Heaven is a roadless area
ANNUAL REPORT INSIDE
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Formerly Oregon Natural Resources Council (ONRC)
Working to protect and restore Oregon’s wildlands, wildlife, and waters as an enduring legacy.
Thank you for supporting our work during 2011!

Your donations, calls and letters to your elected representatives, and conversations with friends and family about the issues impacting Oregon’s wildlands, wildlife, and waters were critical to our successes this past year.

We continued to advance Wilderness protection for areas like the Devil’s Staircase and the Wild Rogue River.

We worked with both a national coalition and local communities and business owners to uphold protections for 2 million acres of wildlands in Oregon through the Roadless Rule.

We put a halt to the decimation of our state’s fragile wolf population through tireless advocacy and organizing in communities across the state.

As we look toward next year, we face a watershed moment in the movement to protect and restore our state’s environmental health. In the name of economic progress, attempts to do away with the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, and Endangered Species Act will increase. Corporations, and the politicians they fund, will increase their efforts to extract resources from our public lands for short term gains.

Your continued engagement with our efforts helps us build upon our success from this year and work to halt actions which threaten the unique places and wildlife that make Oregon such a special place.

Please continue to speak out on behalf of the places and wildlife that cannot speak for themselves. Together, our combined efforts can create lasting and important change.

Yours in partnership,
Heaven is a Roadless Area
The ongoing fight to protect Oregon’s pristine backcountry
Rob Klavins, Wildlands Advocate

A sign greeting visitors to the small town of Joseph, OR reads "This little town is heaven to us. Don't drive like hell thru it." Joseph is a great town – especially for folks who think cars probably don't belong in heaven. You don't have to travel far to find the end of a gravel road, strap on your hiking boots, and find a little solitude. That's precious and rare in today's world.

Oregon is blessed with abundant natural treasures. Thanks to the far-sighted creation of our system of public lands, much of the best remains untarnished and open to exploration for all Americans. Still, the boom and bust era of natural resource exploitation left our National Forests blanketed with more than twice as many miles of roads as another American accomplishment – the U.S. highway system. Oregon alone has nearly 190,000 miles of roads – enough to get you most of the way to the moon.

Enter the Roadless Rule
The 2001 Roadless Rule stopped the loss of nearly 60 million acres of what remains of our nation's unprotected wilderness without reducing access for anyone. Perhaps nowhere is the Roadless Rule more popular than in Oregon where the rule protects nearly 2 million acres of roadless forests. On a per-capita basis, Oregonians submitted more public comment than any other state during what was the most extensive rulemaking process in federal rulemaking history. Over 90% were in favor of the rule's common sense protections.

Prior to the implementation of the Roadless Rule, Oregon's roadless areas were under assault. In a single two-year period, the Umpqua National Forest (just north and west of Crater Lake National Park) roaded and logged over 40 square miles of what remained of its roadless wildlands. Old habits die hard and as recently as last year, legal uncertainty over the rule was used as justification to propose logging thousands of roadless acres right up to the Park boundary and turn miles of hiking trails into new logging roads.

That legal uncertainty was recently put to rest with a historic victory in the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals that ended the last legal challenge to the rule brought by the Bush administration and its allies in the timber and mining industries.

In a time of economic uncertainty, it's not just environmentalists who cheered the decision. Outdoor recreation is a rare job-creating bright spot in today's economy and the ruling was welcomed just as much by those who use hiking boots as by those who make, market, and sell them.

Limits
Covered in great forests of ancient trees, rivers teeming with salmon, and vast wilderness, Oregon's abundance must once have seemed limitless.

So it came to pass that most of the trees were cut, rivers were dammed, fields were cultivated, and inconvenient wildlife was managed into oblivion. Today over half of our National Forests are open to mining, logging, overgrazing, and destructive development.

Aldo Leopold once wrote that "one of the penalties of an ecological education is that one lives alone in a world of wounds...[one] must either harden his shell and make believe that the consequences are none of his business, or he must be the doctor who sees the marks of death in a community that believes itself well and does not want to be told otherwise."
A drive through the Coast Range, a flight over the Cascades, or an eroding cow-bombed stream bank, reveal that our abundance has limits.

As the last wild places fell to chainsaws and bulldozers and the last wolves fell to trapper’s snares, some were awakened to the threat to our natural heritage. A generation considered the legacy it would leave its children and began to fight to protect what makes America great.

In 1964, the Wilderness Act enabled permanent protections for places from Mount Hood and The Eagle Cap to The Boundary Waters and Shenandoah. Less than a decade later, Americans passed the Clean Water Act and decided it was irresponsible to turn a blind eye to the extermination of entire species with the passage of the Endangered Species Act. It was from this awakening that groups like the Oregon Wilderness Coalition (now Oregon Wild) grew in 1974.

Those celebrated acts aimed to protect the greatness of our country for generations to come. Sadly, to a shortsighted few the protection of clean water, wildlife, and big wild places is only seen as an impediment to profit.

In this time of economic uncertainty and social unrest, development interests – perceiving an opportunity to turn back the clock and undo a generation of conservation success – are attempting to turn an economic crisis into an environmental disaster.

And the stakes are high. Our remaining old growth groves can’t be uncut, roads leave a legacy of landslides, and when it comes to native salmon runs and endangered wildlife, extinction is indeed forever.

Some recent attacks on landmark legislation and basic environmental protections have come from expected places. Though development interests have already gotten more than their share of the public lands pie, House Republicans have introduced a scheme to carve off five percent more. Under their plan, resource extraction would be incentivized and management objections would be whittled down to simply the creation of short-term revenue – forget about clean water, recreation, or wildlife. Other bills would allow uranium mining around the Grand Canyon and suspend all environmental laws within 100 miles of the coast and borders.

A bill introduced by Rep. Kevin McCarthy (R-CA) would reopen all roadless lands across the country to development. The bill is known to many as the Great Outdoors Giveaway Act and would undo one of the most popular conservation efforts in history.

The history of attacks on the Roadless Rule highlights a weakness – the rule remains subject to the whim of changing administrations and Congresses. Though the Obama administration has rhetorically embraced the rule, their actions have been ambiguous and left the rule open to attack.

The good news is that a bipartisan bill countering the McCarthy legislation was introduced just in time for Thanksgiving that would (continued on page 7)

Perhaps no one knows more about the Roadless Rule than Earthjustice author Tom Turner. In 2009 Turner literally wrote the book on the Rule entitled “Roadless Rules: The Struggle for the Last Wild Forests”. Below is an excerpt from an interview with Tom.

Q: Why did the Bush administration fail to overturn it?
A: The Bush crowd hoped it would go away under a barrage of lawsuits by states and the timber industry that it in turn failed to defend, reasoning that blame could be directed to the courts. When that didn’t work, it tried to put a substitute rule in place…in violation of federal law.

Q: Why did you write your book?
A: I got interested because of legal curiosity. The Rule was challenged in nine separate suits…It’s a hell of a story, and that’s just a small part of it.

Q: Why do you think the Rule is so popular?
A: A gigantic fraction of the U.S. is developed – for cities, farms, highways, suburbs, and so on. Undeveloped lands are precious and in decline. More and more, the public treasures places where nature can proceed unregulated.

Q: Is it a fair characterization to call the rule a last minute Clinton initiative?
A: Heavens no. (Forest Service Chief) Dombeck proposed an 18-month moratorium on road building in 1998. This was followed by something like 600 public hearings and 1.6 million public comments. The final rule was issued after three years of rigorous public process.

Q: Who’s your favorite child? An impossible question. All are wonderful.
Q: What’s your favorite roadless area?
A: For creatures big (like this Roosevelt elk) and small, roadless wildlands provide a safe haven.

Find out more
Check out the Oregon WildBlog at oregonwild.org/about/blog to read the full interview with Tom.
No policy is ever perfect, and the Roadless Rule is no exception. While it increases protections for places like the Metolius River and Hardesty Mountain there are a number of natural treasures in Oregon that aren’t covered by the 10-year-old rule.

The policy is limited to an inventory done in the 1970s. Since that time Oregon Wild and our allies have used the latest technology in GIS mapping to identify roadless areas that were not mapped in the original inventory. Gems like Crabtree Valley (east of Salem), Sawtooth Mountain (north of Crater Lake), and portions of both the upper and lower Rogue River are prime examples of “unofficial” roadless areas.

These areas are home to 800-year-old ancient forests, spectacular hiking opportunities along the Pacific Crest Trail, salmon spawning areas, and more. Roadless areas, like Wilderness areas, provide clean drinking water and are home to some of the last best wildlife habitats in Oregon.

OREGON WILD The tree known as King Tut, in the unofficial Crabtree Valley roadless area.

Roadless areas by the numbers
State of Oregon: 62 million acres total
Forested roadless areas covered by policy: 1.9 million acres
Forested roadless areas not covered by policy: 3 million acres
Sen. Ron Wyden teamed up with Rep. Kurt Schrader and timber industry lobbyists to exempt dirty logging roads from the Clean Water Act. Many of Oregon’s thousands of miles of existing logging roads are in disrepair creating a multi-billion dollar maintenance backlog. As they erode into nearby streams they create mudslides and provide vectors for invasive species. Wyden and Schrader’s irresponsible legislation would have disastrous impacts on clean drinking water and salmon habitat in a state that values both.

Perhaps the most frightening departure of all is Rep. DeFazio’s public lands liquidation scheme (more on page 11). Though his recent support for a pair of small but worthy Wilderness proposals in the Rogue River and Devil’s Staircase are welcome, his public lands liquidation scheme has drawn national attention for the bad precedent it could set.

Teddy Roosevelt created our public lands system precisely to guard against short-sighted provincial interests. However, desperate to find money to prop up county governments, DeFazio has teamed up with timber interests to promote a return to widespread clear-cutting on public lands and bail out the timber industry.

Back to heaven

With some of Oregon’s most beautiful landscapes quite literally in their backyard, Joseph residents have good reason to call their corner of Oregon heaven. And they’ve got every right to ask you to slow down. Whether your heaven is a secret waterfall in Oregon’s mountains, a mossy forest, or a patch of yellow-bellied ponderosa pines, paradise is best enjoyed slowly and it’s probably not best seen through the window of a car.

It’s also probably not best seen through the eyes of timber industry lobbyists or politicians. Though politics may be more frequently associated with a different final destination than heaven, if we are to protect our piece of it for this and future generations, dealing with politics may be a necessary evil.

Though someone or something else may have created heaven on earth, like it or not, it was politicians who cared so much about. To this day, many of our members, staff, and board still count hunting and fishing amongst their favorite outdoor pursuits.

Choosing between a healthy economy and a healthy environment is a false choice. We’ve been down that road before. It’s a dead end… and not the good kind. ☠️

Studies have shown that in Oregon, elk are bigger and more numerous in roadless areas than anywhere else in the state. Some species like bull trout are almost entirely dependent on pristine streams in roadless areas. Add to that the challenge, solitude, and satisfaction of fishing and hunting away from roads, and it’s no surprise that some of our most dependable support in the fight to protect roadless areas has come from conservation-minded hunters and anglers.

As a Colorado hunting group recently put it “If you want to hunt whitetail deer, you can set up a tree stand under a NJ freeway exit. If you want to hook carp or plink starlings from a powerline, roadless areas are not for you.” If you want a challenge, if you want healthy abundant populations of big game and native predators alike, if you want wilderness, old growth forests, clean water, healthy salmon runs, and native trout, then roadless areas are the place to be.
2011 Accomplishments

Despite a year filled with Congressional roller coaster rides and unprecedented threats to our nation’s wildlands, wildlife, and waters – Oregon Wild can take credit for numerous accomplishments during the year. From small victories for our fledgling wolf population to a big win for small wildlife (and the forests they call home), we’re holding the line to keep Oregon a special place. Here are a few highlights:

Wildlands

- Our coalition to protect the Devil’s Staircase Wilderness celebrated a successful Senate committee hearing and a subcommittee hearing in the topsy-turvy U.S. House.
- As part of the Wild Rogue Alliance, we cheered as our 58,000 acre Wilderness proposal made it on to the short list of Crown Jewels, recommended for protection by Interior Secretary Ken Salazar.
- With our attorneys at Earthjustice, we drove another nail into the coffin of the Western Oregon Plan Revisions, as a Portland judge recommended the controversial logging plan be scrapped.
- Generated over 1,000 grassroots comments on the proposed National Forest Planning Rule to ensure strong protections for public forests across the country.
- For the second time in 5 years, won the Two Chiefs’ Award from the USFS and NRCS for our pioneering collaborative work on the Siuslaw National Forest.

Wildlife

- Finalized settlement on Survey and Manage program (after winning a key court case) that protects hundreds of lesser known, yet critically important, species living in public forests.
- Halted the killing of two Imnaha Pack wolves after challenging the legality of the lethal control section of the state’s Wolf Management Plan.
- Defeated anti-wildlife measures in the Oregon Legislature that would have significantly weakened the state’s wolf management plan by taking decisions out of the hands of wildlife biologists and making it easier for private citizens to kill wolves.
- Successfully petitioned for ESA protections for Klamath spring Chinook, triggering a status review of the population that could lead to potential protections.

Waters

- Funded several projects in the Klamath watershed to enhance riparian and terrestrial restoration efforts.
- Joined a coalition of groups defending the Clean Water Act after attacks emerged from an unlikely source in Sen. Ron Wyden.
- Moved the Molalla Wild & Scenic proposal closer to passage in Congress with a successful Senate subcommittee hearing.

Connecting people to wild places

- Led nearly 40 wildflower, mushroom, snowshoe, and old-growth hikes to protected and proposed Wilderness areas across the state, engaging hundreds of supporters in our work.
- Organized seventh annual Outdoor Photo Contest with over 90 participants, and expanded our unveiling events to include celebrations in Portland and Eugene.
- Released the third annual 10 Most Endangered Places report featuring Klamath wetlands as the #1 most threatened place in the state. ©
At the unveiling of the winners in this year’s Outdoor Photo Contest, I was walking around the room soaking in the amazing photography on display while preparing myself to announce the champs. I stopped in front of a stunning image of the Crater Lake night sky captured by Ben Canales.

Jon Combs, the Marketing Manager for our chief photo contest sponsor Pro Photo Supply, leaned in to inform me that the photo had been selected by National Geographic Traveler as the Photo of the Year.

That’s when I realized how far the Oregon Wild contest had come — Ben’s Crater Lake photo (while unbelievable) was a runner up in our contest!

Beating out the incredibly stiff competition this year were Scott Smorra, Kelle Herrick, Jamey Pyles, and Leticia Stryker. Congratulations all!

Thanks to all who came to the unveiling events, submitted amazing photos, and sponsored the contest and event:

Hike it. Picture it. Protect it.

Sean Stevens, Director of Communications and Development

Give the gift of the wild!

Looking for a meaningful holiday gift for the wilderness lover in your life? Give a gift membership to Oregon Wild and know that your present will help protect and restore the state that gives us all so much.

When you purchase a gift membership for a family member or friend, we’ll send the recipient an 8 x 10 print of one of the winning photographs from our 2011 Outdoor Photo Contest. That way, they’ll be reminded every day of the special places that their gift membership is helping to protect.

Go to www.oregonwild.org/donate to make your gift membership purchase today.


Wildlands – Borax Hot Springs by Scott Smorra

Wildlife – Quail Mother by Kelle Herrick

Endangered Places – Pelicans in flight over Lower Klamath Lake National Wildlife Refuge by Leticia Stryker

Waters – Eagle Creek by Jamey Pyles
On the slopes of Mount Mazama (now known as Crater Lake), springs have long fed one of Oregon’s most important river systems. I hiked a 4-mile segment of the trail along the upper reaches of this river in mid-October, starting upstream of a small campground. The diverse old-growth forest – composed of Douglas fir, incense cedar, true firs, sugar pines, and hemlocks – changed as I went up and down slope, changed aspect, and entered pockets of wetter areas. Views of fall-colored meadows across the river drew the eye, as did mushrooms of amazing variety that were popping out all over the forest floor and on abundant rotted snags and logs.

The spring-fed nature of the upper river lends itself to a steady flow, so many of the logs in the stream haven’t moved much since they fell – growing moss, grasses, and even trees in mid-stream and creating diverse habitats and flows. In two places along the hike, waterfalls punctuated the river and offered raging waters, mist-filled air, and bright green moss-covered logs scattered crazily at the base.

I headed back to the car after the second waterfall, so didn’t hike the uppermost section of the trail or reach the source spring a few more miles upstream. Up there, word has it that the forests are much different – lodgepole pine takes over where the pumice-based soil and cold, dry conditions are less hospitable to life.

The trail and river section described here is within the proposed Crater Lake Wilderness. While Crater Lake National Park has certain protections, the wild backcountry within the park would be better safeguarded by a Wilderness designation from Congress. In addition, more than 400,000 acres of wild, roadless lands surrounding the Park are included in the proposed protections. This proposal would protect diverse forests and pristine streams like the ones on this hike from logging proposals, and add important connectivity for wildlife and plants that must adapt to climate change. With your support, the first dozen miles of this amazing river could be protected forever.

Where am I?
For most Oregonians, the down economy means belt tightening and a hard look at the family budget (or worse, how to find new employment in a terrible market). For local and state elected officials, tough economic times inevitably spark a budget crisis. Unfortunately, some anti-environmental politicians see these budget woes not as a problem, but as an opportunity.

For decades, Oregon and other so-called “timber states” funded rural county services, such as road construction or libraries, with a share of the revenue generated from clear-cutting federal public lands (“clear-cuts for kids”). When public opposition restricted old-growth logging in the 1990s, Congress responded by adopting a program of direct payments from U.S. taxpayers. These county payments were intended to be a temporary program to assist rural counties in Oregon, and elsewhere, in transitioning away from a dependence on logging revenues.

The good news is that the county payments program has worked, allowing a more science-based approach to land management (such as the Northwest Forest Plan). The bad news is that after several extensions, the program will expire in 2012. The worst news is that some politicians are proposing to re-link county funding to clear-cutting.

Rep. Peter DeFazio has partnered with House Republican leadership to promote the idea of liquidating a large portion of the 2.6 million acres of BLM lands in western Oregon as a way of bailing out county budgets. The concept would place these lands in a “timber trust” for the sole purpose of generating county revenue. It is doubtful that these revenue demands could be met without extensive clear-cutting (see chart), and the elimination of Clean Water Act and the Endangered Species Act safeguards.

Oregon Wild believes there is a better way. Together with a coalition of progressive county officials, fish and wildlife advocates, and policy experts, we have developed a proposal known as the Schools and Forests Enhancement (SAFE) Fund. SAFE would raise funds from a balanced set of solutions, including 1) eliminating waste and bureaucracy by transferring BLM lands in western Oregon to the Forest Service; 2) placing a fee on the export of raw logs to China and other countries; and 3) requirements that state and county governments reform and modernize their financial systems, so they are not entirely dependent on federal taxpayers (or clear-cutting public lands).

Take Action!

To find out more about the SAFE Fund, visit Oregon Wild’s web site at www.oregonwild.org/forests

(Data from Headwaters Economic)
Back in 2008, Oregon Wild cheered news that biologists in northeast Oregon had recorded the sound of wolf pups howling. They were the first known wolves born in Oregon in over 60 years, and vindication for decades spent working to protect roadless areas, stop bad logging projects, and promote wildlife conservation. Still, even the most optimistic Oregon Wild staffers expected a decade or more would pass before wolves reclaimed habitat west of the Cascades.

Only no one bothered to tell the wolves. In particular, a young male wolf known as “OR-7”.

“OR-7” was born into the Imnaha Pack of northeast Oregon in the spring of 2009 (his parents, the alpha male and female of pack, have been at the center of a legal battle over livestock industry demands to shoot endangered wolves). When the young male was fitted with a GPS collar in the spring of 2011, state biologists apparently did not find him particularly noteworthy. He was weighed, his blood was drawn for sampling, and he was released – apparently all without a single photograph taken.

But “OR-7” has gone on to become a *Canis lupis* ambassador, capturing the imagination of millions of Oregonians with his epic 300-mile journey across the state in search of a mate. The young wolf’s odyssey has already taken him across at least 9 Oregon counties, as well as rivers, canyons, mountain ranges, and interstate highways. For much of October and November, he roamed the wild country around Crater Lake National Park (areas that Oregon Wild is seeking to protect as Wilderness).

The journey of “OR-7” provides a unique opportunity for Oregonians to reflect on the progress we have made in protecting our natural heritage. To translate interest in the young wolf into support for the conservation of his species, in November, Oregon Wild launched the “Connect with the Wild” contest. In it, children and teens can submit their suggestions for names, and their art depicting “OR-7”. In addition to encouraging kids to become more engaged in wildlife conservation, it is hoped the contest will deter poachers and others who would harm “OR-7”, and Oregon’s fragile population of endangered wolves.

**Take Action!**

Join Oregon Wild’s “Wolf Pack” e-mail list for regular news updates on gray wolf recovery. E-mail wolves@oregonwild.org to sign up.
$1 million worth of restoration projects, and lobbied Congress on behalf of Oregon’s wildlands.

While we wish Ani luck and will miss her, a familiar face will be stepping back in (did he ever really leave!? as our primary Klamath campaigner. Wendell Wood will move from super-volunteer to staff member and continue his work as our Wildlands Interpreter. Wendell has served as an Oregon Wild board member, staff member, or volunteer for three decades and pioneered conservation advocacy in the Klamath Basin. He can be reached at 707-218-8355 or ww@oregonwild.org

Wendell has been around for years, but our new Development Assistant, Marielle Cowdin, has only been in Oregon for a few months. Marielle replaces Denise Kayser as our primary point of contact for supporters (thanks for all of your hard work on behalf of Oregon’s wildlands, wildlife, and waters Denise!). Marielle comes to Oregon Wild from the Appalachian Mountain Club where she worked in the membership department for the 100,000-member strong group. Please welcome Marielle! 😊

Help fulfill our holiday wish list by donating the following items:

- An all-wheel or four-wheel drive vehicle for our Eastern Oregon Wildlands Advocate, Tim Lillebo to access remote areas of our state.
- Motion sensing cameras to monitor wolf movements in their natural habitat and deter poaching.
- Digital cameras (both point and shoot and DSLR) to document wild landscapes worthy of protection.
- Gift certificates to local restaurants and breweries to provide incentives for volunteers.

In-kind support

Thank you to the generous businesses and individuals who donate goods and services to help us protect Oregon’s special places:

- 1859 Oregon’s Magazine
- All Star Rafting & Kayaking
- Amazon.com
- Columbia Sportswear Company
- Google
- Juniper Ridge
- KEEN Footwear
- Laurelwood Arts
- Laurelwood Public House and Brewery
- Lensbabies LLC
- McMenamins Old St. Francis School
- Mountain Rose Herbs
- Outside Magazine
- Patagonia
- Pro Photo Supply
- Ruff Wear
- Tubbs Snowshoes

In October, as migrating waterfowl began their annual departure from the wetlands of the Upper Klamath Basin, so too did our Klamath staffer Ani Kame'enui set off on her own new journey. After three and a half years of advocacy for the Everglades of the West, Ani is moving on to work for the Sierra Club. During her time with Oregon Wild Ani worked tirelessly to improve management of the Klamath’s unique refuge system, helped trigger nearly

Thank you donors

Individuals who gave at the Monument level or above during fiscal year 2011 are listed below. Oregon Wild greatly appreciates the support of all of our donors. We are especially grateful to Laurie Meyer whose generous bequest will make a lasting impact for Oregon’s wildlands.
Revenue and Expenses for Fiscal Year 2011

During the fiscal year 2011, Oregon Wild granted a combined $1,015,438 from the Winema-Fremont Restoration Fund and the Sucker Enhancement Fund. Look for an article in an upcoming issue of Oregon Wild to learn about the restoration projects we funded in the Klamath River watershed.

For more specific information, please contact Scott Shlaes, at 503.283.6343 x 223.

Oregon Wild has made every effort to spell all names correctly. If you find an error, please let us know so that we may correct it. Contact Marielle Cowdin at 503.283.6343 x 213 or mc@oregonwild.org. Thank you.

35% 2011 ANNUAL REPORT

Thank you to the foundations and business partners ($500+) who contribute significantly to the mission of Oregon Wild.

Nominally Grown Company
Pew Charitable Trusts Heritage Forest Campaign
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Community Foundation
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The Willburforce Foundation

Portland, OR

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Where there’s snow, there’s a way to hike it

When the snow falls, your favorite trails are magically transformed into winter wonderlands just waiting to be explored. Luckily, Oregon Wild knows just the spots for snowshoe adventures. Go to www.oregonwild.org for more details and to sign up for these hikes.

Saturdays
January 7 White River (Mt. Hood National Forest)
January 14 Twin Lakes (Mt. Hood National Forest)
January 21 Twin Lakes (Mt. Hood National Forest)
January 28 Marilyn Lakes (Willamette National Forest)

Thursdays
January 12 Westview Loop (Willamette National Forest)
January 19 Mirror Lake (Mt. Hood National Forest)

Free shoes for supporting Oregon Wild? Believe it.
If you’re 35 years old or younger, you can get a free pair of KEEN shoes by donating $250 or more to Oregon Wild through Willamette Week’s Give!Guide. Just go to wweek.com/giveguide and donate by December 31st!