

NATURAL AREA NOMINATION FORM

Instructions Complete and forward to Committee along with a sketch type map of the area and a location map (highway map) indicating general location of proposed area. Information on past ownership and management, scientific or educational use, hydrologic features, rare plants or animals or other pertinent facts should be included. Please type. Photos, if available, will be welcomed.

Name of Proposed Natural Area Ashland Natural Area

Location State Oregon County Jackson Total Area 1408 Acres

Nearest Town and Distance Ashland 2  
Name Miles

Agency/Owner Forest Service

Administrative Unit Rogue River Nat'l Forest  
Natl Forest, Natl Park, Wildlife Refuge, State, Univ, etc

Address Federal Building, 333 W Fifth St, P O Box 520, Medford, OR 97501

Permanence Afforded How U-4 (36 CFR 251.23)  
Laws, Regulation, Will, Endowment, Letter of Agreement, etc

Primary Forest Type

SAF 244 Pacific Ponderosa pine - Douglas-fir 720 Acres  
Type Number Type Name Type Area

Dominant Trees D B H \_\_\_\_\_ Hgt \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Other Important Types or Vegetation

SAF Type, Number and Name	Dominant Trees	Name	D B H	Hgt	Age	Area
245		Pacific Ponderosa pine				375
229		Pacific Douglas fir				280
234		Oak - Madrone				21
243		Ponderosa pine - Sugar pine - Fir				12

Barren, Water, Buffer Zone, etc none Acres  
Area and Nature

Description of Vegetation and Other Distinguishing Characteristics Ponderosa  
pine and mixed pine - Douglas-fir on western slopes of S Cascade and N Sierra Nevada  
ranges, madrone in wet areas

Elevation 2800-4600 Feet Topography Steep  
Range and Average Level, Rolling, Steep, etc

Geology and Soils Quarty - diorite / grey brown  
Alluvial, Volcanic, Moraine, Podsol, Serpentine, Etc

Justification Briefly outline why this tract should be designed an SAF natural area

This area will provide an undisturbed site of Pacific ponderosa pine-Douglas-fir for scientific and educational study of ecological processes, successional trends, and environmental relationships of these species. The area will also serve as a control site for comparison of similar sites influenced by man, i.e., evaluation of pollution problems and effects of management on water yield and quality.

Submitted by Russell M. Burns Title Forest Service RNA Date 8/16/79  
Coordinator

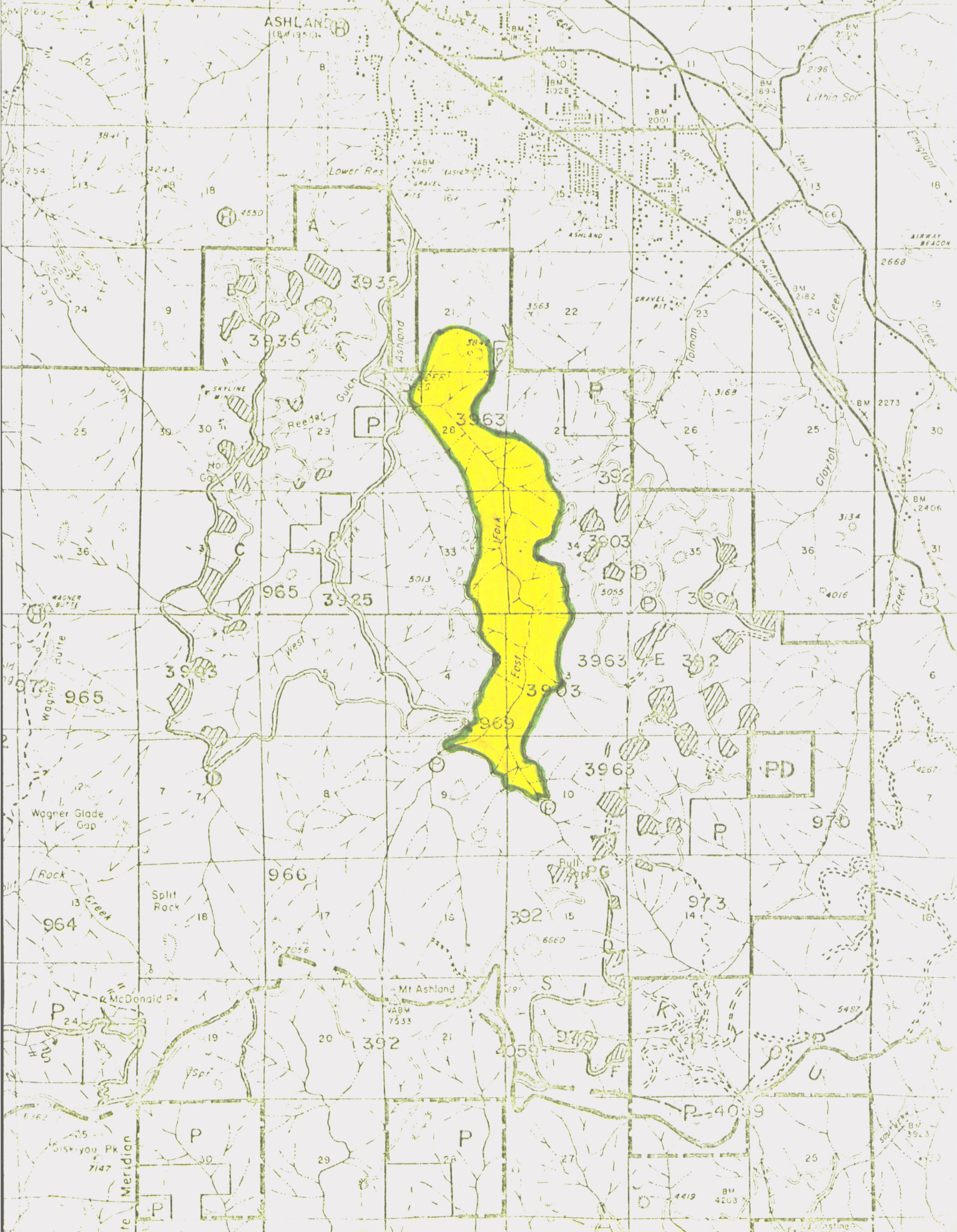
Mailing Address USDA Forest Service  
P O Box 2417  
Washington, DC 20013

Approved \_\_\_\_\_  
Section Natural Area Chairman or  
Natural Area Liaison Officer

Approved for Listing in Register of SAF Natural Areas \_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman, \_\_\_\_\_  
Committee on Natural Areas Date

Committee on Natural Areas, Society of American Foresters,

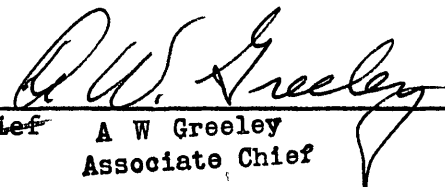
5400 Grosvenor Lane, Washington, D C 20014



DESIGNATION ORDER

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Regulation U-4 of the Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, I hereby designate as the ASHLAND RESEARCH NATURAL AREA the lands described in the following report by Earl M Karlinger, dated March 4, 1970, said lands shall hereafter be administered as a research natural area subject to the said regulations and instruction thereunder

MAY 4 1970  
Date

  
Chief A W Greeley  
Associate Chief

## ESTABLISHMENT REPORT

### ASHLAND RESEARCH NATURAL AREA

### ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST

#### Principal Distinguishing Features

The Ashland Research Natural Area contains 1,408 acres of predominantly ponderosa pine and mixed ponderosa pine--Douglas-fir forest types. It is located in a steep mountain valley (lower drainage of the East Fork of Ashland Creek) in the eastern Siskiyou Mountains.

#### Justification

The Ashland Research Natural area provides the only representation of S A F Types 244, Pacific ponderosa pine--Douglas-fir, and 245, Pacific ponderosa pine, within the Federal natural area system. This natural area will, therefore, fill this serious gap in natural area coverage and provide an adequate research site for studies in these timber types. Both of these types are listed as needing representation in FSM 4065, R-6 Supplement No 182, September 1965. The area was selected as the best representation available of these types and is located on topography and soils typical of the Siskiyou Mountains. The natural area also includes some acreage exemplifying S A F Types 234, oak--madrone, 243, ponderosa pine--sugar pine--Douglas-fir, and 229, Pacific Douglas-fir.

Since most low-elevation sites in southwestern Oregon where these types occur have been cutover, it is extremely fortunate to find an area of this quality and size at this late date.

The purpose of setting aside this tract is to provide an undisturbed example of Pacific ponderosa pine--Douglas-fir for (1) scientific and educational study of ecological processes, successional trends, and environmental relationships of these types (2) a control site for comparison with others influenced by man e g , evaluation of pollution problems and effects of management on water yield and quality and (3) a gene pool and preserve for plant and animal species within the tract.

#### Location

The natural area occupies most of the lower half of the East Fork Ashland Creek drainage, including acreage in Sections 21, 28, 27, 33, and 34, T 39 S , R 1 E , W M and Sections 3, 4, 9, and 10, T 40 S , R 1 E , W M. The 1,408 acres of natural area are entirely within the Ashland Ranger District, Rogue River National Forest and the Ashland Municipal Watershed.

### Boundary

The natural area boundary has been located along roads and readily identifiable topographic features for most of its length. The topographic map included within this report shows the location of the boundary and of points referred to in the following boundary descriptions. Begins at point (A) where Road 3963 reaches the crest of the spur ridge extending east from the hill labeled 3842 proceeds south along a line of 200 feet west of the centerline of Road 3963 to (B) junction with Road 3903 thence south, west and north along a line 200 feet from the centerline of Road 3903 to (C) junction with Road 3903B thence north along a line 200 feet east of the centerline of Spur Road 3903B to end of spur (D) thence northwesterly along crest of ridge to top of small subdrainage (E) and along westerly spur ridge to shore of Reeder Reservoir (F) along shore of Reeder Reservoir to quarter section line (G), thence northerly for 3/8 mile along quarter section line to intersection with spur ridge (H) easterly along spur ridge to Point 3842 (I) and southeasterly down spur ridge to Road 3963 (A)

About three-fourths of the boundary essentially follows Roads 3963, 3903, and 3903B, the boundary in all cases lying 200 feet (down slope) from the centerline

### Area by Cover Types

Acreage of the various S A F types was determined using the most recent Rogue River National Forest type map. They are as follows

<u>Type</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
244	Pacific ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir	720
245	Pacific ponderosa pine	375
229	Pacific Douglas-fir	280
234	Oak, madrone	21
243	Ponderosa pine, sugar pine, Douglas-fir	<u>12</u>
		1,408

All of the ponderosa pine and pine--fir type is classed as P4, old-growth. In most stands the pine is associated with Douglas-fir which is usually of smaller size. Type 245 includes pine stands with only a light stocking (or none) of Douglas-fir, Type 244 includes pine stands with medium to heavy stocking of younger Douglas-fir. The acreage of Type 229, Douglas-fir is also old-growth (D4 or D5) and includes a small proportion of ponderosa pine (< 20% by volume). The oak-madrone stand (Type 234) is pole size and composed of Pacific



madrone and some Douglas-fir Type 243 is represented by a small stand dominated by very old sugar pine (SP5) with ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and white fir associated

#### Physical and Climatic Conditions

The natural area lies on slopes on either side of the East Fork of Ashland Creek Topography is steep to very steep throughout most of the tract with many spur ridges and subdrainages occurring at right angles to the main drainage Areas of relatively moderate slopes are found in southern and southwestern portions of the natural area Elevations range from about 2,800 feet (at Reeder Reservoir) to about 4,600 feet

The natural area is located on intrusive granitoid rocks primarily quartz diorite, of Jurassic or Cretaceous age The soils derived from this material are relatively shallow, coarse textured and highly erodible The major soil series present is probably the Siskiyou series, a grey-brown podzolic-like soil with a thin A1 and yellowish brown B2

The climate is typical of that found in inland valleys of southwestern Oregon Summers are warm and dry with July maxima of about 80° to 85°F Winters are cool and moist with January minima of around 28° to 30°F Average annual precipitation is 26 to 30 inches with only about 5" occurring during July through September Some of the winter precipitation occurs as snow, the percentage increasing rapidly with elevation

#### Biota

The description of forest types indicates the dominate tree species ponderosa pine, *Pinus ponderosa* Douglas-fir, *Pseudotsuga menziesii* sugar pine, *Pinus lambertiana*, white fir, *Abies concolor* and Pacific madrone, *Arbutus menziesii* Other tree or shrub species include Oregon white oak, *Quercus garryana* California black oak, *Quercus kelloggii* green leaf manzanita, *Arctostaphylos patula* Pacific poison oak, *Rhus diversiloba* golden chinkapin, *Castanopsis chrysophylla* California hazel, *Corylus californica* ocean spray, *Holodiscus discolor* and incense cedar, *Libocedrus decurrens*

Along stream bottoms various willows, *Salix* spp bigleaf maple *Acer macrophyllum* Pacific yew, *Taxus brevifolia* and white alder, *Alnus rhombifolia* are found Near Reeder Reservoir is a small area dominated by curleaf mountain mahogany, *Cercocarpus betuloides* and bromegrass, *Bromus* spp A great variety of herbs is present in the natural area, including wheat grass, *Apocymum pumilum* Oregon grape, *Mahonia nervosa* Henderson's crypthartha, *Crypthantha hendersonii* hairy honeysuckle, *Lonicera hispedula* capitate sandwort, *Arenaria macrophylla* Western yarrow, *Achillea lanulosa* larger flowered agoseris, *Agoseris retrorsa* white hawkweed, *Hieracium albiflorum* woodland madea, *Madia madioides* western prince's, *Chimaphila umbellata* fescue, *Fesque* spp , slender

tubed iris, *Iris chrysophylla* *hosackia*, *hosackia micranthus* California ground cone, *Boschniakia strobilacea* *collinsia*, spp spp, western sword fern, *Polystichum munitum*, Pacific starflower, *Trientalis latifolia* desert fragaria, *fragaria* spp Bedstraw, *Galium* spp paintcup, *Castilleja* spp *collensia*, *Collensia* spp and mountain sweet-cicely *Osmorhiza chilensis*

Most of the common animals of the Southwestern Oregon pine-fir forest are found in the natural area Mammals include blacktail deer, *Odocoileus hemionus* black bear, *Ursus americanus* coyotes, *Canis latrans* bobcats, *Lynx rufus* Douglas squirrels, *Lamiasciurus douglasii* western gray squirrel, *Sciurus griseus* snowshoe hare, *Lepus americanus* chipmunks, *Eutamias* spp blacktail jackrabbits, *Lepus californicus* ground squirrels, *Citellus* spp, wood rats, *Neotoma* spp deer mice, *Peromyscus* spp voles, *Microtus*, meadow mice porcupines, *Erethizon dorsatum* gophers, *Thomomys* spp, red foxes, *Vulpes fulva* weasels, *Mustela* spp skunks, *Mephitis mephitis* moles, *Talpidae* spp and shrews, *Sorex* spp Lizards skinks, *Scincidae* spp gopher snakes, *Pituophis melanoleucus* and garter snakes, *Thamnophis* spp represent typical reptiles present A great variety of birds is represented, including species of hawks, *Accipitridae* grouse quail doves owls, *Tytonidae* woodpeckers, *Picidae* red-shafted flickers, *Colaptes cafer* jays, *Covidae* nutnatches, *Sitta* spp wrens, *Troglodytidae* and sparrows, *Fringillidae*

### Impact on Other Resource Values

#### Timber

Almost the entire natural area is classed as commercial forest land and has been included in calculations of the allowable cut It is calculated that establishment of the natural area will reduce the allowable cut of the Rogue River National Forest by 307,000 board feet per year This is based on the calculated annual growth of 6.4 MM board feet per year on 29,390 acres of commercial forest land in the West Ashland Ranger District (1960 inventory data)

$$1,408/29,390 = 4.8\% \text{ of W Ashland in Ashland Research Natural Area}$$

$$4.8\% \times 6.4 \text{ MM} = 307 \text{ M bd ft /year}$$

Since this value is such a small percent of the allowable cut for the Rogue River National Forest, the present A A C will not be adjusted for this withdrawal until a new A A C based on the 1970 reinventory is calculated

The natural area does not block transportation system development or occupy critical landings or cable yarding points for adjacent tracts



### Water

The natural area lies entirely within the municipal watershed for the City of Ashland

It should be noted that there has been very little logging in the area occupied by the natural area because of potential damage to watershed values using standard logging methods. Consequently, logging planned for this area was to have utilized skyline or other disturbance-minimizing systems

### Recreation

Some recreational use of the peripheries of the natural area is being made. Roads 3963 and 3903 are used for sight-seeing, hunting, gathering of mushrooms, picnicking, motor-bike riding, and nature study. However, almost all of this use is confined to the immediate vicinity of the road due to lack of trails, steep topography, and dense brush. It is anticipated these uses will continue in the future but will remain confined to the environs of the roads

### Minerals

Appended is a report on mineral character which explains what exists on the area. Because of the value involved in the natural area the area should be withdrawn from mineral entry

### Protection and Management

The objective of management in the natural area will be to maintain natural conditions within the tract for scientific and educational study

1 Roadside Strip A roadside buffer strip exists between the natural area boundary and bounding portions of Roads 3963 and 3903. This 200-foot-wide strip is provided to allow salvage of dead, down, and dying trees and removal of danger trees along the road. Only these types of material will be logged from the buffer strip in order to assist in maintenance of an undisturbed environment within the natural area. Logging within the strip will be entirely by cable methods using the road as a landing

2 Maps The area boundary will be shown on the multiple-use map for the Ashland Ranger District

3 Signs In accordance with R-6 standards, permanent boundary markers (metal signs) will be posted on the boundary of the research natural area. The project will be the responsibility of the Ashland

District Ranger, and will be carried out as soon as funds are available  
Highest priority will be given to signing of the boundary between points  
G and H on the topographic map

4 Public Use No effort will be made to prohibit recreational  
use unless this use conflicts with the utilization of the area for  
research purposes or its maintenance in a natural condition



Designation Order

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Regulation U-4 of the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, I hereby designate as the Ashland Research Natural Area the lands described in the following report by \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_ said lands shall hereafter be administered as a research natural area subject to the said regulations and instruction thereunder

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief

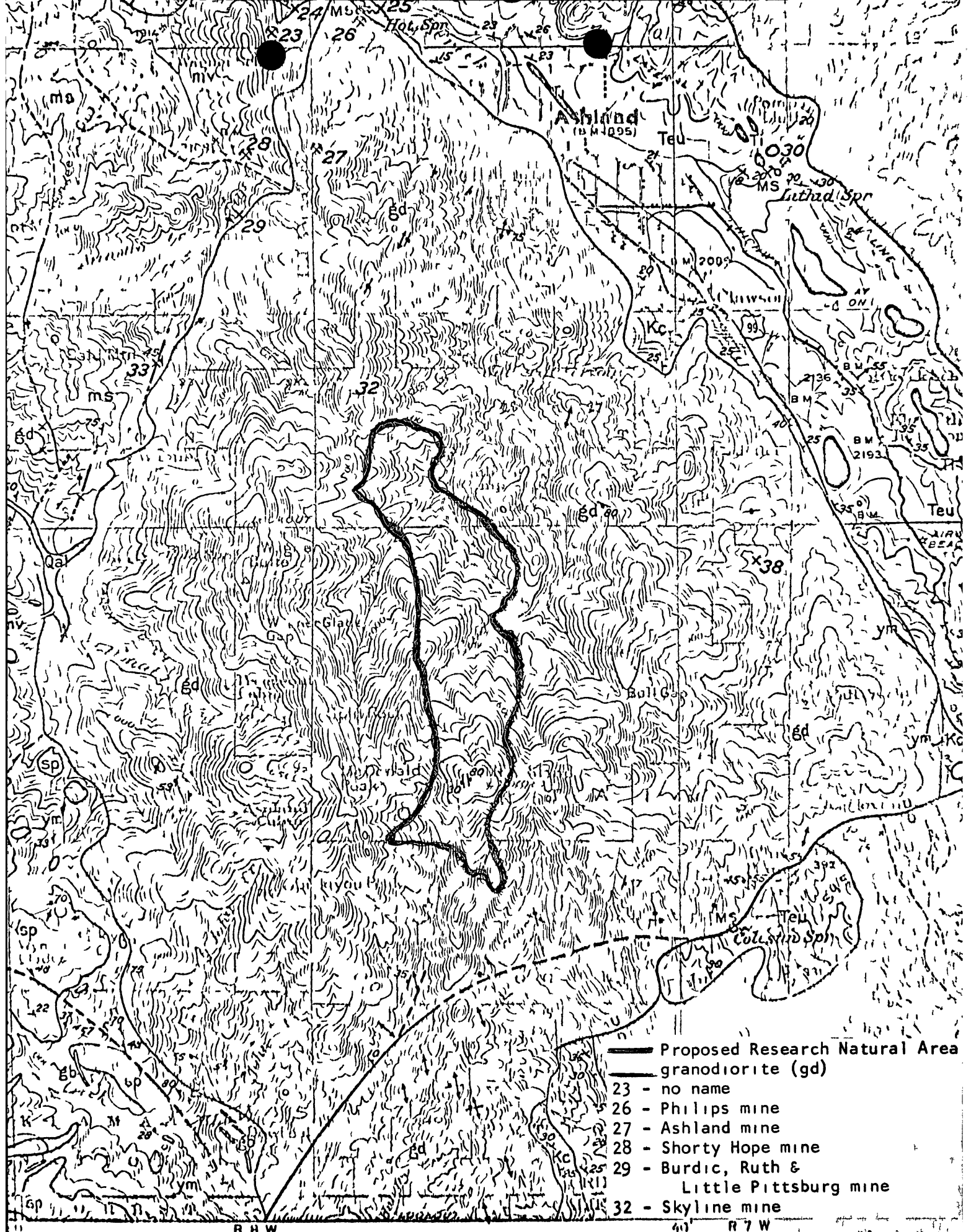


Conclusions

It is concluded that the area encompassed by the Ashland Natural Area (shown on map outlined in red) has no potential for mineral production and can be classed as nonmineral

Date -/26/70

Colver F Anderson  
COLVER F ANDERSON, Mining Engineer





## ASHLAND RESEARCH NATURAL AREA<sup>1/</sup>

Pacific ponderosa pine and ponderosa pine-Douglas-fir forests in a steep, granitic mountain valley of southwestern Oregon's Siskiyou Mountains

The Ashland Research Natural Area was established on May 4, 1970, to provide examples of the "Pacific" ponderosa pine and ponderosa pine-Douglas-fir forests found west of the Cascade Range in southern Oregon. The 570 ha (1,408 acre) tract is located in Jackson County and is administered by the Ashland Ranger District (Ashland, Oregon), Rogue River National Forest. The natural area occupies portions of Sections 21, 28, 29, 32, and 33, T 39 S, R 1 E, and Sections 3, 4, 9, and 10, T 40 S, R 1 E, Willamette meridian. About three-fourths of the tract is bounded by roads: Forest Roads 3963 and 3903 on the west and south and Forest Road 2903B (a spur) on the southeast (fig AS-1). Ridgetops form most of the remaining northeast and east boundary. The natural area lies at 42°08' N latitude and 122°43' W longitude.

### Access and Accommodations

The natural area will normally be reached from Ashland, located about 5 km (3 miles) to the north, via either Forest Roads 3963 or 3903. These roads are located on the upper edge of the natural area and provide general views and access. The lower edge of the natural area can be reached via Forest Road 3925 which goes past Reeder Reservoir, however, this road is blocked by a locked gate.

There are no maintained trails within the natural area, so cross-country travel is required. The steep, broken topography and brush make such travel somewhat arduous and hazardous. There is an old trail which crosses the northern part of the natural area from east to west (fig AS-1).

Numerous commercial accommodations are available at Ashland, about 5 km (3 miles) to the north.

### Environment

The natural area occupies the slopes of a rugged mountain canyon along the East Fork of Ashland Creek. Topography is steep to very steep throughout most of the tract, with many spur ridges and subdrainages occurring at right angles to the main drainage. Areas of gentle to moderate slopes are found in southern and southwestern portions of the natural area. Elevations range from about 840 m (2,800 ft) at Reeder Reservoir to a maximum of about 1,400 m (4,600 ft).

The natural area is located on intrusive granitoid rocks of upper Jurassic and lower Cretaceous age (Wells 1956). Quartz diorite, a light to medium-gray rock of sodic plagioclase and quartz, dominates. It may contain minor amounts of hornblende or biotite or both.

The climate is typical of inland valleys in southwestern Oregon. Summers are warm and dry and winters are cool and moist. Extended summer drought periods are common. Some winter precipitation occurs as snow, the percentage of snow and total precipitation increasing rapidly with elevation. The following climatic data from Ashland (located at about 610 m or 2,000 ft elevation 5 miles or 3 km to the north) are reasonably representative of conditions in the lower part of the natural area (U S Weather Bureau 1965).

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<sup>1/</sup> Description prepared by Dr J F Franklin, U S Forest Service, Forestry Sciences Laboratory, Corvallis, Oregon

Mean annual temperature	11 3°C (52 4°F)
Mean January temperature	3 6°C (37 5°F)
Mean July temperature	20 6°C (69 1°F)
Mean January minimum temperature	-0 5°C (30 1°F)
Mean July maximum temperature	30 2°C (86 4°F)
Average annual precipitation	508 mm (19 99 in)
June through August precipitation	46 mm (1 81 in)
Average annual snowfall	39 cm (15 3 in)

Soils within the natural area are typically relatively shallow and coarse-textured. The major soil series present is probably the Siskiyou series, a type of Grey Brown Podzol, with a thin A1 horizon and yellowish-brown B2

### Biota

Approximate areas by S A F forest cover type are as follows (Society of American Foresters 1954)

<u>No</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Area</u>
245	Pacific Ponderosa Pine	152 ha (375 acres)
244	Pacific Ponderosa Pine-Douglas Fir	292 ha (720 acres)
229	Pacific Douglas Fir	113 ha (280 acres)
234	Oak-Madrone	8 ha (21 acres)
243	Ponderosa Pine-Sugar Pine-Douglas Fir	3 ha (12 acres)

As will be seen, assignment of many stands to these categories is necessarily somewhat arbitrary. Kuchler (1964) types represented probably include 10 (Ponderosa Shrub Forest), 5 (Mixed Conifer Forest), 12 (Douglas Fir Forest), and 29 (California Mixed Evergreen Forest). The natural area appears to lie primarily within the southwestern Oregon Mixed Conifer Zone (Franklin and Dyrness 1969), although elements of the *Abies concolor* and Interior Valley Zones are present at highest and lowest elevations, respectively.

It is important to note that the natural area is located in the eastern Siskiyou Mountains, an area impoverished in species in comparison with either the western Siskiyou Mountains or southern Cascade Range (Waring 1969). Furthermore, the natural area occupies an area where strong environmental gradients, particularly of temperature and moisture, have been demonstrated and quantified (Waring 1969). These have profound effects on community composition and make it difficult to break the mosaic into community types.

Common tree species within the natural area include ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*), white fir (*Abies concolor*), and Pacific madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*). Less important species include California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), Oregon white oak (*Quercus garryana*), chinkapin (*Castanopsis chrysophylla*), and incense cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*). Bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), Pacific yew (*Taxus brevifolia*), and *Acer circinatum* are found along the stream bottoms.

The major climax species appear to be Douglas-fir and white fir. Douglas-fir is probably the typical climax tree on warmer and drier sites such as are found at lower elevations and southerly-exposed slopes. It is doubtful that ponderosa pine is climax anywhere in the natural area, even where Douglas-fir is presently absent<sup>2/</sup>. However, successional processes are often slow on these sites due to the severe microclimate and historically open nature of the stands. White fir is clearly the major climax species at higher elevations and on moister habitats, this is certainly the case where it presently occurs and is probably so in some other stands where this fire-sensitive species does not yet occur.

<sup>2/</sup> Personal communication from Dr R H Waring, Forestry Research Laboratory, Corvallis, Oregon

The forest stands classed as "Pacific Ponderosa Pine" are generally found in the lower third of the natural area. Type maps show these are dominated by poor to medium stocking of old-growth ponderosa pine,<sup>3/</sup> i.e., trees over 53 cm (21 in) d b h. Minor amounts of Douglas-fir are normally associated. Typical measurements for dominant conifers are 75 cm (30 in) d b h and 22 m (75 ft) in height. Hardwood tree species present in such stands are California black and Oregon white oaks and Pacific madrone. The oaks typically attain diameters of 30 cm (12 in) at b h and heights of 10 to 12 m (30 to 40 ft), madrones may be somewhat larger (40 cm or 16 in d b h and 15 m or 50 ft in height). Douglas-fir typically dominates whatever reproduction is present with smaller amounts of ponderosa pine. Both may be essentially absent, however, when a heavy understory of shrubs is present. The shrubby understory typically includes such sclerophyllous evergreen species as *Arctostaphylos patula* and *viscida*. Other common understory species are *Ceanothus integerrimus*, *Lotus crassifolius*, *Berberis nervosa*, *Achillea lanulosa*, *Solidago canadensis*, *Apocynum pumilum*, *Hieracium albiflorum*, *Madia madrioides*, *Lupinus albifrons*, *Collomia* spp., *Agoseris retrorsa*, *Rhus diversiloba*, *Lonicera hispidula*, and grasses. These communities appear to relate most closely to Waring's (1969) "Black Oak Type", Waring (1969) provides environmental and additional compositional data for this type.

The "Pacific Ponderosa Pine-Douglas-Fir" stands occupy the bulk of the natural area. Ponderosa pine is again conspicuous in the overstory, but it is consistently associated with medium to high stocking levels of Douglas-fir poles, second-growth, and/or old-growth. Conifers typically attain larger sizes--75 to 100 cm (30 to 40 in) d b h and 37 to 45 m (125 to 150 ft) tall. Douglas-fir is an important species in the tree reproduction, although reproduction of white fir is often present and may even be numerically dominant. Hardwood tree species are less common than in the former type. Understory shrubs include *Corylus cornuta* var. *californica*, chinquapin, *Holodiscus discolor*, *Symphoricarpos mollis*, and *Arctostaphylos patula*. *Rhus diversiloba* and *Lonicera hispidula* are generally absent. Subshrub and herbaceous species generally include those previously mentioned, but less hardy species such as *Trientalis latifolia*, *Adenocaulon bicolor*, and *Polystichum munitum* are also common. These communities are mostly assignable to Waring's (1969) "Mixed Conifer Type," which indicates a significantly cooler and moister habitat than the aforementioned "Black Oak Type."

The forest stands assigned to the "Pacific Douglas-Fir" cover type differ from those outlined in the previous paragraph only in the minor role of ponderosa pine. Douglas-fir dominates the overstory with medium levels of stocking, and most of the reproduction is white fir. Ground vegetation is generally reduced under these denser stands, but the composition is typical of the "Mixed Conifer Type" (Waring 1969). The single stand of "Ponderosa Pine-Sugar Pine-Douglas-Fir" type differs only in 10 to 40 percent stocking of very large, old-growth sugar pine.

While hardwoods are scattered throughout the natural area, there is one small, nearly pure stand of Pacific madrone 12 to 25 cm (5 to 11 in) d b h. It is located on top of a spur ridge just inside the natural area boundary south of Reeder Reservoir. Douglas-fir is the major conifer associate. The understory includes the relatively uncommon parasite *Boschnakia strobilacea*.

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<sup>3/</sup> These are stocking levels according to standard timber inventory practices. Full (100 percent) stocking is defined by "normal stocking tables" and indicates complete occupation of the site by a tree species. Poor, medium, and good stocking are equivalent to 10 to 40, 40 to 70, and 70 to 100 percent, respectively of the theoretical full stocking.

Most of the common animals of the southwestern Oregon pine-fir forest are found in the natural area. Mammals include blacktail deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), Douglas-squirrels (*Tamiasciurus douglasii*), western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), snowshoe hare (*Lepus americanus*), chipmunks (*Eutamias* spp), ground squirrels (*Citellus* spp), blacktail rabbits (*Lepus californicus*), wood rats (*Neotoma* spp), whitefooted deermice (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), voles (*Microtus* spp), porcupines (*Erethizon dorsatum*), gophers (*Thomomys* spp), red foxes (*Vulpes fulva*), weasels (*Mustela* spp), skunks (*Mephitis mephitis*), moles (*Talpidae* spp), and shrews (*Sorex* spp). Spiny lizards (*Sceloporus* spp), striped skinks (*Ermeceus* sp), gopher snakes (*Pituophis melanoleucus*), and garter snakes (*Thamnophis* spp) constitute the most common reptiles present. A great variety of bird life is represented, including species of hawks (*Accipitridae*), grouse (*Phasianidae*), quail (*Tetraonidae*), doves (*Columbidae*), owls (*Tytoidea*), woodpeckers (*Picidae*), jays (*Corvidae*), nuthatches (*Sitta* spp), wrens (*Troglodytidae*), sparrows (*Fringillidae*), and the red-shafted flicker (*Colaptes cafer*).

Specialized habitats consist primarily of rock outcrops and cliffs and stream and streamside areas. There is a small ecologically interesting stand of *Cercocarpus betuloides* and *Bromus* sp located on very shallow soil near Reeder Reservoir.

#### History of Disturbance

There is abundant evidence of wildfire occurrence within the natural area prior to the initiation of fire control programs about 1910. No major fires are known to have occurred within the area during recent years.

Human disturbance of the natural area is relatively minor despite its proximity to the city of Ashland. Access to the lower part of the natural area (Reeder Reservoir) is controlled, since this is the municipal water source for Ashland. Consequently, most disturbance is found along the bounding roads and extends only a short distance into the natural area. This type of marginal disturbance is expected to continue and probably increase in the future. There are some old mine workings, including buildings, within the northeastern edge of the tract.

#### Research

No research is presently known to be in progress on the natural area. However, numerous studies have been carried out in immediately adjacent areas on the ecology and environmental relations of the forest stands and tree species (Waring 1969, Cleary and Waring 1969, Atzet and Waring 1970). The results of these studies are directly applicable to the natural area, the work of Whittaker (1960) should be applied with considerable caution, however, as it generally does not apply to conditions in the eastern Siskiyou Mountains. The flora of Mount Ashland, including the natural area, has been surveyed by Dennis (1959).

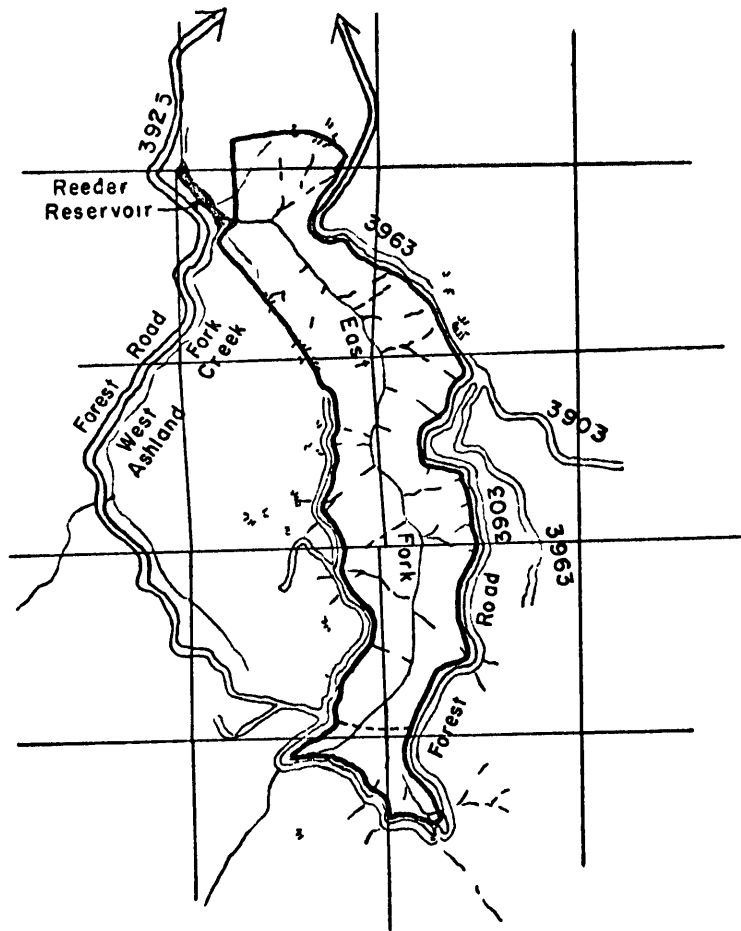
The natural area provides a site for studying the ecology of "Pacific" ponderosa pine-Douglas-fir forests over much of the range of environmental conditions in which it occurs. Studies of successional development within the variety of stand conditions and environments and their faunistic relationships are one example.

Maps and Aerial Photographs


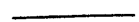



Special maps applicable to the natural area include Topography--15' Ashland, Oregon-California quadrangle, scale 1 62,500, issued by the U S Geological Survey in 1962, and geology--Geology of the Medford Quadrangle, Oregon-California, scale 1 96,000 (Wells 1956) Either the District Ranger (Ashland Ranger District) or Forest Supervisor (Rogue River National Forest, Medford, Oregon) can provide details on the most recent aerial photo coverage and forest type maps for the area

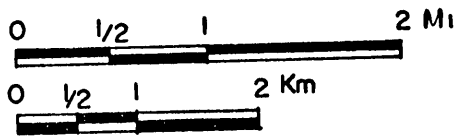
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 1969 Vegetation of Oregon and Washington Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Exp Sta USDA Forest Serv Res Pap PNW-80, 216 p , illus
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 1964 Manual to accompany the map of potential natural vegetation of the conterminous United States Amer Geogr Soc Spec Publ 36, various paging, illus
- Society of American Foresters  
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### LEGEND

-  BOUNDARY, ASHLAND RESEARCH NATURAL AREA
-  SECTION LINE
-  ROAD
-  STREAM
-  TRAIL







Reply to 4060 Research Facilities

Date February 25, 1983

Subject Reintroduction of Fire Into the Ashland Research Natural Area

To Chief

Station management has reviewed the proposed plan to reintroduce fire into the Ashland Research Natural Area. We have consulted with ecologists and silviculturists and examined manual direction in view of the questions raised to the proposal by Russell Burns, TMR. We believe those important aspects have been properly considered and can be dealt with in the management of the RNA. Following are in response to questions raised.

1 The role of fire in maintenance of the Ashland RNA types is very well established. Periodic, relatively low intensity fires are known to be the natural force responsible for creation and maintenance of the ponderosa pine-dominated types of southwestern Oregon.

2 The proposal for burning in Ashland RNA is consistent with Manual direction. The key is 4063 35, "Maintenance of the natural processes within each area will be the prime consideration." This is further emphasized in 4063 38, "The Station Director, with the approval of the Forest Supervisor, may authorize management practices, except within wildernesses, necessary to preserve the vegetation for which the research natural area was created. These practices may include prescribed burning." There is, in this case, no doubt about the need for vegetation management or reliability of techniques. Kay

3 The activity proposed is not a test or experiment even though the authors of the proposal made the poor choice of those terms in their well written plan. The personnel involved know how to conduct the burning operation so as to simulate natural fires. They have had extensive experience in this type of activity already. We also know what the ecological consequences will be in this type of vegetation having observed it on other sites, reproduction of pine will be favored over that of more shade tolerant species, especially white fir. In addition to local experience we are drawing on the large body of fire research (patterns and behavior of natural fires, successional impacts, methods of controlled burning) built up by Martin's group at the Bend laboratory and, especially, by the National Park Service in similar timber types in California and at Crater Lake.

4 A single burn of the Ashland Research Natural Area (RNA) would not replicate natural processes, since research indicates that the stands in the area are a complex mosaic of small patches of varying age and composition. An attempt to do a single burn would, therefore, be unnatural, and would probably result in catastrophic destruction of existing stands. It is also managerially unacceptable.

5 We agree that firelines are a problem, and they must be minimized in terms of numbers and size. We will work with the District to achieve this. We do not agree that their minimum presence illegitimizes the RNA, they are a small sacrifice to preserve an existing RNA.

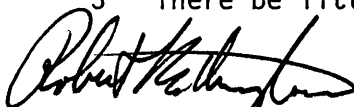


We therefore will approve the proposed burning with the following caveats

1 The final plan must minimize the number and size of fire trails or, better yet, eliminate them

2 The overriding objective of the prescribed burning be to simulate the pattern and intensity of natural wildfire

3 There be little or no manipulation of large fuels, including snags



ROBERT L. ETHINGTON  
Station Director

Enclosure Ltr to Rogue River NF

cc Franklin  
Greene  
Atzet  
Waitt  
Devlin  
Hall

Received WO-FS

MAR 8 1983



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest  
Service

Pacific Northwest  
Forest and Range  
Experiment Station

809 NE Sixth Avenue  
Portland, Oregon  
97232

Reply to 4060 Research Facilities

Date February 25, 1983

Subject Ashland RNA, Reintroduction of Fire

To Robert Devlin, Forest Supervisor  
Rogue River National Forest  
333 West 8th Street  
PO Box 520  
Medford, Oregon 97501

The Ashland RNA Action Plan for Prescribed Fire is approved. Station management has shared the plan with WO-TMR and we are cognizant of their legitimate concerns for the integrity of the RNA. Several points are especially significant, and these are stressed in the enclosed copy of our letter to the Chief.

Please work closely with Dr. Jerry Franklin and Sarah Greene in the development of your final plan and in the future sequence of mosaic patterned burns. We urge that you exercise unusual care to minimize or eliminate fire trails and that there be a minimum of manipulation of large fuels, including snags. The overriding effort is to simulate as much as possible a natural wildfire to maintain the types for which the RNA was established.

I would be pleased to observe the first burning effort this spring, and I would appreciate it if you could inform me when it will be, given the vagaries of weather. I realize it may be short notice.

Thanks for your patience during our review of the plan.

GLENN A. COOPER  
Deputy Station Director

Enclosures Approval  
2/25 ltr to Chief



Recommended

Ronald E Waitt

RONALD E WAITT  
Ashland District Ranger  
Date 12-17-82

Approved

Robert Devlin

BOB DEVLIN  
Forest Supervisor  
Rogue River National Forest  
Date 1-11-83

Approved

Robert Ethington

for ROBERT ETHINGTON  
Director  
Pacific Northwest Forest and  
Range Experiment Station  
Date 2-23-83

Washington  
Office

4060 Research Facilities

January 27, 1983

Proposal--Ashland Research Natural Area (RNA)

Glen Cooper, Deputy Director, PNW

As promised, here is my response by return mail. In brief my opinion may be summed up in one of three alternatives: 1) let the successional process continue undisturbed, 2) disestablish the RNA, or 3) prescribe burn the entire area. Alternative 3 is neither prudent nor practical, so the choice is narrowed to 1 or 2. Of the two remaining alternatives, I would opt for 1. The reason is clearly evident in the following summation of data:

SAF Type	Name	ACREAGE	
		Ashland RNA	Total FS RNA Program
244	Pacific ponderosa pine--Douglas-fir	720	880
245	Pacific ponderosa pine	375	375
229	Pacific Douglas-fir	280	1,586
234	Douglas-fir--Tanoak--Pacific madrone	21	31
243	Sierra Nevada mixed conifer	12	3,098

The Ashland RNA contains the entire acreage of SAF Type 245 and most of that in Types 244 and 234 contained in the entire national network of Forest Service RNA's.

The proposal by Waitt and Devlin is well planned and to their credit, but it runs counter to the purpose, objective, and direction as outlined in FSM 4063. Without elaboration, reference is made specifically to FSM 4063 02, 4063 3 (first paragraph), 4063 35, and 4063 38. Their proposal is a test or experiment involving construction of firelines and the application of fire to a plot of about 5 to 10 acres in size. The use of fire to halt or retard the successional process is not proven for Types 244, 245, 229 and 243. Should the proposed test burn prove effective then their Long Term Maintenance Sequence involves burning about 11 acres a year over the following 30 years. Each and every one of these annual burns will require the construction of firelines. The result will be a network of firelines containing waterbars covering the estimated 325 acres. The sum total is an illegitimization of the RNA.

Our file on the Ashland RNA does not contain a type map therefore it is impractical to discuss other possibilities. However, as a point for future discussion, will it be possible to conduct the test burn outside of the RNA and then if the treatment proves effective consider applying the treatment to the entire type at one time. Another possibility might be to divide the Ashland RNA into two or more RNA's based upon forest cover type and then to treat each separately. Without the type map the above suggestions probably are more academic than practical. If you can supply me with a type map for the Ashland RNA we can discuss other possibilities. Until then, the three alternatives in the first paragraph seem to be the only ones possible.

I look forward to working with you in resolving this problem. It has widespread implications.

**RUSSELL M BURNS**

RUSSELL M BURNS  
Principal Research Silviculturist  
Timber Management Research

RMBURNS/itg/1/27/83/3003T



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest  
Service

ASHLAND RANGER DISTRICT  
2200 Highway 66, Ashland, Oregon 97520

Reply to 4060 Research Facilities

Date December 17, 1982

Subject Ashland Research Natural Area (RNA) -  
Action Plan for Test Plot Prescribed  
Fire for Maintenance of Seral Vegetation

To  
Robert Ethington, Director  
Northwest Forest & Range  
Experiment Station  
809 N E 6th Avenue  
Portland, OR 97320

### Introduction

The Ashland Research Natural Area, within the City of Ashland Watershed, was established May 4, 1970 to provide examples of the "Pacific" ponderosa pine and ponderosa pine/Douglas-fir forests found west of the Cascade Range in Southern Oregon. The Ashland RNA provides base line areas with which to compare areas influenced by man.

The Ashland RNA is represented by the following S A F types

<u>Type</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Acreege</u>
244	Pacific ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir	720
245	Pacific ponderosa pine	375
229	Pacific Douglas-fir	280
234	Oak-Madrone	21
243	Ponderosa pine, sugar pine, Douglas-fir	12
		<u>1,408</u> acres

### Problem Statement

Since the institution of organized fire suppression in 1906, fire exclusion has altered the maintenance of the seral conditions of vegetation within the Ashland RNA. With fire exclusion, vegetation communities are successionaly achieving climax at various degrees throughout the entire RNA. Climax is to white fir. This condition is counter to the intended purpose of the RNA as explained above.

### Proposal Statement

To determine the effectiveness of prescribed fire in maintaining the seral vegetation within the Ashland RNA, consistent with other resource values and management direction within the Ashland Watershed.





### Objectives

The primary objective is to measure the effectiveness of prescribed fire to perpetuate the S A F types 244, 245, 229 and 243. These S A F types are succeeding towards a climax white fir forest.

Effectiveness of this proposal will be determined by the monitoring and evaluation of the effects of prescribed fire at a test plot on vegetation, dead and down fuels, soil and water quality within the Ashland RNA.

The short term results of this test plot will then be used to plan for future test prescribed fires in other parts of the RNA.

### Methods

To evaluate the effects of test prescribed fire in maintaining seral conditions within the Ashland RNA a prescribed fire test plot from five to ten acres will be located within S A F type 244. Within the prescribed fire area, research will install a permanent reference stand to monitor effects of the fire.

The test plot will be located to prevent or minimize any negative influence to soil or water quality with the application of prescribed fire. The test plot will not be located on draws or within 200 yards of the East Fork of Ashland Creek.

Hand fireline size and location will be such as to minimize impacts to soil and water quality. Fireline construction to take place as close to project implementation as possible to minimize exposed line to the elements. Firelines will be water-barred upon completion of the test plot.

Burning prescriptions would be formulated with the objective of lower intensity burning with flame lengths  $\leq 4$  ft, depending on fuel models, topography and weather conditions.

Because of the availability of fine fuels, characteristic of the plant community at the proposed burn site, and the elevations and aspects the test plot prescribed burn will take place either in March or April, 1983. To generate "lower intensity" fire for control purposes larger diameter dead and down fuel (+3" dia) will not be prescribed for burning. Also the idea is to capitalize on spring rains to accomplish much of the "mop up", in order to keep project costs at a minimum.

Higher intensities would not be prescribed with flame lengths greater than 4' because of the possible deleterious effects to soil and water quality.

An environmental assessment through the I D T process will develop alternatives for implementation.

### Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the use of prescribed fire to modify vegetation within the RNA would be done by the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. Planning and operations will be primarily the responsibility of the Ashland Ranger District. Monitoring would be geared to the short and long term effects of prescribed fire on soils, vegetation and water quality.

Short term is described as one to two years. Long term is described as a minimum of three years. It should be recognized that a long term commitment is necessary in the monitoring and evaluation process before information can be extrapolated to larger applications. More specifically, evaluation of fire prescriptions and fire effects on soils and water quality will be necessary before any recommendations for prescribed fire as a long term management tool within the RNA takes place.

### Benefits

In addition to maintenance of seral vegetation within the RNA and reduction or modification of fuels within the RNA, implementation of the proposal would derive other benefits.

From this proposal, information and procedures can be obtained for applications of prescribed fire, depending on stated objectives, for other RNAs within R-6.

The Biology and Geography Departments at Southern Oregon State College are interested in the proposal. There is an opportunity for Southern Oregon State College students to study the effects of prescribed fire on vegetation, soils, water and animal life. This represents an excellent opportunity for the Forest Service to strengthen institutional and public involvement with land management.

If prescribed fire can be comprehensively applied within the Ashland RNA, over the long run a reduction of the flammability of the RNA would take place.

### Long Term Maintenance Sequence

If all resource objectives are met, after conducting test plot burn evaluations, the following may be applied:

The Area Ecologist has calculated that the average fire interval for the Ashland RNA is 30 years. Of the 1402 acres of the Ashland RNA, approximately one-half of the acreage (750), due to topography, dead and down fuel, and vegetation conditions, would be suited for prescribed burning. Of the 750 acres, approximately 325 acres of the RNA could be burned meeting the unit position requirements as explained in the "methods" section of this plan. With 325 acres divided by a 30 year fire interval, approximately 11 acres a year could be burned in the RNA for a program of scheduled prescribed fire maintenance.

Recommended

*Ronald E. Waitt*

RONALD E. WAITT  
Ashland District Ranger

Date 12-17-82

Approved

*Robert Devlin*

BOB DEVLIN  
Forest Supervisor  
Rogue River National Forest

Date 1-11-83

Approved

ROBERT ETHINGTON  
Director  
Pacific Northwest Forest and  
Range Experiment Station  
Date \_\_\_\_\_



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest  
Service

ASHLAND RANGER DISTRICT  
2200 Highway 66, Ashland, Oregon 97520

Reply to

4060 Research Facilities

Date December 17, 1982

Subject

Ashland Research Natural Area (RNA) -  
Action Plan for Test Plot Prescribed  
Fire for Maintenance of Seral Vegetation

To

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---

Recommended

*Ronald E. Waitt*

RONALD E. WAITT  
Ashland District Ranger

Date 12-17-82

Approved

*Robert Devlin*

BOB DEVLIN  
Forest Supervisor  
Rogue River National Forest

Date 1-11-83

Approved

---

ROBERT ETHINGTON  
Director  
Pacific Northwest Forest and  
Range Experiment Station  
Date \_\_\_\_\_



4060 Research Facilities

July 20, 1970

Ashland Research Natural Area

Director, PNW

We are pleased to have the Ashland Research Natural Area added to the growing system of natural areas. Thank you for the recent press release.

We will see that this area is included in the revised version of "Research Natural Areas 1968," the directory of RNA's on all Federal lands. We would also like to provide a completed Check Sheet on this area to the International Biological Program, as is being done for all Forest Service Research Natural Areas

Would you please have the enclosed filled out, following IBP Handbook No 4 and the instructions sent you March 19, 1969? Return it to our office, and we will forward it on to IBP

C E OSTROM

CARL E. OSTROM, Director  
Timber Management Research

Enclosure

cc Ashland RNA files 

RMRomancier/hdi

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE

WO

REPLY TO 4060 Research Facilities

SUBJECT Ashland Research Natural Area



TO Director, PNW  
Regional Forester, R-6

Enclosed is your copy of the approved establishment report and the signed designation order for the Ashland Research Natural Area on the Rogue River National Forest in Oregon. A set of these documents has been retained in the WO Division of Timber Management Research

The Region should take action to protect the area from mineral entry through initiation of withdrawal procedures. The Research Natural Area should also be recorded in the Region's land status record and noted in the plans and maps of the Ashland Ranger District

A local press release should be prepared. Please send information copies to this office

W W WETSON  
Acting Chief

Enclosure

RMRomancier/hd1  
5/12/70

RMR

CD

HAS  
for per

5/10

USDA FOREST SERVICE

ORIGINATING UNIT

DATE

CORRESPONDENCE  
CLEARANCE SLIP

TMR

5/12/70

AUTHOR

Romancier

FILE

4060

INSTRUCTIONS Use this form to route correspondence for clearance and signature. Indicate by 'X' the action to be taken by each staff officer listed. Show any special instructions, comments or explanations in the space provided. List attachments to accompany material so they will not be overlooked.

	NAME	ROOM NO	INITIAL	SIGN	RELEASE
1	<del>Romancier</del>		X		
2	<del>Ostrom</del>		X		
3	Deputy Chief of Research	3007	X		
4	<del>Chief</del> <i>Acting Chief</i>	3008		X	
5	<i>Miss Sorey for R-6</i>		X	<del>X</del>	
6					
7	Please return to TMR				
8	for date and release				
9					

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS COMMENTS ETC: Attached for the Chief's signature is a memo transmitting to R-6 and PNW approved copies of the Ashland Research Natural Area on the Rogue River NF. We believe all necessary reviews and approvals have been made. We are pleased to add this tract to the RNA system.

ATTACHMENTS:

*not report ' hold*

May 19

Dr Romancier

See Mr Nelson's note about I&E You may  
want to call Mr DeBruin on this

Amy

F S Received w O  
MAY 19 1970

Tim ... ..  
.. ch

De Bruin

O & E should know of  
this Perhaps local release  
needs placing with certain  
part Org. house organs

*[Handwritten initials]*

May 19

Dr Romancier

See Mr Nelson's note about I&E You may  
want to call Mr DeBruin on this

Amy

FS ' 418  
MAY 21 1946

MAY 6 1970

RMR

Thursday, May 6, 1970

USDA FOREST SERVICE  <b>CORRESPONDENCE CLEARANCE SLIP</b>	ORIGINATING UNIT	DATE
	TMR	4/8/70
	AUTHOR	FILE
	R M Romancier	4060

INSTRUCTIONS Use this form to route correspondence for clearance and signature. Indicate by X the action to be taken by each staff officer listed. Show any special instructions, comments or explanations in the space provided. List attachments to accompany material so they will not be overlooked.

NAME	ROOM NO	INITIAL	SIGN	RELEASE
1 <del>RMR, CE Ostrom</del>	RP-811	x		
2 <del>Buckman</del>	S-3110	x		
3 <del>Arnold</del> <i>Signature</i>	<del>S-3007</del>		<del>x</del> <i>Signer</i>	
4 M M Nelson <i>Payne</i>	S-3016	x		
5 <del>Costley</del>	S-4343		x	
6 <del>Lucas</del> <i>WJ</i>	<del>S-4204</del>	x		
7 <del>McRorey</del> <i>WJ</i>	RP-1010	x		
8 <del>Chief</del>	S-3008		x	
9 Return to TMR	RP-811			x

The proposed Ashland Research Natural Area is located in the Rogue River NF in southwestern Oregon. It consists of 1408 acres, including 720 acres of SAF Type 244 (Pacific ponderosa pine-Douglas-fir) and 375 acres of Type 245 (Pacific ponderosa pine), as well as 313 acres of other types. Neither Type 244 nor 245 is represented in our Natural Area system, so this area fills a definite gap.

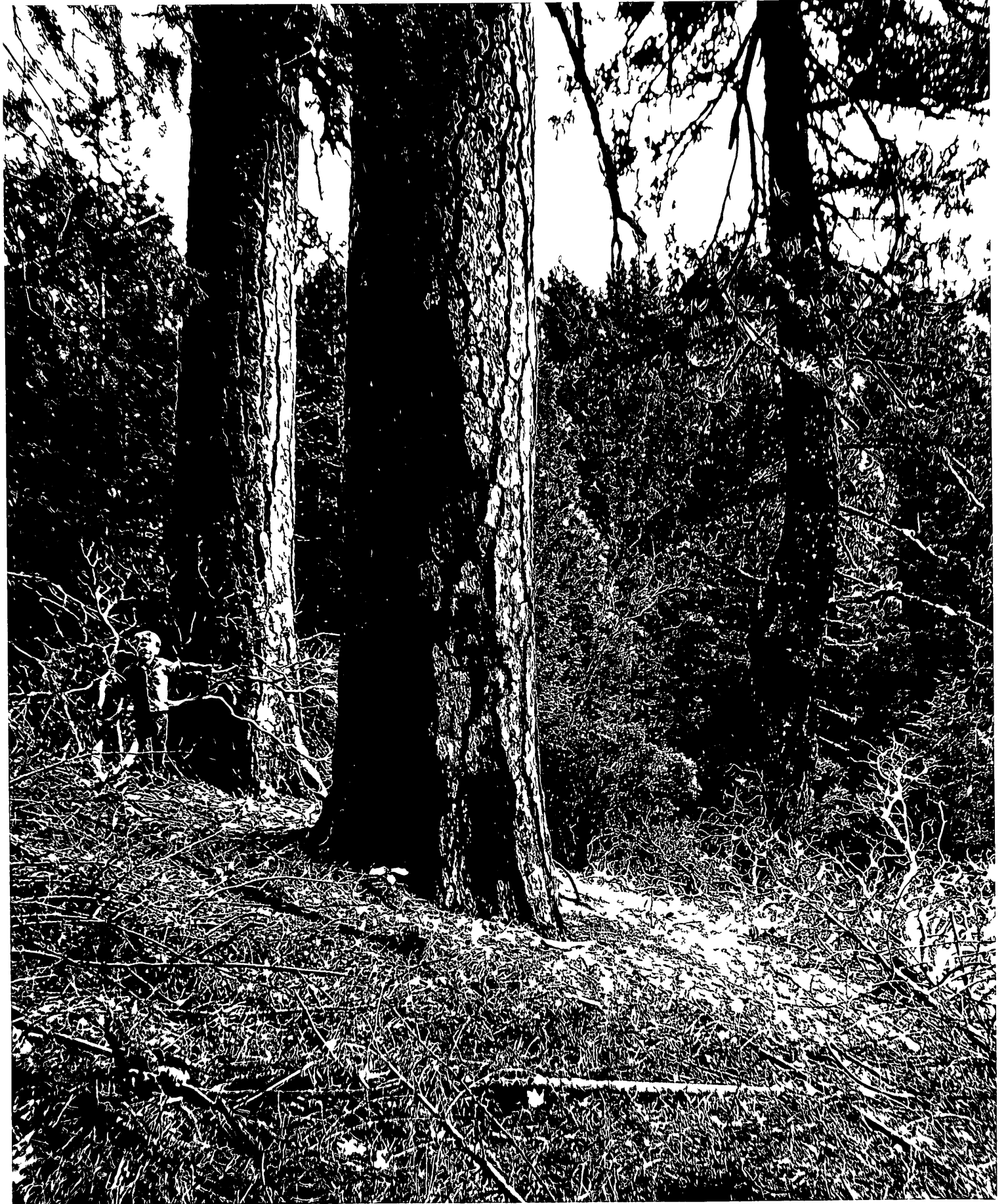
It is unusual to find a low elevation site in such good condition--most of the cover types are classed as old-growth. The proposed RNA will provide excellent examples of Pacific ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir for ecological studies of natural succession and as an undisturbed benchmark for comparison with areas influenced by man.

We recommend approval of the Establishment Report and creation of the Ashland Research Natural Area.

*Robert M Romancier*

Enclosures

RMR  
CEO  
RUB  
WJ

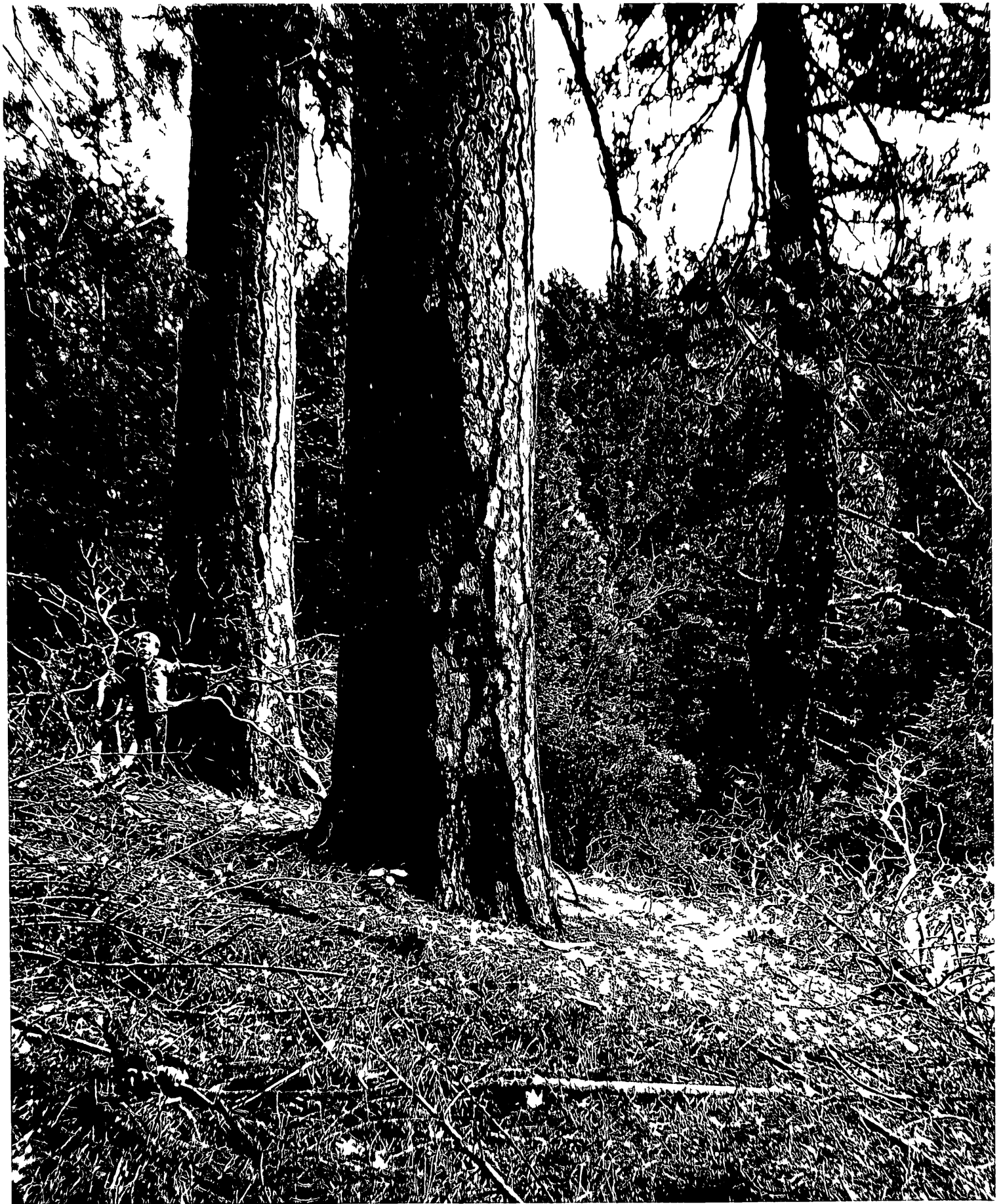


2

2 Ashland Research Natural Area Old growth ponderosa pine (center and left) and Douglas-fir (right), note the heavy fire scar FS, Oregon R-6

Ashland RHA 15 00





2

2 Ashland Research Natural Area Old growth ponderosa pine (center and left) and Douglas-fir (right), note the heavy fire scar FS, Oregon

R-6

1 PVA 5

# FORESTRY RESEARCH NEWS



PACIFIC NORTHWEST  
FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION  
P.O. BOX 3141 PORTLAND, OREGON 97208

57-62570

## ASHLAND RESEARCH AREA ESTABLISHED

The new Ashland Research Natural Area has been established by the U S Forest Service on the Rogue River National Forest 4 miles south of Ashland, Oregon

According to Philip A Briegleb, Director of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station and Regional Forester Charles A Connaughton of the Pacific Northwest Region, the 1,408-acre site provides the only representation of the Pacific ponderosa pine and mixed Douglas-fir -- Pacific ponderosa pine types within the Federal Natural Area System

Research Natural areas are essentially virgin forest or other plant communities which are maintained specifically for scientific observation and research Station Director Briegleb, who is also Chairman of the Pacific Northwest Natural Area Committee, said "In addition to studies of ecological processes, natural areas provide undisturbed preserves for plant and animal species inhabiting the tracts for comparison with others influenced by man"

The new area is in a steep mountain valley in the eastern Siskiyou mountains The elevation ranges from 2,800 feet at Reeder Reservoir to a high of 4,600 feet, and the annual rainfall averages 28 inches It is inhabited by many animals and birds, including blacktail deer, bobcats, grouse, owls, and red-shafted flickers

\*\*\*\*\*

W O - Research

Ostrom

November 2, 1970

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST  
FOREST AND RANGE  
EXPERIMENT STATION  
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA



# For Your Information

## MEETING

Fall Joint Computer Conf --November 17-19, Houston, Texas

## VISITOR

Carl E Ostrom, Director, Div of Timber Management Research, will visit the Station the afternoon of November 20

## WEDNESDAY NOON SEMINAR

November 4--Kenneth N Boe, project leader for Silvicultural Research in the Redwood Type, will present a slide talk on "Growing and Harvesting California's Redwoods ' Noon, Room 285 Stead Bldg Everyone welcome Bring your lunch

## KOJAN TO SPEAK

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*Camp-----	Berkeley
Gaines-----	Berkeley
Lynch-----	M-T-W-Th-Berkeley F-Los Angeles M-Berkeley
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\*Acting Director in absence of Director

#### STEIN TO GIVE PAPER

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#### LAST CHANCE TO GIVE

Employees in Berkeley still have time to make donations to the Combined Federal Campaign, which helps support over 200 agencies serving needy people. United Crusade agencies, National Health agencies, and International Service agencies are included. CFC assures that 97 cents of each dollar goes for services, donations are income tax deductible. Already, employees in Berkeley have given \$2,030. Deadline for making contributions--to your AD's secretary--is November 10.

In Riverside, where the CFC is already completed, employees gave \$1,092, a per capita amount of \$18.83 for those giving. Approximately 64 percent of employees gave. In Berkeley last year, participation was 16 percent.

#### BURNED AREAS GET GRASS SEED

More than 350,000 acres of brush, timber and recreation lands, destroyed in recent fires in southern California, will be reseeded this month, according to Doug Leisz, Regional Forester for the National Forests in California. The California Division of Forestry and the Department of Fish and Game are cooperating in an effort to spread 112 tons of annual rye, vetch, fescue, and wheat seed on burned areas in the State.

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<u>Add</u>	<u>Ext</u>	<u>Room</u>
Carder, Ross	591	196
Champion, Richard A	321	364
Leidy, George A	417	304
Murphy, Gary	591	196
Page, Marion	335	184
	or 561	L-14
Wong, Louise B	420	373
<u>Change</u>		
Branch, Noelle A *	479	K600
Gillette, Nancy	561	L-14
	or 357	K501
Jones, Ronald A	301	K600
Robertson, J *	536	L-14B

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W O - Research  
Ostrom

November 2, 1970

# For Your Information

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST  
FOREST AND RANGE  
EXPERIMENT STATION  
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA



## MEETING

Fall Joint Computer Conf --November 17-19, Houston, Texas

## VISITOR

Carl E Ostrom, Director, Div of Timber Management Research, will visit the Station the afternoon of November 20

## WEDNESDAY NOON SEMINAR

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VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENTS

<u>Forest Service</u>	<u>Closing Date</u>
Recreation Specialist, GS-9, Missoula, Mont	11/18/70
Computer Programmer, GS-9 or 11, Region 5	11/04/70
Civil Engineer, GS-13, WO	11/20/70
Ecologist, GS-15, WO	11/15/70
Civil Engineer, GS-9 and 11, Region 8	--
Supervisory Clerk-Steno, GS-5, Dixie NF, Utah	11/13/70
Public Information Officer, GS-11, Anchorage, Alaska	11/18/70
Cadastral Surveyor, GS-11, Portland, Ore	11/23/70
Supervisory Forester, GS-9, Boise NF, Idaho	11/13/70
Personnel Management Specialist, GS-11, Pineville, La	11/25/70
<u>Other Agencies</u>	
Storage Management Specialist, GS-11, Oakland Army Base	11/04/70
Computer Programmer, GS-11, Consumer & Marketing Service, Washington, D C	11/12/70
Personnel Management Specialist, GS-13, USDA, Washington, D C	11/04/70
<u>FAO</u>	
Recruitment Officer, P-3, Rome	11/04/70

ALL EMPLOYEES NOTE

When the telephone operator asks what number you're calling from, be sure to give her the billing number, which starts with 099 Never use 841-5121

NATURAL AREA ESTABLISHED

A new Natural Area has been established by the Forest Service 4 miles south of Ashland, Oregon Called the Ashland Research Natural Area, the 1,408-acre preserve is the only area of Pacific ponderosa pine and mixed Douglas-fir-ponderosa pine within the Federal Natural Area System The Natural Area is in a steep mountain valley in the eastern Siskiyou mountains It will be maintained specifically for scientific study and research

UC PROFS HONORED

Fred E Dickinson, Professor of Forestry and Director of UC's Forest Products Laboratory in Richmond, has received the Heinrich Christian Burckhardt Medal from the Faculty of Forestry at the University of Gottingen He was cited for outstanding merits in wood research, advancing international cooperation of wood scientists and promoting cooperation between the two schools

At UC Davis, Richard W Harris has received the 1970 Educational Award from the California Association of Nurserymen Harris, who is Professor of Environmental Horticulture and a PSW cooperater, was honored for his work in developing new means of planting and caring for landscaping plants



## Rogue Forest Site Chosen

The U S Forest Service has established the new Ashland Research Natural Area in the Rogue River National Forest four miles south of Ashland. Philip A Briegleb director of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment station reports

He and Regional Forester Charles A Connaughton say the 1 408 acre site provides the only representation of the Pacific ponderosa pine and mixed Douglas fir within the Federal Natural Area System

The new area is a steep mountain valley in the eastern Siskiyou mountains. The elevation ranges from 2 800 feet at Reeder Reservoir to a high of 4 600 feet and the annual rainfall averages 28 inches

Research natural areas are essentially virgin forests and other plant communities which are maintained specifically for scientific observation and research

For J Engenica  
July

INTERNATIONAL BIOLOGICAL PROGRAM

SECTION CT CONSERVATION OF TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

CHECK SHEET (Mark VII) FOR SURVEY OF IBP AREAS\*

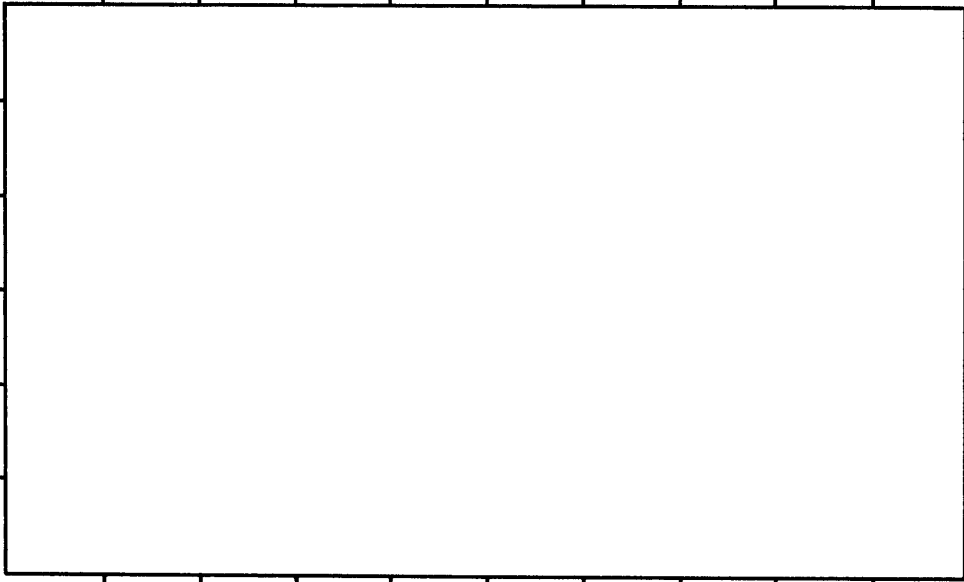
To be completed with reference to the GUIDE TO THE CHECK SHEET

Serial Number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

For Data Centre Use only

1	1	Name of surveyor	Jury F Franklin	
	2	Address of surveyor	FORESTRY SCIENCES LABORATORY PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION PO BOX 887 CORVALLIS, OREGON 97330	
	3	Check Sheet completed (a) on site	✓	(b) from records ✓
	4	Date Check Sheet completed	5/1/71	

2	1	Name of IBP Area	<i>ASHLAND RESEARCH NATURAL AREA</i>	
	2	Name of IBP Subdivision (or serial letter)		
	3	Map of IBP Area* showing boundaries attached? Yes	✓	No
	4	Sketch map of IBP Area* Please mark direction of north the scale and grid numbers where applicable		

\* For IBP Area read IBP Area and/or IBP Subdivision

3

Location of IBP Area\*

- 1 Latitude **42 ° 08'** N/L Longitude **122 ° 43'** **W**
- 2 Country **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**  
State or Province **OREGON** County **JACKSON**  
(State or Province )

4

Administration

- National 1 Official category **FEDERAL RESEARCH NATURAL AREA**
- 2 Address of administration

Pacific Northwest Forest &  
Range Experiment Station  
P.O. Box 3141  
Portland, Oregon 97208

International Class

3

Included in UN List	Rejected from UN List	Area with formal conservation status	No formal cons status
(A)	(B)	(C) ✓	(D)

5

Characteristics of IBP Area\*

- 1 Surface area (state units of measurement) **570 HA**
- 2 Altitude (state units of measurement) Maximum **1,400 M**  
Minimum **840 M**

6

Climate

Nearest climatological station

- 1 Name **ASHLAND, OREGON**
- 2 Climatological station on IBP Area\*? Yes No ✓
- 3 If (2) not distance from edge of IBP Area\* (state units) **3 KM**
- 4 Direction from IBP Area\* **NORTH**
- 5 Additional data sheet attached? Yes ✓ No

7

Vegetation and Soil

1

Vegetation

Community Reference Number	Vegetation Code					Plant communities (give usual name using full Latin names of a species where applicable)	Area (state units)
	Primary Structural Group	Class	Group	Formation	Sub Formation		
1	1	E	1	2	e	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> / <i>Arctostaphylos patula</i>	152 HA
2	1	A	1	7a	e	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> - <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> / <i>Corylus cornuta</i> / <i>Trientalis latifolia</i>	720 HA
3	1	A	1	7a	e	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> - <i>Abies concolor</i> / <i>Trientalis latifolia</i>	116 HA
4	1	A	1	6a	e	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i> - <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> / <i>Rhus diversiloba</i>	8 HA
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							

Please give information about further communities on a separate sheet

7  
(cont)

2

Soil

Community Reference Number	Soil type	Other notes
1	F4	<i>"Grey Brown Podzol" but lacks A2; thin A1, yellowish brown B2, in decomposed granite</i>
2	F4	" "
3	F4	" "
4	F4	" "
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		



9

Landscape

1 General Landscape (give brief description) *OCCUPIES SLOPES OF RUGGED MOUNTAIN CANYON, TOPOGRAPHY STEEP TO VERY STEEP. EXTENDS FROM CREEK BOTTOM ALMOST TO RIDGE TOPS ON ~~AREA~~ BOTH SIDES*

2 Relief Type

	Flat	Undulating (0) 200 m	Hilly 200 1000 m	Mountainous > 1000 m	%
Sharply dissected			100		100
Gently dissected					
Incised					
Skeletonised					
%			100		100%

3 Special landscape features (list)

10

Coastline of IBP Area\* *NONE*

1 Protected bays and/or inlets Many  Few  None

2 Substratum % of coast

Rock	Boulder Beach	Shingle Beach	Sand Beach	Shell Beach	Mud	Coral	Ice
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3 Physiography % of coast

Cliffed	Sloping	Flat
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4 Special Coastal Features (list)

5 Tide Maximum range (state units of measurement)

6 Total length of coastline

Less than 1 km  1 10 km  Above 10 km

11

**Freshwater within IBP Area\***

		Permanent	Intermittent
1	General		
	Standing		
	Running	✓	

2 Standing Water

	Permanent	Intermittent	Unproductive	Productive
Swamps				
Ponds				
Lakes				

3 Running Water

	Permanent	Intermittent
Springs cold		
Springs hot		
Streams	✓	
Rivers		

4 Special freshwater features

12

**Salt and Brackish Water within IBP Area\* *NONE***

Salt Lakes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lagoon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Estuaries	<input type="checkbox"/>	Salt pools	<input type="checkbox"/>

13

**Adjacent Water Bodies (not within IBP Area\*)**

1 Fresh  Lake  River  Stream

2 Salt and Brackish

Estuary	Salt lake	Salt pool	Lagoon	Ocean		



- 15 **Exceptional Interest of IBP Area\*** List items and salient facts (e.g. botanical ornithological teaching area site of classic research since 1930 )
- 16(1) **Significant Human Impact General** Check one line
- (2) **Particular types of significant human impact** Types of human impact additional to the 16 types listed should be entered in the vacant rows Where the impact does not operate today but has operated in the past check **past** Where it does operate now but did not operate before 1900 check **Present only** Where a present day impact operated before 1900 check both **past and present** For all types of present impact check off the trend Only check **increasing or decreasing** if this is certain otherwise check **no certain change**
- (3) **Additional details on each type of impact attached? Yes/No** Check
- 17 **Conservation Status** Refers to human influence on material objects within the IBP Area\* This influence may be **partial** in space time or manner
- Protection (from exploitation)** Refers to current legal position regarding deleterious influence of man If practice falls significantly short of theory this fact should be noted in 19
- Utilisation** Restrained exploitation to take a long term crop The extent and period of utilisation may be legally limited ( **Controlled** ) or not ( **Uncontrolled** )
- Conservation Management** Utilisation with the primary object of maintaining restoring or creating an ecosystem which has some special interest to biologists **Status** refers to biological status which may be equated with vegetation type for the purposes of this survey
- Permitted Research** **Observational** research does not interfere with the ecosystem **Experimental** research usually involves interference of some sort
- 18(1) **List major biological/geographical references for the IBP Area\*** Attach list and check
- (2) **List main maps available for the IBP Area\*** Attach list and check
- (3) **Aerial photographs for the IBP Area\* available?** Check one space
- 19 **Other relevant information** Can also be used when there is insufficient space for the answer to another question

#### **Additional Information**

In a number of sections surveyors are asked to attach additional information when this is available on separate sheets These sections are

- 2(4) Map of IBP Area\*
- 6(5) Climatological Data
- 16(3) Significant Human Impact Explanatory notes
- 18(1) Major biological/geographical references
- (2) List of main maps available

#### **Data Centre**

Completed Check Sheets should be returned to the national organiser or direct to the Data Centre whose address is

IBP/CT Survey  
 Biological Records Centre  
 The Nature Conservancy  
 Monks Wood Experimental Station  
 Abbots Ripton  
 Huntingdon England

14

Outstanding Floral and Faunal Features

1 None

2 Fauna

	Species diversity	Abundance of individuals	Superabundance of individuals	Rare species	Threatened/Relict species	Spp of biogeographical interest	Exceptional Associations	Breeding or Nesting Populations	Migrating Populations	Wintering Populations		
Mammalia												
Aves												
Reptilia												
Amphibia												
Pisces												
Insecta												

3 Names of main threatened endemic relict and rare species

Sloping Cliffed coastlines in which no part is inaccessible to land animals  
Flat Coastlines which lack cliffs and sloping cliffs

- (4) Special coastal features should be listed accordingly to widely terms (e.g. reefs sand bars )
- (5) Tide Maximum Range State units
- (6) Total length of coastline Check appropriate value

#### 11 Freshwater within IBP Area\*

- (1) (2) and (3) Check in the spaces the features which are present Surveyors may insert indications of abundance e.g. many few etc provided it is clear which features are present and which absent

##### Definitions

General All types of freshwater

Standing Water not flowing continuously in a definite direction

Running Water flowing in a definite direction

Swamp A lake pond or other site of such small depth that it is occupied  $\pm$  completely by emergent vegetation

Pond A body of standing water whose area of open water is less than 10 000 m<sup>2</sup>

Lake A body of standing water whose area of open water is greater than 10 000 m<sup>2</sup>

Spring A site at which water is issuing through a natural opening in such quantity as to form an appreciable current A hot spring has an average temperature more than 10°C above the yearly mean for the surrounding air

Stream A watercourse or part of a watercourse whose mean width is less than 5 m

River A watercourse or part of a watercourse whose mean width is greater than 5 m

Permanent Never or very rarely disappears All other situations are regarded as Inter mittent

Productive Eutrophic waters and those with relatively high biological productivity which are morphometrically oligotrophic

Unproductive Other oligotrophic waters and those of relatively low biological productivity

- (4) Special freshwater features should be listed according to widely known terms (e.g. rapids geysers seasonally inundated land )

#### 12 Salt and Brackish Water within IBP Area\* Check

- 13 Adjacent water bodies, i.e. those whose margins form part or all of the boundary of the IBP Area\* which are therefore not within the IBP Area\*

##### Definitions as follows

Freshwater Salinity generally within the range 15-300 p.p.m

Salt and Brackish water Salinity above the normal range of freshwater

Ocean Should only be used for the interconnected oceans

Salt Lake A body of standing salt water whose area of open water is greater than 10 000 m<sup>2</sup>

Salt Pool A body of standing salt or brackish water whose area of open water is less than 10 000 m<sup>2</sup>

Lagoon Shallow lake formed in association with coral

Estuary Tidal portion of a river mouth

- 14(1) Outstanding Floral and Faunal Features Check if none known

- (2) and (4) Only the presence of outstanding features should be noted by checking the appropriate box No other information is required here we do not want for example the number of bird species present inserted under Aves—species diversity because this is not in itself an indication that this number is outstanding Columns have been left vacant for additional types of outstanding feature and additional taxonomic groups may be added in the vacant rows The vacant rows may also be used to give more precise data for the groups listed e.g. if the outstanding interest centres on the Carnivora of the Mammalia Carnivora may be inserted in a vacant row Always designate taxonomic groups by their Latin name

- (3) and (5) Names of main threatened, endemic, relict and rare species List the species by their Latin names Vernacular names in addition are welcome but not obligatory

4 Flora

	Species diversity	Abundance of particular species	Rare species	Threatened/relict species	Spp of biogeographical interest	Exceptional associations	Outstanding specimens				
Angiospermae											
trees											
shrubs											
herbs											
grass											
Gymnospermae		✓				✓					
Pteridophyta											
Bryophyta											
Lichens and Algae											

5 Names of main threatened endemic relict and rare species

15

Exceptional Interest of IBP Area\*

*FINE EXAMPLE OF THE PONDEROSA PNB AND MIXED PINE-DOUGLAS-FIR FORESTS FOUND ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN (WEST) SLOPES OF THE S CASCADE AND N SIERRA NEVADA RANGES*

7(2) Soil

**Soil Type** Enter the code number for the soil type which occurs under each Community These can be identified in Appendix 2 Where more than one soil type occurs under one Community either the definition of the Community should be revised or an explanatory note should be added under Other notes

**Other Notes** Sub types present should be mentioned together with short descriptions of significant features e.g. colour humus content depth

8 Similar Communities in Country (or State)

This Section will normally refer to the entire Country but in the case of large countries (Australia Brazil Canada China India USA USSR) it should refer to states or provinces (primary administrative subdivisions) All Communities should be considered here -- in exactly the same order as in 7 using the Community Reference Number for cross reference Insert up to four checks in each row

Protected refers to sites of A B and C (see 4(3) above)

Protected and Unprotected refers to all sites within the Country (or State)

None known The Community does not occur elsewhere in the country/state

Infrequent Other examples of the Community exist in the country/state but the loss of any one of them would be a grave depletion of its type

Abundant Other examples of the Community are sufficiently common and widespread that the loss of any one of them would not be a significant depletion of its type

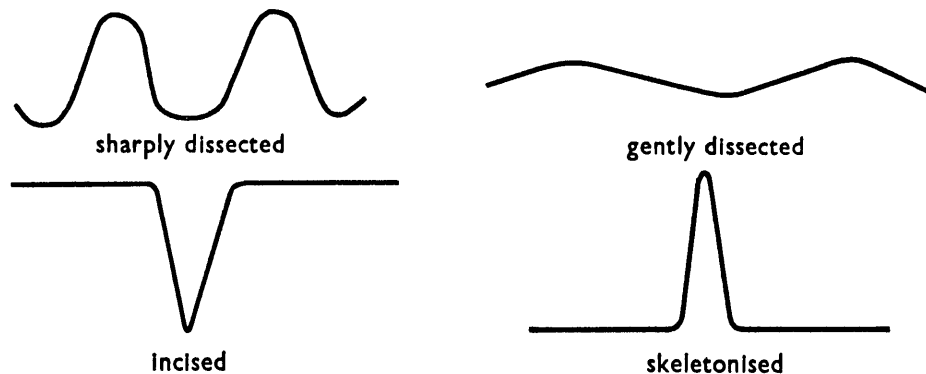
Decreasing/Increasing Insert a check only when the change observed appears to be leading to a permanent change in the status of the Community

9(1) **General Landscape** Describe in less than 50 words Confine description to geomorphological features It is permissible to consider land outside the IBP Area\* (see Part 3)

(2) **Relief Type** Check off type(s) present It is possible to consider land outside the IBP Area\* (see Part 3)

Altitudinal range divided into four classes of which the lowest is flat in which there is very little variation in altitude

Erosion Types may be illustrated as follows



(3) **Special Landscape Features** should be listed according to widely known terms (e.g. cliff ice fields dunes recent vulcanism ) Interpret special liberally

10(1) **Protected Bays and Inlets** Many/Few/None Check

(2) **Substratum** Insert approximate percentage value for the length of coast occupied by each type of substratum It is possible for the total to exceed 100%. Definitions are as follows

Rock Fixed stable unweathered rock

Beach Mobile or potentially mobile material of which the particle size ranges from very large (boulder) to minute (mud)

(3) **Physiography** Insert approximate percentage value for the length of coast occupied by each type These values should total 100%

Definitions are as follows

Cliffed Wholly or partially vertical with at least some part inaccessible to land animals

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**Significant Human Impact**

- 1 General None in entire IBP Area\*  
 None in part of IBP Area\* ✓  
 Impact on entire IBP Area\*

2 Particular

	Past impact	Present impact	Trend			
			Increasing	Decreasing	No change	No information
Cultivation						
Drainage						
Other soil disturbance						
Grazing						
Selective flora disturbance						
Logging						
Plantation						
Hunting	✓	✓	✓			
Removal of predators	✓	✓				✓
Pesticides						
Introductions — plants	✓					✓
Introductions — animals	✓					✓
Fire	✓			✓		
Permanent habitation	✓			✓		
Recreation and tourism	✓	✓	✓			
Research						

3 Additional details on each type of impact attached?

Yes ✓ No ~~✓~~

- (2) **Name of IBP Subdivision** To be used only when the IBP Area is divided into two or more IBP Subdivisions. IBP Subdivisions for which there is no suitable name should be given a reference letter (a b c etc) thus distinguishing them from other IBP Subdivisions in the same IBP Area. This question should only be left blank if the Check Sheet refers to an IBP Area
- (3) **Map of IBP Area\* showing boundaries attached?** Yes/No Check
- (4) **Sketch map of IBP Area\*** This should show
- the shape of the IBP Area\*
  - its relation to compass directions
  - boundaries common with the boundary of the IBP Area (for IBP Subdivisions only)
  - major features of the land form and vegetation (e.g. peaks rivers woods etc)
  - sites of field stations and other permanent habitations
- 3(1) **Latitude and Longitude** Delete the N or S E or W which does not apply
- (2) **Country, State or Province, County** Insert names of administrative areas in which the IBP Area\* is situated. The following levels are recognised
- National or Territorial embracing the whole contiguous area under one political sovereignty (**Country**)
  - Regional or Provincial units intermediate between national and local levels (**State or Province**)
  - Local e.g. county, parish, commune, gemeente etc
- Spaces are provided for IBP Areas\* which overlap Province or County boundaries
- 4(1) **National Category**, e.g. National Park, Strict Nature Reserve etc
- (2) **Address of Administration** responsible for the IBP Area\* Full postal address
- (3) **International Class** The following four classes have been adopted. Check under the appropriate class
- Class A Included in U.N. List
  - Class B Considered for inclusion in U.N. List but rejected. These sites are mentioned in Chapter V of the U.N. List
  - Class C Other sites at present protected
  - Class D Unprotected sites of interest to conservationists and biologists
- 5(1) **Surface area**, may be inserted in any units but please state units
- (2) **Altitude Maximum and Minimum** Please state units used
- 6(1) **Name of Nearest Climatological Station** As used in publications of national climatological organisations
- (2) **Climatological Station on IBP Area\*** Yes/No Check
- (3) **Distance from edge of IBP Area\*** if outside State units
- (4) **Direction from IBP Area\*** Insert compass direction from centre of IBP Area\* Use 16 point compass notation (N NNE NE NNW) or degrees (0° 10° 350°)
- (5) **Additional data sheet attached?** Yes/No Check
- 7(1) **Vegetation**
- Plant Communities** List these by their usual names using Latin names for all species mentioned. Space is provided for 20 Communities; further Communities should be listed on a separate sheet. There is no restriction on the methods by which Communities may be defined so long as the Communities so formed can be easily recognised by local scientists. Community Reference Numbers are provided to facilitate cross reference between 7(1) 7(2) and 8
- Vegetation Code** The Formation (and sub formation) to which each Community belongs should be entered. These Formations (and sub formations) may be identified in Appendix I. A key is provided to facilitate identification. Enter only the code numbers for each Formation (and sub formation) placing one digit in each square
- Area of each Community** should be entered to maximum available accuracy

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Conservation Status

	Protection			Utilisation			Conservation Management			Permitted Research		
	none	partial	total	none	controlled	uncontrolled	none	to alter status	to maintain status	experimental	observational	prohibited
Flora			✓	✓					✓		✓	
Fauna		✓			✓		✓				✓	
Non living			✓	✓					✓		✓	

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References

1 List major biological/geographical references for the IBP Area

Sheet attached? Yes ✓ No

2 List main maps available for the IBP Area

List attached? Yes ✓ No

3 Aerial photographs for the IBP Area available?

For whole area ✓ For part of area None

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Other Relevant Information

Signed *Jerry E Franklin*  
(Surveyor)



# GUIDE TO THE CHECK SHEET

by G F Peterken

## PART FOUR

### FIELD INSTRUCTIONS

This part is designed to assist the surveyor to fill in the Check Sheet and thereby facilitate the task of the Data Centre in transferring the contents of each Check Sheet to the computer tape. It contains all definitions and instructions necessary for completing the Check Sheet except the classifications of plant formations and soils which are presented in Appendices 1 and 2 respectively. Together with these appendices it can be used in isolation from the remainder of the Guide and is therefore suitable for translation in those countries where it is not possible to translate the entire Guide. Previous parts explain the purpose and objectives of the survey (Part 1), the selection of sites (Part 2) and the meaning and purpose of each question on the Check Sheet (Part 3). Following this part are four appendices dealing with the classification of Plant Formations, classification of soils, the Geocode and an example of a completed Check Sheet.

#### Incomplete Information

It is likely that for many IBP Areas\* the surveyor will not have enough information to complete every question. To a limited extent this does not matter for even incomplete returns will contain valuable information. Nevertheless there is a minimum number of sections which must be completed before a returned Check Sheet can be accepted as adequate. Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7(1) must be completed before it is worth sending in a Check Sheet to the Data Centre.

A returned Check Sheet containing only the bare minimum of information will possess only limited worth. In practice it is expected that for most IBP Areas\* much more information will be available. Any ecologist reasonably familiar with an IBP Area\* should have no difficulty in answering Sections 6, 7(2), 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 in addition to those listed above. The remaining Sections — 8, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 — ask for more detailed information which may not be readily available. Since these later sections largely correspond with the conservation content of the Check Sheet it is hoped that surveyors will make every effort to obtain the additional information necessary to complete the Check Sheet. As the number of unanswered questions increases so does the value of the survey decrease.

#### IBP Area and IBP Subdivision

**IBP Area** An IBP Area is a site of class A, B, C or D as defined below under 4(3).

**IBP Subdivision** An IBP Subdivision is part of an IBP Area. It is an area, variable in extent, which is of interest to conservationists and biologists and which is of such size and uniformity that its features can be meaningfully set out on a single Check Sheet.

#### Notes on Sections

In the paragraphs below the numbers correspond with the section (question) numbers on the Check Sheet.

##### General rules

- (a) Where quantitative information is requested (e.g. area) this should be given as accurately as possible. Estimates are acceptable in the absence of accurate values.
- (b) In general only positive statements should be made (i.e. presence of a particular feature) but when a feature is known with certainty to be absent this may be stated.

1(1) Name of surveyor

(2) Address of surveyor

(3) Check Sheet completed on site/from records Check (i.e. ✓) one or both as applicable

(4) Date Check Sheet completed

2(1) Name of IBP Area If the IBP Area is Class A, B or C (see 4(3) below) insert the name as it appears in the UN List (A and B) or in national lists of protected sites (B and C). For Class D IBP Areas insert the name by which the IBP Area is generally known. If the UN List is not available for Classes A and B fill in the name by which the IBP Area is generally known.

NATURAL AREA INFORMATION FORM

- 1 Name of Natural Area Ashland Research Natural Area
- 2 Administering Agency U S Forest Service
- 3 Supervising Field Unit Rogue River National Forest
- 4 State and County Oregon, Jackson
- 5 Latitude and Longitude 42°15'N, 122°30'W  
(This information will not be given to the general public)
- 6 Primary type on areas SAF-244 Pacific ponderosa pine -Douglas-fir  
720 acres
- 7 Other important types represented on area
- 7a Botanic SAF-245 375 acres  
SAF-229 280 acres  
SAF-234 21 acres  
SAF-243 12 acres
- 7b Zoologic Z-17 blacktail deer, Douglas squirrel  
western gray squirrel, coyote,  
blacktail jackrabbit  
Z-16 red-shafted flicker
- 7c Geologic G-16 Quarzy-diorite (Juvassic or Cretaceous)
- 7d Aquatic A-12
- 8 Acreage 1408 acres
- 9 Elevation and Topography 2800 to 4600 feet  
Steep mountain valley
- 10 For information contact Director  
PNW Forest & Range Expt Station  
P O Box 3141  
Portland, Oregon 97208

This form should be filled out in accordance with the instructions on the accompanying information sheet