To honor and help restore the Douglas-fir forest ecosystem it is time to establish a Douglas-fir National Monument

After a century of logging there is very little ancient forest left in the Pacific Northwest, and old-growth remains only in scattered, isolated stands. But much of the federal forestland that was cut decades ago and and then replanted has the potential to become healthy forest again. A national monument that is managed for ecological restoration could bring this about, as well as preserving the best old forest that still remains.

Benefits of a Douglas-fir National Monument will include:

- improved wildlife habitat
- improved water quality and fish habitat
- significant carbon sequestration
- enhanced recreational opportunities
- economic benefits to the region and
- a focus for education and renewal

The Monument, about 760 sqare miles in size, would be managed by either the National Park Service or the Forest Service. Logging would be limited to variable density thinning for the purpose of restoring ecological diversity. In addition to conserving and restoring vast stands of coast Douglas-fir and other coniferous forests, the proposed monument would also encompass and protect numerous objects of historic, geologic, hydrologic and/or ecologic interest, including numerous wildflower-strewn meadows, small lakes that dot the forest and striking volcanic features.





We propose to establish the monument in the upper Santiam River watershed of the western Cascades from the Opal Creek Wilderness south to the divide between the Santiam and McKenzie drainages, and from just above Green Peter Reservoir to the Cascade Crest. It would cover over 750 square miles, mostly parts of Willamette National Forest but including some Bureau of Land Management forest to the west that has stands of exceptional oldgrowth near Crabtree Lake. The proposal specifically excludes the towns of Detroit and Idanha, as well as Detroit Reservoir. It includes the Middle Santiam, Menagerie and parts of the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness areas, as well as the Quartzville Creek Wild and Scenic River corridor, and also Moose Creek which has a salmon run. See the reverse side of this sheet for a map.

For more information please go to the Douglas-fir National Monument website at douglasfirnationalmonument.org

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Proposed Douglas-fir National Monument

