

2018 DRAFT ELLIOTT STATE FOREST RECREATION PLAN



PREPARED FOR

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PREPARED BY

Spring Term 2018 F 251 Forest Recreation Class
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http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/Recreation/2018_Plan

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ORWW Mission Statement: Oregon Websites & Watersheds Project, Inc. (ORWW) is a 501 c(3) Oregon nonprofit organization and educational website founded in 1996 to provide quality environmental science and computer technology education for Oregon schools and communities. The primary mission of the organization is to instruct Oregon students, teachers, and residents in the use of computer technology, historical documentation, scientific reasoning, community consensus building, environmental enhancement projects, and long-term monitoring strategies for the purpose of making decisions regarding the management of local natural and cultural resources.

Front Cover: “Two Old-Growth.” Jerry Phillips leads a discussion about fire history, land ownership, and forest management, Huckleberry Point, Loon Lake, May 15, 2018. The two pre-1868 Coos Fire Douglas fir old-growth are visible in the patch of Bureau of Land Management trees in the background. The authors of this report, Southwestern Oregon Community College (SWOCC) forestry instructor Tasha Livingstone, and field guides Barbara Taylor, Marty Giles, David Gould, and Bob Zybach are also shown. Photograph by Anne Farrell-Matthews, SWOCC staff photographer.

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INTRODUCTION

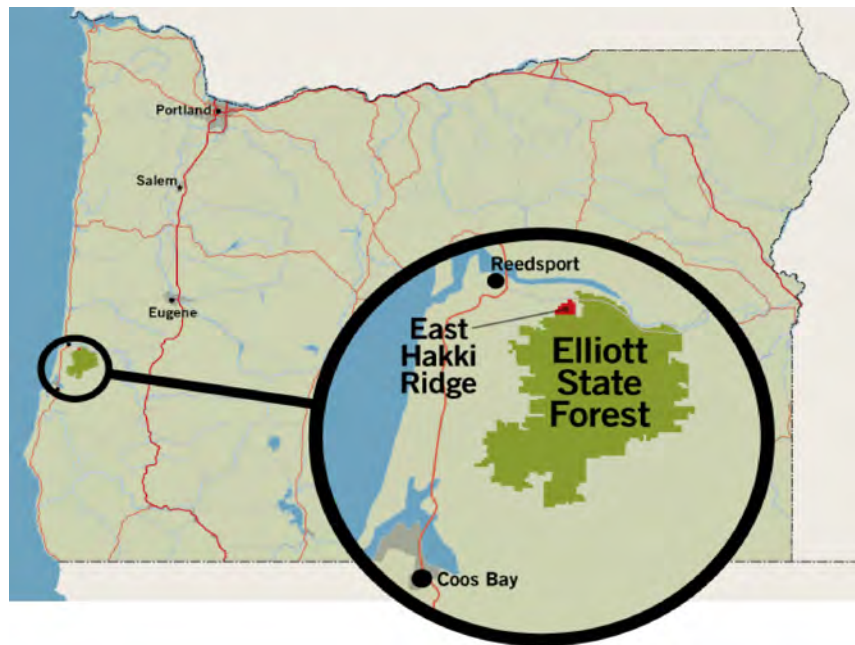
“The Elliott”

By Amy Kronsberg

"I'd been vaguely aware of the Forest's existence since attending Oregon State College, where it was described in college literature as an undeveloped State-owned forest of young timber lying between Coos and Umpqua Rivers, dedicated to educational purposes."

-- Jerry Phillips 1998: iii

Located along the southern Oregon Coast between Coos Bay and Reedsport, the Elliott State Forest covers approximately 90,000 acres of public land. Historically, this was deemed the first state forest within Oregon and all profits benefited local and state schools through Oregon's Common School Trust Fund (Phillips 1998: 1-15). These lands are owned and set aside by the state and overseen by the State Land Board of the Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer.



Map 1. Location of Elliott State Forest in Oregon (Frochtzwajg 2014: 3).

Recently, our class has taken the responsibility of creating a draft recreation management plan for this land because of the lack of revenue being generated. To gather our information, we traveled to six different destinations in and around the Elliott (see Appendix), in addition to online research. In detail it will describe the various aspects of recreational activities in and surrounding the forest and possible opportunities for profit. Our class of twelve students divided into four groups, where each student wrote one chapter, then combined them into the final plan.



Fig. 1. West Fork Millicoma Group Photograph. Elkhorn Ranch Field Trip, April 17, 2018. Photo by Anne Farrell-Matthews, Southwestern Oregon Community College (SWOCC) staff photographer.

Back Row, Far Left (L-R): 1) Maxwell Richcreek (Forest Management); 2) Matthew Hofenbredl (Forest Management); 3) Carter Carr (Forest Management).

Second Row (L-R): 1) Tasha Livingstone (SWOCC Forestry Instructor); 2) Cole Smith (Forest Management); 3) Cody Harkins (Forest Management); 4) Amy Kronsberg (Forest Management); 5) Scott Guthrie (Forest Management); 6) Matthew Smith (Forest Engineering); 7) Daniel Patton (Natural Resources); 8) Jerry Phillips (Field Guide/Consultant); 9) Bob Zybach (ORWW Field Guide/Editor).

Front Row (L-R): 1) Maggie Boone (Forest Management); 2) Abby Richards (Forest Management); 3) Tara Boyd (Natural Resources); 4) David Gould (Field Guide/Consultant).

CHAPTER 1.

Roads and Trails

By Tara Boyd, Daniel Patton, and Matthew Smith

PLEASE NOTE: The current condition of roads throughout the Elliott are not suitable for some vehicles, limiting access to potential recreators. Many of the roads have washed out edges, or potholes greater than four feet in diameter with washboard surfaces and brush along the sides. Except for a few miles of paved road from Highway 38 to Loon Lake, all of the road surfaces are rock. In addition to poor road conditions, there are no directional signs and most available road maps are very poor or even misleading. Caution and awareness of these conditions are important for people who may be visiting the Elliott for the first time, or wanting to explore its many historical roads and trails.



Fig. 1.1. Back Roads and Bridges of the Elliott. Left: Southwestern Oregon Community College (SWOCC) bus goes over a bridge near Elkhorn Ranch, April 17, 2018. Right: Indian Point ridgeline road access previously used as trail route to the Johnson Indian Allotment, June 4, 2018. Both photographs by Tara Boyd.

As of now, there are over 500 miles of roads and trails throughout 93,000 acres of the Elliott State Forest (Phillips: personal communication, May 1, 2018). Current roads and trails date back to the beginning of the Elliott State Forest in 1930. Ridgeline and riparian trails used by local Indian families for generations were developed into pack trails and wagon roads by white settlers

in the 1800s, and initially established as automobile and truck access for logging and fire lookout towers beginning in the 1930s (Zybach: personal communication, June 4, 2018). More recently, roads and trails can be used for transportation to get to specific areas to recreate. An expert currently volunteering time and effort to maintain the roads is David Gould. Gould receives rock as a donation from a local company and uses his personal machinery to maneuver the donated supplies. Gould stated the overall cost to maintain current roads and trails is estimated to be \$100,000 per year (Gould: personal communication, April 17, 2018). Good directions for entering the Elliott from major access points are given by Hargan (2016).

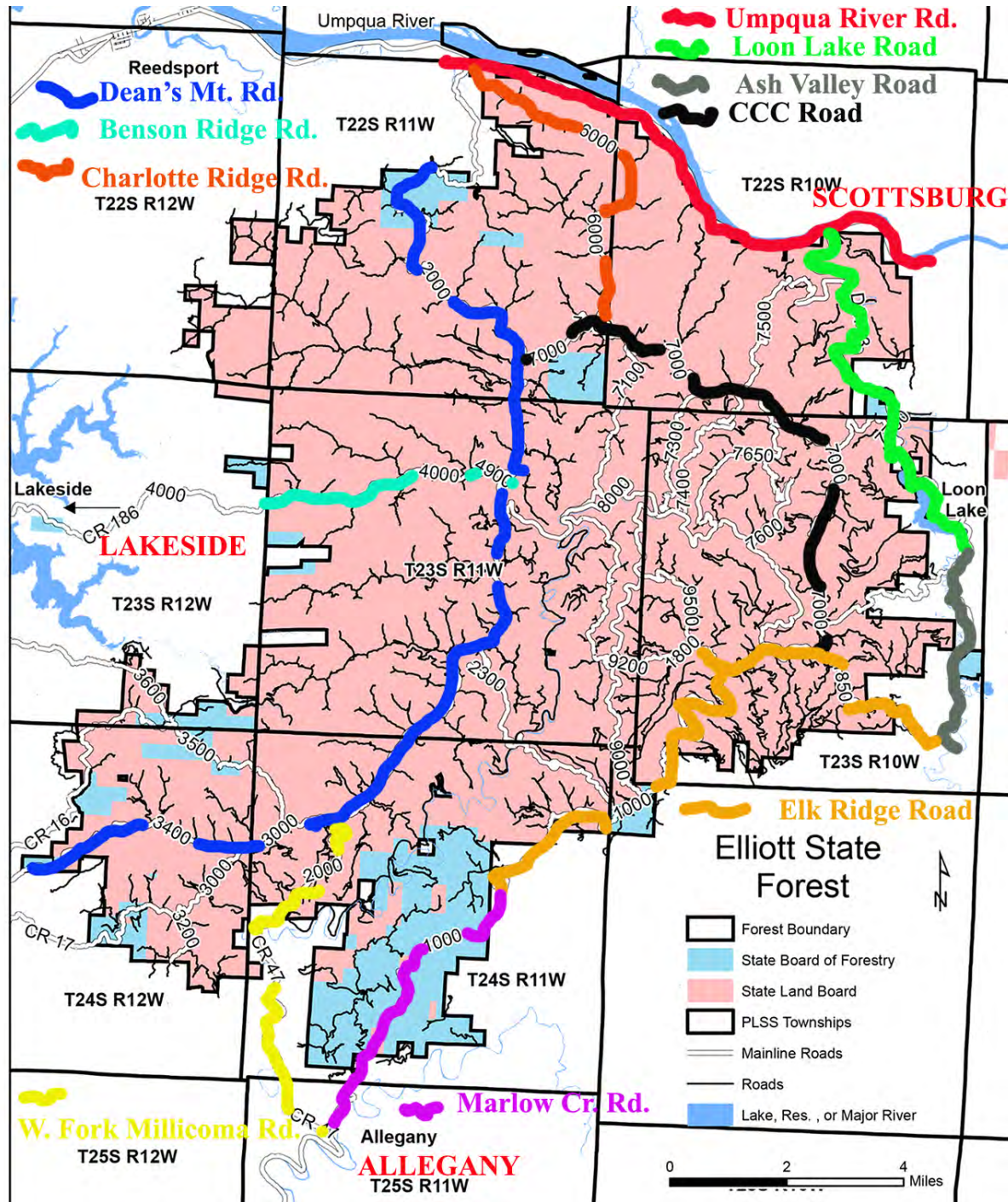


Map 1.1. Elliott Forest Access Map (Oregon Department of Transportation 2017 base map).

Beginning Point	Scottsburg	Lakeside	Allegany
I-5 Exit 161 Anlauf	40 mi./45 min.	68 mi./75 min.	96 mi./2 hr.
I-5 Exit 119 Winston	64 mi./70 min.	93 mi./105 min.	88 mi./105 min.
Hwy 101 Coos Bay	44 mi./1 hr.	17 mi./25 min.	15 mi./25 min.
Hwy. 101 Reedsport	16 mi./20 min.	12 mi./20 min.	40 mi./1 hr.

Table 1.1. Local Time and Distances to Elliott Access Points (Source: Google Maps).

In 1934, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) built Muddy Flats Side Camps and the road previously known as Umpcoos Ridge Road, now known as the 7000 (Phillips 1998: 62-87). Roads such as the Benson Ridge (3000) Road and Deans Mountain (4000) Road were primarily used for logging but can be used for the public to access to their desired location for recreation.



Map 1.2. Principal Travel Routes Within the Elliott (Oregon Department of Forestry 2015 base map).

When suggesting fixation to these roads, there are various concerns that could potentially put a halt to the development and improvement of the recreation access. Roads determine where and when the public will or will not recreate. The public would likely want to know where the materials to fix current road conditions will come from, who will maintain the roads, and how maintenance will be completed for future generations.

Solutions to the current road conditions could raise questions among the nearby residents. The public and maintenance companies will want to know where the money to fund these improvements will come from. Locals may ask if roads within the Elliott State Forest will affect them even if they do not partake in recreation.

Improved safety along roads and trails comes at a relatively low cost. Installing directional signs will assist visitors if they become lost while spending time in the Elliott. Directional signs will increase the likelihood of someone being located within the State Forest. Cost for directional signs vary dependent on the size of each sign. Large guide signs can be \$20-\$25 per square foot. According to Oldson (2016: 23), potential funding sources for signage include, but are not limited to, Oregon Department of Transportation, Travel Oregon, and Oregon Community Foundation Grants.

The state forest could also install gates to prevent visitors from entering an unwanted area. Similar to a bordering timber harvesting site, Weyerhaeuser, the Elliott State Forest could implement fees to receive access to certain areas within boundaries. Craig Richards (personal communication, June 14, 2018) stated the cost to install a gate similar to that of Weyerhaeuser would be around \$1600. A fee of \$150 per gate entrance tag would help fund the gates while providing profits. The profits could be used to maintain roads while benefiting visitors by providing signs for direction.

With improved road conditions and the installation of gates and directional signage, more people will choose to visit and recreate in the Elliott State Forest without accessibility and disorientation limiting them. More recreationalists paying to enjoy the Elliott will provide funds from possible use fees to create and improve quality while furthering the safety of the public and the land.

CHAPTER 2

Local Forest Recreational Opportunities

By Amy Kronsberg, Scott Guthrie, and Maggie Boone

Local forest recreational opportunities include destinations in and around the Elliott State Forest boundaries. For this plan, we have adopted the recreational opportunities boundary as Highway 101; this allows for more local businesses to be involved. Since the Elliott is under pressure to create revenue for the School Trust Fund, the need for profitable recreation within the forest has become relevant.

Currently, there are a number of recreational opportunities laying outside of the Elliott. These include campgrounds, trails, lakes, rivers, and dunes. One of the main attractions that lays on the Elliott's eastern border is Loon Lake Recreation Site. Loon Lake offers a full variety of outdoor-based activities to participate in, such as swimming, beach volleyball, hiking, and more. Loon Lake incorporates the forest into the campground and surrounding scenic landscape, thereby creating a family-friendly environment. In the fiscal year of 2017, Loon Lake had over 28,000 camping visitors and nearly 15,000 day-use visitors and is the most popular attraction bordering the Elliott Forest.



Fig. 2.1. Hiking Along the Millicoma Hatchery Trail. Photo by Anne Farrell-Matthews, April 24, 2018.

On the south end of the Elliott's border there is a state park by the name of Golden and Silver Falls. This area is a long drive off Highway 101 (from a tourist perspective), but well worth it because the falls astounding beauty and recreational opportunities. Here there are three main trails to two separate waterfalls, with restrooms and picnic tables near the parking lot. One of the trails includes an information board that tells a small bit of the history in the area.

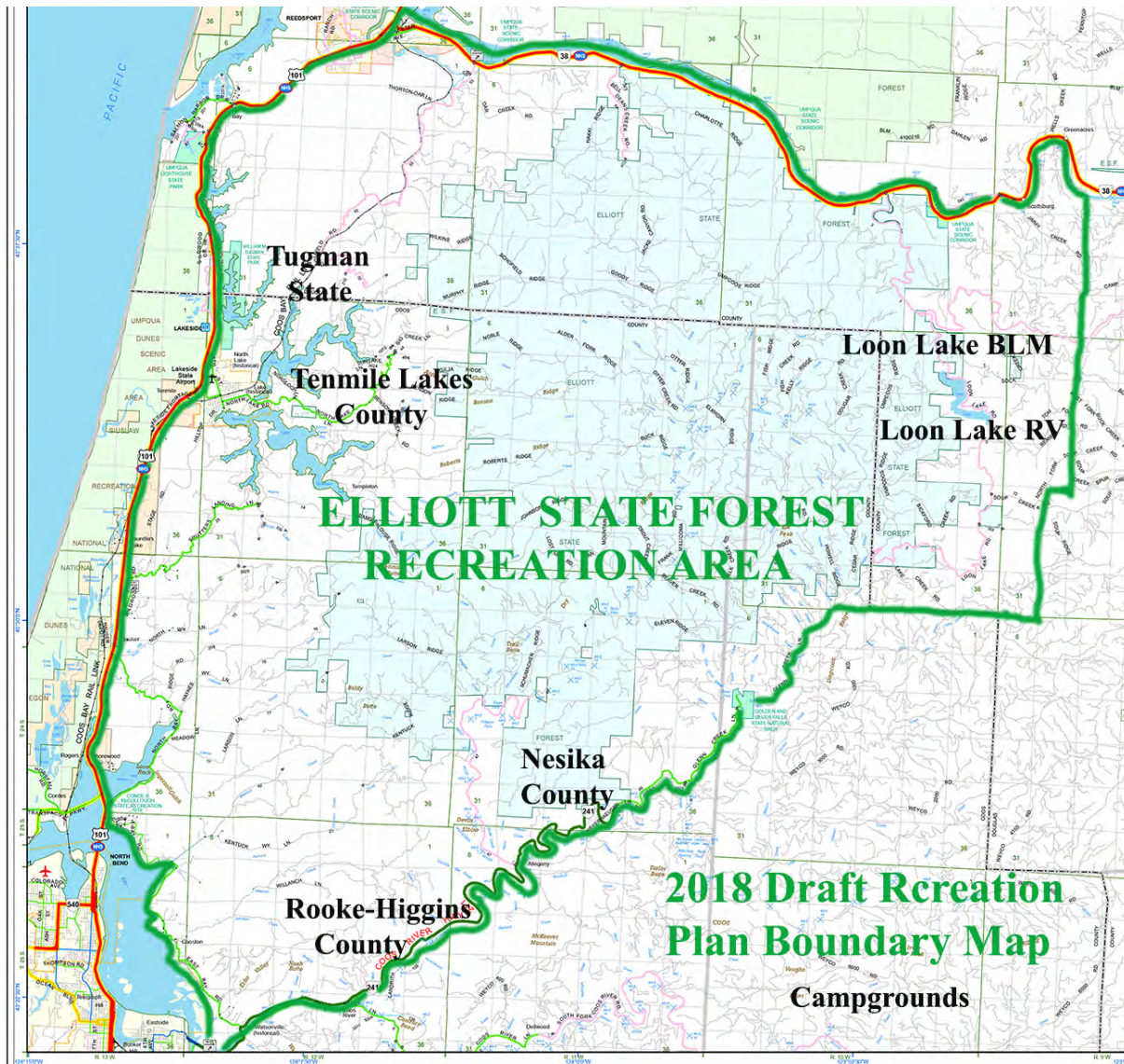
Along the way to Golden and Silver Falls there is a seasonal pumpkin patch known as the Mahaffy Ranch in Allegany. This is where visitors can pick their own pumpkin, go through a corn maze, hay bale rides, and shoot a corn cannon during the months of September and October. They also allow various food vans to host a weekend, therefore incorporating local businesses. Along with those food options, they also provide their own drinks and memorabilia in a small gift shop. In the fiscal year on 2017, an estimated 18,226 people visited Golden and Silver Falls.

On the north end of the Elliott's border is the Umpqua River, which allows for yearlong activities such as fishing, boating, inner tubing, and sun bathing. Being most known for its fishing, the Umpqua River is known to have steelhead and shad fishing. This river is popular locally and statewide.

Along Highway 101, the west border for the Elliott recreation plan, Lakeside is a small town that benefits heavily from the through traffic during tourist seasons. Lakeside offers campgrounds and its most popular attraction, Tenmile Lakes. Seasonally on the lakes there are a number of fishing tournaments for bass or trout through local clubs and organizations, attracting active fishermen from far and wide.

With more sites for recreation within the forest, there is plenty of potential for increased profit to go towards the School Trust Fund. If there were an increased amount of profitable activity in the forest, there would be a new source of income, aside from current logging practices, which are not producing enough to sustain the school funding. A small item such as a map can be a large investment for the Elliott. For example, if a well detailed map of historical sites such as the Silver Creek Heritage Grove and other scenic points along with roads throughout the Elliott was created it could be sold for \$10 in local shops. In a great tourist season, a possible 5,000 maps could be sold, generating \$50,000 towards the school fund. Along with the activities themselves, local businesses and sites, such as Tenmile Lakes or gift shops, may provide an area for donations to go towards the School Trust Fund specifically. An opportunity for donations from the tourists in a public maintained area may bring in small profit to put towards small projects. Donations may be encouraged by advertising specific ideas and projects for the local school systems.

The Elliott has been mainly used for logging and fire lookouts, therefore the roads are gravel and not maintained as well as city streets. This brings conflicts for various vehicles when traveling to a destination. The Elliott's roads are not easy to follow for all out of town tourists and some locals, making exploring difficult; and even worse if the tourist does not have the proper vehicle to travel with on the logging roads. These issues can be addressed with more signage in the Elliott, as well as more road maintenance.



Map 2.1. Elliott Forest Recreation Area and Campgrounds (Oregon Department of Transportation 2017 base).

Incorporating local businesses with maps of areas to recreate within or around the Elliott would be a good start to informing the public about the opportunities within the forest. Local businesses bordering the Elliott could also invest in an RV dump, so less pollution is left in the forest. This could come with a grant proposal through the chamber of commerce or Oregon Arts Commission Grants (Oldson 2016: 23).

Investing in more scenic trails surrounding the Elliott would also attract more tourists; the only concern is where exactly to place them. Allowing for more trails around the Silver Creek Heritage Grove would be a good tourist destination for local history. Another recommendation given by a local business owner was to “find a beautiful area for a zipline,” which could be a possible large attraction. Funding for these trails and ideas can be an investment for the Oregon Community Foundation Grants, or even by Travel Oregon (Oldson 2016: 23).

CHAPTER 3

Camping

By Maggie Boone, Amy Kronsberg, and Scott Guthrie

Camping is a way for people to relax and enjoy nature. There are many ways to camp like: tents, RVs, yurts, and cabins. Providing people with options for camping around or in the Elliott will make access to the forest easier.



Fig. 3.1. West Fork Millicoma Fishing Camp. Photograph November 8, 2017, Bob Zybach.

Make fire pits out of cement so that we can avoid people having too big of a fire in their sites so that no wildfires break out. According to the Riley Ranch caretakers, it also saves a bunch of money in the long run as opposed to using metal fire pits.

We could also have a camp host in each campground to make sure that everything is running smoothly to make sure the people who are camping are comfortable and following the rules that will be posted in every site so that if they are not doing what they are not supposed to, then we can show them exactly what rules they are not following.

We will provide a few small tent site campgrounds on the edge of the forest in a few locations as well as garbage cans and bathrooms to keep the ecosystem healthy. We will also tell people about the other campgrounds where there are hookups for RV camping if that is what they want.

People already go camping in the forest. Adding four small tent campgrounds with twenty sites each will make it easier to keep track of people and keep them safe. We must find areas where people are not hunting or birding so that people don't disturb the other recreation areas. Also telling people about the options that are around the Elliott would be good if they have an RV.

Charging \$40 a night could bring in \$3,200 a night if all the sites are full and if we charge \$5 for each extra vehicle and all sites had one extra that would be another \$400, and we would only have to spend \$300 a week minimum for utilities so it would come out to be \$3,300. Some of that money can go toward the schools for funding.

It could potentially be difficult to get the equipment into the areas set aside for camping development unless we keep the campgrounds on the edge of the forest. It could potentially harm the ecosystem. The campgrounds need to be placed strategically around where there is no possibility of interfering with any of the other recreation activities in the forest, and it would avoid destroying any areas that we don't want to be destroyed or used for camping.

Table 3.1 Elliott Forest Recreation Area Campgrounds: Seasons and Facilities

Campground	Owners	Facilities	Sites	Open
BLM Loon Lake Recreation Area	Federal	Flush toilets, no shower, no water or electrical	38 campsites	May 22-September 28
Loon Lake Lodge and RV Resort	Private	Full RV hookups/No water, electricity at tents	40 RV/10 yurts/12 Cabins	April 1-October 31
William M. Tugman	State	Flush toilets, showers, RV dump, electricity, water	93 RV/16 yurts full hookups	Year-round
Tenmile Lake	County	Electricity, water, RV dump, showers	45 RV full hookups	Year-round
Rooke-Higgins	County	No water or electricity, dry camping only	26 campsites	May 28-September 3
Nesika	County	No water or electricity, dry camping only	25 campsites	May 28-September 3

BLM: US Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management

RV: Recreational Vehicle

CHAPTER 4

Elliott Forest History

By Cole Smith, Carter Carr, and Max Richcreek

The Elliott State forest has a total of 93,000 acres and more than 90% of it is owned by the Oregon Common School Fund. The Oregon Department of Forestry manages the land for the Oregon State Land Board, composed of Oregon's Governor, Secretary, and Treasurer. The Elliott has produced over 284 million dollars for schools since 1955. Oregon established the Elliott State Forest in 1930 and named it after Oregon's first state forester, Francis Elliott.

In 1935, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) built a county road through the forest (Phillips 1998: 19). There are many historical sites such as the Cougar Pass lookout tower:

“Owned by the Coos Forest Protective Ass'n, it is one of the very few buildings still standing on the Elliott Forest today. It was built by the CCCs in 1935 and was manned for fifty years. Unused since 1985, its future is questionable. It is a 60-foot tower.” (Phillips 1998: 375)



Fig. 4.1. Historical Marker for Silver Creek Heritage Grove. Photograph by Anne Farrell-Matthews, April 17, 2018.

Another major historical site is the Elkhorn Ranch homestead. The ranch was owned by the Gould family: “George Gould and his family moved in to this very wild, lonely country in 1886, from Elkton. Actually, they built their very first small cabin late in 1885 and moved in the following year” (Phillips 1998:381). The Gould family moved in only 18 years after the big fire and built their homes and lives around the area we now call the Elkhorn Ranch.

Potential for School Trust Advantage would go as far as charging access and parking permits to get into these historical areas and making sure that people pay the fees required. Donations from local organizations and businesses would be another way to fund these recreation areas so that users may not have to pay the fees and feel burdened.

Barriers for development for these recreational use areas would be the funding to be able to afford and manage the use of the sites; also, how hard would it be for the average person that doesn't know much about the area to be able to access and find the location in the middle of the Elliott State forest. Also, how many people are projected to visit the area is another barrier we face due to not being able to guess how many people will visit the recreation site once it's complete.

We recommend that if the Elliott is to become a recreational area that the best way to make money off of it is to charge a site fee or parking fee when visiting the area. If at all possible local donations become an option to help pay for the management and use of the site. Donations would be the best option so that every person can afford to visit this area. According to Oregon State Parks 18,226 people visit Golden and Silver falls yearly; we think that potentially one tenth of them will visit our site. At five dollars a parking pass that would project an income of \$9,113.

Elliot Forest Historical Timeline

Pre-contact – The Forest belonged to the Indians before early settlers arrived. The land was used for the survival of the Pacific Northwest tribes. Ethnobotany was a major key to survival of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians who lived in the Forest that is now known as the Elliott State forest (Whereat-Phillips and Turner 2016: 1-126).

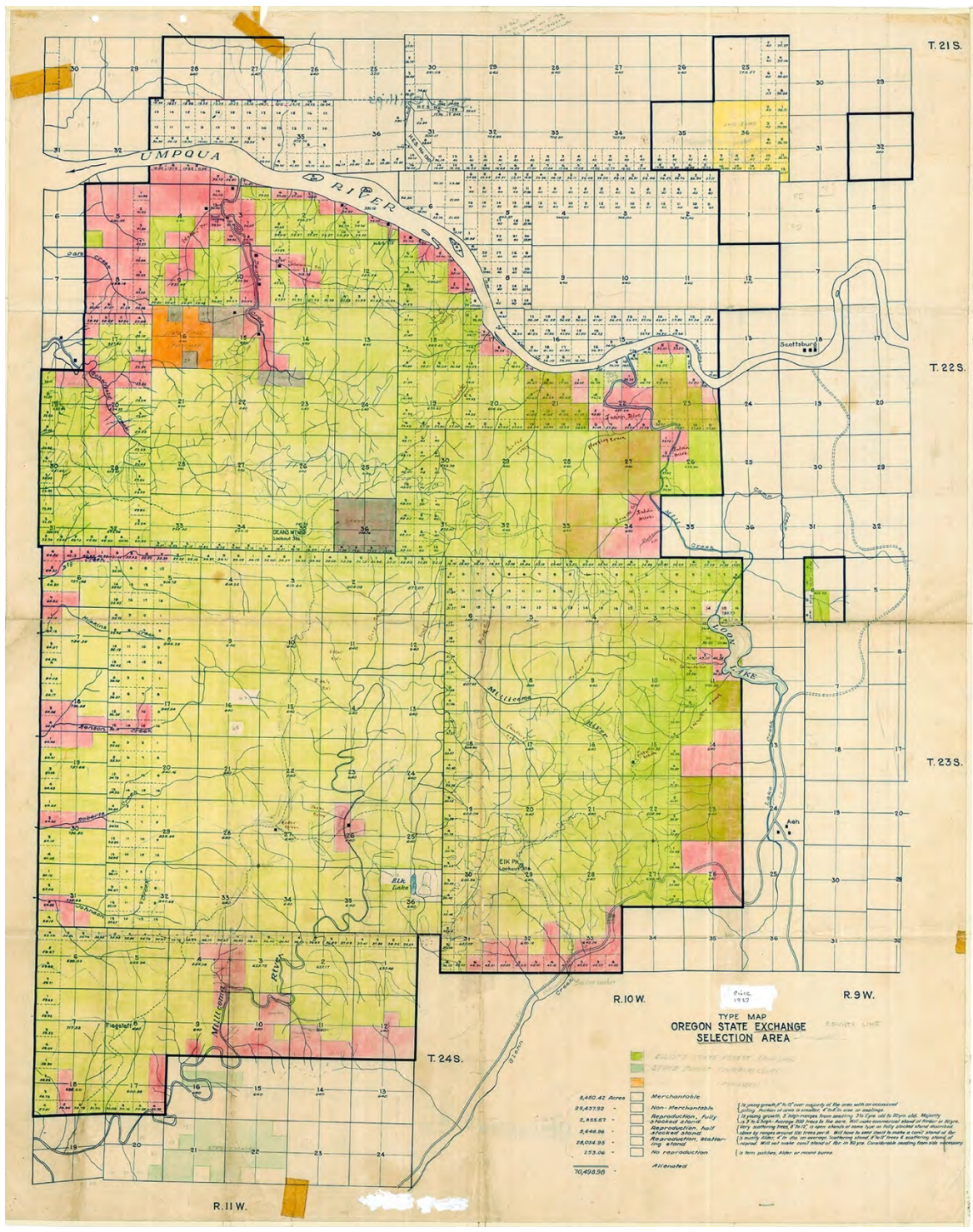
1850-1930 – The 1st settlement in 1850 was at Mill creek. Oregon became a state in 1859. A historic fire burned 300,000 acres and most of the Elliott State forest in 1868. Deans Mountain lookout tower was established in 1914 (Phillips 1998: 1-15).

1930-1940 – The CCC's began to build a county road through the forest in 1933. Cougar Pass Fire Lookout was established in 1935. County deeded land to the State Board of Forestry in 1940 (Phillips 1998: 16-36).

1940-1962 – A big windstorm hit in 1951 in December and on Columbus Day, 1962. In 1955 the big forest inventory project was established. In 1957 Jerry Phillips helped prepare for timber sales but timber inventory was his main job (Phillips 1998: pp. 138-190).

1962-1990 – Northern Spotted Owl became major issue in the logging industry. The Elliott State forest was actively managed and used for school funds (Phillips 1998: 112-137).

1990-2018 – The Endangered Species Act was created and put in to affect to help protect endangered species. Legal issues and logging regulations were changed to meet environmental sustainability. The Habitat Conservation Plan (“HCP”) was approved (Phillips 1998: 359-386).



Map 4.1. Historical Map of Elliott State Forest, ca. 1930 (Jerry Phillips Collection).

CHAPTER 5

Sightseeing and Aesthetics

By Daniel Patton, Tara Boyd, and Matthew Smith



Fig. 5.1. Old-Growth Canopy at Silver Creek Heritage Grove. Photo by Daniel Patton, April 17, 2018.

The Elliott State Forest has many features that any visitor, or a local resident can explore. With a short 30-minute drive from the city of Coos Bay, you can gain access to the Elliott. There are multiple entry points ranging from the West fork of the Millicoma River, up to the Umpqua River. The Elliott provides 93,000 acres of land for the public to enjoy. Sightseeing is a popular recreation activity and can become more with new visitors coming to explore the Elliott. Caution should be used while occupying the narrow roads. Reviewing the area by map would be advised, due to the lack of signage.

Current Use

Depending on what the type of scenery the visitor is seeking, many different locations are accessible for viewing. Some different activities to consider include, scenic vistas, wildlife, history, and water sources. Here is a list of recommended locations to visit:

BLM Dean Creek Viewing Area; Indian Trails; elk trails; early pack trails; CCC roads; Columbus Day Storm roads; Loon Lake; BLM commercial camping; Mill Creek splash dams; riparian vegetation control; Huckleberry Point; Indian Point; ethnobotany; wild flowers; Tenmile Lakes and Elliott tributaries; tideland channeling; hatchery; Elliott lakefront property; exotic fish management; native fisheries (including eels); Golden and Silver Falls; Millicoma River; Deans Mountain; Silver Creek Old-Growth viewing.

Scenic Vistas

To seek out scenic vistas, a drive to the highest ridgeline would be best. A logging clear-cut can provide an open space that provides miles of viewing from all around. In certain locations, east of Tenmile Lakes, the Oregon Dunes and beaches can be seen. On a clear sunny day, the quality of sightseeing can increase dramatically. This provides photographers an excellent chance to get long-distance shots. A list of places providing scenic vistas include, Indian Trails, elk trails, early pack trails, Columbus Day Storm roads, and Deans Mountain.



Fig. 5.2. Elliott Scenic Vistas. (Left) Photo taken from Larson Ridge facing south, by Daniel Patton, April 17, 2018. (Right) Photo taken from Deans Mountain facing west, by Bob Zybach, December 6, 2017.

Water Features

The Elliott contains hundreds of creeks, several rivers and a couple of lakes all available for viewing. Two main waterfalls I would recommend visiting are Gold and Silver Falls. They are located an hour's drive east of Coos Bay. A large lake located Northeast of Coos Bay is called Loon Lake. Travel time from Coos Bay to Loon Lake is approximately one and a half hours. A day fee and a moderate hike can get you to another waterfall, through the Loon Lake campground, that is great for exploring and viewing.



Fig. 5.3. Elliott Area Waterfalls. (Left) Loon Lake Waterfall, June 3, 2018. (Right) Silver Falls, May 22, 2018. Both photographs by Daniel Patton.

Wildlife Viewing

There are approximately 209 species of animals located with in and around the Elliott. This includes: 58 mammals, 103 birds, 23 amphibians and reptiles, and 25 fish species. A list of Elliott wild mammals follows; a listing of Elliott birds is included in Chapter 9.

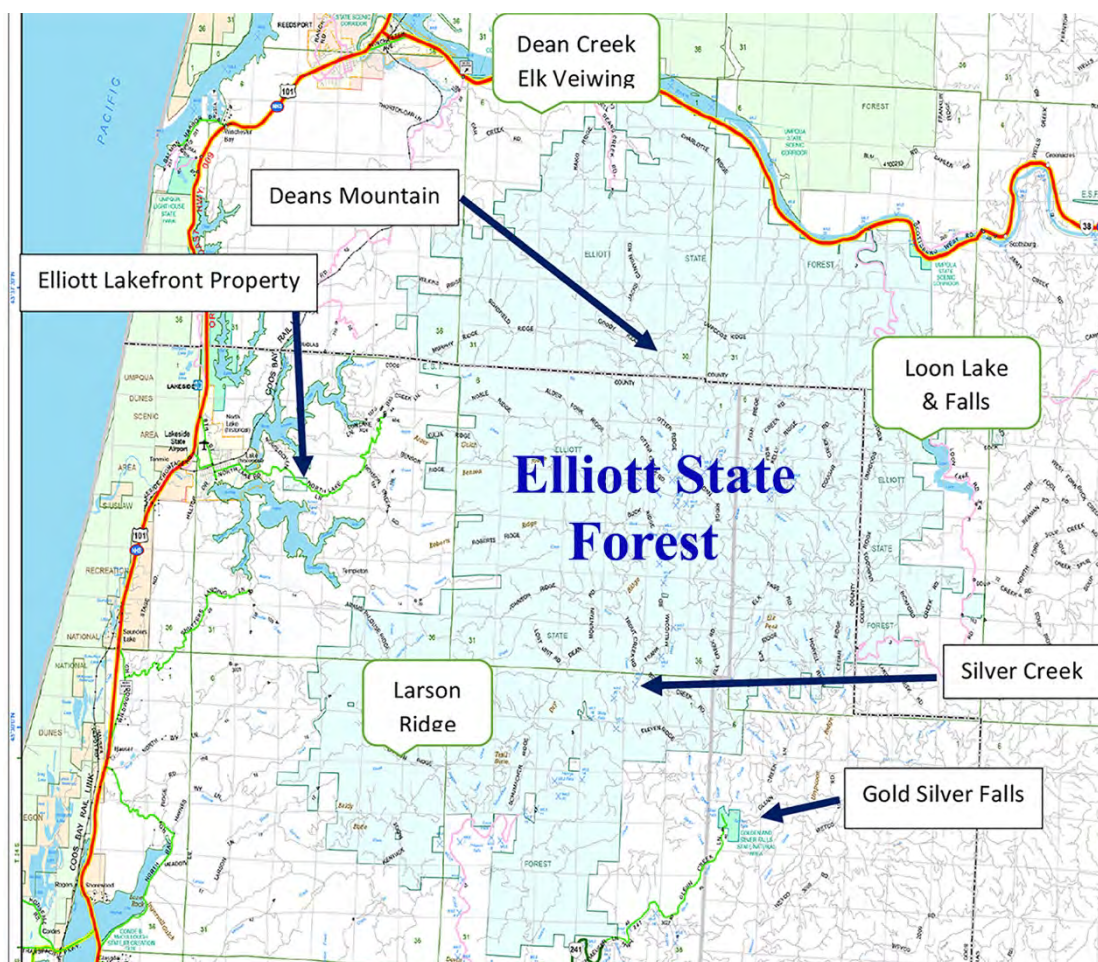


Fig. 5.4. Elliott Wild Animals. (Left) Elk from Dean Creek Viewing Area, May 15, 2018. (Right) Snake near Loon Lake, June 3, 2018. Both photographs by Daniel Patton.

Table 5.1. Wild Mammals of the Elliott (Decker et al. 2011: E-5-6).

Common Name	Latin Name	Status
Bear, Black	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	Game Animal
Cougar	<i>Felis concolor</i>	Game Animal
Deer, Black-Tailed	<i>Odocoileus hemionus columbianus</i>	Game Animal
Elk, Roosevelt	<i>Cervus elaphus roosevelti</i>	Game Animal
Squirrel, Gray	<i>Sciurus griseus</i>	Game Animal
Nutria	<i>Myocastor coypus</i>	Introduced Exotic
Opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	Introduced Exotic
Bat, Big Brown	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Native Wildlife
Bat, Little Brown	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Native Wildlife
Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	Native Wildlife
Bobcat	<i>Felis Rufus</i>	Native Wildlife
Chipmunk	<i>Tamias townsendii</i>	Native Wildlife
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	Native Wildlife
Ermine	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Native Wildlife
Fox, Gray	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Native Wildlife
Hare, Snowshoe	<i>Lepus americanus</i>	Native Wildlife
Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>	Native Wildlife
Mole, Coast	<i>Scapanus orarius</i>	Native Wildlife
Mole, Shrew	<i>Neurotrichus gibbsii</i>	Native Wildlife
Mole, Townsend's	<i>Scapanus townsendii</i>	Native Wildlife
Mountain Beaver	<i>Aplodontia rufa</i>	Native Wildlife
Mouse, Deer	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	Native Wildlife
Mouse, Jumping	<i>Zapus trinotatus</i>	Native Wildlife
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Native Wildlife
Otter, River	<i>Lutra canadensis</i>	Native Wildlife
Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	Native Wildlife
Rabbit, Brush	<i>Sylvilagus bachmani</i>	Native Wildlife
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Native Wildlife
Ring-Tailed Cat	<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	Native Wildlife
Shrew, Fog	<i>Sorex sonomae</i>	Native Wildlife
Shrew, Pacific	<i>Sorex pacificus</i>	Native Wildlife
Shrew, Marsh	<i>Sorex bendirii</i>	Native Wildlife
Shrew, Trowbridge's	<i>Sorex trowbridgii</i>	Native Wildlife
Shrew, Vagrant	<i>Sorex vagrans</i>	Native Wildlife
Skunk, Spotted	<i>Spilogale gracilis</i>	Native Wildlife
Skunk, Striped	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Native Wildlife
Squirrel, Douglas'	<i>Tamiasciurus douglasii</i>	Native Wildlife
Squirrel, Ground	<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	Native Wildlife
Squirrel, Flying	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i>	Native Wildlife
Vole, Creeping	<i>Microtus oregoni</i>	Native Wildlife
Vole, Long-Tailed	<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>	Native Wildlife
Vole, Townsend's	<i>Microtus townsendii</i>	Native Wildlife

Vole, Red-Backed	<i>Clethrionomys californicus</i>	Native Wildlife
Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Native Wildlife
Woodrat, Bushy-Tailed	<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>	Native Wildlife
Woodrat, Dusky-Footed	<i>Neotoma fuscipes</i>	Native Wildlife
Bat, California	<i>Myotis californicus</i>	Oregon Species of Concern
Bat, Hoary	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Oregon Species of Concern
Marten	<i>Martes americana</i>	Oregon Species of Concern
Fisher	<i>Martes pennanti pacifica</i>	US Candidate Species
Bat, Fringed	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	US Species of Concern
Bat, Long-Eared	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	US Species of Concern
Bat, Long-Legged	<i>Myotis volans</i>	US Species of Concern
Bat, Silver-Haired	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	US Species of Concern
Bat, Big-Eared	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	US Species of Concern
Bat, Yuma	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	US Species of Concern
Vole, Red Tree	<i>Phenacomys longicaudus</i>	US Species of Concern
Vole, White-Footed	<i>Phenacomys albipes</i>	US Species of Concern



Map 5.1. Map of Scenic Photograph Locations (Oregon Department of Transportation 2017 base).

Options

A reviewable option to generate revenue would be a guided tour of the different sites included in the Elliott State Forest. One tour could be dedicated to the history of the forest. Another could be designed to teach the public about the forest and all its many features. Including: wildflower seeking, fungus finding, and old-growth forest viewing. The activities that require a higher cost to attend, is because an educated guide is needed to provide knowledge and safety during the trip. Potential \$310/Day:

Activity	Time (Hrs.)	Cost/Adult	Capacity	Totals
History of Elliott	5	\$6	10	\$60
Scenic Vistas	6	\$3	10	\$30
Wildlife Search	5	\$4	10	\$40
Water Sources	6	\$3	10	\$30
Wildflower/Berry Seeking	5	\$6	10	\$60
Fungus Finding	6	\$6	10	\$60
Old-Growth Forest Viewing	4	\$3	10	\$30

Table 5.2. Commercial Elliott Sightseeing Opportunities.

Barriers that could put a halt on this topic would include roads and trails. If the roads are not maintained, then access to the different locations for viewing might not be possible within a day. Hiking to these locations could be possible. Starting in the morning would give more time for travel and exploring. Also, trails need to be cleared and maintained to allow for better access.

Having a map constructed of roads and trails. Then adding user friendly directions and locations of the different features and landmarks on the Elliott.

Installing signage for trail routes.

Having the option of speaking to a park ranger or someone familiar with the forest to give more insight about the different features available.

“Still another factor was that this forest is at once both aesthetically pleasing to most all visitors and economically very productive,” Jerry Phillips (1998: 413).

CHAPTER 6

Cultural Resources

By Carter Carr, Cole Smith, Max Richcreek

Cultural Resources of the Elliott State Forest. Is physical evidence of a place or the past of human activity such as a site, object, landscape, or a structure that is over 50 years of age historically. There are multiple locations within the Elliott State Forest that people can go and experience these cultural resources such as the Cougar Pass lookout, Elk Horn Ranch, the roads built by the Civilian Conservation Corp, Indian trails, as well as hunting trails (Phillips 1998: 372-395).



Fig. 6.1. Cougar Pass Fire Lookout. Photo by Bob Zybach, October 10, 2018.

Current use on Elliott

The roads you drive on while inside the Elliott State Forest boundaries were built prior and after World War II. Mostly built by the CCC (Civilian Conservation Corp.) The men in the CCC went off to fight during World War II leaving unfinished roads. After the war roads were constructed again and finished. In the 1960's roads also were build after the Columbus Day storm to salvage timber that was lost in the storm. There is no known quantity of people that use these roads due to no polls or surveys. Anybody can access the Elliott from one of the numerous locations such as Lakeside, Allegany, or Reedsport. There are over 500 miles of road within the Elliott State Forest itself.

The first Cougar Pass lookout tower built was it 1935 and can be accessed by a hiking trail. It was used for about fifty years and was decommissioned in 1985. Today the sixty-foot tower still stands with rotten boards and keep out signs surrounding it. There is no known amount of people that see the Cougar Pass lookout.

The West Fork of the Millicoma River fish hatchery can be accessed by Allegany and is still being used for Coho Salmon and is an ideal place for Steelhead and Cut-Throat Trout fishing. Many people go to the hatchery and help with the local S.T.E.P program (Steelhead Trout Enhancement Program). And can be an ideal place to swim during the summer.

Potential for School Trust advantage

- Access Permit- Fee to enter the Elliot State Forest Recreation area.
- Parking Permit- At a site a fee for parking.
- Grants- Potential donations made by an organization to help for development.
- Educational Activities- A part of Oregon history can be visited in the Elliott State Forest and see the locations as stated above.

Barriers to development

- Funding- In order to establish a recreation site or help manage and enhance cultural resources funding is needed for development.
- Location- Access to these sites. How the difficulty getting to a location is. Is the ground easily accessible or difficult to enter these areas?

Recommendations for/against development/use

- Signs- Road signs and historical site signs explaining what was there. Interpretive signs are ideal for telling or informing a recreationalist about prior history, due to most of these cultural resources that were once there have been damaged or destroyed over time.
- Experience- Sightseer gets to see and experience historical marker. History can be a great way to learn and see what has happened in history.
- Camp Ground/ Park- Day park for a picnic area and a campground for overnight stayers.



Map 6.1. Historic Trails of the Elliott (Phillips 1998: 18).

CHAPTER 7

Fish Hatcheries

By Matthew Hofenbredl, Abigail Richards, and Cody Harkins

A fish hatchery is a place for artificial breeding, hatching and rearing through earlier stages of life for fish. It has many applications to the Elliott by first providing a major recreational activity in fishing. Without the Millicoma fish hatchery in the Elliott State Forest recreational activity could possibly decrease. It would make fishing way harder and the fishermen would be less successful.

The hatcheries provide Coho salmon, and Steelhead, and trout to the river. The fish are seasonal so at the Millicoma hatchery you can catch fish all year long. With salmon coming in the fall, steelhead in the winter and cut-throat trout in the spring and summer. This brings people up to the Elliott State Forest and the Millicoma Hatchery year-round. With fishing being open year-round for everyone that has the right tags and license the Millicoma Fish Hatchery is the place to go.



Fig. 7.1. Fin Clipping Chinook Fingerlings at Millicoma Hatchery. Photo by Anne Farrell-Matthews, April 24, 2018.

According to Bird (2016: 2) "In 1997, the Northern California Coho salmon was declared a threatened species in California but not in Oregon due to an Oregon Recovery Plan and better stream quality in Oregon."

Current use on the Elliott

There is one fish hatcheries have on the Elliott, the Millicoma Hatchery is right in the heart of the Elliott state forest. This allows for the public to access the Elliott and the Millicoma fish hatchery. Fisherman would be the most common people you would see up by the hatchery, but you can get tourist, birdwatchers and some sightseers that will come up to the hatchery just to look around and enjoy the beauty of the Elliott.

The uses don't change that much between seasons, you still get roughly the same people that come up to the hatcheries most the year. The number of people that use the hatchery to fish changes throughout the season. Winter steelhead attracts the most people, where you can get 50 people or more lined up on the bank near the hatchery. Other than that, rush of people in the winter months you tend to see about 4-5 people a week either fishing or swimming.

The hatchery also has a pond behind the hatchery itself that parents can bring their kids to for easier fishing. The pond is stocked with fish year round so they can go all year. Some other possible uses like I said earlier would be sightseeing, or tourist that want to see how the hatchery has changed in the years. Last, current use at the hatchery is that they will bring kids in elementary school to the hatchery and educate them about fish hatcheries, fish, and how hatcheries are important to the Elliott state forest.

Potential for School Trust advantage

- Sell fishing licenses and tags for \$150 year round (just for in the Elliott)
- Guided fishing trips by a licensed guide (depends on the guide could be from \$30-100)
- Fishing classes to help educate people on how to fish for salmon, steelhead, and cut-throat trout (free classes with donations welcome)
- Equipment rentals pick up at Ringo's (fishing poles, boots, fishing waders)
- Selling bait/ gear (from Ringo's or another local store)

Barriers to development

There are many different barriers that could happen or block something that makes it hard for people to get up to the Millicoma fish hatchery. First, roads are the biggest barrier for the hatchery, they are mainly gravel, and can be very steep in spots. They can have many pot holes that some people cannot drive on because their vehicles won't let them, or they don't feel comfortable driving on those roads. It limits the use to people that don't care if they drive small car up there or for people that drive pickups or all-wheel drive cars. Another barrier is lack posted signs to help guide people to the hatchery, and to let people know what areas they fish and cannot fish. Also, not having the right fishing equipment or not being prepared to catch the right fish.

There's a potential for a school trust advantage in logging:

"Brown said A key part of strategy is what's called a habitat conservation plan. That's a blueprint to say what could be logged and where threatened species – the marbled murrelet seabird, the northern spotted owl and coastal coho salmon – should be protected" (Davis 2017: 2).

The plan would not work though because the blueprint has them logging too close to fishing streams that the coho salmon swim up.

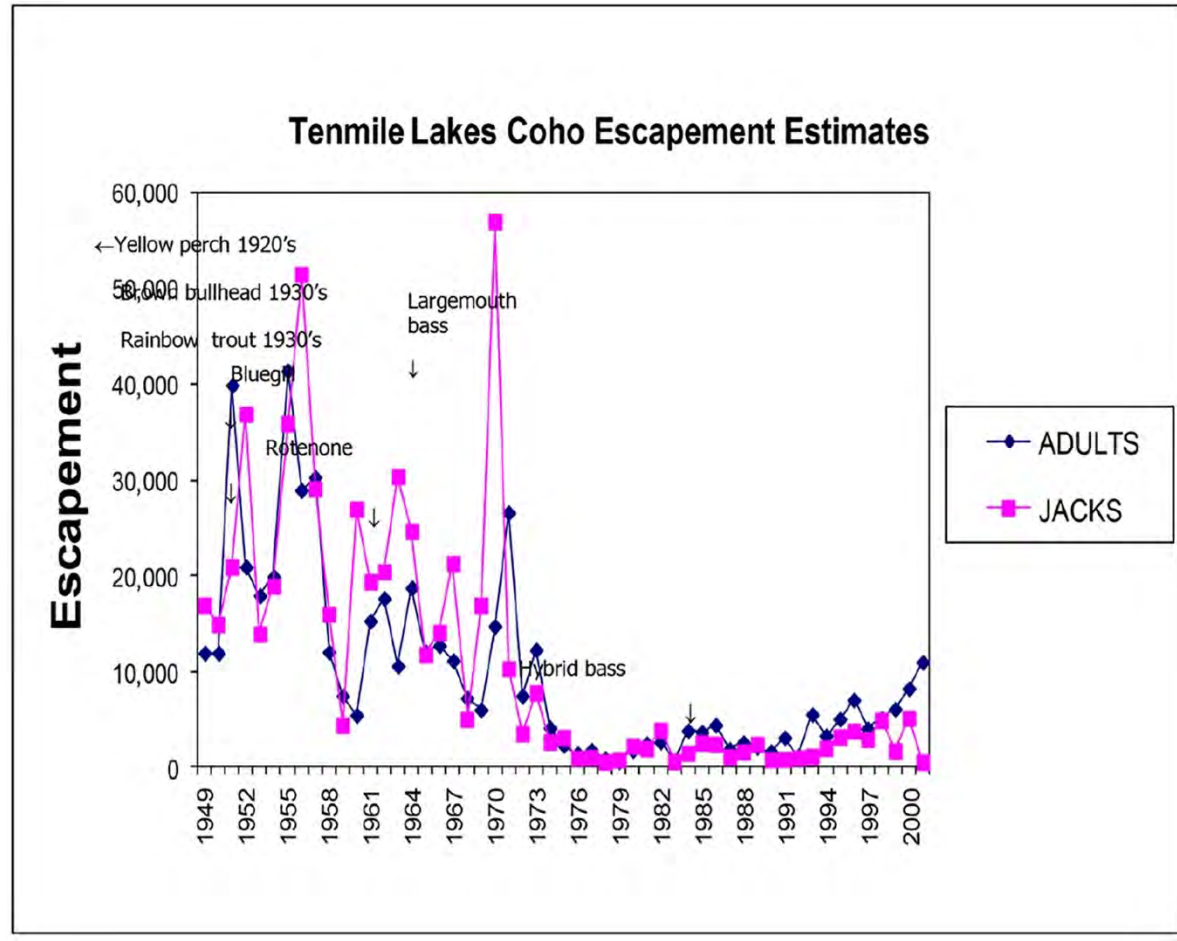
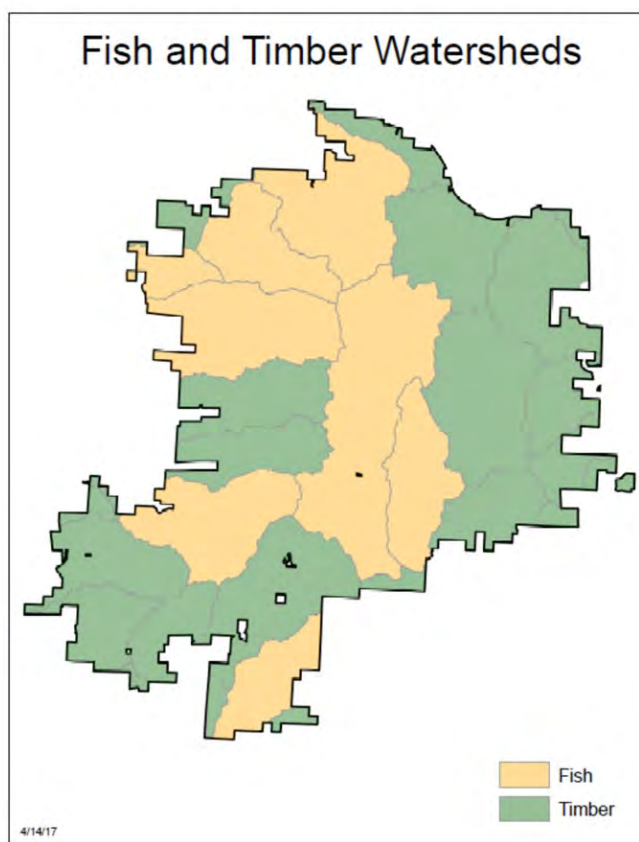


Fig. 7.2. Tenmile Lakes Coho Escapements, 1948-2002 (Mader et al. 2002: 2-5).

Recommendations for/against development/use

Some recommendations to help improve the development and use of the recreation area in the Elliott State forest is to put up some signs to help guide people to the hatchery. Right now, there is not that many, plus it's not accurately mapped on any maps either. If we can eliminate these problems more people might make their way to the hatchery.

Then if we can eventually figure out a way to make sure we get more than 1-2% of the fish to return to the hatchery every season. If we can figure that out the hatchery would be a very popular and attracted a lot of people potentially. Fishing would become more fun and easier for the people who are not as experienced fishermen.



Map 7.1. “HCP” Map of Elliott “Fish and Timber Watersheds” (Dent 2017: 18).

We can start to record how many native fish are caught compared to the amount of hatchery fish. To see what fish are more aggressive, and we can record what bait is working for what fish.

"In 1997, the Northern California Coho salmon was declared a threatened species in California but not in Oregon due to an Oregon Recovery Plan and better stream quality in Oregon" (Bird 2016: 2).

Figuring out if the number of coho salmon has gone up since the Oregon Recovery Plan has been issued in 1997.

CHAPTER 8

Fish Habitat and Recreational Fishing Access

By Max Richcreek, Cole Smith, and Carter Carr

The Elliott state forest has approximately 40 large fish streams and a river. The west fork of the Millicoma River is the largest waterway in the forest, running north up the center of the forest. Aside from the West Fork of the Millicoma River there are 6 other basins that have large fish streams and small streams. Certain waterways in the Elliott are open to recreational fishing for trout and steelhead, such as the West Fork of the Millicoma. Throughout the Elliott there has been fish habitat restoration such as closing river crossings on the West Fork Millicoma, adding logs and boulders to Joes Creek, adding a fish ladder on Elk creek, and adding willows to stabilize the bank and slow sediment flow on Big Creek.



Fig. 8.1. Max Richcreek with Steelhead.

Current use

Early on in the Forest's history the logging techniques were destructive to the waterways. Spawning grounds were wiped out due to splash dams and massive amounts of sediment flowed into the river from bad logging techniques. Streams and rivers were also stripped of logs, boulders, and natural debris to allow logs to flow down the river uninterrupted. In recent history the state has begun to fix their previous mistakes in regards to fish habitat (Jerry Phillips, personal communication, May 14, 2018). They have added logs for habitat, gravel for spawning, and fish ladders for access. Also streams that were previously diverted have been set back to their natural course, such as Marlow Creek. Additionally, today stricter logging regulations have helped with sediment flowing into the waterways and keeping buffers on streams and rivers.

Currently people use the Elliott for recreational fishing. Nearly all go the West Fork Hatchery to fish (Antonio Salgado, personal communication, April 15, 2018). The number of people that fish anywhere besides the hatchery is very limited due to the remoteness of the forest and the limited fishing opportunities, although some do trout fish in the forest's interior. Steelhead fishing past the hatchery is not as popular in the Elliott due to it being mainly native fish in that stretch of river, which you cannot keep. Nearly all the fishing access is along roads that follow the river or stream. There are no official trails or designated fishing areas in the Elliott besides the West Fork Hatchery/Girl Scout Camp.

Small portions of the Elliott State Forest border the Umpqua River and Loon Lake. Unfortunately, where they do meet the terrain is mostly very steep and inaccessible from within the Elliott. Along Loon Lake there are no Elliott roads that meet the lake because of this, and the lake already has boat launches and easy access along the main road. At Huckleberry Point there is a very small isolated chunk of Elliott along the main Loon Lake Road adjacent to the Lodge, the land here is currently not being used. Along the Umpqua River where the Elliott meets it there is nothing except for the highway directly along the river. Outside of the Elliott there are multiple recreation areas/boat launches that border the river and Elliott.

Potential School Trust Advantage

There is one way that money could be made off fishing in the Elliott. Adding fish habitat costs money first off, but money can come from grants. With recreational fishing you could add a "fishing pass" that costed money to fish the Elliott, but this would extremely deter the fisherman that use the Elliott as there are many other local places to fish for free.

Barriers to development

Barriers to development are few. Federal and state agencies push for fish habitat restoration very hard, which means there are many grant opportunities. As for Fishing access in the Elliot there is not much that can be done. The west fork hatchery is established and by far the most popular fishing spot in the Elliott. Everywhere else in the Elliot that has fishing access is where the road follows the waterway. The only way to improve fishing access would be to add better spots to fish from the bank near the road, or add a trail along the river in spots. Much like the Girl Scout Camp fishing area.



Map 8.1. Map of Elliott Native Fish Runs (Giesy and Zybach 2017: 6).

Recommendations for/against development/use

I believe that the state should continue to improve fish habitat to help fish populations and make up for people destroying it in the past. As for fishing access I don't think the state should do anything different than they are now. They should continue to keep the fishing at the Hatchery/Girl Scout Camp the same.

Although if the ground at Huckleberry Point is flat enough the state could consider adding a boat launch, since most fishing in the lake is done by boat. As for everywhere else in the Elliott there already seems to be adequate fishing access. I also do not believe in a "Fishing Pass" for the Elliott, because I believe a fee to fish would deter the fisherman that fish the Elliott from returning.

Chapter 9:

Birds and Birding

By Matthew Smith, Tara Boyd, and Daniel Patton

Current Use

Currently, birding in the Elliott is just used as a recreational activity and for hunting, however, there is little to no precise data on locations of bird nesting or hunting spots in the Elliott which make these activities difficult without luck on your side.

The Audubon Society of Portland held a two-month long “Birds of the Elliott State Forest” art exhibit in their facility in 2017 (Moulton 2017). The artist, Suzie Moulton, is a huge fan of the Elliott State Forest as hiking through it helped her through some personal tough times. Suzie sketched each bird she came across while hiking through the Elliott, and later created an assortment of different birds from textiles, which were showcased in the Audubon Society’s headquarters. She even created a game called Project Bird Baby Nest with the goal to entice people and children into learning more about birds native to the Elliott State Forest.



Fig. 9.1. Two Barn Swallows. Photo by Daniel Patton, BLM Elk Viewing Area, May 22, 2018.

“Birding is a major recreational industry,” stated Marty Giles (personal communication, May 22, 2018). Birding is an activity where one can watch, photograph, and/or record data of the various bird species. The Elliott State Forest and bordering lands are the home of some 103 different species of birds, give or take (Decker 2011: E-6-9).



Fig. 9.2. Red-Winged Blackbird. Photo by Daniel Patton, BLM Elk Viewing Area, May 22, 2018.

Roadblocks to Development / Activity

Depending on the recreation areas that are close to birding areas, they may scare birds away making bird watching very difficult. A study led by Dr. Christopher McClure found that “[research] results demonstrate that noise alone is enough to cause some birds to avoid a site.” (Gray, *The Telegraph*) Road and trail accessibility may hinder desires for proceeding to the locations, as people prefer easier to get to sites (personal experience). The roads should be freed of potholes and the trails cleared of debris. Signage is a must in order to keep travelers from getting lost, possibly funded through donations and/or using funds generated by the options listed under “Income / School Trust Fund Potential”. Seasonal patterns - they may be in one area of the forest during one season and completely gone during another, so seasonal areas could be utilized for other recreation activities during migration periods.

Table 9.1. Birds of the Elliott (Decker et al. 2011: E-6-9).

Common Name	Species Name	Status
Chickadee, Black-Capped	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	Endemic Native
Chickadee, Chestnut-Backed	<i>Poecile rufescens</i>	Endemic Native
Corvus Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhychos</i>	Endemic Native
Corvus Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Endemic Native
Creeper, Brown	<i>Certhia americana</i>	Endemic Native
Crossbill, Red	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Endemic Native
Dipper, American	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	Endemic Native
Finch, Purple	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	Endemic Native
Flicker, Northern	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Endemic Native
Grosbeak, Evening	<i>Coccothraustes vespertina</i>	Endemic Native
Heron, Great Blue	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Endemic Native
Jay, Gray	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	Endemic Native
Jay, Steller's	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	Endemic Native
Jay, Western Scrub	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	Endemic Native
Junco, Dark-Eyed	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Endemic Native
Kinglet, Golden-Crowned	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Endemic Native
Nuthatch, Red-Breasted	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Endemic Native
Owl, Barred	<i>Strix varia</i>	Endemic Native
Owl, Great Horned	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Endemic Native
Owl, Northern Pygmy	<i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	Endemic Native
Owl, Northern Saw-Whet	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	Endemic Native
Owl, Western Screech	<i>Otus kennicottii</i>	Endemic Native
Siskin, Pine	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	Endemic Native
Sparrow, Fox	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Endemic Native
Sparrow, Song	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Endemic Native
Thrush, Varied	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	Endemic Native
Towhee, Spotted	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Endemic Native
Vireo, Hutton's	<i>Vireo huttoni</i>	Endemic Native
Woodpecker, Downy	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Endemic Native
Woodpecker, Hairy	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Endemic Native
Woodpecker, Pileated	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Endemic Native
Wren, Winter	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Endemic Native
Wrentit	<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	Endemic Native
Sparrow, House	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Exotic
Starling, European	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Exotic
Dove, Rock	<i>Columba livia</i>	Exotic Oregon Game
Blackbird, Red-Winged	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Migratory
Bunting, Lazuli	<i>Passerina amoena</i>	Migratory
Cowbird, Brown-Headed	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Migratory
Flycatcher, Hammond's	<i>Empidonax hammondii</i>	Migratory
Flycatcher, Pacific-Slope	<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	Migratory
Goldfinch, American	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	Migratory

Grosbeak, Black-Headed	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	Migratory
Hawk, Cooper's	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Migratory
Hawk, Red-Tailed	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Migratory
Hawk, Sharp-Shinned	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Migratory
Heron, Green	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Migratory
Hummingbird, Anna's	<i>Calypte anna</i>	Migratory
Hummingbird, Rufous	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	Migratory
Kestrel, American	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Migratory
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Migratory
Kingfisher, Belted	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Migratory
Nighthawk, Common	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Migratory
Oriole, Northern	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Migratory
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Migratory
Pewee, Western Wood	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Migratory
Robin, American	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	Migratory
Sapsucker, Red-Breasted	<i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i>	Migratory
Solitaire, Townsend's	<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>	Migratory
Sparrow, Chipping	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Migratory
Sparrow, White-Crowned	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	Migratory
Swallow, Barn	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Migratory
Swallow, Cliff	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Migratory
Swallow, Tree	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Migratory
Swallow, Violet-Green	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	Migratory
Swift, Vaux's	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	Migratory
Tanager, Western	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	Migratory
Thrush, Hermit	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Migratory
Thrush, Swainson's	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Migratory
Vireo, Cassin's	<i>Vireo cassinii</i>	Migratory
Vireo, Warbling	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Migratory
Vulture, Turkey	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Migratory
Warbler, Black-Throated Gray	<i>Dendroica nigrescens</i>	Migratory
Warbler, Hermit	<i>Dendroica occidentalis</i>	Migratory
Warbler, MacGillivray's	<i>Oporornis tolmiei</i>	Migratory
Warbler, Nashville	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	Migratory
Warbler, Orange-Crowned	<i>Vermivora celata</i>	Migratory
Warbler, Townsend's	<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>	Migratory
Warbler, Wilson's	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	Migratory
Warbler, Yellow	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Migratory
Warbler, Yellow-Rumped	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	Migratory
Waxwing, Cedar	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Migratory
Wren, House	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Migratory
Yellowthroat, Common	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Migratory
Nuthatch, White-Breasted	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	Oregon Endemic Sensitive
Duck, Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Oregon Game
Grouse, Blue	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>	Oregon Game

Grouse, Ruffed	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Oregon Game
Dove, Mourning	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Oregon Game Migratory
Duck, Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Oregon Game Migratory
Duck, Wood	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Oregon Game Migratory
Duck, Harlequin	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	Oregon Game US Concern
Pigeon, Band-Tailed	<i>Columba fasciata</i>	Oregon Game US Concern
Quail, Mountain	<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>	Oregon Game US Concern
Bluebird, Western	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	Oregon Migratory Sensitive
Falcon, Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Oregon Migratory Strategic
Eagle, Bald	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Oregon Threatened Strategic
Goshawk, Northern	<i>Accipiter gentiles</i>	US Concern
Flycatcher, Little Willow	<i>Empidonax trailii brewsteri</i>	US Migratory Concern
Flycatcher, Olive-Sided	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	US Migratory Concern
Martin, Purple	<i>Progne subis</i>	US Migratory Concern
Murrelet, Marbled	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	US Threatened
Owl, Northern Spotted	<i>Strix occidentalis</i>	US Threatened

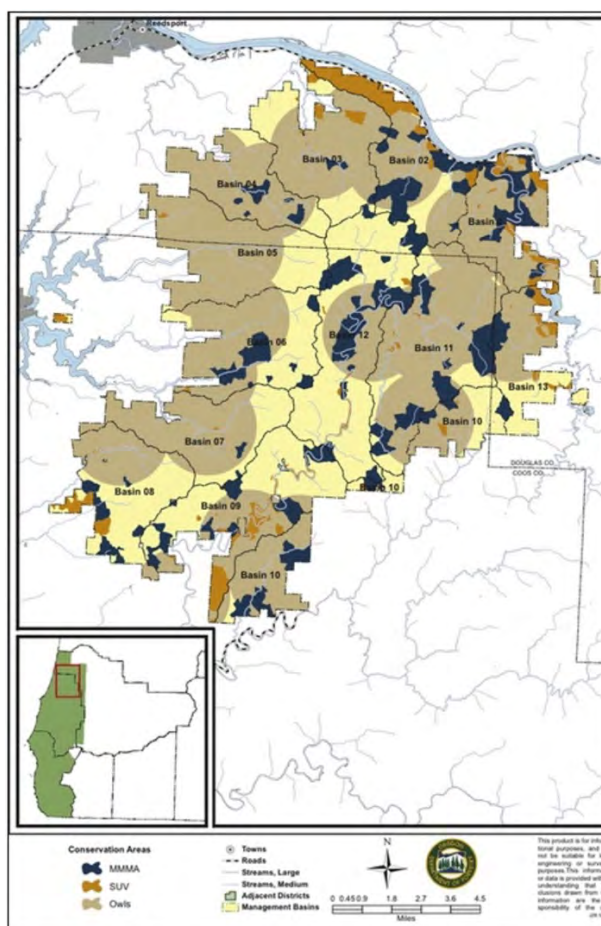


Figure 4. Map showing listed species habitat and lack of recreation potential.

Map 9.1. “Map showing listed species habitat and lack of recreation potential” (Sim et al 2014: 32).

Income / School Trust Fund Potential

There is potential for School Trust Funds by selling maps of specific bird observation, nesting, and/or hunting locations (after research is done to find these locations) to those unwilling to adventure out and find them on their own. It would cost around \$1.27 to create one map, which could then be sold between \$3 and \$10, depending on the rate of return, which would be a margin of \$1.73 to \$8.73 each map. Another possibility would be to sell postcards with pictures of the birds in the Elliott on them. Postcards are typically cheap to print, around \$0.71 each, and can be sold for \$5 a piece, giving a margin of at least \$4.29 per postcard. (“Same Day Postcard Mailings”) Selling other birding merchandise and memorabilia (i.e. magnets, coffee cups, posters, etc.) could be another potential but the margin may not be as great. We would need a gift shop for these, or work something out with local businesses surrounding the Elliott to sell the items through them.

Birding passes could be a possibility, but I would not suggest it because that might deter people instead of attract them. The “Oregon Birding Association” awards grants up to \$750 for each project that promotes “education, enjoyment, conservation, and science of birds and birding in Oregon”. This could be a great opportunity for income to at least start a birding project for the Elliott.

Recommendations for/against Development

Fencing off key habitats and nesting zones for bird safety and livability with specifically marked zones for birding would be an option. Research is needed to locate prime nesting zones.

Birding locations may interrupt other recreation activities. To prevent this, birding locations should remain separated from the other recreation locations while birds inhabit the areas. In Map 9.1, the circular tan zones are areas said to be protected due to spotted owl habitats. It appears as though only logging is not permitted

CHAPTER 10

Hunting and Trapping

By Abigail Richards, Cody Harkins, and Matt Hofenbredl

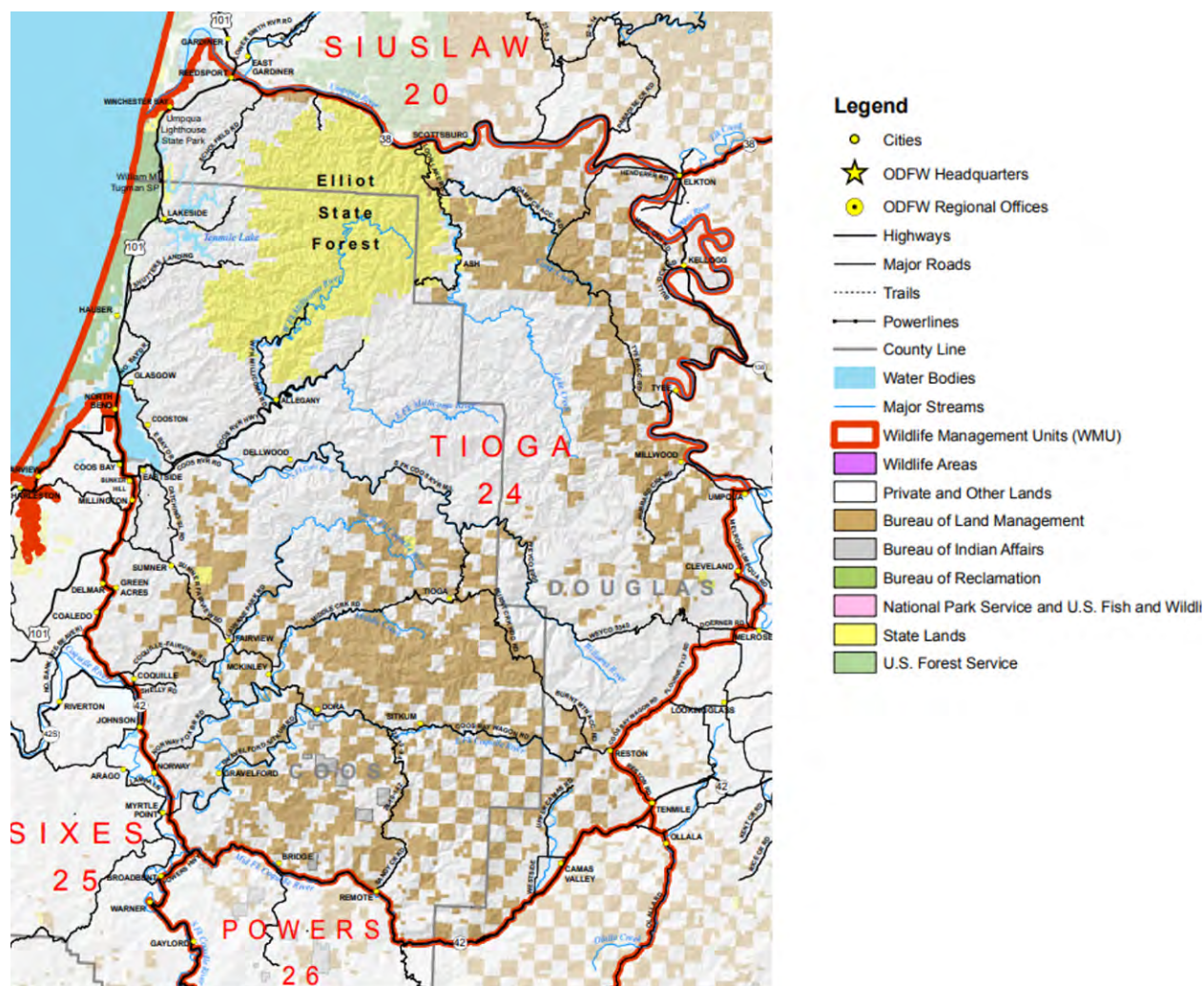


Fig. 10.1. 890-Pound Elk Shot by William Morgan (on right), 1941 (Youst 2011: 62).

Introduction

“Hunting is the activity or sport of pursuing game (wild animals).” Hunting is one of the most important aspects of recreation. It is often viewed as being part of family traditions and has been around since the start of human-kind. Hunting and trapping is a family tradition that needs to be recognized as being an important aspect of recreation. Small communities whom live near timber/ wildlife areas tend to hunt to provide for their families. Hunting and trapping is a tool used by people to sustain themselves, provide enjoyment, create important traditions, and cultural values. Families have hunted in the Elliott State forest for many decades, and plan on

continuing to do so (David Gould, personal communication, April 2018: verbal communication). Elk and deer (big game) are the primary focus of these hunts, because of their abundance in the Elliott. Other big game animals such as bear and cougars are hunted, but it is more difficult. Trapping is a practice that has slowly declined in popularity within the past several years (Bob Zybach, personal communication, May 2018).



Map 10.1. Elliott Forest in Relation to Tioga Hunting Unit (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife 2018).

Hunting

The Elliott is referred as being one of the most complex and difficult places to hunt because of how vast the area is. The dense timber makes it difficult to spot game, which hinders hunters and possibly causes them to not hunt within the Elliott (Craif Richards, personal communication, 2018). The public hunts in the other wildlife/forested areas within the Tioga unit, which may be an underlying cause of big game overpopulation within the Elliott. Because of how large the area is, the public tends to hunt in the smaller areas of the Tioga unit. The lack of clear cuts, dense timber, and extensive miles of roads, make hunting in the Elliott difficult.

Potential for School Trust Advantage

The sole purpose of the Elliott State Forest was to provide money for the School Trust Fund. Hunting and trapping can possibly bring money in for this fund. This would allow further enhancements in the forest such as creating or vehicle accessible roads, hiring experts for private/ controlled hunts, and ultimately creating revenue. Building hunting/trapping camps for the public will help create even more revenue. By charging the public to use these places, such as a campground, it will hopefully put money into the school fund. In Coos County, there are several successful campgrounds (ex. Laverne or Tenmile County Park) that charge the public for use, and run it based off of those funds.

Barriers to Development

There are issues that have arisen within the Elliott in terms of hunting. The Elliott state Forest currently lies within the Tioga Unit (unit twenty-four), which covers from *“Beginning at Coquille; north on State Hwy 42 and US Hwy 101 to south shoreline of Coos Bay; southwest on south shoreline of Coos Bay to Pacific Ocean; north on Pacific Ocean coastline to south shoreline of Winchester Bay; east on south shoreline of Winchester Bay and Umpqua River to Umpqua; south on Umpqua-Melrose Rd to Melrose; south on Flourney Valley and Reston Rds. to Ten mile; west on State Hwy 42 to Coquille, point of beginning (ODFW 2018).* In terms of hunting, the Elliott is said to be one of the best options for hunting areas in the Tioga Unit. This isn't necessarily true; vehicle access can be extremely tricky. The Elliott State Forest is extremely vast (93,000 acres), which makes big game hunting difficult. The lack of clear cuts somewhat hinders the amount of big game (such as elk) from traveling or growing in numbers. Hunters have a difficult time finding the animals, which could be caused by the thick brush, lack of clear-cuts, and vast area with little access.

Recommendations for/against development/use

A common issue for hunting and trapping within the Elliott is the lack of information being given to the public. Recreationists are unaware of which areas are the best to hunt/ trap which causes confusion and potentially explains a low success rate. There are several solutions to which this issue can be solved. Access and signage is lacking within the Elliott, which explains why the number of visitors is low. The solution to this would be to have more signs and create better vehicle access for recreationists so they will be more willing/keen to use the area again.

- Set up guided/controlled hunts, led by locals or experts: *“Special” tags/ hunts*
- Consider logging certain areas for wildlife survival: *Commercial thinning will generate funds and will create habitat for the game animals.*
- Consider commercially spraying: *This will help minimize the unnecessary amount of brush, invasive plant species, and timber damage within the forest.*
- Clearing out trails to increase the amount of recreational hiking/hunting (game, hiking, or Indian)
- Installing gates to help control damages to the roads: *Steel Gates: Keys*
- Access permits for specific areas (hunting area): *Similar to Weyerhaeuser*

CHAPTER 11

Ethnobotany

By Cody Harkins, Matthew Hofenbredl, and Abby Richards

Ethnobotany is a wide spread practice throughout the U.S. This chapter of the recreation plan is going to focus on past and current uses of ethnobotany in the Elliott State Forest. It will also focus on the potential for School Trust advantages and barriers of the development of the use of ethnobotany. Lastly, there will be recommendations for development, improvement, and use of ethnobotany in the Elliott. Ethnobotany is the scientific study of the traditional knowledge and customs of a people concerning plants and their medical, religious, and other uses.



Fig. 11.1. Ripe Huckleberries, Huckleberry Point, October 10, 2017. Photo by Bob Zybach.

Current use on Elliott

There are many plant species located in the Elliott State Forest that can be used for many different things. For example, the Himalayan blackberry is an invasive plant species that is used in many foods. The Himalayan blackberry was introduced to North America in the early nineteenth century and is now an invasive species. The Himalayan blackberry was brought to the U.S. because it grew berries quickly. Natives called them “the white man’s berry.” These berries are delicious by themselves but can be used for pies and other things.

Mushrooms are another plant that people like to harvest. Morel mushrooms are worth between six and eight dollars per pound if they are sold to mushroom buyers. People enjoy picking various species of mushrooms to eat or sell. Morel mushrooms can be found here in the spring. They are nutrient rich and have some unique values. Morels can protect your liver and they can help build your immune system, and they are also a great source of vitamin D.

Salal is another species that is widespread and harvested on the coast. Salal produces an edible berry that ripens in the late summer. The berries are blue to dark purple with thick skins. Although I do not know anyone who harvests the berries; I have heard that natives still harvest them.

Cedar boughs are commonly harvested in woodland areas such as the Elliott. Historically cedar boughs have many uses including clothing, decoration, and medicine. Cedar boughs can be found in wreaths during the holidays. They have also been used to decorate longhouses. Cedar, specifically the western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*), is important to native culture on the southern Oregon Coast. They used cedar boughs and bark to create clothing. Another use was for canoes. “Canoes were important and were taken everywhere” (Phillips 2016: 6). Cedar bark is prized for its durability, flexibility, and water resistance, making it a prime material to make canoes from. Cedar was, and is still, important in native culture.

Huckleberries are another important species to people here on the southern Oregon Coast. There are many uses for huckleberries including food and medicinal purposes. Here on the south coast we have red and black huckleberries.

Table 11.1. Elliott Wild Plant Harvesting Seasons.

Species	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Himalayan Blackberry							X	X	X			
Morel Mushrooms	X	X	X						X	X	X	X
Salal	Xx	Xx	Xx	Xx	X	X	X	X				
Cedar Boughs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cedar Bark	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Red Huckleberry					X	X	X	X				
Wild Strawberry			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Myrtle Nuts								X	X	X		

X=Primary Use

x=Secondary Use

Potential for School Trust advantage

The Department of State Lands could potentially sell permits for harvesting certain plant species. Permits for harvesting should be relatively cheap if they are for personal use, and a separate permit for commercial profit. Personal use permits could run \$10-\$20 and commercial use permits could run \$50-\$100. In a year, an estimated 100 personal permits and 50 commercial permits could be sold, creating \$1,000-\$5,000, creating revenue for the School Trust Fund. Plants such as blackberries or huckleberries would be excluded from these permits because they are invasive and plentiful. Permits could be issued for cedar boughs, and mushrooms, because they can be highly valued. Permits are a good idea; however, people may go to other public land to harvest where it does not cost money (Shaun Harkins, personal communication, 2018).

Barriers to development

The Elliott is densely forested and is steep in many parts. Due to the vastness of the land here it is complicated to navigate the logging roads in the Elliott. Some, if not all, tourists may not be able to move around on the land here easily. Access to the Elliott is limited to five main entrances at Marlow Creek, Larson Inlet, Loon Lake, Lakeside, and Scholfield Creek; aside from a handful of unmaintained backroads. These backroads, as well as the main roads are in rough shape with many potholes; because of this, many may not want to go to the Elliott to harvest.

Recommendations for/against development/use

There are many improvements that can be made in order to make the Elliott a desirable place for people to go harvest different plant species. Some areas of the Elliott could be thinned to get rid of some the understory that dominates the Elliott to create room for edible plants to grow. Roads can be improved and maintained to make access easier, and more leisurely. Signs can be posted leading to areas where some plant species are more common to help people find a good area to harvest them.

CHAPTER 12

Forest Recreation Economics

By Scott Guthrie, Amy Kronsberg, and Maggie Boone

With the opportunity for recreation, there is an opportunity for the Elliott to grow economically, through camping, hunting, fishing and timber sales. The economic growth will help the Elliott sustain the natural resources it currently has and brings the possibility for more. When the Elliott grows in this way it will help the School Trust for future generations with revenue generated within.

Current use on Elliott

There has been a significant decline in timber revenue on the Elliott for the Common School Fund due to the threatened species that live in the forest.

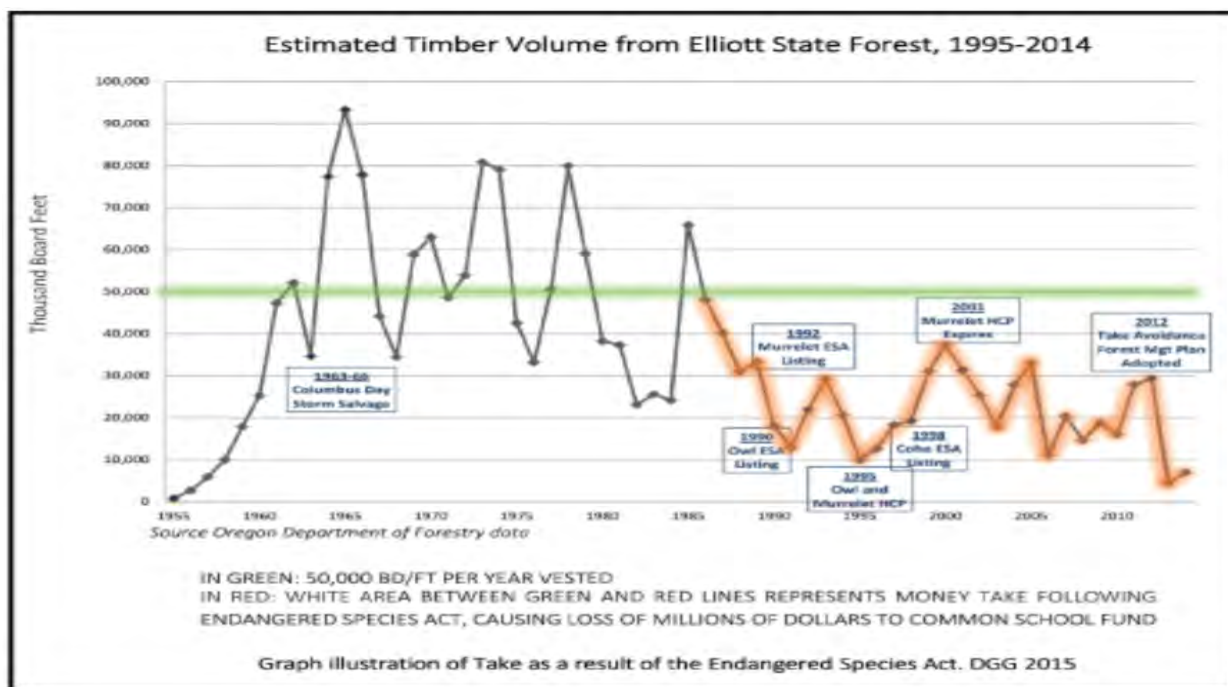


Fig. 12.1. Elliott Timber Volumes and Endangered Species Act, 1955-2014 (Bird 2016: 3).

According to Margaret Bird (2016: 3):

“Three threatened species live in the Elliott Forest. In 1990, the spotted owl was declared a threatened species by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In 1992, the marbled murrelet was declared a threatened species. In 1997, the Northern California Coho salmon was declared a threatened species in California but not in Oregon due to an Oregon Recovery Plan and better stream quality in Oregon.”

Due to this there has been a lot of litigation in the preceding years that has caused the Elliott to lose revenue:

“In FY 2013, the Department of State Lands lost \$3 million for schools, as their expenditures to the Department of Forestry and their litigation costs exceeded their revenue by \$3 million. This is the first time in 227 years of school trust history that a state has spent more than they have made from the school lands. This resulted in taking \$3 million from the Oregon Common School Fund.” (Bird 2016: 2-3)

Potential for School Trust Advantage

If the existing management plan remained in place, the Elliott could sustain a harvest of about 48 to 50 million board feet (mmbf) per year. The biological potential for the Elliott could be as high as 70 mmbf per year. The 70 mmbf should be a benchmark form which to measure economic impacts as well as potential revenue generated for the Common School Fund. There is a great potential for economics on the Elliott in the future, with recreation and other opportunities. (Zybach 1994: 5)

Table 12.1. Current and Potential Elliott Recreational Income.

Type	2017 Income	Potential income	Education
<i>Birding</i>	\$0	\$750 from grants; \$3 per map; \$5 per postcard	4
<i>Camping</i>	\$0	\$3,300 per day (during season)	2
<i>Elliott History</i>	\$0	\$9,113	3
<i>Roads & trails</i>	\$0	\$0	2
<i>Cultural resources</i>			3
<i>Ethnobotany</i>	\$0	\$10 per person (tags and licenses)	3
<i>Fish & habitat</i>			
<i>Hatcheries & fisheries</i>	\$28.50 per person	\$150 per person	4
<i>Hunting & trapping</i>	\$0	Access permits \$225,000; Guided hunts \$18,000 (Annually)	4
<i>Local recreation</i>	\$0		3
<i>Sightseeing & photography</i>	\$0	\$120,000 timber clearing for viewing	2

Table 12.1 is based on numbers developed for this draft plan. They demonstrate that there is currently no recreation-based income being generated in the Elliott for the Common School Fund. However, potential uses for educational value are very high. Educational potential is done with a rating of 0 through 4, with 0 being “none” and 4 being “excellent,” where there is non-monetary value in these areas.) Consensus is that investments in improving the Elliott’s signage, roads, and maps and by installing commercial campgrounds could be derived from fees, grants, donations, and selective logging sales. These improvements would also create enhanced educational opportunities for Oregon students and residents.

The most recent economic analysis of recreational income potential for the Elliott concluded: Recreation opportunities in the ESF will not significantly provide more revenue than the status quo of limited logging (Sim et al. 2014: 30).

Potential income Barriers to Development

With little recreation currently on the Elliott, one of the barriers would consist of applying recreational resources to the Elliott to start up the economy of the recreational area. Startup costs for certain venues would consist of: making areas for sightseeing, more areas for campgrounds, putting up signs for visitors, and making access with roads and trails to these sites.

Recommendations

I would recommend leasing out or selling a small area to a cellular tower to a company and/or re-trans, high up in the Elliott, like Tenmile Butte or Cougar Pass. This would bring in some income for the trust lands and improve communication in the area for future recreation and safety inside the Elliott.

I would also recommend setting up an area near camping, fishing and other recreational areas for fees and a sign that explains that it’s for funding the Elliott and some information of how it helps their experiences.

If we put up signs to some of the entrances of the Elliott stating “Welcome to the Elliott” with some information about it, so people know when they’ve entered the area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Students were asked to develop topical recommendations for maintaining or improving recreational opportunities on the Elliott State Forest for the advantage of the landowner, the Oregon School Trust. These opportunities would focus on legal requirements of net income, and/or for educational value for Oregon students and interested public.

Consensus Elliott Recommendations: Investment and Income

- 1) Signage. The Elliott does not have road signs and only one historical marker. Signage is needed for safety, educational, and recreational purposes. (Chapters 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12)
- 2) Maps. Good road and/or trail maps do not exist for the Elliott or for its potential recreational and educational attractions. These could be made and sold for income. (Chapters 1, 2, 5, 7, 9)
- 3) Improve Roads and Trails. At the time of the field trips the roads were in very poor condition, needing rock, grading, and clearing; trails were overgrown. (Chapters 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12)
- 4) Install Campgrounds. Commercial campgrounds could be developed for seasonal recreational and educational uses, including hunting, fishing, sightseeing, harvesting. (Chapters 3, 6, 10, 12)

Potential Elliott Forest Recreational Income

- 5) User Fees. Recreational users of the Elliott could pay access and parking fees for activities such as hunting, fishing, camping, sightseeing, and harvesting. (Chapters 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12)
- 6) Strategic Logging. Commercial logging could create and maintain scenic vistas, game foraging areas, berry fields, roads, trails, campgrounds, etc. (Chapters 5, 7, 10, 11, 12)
- 7) Grant Applications. A number of existing sources for installing signage, increasing fish runs, developing wildlife habitat, etc., already exist and can be used. (Chapters 1, 2, 6, 9)
- 8) Local Business Networks. Existing recreational businesses on the perimeter of the Elliott could benefit by increased forest recreations, map and supply sales, etc. (Chapters 2, 7, 9)
- 9) Donations. Another potential source of income could be voluntary donations by people or organizations directly using the Elliott or supporting its uses. (Chapters 2, 4, 7, 9, 12)

Other Recommendations

Chapter 2: 1) Forest “zipline” attraction(s).

Chapter 7: 1) Increase hatchery fish runs; 2) improve hatchery visits; 3) conduct fish research.

Chapter 8: 1) Improve fish habitat.

Chapter 9: 1) Limit access to birds during nesting season; 2) conduct bird research.

Chapter 10: 1) Use of herbicides for vegetation management.

Chapter 12: 1) Install commercial communication towers.

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APPENDIX

Elliott Forest Educational Field Trips

By Bob Zybach

The following six field trips formed the basis of much of the research that went into this draft plan. Each of the trips was accompanied by a 10- to 20-page handout including a planned itinerary, relevant background references, a map, and select photos and text excerpts. The itinerary outline and map are included for each of the field trips in this appendix. Complete handouts in PDF and Word formats, with active links, are available online:

http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/Recreation/Field_Trips/index.html



Southwestern Oregon Community College (SWOCC) Spring Term F 251 Forest Recreation class leaving Silver Creek Heritage Grove, April 17, 2018. Photograph by Anne Farrell-Matthews.

Base maps were constructed by Amber Ross, Elliott Land Manager for the Oregon Department of State Lands, during a series of oral history interviews during Fall 2017 with Jerry Phillips.

1. Elliott History/Elkhorn Ranch Field Trip (April 17)	54
2. Millicoma Fish Hatchery Field Trip (April 24)	56
3. Tenmile Lakes Field Trip (May 1)	58
4. Loon Lake Field Trip (May 15)	60
5. Golden and Silver Falls Field Trip (May 22)	62
6. Deans Mountain Field Trip (May 29)	64

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April 17, 2018 Elliott History Field Trip

Jerry Phillips and David Gould will host this introductory “Elliott Forest History” tour, with topics including land ownership, forest management, fire history, road and trail maintenance costs, seasonal camping opportunities, etc. This is one of the two (of six total) planned tours which are primarily “windshield cruises” of the Forest’s landscape, its history, and access and egress conditions and locations affecting local recreational options.

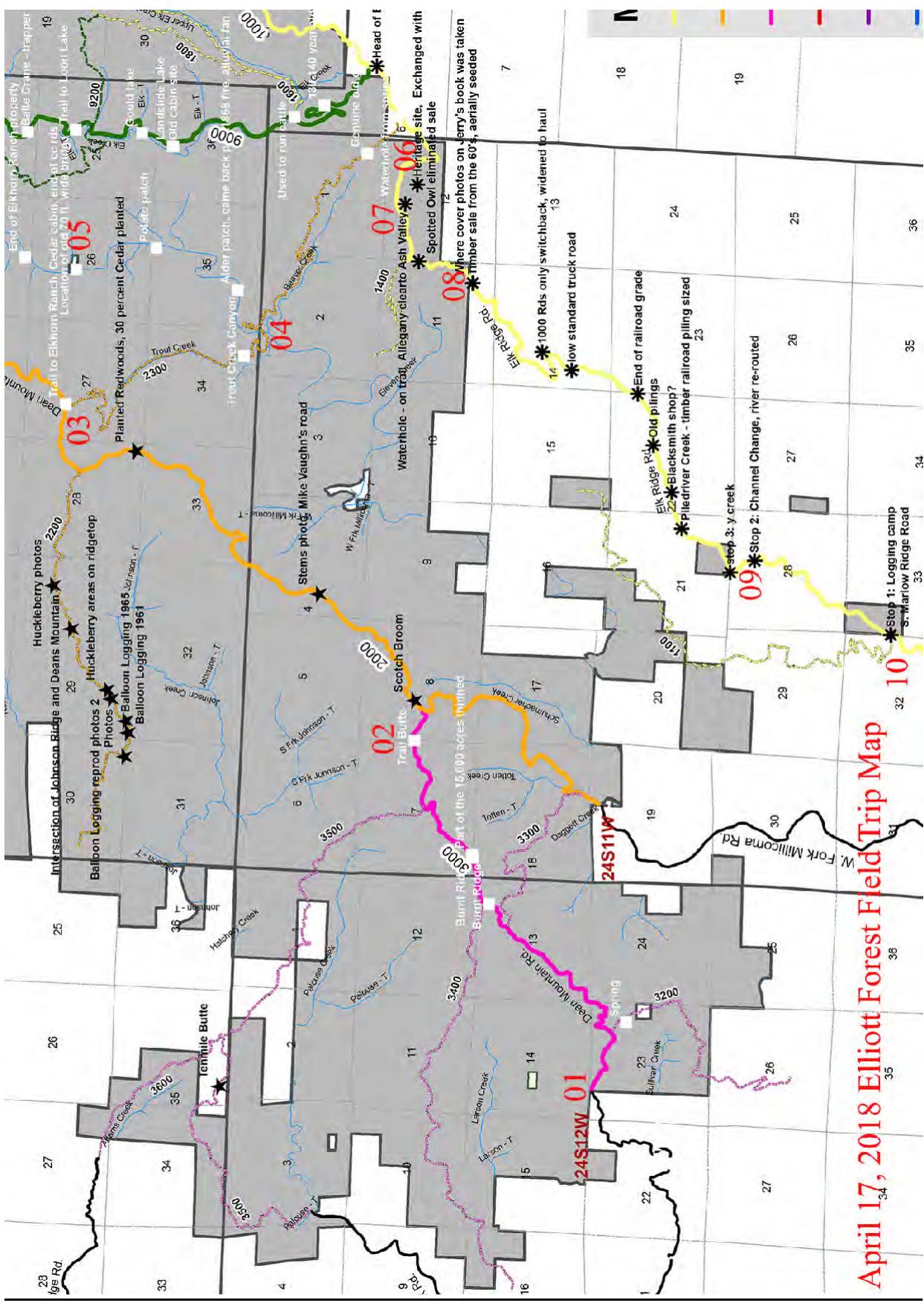
The 4-hour tour is comprised of 10 locations, seven of which are “rolling stops” and map orientation at key roadway locations, and three are “brief stops” at potential recreational developments (marked with an *):

1. Entrance to Elliott Forest from Larson Slough: Note Weyerhaeuser lands to the south, and again between Stops 8 and 9 on North Marlow (1000) Road. Aesthetics? Interpretation?
2. Trail Butte: Ancient, historical, and current road and trail crossroads; note wildflowers.
3. Elkhorn Ranch Pack Trail: Road and trail routes to Loon Lake, Scottsburg, Elkton, Tenmile, Winchester Bay, and Allegany.
- *4. Fishing Camp: Popular West Fork Millicoma seasonal fishing location, Douglas fir plantation. *[2:30/90 minute arrival from SWOCC?]*
- *5. Elkhorn Ranch: Private property, “mud runners,” elk hunters, and Forest history. *[20 minutes to Stop 6]*
- *6. Heritage Grove: Land ownership, name, fire history; Silver Creek Falls trail; landscape maintenance. *[Leave 3:45 to 4:00 for 5:00 SWOCC arrival]*
7. Indian Trail Spring: Ancient camping spot and trail use, modern opportunities.
8. North Marlow Ridge Clearcut: Old cat roads for recreation? Aesthetics?
9. Marlow Creek Channel Cut: Fish enhancement? Access road condition costs.
10. Bohner Logging Camp: Pre-WW II railroad logging community. Interpretation?

1868 Coos Fire: http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/History/Plummer_19121023.pdf

Elliott History: http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/History/Phillips/Phillips_1998-201.pdf

Elkhorn Ranch: http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/History/Gould/Rickard_19820402.pdf



April 17, 2018 Elliott Forest Field Trip Map

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2018 ELLIOTT STATE FOREST RECREATION PLAN W/RECOMMENDATIONS

April 24, 2018 Millicoma Fish Hatchery Field Trip

This field trip is being hosted by Antonio Salgado, Assistant District Fish Biologist, Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife (ODFW) and STEP (Salmon Trout Enhancement Program) Director for the Coos River system – including the West Fork of the Millicoma River draining the Elliott State Forest.

Field Trip Research Questions & Final Reports with Recommendations:

Group 1 Topics: Local Forest Recreation Opportunities, Recreation Economics, & Camping.

Group 2 Topics: Forest History, Cultural Resources, & Fish Habitat

Group 3 Topics: Fish Hatcheries, Ethnobotany, & Hunting/Trapping

Group 4 Topics: Forest Roads and Trails, Sightseeing, & Birding

Field Trip #2 Stops and Points of Interest

A. Rooke-Higgins County Park. Currently closed, camping spots, docks for boats, fishing, etc.

B. Allegany Market History. See:

C. Millicoma Fish Hatchery.

D. Children's Fishing Pond.

E. Boy Scout Camp.

F. Winter Steelhead Fishing.

PDF Reference Files:

USFW Southwick State and National Sportfishing Economics Statistics:

http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/References/Agency/USFW/Allen_et_al_20130000.pdf

Millicoma Steelhead Fishing:

http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/References/News/Best_Fishing_LLC_20180422.pdf

ODFW Fish Biologist Gary Vonderohe re: Millicoma Steelhead Fishing:

http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/References/News/Oregons_Adventure_Coast/Vonderohe_20141105.pdf

ODFW Steelhead Hatchery Program for Coos River Basin:

http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/References/Agency/ODFW/Patterson_et_al_20171005.pdf

Millicoma Fish Hatchery vs. ODFW Fishing Regulations:

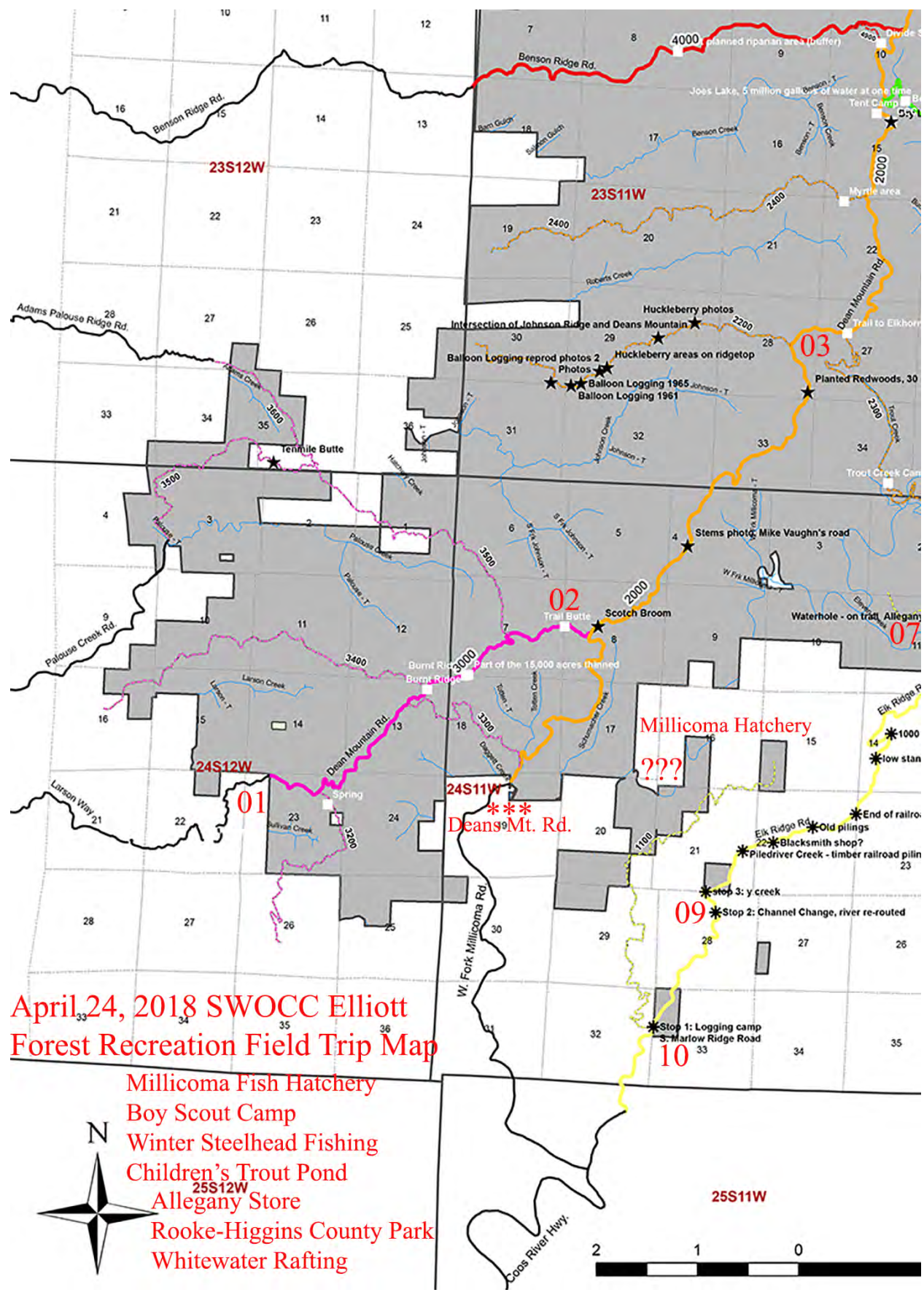
http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/References/News/Coos_Bay_World/Moriarty_20130426.pdf

Whitewater Rafting on the West Fork Millicoma River:

http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/References/News/River_Facts/River_Facts_20180422.pdf

South Coast Anglers STEP Association re: Hatcheries:

http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/References/Agency/ODFW/Bertrand_et_al_20130730.pdf



April 24, 2018 SWOCC Elliott Forest Recreation Field Trip Map

- Millicoma Fish Hatchery
- Boy Scout Camp
- Winter Steelhead Fishing
- Children's Trout Pond
- Allegany Store
- Rooke-Higgins County Park
- Whitewater Rafting



2018 SWOCC ELLIOTT STATE FOREST RECREATION PLAN W/RECOMMENDATIONS

May 1, 2018 Tenmile Lakes Field Trip

This field trip is being hosted by Mike Mader, Tenmile Lakes Basin Partnership, and Cathy Reiss, co-owner of Ringo's Lakeside Marina. Jerry Phillips and David Gould are also expected to participate.

Field Trip Research Questions & Final Report Chapters with Recommendations:

Group 1 Topics: Local Forest Recreation Opportunities, Recreation Economics, & Camping.

Group 2 Topics: Forest History, Cultural Resources, & Fish Habitat/Access

Group 3 Topics: Fish Hatcheries, Ethnobotany, & Hunting/Trapping

Group 4 Topics: Forest Roads and Trails, Sightseeing, & Birding

Add: Recreational Boating? Other?

Field Trip #3 Tenmile Lakes Stops and Points of Interest:

A. Ringo's Lakeside Marina. Recreational business focused on boating and fishing.

B. Tenmile Lake County Park. Recreational access to western portions of Elliott Forest.

C. ODF 80 acres Lake View. History of ownership; differing plan objectives.

D. Benson Ridge (4000) Road. 1961-1963 Columbus Day Storm; "First 2nd Growth-Funded"

PDF Reference Files:

2016 City of Lakeside "Wayfinding" (directional signage) Report:

http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/Recreation/Tenmile_Lakes/Oldson_20160415.pdf

ca. 2002 OWEB/TLBP Tenmile Lakes Watershed Assessment (includes western Elliott):

http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/Recreation/Tenmile_Lakes/Mader_et_al_ca_2002.pdf

1989 ODF&W Report on Native Coho population in Tenmile Lakes:

http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/References/Agency/ODFW/Reimers_19890600.pdf

1991 ODF&W Report on Exotic Bass population in Tenmile Lakes:

http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/References/Agency/ODFW/Berman_19910800.pdf

2002 ODF&W Report on Native Eel populations in western Oregon:

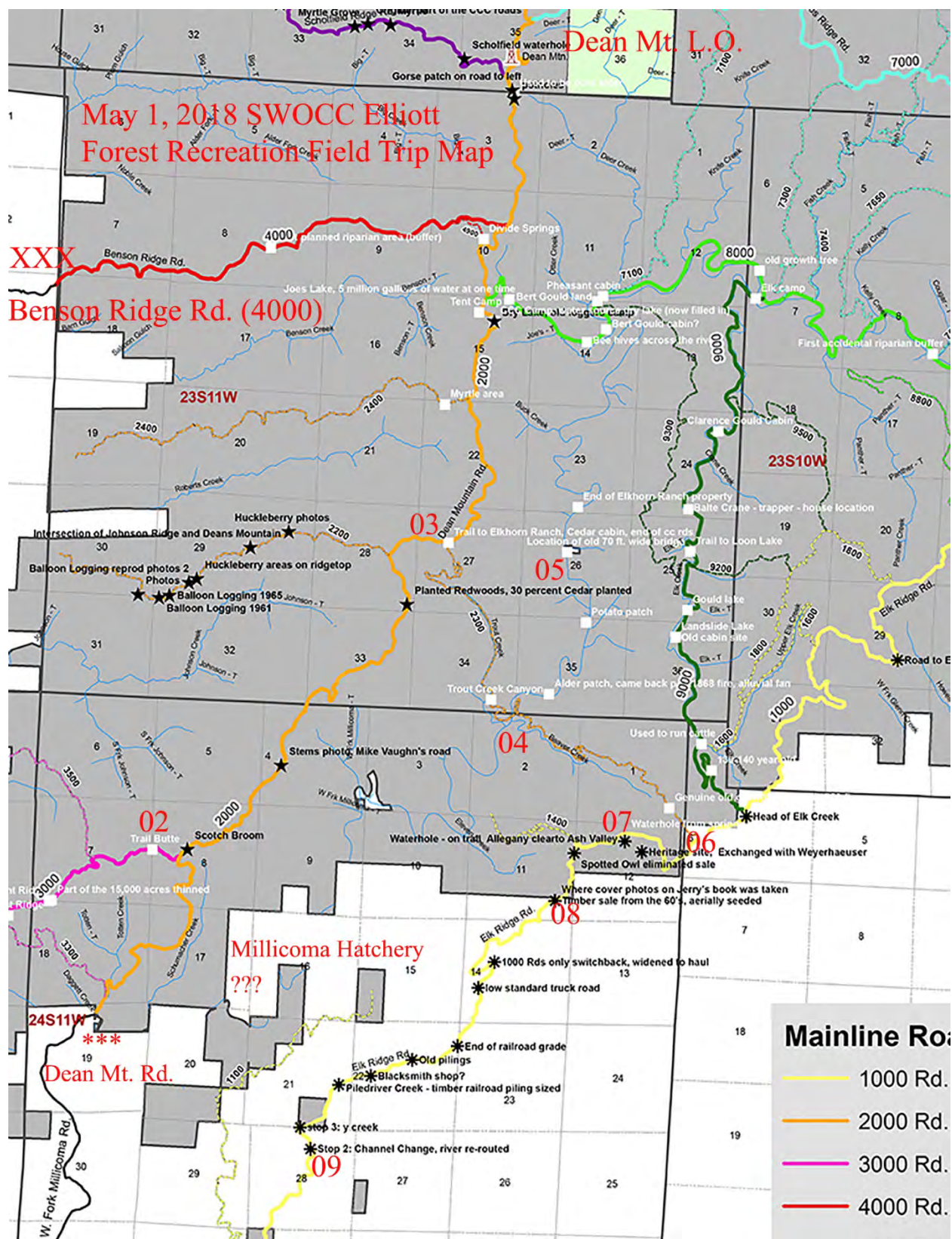
http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/References/Agency/ODFW/Kostow_20020225.pdf

2014 UO Lakeside "Spring/Summer Sports and Recreational Tourism" Report:

http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/Recreation/Tenmile_Lakes/Drechsler_et_al_20140311.pdf

2014 UO "Lakeside: Fall and Winter" Report:

http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/Recreation/Tenmile_Lakes/Horn_et_al_20140318.pdf



**2018 SWOCC ELLIOTT STATE FOREST RECREATION PLAN
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May 15, 2018 Loon Lake Field Trip

This field trip is being hosted by Marty Giles and Barbara Taylor, two birding experts affiliated with SWOCC and Wavecrest Discoveries, and by Peggy Croce, manager of Loon Lake Lodge and RV Resort. Topics will be birds, road and interpretive signage, history, cultural resources, aesthetics, fish habitat, boating, camping, ethnobotany, hunting, and economics. David and Jerry are also both planning to attend, if possible (we need Jerry at Stop B).

Field Trip #4 Loon Lake Tour. Stops and points of interest:

A. BLM Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area. Two 10-minute stops to: identify birds; inspect facilities; interpretive signs vs. historical markers; income and maintenance costs? Elliott School Trust asset as collaborator/local attraction?

B. Oregon Parks Brandy Bar Umpqua Wayside. One stop, 10 minutes. Birds, fish habitat, exotic fish, boating, aesthetics (ridgeline trees). Facilities maintenance costs? Income potential?

C. BLM Loon Lake Lodge and Campsites. 30-45 minutes. History of ownership; Elliott Forest access, operating income, recreational opportunities. Recommendations for Elliott?

D. Huckleberry Point. 5 minutes. Elliott Forest lake frontage, BLM campsite/porta-potty, huckleberry picking. Commercial development? Fishing? Camping?

E. Indian Point Trail (if time). 10-15 minutes, hiking, camping, fishing, huckleberries. Can become starting point of May 29 field trip if May 15 time is limited.

PDF Reference Files:

City of Lakeside 2016 “Wayfinding” (directional signage) Report:

http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/Recreation/2018_Plan/Tenmile_Lakes/Oldson_20160415.pdf

Elliott Road Signs: Lionel Youst’s book, *Lost in Coos*, chapters 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, and 12 involve stories of people lost – and their rescuers -- in present-day Elliott Forest; good maps and photos.

http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/History/Youst/Youst_20110000.pdf

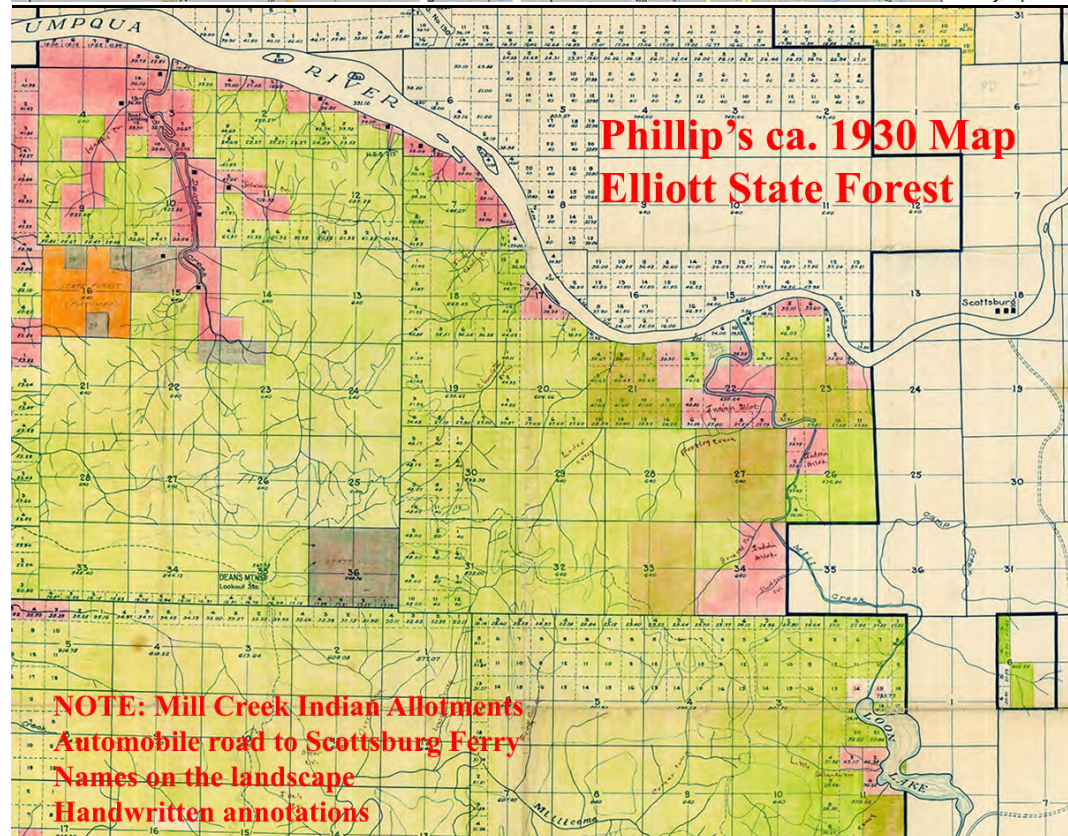
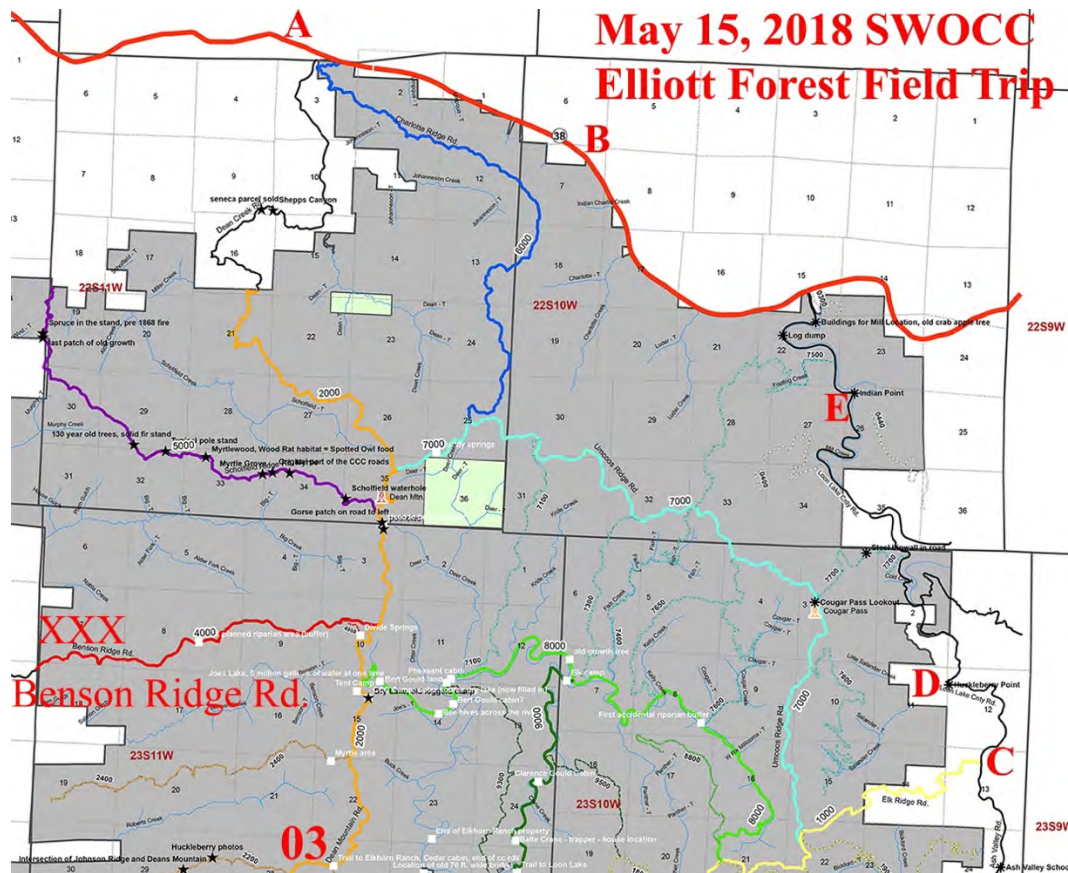
Recreation Economics: 2014 economic assessment, funded by conservative Oregon “think tank”:

http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/References/Academic/Cascade_Policy_Institute/Sims_et_al_201407.pdf

Photographs:

Beckham, Dow 1990. *Swift Flows the River: Log Driving in Oregon*. Arago Books, Coos Bay, Oregon: 207 pp.

Noel, Linda, and others 1981. *Pictorial History of the Lower Umpqua*, 2nd Printing. Lower Umpqua Historical Society, Reedsport, Oregon: 106 pp.



NOTE: Mill Creek Indian Allotments
Automobile road to Scottsburg Ferry
Names on the landscape
Handwritten annotations

2018 SWOCC ELLIOTT STATE FOREST RECREATION PLAN W/RECOMMENDATIONS

May 22, 2018 Silver and Golden Falls Field Trip

This field trip is being hosted by Bob Mahaffy, whose family Tree Farm near Allegany was selected as 1988 Tree Farm of the Year for the Western US by the Society of American Foresters: a major national recognition of outstanding forest management. David and Jerry are also both planning to attend, if possible (we need Jerry at Lockhart Bridge re: splash dams).

Rooke-Higgins County Park. Original short stop on Millicoma Hatchery Field Trip. Bob’s family tree farm is adjacent to the park and he will tell its story during class on Monday. No stop.

Allegany School/Mahaffy Ranch Pumpkin Patch. Allegany School has been converted to a Community Center in which the Allegany Recreation District is headquartered. Mahaffey Ranch Pumpkin Patch is on the other side of the road. See PDF links: brief stop, depending on time.

Millicoma State Park/Nesika County Park. Rolling, drive-by spots. The 15-acre Millicoma Park was created in 1950 by “Save the Myrtle Woods” movement and was likely a regularly-used camping site by local precontact Indians. Nesika Park was deeded to the county by Weyerhaeuser, who found it too expensive and troublesome to privately manage over time.

Lockhart Bridge. The splash dam here had similar impacts on fish habitat and stream access as with the Mill Creek splash dams below Loon Lake. Jerry will present, if present. Bob as backup.

Glenn Creek. Bob tells the story of a “Wobbler” who lived here, and the value of managing trees for recreational road construction and maintenance costs, operating funds, and aesthetics.

Silver and Golden Falls. Old road bed and interpretive sign for Silver Falls trail; old-growth near beginning of Golden Falls trail – leave about 3:45 to reach Coos Bay by 4:35.

Allegany Recreation District Community Center Maintenance Manual, Carole Dawson, Pres.
http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/Recreation/Allegany/Dawson_20100504.pdf

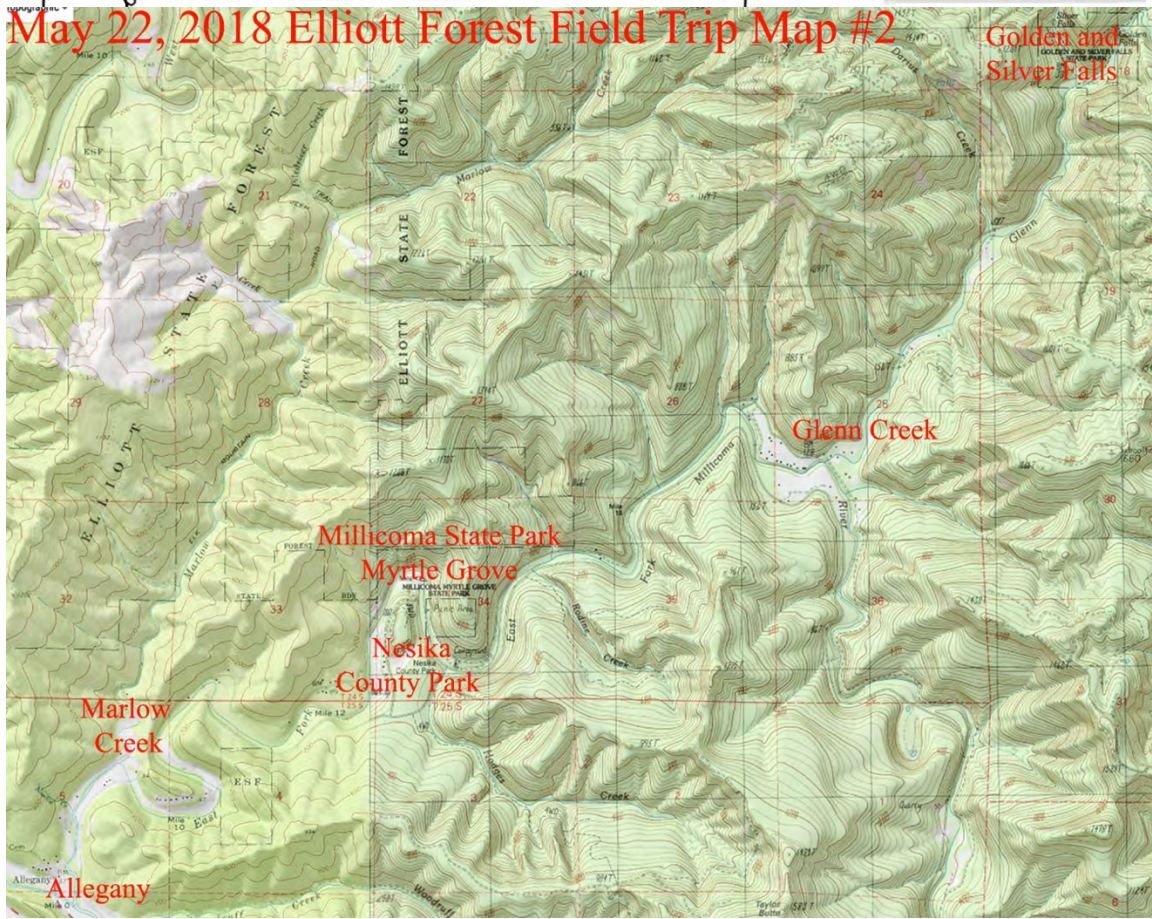
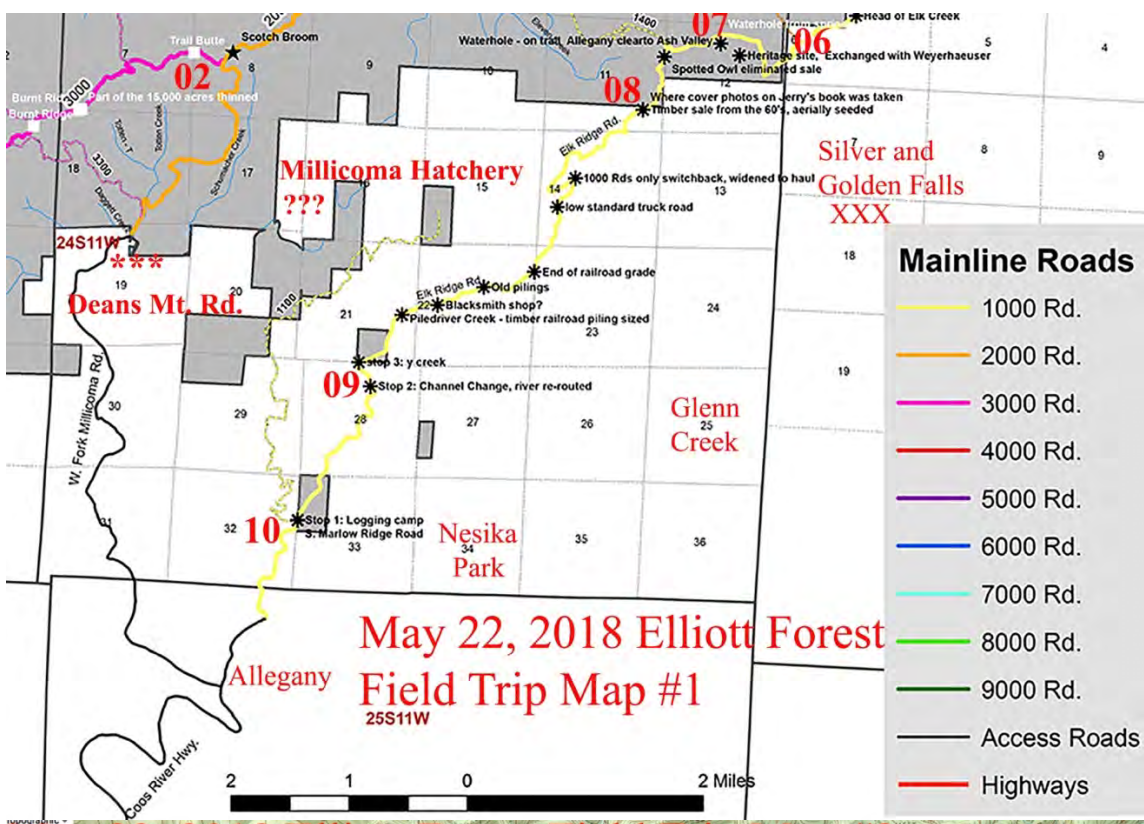
Millicoma River Park and Recreation District “Operating Manual” compiled by Lionel Youst:
http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/Recreation/Allegany/Youst_20120702_.pdf

Lionel Youst’s book, *Lost in Coos*, chapters 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, and 12 are stories of people lost – and their rescuers -- in present-day Elliott Forest and “*Above the Falls*”; good maps and photos.

http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/History/Youst/Youst_20110000.pdf
http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/History/Youst/Youst_20030000.pdf

Oregon State Parks History, 1917 – 1963, compiled by Chester Armstrong
http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/History/Armstrong_19650701.pdf

Beckham, Dow 1990. *Swift Flows the River: Log Driving in Oregon*. Arago Books, Coos Bay, Oregon: 207 pp.



2018 ELLIOTT STATE FOREST RECREATION PLAN W/RECOMMENDATIONS

May 29, 2018 Deans Mountain Field Trip

This field trip examines the evolution from canoe routes and foot trails to and through the Elliott that existed since precontact time, to pack trails, wagon roads, logging roads, and modern highways that exist today. Tour guides will be Bob Zybach and David Gould; Jerry Phillips will be unable to attend, but references to his book are given for most stops.

Mill Creek Log Dump. Head of tidewater, in common with Scottsburg and Allegany. Beginning point of precontact foot trails to Loon Lake, Allegany, Tenmile Lakes, Winchester Bay, and Reedsport. Likely location of homesites and/or campgrounds: lunar vs. solar daily time. Sawmill and white settlers in 1850, ship building, ended with 1861 flood (Phillips 1998: 391-393).

Indian Point Trail. Part of a series of “Indian Allotments” along Mill Creek, said to have been occupied by the “Umpqua Johnson” Indian family, who later moved to Reedsport and Siletz. They were said to be living in this location during the 1868 Coos Fire and saved themselves by submerging their bodies in the creek. Huckleberries, fishing location, and logging road along ridgeline conform with other Indian homes along the Oregon Coast (Phillips 1998: 392-393).

Cougar Pass Lookout. Named by an Ash Valley hunter for the cougar(s) he killed in this location. Lookout tower was built in 1935 by the CCCs as their road construction work reached this location. Water source, as typical with ridgeline trail network, is only 200 feet below the road, at the headwaters of Cold Creek. The tower is still standing, but has not been in use for more than 30 years (Phillips 1998: 92-94).

Deans Mountain Lookout. One of the very earliest fire lookouts in Oregon, built between 1910 and 1914, Phillips regards this as “the most famous place” in the Elliott because of this statewide renown. The freshwater source was on the west side of the hill and is known as the “Scholfield Waterhole.” Deans Mountain has a long and colorful history and is one of the few places in the Elliott from which the ocean can be seen (Phillips 1998: 58-61, 82-88).

Old-Growth Mix. Unusual pre-1868 Coos Fire mixed old-growth conifer stand of Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, western redcedar, and western hemlock. “Old-growth” red alder also present.

Automobile tours and photography through the Elliott by local expert (4 blog posts: 31 pages):
http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/Recreation/Field_Trips/Hargan_20160000.pdf

Coquille Indian research report on Indian trail history and locations southward from Allegany:
http://www.orww.org/Coquille_Trails/References/Zybach-Ivy_2013/index.html

Historical, cultural, and ecological importance of Oregon Coast Range Indian trail history:
http://www.orww.org/Coquille_Trails/References/Braman_1987/index.html

Phillips’ history of the Elliott State Forest (414 pages):
http://www.orww.org/Elliott_Forest/History/Phillips/Phillips_1998-201.pdf

