

Desert Ramblings

the newsletter of the
Oregon
Natural Desert
association



Volume 12, Number 2

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BLM to release John Day Plan

Wild and Scenic River Plan delayed a decade

By Gilly Lyons

The John Day is a river of superlatives. It is the second-longest free-flowing river in the continental United States; it is home to the largest and most diverse native fish populations in Oregon; and its headwaters were briefly home to Oregon's first wild gray wolf in several decades (see article, this page). In 1988, Congress formally recognized the John Day's outstanding qualities by designating 245 miles of it as a National Wild and Scenic River.

In addition to its undammed waters and wild fish, the John Day's wild and scenic segments are also flanked by fifty-six grazing allotments. Thirty-five of these are considered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to be in unsatisfactory condition, while another eleven have such reduced forage capacity that "range condition" is not even considered to be a management variable any more. In fact, fully ninety percent of the river corridor is grazed by cattle.

Long-delayed plan

The ecological degradation wrought by grazing on the John Day—erosion and sedimentation, extreme fluctuations in water temperature, declines in water quality, loss of habitat viability—has in effect been ignored over the past decade as the BLM has failed to prepare a river management plan for the Wild and Scenic John Day.

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GEORGE WUERTHNER

A lone female wolf found the headwaters of the John Day River to her liking. If left to roam, she could have provided an invaluable opportunity to identify suitable habitat from a wolf's point of view.

Oregon: No wolves allowed?

First wolf seen in decades sent back to Idaho

When the news broke in February, we were pleasantly surprised that a wolf from Idaho had swum the Snake River and established a territory in Oregon. That she found Oregon's Blue Mountain wildlands worthy of her tastes is not unexpected (see pg. 5). Biologists have anticipated that eventually the reintroduced wolves from Idaho would disperse to surrounding areas, though no one expected it to occur quite so soon.

On the other hand, it is not at all unexpected that Oregon's livestock industry and its supporters wanted the wolf sent back to Idaho. After all, it was the livestock industry that was largely responsible for the extermination of wolves in Oregon in the first place.



FROM THE OUTBACK
by Bill Marlett

People who wanted the Blue Mountain Wolf ousted succeeded in pressing their case, and in late March, the wolf was trapped and returned to

Idaho. They argued that we just aren't ready for wolves in Oregon. Some say there was a deal that any wolves wandering into Oregon must be returned. There was no such deal. And no one gave a single solid reason why she should be sent back. She came here on her own and should have been allowed to stay or leave at her discretion. She is as

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FROM THE DEN

by Dave Funk

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ONDA exists to protect, defend and restore forever the health of Oregon's native deserts.

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The call of the wild

These days, things are never as simple as they should be. In recent months, ONDA's Board of Directors has been updating our strategic plan. We wanted to clarify and simplify our mission and avoid taking on more than we could effectively handle. To those ends we revised our old thirty-eight-word mission statement into a fourteen-word version which now reads: "ONDA exists to protect, defend and restore forever the health of Oregon's native deserts." We also created two simple goals: 1) designate desert wilderness, and 2) restore native desert ecosystems and clean water. "There," we thought, "finally we simplified everything."

Then along came "The Wolf" (see pg. 1). When she swam the Snake River into Oregon and settled into the upper reaches of the John Day, the ranchers howled. ONDA and several other environmental groups responded. We raised money to alert the public. We appeared at hearings. And behind the scenes we wondered, "Is this part of ONDA's mission?" Unanticipated events, like the appearance of this wolf, make the simple complicated. In the end we decided that defending this wolf's right to be in Oregon was consistent with our goal "to restore native desert ecosystems"—and once again we were taking on more than we could handle.

In any case, the strategic plan is in its final draft and the next *Desert Ramblings* will present highlights from this guiding document. By then, perhaps another wolf will have swum across the Snake River to seek a mate in northeast Oregon.



ANNOUNCEMENTS

Hart Mountain Barbed Wire Round-Up

Wed.-Sat., August 4-7, 1999

Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge

Join ONDA members, staff, and friends for a half week of habitat restoration, gorgeous sunsets, and soaks in the hot springs at our annual Hart Mountain Barbed Wire Round-Up. Help improve pronghorn habitat by dismantling fences that are now obsolete. This year we've extended our stay at the refuge to a full three days of fence removal.

Watch your mailbox for more information in June, or e-mail Gilly at glyons@onda.org or call 503-525-0193.



Alice and Cal Elshoff of Frenchglen bring down the fences on Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge.

ONDA FILE PHOTO

John Day Wild and Scenic River Plan to be released

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

In 1993, the BLM released and then shelved its first draft plan for the John Day when it was revealed that none of the plan's alternatives addressed the issue of livestock grazing in the river's wild and scenic corridor. After five more years of agency inaction, ONDA was forced to sue the BLM for failure to prepare a management plan for the John Day, as mandated by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.


The plan reportedly will contain two "no-grazing" alternatives. One would prohibit cattle from the riparian zone, the other from the quarter-mile-wide wild and scenic river corridor.

No-grazing alternatives

Now, eleven years after Congress first determined that the John Day deserved the full protection of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (and thanks to some prodding from a federal judge who ruled in our favor in the above legal challenge), the BLM is preparing to release the long-awaited revised draft plan. It will reportedly contain two "no-grazing" alternatives. One would prohibit livestock grazing within the John Day's riparian area; the other would remove livestock from approximately one-quarter-mile on either side of the river within the designated wild and scenic corridor.

ONDA commends the BLM for considering the two no-grazing alternatives

in its draft plan. Will the agency protect this important waterway from grazing damage by selecting one of them? Unfortunately, most observers expect BLM to maintain the status quo and choose an alternative that fails to adequately address livestock and their impact on native fish, flora and fauna. Meanwhile, ONDA will continue advocating for the cessation of livestock grazing throughout the wild and scenic river corridor. We will also explore the possibility of a National Salmon Refuge designation for the John Day.

After all, a superlative river deserves superlative protection. 



DAVE STONE

Aerial view of the John Day River near the Painted Hills and Sutton Mountain in Wheeler County.

River Action Alert!

Request a copy: John Day Wild and Scenic River Plan available soon

After a ten-year delay, the Bureau of Land Management has finally released the long-awaited draft of the John Day Wild and Scenic River Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement. The BLM released the draft after ONDA sued the agency over its failure to prepare a plan within the three-year period stipulated by the federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Congress protected the John Day as a wild and scenic river in 1988, but until now, BLM has had no plan for managing the river). But the release of the plan imminent, it looks as though the struggle to safeguard the John Day is just getting underway. A review of the draft suggests that the BLM is exhibiting a pronounced lack of backbone, along with its usual deference to the livestock industry, when it comes to protecting this remarkable desert river.

For more information on the John Day River Plan and how to submit comments, watch your mailbox for an Action Alert later this spring. If you'd like to obtain a copy of the draft plan, please contact: Prineville District Office, Bureau of Land Management, Post Office Box 550, Prineville, OR 97754. Telephone: 541-416-6700.

Wolf returned to Idaho

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

much at risk of being shot in Idaho as in Oregon. There is also the danger that she might be killed by other wolves fiercely defending their own territory back in Idaho.

To suggest we need time to think out the situation or educate the public is a smoke screen. The popularity of wolves is widespread and growing. Just ask any of the Chambers of Commerce in the towns surrounding Yellowstone National Park. Those who hate wolves now will not be swayed by any amount of "education." They will always hate wolves. (Do you know any loggers who now love spotted owls?)

If they had left the wolf in Oregon, state and federal biologists could have monitored her movements and behavior in anticipation of the arrival of more wolves. The Blue Mountain Wolf could have provided an invaluable opportunity to identify suitable wildland habitat from a wolf's point of view. Now that opportunity is lost and money has been wasted on her extradition.

Overblown fears

Let's look at the real issue: ranchers don't like wolves. They know that wolves may eat calves or weak cows. That's a fact. It's also a fact that cows kill salmon. However, unlike salmon fishermen, ranchers can receive full payment for

In Montana, dog attacks account for 1,000 to 1,500 livestock deaths annually. In contrast, wolves kill a mere six to ten animals.

Oregonians Want Wolves

ONDA and other interested groups commissioned a telephone poll of 600 registered Oregon voters on the possible return of wolves to Oregon. The poll was conducted April 6-8, 1999, soon after the Blue Mountain Wolf was captured and returned to Idaho. The results show overwhelming support of welcoming gray wolves back to our state.

- 61% of respondents had heard or read about a gray wolf crossing into Oregon from Idaho.
- 70% favored wolf recovery in Oregon, either by active reintroduction or by natural dispersal.
- 57% felt that wild wolves should be allowed to stay when they come here on their own.
- 13% believed wolves should be actively reintroduced to Oregon.
- 23% of respondents felt that wolves should not be allowed in Oregon at all.

The statistics showed minor variances among the different regions of the state. Below is the regional breakdown of those who believed wild wolves who enter Oregon on their own should be allowed to remain:

Metro Portland:	60%	Willamette Valley:	56%
North Coast:	61%	Southwestern Oregon:	54%
Eastern Oregon:	45%		

Two-thirds (66%) of those surveyed felt that the best reason to support the return of wolves to Oregon is "We owe it to future generations to leave the most complete ecosystem possible, including predator species like wolves."

livestock lost to wolf predation through a special Defenders of Wildlife program, even if the predation takes place on our public lands.

To say that the ranchers' fears are overblown is an understatement. Far more cows die from weather and dog attacks than from predation. In Montana, for example, the livestock industry loses 170,000 animals to disease, birth, weather, and predators. Of this total, dog attacks account for 1,000 to 1,500 losses while wolves kill a mere six to ten animals each year. Let's face it, if it weren't for some vociferous ranchers and their lackeys in the Oregon Legislature, we could still have a wild pioneer wolf in Oregon.

We think most people agree that if she came here on her own, the Blue Mountain Wolf should have been left alone. She may have stayed or she may have gone back to Idaho on her own. To suggest we know what is best for her is sheer arrogance. If a salmon begins spawning in a stream where no salmon have been seen for forty years, will we capture her and send her back to the

Pacific Ocean because we don't have a study telling us where she can and can't go?

Oregon does not have a wolf reintroduction program in place or even under consideration. This recent episode was a natural dispersal from Idaho, not the result of a reintroduction program where we move the animals in from some other place. Nevertheless, there was very little we could have done legally to keep this wolf in Oregon. ONDA and our allies ran ads in newspapers to help generate support for her presence in our state. We also commissioned an opinion survey to find out what Oregonians think about having wolves in our state again (see sidebar above). Our goal is to convince the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other decision makers that Oregonians are ready for wolves in the remote public lands of the state.

The Blue Mountain Wolf deserved a chance to make it on her own. At this point, the question is not whether Oregon has suitable wolf habitat, but rather are Oregonians suitable neighbors for wolves?

Wolves will inevitably return to Oregon

Oregon has more suitable wolf habitat than Montana

By George Wuerthner

It has been decades since the last confirmed wolf sighting in Oregon, so many Oregonians greeted February's report of a female wolf in the Blue Mountains of eastern Oregon with enthusiasm. This wolf, known to researchers as B-45, could have represented the beginning of the natural restoration of this predator to our state. The year-old female, originally born into a central Idaho pack, probably left seeking another pack to join or a mate. Her journey to Oregon demonstrates that natural wolf restoration is not only possible but highly likely, particularly as wolf packs in Idaho increase. It is only a matter of time before other wolves make similar journeys westward.

A similar migration of a lone wolf into Montana's North Fork of the Flathead drainage in 1979 signaled the beginning of wolf restoration in that state. The young female from Canada established a territory and wandered alone there for three years. But in 1982 a mate joined her, and together they produced the first-known wild-born pups in the state in over fifty years. The offspring of this union multiplied into five different packs in north-west Montana.

Today there are more than 100 wolves in Montana, and the population is slowly growing. What may surprise some people is that Oregon could provide better wolf habitat than Montana. Wolves are not a "wilderness" species, although often portrayed as such due to human intolerance. Yet, if given half a chance, wolves can live wherever there is sufficient prey, such as elk and deer.

Oregon has all the ingredients for successful wolf recovery. The state has an abundance of prey; elk and deer herds are

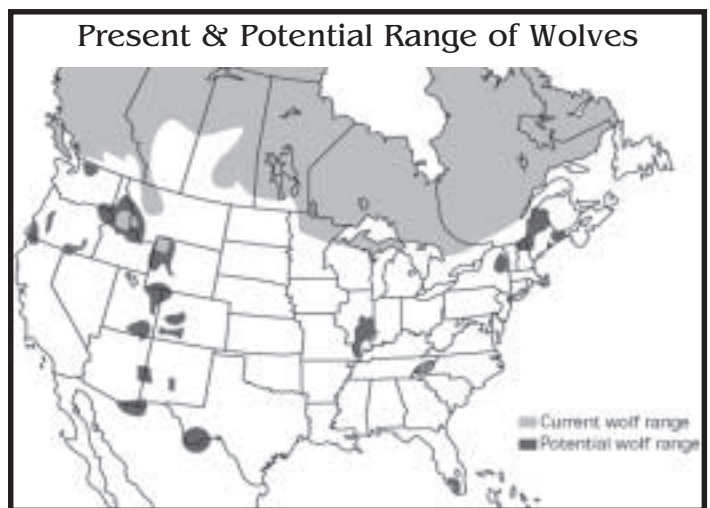
growing large enough to support hundreds if not thousands of wolves. More importantly, Oregon has an abundance of low elevation lands in public ownership, ensuring adequate year-round habitat for both wolf and its prey.

A more surprising demographic fact is that most of Oregon's potential wolf habitat is more sparsely populated than western Montana, where all that state's wolf packs are located. Nevertheless, wolves thrive in this environment. The best potential wolf recovery areas in Oregon include the Blue Mountains, the Cascade Range, and the Siskiyou Mountains. All three regions have extensive public lands, low human population density, and plenty of prey. Oregon's Great Basin region could also support wolves, especially in light of the growing elk populations on the fringe of the desert country.

Oregon has the ingredients for successful wolf recovery — an abundance of low elevation lands in public ownership, ensuring adequate year-round habitat for both wolf and its prey.

The roaming wolf "B-45" presented Oregonians with a unique opportunity to restore an extirpated species. If the wandering lone wolf had been left unmolested, it may well have attracted a mate—if not immediately, then within a few years. There is no reason why wolves shouldn't be restored here. They are as much a part of our natural heritage as salmon.

Furthermore, wolf restoration is about more than just bringing back an extirpated species. It's about restoring the natural ecological processes of predation, which are as critical to wildlands as wildfire is to forest and grassland ecosystems. With luck, Oregon's citizens may once again be treated to the howl of a wolf and the sight of these magnificent animals loping through Oregon's forests and grasslands. 🐺



Maps adapted from *The Great American Wolf* by Bruce Hampton (Henry Holt and Co. (New York)).

The Desert Blooms!

A sampling of eastern Oregon's native wildflowers

Story and Photos by Elaine Rees

Desert evening primrose

(Oenothera caespitosa)

As its name suggests, the desert evening primrose opens its creamy-white flowers at night. Fortunately for us, the blossoms remain open into the morning as long as the light intensity is low, but the moths that pollinate them are rarely seen during the day. As the flowers age, they gradually take on a pinkish hue and may even become a deep rose color before withering away. These biennial plants are usually found growing in dry, sandy soils.



Sagebrush buttercup

(Ranunculus glaberrimus)

Most of the world's buttercups grow in moist, if not downright wet environments. The sagebrush buttercup manages to survive in the desert environment by blooming early in the spring when water from snowmelt collects in rocky crevices, or by growing in the shade of desert shrubs. Its shiny yellow petals are like those of other buttercups, but its leaves are lobed and very different from the characteristic "crowsfoot" leaf of other members of the genus.

Sagebrush violet

(Viola trinervata)

Early in the spring, many of the rocky areas of eastern Oregon bloom with the delicate sagebrush violet. The blossom arises not from the familiar heart-shaped leaves of most varieties of violet, but from light green, leathery, highly dissected leaves unique to this species. The flower itself is bicolored—the three lower petals are lavender, the upper two purple. Not surprisingly, the sagebrush violet is also known as the desert pansy.



Larkspur

(Delphinium nuttallianum)

Found in both moist and dry habitats of the sagebrush steppe, larkspur can be identified by its blue to bluish-purple flowers and the characteristic "spur" extending behind each blossom. Many larkspur are entirely blue; the one pictured here is blue and white. All members of this genus contain alkaloids poisonous to humans, cattle, and other animals. Relatives of this larkspur are easily found in riparian forests in the Willamette Valley.

Arrowleaf balsamroot

(Balsamorhiza sagittata)

This yellow-flowered inhabitant of the sagebrush steppe, an obvious member of the sunflower family, is perhaps the most recognized plant of Oregon's high desert (with the possible exception of Indian paintbrush). Its seeds may be ground into a nutritious flour. Arrowleaf balsamroot readily hybridizes with Hooker's balsamroot where their ranges overlap. In such ecotones, one can find plants with foliage ranging from the completely smooth-edged broad leaf of *B. sagittata* through many intermediate forms to the highly convoluted, almost fernlike leaves of *B. hookerii*.



Cusick's monkey flower

(Mimulus cusickii)

This elegant little desert wildflower is only about two inches high, but often makes up for its small size with large numbers. Like its cousin, the dwarf monkey flower, Cusick's is an annual, reseeding itself each year into well-drained sandy or rocky soils. Flowers range from reddish-pink to magenta and have broad yellow bands at the throat. It is closely related to the familiar yellow monkey flower (*M. guttatus*) of streamsides and springs on both sides of the Cascades.

Desert buckwheat

(Eriogonum sp.)

Spherical flower clusters are characteristic of most desert buckwheat species, of which there are many. Yellow is the most common flower color among the buckweats (or "sulfur flowers"), but there are also white and pink varieties. *Eriogonum* seeds are an important food source for rodents and birds, while the blossoms are perhaps the single most important source of nectar for local bees. Purported medicinal attributes include symptomatic relief of bladder problems and eye irritations.



Hedgehog cactus

(Pediocactus simpsonii)

Found in only a few areas of Oregon (all east of the Cascades), the normally inconspicuous hedgehog cactus becomes highly visible in late April and early May when its showy pink flowers burst into bloom. An excellent place to see this unique desert wildflower is on the summit of Sutton Mountain, near the Painted Hills National Monument, in Wheeler County. You won't be alone—sit for awhile and count the number of insects that are also attracted to the cactus flowers.

Survival strategies

Desert plants adapt to harsh arid climate

By Elaine Rees

Compared to the lush vegetative growth on the west side of the Cascades, the semi-arid desert of Oregon's east side may seem barren. Considering the lack of rain, the rocky soils, and the winds that sweep across the steppe, it is amazing that plants grow here at all. Yet grow they do—from stately aspen to thorny shrubs to tiny and delicate wildflowers. How do they survive such a harsh climate?

These enterprising plants have evolved several strategies for dealing with chronically dry conditions. Key strategies include water conservation, water storage, and short life cycles. Many of our familiar steppeland plants employ these and other strategies in combinations which, once you know what to look for, are readily evident.

Water conservation

Most desert-dwelling plants have one or more ways to minimize direct water loss from their tissues. In the sagebrush steppe where winds are a factor, an effective method of reducing transpiration (the transfer of water from the plant to the air) is by having

hairlike structures on the leaves and/or stems in order to lessen wind velocity over the plant's surface (see photo). These structures may be short or long, upright or matted, coarse or fine, but they are virtually all light-colored. This concomitant lightening of the plants' surface serves to reflect sunlight, thereby countering another drying mechanism—heat. This is why sagebrush and many other plants on the high desert appear to be grayish-green.

Sagebrush (especially Wyoming big sagebrush, which is very common in eastern Oregon) sprouts many larger-than-average leaves when moisture is plentiful. These leaves increase the plant's ability to photosynthesize and thereby store more carbohydrates for

growth and reproduction. With the return of dry weather, these leaves drop off, reducing the plant's overall surface area and its potential for water loss.

Another method of reducing transpiration is to have a low ratio of leaf surface to leaf volume; in other words, small spherical leaves will lose less moisture than large flat ones. Many desert buckwheat exhibit this adaptation.

The waxy-coat strategy is extremely popular among native desert plants. Examine the leaves of the mountain mahogany tree, wild onions, or sand lilies. You will notice a thick "cuticle" that covers the leaves and helps seal in moisture.


Water storage

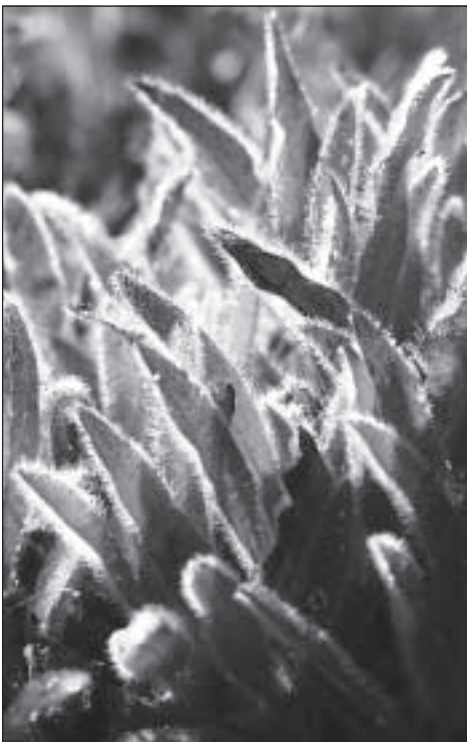
Some plants store water in a deeply buried taproot, a perfect adaptation to drought conditions. The wind and sun cannot touch the taproot, nor can most rodents or other animals casually feed on it.

Using exposed stems for water storage is a bit more problematic, but the cactus family has mastered this technique by modification of leaves into spines that deter most creatures from gnawing on the succulent stems. Along with stem storage usually comes a very thick cuticle, a perfect marriage of two adaptive strategies—water conservation and water storage—to survive desert conditions.

Short life cycles

Some plants avoid desert dryness entirely by spending most of their time as seeds. Each spring, provided enough moisture is available for germination, the seeds sprout and the young plants grow rapidly, blossom, set seed, and die within a few days to a few weeks. These "annuals," like Cusick's monkey flower (see p. 7) often carpet the ground when conditions are just right. Most annuals are quite small and are easily overlooked, but once you develop an eye for them, you will begin to appreciate their successful survival strategy.

While their delicate beauty may first beguile the spring visitor to the high desert, arid land plant communities offer other mysteries, such as these adaptations, to intrigue those who wish to unravel them. May you find yourself among eastern Oregon's wildflowers this spring. 



Hairlike structures help lessen wind speed over the plant's surface, thus reducing the amount of moisture the plant loses to the dry air.

ELAINE REES



ELAINE REES

The Road

I know it is there,
I saw it on the map.
A thin line drawn to prove someone was there.

I try not to think about it,
Occupying myself with sun and sage,
but I know it must be just ahead.

Then I am upon it,
Two bare dusty tracks
With nothing else to see.

It comes from nowhere.
It goes to nowhere.
It has no purpose.

Quickly, I leave it behind.

- Tony George

The Spirit

In the early morning, it took the form of small flowers sprinkled about the desert.
Some were tinted a gentle pink, others yellow or lavender.

Then it crept into the body of a horned frog, warming itself gently in the ever-strengthening sun. It did not yet have the energy to move.

By midday, the searing heat transformed it into a belligerent bull, pawing the ground, snorting, ready to charge if I did not give ground. I did.

In the afternoon, it stilled somewhat, becoming two ravens calling in muted throat, soaring and diving in unison, only inches separating their beating breasts as if in love.

That evening it called me to the ridgetop where it raged as the wind. It buffeted and chilled me and challenged me to stay and learn more.

It was the spirit of the land.

- Tony George

Welcome, Stephanie

Stephanie Parent, a Wisconsin native who received her law degree from the Northwestern School of Law of Lewis and Clark College in Portland, has joined ONDA's staff as a part-time attorney. After her graduation from Lewis and Clark in 1992, she moved to Washington, D.C., where she was a Senior Attorney in the Environmental and Natural Resources Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. Stephanie says she feels more at home in the West, so she decided to move herself, her husband John Dossett, and her daughter Sydney back to Portland, where she says she is "very happy to be."



Stephanie Parent, ONDA's staff attorney.

Stephanie loves to hike and swim, do yoga, and "hang out with friends" for relaxation. She of course loves spending time with her family. Sydney keeps her active, as she describes her three-year-old as "very spirited."

Stephanie currently divides her work schedule between her position as Staff Attorney for the Pacific Environmental Advocacy Center at the law school at Lewis and Clark College and her vital legal work for ONDA. We at ONDA welcome Stephanie back to the Pacific Northwest and to our fold of desert activists.



A horse is one of the few vehicles we can't accept as a donation.

Wheels for Wilderness

ONDA needs your help bringing in donations! Wheels for Wilderness is a vehicle donation program that benefits ONDA. You or someone you know can donate a used vehicle with no paperwork hassle and receive a full tax deduction. We are accepting cars, trucks, vans, RVs, planes, recreational items, etc. In other words, just about anything that moves. The item must be operable and in reasonably good shape. Proceeds from sales will be used to support ONDA's ongoing work to preserve the wild rivers and lands of Oregon's high desert. If you have a vehicle that you might like to donate, or if you have questions, please call Kat at 541-330-2638.

Volunteer Profile

Greg Burke, photographer and desert rat

If you read *Desert Ramblings* regularly, you're already familiar with Greg Burke's work. His photographs—which for the past several years have graced the pages of this newsletter—run the gamut from gorgeous wide-angle shots of the sun setting over the Warner Wetlands to cows caught wallowing in the Deschutes River. Regardless of the subject matter, one thing is clear when it comes to Greg's photos: they capture his profound admiration for Oregon's high desert and his commitment to protecting this remarkable and threatened landscape by showcasing the beautiful and illuminating the ugly.

By donating the use of his photos to ONDA, Greg has provided us with an invaluable service. We can't imagine the 1996 Measure 38/Clean Stream Initiative campaign without his popular "What's this cow doing in your stream?" photo! Most recently Greg accepted a rather daunting assignment to drive to Summer Lake to photograph a deceased cow that was slowly decomposing by the lake's edge. Pictures like these help ONDA and other desert wildlands advocates make a strong, compelling case



Greg Burke enjoys a day in the desert.

for the reform of streamside grazing practices.

All of us at ONDA are grateful to Greg for his willingness to go great distances with heavy camera equipment draped across both shoulders to capture images that motivate and inspire us.

M ARKETPLACE

Books

- The Sagebrush Ocean: A Natural History of the Great Basin*
by Stephen Trimble \$24
- Waste of the West: Public Lands Ranching*
by Lynn Jacobs \$28
- Sacred Cows at the Public Trough*
by Denzel & Nancy Ferguson \$9
- Hole in the Sky*
by William Kittredge \$20
- Oregon's Outback: An Auto Tour Guide to Southeast Oregon*
by Donna Lynn Ikenberry \$15

Scientific Papers

- "Survey of Livestock Influences on Stream and Riparian
Ecosystems in the Western United States"
by Joy Belsky, A. Matzke, and S. Uselman \$5
- "Effects of Livestock Grazing on Stand Dynamics in Upland
Forests of the Interior West"
by Joy Belsky and Dana Blumenthal \$1 (for postage)

T-Shirts

- ONDA T-shirts (*short sleeve only*)
Specify size (L or XL only) and color (sage or natural) .. \$12
- Desert Conference 1999 T-shirts with petroglyph logo.
(100% organic cotton by Patagonia. Natural color only)
Specify size (L or XL only) and style (short or long sleeve)
- Short Sleeve* \$12
Long sleeve \$15
- "Boycott Beef" T-shirt (*short sleeve only*) \$12

Etc.

- Stunning 18" x 28" color poster of Big Indian Gorge \$10
- Road Map to OHDPA lands \$5
- "Cows Kill Salmon" bumper sticker \$1



ONDA Marketplace Order Form

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				x	=
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HART MOUNTAIN BARBED WIRE ROUND-UP

Wed.-Sat., August 4-7, 1999
**Hart Mountain National
Antelope Refuge**

- Pronghorn Habitat Restoration
- Gorgeous Sunsets
- Wildlife Viewing
- Hot Springs

Improve pronghorn habitat by dismantling obsolete fences, and enjoy this beautiful high desert refuge. Watch your mailbox for more information in June, or e-mail Gilly at glyons@onda.org or call 503-525-0193.



Volunteers at last year's Barbed Wire Round-Up dismantle a "rock jack" on Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge.

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