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Siuslaw National Forest

Management Direction

Marys Peak Scenic Botanical Special Interest Area

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

FOR MARYS PEAK

SCENIC BOTANICAL SPECIAL INTEREST AREA

Alsea Ranger District
Siuslaw National Forest

Pacific Northwest Region

Submitted by: _____ Forest Supervisor — 7/12/89 date

Approved by: Richard A. Fenaro for Regional Forester — 7/19/89 date

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I. INTRODUCTION

At an elevation of 4,097 feet, Marys Peak is the highest mountain in the Coast Range. In addition to panoramic views of the Cascade Crest, Willamette Valley and the Oregon Coast, the summit of Marys Peak contains a large grass-bald meadow with an altered gabbro rock garden surrounded by an extensive stand of fir (Abies procera). Over 75,000 people visit Marys Peak annually to picnic, hike, look at scenery or play in the snow.

In recognition of the unique scenic, botanical and recreational values of Marys Peak, this plan proposes the designation of Marys Peak as a Scenic Botanical Special Interest Area (SBSIA) by the Regional Forester under 36 CFR 294.1a. The Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Marys Peak Planning Unit (1977) provides general management direction for the area.

The management direction in this plan establishes the coordination necessary to protect the unusual and outstanding characteristics of the area while fostering public use, understanding, and enjoyment of these characteristics. This management direction will be incorporated into the Final Forest Plan for the Siuslaw National Forest.

II. LOCATION

Marys Peak SBSIA is located in Benton County, Oregon and includes lands in Sections 19, 20, 21, 28 and 29, T. 12 S., R. 7 W., Willamette Meridian, Benton County, Oregon. Marys Peak SBSIA is accessible by both trails and paved road. Marys Peak is less than a one hour drive from Philomath and Corvallis via U.S. Highway 20, U.S. Highway 34, and Marys Peak Forest Roads 30 and 3010; and within three hours of major metropolitan centers such as Portland, Salem and Eugene.

III. HISTORY

There are several stories regarding the naming of Marys Peak. The Indian name is said to have been Chintimini, but this has never been verified. An editorial in the Corvallis Gazette-Times, September 20, 1935, stated that the Indian name Chintimini was not used in earliest pioneer days, but the Peak was called Mouse Mountain, a translation of an Indian name. The name Marys River was used in 1846 and possibly earlier.

Early homesteaders used the meadow on the peak as summer range for their sheep, goats, and cattle. In 1906, the people of Corvallis began using water from the Rock Creek, an undisturbed watershed on the eastern side of Marys Peak. At that time, the area was nearly all private land. Logging began along the lower valley slopes in the 1920s, and landowners began harvesting timber near Marys Peak just after World War I. About this time, the City of Corvallis became concerned about impacts from early day logging activities and began purchasing land to protect their water supply.

In 1938, Civilian Conservation Corps and Works Project Administration crews began construction of the Marys Peak Road. Both the road and the original Marys Peak picnic ground were completed in 1941. A 3-level lookout and observatory was built in 1942. This log structure was replaced with a new lookout in 1959. In 1958, the Air Force extended the road to the top of the Peak and constructed a radar station. The station was never used and the Air force subsequently removed all the equipment and transferred the building to the Forest Service. The lookout structure has also been removed. The construction of 5 miles of paved Forest road from Highway 34 to the Woods Creek junction was completed in 1968. Following a consensus process initiated by Dale Robertson, then Siuslaw National Forest Supervisor, resurfacing and road embankment work was completed from the Woods Creek junction to the Observation Site parking area in 1974. At this time, a water system and restrooms were installed at the Observation Site parking area and paved approaches to the meadow were built.

Historically, there has been both individualized and organized recreational use of Marys Peak. Hiking, picnicking, and snow play have been popular activities. In 1946, Dr. Harry Angerson, a Corvallis physician, organized the Marys Peak Shriners Trek as a benefit for the Veterans of Foreign Wars. In August of each year, the Shriners would hold the "Annual Trek to Marys Peak". More recently, the event became a fund raiser to help support the Shriners Crippled Children's Hospitals. As many as 10,000 people have attended this event. Since 1984, when weather conditions were poor, the event has been held elsewhere. Barbecue pits and the paved approaches to the meadow still remain from this use.

On November 13, 1981, a severe windstorm struck the Coast Range and buried the campground facilities beneath windthrown trees. The campground was subsequently closed and the downed timber salvaged logged. In 1985, the new campground and picnic area were constructed in their present location.

Over the years, special use permits have been issued for a number of activities including special research projects, noble fir cone collection and recreation events. Because of the need to protect sensitive scenic and botanical values, some site rehabilitation and mitigation measures have been necessary. For example, in the meadow area, the Meadow Edge Trail was established to concentrate use and minimize impacts on fragile plant communities. In 1986, snowmobile use was restricted. Repairs to facilities have been necessary because of vandalism.

IV. DESCRIPTION

A. General

The Marys Peak SBSIA is approximately 924 acres in size and is located on the upper portion of Marys Peak itself. On the summit, and along the upper north and east ridges of Marys Peak, there are approximately 130 acres of high altitude grass-bald meadow unique to the Coast Range. To the south of the peak is an altered gabbro rock garden. Stands of noble fir are found throughout the area. The headwaters of Parker Creek lie just below the summit.

During the winter, temperatures range between 20 and 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Above 2,500 feet in elevation, snow falls sporadically from the middle of October to late March or early April. Storms with winds of up to 100 mph blow across the Peak and, on the north and east slopes, ice and snow drifts of over 10 feet are common. Summer temperatures are mild, between 40 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit and winds are gentle and rarely more than 20 mph. The area receives an estimated 90 inches of precipitation annually.

B. Topography and Geology

The Oregon Coast Range between the Olympic Mountains on the north and the Siskiyou Mountains on the south are all included in the Pacific Border province. The general aspect of the Oregon Coast Range is that of a dissected plateau or upraised peneplain. The elevations of the crest range from about 1,700 feet in northern Oregon to about 3,500 feet near the Siskiyou Mountains.

Marys Peak itself is capped by an erosion-resistant mass of volcanic rock intruded into weaker Eocene sandstone. Several northeast and southeast trending faults bound the peak. Volcanic rock is visible in the roadcuts along the first miles of the Marys Peak road. At 6.5 miles, an example of fine-textured sandstone (Flournoy Formation) is exposed. The Parker Creek waterfall displays the erosion resistant gabbro which forms the Marys Peak sill. Intrusive rock graded into a granophyric diorite forms the coarse parent material for the grassland and rock garden (Lawrence et al. 1980).

C. Botanical Features

Marys Peak lies slightly above the western-hemlock association of the coastal forest. The area embraces several vegetation types which were first described by Merkel (1951); and more recently by Snow (1984), and McGee (1985). The area supports an extensive and diverse number of plant and animal species. (See Appendix A, Preliminary Floristic List for the Marys Peak Area; Wildlife in the Marys Peak Area.)

Two botanical features unique to the Coast Range occur atop Marys Peak: an extensive grass-bald meadow with an altered gabbro rock garden, and a forest of almost pure noble fir. The 130 acres of grass-bald meadow is situated on the summit and ridges extending north and east, surrounded by the extensive stand of noble fir.

Noble fir (Abies procera), occurs only rarely in the Oregon Coast Range and almost never forms extensive stands. These stands do include areas of Douglas-fir and western hemlock, but noble fir on Marys Peak is unique in the size of the population, the extent of the stand, and the absence of competing Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis). Noble fir on Marys Peak is most abundant above 3,500 feet elevation and above 3,700 feet forms an almost pure stand with size ranges from seedlings to about 50 inches dbh. Below 3,500 feet, noble fir becomes scattered and below 2,500 feet, it is very sparse. The effects of past fires are evident in the form of stand structure and fire scars. Invasion of trees into the meadow edge is thought to be relatively slow, mediated by competition from meadow grasses, a short growing season, dry conditions, and poor noble fir seed years. Natural or human-caused soil disturbance and wet years with long snow-free periods can cause more rapid change in the meadow/forest boundary.

The open meadow area embraces two distinct vegetation types: xerophytic plants adapted to dry conditions on rocky thin soils and an extensive grass meadow on deeper more weathered soil. The grass-bald meadow area is a grassy mosaic, described by Snow (1984) as having several communities. The more widespread red fescue (Festuca rubra) - bentgrass - sedge community contains wild rye, woodrush, violet and many other graminoids and forbs. It has several phases dependent on moisture and disturbance. The arrow-leafed grounsel (Senecio triangularis) community lies in sheltered places at the edge of the meadow on north slopes where snowbanks accumulate and is characterized by species unique to the area, such as the glacier lily (Erythronium grandiflorum) and Lyall's anenome. The iris community with strawberry and field chickweek is displayed along the north ridge below the north pulloff below the Observation Site parking lot. Native grassland-violet habitat found within the grass-bald meadow supports a population of Speyeria zerene bremnerii, Bremner's silverspot butterfly.

Within the meadow area there are rocky outcrops of two types: diabase and altered gabbro. These frequently intergrade as does their vegetation. Diabase weathers relatively slowly and supports limited woody species. The altered gabbro rock garden is a large eroded outcrop of four to five acres on the south side of the summit. At 4,000 feet elevation, this area of southwest exposure receives the full impact of prevailing westerly winds, causing extremely harsh conditions. The substratum is almost bare of vegetation and consists of gravel and rock derived from weathered igneous rock. The area is of particular ecological value because of the a complex of plants that occur in dry, rocky, high elevations including wild sweet william (Phlox douglasii) and lupine (Lupinus lyallii) and other spring flowering forbs. Botanists and plant enthusiasts frequently visit the area.

D. Scenery

Marys Peak offers not only spectacular views; its botanical features form a scenic attraction as well. The Oregon Coast Range has few other locations where people can wander through open meadows and enjoy the sharp contrasts between grasslands and dense forests. In the winter months, the snow-filled meadows create a beautiful setting. As a result, the Peak is a popular for picnics, botanical study, and educational tours.

There are numerous viewpoints along the road to Marys Peak, and driving the Marys Peak Road is a popular activity. From the roadside, there are views of meadows, forest, rural farms and ranches. Many points of interest are visible from the summit. On a clear day, the Cascade Crest can be seen from as far as Mt. Rainier, which is 265 miles to the north, to Mt. Thielsen, which is 133 miles to the south. Below the mountain, on the Willamette Valley floor, are the cities of Philomath, Corvallis and Albany. On clear nights, stars and planets are easily seen away from the glare of city lights.

(See Appendix B for Points of Interest Visible from the Summit of Marys Peak.)

E. Recreation

Year round, the setting of Marys Peak SBSIA provides for a number of recreational opportunities. Use of the area is highly individualized, as well as organizational in nature. The area appeals to a variety of people including picnickers, hikers, photographers, stargazers, birders, botanists and cross-country skiers. Radio amateurs also use the Observation Site parking lot for long-range communications. Marys Peak is often the destination for educational field trips from Oregon State University and "out-of-town" visitors.

There are an estimated 93,900 recreation visitor days to the area annually. There are two primary seasons when recreation use increases; winter snow play beginning mid-November and ending late March; and summer hiking, sunning and general recreation beginning mid-May and ending mid-September.

Two recreation events occur annually on Marys Peak. In May, the Acacia Fraternity Run attracts 1,000-1,200 people for a running relay race which begins in Corvallis and ends in the upper parking lot. In August, the first 2 miles of the Marys Peak road is used for an auto race hillclimb. This event attracts 350-500 people and 30 race cars. These events occur by special use permit.

Currently, two developed sites exist on Marys Peak within the SBSIA boundary. These are the Marys Peak Campground and Picnic Area - a 10 acre campground with 10 units which accommodate 50 Persons at-one-time (PAOT), and the Marys Peak Observation Site - a 3 acre parking and picnic area (120 PAOT). In addition, the Marys Peak Wayside, a two-acre picnic area with four units (20 PAOT) is located at the junction of the Marys Peak Road and Highway 34 approximately 12 miles from Marys Peak.

There are three established trails within the proposed area. These trails are the Marys Peak Trail, East Ridge Trail and the Meadow Edge Trail. These trails are from approximately two to six miles long and range from "moderate easy" to "moderate difficult". The trails on Marys Peak appeal to a wide range of users including "easy walkers" and "rigorous hikers". A fourth trail, North Ridge Tie, is proposed for construction in 1989. When completed it will be a little over one mile in length, and connect the Marys Peak and East Ridge trails. The feasibility of additional trails to connect existing segments and provide loop trails on the Peak are being evaluated.

F. Other Uses

The location, ease of access, elevation, and availability of electric power has made Marys Peak important as an electronic site. There are three areas with electronic communications equipment: the summit of Marys Peak; West Ridge - extending west from the summit of Marys Peak approximately 1.5 miles; and the point of the ridge, known as West Point. The use of the summit for electronic communication has been limited to government agencies.

Special use permits have been issued for public use of the Marys Peak area where protection of the unusual and outstanding characteristics of the area has been assured. These permits have generally been for research, recreation events or for gathering of forest products such cones or beargrass. In areas of the Peak, dead or blown down timber has been salvaged and sold in small timber sales. Hazardous trees have also been removed for the safety of forest users.

G. Lands

Lands described in the proposal are federally owned and administered by the Alsea Ranger District, Siuslaw National Forest, although there is a multiple land ownership pattern within and adjacent to Marys Peak. For a detailed ownership map, see Appendix C.

The current ownership pattern is the result of Oregon and California land transfers to the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, and various land donations, purchases and exchanges. The most recent acquisition was a tripartite exchange with the City of Corvallis, whereby the Forest Service obtained 340 acres on top of the Peak. The City retained 60 acres near the West Point.

In addition to US Forest Service lands on Marys Peak, there are two other landowners who have agreed to manage lands in a manner compatible with the proposed SBSIA Management Guidelines. These lands are described below:

The City of Corvallis 60 acre parcel near West Point is located within the SBSIA boundary and is maintained primarily for electronic use. A Memorandum of Agreement with the City of Corvallis documents management direction for protecting SBSIA features on this parcel.

The Bureau of Land Management owns five parcels adjacent to the SBSIA, which are classified as Outstanding Natural Areas (ONAs) in Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). One of these parcels includes a 40 acre parcel within the SBSIA. These lands are managed similarly to National Forest land within the SBSIA as stated in Resource Management Plan for the Salem District. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the two agencies documents the common direction for management of the area.

H. Access

The Marys Peak Road, numbers 30 and 3010, is a paved two lane Forest Highway from Highway 34 to the upper parking lot at the Observation Site. Access to the summit of the Peak is by a single lane gravel road, gated to prevent unauthorized vehicles from accessing the electronic site or the meadow. Access to City of Corvallis lands on West Point is by a single lane gravel road, 3010112, which is also gated. Access to the National Forest portion of West Ridge is via a single lane gravel road, 3010115. Three established trails also access and traverse the Marys Peak area.

Historically, no provision has been made for systematic removal of snow from the roads on Marys Peak; although on several occasions in the winter of 1989, portions of the Marys Peak Road were plowed by the Forest Service to provide recreationists with safe access during high-use periods. Permittees generally travel via four wheel drive vehicle or over-the-snow vehicles to obtain access to both the summit of the Peak and West Ridge during the winter months. Recreationists also travel the main road via four wheel drive vehicles or vehicles equipped with tire chains when there is snow on the Marys Peak Road.

V. BOUNDARIES

The boundary of the Marys Peak Scenic-Botanical Special Interest Area has been located to protect and maintain the integrity of the scenic and botanical features of the area. The boundary has been temporarily posted on the ground. (See Appendix C for a map and traverse of the boundary location.)

Following designation of the SBSIA by the Regional Forester, the permanent boundary will be reposted to reflect minor adjustments needed to meet the following criteria:

1. Protection and maintenance of the noble fir, noble fir/Douglas-fir, and grassy bald meadow plant communities; and

2. Coordination of the boundary location with adjacent BLM Area parcels managed as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.

VI. MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

The overall management goal for the Marys Peak Scenic Botanical Area (SBSIA) is to protect and perpetuate the area's special scenic and botanical values while fostering public use, understanding and enjoyment of these values. Management actions and activities will be coordinated to specifically:

1. Through proactive management, preserve and perpetuate the area's botanical features including the grass-bald meadow, the altered gabbro rock garden, and the noble fir community;

2. Maintain or enhance the opportunity for visitors to experience the scenic attractions of Marys Peak and the panoramic views of the Cascades, Willamette Valley, and the Coast Range which are only available from the many viewpoints within the area;

3. Provide for a range of recreational opportunities and interpretive services that compliment summer and winter use of the area; and

4. Permit other uses of the area, when the activity and the effects of the activity are compatible with the management goals of the SBSIA.

Management guidelines for managing environmental and social effects are as follows:

A. Vegetation

1. Minimize disturbance to vegetation except where it has been determined that vegetative manipulation will enhance or perpetuate the areas unique botanical, biological or scenic characteristics. Monitoring and assessment of vegetative conditions will be accomplished prior to the execution of enhancement projects. Manangement activities could include prescribed burning, planting of native species or rehabilitation of compacted soils.

2. All facilities, recreation use, and permittee use will be managed so as to not adversely impact vegetation with particular emphasis on unique or sensitive areas such as the rock garden below the summit. Site conditions will be monitored to prevent unacceptable levels of disturbance and/or change.

3. The SBSIA will not be managed for commercial timber production. The stands of noble fir within the botanical area will be managed primarily for preservation. Salvage logging and/or restoration of the primary community will be considered in the event of a catastrophic blowdown and/or large scale mortality. Removal of trees will be done only to protect or enhance botanical and scenic values, protect established facilities or provide for public safety.

4. Collection of plant material, including Christmas trees, for other than research purposes or as a means to accomplish the management goals of the SBSIA will be prohibited. Any plants collected will only be allowed by special use permit only.

5. Collection of noble fir seed cones will be allowed by special use permit with close administration and monitoring by District personnel. The District Ranger will annually determine the appropriate permit to ensure that the unique resources of the SBSIA can be protected from degradation while providing seed collectors the opportunity to collect noble fir cones.

B. Visual Quality

Other than the facilities needed to provide the desired recreation use and the electronics facilities, the area will be managed to meet the Visual Quality Objective (VQO) of retention. By creative design of location, materials, forms, colors, and textures, necessary recreation and electronic facilities will be kept as inconspicuous as possible, and will meet the VQO of retention where practicable, but in no case being more dominant than the VQO of modification. Partial retention-foreground and partial retention-middleground are the VQOs along the Marys Peak Road.

C. Recreation

1. Interpretive services will be provided to increase public awareness and enjoyment of the special features of the area.

2. A feasibility study for recreational development in the Marys Peak SBSIA will determine the objectives for existing developed sites and needed modifications to those sites. Future recreation developments and facilities will also be assessed. This study will be completed by FY90.

3. Direction for managing acceptable and appropriate resource and social conditions in the various recreation settings of the area will be established using the Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) system as the framework. This direction will be completed by FY90 and will include standards for key concerns, a monitoring program, and an outline of actions that would be taken to keep conditions within the acceptable limits. The following direction will be used to guide development of the standards.

   a. Recreation facilities and their use will be located and managed so they do not damage botanical features or unnecessarily interfere with the scenery. Special emphasis will be made to provide areas with "barrier free access" for the disabled.

   b. Dispersed recreation areas will be managed to maintain their predominately natural appearance. Improvements will usually harmonize with the natural environment. Interaction between users may be moderate to high and evidence of other users will be prevalent. The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Class to be provided is Roaded Natural.

   c. Motorized vehicles are allowed only on developed roads. Use of snowmobiles is prohibited in the SBSIA and use of over-the-snow machines is limited to permittee agreements. Those roads needed for administrative and/or permittee use, but not needed by the public, will be gated and signed.

d. Trails will be designed and maintained to appeal to a range of users and provide opportunities from easy walks to rigorous hikes. The SBSIA trails will serve to traverse the area, provide access to special features, and disperse use. Use on all trails within the SBSIA will be restricted to non-motorized travel. In heavily used portions of the SBSIA, trails may be surfaced, fairly wide and gentle, while in other less used portions, trails may be fairly narrow, unsurfaced and fairly steep. (Reference FSH 7709.12 - Trails Handbook.)

D. Other Uses

Special Use Permits may be issued when the activity is compatible with the management goals for the SBSIA.

1. Use of Forest Service land on the summit of Marys Peak for electronic communications will be limited to government and public service agencies. The electronic equipment will be consolidated into a single structure to reduce visual impacts. The Federal Aviation Administration maintains a microwave radar facility on West Ridge and it is intended that this facility will be consolidated with facilities at the summit.

   In addition to these two electronic facilities, a third set of facilities is located on West Point, a 60 acre parcel owned by the City of Corvallis. Management direction for the SBSIA does not cover City of Corvallis land, however the Forest Service and the City of Corvallis have entered into a Cooperative Agreement for the management of the timber resource on City lands within the Corvallis Watershed, and to correlate the management of City land with National Forest land near the summit of Marys Peak. As a result, the City retains the responsibility for lease issuance and fee collection for their electronics lessees, but confers with the Forest Service prior to acting on lease applications in an effort to avoid management conflicts.

2. Research will be allowed within the area so long as the research does not adversely affect the values for which the area is established. Identifying markers such as survey stakes or flagging will be avoided if possible and installed only after approval by the District Ranger. All research will meet the management guidelines outlined in this proposal and a special use permit.

3. Organized, large group activities or events will be allowed by special use permit when the activity, and environmental effects resulting from the activity are compatible with the SBSIA values. Potential conflicts will be evaluated by the District Ranger prior to issuance of the permit.

4. The SBSIA will remain withdrawn from mineral entry.

E. Fire Protection

To minimize damage to the unique SBSIA values, suppress all wildfires with flame lengths over two feet and control other less intense fires to as small a size as possible. Preferred suppression methods are those that cause the least disturbance to soil and vegetation. Use of dozers is allowed only by direction of the District Ranger.

F. Adjacent Lands

Maintain the Memorandum of Understanding with the Bureau of Land Management and the Agreement with the City of Corvallis which detail cooperation in managing those lands in a manner compatible with the goals of the SBSIA.

On Forest Service lands adjacent to the SBSIA, management activities will be planned and conducted in a manner sensitive to protection of the unique values within the SBSIA.

G. Mitigation

Mitigation may be needed to correct the effects of past practices that are found to be incompatible with SBSIA values. Specific measures and/or actions to eliminate or minimize undesirable conditions will be approved by the District Ranger.

Appendix A

Plant and Animal Species Lists
For Marys Peak Scenic Botanical Area

PRELIMINARY FLORISTIC LIST FOR MARYS PEAK SCENIC BOTANICAL AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name
Abies grandis	grand fir
Abies procera	noble fir
Acer circinatum	vine maple
Achillea millifolium	yarrow
Achlys triphylla	vanilla leaf
Adenocaulon bicolor	pathfinder
Agrostis diegoensis	thin bentgrass
Agrostis hallii	Hall's bentgrass
Aira caryophyllea	silver hairgrass
Aira praecox	early hairgrass
Allium crenulatum	scalloped onion
Amelanchier alnifolia	western serviceberry
Anaphalis margaritacea	common pearly everlasting
Anemone deltoidea	western starflower
Anemone lyallii	Lyall's anemone
Anemone oregana	Oregon anemone
Apocynum androsaemifolium	spreading dogbane
Arabis glabra	rockcress
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	kinnikinnick
Arenaria macrophylla	bigleaf sandwort
Aster radulinus	rough leaved aster
Berberis aquifolium	shining Oregongrape
Berberis nervosa	dull Oregongrape
Bromus carinatus	California brome
Bromus mollis	soft bromus
Bromus sitchensis	Alaska brome
Bromus vulgaris	narrow-leaved brome
Calochortus tolmei	Tolmie's mariposa
Campanula scouleri	Scouler's harebell
Cardamine sp.	bittercress
Carex californica	California sedge
Carex fracta	fragile-sheathed sedge
Carex hoodii	Hood's sedge
Carex mertensii	Merten's sedge
Carex rossii	Ross sedge
Carex sitchensis	Sitka sedge
Castanopsis chrysophllya	chinquapin
Castelleja hispida	harsh paintbrush
Cerastium arvense	field chickweed
Chimaphila sp.	prince's plume
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum	marguerite
Cirsium hallii	Hall's thistle
Clintonia uniflora	Queen's cup
Collinsia grandiflora	large-flowered blue-eyed Mary
Collinsia parviflora	small flowered blue-eyed Mary
Coptis laciniata	cutleaf goldthread
Corylus cornuta var. californica	hazelnut
Cryptograma crispa	rock-brake
Cynosaurus echinatus	hedgehog dogtail

Scientific Name	Common Name
Dactylis glomerata	orchard grass
Danthonia californica	California oatgrass
Delphinium menziesii var. pyramidalae	Menzies' larkspur
Dicentra formosa	Pacific bleedingheart
Digitalis purpurea	foxglove
Disporum smithii	Smith fairy-bell
Draba verna	spring Whitlow-wort
Elymus glaucus	blue wildrye
Epilobium angustifolium	fireweed
Eriogonum umbellatum	sulfur buckwheat
Erysimum asperum	rough wallflower
Erythronium grandiflorum	yellow fawn-lily
Erythronium oreganum	giant fawn lily
Festuca occidentalis	western fescue
Festuca rubra	red fescue
Festuca subulata	bearded fescue
Fragaria vesca	woods strawberry
Fragaria virginiana var. platypetala	strawberry
Fritillaria lanceolata	checker lily
Galium aparine	bedstraw
Galium triflorum	fragrant bedstraw
Gaultheria shallon	salal
Gilia capitata	bluefield gilia
Goodyera oblongifolia	western rattlesnake plaintain
Habernaria saccata	slender bog orchid
Heuchera sp.	alumroot
Hieracium albiflorum	white-flowered hawkweed
Holodiscus discolor	creambush ocean-spray
Hydrophyllum capitatum	ballhead waterleaf
Hydrophyllum occidentale	western waterleaf
Hydrophyllum tenuipes	slender stem waterleaf
Hypochaeris radicata	spotted cats-ear
Hypopitys monotropa	fringed pinesap
Iris tenax	Oregon iris
Koeleria cristata	prairie Junegrass
Lathyrus nevadensis	sweetpea
Ligusticum apiifolium	celery leaved licorce-root
Lilium columbianum	tiger lily
Linnaea borealis	twinflower
Listera cordata	twayblade
Lithophragma parviflora	small flowered prairie star
Lolium perenne	English ryegrass
Lomatium utriculatum	common lomatium
Lomatium martindalei	Martindale's lomatium
Lotus crassifolius	big deervetch
Lupinus albicaulis	sickle-keeled lupine
Lupinus lepidus	prairie lupine
Luzula campestris	field wood rush
Luzula parviflora	small flowered wood rush
Lycopodium clavatum	elk-moss

Scientific Name	Common Name
Madia madioides	woodland tarweed
Matricaria matricarioides	matricaria
Melica bulbosa	oniongrass
Melica spectabilis	oniongrass
Melica subulata	oniongrass
Microsteris gracilis	pink microsteris
Montia perfoliata	miners lettuce
Montia sibirica	candy flower
Penstemon cardwellii	Cardwell's penstemon
Penstemon ovatus	broad-leaved penstemon
Phacelia heterophylla	varileaf phacelia
Phacelia nemoralis ssp. oregonensis	woodland phacelia
Phleum alpinum	alpine timothy
Phlox diffusa	spreading phlox
Poa annua	annual bluegrass
Poa laxiflora	loose-flowered bluegrass
Poa pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass
Polygonum aviculare	doorweed
Polygonum minimum	leafy dwarf knotweed
Polystichum munitum	sword fern
Plantago lanceolata	English plantain
Prunus emarginata	bittercherry
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir
Pteridium aquilinum	bracken fern
Pyrola aphylla	leafless pyrola
Pyrola picta	white-veined pyrola
Osmorhiza purpurea	purple sweet cicely
Oxalis oregana	Oregon wood-sorrel
Ranunculus occidentalis	western buttercup
Ranunculus uncinatus	little buttercup
Rhamnus purshiana	cascara
Rosa gymnocarpa	little wild rose
Rubus lacinatus	evergreen blackberry
Rubus parvifloris	thimbleberry
Rubus pedatus	five leaved bramble
Rubus spectabilis	salmonberry
Rubus ursinus	Pacific blackberry
Rumex acetosella	sourweeed
Satureja douglasii	yerba buena
Selaginella densa var. scopulorum	selaginella
Senecio interrigerimus var. exaltatus	western groundsel
Senecio jacobaea	tansy ragwort
Senecio triangularis	arrow-leafed grounsel
Silene douglasii	Douglas silene
Sitanion hystrix	bottlebrush squirreltail
Smilacina racemosa	western false solomon's seal
Smilacina stellata	star-flowered solomon's seal
Spergularia rubra	red sandspurry

Scientific Name	Common Name
Stachys mexicana	Mexican betony
Stellaria crispa	crisped starwort
Symphoricarpos albus	common snowberry
Symphoricarpos mollis	creeping snowberry
Synthyris reniformis	snow-queen
Taxus brevifolia	western yew
Tellima grandiflorum	fringecup
Thuja plicata	western red cedar
Tiarella trifoliata	foamflower
Trientalis latifolia	western starflower
Trifolium dubium	suckling clover
Trifolium pratense	red clover
Trillium ovatum	western trillium
Tsuga heterophylla	western hemlock
Vaccinium parvifolium	red huckleberry
Vaccinium membranaceum	big huckleberry
Vaccinium scoparium	grouseberry
Vancouveria hexandra	white inside-out-flower
Vicia americana var. truncata	vetch
Viola adunca	early blue violet
Viola glabella	stream violet
Viola sempervirens	evergreen violet
Xerophyllum tenax	beargrass

This list is compiled from species lists of Teresa McGee and Billy Snow, Dave Danley, Alcetta Campbell, and field collections by Esther Gruber McEvoy and Bob Frenkel. Nomenclature follows Hitchcock and Cronquist, 1973.

WILDLIFE IN THE MARYS PEAK AREA

Mammals

Pocket gopher	Thomomys monticola
Vagrant shrew	Sorex vagrans
Yaquina shrew	Sorex vaquinae
Marsh shrew	Sorex bendirii
Towbridge shrew	Sorex towbridgii
Coast mole	Scapanus orarius
Townsend mole	Microtus townsendii
Shrew mole	Neurotrichus gibbsii
Little brown bat	Myotis lucifugus
Fringed bat	Myotis thysanodes
California bat	Myotis californicus
Long-legged bat	Myotis volans
Long-eared bat	Myotis evotis
Yuma bat	Myotis ymanensis
Hoary bat	Lasiurus conereus
Silver-haired bat	Lasionycteris noctivagans
Big brown bat	Eptesicus ruscus
Western bit-eared bat	Piecotus townsendi
Snowshoe hare	Lepus americanus
Brush rabbit	Sylviagus bachmani
Mountain beaver	Aplodontia rufa
Beaver	Castor canadensis
Muskrat	Ondatra zibethica
River Otter	Lutra canadensis
California ground squirrel	Spermophilus beecheyi
Northern flying squirrel	Glaucomys sabrinus
Townsend chipmunk	Eutamias townsendi
Chickaree	Tamiascrurus douglasi
Deer mouse	Peromyscus maniculatus
Red tree mouse	Arborimus longicaudus
Pacific jumping mouse	Zapus teinotatus
Bushy-tailed woodrat	Neotoma conerea
White-footed vole	Phenacomys albipes
California red-backed vole	Clethrionomys occidentalis
Townsend vole	Microtus townsendi
Long-tailed vole	Microtus longicaudus
Oregon vole	Microtus oregoni
Porcupine	Erethizon dorsatum

Gray fox	Urocyon cinereoargenteus
Red fox	Uulpes fulva
Coyote	Canis latrans
Black bear	Ursus americanus
Raccoon	Procyon lotor
Marten	Martes americana
Mink	Mustela vison
Long-tailed weasel	Mustela frenata
Short-tailed weasel	Mustela erminea
Striped skunk	Mephitis mephitis
Spotted skunk	Spilogale putorius
Mountain lion	Felis concolor
Bobcat	Lynx rufus
Roosevelt elk	Cervus canadensis
Black-tailed deer	Odocoileus hemionus hemionus

Birds

Common loon	Gavia immer
Red-throated loon	Gavia stellata
Red-necked grebe	Podiceps grisegena
Horned grebe	Podiceps caspicus
Western grebe	Aechmophours occidentalis
Pied-billed grebe	Podilymbus podiceps
Great blue heron	Ardea herodias
Green heron	Butorides virescens
Black-crowned night heron	Nycticoraz nycticorhx
American bittern	Botaurus lentiginosus
Least bittern	Lxobrychus exilis
Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos
Gadwall	Anas strepera
Pintail	Anas acuta
Green-winged teal	Anas crecca
Blue-winged teal	Anas discors
Cinnamon teal	Anas cyanoptera
American widgeon	Anas americana
Shoveler	Anas cylpeata
Wood duck	Aix sponsa
Red head	Aythya americana

Ring-neck duck	Aythya collaris
Canvasback	Aythya valisineria
Greater scaup	Aythya marila
Lesser scaup	Aythya affinis
Common goldeneye	Bucephala clangula
Barrow's goldeneye	Bucephala islandica
Bufflehead	Bucephala albeola
Ruddy duck	Oxyura iamaicensis
Hooded merganser	Lophodytes cucullatus
Common merganser	Mergus merganser
Red-breasted merganser	Mergus serrator
American coot	Fulica americana
Turkey vulture	Cathartes aura
Sharp-shinned hawk	Accipiter striatus
Cooper's hawk	Accipiter cooperii
Red-tailed hawk	Butea jamaicensis
Rough-legged hawk	Buteo lagopus
Goshawk	Accipiter gentilis
Pigeon hawk	Falco columbarius
Sparrow hawk	Falco sparverius
Common nighthawk	Chordeles minor
Bald eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus alascanus
Blue grouse	Dendragapus obscurus
Ruffed grouse	Bonasa umbellus
California quail	Lophortyx californicus
Mountain quail	Oreortyx pictus
Kildeer	Charadrius vociferus
Semi-palamated plover	Semipalmated plover
American golden plover	Pluvialis dominica
Common snipe	Capella gallinago
Spotted sandpiper	Actitis macularia
Solidary sandpiper	Tringa solitaria
Band-tailed pigeon	Columba fasciata
Mourning dove	Zenaidura macroura
Barn owl	Tyto alba
Screech owl	Otus asio
Great-horned owl	Bubo virginianus
Pygmy owl	Glaucidium gnoma
Spotted owl	strix occidentalis
Long-eared owl	Asio otus
Short-eared owl	Asio flammous
Saw-whet owl	Aegolius acadicus

Vaux's swift	Chaetura vauxi
Rufous humming bird	Selasphorus rufus
Belted kingfisher	Megaceryle alcyon
Common flicker	Colaptes auralus
Pileated woodpecker	Dryocopus pileatus
Lewis' woodpecker	Asyndesmus lewis
Yellow-bellied sapsucker	Sphyrapicus varius
Hairy woodpecker	Dendrocopos villosus
Downy woodpecker	Dendrocopos pubescens
Willow flycatcher	Empidonax trailii
Hammonds flycatcher	Empidonax hammondii
Dusky flycatcher	Empidonax oberholseri
Western flycatcher	Empidonax difficulis
Olive-sided flycatcher	Nuttallornia borealis
Western wood pewee	Contopus sordidulus
Violet-green swallow	Tachycineta thalassina
Tree swallow	Iridoprocne bicolor
Bank swallow	Riparia riparia
Rough-winged swallow	Stelgidopteryx ruficollis
Barn swallow	Hirundo rustica
Cliff swallow	Petrochelidon pyrrhonota
Purple martin	Progne subis
Gray jay	Perisoreus canadensis
Steller's jay	Cyanocitta stelleri
Scrub jay	Aphelocoma coerulescens
Common raven	Corvus corax
Common crow	Corvus brachyrhynchos
Black-capped chickadee	Parus atricapillus
Mountain chickadee	Parus gambeli
Chestnut-backed chickadee	Parus rufescens
Common bushtit	Psaltriparus minimus
Brown creeper	Certhia familiaris
Dipper	Cindus mexicanus
Water pipit	Anthus spinoletta
White-breasted nuthatch	Sitta carolinensis
Red-breasted nuthatch	Sitta canadensis
Wrentit	Chamaea fasciata
House wren	Troglodytes aedon
Winter wren	Troglodytes troglodytes
Bewicks wren	Thryomanes bewickii
Long-billed marsh wren	Telmatodytes palustris
Robin	Turdus migratorius
Western bluebird	Sialia mexicana

Townsend's solitaire	Myadestes townsendi
Varied thrush	Ixoreus nasrius
Hermit thrush	Catharus guttatus
Swainson's thrush	Catharus ustulata
Golden-crowned kinglet	Regulus satrapa
Ruby-crowned kinglet	Regulus calendula
Bohemian waxwing	Bombycilla garrula
Cedar waxwing	Bombycilla cedrorum
Northern shrike	Lanius excubitor
Loggerhead shrike	Lanius lidovicanus
Hutton's vireo	Vireo huttoni
Solitary vireo	Vireo solitarius
Red-eyed vireo	Vireo olivaceus
Warbling vireo	Viero gilvus
Orange-crowned warbler	Vermivora celata
Nashville warbler	Vermivora ruficapilla
Yellow warbler	Dendroica petechia
Yellow-rumped warbler	Dendroica coronata
Black-throated gray warbler	Dendroica nigrescens
Townsend's warbler	Dendroica townsendi
Hermit warbler	Dendroica occidentalis
MacGilivray's warbler	Opororhis tolmiei
Wilson's warbler	Wilsonia pusilla
Yellow-throat	Geothlypis trichas
Yellow-breasted chat	Icteria virens
Western meadowlark	Sturnella neglecta
Red-winged blackbird	Agelaius phoeniceus
Brewer's blackbird	Euphagus cyanocephalus
Brown-headed cowbird	Molothus ater
Western tanager	Piranga ludoviciana
Lazuli bunting	Passerina amoena
Pine siskin	Spinus pinus
Red crossbill	Loxia curvirostra
Rufous-sided towee	Pipilo erythrophthaimus
Dark eyed junco	Junco hyemalis
Black-headed grosbeak	Pheucticus melanocephalus
Evening grosbeak	Hesperiphona vespertina
Purple finch	Carpodacus purpureus
House finch	Carpodacus mexicanus
American goldfinch	Spinus tristis
Lesser goldfinch	Spinus psaltria

Savanah sparrow	Passerculus sandwichensis
Vesper sparrow	Pooecetes gramineus
Chipping sparrow	Spizella passerina
White-crowned sparrow	Zonotrichia leucophrys
Golden-crowned sparrow	Zonatrichia atricapilla
White-throated sparrow	Zonotrichia albicollis
Fox sparrow	Passerella iliaca
Lincoln's sparrow	Melospiza lincolnii
Song sparrow	Melospiza melodia

Fish

Cutthroat trout	Salmo clarki
Pacific lamprey	Entosphenus tridentatus
Western brook lamprey	Lampetra planeri
Blacksided dace	Rhinichtys oculus
Torrent sculpin	Cottus rhotheus
Reticulat sculpin	Cottus perpleyus
Mottled sculpin	Cottus bairdi
Piute sculpin	Cottus beldingi

Amphibians

Northwestern salamander	Ambystoma gracile
Pacific giant salamander	Dicamptodon ensatus
Olympic salamander	Rhyacotriton olympicus
Dunn's salamander	Plethodon dunni
Western red-backed salamander	Plethodon vehiculum
Marys Peak salamander	Plethodon gordoni
Oregon salamander	Ensatina eschscholtzi
Clouded salamander	Anedes ferreus
Rough-skinned newt	Taricha granulosa
Western toad	Bufo boreas
Tailed frog	Ascaphus truei
Red-legged frog	Rana aurora
Pacific tree frog	Hyla regilla

Reptiles

Rubber boa	Charina bottae
Ringneck snake	Diadophis punctatus
Common garter snake	Thamnophis sirtalis
Northwestern garter snake	Thamnophis ordinoides
Gopher snake	Pituophis melanoleucus
Sharp-tailed snake	Contia tenuis
Northern alligator lizard	Gerrhonotus coeruleus

Western fence lizard	Sceloporus occidentalis
Western skink	Eumeces skiltonisnus

Native Species Eliminated Between 1850 and 1915

California condor	Gymnogyps californianus
Wolf	Canis lupis

Exotic Species

Starling	Sturnus vulgaris
English sparrow	Passer domesticus
Oppossum	Didelphis marsupialis
House mouse	Mus musculus
Brown rat	Rattus rattus
Norway rat	Rattus norvegicus
Bullfrog	Rana catesbeiana

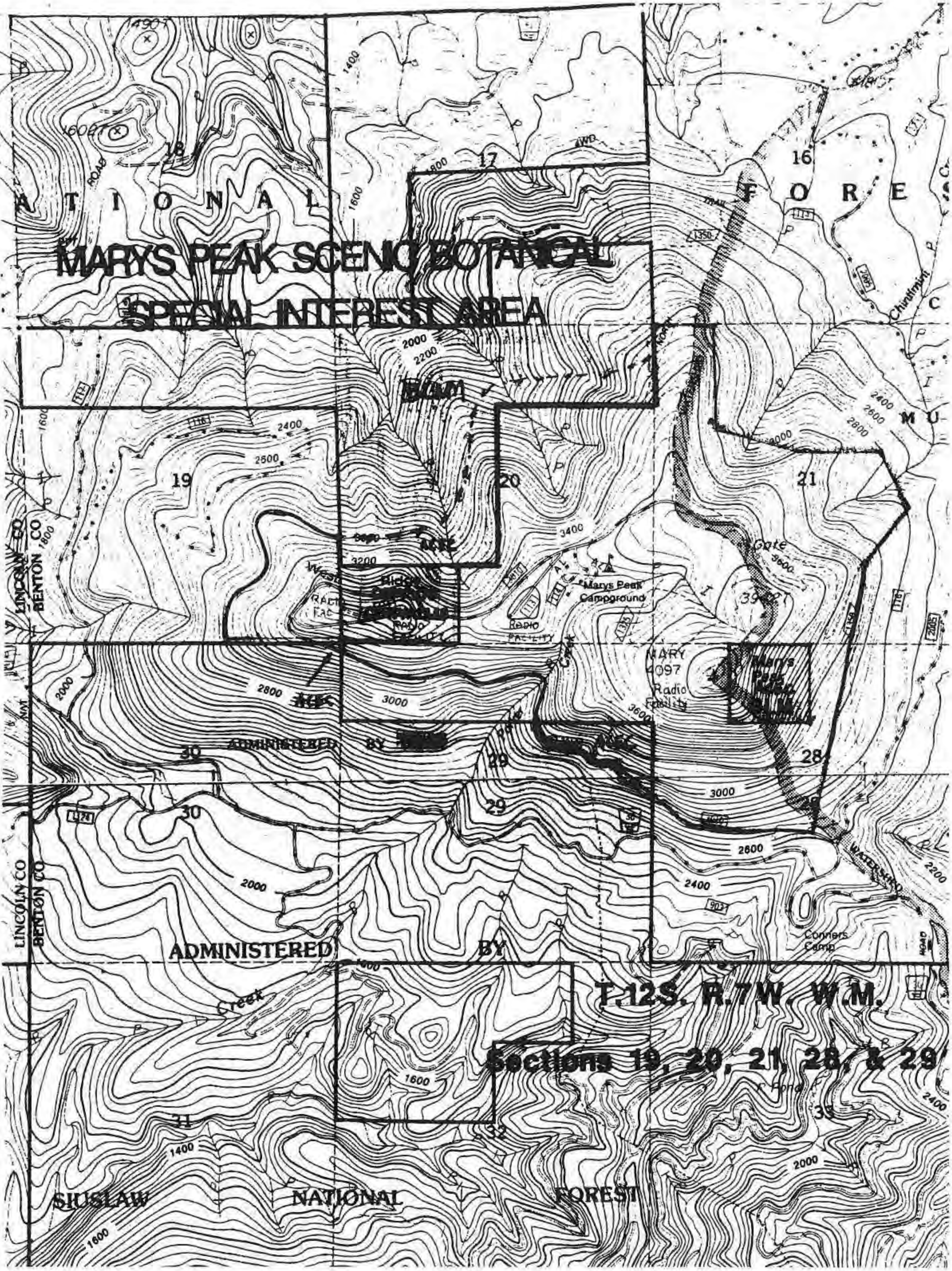
Appendix B

Points of Interest Seen from the Summit of Marys Peak

Point	Bearing	Distance	Elevation
Mt. Rainier	26	275	14,408
Mt. St. Helens	29	100	9,671
Mt. Adams	43	152	12,307
Mt. Jefferson	81	85	10,495
Mt. Hood	56	104	11,360
Three Sisters	105	85	10,250
Three-Fingered Jack	90	76	7,848
Mt. Washington	97	85	7,802
Mt. Thielsen	133	114	9,178
Grass Mtn.	228	7	3,612
Table Mtn.	262	13	2,852
Newport	290	28	
Albany	69	23	
Corvallis	72	15	
Philomath	75	10	
Lebanon	85	32	
Eugene	146	37	

Appendix C

Map and
Boundary Location


MARYS PEAK SCENIC BOTANICAL
SPECIAL INTEREST AREA
A T I O N A L
F O R E S
BLM
Marys Peak Campground
Radio Facility
Gate
Conners Camp
LINCOLN CO
BENTON CO
ADMINISTERED
BY
T.12S. R.7W. W.M.
Sections 19, 20, 21, 28, & 29
SIUSLAW
NATIONAL
FOREST

SBSIA
Boundary Location

Generally, the SBSIA boundary has been located to protect SBSIA values including the noble fir community; the grass bald meadow; the gabbro rock garden; scenic values; and recreation values.

The specific boundary location takes into consideration a number of factors including gradation between noble fir, Douglas fir and western hemlock stands, the location of meadows, the presence of riparian vegetation and the waterfall along Parker Creek, the presence of geologic features such as talus slopes and avalanche chutes, land ownership patterns, the Marys Peak road, and management guidelines for adjacent areas. Many individuals and resource management specialists were involved with the boundary location. (See Appendix D, Consultation with Others.)

In 1980, an interim boundary was located on the ground with stakes and blue cards. Identifiable features were used, and distances were measured from known points. For most of its length, the posted boundary is still in the proper location. However, some modifications will be necessary to reflect changes contained in this plan. For example, to protect a small meadow and adjacent noble fir/Douglas fir stand on the northwest boundary of the SBSIA, the boundary will be reposted to approximately the 3000' contour.

Appendix D

Consultation With Others

The following individuals have been active in the development of the Management Guidelines for the Marys Peak Scenic Botanical Special Interest Area.

Lucia Bard	Marys Peak Group
Rick Battson	Marys Peak Group, Sierra Club
Mike Bohannon	Marys Peak Task Force
Michael A. da Luz	District Ranger, Alsea Ranger District
Debbie Deagon	Marys Peak Task Force
William H. Emmingham	Area VI Area Ecologist (OSU Research)
Bill Farrell	School of Forestry (OSU)
Jerry Franklin	Pacific Northwest Research Station
Robert E. Frenkel	Professor, Dept. of Geography (OSU)
Alan Grapel	Landscape Architect, Siuslaw National Forest
Bob Kathman	Law Enforcement Officer, Alsea Ranger District
Andy Kerr	Siuslaw Task Force
Jerilyn Levi	Forester, Alsea Ranger District
Sheila Logan	Area Ecologist, Willamette National Forest
William Randall	Area Ecologist, Siuslaw National Forest
Bonnie Wood	Recreation Assistant, Willamette National Forest

Appendix E

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