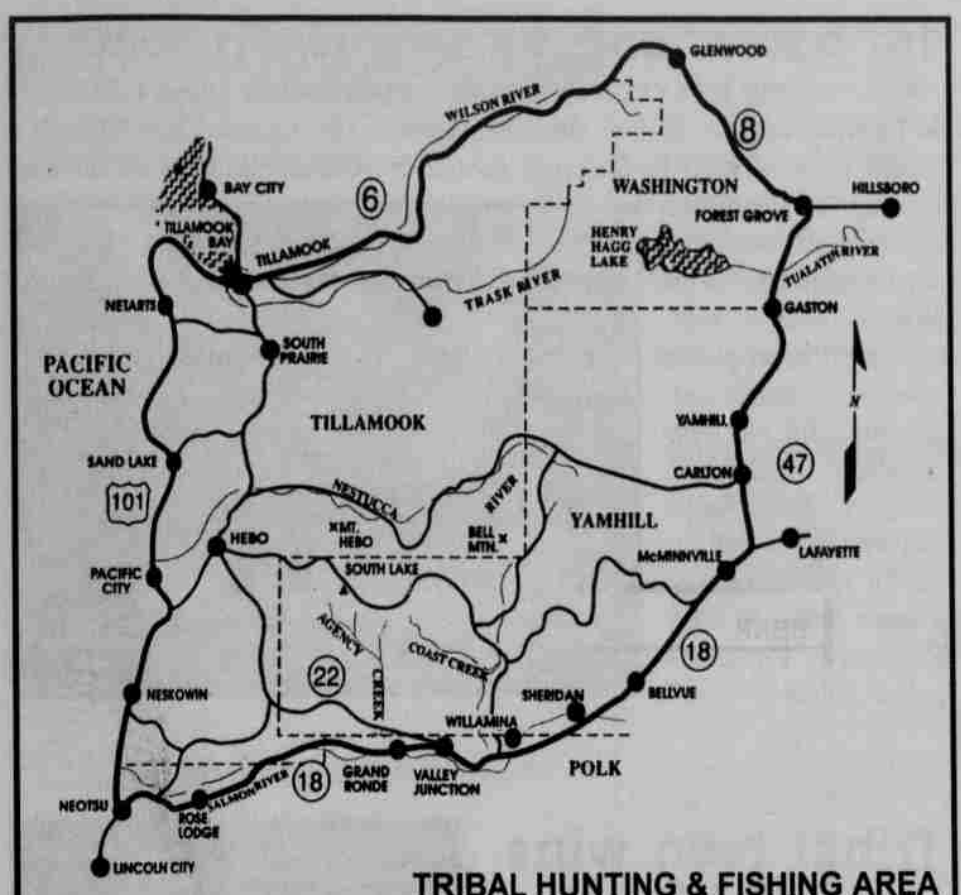

TRIBAL HUNTING & FISHING AREA

"Tribal Hunting & Fishing Area" will mean the area having the following description: Beginning at McMinnville, southwest on State Highway 18 to the Salmon River. West along the Salmon River to the Pacific Ocean. North along the Pacific Ocean Coastline to the south shoreline at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. East along the Wilson River to State Highway 6 at Lee's Camp. Northeast on State Highway 6 to State Highway 8 near Gales creek. Southeast on State Highway 8 to State Highway 47 at Forest Grove. South on State Highway 47 to make a full circle at McMinnville. Fishing includes the Salmon River and its estuary to the Pacific Ocean, and the Wilson River to Tillamook Bay.

Current info about the Reservation

The Grand Ronde Reservation contains 10,052 acres of contiguous forest land located in northwest Oregon. It lies 18 miles southwest of McMinnville and 5 miles north of Grand Ronde. A small portion of the original reservation, which contained 69,000 acres, was restored to the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon on September 9, 1988 by congressional act.

Prior to re-establishment, the land was classified as Oregon & California Railroad Lands and managed fairly intensively for timber production by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The BLM harvested timber on approximately 2,500 acres of what is now the Reservation. Timber volume on the Reservation is comprised of Douglas-fir (92 percent), red alder (7 percent), and other conifers (1 percent). Stand ages range from recently planted seedlings to 110 years. Old growth trees are sparsely scattered throughout the Reservation.

The Tribal Natural Resources staff manages the Reservation within the guidelines of the current Natural Resources Management Plan. The Mission Statement and a summary of the plan are below.

MISSION STATEMENT: The mission of the NRD is to responsibly manage, develop and protect the natural resources of the Grand Ronde Tribe, including timber, fish, wildlife, recreation, mineral, air, water and other natural resources. Management of the Reservation will also recognize the Tribe's unique and special relationship with the land and reinforce their Native American culture.

TIMBER HARVEST: Annual timber production decreased from 6 MMBF (an estimate from the 1983 BLM plan) to 5.70 MMBF. This reduction of 300,000 board feet was necessary to provide better protection and improve habitat for many wildlife species on the Reservation. The harvesting program includes regeneration, salvage and commercial thinning practices. All harvest, except minor salvage, will count towards the annual allowable cut volume of 5.70 MMBF. The regeneration harvest will occur when the average stand age is at least 70 years, except in the special emphasis area where the minimum average stand age will be 90 years. Commercial thinning may occur when stands are between the ages of 25 and 60.

ROADS: The Reservation contains 74.1 miles of forest roads. Funds for road maintenance comes from the forest management deductions fund and the road maintenance account. The roads are maintained through a service agreement with a local contractor. The staff plans to build 7.89 miles of new road during this 5 year planning period. New roads on the Reservation are carefully designed using forest road engineering standards.

REFORESTATION:

Seed Source. Presently, 85 percent of the seedlings are grown from seed gathered from trees on the Reservation that are selected for their superior form and vigor. The remaining seedlings are grown from "superior" tree seed from a Weyerhaeuser seed orchard. The Weyerhaeuser seed has demonstrated above average growth rates, and will broaden the genetic pool on the Reservation.

Site Preparation and Planting Stock. Most of the regeneration harvests are broadcast burned. However, other techniques such as scarification are used to prepare the ground for planting where appropriate. The units are planted with 1+1 seedlings of Douglas-fir and plug+1 seedlings of western hemlock, Sitka spruce and western red cedar. Planting densities depend on management objectives, but the usual density is 436 trees/acre.

TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT: Overstocked stands of Douglas fir will be pre-commercially thinned between 12 and 15 years of age, and trees in some of the stands will be pruned to a height of 17 feet between 15 and 30 years of age. Commercially thinned stands may be fertilized. These practices will increase the size and quality of the timber in the future.

RESOURCE PROTECTION: Fire and wind damage have been a minor concern on the Reservation. These events are rare, but historically they have caused catastrophic damage. Insect and disease damage, primarily from laminated root rot, Douglas fir bark beetle, and swiss needle cast occurs in isolated pockets.

FISH AND WILDLIFE: The Tribe employs a full-time biologist who directs the Fish and Wildlife Department. He has been working on stream restoration and enhancing songbird and elk habitat. During this planning period he will be conducting inventories on the various species living on and using the Reservation as well as continuing the stream restoration and survey work. The Tribe also monitors threatened and endangered species, as well as inventorying and monitoring sensitive species that are known to reside on the Reservation.

RECREATION: The Reservation provides a variety of recreational opportunities. Hiking trails are being developed along Yoncalla, Burton, and Coast Creeks. An educational day-use park along Agency Creek was completed in 1996. The trails and day-use park are open to the public. Fishing is being enhanced by improving the habitat for native trout and steelhead. Big game such as deer and elk may be hunted by the public during the regular hunting season.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: An environmental protection program was established by a federal grant from the Environmental Protection Agency. This has given the Tribe the ability to investigate environmental issues of concern such as hazardous waste and water quality, as well as the capability to deal with the mitigation of endangered plant species such as Nelson's checkermallow.

CULTURAL: A preliminary cultural resource review of the Reservation was conducted in 1992. There were several items of interest disclosed by the review. The location of these items will be researched during this planning period. Some of the native plants that are culturally important to the Tribe include willows, rushes, cedar, yew, and alder. Culturally important plants will be studied and managed during this planning period.

BEAR

AUGUST 29 - NOVEMBER 30, 1998

NAME:_____

ADDRESS:_____

CITY:_____ STATE:_____

ZIP:_____ ROLL#:_____

PHONE #:_____

FOR FISH & WILDLIFE USE ONLY

DATE RECEIVED DRAW #

CONTROL/DAMAGE DOE

OCTOBER 10 - NOVEMBER 11, 1998

NAME:_____

ADDRESS:_____

CITY:_____ STATE:_____

ZIP:_____ ROLL#:_____

PHONE #:_____

FOR FISH & WILDLIFE USE ONLY

DATE RECEIVED DRAW #

CONTROL/DAMAGE ELK

HUNT NAME:_____

NAME:_____

ADDRESS:_____

CITY:_____ STATE:_____

ZIP:_____ ROLL #_____

PHONE #:_____

FOR FISH & WILDLIFE USE ONLY

DATE RECEIVED DRAW #

GENERAL ELK

MUST CIRCLE ONE

1ST SEASON NOVEMBER 14 - 18

2ND SEASON NOVEMBER 21 - 29

NAME:_____

ADDRESS:_____

CITY:_____ STATE:_____

ZIP:_____ ROLL #:_____

PHONE #:_____

FOR FISH & WILDLIFE USE ONLY

DATE RECEIVED DRAW #