

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 Bagby Natural Area

Location State Oregon County Clackamas Total Area 560 Acres

Nearest Town and Distance Portland 70
Name Miles

Agency/Owner USDA Forest Service

Administrative Unit Mount Hood National Forest
Natl Forest, Natl Park, Wildlife Refuge, State, Univ, etc

Address 1440 S E 195th Ave Portland, OR 97233

Permanence Afforded How 36 CFR 251.23
Laws, Regulation, Will, Endowment, Letter of Agreement, etc

Primary Forest Type

SAF 230 Douglas fir - Western hemlock 560 Acres
Type Number Type Name Type Area

Dominant Trees D B H _____ Hgt _____ Age 250 yrs

Other Important Types or Vegetation

Dominant Trees	Name	D B H	Hgt	Age	Area
SAF Type, Number and Name	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

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

Description of Vegetation and Other Distinguishing Characteristics Douglas fir,
western hemlock, Pacific silver fir, western redcedar, western white pine, Oregon grape
coast rhododendron, vine maple, huckleberry

Elevation 2160-3480 Peaks Feet Topography Steep
2200-3850 Range and Average Level, Rolling, Steep, etc

Geology and Soils andesite breccia w/ interbedded basalt and tuff/ cobbly loam.
Alluvial, Volcanic, Moraine, Podsol, Serpentine, Etc

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

The area is of prime importance for geothermal research on the hot spring located within the borders and in conjunction with the Bagby Hot Springs recreational area (which splits the RNA in half) Also, due to a wide diversity of types, ecological succession studies will be instigated The area also provides a useful control for similar areas influenced by man due to its virgin condition

Submitted by Russell M Burns Title Forest Service RNA Coordinator Date _____
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



**BAGBY
RESEARCH
NATURAL
AREA**

**MT. HOOD
NATIONAL
FOREST**

6-30-67

ESF 7-213



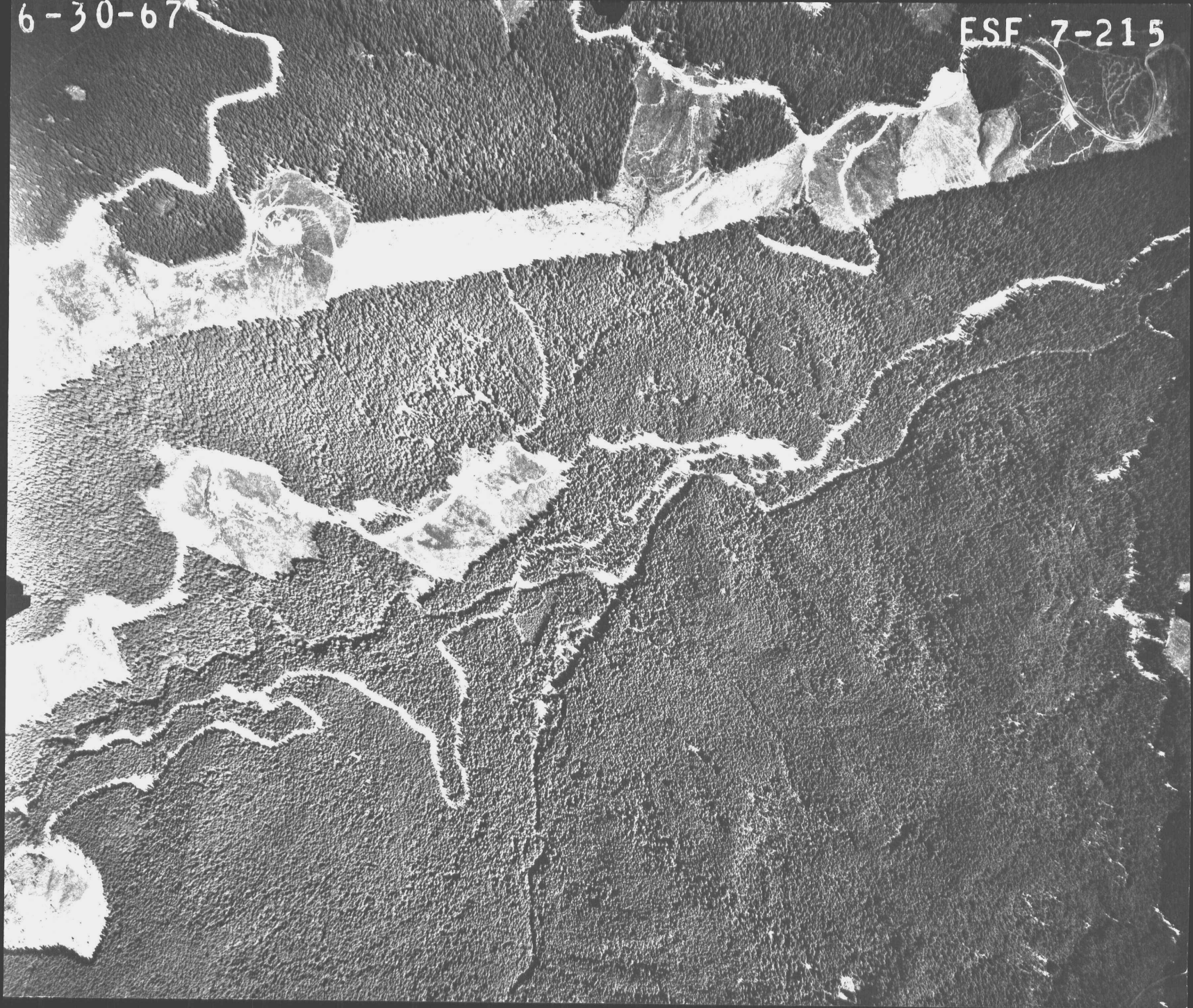
6-30-67

ESF 7-214



6-30-67

ESF 7-215



VIEWS OF THE NATURAL AREA
TAKEN BY CRANSON FOSBURG
8-21-69



Picture #1 - East side of the proposed Natural Area. Taken from unit between Sections 25 and 26, facing north.



Picture #2 - Close-up of picture #1. Note snags and timber dying due to Douglas-fir bark beetle attack.



Picture #3 - View down (north) along the Hot Springs Fork showing both sides of the proposed Natural Area. John Day-Marcola Power Transmission Line in background.



Picture #4 - Close-up of the west side of the Natural Area.



Picture #5 - West side of Natural Area looking northwest.



Picture #6 - Close-up of view in picture #5. Note numerous snags and dying timber.



Picture #7 - East side of Natural Area. Picture was taken from unit in the center of Section 27, facing east.



Picture #8 - Close-up of bark beetle infested timber on west side of area northwest of Point F.

Picture #9 - Typical old growth Douglas-fir on the east side of the area.



Picture #10 - Another view of typical old growth fir.

REPORT OF MINERAL CHARACTER

Job No M-72

Subject Withdrawal of lands from the purview of
the general mining laws

Requested by The Forest

Lands Involved Bagoy Research Natural Area, Sections 22,
23, 26, and 27, T 7 S , R 5 E , W.M ,
Mt Hood National Forest.

Mining Engineer and Zean R Moore
Date of Examination May 4, 1971

Mineral and Economic Geology

Volcanic rocks of Tertiary age make up the country rock within the requested withdrawal. Predominantly medium-colored, bedded andesite breccia with interbedded andesite and dark-colored basalt flows, mudflows, and tuff beds make up the rock series.

History and Production

There is no known mining activity within the local area.

An on-the-ground examination did not disclose the presence or evidence of any mineralization that might be indicative of a valuable mineral deposit.

A thermal spring is present within the subject land. This is one of several in the general area, such as Austin Hot Springs and Breitenbush Hot Springs.

All of these thermal springs are included in the U.S. Geological Survey inventory of potential geothermal resources.

The U. S. Geological Survey is making a re-evaluation of all of the potential geothermal areas. However, to date we do not know the results of this survey.

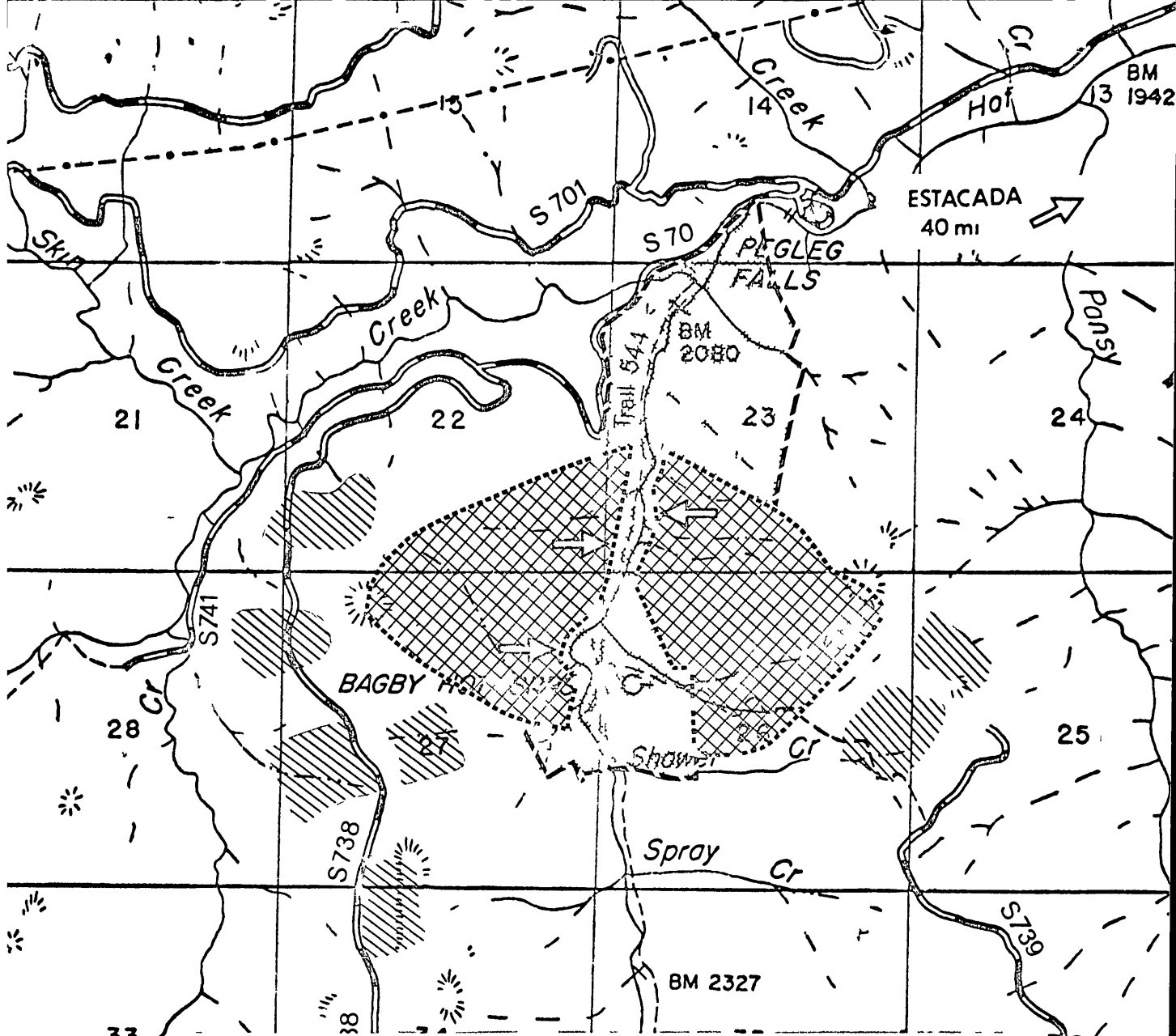
The geologic environment, together with the absence of any history of mining and lack of observable mineralization, leads to the conclusion that the land is nonmineral in character.

The area does have a potential for the development of geothermal energy.

Date

June 25, 1971

Zean R Moore
ZEAN R. MOORE, Mining Engineer



BAGBY RESEARCH NATURAL AREA

ESTACADA R D

MT HOOD NF

T7S, R5E, WM

LEGEND



RESEARCH NATURAL AREA

PROPOSED GEOLOGICAL AREA



EXISTING CLEARCUT UNITS



BOUNDARY 200' ABOVE
STREAM OR TRAIL



BAGBY RESEARCH NATURAL AREA

ESTACADA R D

MT HOOD N F

T7S, R5E, WM

LEGEND



RESEARCH NATURAL AREA

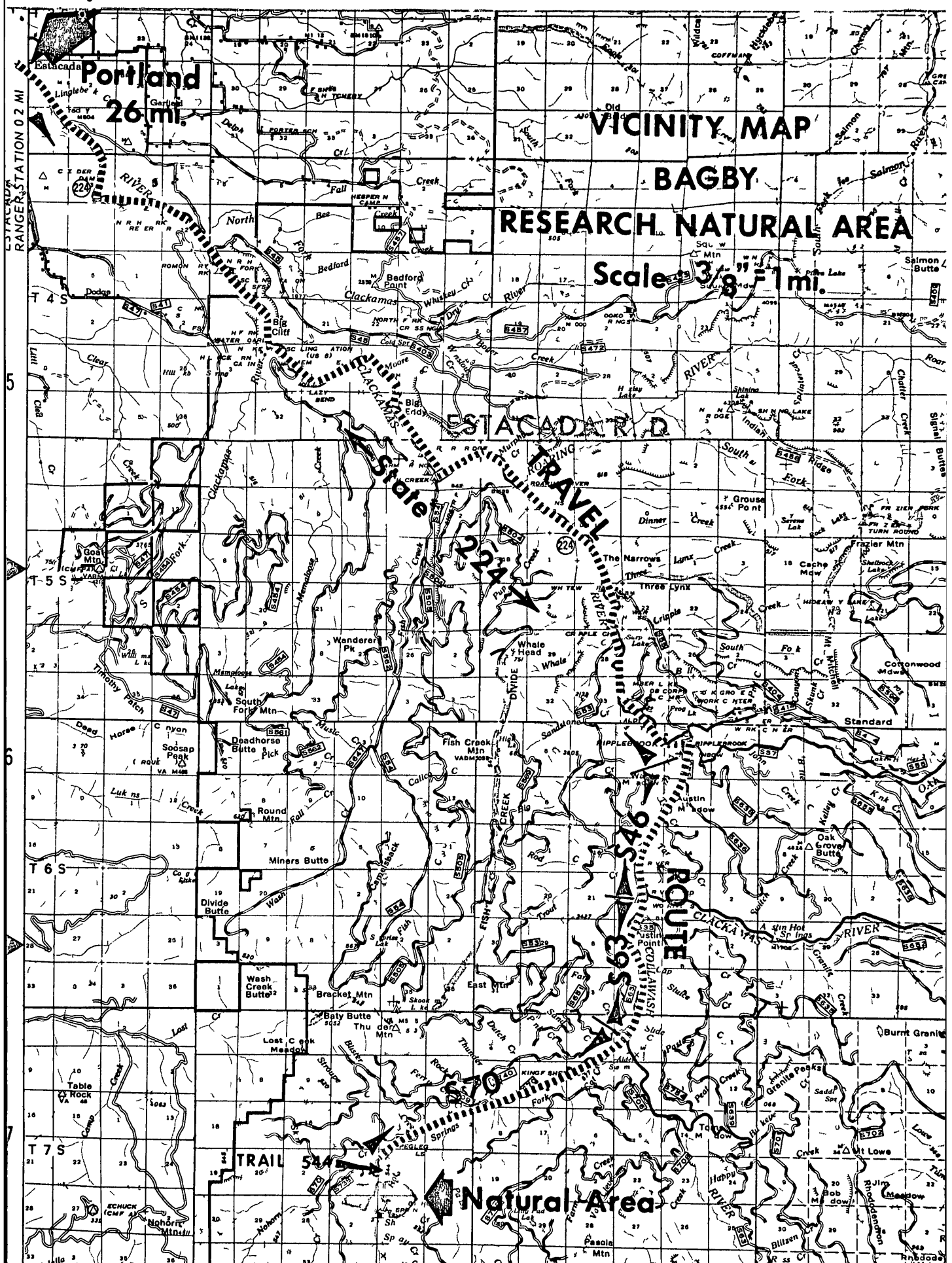
PROPOSED GEOLOGICAL AREA



EXISTING CLEARCUT UNITS



BOUNDARY 200' ABOVE
STREAM OR TRAIL



VICINITY MAP

BAGBY RESEARCH NATURAL AREA

Scale 3/8 mi.

ESTACADA RANGER STATION 0.2 MI

Portland 26 mi

Natural Area

Designation Order

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Secretary of Agriculture under Regulation 36 CFR 251.23, I hereby designate as the Bagby Research Natural Area the lands described in the preceding report by Ronald R. Koenig, dated September 15, 1971. Said lands shall hereafter be administered as research natural area subject to said regulations and instructions thereunder.

March 27, 1972
Date

Edward P. Cliffl
Chief

ESTABLISHMENT REPORT
FOR THE
BAGBY RESEARCH NATURAL AREA
WITHIN THE MT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST,
CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OREGON

Principal Distinguishing Features

The research natural area contains 560 acres of Douglas-fir-western hemlock forest types on the slopes of a drainage typical of commercial forest land in the western Cascades. It provides an example of SAF forest type 230, Douglas-fir-western hemlock (key species fir and hemlock in mixture), as listed in FSM 4065, R6 Supplement No 182, dated September 1965.

Location

The area is located entirely on the Estacada Ranger District of the Mt Hood National Forest. It includes a portion of both the east and west slopes of the Hot Springs Fork of the Collawash River and lies within Sections 22, 23, 26, and 27, Township 7S, Range 5E, Willamette Meridian.

The area is split by a trailside and streamside strip adjacent to the Hot Springs Fork. It was necessary to exclude this strip from the research natural area because of heavy recreation use impact created by this major access to Bagby Hot Springs.

Boundary

The boundary of the research natural area was located on aerial photographs and transferred to the attached map. A permanently marked photo, together with adjacent overlapping photos, is included in each copy of this report.

The topographic map shows the location of each point referenced in the following boundary description.

The west half of the area begins at Point (A), which is the highest elevation on the ridge separating the Hot Springs Fork and Hugh Creek Drainages. The boundary proceeds northwest to Point (B), which is 300 feet south of the switchback on Forest Service Road S-70, thence east to Point (C), which is 200 feet west of the Bagby trail #544, thence south parallel to this trail to Point (D), which is 200 feet west of the point where this trail crosses the Hot Springs Fork, thence south parallel to the Hot Springs Fork to Point (E), which is 200 feet west of the junction of the Hot Springs Fork and an unnamed creek, which flows east from the center of Section 27, thence west and northwest on a ridge south of said unnamed creek to Point (F) on the ridge separating the Hot Springs Fork and Hugh Creek, thence north and northeast along the summit of this ridge to the Point of beginning (A).

The east side of the area begins at Point (G), which is the northeast corner of the Bagby Mineral Withdrawal. It proceeds 200 feet west along the north boundary of the withdrawal to Point (H), thence

northwest parallel to an unnamed stream to Point (I), which is 200 feet east of the Hot Springs Fork, thence parallel to the Hot Springs Fork to Point (J), which is due east of Point (C), thence southeasterly along a major ridge system to Point (K), which is on the highest point of the ridge separating the Hot Springs Fork from Pansy Creek, thence southwest to Point (L) on a minor ridge in the center of Section 26, thence west on this minor ridge to a Point (M) 300 feet south of the southeast corner of the Bagby Mineral Withdrawal, thence north along the east boundary of the withdrawal to the point of beginning (G)

Area By Cover Types

The cover types represented here include 405 acres of D4=h and 155 acres of D3=h. The latter type occurs as intermixed patches on the mid and upper slopes of both sides of the natural area.

Physical and Climatic Conditions

The area is split by the Hot Springs Fork, which divides it into two major aspects, east and west

- (1) The east slope lies on the west side of the Hot Springs Fork, and ranges from 2,160 to 3,480 feet in elevation. The lower elevations are typified by a series of fertile benches. The middle slope is steep (60-80%) but the slopes approaching the ridge are moderate (20-40%)

The timber cover is rather uniform excepting a small slide area in the bottom of a sub-drainage. This slide was caused by high water experienced in the 1964 Christmas Day floods.

- (2) The west slope on the east side of the Hot Springs Fork rises abruptly from the river bottom and remains steep all the way to the ridge top. Side-slope ranges from 50 to 80% excepting a minor amount of moderate terrain east of the Hot Springs. The cover is uniform excepting the bottoms of several sub-drainages which flushed out during the Christmas flood.

The climate is typical of mid-slope locations in the northern Oregon Cascades. Annual precipitation is approximately 60 inches and occurs fairly uniformly throughout the year. Snowfall of two to three feet is common.

Description of Values

- (1) Flora

Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) are the principal tree species, but these are intermixed with minor amounts of Pacific silver fir (*Abies amabilis*), western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) and western white pine (*Pinus monticola*). Hardwood species are not

significant The understory is typical of the western Cascades with Oregon Grape (*Odostemon aquifolium*), Coast Rhododendron (*Rhododendron californicum*), Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*), and Huckleberry (*Vaccinium Sp*) predominating

(2) Geology

This area is typified by slightly plastic cobbly loam soils of various depths overlying a variety of bedrock including basalt, andesite breccia, and conglomerate material The soils are stable and subject to only slight erosion Cutbank stability information is available, but not detailed soil mapping has been completed in this area A detailed geological survey might be considered as part of the scientific study of the area Bagby Hot Springs is located immediately adjacent to but outside the area

(3) Fauna

Several smaller animals and birds are present including grouse, hawks, rabbit, and rodents Big game species are seldom observed due to a lack of winter range and obstructions which prevent migrations to lower elevations during the winter months.

(4) Minerals

A mineral examination of the area was made on May 4, 1971, by Zean R. Moore, Regional Mining Engineer (See Report Of Mineral Character, Job No. M-72 attached) This report indicates no mining activity or evidence of mineralization Mr. Moore concludes that the land is nonmineral in character. The Hot Springs which Mr Moore refers to in his report are not located in the proposed Natural Area but adjacent to it.

Eighty acres adjacent to the area, a portion of which falls within this proposed natural area, has been withdrawn from mineral entry to protect Bagby Hot Springs

The entire research natural area should be withdrawn from mineral entry (see FSM 4063.49).

Mineral activity would not be compatible with the objectives of a research natural area.

(5) Recreation

Bagby Hot Springs is one of the important recreation attractions on the Mt. Hood National Forest The bath house, with its hand-hewn cedar tubs, and shelters, in addition to a guard station dating back to 1913, make this a popular hike-in area.

The major access to the Hot Springs is the one and a half mile Bagby trail #544, which follows the Hot Springs Fork. The trailside and streamside strip has been eliminated from the natural area because of the impact of public use. The area around Bagby suitable for expansion of the facilities, has also been eliminated from this natural area proposal.

The two areas (Natural and Geological) will be compatible and tend to compliment each other. No additional access is planned to the Hot Springs. Several abandoned hiker trails penetrate the natural area, but these have not been maintained for several years and will not be reopened to accommodate public travel. The recreation use impact on the area proposed should be minimal.

One planned future improvement will be located in the natural area. This is the headworks and pipeline for the proposed cold water system, which will serve the Hot Springs Campground and expanded bath house.

This installation will have a minimum impact on the natural area and is preferred over a retraction of the natural area boundary. No recreation developments, excepting this water system, are planned in the natural area.

(6) Water Use

The Hot Springs Fork and the minor tributaries in the area are a portion of the Clackamas River drainage which serves the Oregon City area. Portland General Electric has several power generating facilities on the lower Clackamas

(7) Other Uses

None present

Accessibility ?

The area is on a two hour drive (70 miles) from Portland. Forest Service road S-70 approaches to within 200 feet of the north boundary of the area. Lower elevations along both sides of the Hot Springs Fork are accessible from the Bagby trail. Adandoned trails, which climb from the Hot Springs to opposite ridgetops, can be used to reach mid-slope locations. The upper elevations on both the west and east side of the area can be reached easily by ridgetop roads S-738 and S-739 respectively.

Effect On Administration Of Adjacent National Forest Land

The research natural area contains approximately 33.6 MM board feet of merchantable timber and contributes 400 M board feet to the annual allowable cut of the west side working circle. The area does not block development of the transportation system, or occupy critical landing locations. The area should be excluded from the annual allowable cut when the cut is recalculated. The

inventory is scheduled to begin in 1971. No adjustments will be necessary until then. Administration of the adjacent recreation resource will be enhanced by the protection provided by the Natural Area

Protection and Management

(1) In accordance with R-6 Standards, permanent boundary markers (metal signs) should be posed on the Natural Area boundary. Signing adjacent to the Hot Springs Fork is not desirable because these signs would be visible to hikers on the Bagby trail.

(2) Maps

The area boundary will be indicated as a special management unit on the district Multiple Use map.

(3) Protection

A. In The Natural Area

The objective of management in the research natural area is to maintain undisturbed natural ecology.

B. In The Adjacent Geologic Area

The adjacent Bagby Geological Area will compliment the proposed Natural Area. No cutting will be planned excepting salvage and sanitation adjacent to road S-70. Management in the Geological Area will concentrate on the protection of the environment and development of the recreation resource

at Bagby Hot Springs No additional access
is planned to the Hot Springs and the motor
vehicle closure on existing trails will continue

Recommendations

I recommend that the Bagby Research Natural Area be established on the lands described in this report.

Signature

9-15-71
Date

Submitted

Ronald R Keenic
Forester

9-28-71
Date

Recommended

Karl Mecklenburg
District Ranger

10-8-71
Date

Recommended

Wright J Malley
Supervisor, Mt Hood
National Forest

1-29-72
Date

Recommended

Robert Buchman
Director, PNW Exp
Station

1-28-72
Date

Recommended

R. R. R. R.
Regional Forester, R-6

2/10/72
Date

Approved

Allen J. Smith
Acting Director, Division of
Recreation

MAR 23 1972
Date

Approved

R. Keith Janda
Deputy Chief, Research

March 27, 1972
Date

Approved

Edward R. Cliff
Chief

FOREST SERVICE
WO

REPLY TO 4060 Research Facilities

May 18, 1972

SUBJECT Bagby Research Natural Area



TO Director, PNW

It is with pleasure that we add the Bagby Research Natural Area to our growing system of Natural Areas. This is our ninety-sixth Research Natural Area.

We will make sure that this area is included in the revised version of "Research Natural Areas 1968", the Directory of RNA's on Federal Lands. We also want to provide a complete check sheet on this area to the International Biological Program, which is being done for all Forest Service Research Natural Areas

Please have the enclosed filled out on the Bagby RNA, following IBP Handbook No. 4, and the instructions sent to you on March 19, 1969. Return the original to our office, we will forward it to IBP.

T. F. McLINTOCK
Director of Forest Environment Research

Enclosure

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

STATE DIRECTOR _____

For Release _____

NATIONAL FOREST WITHDRAWAL FROM MINING LOCATIONS PROPOSED

A proposed withdrawal of approximately 545 acres of public land in the Mt Hood National Forest, Oregon, from operation of the mining laws was announced today by Archie D Craft, State Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Portland, Oregon

The application for the withdrawal, which was filed by the Secretary of Agriculture, was recorded in the public land records in the Land Office at Portland, Oregon, on _____ Effect of the recordation was to ban temporarily prospecting and locating of mining claims in the affected area, pending action on the application by the department of the interior

A 30-day waiting period is provided during which written comments or objections may be submitted by the general public to the State Director, Bureau of Land Management, Portland, Oregon

The public lands involved are currently in use as a research natural area providing an undisturbed and continuous stand of the Douglas fir-western hemlock Forest type, typical of commercial forest land in the Western Cascades

A detailed description of the public land involved in this proposed withdrawal will appear shortly in the Federal Register and will be posted in the Land Office in Portland, Oregon

The Mt Hood National Forest, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon,
is under the supervision of the Regional Forester, Region 6, Forest
Service, U S Department of Agriculture, Portland, Oregon

Dr Smith
Lands

2860 Withdrawal
R-6, Mt. Hood
Bagby Research
Natural Area

NOV 29 1972

Honorable Rogers C. B. Morton
Secretary of the Interior
Through State Director
Bureau of Land Management
Portland, Oregon 97232

FS	RECEIVED	WO
DEC 19 1972		
FOREST ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH		

Dear Mr. Secretary:

This is a request for withdrawal of approximately 545 acres of National Forest land within the Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, from location and entry under the mining laws only, subject to existing valid rights, in accordance with the authority vested in you by Executive Order 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831).

The subject area involved is the Bagby Research Natural Area, designated as such by the Chief of the Forest Service on March 27, 1972. This area, which has not been altered by man, was set aside to provide an undisturbed continuous stand of Douglas fir-western hemlock Forest type, typical of commercial forest land in the Western Cascades. Any disturbance of this area would affect adversely its value for scientific observation and research purposes.

The accompanying information is furnished in compliance with 43 CFR 2351.2 and expresses further the reasons why this area should be withdrawn from location and entry under the mining laws.

It will be appreciated if the State Director will notify the Regional Forester at Portland, Oregon, upon receipt of this application has been noted in the tract book or on the official plat, in accordance with 43 CFR 2351.3.

Sincerely,

FS-28-7

T K COWDEN
Assistant Secretary

FS:WS:HEBanta.ah- ext. 9-557-0576
11/27/72

Enclosures

cc: R-6 w/Enc.
Secretary's Records w/o Enc.
~~Lands w/Enc.~~

Answers to Paragraphs (1)-(11) of 43 CFR 2351.2
Bureau of Land Management (where applicable)

- 1 Applicant Agency - Department of Agriculture, Washington, D C
Using Agency - Forest Service, Mt Hood
National Forest
- 2 Land Description - Enclosed
- 3 Act of 2/28/58 - Not applicable here
- 4 Gross and Net Acreage - 545 acres, approximately
5. Purpose - Research Natural Area
- 6 Contamination - No increase is anticipated by this use
- 7 Tenure - Permanent
- 8 Effect of Use - This area will be administered and protected
as a representation of the Douglas fir-western
hemlock timber type for natural research
purposes. The mineral, timber and grazing
resources will not be utilized, only such use
will be made where not inconsistent with the
purpose for which withdrawn
- 9 Use of Water - The purpose of this withdrawal does not involve
the use of water in any state. However, the
right to use of water for National Forest
purposes on the land described in this withdrawal
proposal was reserved to the United States upon
establishment of the former Cascade Range Forest
Reserve
- 10 Justification - Statement enclosed
- 11 Authority - Executive Order 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F R
4831)

Area Recommended for Withdrawal from Mineral Entry
Under the General Mining Laws

OREGON

Mt Hood National Forest

Bagby Research Natural Area

Principal Meridian, Willamette

T 7 S , R 5 E

A tract of land within the following subdivisions

Sec 22, $SE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$, $NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2}N\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$
 23, $S\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$, $NW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$, $SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$
 26, $NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$, $W\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}$, $NW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$, $N\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$, $N\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$,
 $NW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$
 27, $NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$, $W\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}$, $NE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$, $N\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$

all land within the boundary designated by the Chief, U S Forest Service, March 27, 1972, as delineated on the map attached, to be filed in the State Director's Office, Bureau of Land Management, P O Box 2965, Portland, Oregon, aggregating 545 acres, approximately, in Clackamas County, Oregon

JUSTIFICATION STATEMENT FOR BAGBY RESEARCH NATURAL AREAI Special-Purpose-Area SituationA Location and Description of Site

This area is located approximately 25 miles south of Estacada, Oregon. It includes a portion of both the east and west slopes of the Hot Springs Fork of the Collowash River between Forest Service Road S-70 and Bagby Hot Springs. The area is split by a trailside and streamside strip adjacent to the Hot Springs Fork. This strip was excluded from the natural area due to the heavy recreation use impact created by this major access to the adjacent Bagby Hot Springs.

The area contains a continuous stand of Douglas fir-western hemlock Forest type, typical of commercial forest land in the Western Cascades. The entire area has not been altered by man and will be retained to provide an example of this important timber type for research purposes.

Approximately 15 of the 560 total acres in the Natural Area boundary have been previously withdrawn to protect the recreation developments at Bagby Hot Springs (Public Land Order No. 990 dated 8/11/54, Oregon 03102).

B Present Use and Anticipated Future Use

This area provides a basis for scientific study and educational work on the ecology of the Douglas fir-western hemlock timber type. As more and more of this timber type is cut over, this area will become increasingly valuable as an example of this timber type in its natural condition.

C Proposed Development

The only development planned for the area is the headworks and pipeline for the proposed cold-water system which will serve the Bagby Hot Springs picnic area and bathhouse. Two trails which originally traversed the area have been abandoned and are no longer used.

D Development Program

No date or schedule has been set for construction of the proposed cold-water system.

II Minerals Situation

A Mining History

There are no known mining claims or mining activity in the area. A field examination of the area failed to reveal the presence of any mining claims or mining activity.

B Search of County Records

County records were searched, however, nothing was found to indicate the presence of mining claims in the area.

C Mineral Examiner's Report

See attached report dated 6/25/71 by Zean R. Moore, U.S. Forest Service Mining Engineer.

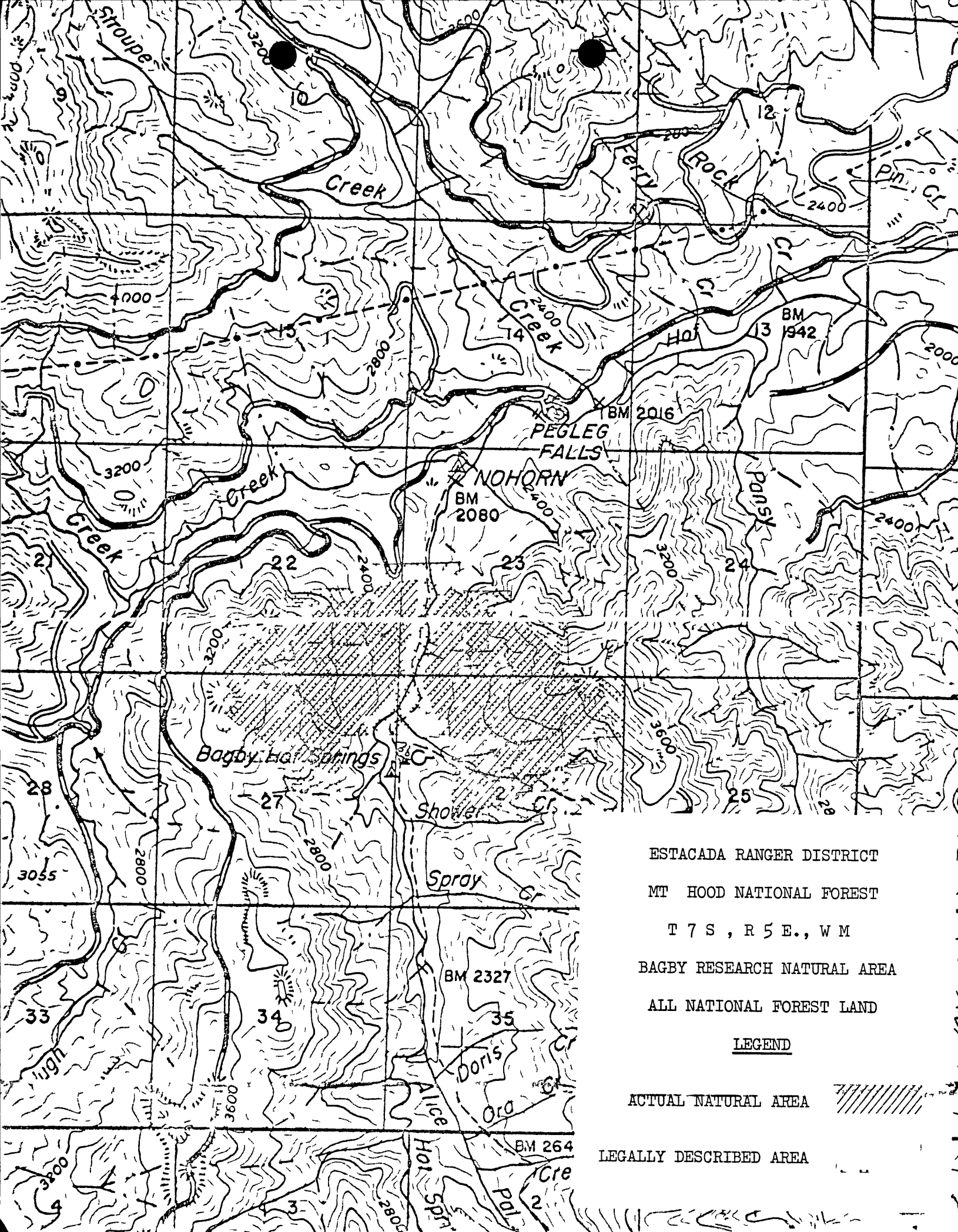
D Mining Economics of the Local Area

Mining activity is of no consequence in the area. However, the area may have a potential for the development of geothermal power, since it is adjacent to an area that has been defined as a known geothermal resource area (Carey Hot Springs (Federal Register 3/25/71) in T 6 S, R 6 E, Secs 24, 25, 36, approximately 6 miles distant).

III Summary

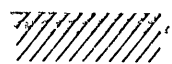

- A The present use for this area to be withdrawn is higher for scientific and educational use than for minerals. The future use of this area, if the U.S.G.S. is given authorization to define additional areas as known geothermal resource areas and this area is so designated, may prove to be more valuable for geothermal power. The 120-day period for publishing known geothermal resource area determinations of lands expired 4/23/71 per Sec 21 (a) of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970.
- B The area is not adequately protected by Public Law 167 (60 Stat 367, 30 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and would be significantly disrupted by mining location or activities, which would destroy the natural state of these timber stands.
- C The acreage requested covers the area included in the Research Natural Area Establishment Report and is reasonable in terms of present and expected use in the reasonably near future.

Attachments Area Map
 Report of Mineral Character



ESTACADA RANGER DISTRICT
 MT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST
 T 7 S , R 5 E . , W M
 BAGBY RESEARCH NATURAL AREA
 ALL NATIONAL FOREST LAND

LEGEND

- ACTUAL NATURAL AREA 
- LEGALLY DESCRIBED AREA 

REPORT OF LITERAL CHARACTER

Job No. M-72

Subject Withdrawal of lands from the purview of
the general mining laws

Requested by The Forest

Lands Involved Bagoy Research Natural Area, Sections 22,
23, 26, and 27, T 7 S , R. 5 E , W.M ,
Mt Hood National Forest.

Mining Engineer and Zean R. Moore
Date of Examination May 4, 1971

Areal and Economic Geology

Volcanic rocks of Tertiary age make up the country rock within the requested withdrawal. Predominantly medium-colored, bedded andesite breccia with interbedded andesite and dark-colored basalt flows, mudflows, and tuff beds make up the rock series.

History and Production

There is no known mining activity within the local area.

An on-the-ground examination did not disclose the presence or evidence of any mineralization that might be indicative of a valuable mineral deposit.

A thermal spring is present within the subject land. This is one of several in the general area, such as Austin Hot Springs and Breitenbush Hot Springs.

All of these thermal springs are included in the U.S. Geological Survey inventory of potential geothermal resources.

The U. S. Geological Survey is making a re-evaluation of all of the potential geothermal areas. However, to date we do not know the results of this survey.

The geologic environment, together with the absence of any history of mining and lack of observable mineralization, leads to the conclusion that the land is nonmineral in character.

The area does have a potential for the development of geothermal energy.

Date

June 25, 1971

Zean R. Moore
ZEAN R. MOORE, Mining Engineer

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WO

FY 72

REPLY TO 4060 Research Facilities

APR 7 1972

SUBJECT Bagby Research Natural Area



TO Regional Forester, R-6
Director, PNW

Enclosed is your copy of the approved Establishment Report and the signed Designation Order for the Bagby Research Natural Area (RNA) on the Mount Hood National Forest. A set of these documents has been retained in the WO Division of Forest Environment Research.

The Region should take action to protect the area from mineral entry through initiation of withdrawal procedures. The RNA should also be recorded in the Region's Land Status Record and noted in the plans and maps of the Estacada Ranger District. A local press release should be prepared jointly by you. Please send information copies to this office. The WO will issue a national press release to describe the Bagby RNA and the entire RNA program, and will send copies to R-6 and PNW.

/s/ KEITH ARNOLD
Deputy Chief

Enclosure

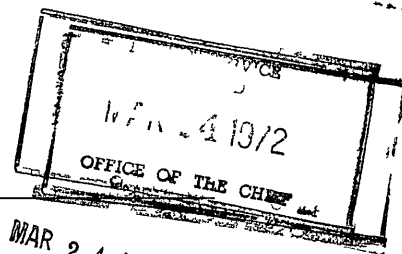
cc Drema McFarlane

DRSmith pgw 79049 3/31/72

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DO'S

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WO



REPLY TO 4060 Research Facilities

SUBJECT Proposed Bagby Research Natural Area

TO Edward P Cliff
Chief



I recommend approval of the proposed Bagby Research Natural Area (RNA)

Bagby is one of a series of three RNA's plans to represent different stand ages in the Douglas-fir western-hemlock forest. Bagby was proposed by the Region to represent the intermediate stand age.

Designation as a RNA will have some local impact upon timber supply. In order to include the desired variation in physical sites within the RNA, 568 acres were needed. To match this diversity, the recognized alternative areas must include still more commercial timber land with greater impact upon local timber supply.

The Region envisions no conflict over the geothermal resources involved. Bagby was not included in the survey of geothermal areas by the U S Geological Survey, presumably because of the obvious lack of potential for power production.

R KEITH ARNOLD
Deputy Chief

Enclosure

U DA FORES SERVICE CORRESPONDENCE CLEARANCE SLIP	ORIGINATING UNIT	DATE
	FLR	2/4/72
	AUTHOR	FILE
	D R Smith	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	Corson	811 RP	x		
2	McBrey	3016-S			
3	Wahne	4202-S	x		
4	Housley	4243-S		x	
5	Schultz	3016-S	x		
6	Arnold	3007-S		x	
7	Chief (liff)	3008-S		x	
8	Return to FLR, Room 808-RI				x
9					

The proposed Bagby Research Natural Area located on the Mt Hood National Forest in north eastern Oregon contains 560 acres. The area is representative of the Douglas-fir western-hemlock forest type. The current Natural Area System of the Forest Service does not include representatives of this type.

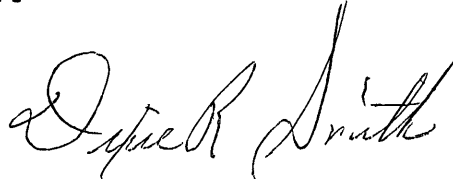

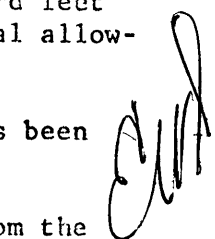

The proposed Natural Area is split into two elements by a trail that provides access to Bagby Hot Springs -- one of the important recreational attractions on the Mt Hood National Forest. Bagby Hot Springs is located immediately adjacent to but outside the area. Recreational development within the area will be limited to building of the headworks and pipelines for a cold water system, which will serve the Hot Springs campground and expanded bath house.

The proposed area is commercial timberland, containing 33 6 mm board feet of merchantable timber and contribute 400 m board feet to the annual allowable cut within the working circle.

The land is nonmineral in character. An adjacent 80-acre tract has been withdrawn from mineral entry to protect Bagby Hot Springs.

The close proximity of a major recreational attraction detracts from the scientific appeal of the area. However, careful management can minimize the recreational impacts.

We recommend approval of the report.





 JRS 2/8/72
 RC

FORESTRY RESEARCH NEWS



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

119-51272

BAGBY RESEARCH NATURAL AREA

The first Research Natural Area in the Clackamas River drainage of Oregon was recently designated by Forest Service Chief Edward P. Cliff. Regional Forester Rexford A. Resler and Director Robert E. Buckman of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station have identified it as the Bagby Research Natural Area.

The 560-acre area covers portions of both the east and west slopes of the Hot Springs Fork of the Collawash River. The two portions are divided by the proposed Bagby Geological Area, which will include the popular Bagby Hot Springs and the trail access to the springs and campground from Forest Road S-70.

The Research Natural Area will preserve, undisturbed, the natural ecology of a forest consisting primarily of Douglas-fir and western hemlock but also including Pacific silver fir, western redcedar, and western white pine. The principal shrubs are Oregon grape, coast rhododendron, vine maple, and huckleberry. There are small animals and birds but few big game species because of lack of winter range.

The proposed Bagby Geological Area, with its series of hot springs, will complement the Research Natural Area by providing a buffer of undisturbed forest. This area incorporates a recreational complex reached by foot trail. It includes a guard house built in 1913 and a bath house with several hand-hewn cedar tubs into which the hot springs water is fed by wooden troughs. No change in the administration of the camping area is planned.

The Bagby Research Natural Area becomes the 29th such area established by the Forest Service in Oregon and Washington.

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

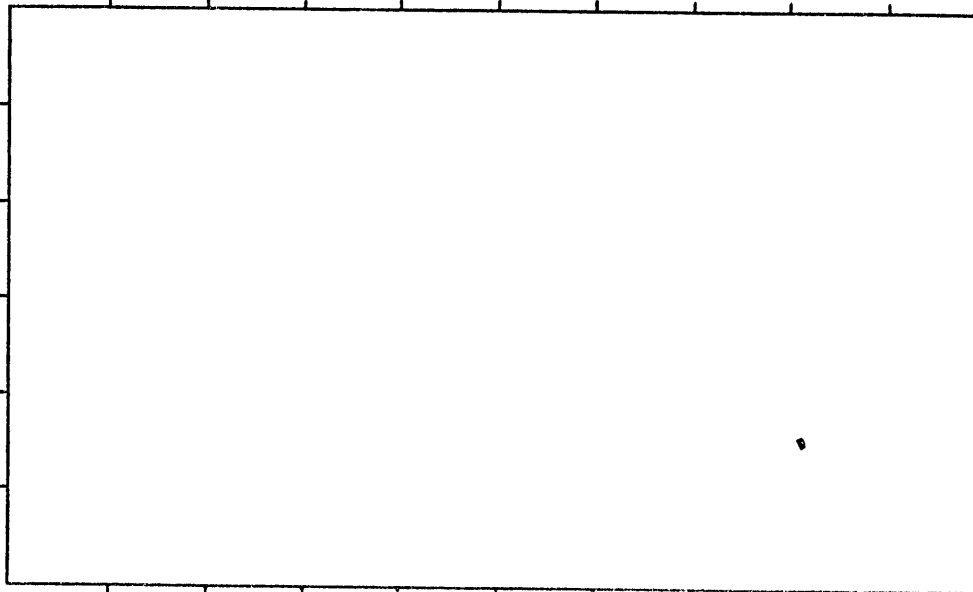
Serial Number

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For Data
Centre Use
only

- 1
- 1 Name of surveyor *N. E. N. N.*
- 2 Address of surveyor *Rt 31
Reno, New Mexico 8-056
USA*
- 3 Check Sheet completed (a) on site (b) from records
- 4 Date Check Sheet completed

- 2
- 1 Name of IBP Area *El Estero de San Antonio*
- 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 $44^{\circ} 56'$ N Longitude $122^{\circ} 10'$ W
- 2 Country USA
- State or Province Oregon County Clackamas
- (State or Province County)

4

Administration

National 1 Official category National Forest (Federal Research Natural Area)

2 Address of administration

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

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) 22702
- 2 Altitude (state units of measurement) Maximum 3350 feet 3480 PMS
Minimum 2200 feet 2160 PMS

See P 3
of Establ
Rpt
PMS

6

Climate

Nearest climatological station

- 1 Name Estocada 24 SE ($45^{\circ}05' N Lat$, $121^{\circ}59' W Long$)
- 2 Climatological station on IBP Area*? Yes No ✓
- 3 If (2) not distance from edge of IBP Area* (state units) 200'
- 4 Direction from IBP Area* NE
- 5 Additional data sheet attached? Yes No ✓ Climatologic & Summary Northern Cascades Division (Oregon) - 1971. (Source US Government NWS-ESSA)

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		
						AS 0 10 1 m	
1	J	A	I	7	a	cap heterophylla / Rhen Lndom p...	
2	L	A	I	7	a	p 11 10 11 10 10 10 10	70%
3	I	A	I	7	a	cap heterophylla - H. ...	
4						low vegetation	5%
5						...	
6						disturbance / ...	5%
7							
8						...	
9						...	
10						other ...	20%
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							

7
(cont)

2

Soil

Community Reference Number	Soil type	Other notes
1	F ₄	highly variable in stoniness and depth of Al
2	F ₅	Very deep Al, stable on steep slopes
3	F ₄	
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		

8

Similar Communities in Country (or State)

Community Reference Number	Protected					Protected and Unprotected				
	Abundant	Infrequent	None known	Decreasing	Increasing	Abundant	Infrequent	None known	Decreasing	Increasing
1		✓				✓			✓	
2		✓					✓		✓	
3		✓				✓			✓	
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										

Tsho/Rhina Gosh
Tsho Inas/Libo
Tsho/Rhina/Bene

9

Landscape

1 General Landscape (give brief description) *Dissected mountain topography with moderate and steep, smooth and incised sub-slopes, generally very bare, and several high ridges.*

2 Relief Type

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

3 Special landscape features (list)
Small rock slides on lower slopes, caused in 1964

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*

1

	Permanent	Intermittent
General		✓
Standing		
Running		✓

2 Standing Water NONE

	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*

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

13

Adjacent Water Bodies (not within IBP Area*)

1 Fresh Lake River Stream ^{*} Hot Springs

2 Salt and Brackish

Estuary	Salt lake	Salt pool	Lagoon	Swamp		

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

4 Flora

	Species diversity	Abundance of particular species	Rare species	Threatened/relict species	Spp of biogeographical interest	Exceptional associations	Outstanding specimens	typical commercial types			
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*

Typical examples of commercial forest

+

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

1

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.

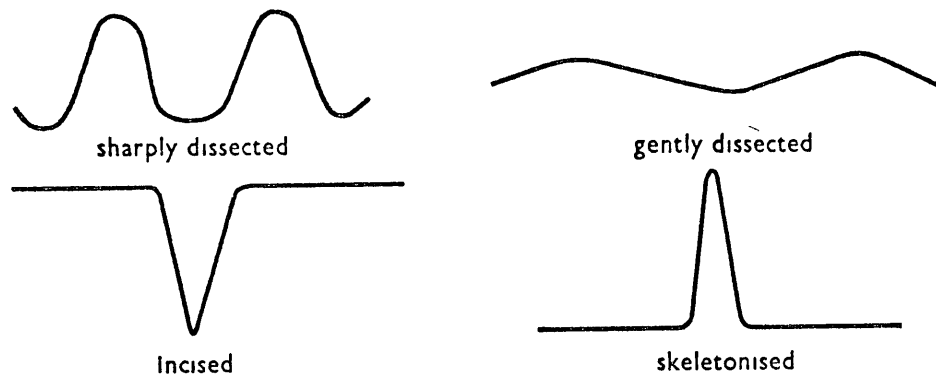
Decreasing/Increasing Insert a check only when the change observed appears to be leading to a permanent change in the status of the Community.

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

Mobile or partially mobile material of which the particle size ranges from very large (boulders) to fine (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

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 Cluffed 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 m²
Lake A body of standing water whose area of open water is greater than 10 000 m²
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 Intermittent
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 m²
Salt Pool A body of standing salt or brackish water whose area of open water is less than 10 000 m²
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 Column have been left vacant for additional indication that this number is outstanding Column 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 added in a vacant row Always designate taxonomic groups by their Latin name List the species by their

16

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 UN List
 - Class B Considered for inclusion in UN List but rejected. These sites are mentioned in Chapter V of the UN 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 on field sheets for 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 1. 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

17

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			✓	✓					✓		✓	

18

References

Franklin, JF & CT Dyness 1969 Vegetation of Oregon and Washington
 US D A Forest Service Research Paper PNW-80, 216p, illus
 e p pp55-61

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

19

Other Relevant Information

Forest types of generally low productivity (Site classes III-IV)
 Abundant windthrow
 Adjacent to Bagby Hot Springs recreation area

Signed

William G. Moss
 (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) above) 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.