpqua in the main valley, the Southern Molalla in the uplands, the

Yoncalla in the northern valley, and the Cow Creek in the South Umpqua drainage. The Umpqua, Southern Molalla and Yoncalla were moved to the Grand Ronde and Siletz reservations. The Cow Creek Band of Umpqua is the only federally recognized tribe remaining in the Umpqua Basin.

The Forest maintains

close ties with the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Confederated Tribes of Siletz, and Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribes of Indians.

FOREST FACTS

983,131 ACRES

72,043 ACRES OF WILDERNESS

800 CAMPSITES

110,100 ACRES INVENTORIED ROADLESS AREAS

5,190 MILES OF STREAMS

530 MILES OF HIKING & BIKING TRAILS

169 MINING CLAIMS

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

WALLOWA-WHITMAN

UNIQUE RURAL COMMUNITIES



The Wallowa-Whitman National Forest spans nearly 2.3 million acres from the central Blue and Wallowa Mountains in northeast Oregon and across the Snake River into the Seven Devils Mountains in western Idaho. These diverse landscapes are

the backdrop for rural communities as individual as their local residents.

The first settlers in northeast Oregon arrived on the Oregon Trail. In 1861, gold was discovered near Baker City and mining towns flourished.

Farmers, ranchers, and merchants followed the miners, providing services and food. A period of intense mining and logging coincided with the arrival of the Union Pacific Railroad across the region.

Mining flourished until the turn of the century then declined. Timber, cattle ranching, and agriculture remain key activities, although the area is being increasingly known for its stunning scenery and myriad of recreation opportunities.

This rural setting is inspiring a new generation of talented individuals who are creating a local community of artists and writers.

HELLS CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

The Hells Canyon National Recreation Area (HCNRA), located in the northeast corner of Oregon and west-central Idaho, was established by the U.S. Congress on December 31, 1975 and is administered as part of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. The primary feature of the

HCNRA is Hells Canyon. Measuring 7,993 feet deep from the Seven Devils to the Snake River and, in some places, 10 miles from rim to rim, it forms the deepest river canyon in North America. The HCNRA contains exceptional archaeological sites, a richness and productivity of vegetation,

and unique geology. These characteristics combine to create a colorful backdrop for recreation activities and exploration. The history of the Canyon is rich with homesteader stories, mining, and Native American culture.

Did You Know?

The historic Nez Perce Tribe journey and flight to Canada in 1877, led by young Chief Joseph, began in Wallowa County on the north end of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

The 1,170 mile Nez Perce National Historic Trail begins near Wallowa Lake at the foot of the Eagle Cap Wilderness and crosses the Snake River at Dug Bar in the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. The trail extends through four states and ends near the Canadian border in Montana.

FOREST FACTS

2,264 MILLION ACRES

586,729 ACRES OF WILDERNESS

652,488 ACRES IN HCNRA

183 DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES

10 WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

7,204 HERITAGE SITES

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

WILLAMETTE

MIGHTY RIVER, MAGNIFICENT FOREST



The Willamette National Forest draws its name from the Willamette River, which originates deep within the Forest. Originally part of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve designated by President Grover Cleveland in 1893, the Forest assumed its current identity in 1933.

The Willamette spans 110 miles along the western slopes of the Cascade Range in western Oregon. It extends from Mt. Jefferson east of Salem to the Calapooya Mountains northeast of Roseburg. As a Forest rich in natural, cultural and geologic history, it

contains seven major peaks of the Cascade Range including Mt. Jefferson, and the Three Sisters. The lush and diverse landscape is dominated by high mountains, narrow canyons, and numerous waterfalls.

Each year, the Forest invites more than 1.5 million visitors to “Follow the Water” by traveling its three Scenic Byways, where visitors can experience more than 1,500 miles of rivers and 375 lakes, many of which are located over 4,000 feet in elevation. Its plentiful trails, stellar winter recreation areas, and awe-inspiring alpine vistas leave visitors breathless for more.

Did You Know?

The Upper Middle Fork Willamette watershed is the site of the first successful reintroduction of native Bull Trout to the wild since the species was listed as threatened in 1998. Bull Trout are North America’s southernmost descendant of arctic char, a subgroup of the salmon family. They thrive in cold and clean waters.

GAZING INTO WALDO LAKE, A GEM OF THE CASCADES

Waldo Lake lies more than 5,400 feet above sea level on the western slopes of the Oregon Cascades. Waldo is one of the largest natural lakes in Oregon and is the state’s second-deepest after Crater Lake. It is also one of the purest and most clear lakes in the world, a result of lacking a

permanent inlet that could introduce plant-fostering nutrients. On a calm day, visitors can see to depths of 120 feet.

The lake is named after Oregon Supreme Court Judge John B. Waldo, who pushed for its preservation, ultimately leading to establishment of

the Cascade Forest Reserve in 1893.

Today, the lake serves as an alpine jewel and a sought-after destination for Forest visitors. Hiking, camping, kayaking, and picnicking are just a few of the activities the area offers.

FOREST FACTS

1.6 MILLION ACRES

380,805 ACRES OF WILDERNESS

70,645 MILES OF STREAMS

4,462 ACRES OF LAKES

3 WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

52 PRINCIPAL WATERSHEDS

United States Department of the Interior — Bureau of Land Management

Oregon State Office 1220 SW Third Avenue Portland, OR 97204 503/808-6002 www.blm.gov/or/	Eugene District Office 3106 Pierce Parkway, Suite E Springfield, OR 97477 541/683-6600 www.blm.gov/or/districts/eugene	Prineville District Office 3050 NE Third Street Prineville, OR 97754 541/416-6700 www.blm.gov/or/districts/prineville	Spokane District Office 1103 N. Fancher Road Spokane, WA 99212 509/536-1200 www.blm.gov/or/districts/spokane
Burns District Office 28910 Hwy 20 West Hines, OR 97738 541/573-4400 www.blm.gov/or/districts/burns	Lakeview District Office/Lakeview 1301 South G Street Lakeview, OR 97630 541/947-2177 www.blm.gov/or/districts/lakeview	Roseburg District Office 777 NW Garden Valley Blvd Roseburg, OR 97471 541/440-4930 www.blm.gov/or/districts/roseburg	Vale District Office 100 Oregon Street Vale, OR 97918 541/473-3144 www.blm.gov/or/districts/vale
Coos Bay District Office 1300 Airport Lane North Bend, OR 97459 541/756-0100 www.blm.gov/or/districts/coosbay	Medford District Office 3040 Biddle Road Medford, OR 97504 541/618-2200 www.blm.gov/or/districts/medford	Salem District Office 1717 Fabry Road SE Salem, OR 97306 503/375-5646 www.blm.gov/or/districts/salem	

United States Department of Agriculture — Forest Service

Pacific NW Regional Office 1220 SW Third Avenue Portland, OR 97204 503/808-2468 www.fs.usda.gov/r6/	Malheur National Forest 431 Patterson Bridge Rd. John Day, OR 97845 541/575-3000 www.fs.usda.gov/malheur	Olympic National Forest 1835 Black Lake Blvd. SW Olympia, WA 98512 360/956-2402 www.fs.usda.gov/olympic	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest 1550 Dewey Ave. Baker City, OR 97814 541/523-1202 www.fs.usda.gov/wallowa-whitman
Colville National Forest 765 S. Main Street Colville, WA 99114 509/684-7000 www.fs.usda.gov/colville	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest 2930 Wetmore Ave., Suite 3A Everett, WA 98201 425/783-6000 www.fs.usda.gov/mbs	Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest 3040 Biddle Road Medford, OR 97504 541/618-220 www.fs.usda.gov/rogue-siskiyou	Willamette National Forest 3106 Pierce Parkway, Suite D Springfield, OR 97477 541/225-6300 www.fs.usda.gov/willamette
Deschutes National Forest 63095 Deschutes Market Road Bend, OR 97701 541/383-5300 www.fs.usda.gov/centraloregon	Mt. Hood National Forest 16400 Champion Way Sandy, OR 97055 503/668-1700 www.fs.usda.gov/mthood	Siuslaw National Forest 3200 S.W. Jefferson Way Corvallis, OR 97331 541/750-7000 www.fs.usda.gov/siuslaw	Columbia River Gorge NSA 902 Wasco Ave., Suite 200 Hood River, OR 97031 541/308-1700 www.fs.usda.gov/crgnsa
Fremont-Winema National Forest 1301 South G Street Lakeview, OR 97630 541/947-2151 www.fs.usda.gov/fremont-winema	Ochoco National Forest 3160 NE 3rd Street Prineville, OR 97754 541/416-6500 www.fs.usda.gov/centraloregon	Umatilla National Forest 72510 Coyote Road Pendleton, OR 97801 (May 2012) 541/278-3200 www.fs.usda.gov/umatilla	Mount St. Helens NVM 42218 N.E. Yale Bridge Road Amboy, WA 98601 360.449-7800 www.fs.usda.gov/mountsthelens
Gifford Pinchot National Forest 10600 NE 51st Circle Vancouver, WA 98682 360/891-5000 www.fs.usda.gov/giffordpinchot	Okanogan & Wenatchee NF's 215 Melody Lane Wenatchee, WA 98801 509/664-9200 www.fs.usda.gov/okawen	Umpqua National Forest 2900 NW Stewart Parkway Roseburg, OR 97471 541/957-3200 www.fs.usda.gov/umpqua	

United States Department of the Interior — National Park Service

Columbia Cascade System Support Office 909 1st Avenue Seattle, WA 98104 206/220-4010	John Day Fossil Beds Nat. Mon. 32651 Highway 19 Kimberly, OR 97848 541/987-2333 www.nps.gov/joda	Lewis and Clark Nat. Hist. Park 92343 Ft. Clatsop Road Astoria, OR 97103 503/861-2471 www.nps.gov/lewi	Oregon Caves National Monument 19000 Caves Highway Cave Junction, OR 97523 541/592-2100 www.nps.gov/orca
Crater Lake National Park PO Box 7 Crater Lake, OR 97604 541/594-3000 www.nps.gov/crla	Klondike Gold Rush Nat. Hist. Park 319 Second Avenue South Seattle, WA 98104 206/220-4240 www.nps.gov/klse	Mount Rainier National Park 55210 238th Avenue East Ashford, WA 98304 360/569-2211 www.nps.gov/mora	Ross Lake Nat. Rec. Area 810 State Route 20 Sedro Woolley, WA 98284 360/856-5700 www.nps.gov/rola
Ebey's Landing Nat. Hist. Res. PO Box 774 Coupeville, WA 98239 360/678-6084 www.nps.gov/ebla	Lake Chelan Nat. Rec. Area 810 State Route 20 Sedro Woolley, WA 98284 360/856-5700 www.nps.gov/lach	North Cascade National Park 810 State Route 20 Sedro Woolley, WA 98284 360/856-5700 www.nps.gov/noca	San Juan Island Nat. Hist. Park PO Box 429 Friday Harbor, WA 98250 360/378-2240 www.nps.gov/sajh
Fort Vancouver Nat. Hist. Site 612 East Reserve Street Vancouver, WA 98661 360/816-6230 www.nps.gov/fova	Lake Roosevelt Nat. Rec. Area 1008 Crest Drive Coulee Dam, WA 99116 509/633-9441 www.nps.gov/laro	Olympic National Park 600 East Park Avenue Port Angeles, WA 98362 360/565-3130 www.nps.gov/olym	Whitman Mission Nat. Hist. Site 328 Whitman Mission Road Walla Walla, WA 99362 509/522-6360 www.nps.gov/whmi



for the greatest good

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