

Clatsop State Forest



Astoria District Recreation Management Plan



September 2000



Photos on Cover: Gnat Creek Campground hiking trail (top)
Soapstone Lake (middle)
Gnat Creek Campground (bottom)

Foreword

Clatsop State Forest encompasses more than 154,000 acres in the northwest corner of Oregon, primarily in the eastern third of Clatsop County. The State Board of Forestry sets management direction, and the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) manages the forest. The Astoria District administers approximately 137,000 acres of Clatsop State Forest, and Forest Grove and Tillamook districts administer the remainder of the forest.

In the past, as a result of county initiative and legislative action, tax-delinquent lands were acquired by the county, transferred to the state, and reforested by ODF. The state made an agreement with the county to return 63.75 percent of all future revenues to the local county, schools, and other taxing districts.

Today, the forest is a major contributor to local county government and taxing district budgets, and the state-wide Common School Fund. Clatsop State Forest also makes a significant contribution to regional timber supply. It encompasses some of the most fertile land in Oregon, with approximately 96 percent of the forest classified as “production” and 4 percent as “non-production” lands. The forest is predominantly Douglas-fir and hemlock, with many diverse plant, fish, and wildlife species.

Traditionally recreation has been limited to dispersed hunting, fishing, camping, and off-highway vehicle use by local residents and visitors from the Willamette Valley. However, public values have changed in recent years, and the public has developed a much stronger interest in the recreation and cultural resources on Clatsop State Forest. Active planning and management are taking place to protect all resources and to integrate the management of these resources with the values of this working forest.

The Clatsop State Forest Recreation Management Plan outlines the implementation of recreation management on the state forest through objectives and actions, activity zoning, and the type of facilities the Department will develop and manage for.

Acknowledgements

The Oregon Department of Forestry prepared the Clatsop State Forest Recreation Management Plan 2000 with the assistance from a Citizen Advisory Committee and Technical Planning Team.

Citizen Advisory Committee

Geographic Representatives

- Steve Butsko (Fishhawk/Jewell area)
- Frank Little (Cannon Beach area)
- Troy Lindgren (Knappa/Svensen area)
- Chet Loving (Seaside/Gearhart area)

County Representative

- George Kiepke (County Commissioner)
- Roger Rocka (Chamber of Commerce)

Private Non-Industrial Landowner

- John Christie

User Group Representatives

- Ron Tyson (Mountain Biking)
- Tony White (ATV/Motorcycles/4-WD)
- Diane Berry/Ashley Lertora (Equestrian Riding)
- Steve Jurgensen (Hunting)
- Craig Holt (Hiking)

Technical Planning Team

Herman Biederbeck – Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Jeffrey Birmingham – Clatsop County Parks
Bill Lecture - Oregon Department of Forestry
Pat Lines – Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department
Tom Parke – Private Industrial Landowner
Liisa Penner – Clatsop County Historical Society
Joe Sheahan – Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

The following ODF staff assisted in the preparation of the Plan:

Becky Cooper (Recreation Specialist)
John D. Barnes (NWOA Public Use Coordinator)

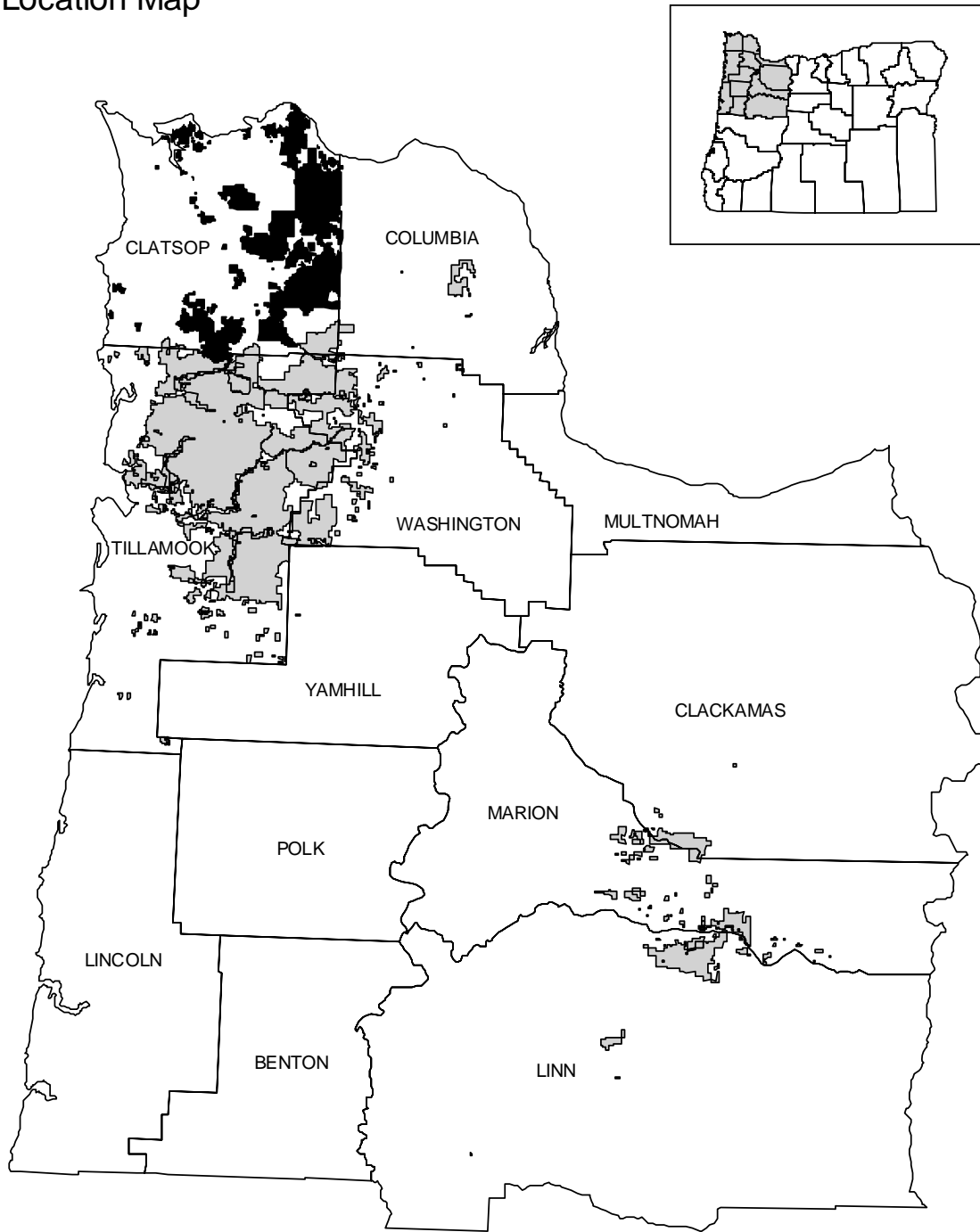
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Location Map



 Astoria District
 Northwest Oregon State Forests

10 0 10 Miles




SECTION I: Introduction

The Oregon Department of Forestry manages its lands for their Greatest Permanent Value. This management focus is to actively manage the forests as “healthy, productive, and sustainable forest ecosystems that over time and across the landscape provide a full range of social, economic, and environmental benefits to the people of Oregon” by providing sustainable timber harvest, maintaining and restoring aquatic habitats, protecting, maintaining, and enhancing native wildlife habitats, protecting soils, water, and air, and providing outdoor recreation while generating revenues to the state, counties, and local taxing districts, and at the same time maintaining the lands as forest lands.

The department is conducting an intensive long-range planning process for the Northwest Oregon State Forests. This process will be completed with a Forest Management Plan and Habitat Conservation Plan that will guide state forest management. Strategies set forth in the Forest Management Plan require that a comprehensive Recreation Management Plan (RMP) be developed for Clatsop State Forest.

In 1998, the Astoria District of the Oregon Department of Forestry undertook a public planning process to develop a RMP for Clatsop State Forest. The RMP identifies opportunities associated with recreation in the forest and outlines specific actions for recreation management and facility development. Some opportunities will be further evaluated and prioritized based on feasibility, staffing, and budget authorization, with a goal to accomplish the RMP in the next 10 years.

As a result of this public input process, a draft RMP was distributed and available for a 60-day written comment and review period, which began June 19th and ended August 17th, 2000. In addition, five informational public meetings were held in Astoria, Seaside, Knappa, Jewell and Forest Grove through June and July to distribute the draft RMP.

This Plan is the compilation of comments that were generated from the public and final edits of the draft RMP. The Recreation Management Plan is the foundation for implementing recreation management on Clatsop State Forest.

Goals and Strategies

Recreation goals and strategies were identified in the *Northwest Oregon State Forests Management Plan* that guide the recreation planning process. The Recreation Goals and Strategies are the following:

Goals

- Goal 1: Provide diverse forest recreation opportunities that supplement, rather than duplicate, opportunities available in the region.
- Goal 2: Provide opportunities for interpretation and outdoor education on state forest lands.
- Goal 3: Manage recreational use of the forests to minimize adverse impacts to other resources and adjacent ownerships.

Goal 4: Minimize conflict among user groups.

Goal 5: Maintain compatibility with Oregon’s Statewide Planning Goal 8 (Recreational Needs).

Strategies

Strategy 1: Develop a set of standards and guidelines to govern recreation management activities and facility development and maintenance.

Strategy 2: Complete development of a coordinated volunteer program for the northwest Oregon state forests to maximize the efficient use of volunteers in recreation management efforts.

Strategy 3: Pursue cooperative agreements with user groups, and other agencies and organizations, to diversify the funding for recreation management projects and programs.

Strategy 4: Develop consistent themes and interpretive media for informing the public about the management of state forest land.

Strategy 5: Apply Oregon Administrative Rules (Chapter 629, Division 25) governing recreational use, combined with an effective law enforcement program designed to meet each district’s needs.

Planning Process

The recreation planning process began in the fall of 1998. A five stage planning process progressed with the goal for completion and approval in October 2000. The process was objective driven with specific work tasks to be accomplished for each stage. The following chart provides an overview of the five stage process.

Clatsop State Forest Recreation Planning Process				
<i>Stage 1</i>	<i>Stage 2</i>	<i>Stage 3</i>	<i>Stage 4</i>	<i>Stage 5</i>
Collect Information	Convene Citizen Advisory Committee and Technical Planning Team	Review Opportunities and Desired Conditions	Develop Short-term Action Plan	Complete Final RMP
Analyze existing information, research update information, recreation potential, demand, and conflicts. Finalize assessment	Identify interest groups and stakeholders, create nomination form for interested groups, define expectations	Evaluate existing recreation sites for use and access, evaluate areas, sites and features for potential recreational use and access, evaluate concerns with the working forest and other recreational users	Establish actions that will take place in the district's Recreation Management Plan on current and potential recreation sites based on priority or need and with available funding	Final draft Recreation Management Plan is approved

To complete Stage 1, existing information was analyzed, updated, and incorporated into the *Clatsop State Forest Recreation and Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment Report*. This report has been the foundation of information used to begin the intensive planning effort.

Information was collected on Clatsop State Forest from 1995-1999 and was analyzed and incorporated into an inventory and assessment report. The assessment is a component of the RMP and provides information regarding the following:

- Historical Overview of Clatsop State Forest
- Resource Description
- Current Resource Use and Management
- Recreation Supply and Demand
- Recreation Resource Needs and Opportunities
- Current Recreation Use on the Forest
- Cultural Resources on the Forest
- Findings about Recreation and Cultural Resources
- Oregon Administrative Rules that Apply to Recreation and Cultural Resources on the State Forest

Copies of the report are available at the ODF Astoria District office: 92219 Hwy 202, Astoria, Oregon, 97103.

The convening of a Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) and Technical Planning Team (TPT) occurred in Stage 2.

The CAC reviewed recreational opportunities and desired future conditions in Stage 3. In addition, five public meetings were held to gather input from the general public.

In Stage 4, ODF staff developed objectives and the CAC assisted in creating action statements that would be incorporated into the RMP. These action statements were analyzed by staff, then organized into a draft “Short-Term Action Plan” for the Clatsop State Forest Recreation Management Plan. The actions are in a “menu-style format” as a way to consider each action based on feasibility, priority, and funding availability.

Multiple draft plans were developed, reviewed, and refined by the CAC. A public draft was completed in July 2000, offered for review over a 60-day comment period, and presented at five public meetings. Two comments were received and addressed. The RMP was reviewed and approved, in Stage 5 of the planning process, by the Astoria Assistant District Operations Manager, Astoria District Forester and the Northwest Oregon Area Director.

The RMP focuses on a short-term action plan, describes the role of Clatsop State Forest as a recreation provider, and provides a map of the designated activity zone boundaries.

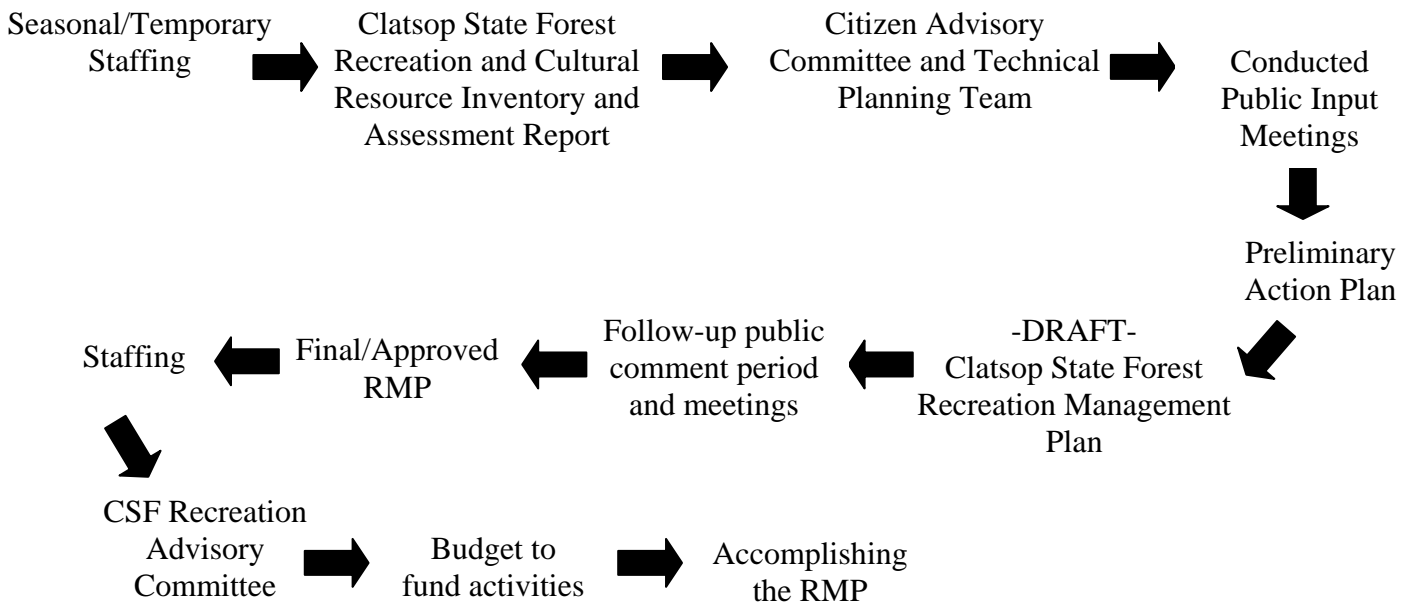
With the completion and approval of the *Clatsop State Forest Recreation Management Plan*, the district will hire permanent recreation personnel and consult with an advisory group to help advise district staff with establishing priorities for the recreation program.

This process will address topics relative to accomplishing the actions stated in the recreation plan, such as: staffing, funding, priority of projects, short and long term goals, budget proposals, sources of labor, and volunteer projects.

The 12 member Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) successfully functioned as a sounding board to assist the department in identifying potential recreation opportunities for the forest. The CAC represented geographic areas of Clatsop County, countywide interests, non-motorized constituents, and motorized constituents. A Technical Planning Team (TPT) also assisted the process with technical expertise and knowledge. The TPT was made up of stakeholders ranging from state agencies, county agencies, and private organizations.

A quarterly newsletter, “The Clatsop Forest Outlook”, was utilized during the entire planning effort and was distributed to over 100 interested individuals and organizations. It provided updates of what stage the planning process was in, communicated public meeting schedules, and general information relating to recreation in Clatsop State Forest.

The following diagram illustrates how the planning process has proceeded and will continue to proceed over time.



SECTION II: Short-Term Action Plan

The Short-Term Action Plan identifies six themes. The Recreation Management theme addresses objectives at a broad level relating to all recreation activities, rather than being activity specific. The remaining five themes focus on specific recreation activities. Each theme is organized to provide objectives relating to that theme. For each objective, actions are identified. These actions will be implemented based on priority and with available funding, and through input from an ongoing recreation advisory committee. The actions are not listed in priority.

RECREATION MANAGEMENT

Objective #1- Implement maintenance standards and procedures regarding public use activities on the forest.

- a) Implement ODF's "Facility Standard's Manual" on Clatsop State Forest.
- b) Redesign, upgrade, and build designated trails to minimize adverse resource impacts.
- c) Inventory and identify abandoned trails, roads, sites, and historic routes that can be utilized as trails and trail linkages, and provide opportunities for loop trails.
- d) Implement a district wide trash and garbage clean-up program.

Objective #2- Enforce statutes and rules governing recreation use of state land.

- a) Utilize the Oregon State Police and Clatsop County Sheriffs Department to patrol the forest and enforce recreation rules and regulations governing recreation.
- b) Utilize ODF employees to make public contacts to promote compliance with regulations and raise awareness of forest management contributions.

Objective #3- Establish a program of informing and educating users about recreation rules, opportunities, and a general orientation to the forest.

- a) Develop a program to educate the forest users on forest etiquette, the working forest concept, and compliance with the recreational activity.

- b) Construct and install informational kiosks at day-use areas, campgrounds, staging areas, and trailheads describing ODF activities and interpreting cultural and natural history of the forest.
- c) Include the use of “yield” signs to improve public awareness of trails that specific activities can use.
- d) Develop a process to name and map established trails.
- e) Establish a district policy for publicizing of recreation opportunities, and evaluate the need for developing and publishing guides, brochures, and/or maps.
- f) Establish a Clatsop State Forest website. Incorporate recreation opportunities within the forest including GIS maps and links to complimentary sites.

Objective #4- Increase user group participation in recreation projects in the forest.

- a) Form a Recreation Advisory Committee to help advise the district in development and implementation of the action plan and update activity zoning.
- b) Implement a volunteer program with user groups to establish, develop, maintain sites and facilities, and patrol trails and other high use areas.

Objective #5- Improve the safety and management of recreational target shooting in the forest.

- a) Inventory, evaluate, and designate areas of the forest for target shooting.
- b) Establish no shooting zones around day-use areas, campgrounds, trailheads, and staging areas.

Objective #6- Integrate recreation management with forest operations, fire season, regulations, adjacent landowners, and other management activities.

- a) Coordinate with other state lands programs to integrate all management activities.
- b) Promote an open gate policy on state land, wherever feasible and reasonable. Evaluate seasonal road closures in non-motorized zones during hunting season.
- c) Identify and mark property boundaries in critical or sensitive areas.

Objective #7- Determine desirability and feasibility of collecting recreational fees.

- a) Conduct a study to assess the feasibility of implementing user fees. Assess similar programs in other public land management agencies and in other states.

Objective #8- Pursue acquisitions and land exchanges that promote unique recreation opportunities.

- a) Resolve ownership issues in Astoria Basin concerning Pipeline Road and land consolidation that would result in more diverse recreation opportunities, efficient recreation management, and effective land management strategies.
- b) Promote efforts to acquire high priority recreational sites adjacent to state land.

MOTORIZED RECREATION

Objective #1- Establish motorized use zones to separate conflicting users and provide motorized recreation opportunities.

- a) Designate activity zones that identify types of activities and/or facilities provided.
- b) Conduct a planning process to determine activity zoning within the Astoria Basin. Resolve safety and environmental concerns associated with Pipeline Road.

Objective #2- Establish a system of designated trails and road classes to better manage motorized use and redesign, upgrade, and/or build designated trails to minimize adverse resource impacts.

- a) Construct, upgrade, or re-route OHV trails consistent with ODF's Facility Standards Manual.
- b) Develop an OHV trails inventory and comprehensive trails plan that considers designated trails that:
 - may be located in the Nicolai, Knappa/Svensen, and Walluski areas
 - provide loop trails
 - provide perimeter trails in Gnat, Lousignot, Fishhawk, and Plympton Basins
 - evaluate potential areas for designated 4-wheel drive mud bog features near Knappa/Svensen
 - incorporate viewpoints into trail system design
 - keep trails rustic
 - minimize the amount of intersections for motorized use trails with mainlines
 - provide rock crawl features for 4-wheel drive vehicles
- c) Install barriers on motorized trails to eliminate impact from vehicles not capable of safely using the trail.
- d) Monitor and evaluate OHV impacts on riparian areas and sensitive habitats and adapt management plans accordingly.
- e) Reduce OHV use of active quarries, pits, road banks and sensitive areas.

Objective #3- Provide trailheads and staging areas to reduce conflicts and improve user experience.

- a) Apply a standard design for staging areas that provides ample parking and trail/visitor information. Consider installing loading and unloading ramps, restroom facilities at high use areas, and garbage containers.

- b) Consider staging areas in the following locations:
 - Knappa/Svensen
 - Nicolai Mountain
 - Walluski

NON-MOTORIZED RECREATION

Objective #1- Upgrade existing trails to comply with ODF's Facility Standards Manual. Establish ongoing inspection and maintenance program to keep trails up to standards.

- a) Continue trail system development by Oregon Equestrian Trails behind Clatsop County Fairgrounds for horse trails and other non-motorized use.
- b) Explore the feasibility of designating the Taylorville Mountain Bike trails for all non-motorized activities.

Objective #2- Provide trailheads and staging areas to reduce conflicts and improve user experience.

- a) Apply a standard design for staging areas that provides ample parking and trail/visitor information. Also include:
 - restroom facilities at high use areas
 - make staging areas for horse areas adequate for many trailers (group rides) along with manure disposal area
 - garbage containers
- b) Consider trailheads and staging areas in the following locations:
 - Jewell: equestrian
 - Shingle Mill Road: all non-motorized uses
 - Quartz Creek Bridge area: all non-motorized uses
 - Along Hwy 53 near Soapstone Lake trail

Objective#3- Establish new or connector trails within areas identified for potential hiking, equestrian, and mountain bike use. Develop comprehensive trails plans.

- a) Develop more opportunities for non-motorized activities in Astoria Basin.
 - Explore North of Hwy 30 near John Day for hiking/day-use/boating
 - Mountain bike opportunities along Pipeline Road (above Emerald Heights)
 - Fairgrounds horse trail system that would go from Hwy 202 to Hwy 30
- b) Expand Spruce Run Park in linear park concept along the Lower Nehalem River to include non-motorized trails.
 - Trail along Nehalem River near Spruce Run Park
- c) Develop hiking trails in Soapstone and Bloom Lake areas.

- d) Build a non-motorized trail from Gnat Creek Fish Hatchery to Gnat Creek Falls.
 - Develop trail along Gnat Creek to Gnat Creek Falls

- e) Consider the following trail development locations and attributes:
 - North Fork Nehalem River (hiking/fishing access)
 - Fertile Valley
 - Knappa/Svensen (equestrian)
 - Northrup Creek Meadows (equestrian)
 - Elk Mountain
 - Maintain access and use of the Walluski and Powerline trails
 - Incorporate viewpoints into trail system design

CAMPING

Objective #1- Provide low amenity, high quality camping facilities in accordance with ODF's Facility Standards Manual.

- a) Designate and manage Gnat Creek Park as an undeveloped semi-primitive campground with walk-in tent sites and hiking trails within area, and establish a non-motorized trail to Gnat Creek Fish Hatchery.
- b) Expand Spruce Run Park in linear park concept along the Lower Nehalem River providing opportunities for camping sites on west side of Nehalem River for canoeing/kayaking.
- c) Designate and manage Bloom Lake for semi-primitive camping with access by foot or horse trails.
- d) Designate and manage North Fork Nehalem River bridge area as undeveloped semi-primitive camping with access by foot or horse trails (camping along Sweethome area).
- e) Explore Jewell area for camping and trail opportunities.
 - Designate Northrup Creek Meadows for camping
 - Explore Jewell area for a horse camp and staging area
 - Explore developing a horse camp at Side Camp on Beneke Creek Road with linking trails
 - Explore Jewell area for equestrian trail system
- f) Provide dispersed camping in conjunction with non-motorized trails near Soapstone Lake.
- g) Explore Plympton Basin for potential camping opportunities.
 - Repair and continue area of the Plympton Basin as a Boy Scout/Youth semi-primitive camp
- h) Evaluate east county for suitable horse camp. Coordinate with equestrian user groups.
- i) Develop a process to close certain areas of the forest to promote reserved camping and/or the use of a staging area, and charge a recreational permit fee.

Objective #2- Establish a maintenance and operation program to prevent deterioration and to maintain standards of camping areas.

- a) Apply procedures, schedules, and processes consistent with ODF's Facility Standards Manual.

- b) Install boulders for barriers at campgrounds and campsites to reduce impact of areas. Install fire rings at dispersed campsites.
- c) Implement a fee system for overnight use at developed campgrounds.

DAY-USE ACTIVITIES

Objective #1- Address need for day-use areas near Highways 26 and 30.

- a) Designate and establish day-use areas adjacent or near to current or potential campgrounds close to Hwy 26 and 30 (Spruce Run Park and Gnat Creek Park). Provide group picnic areas and information kiosks.

Objective #2- Improve access to the Nehalem River.

- a) Locate and develop potential drift boat sites on the Nehalem River.

Objective #3- Establish future direction for archery range.

- a) Work with the Saddle Mountain Archers to develop future strategies for management of archery range.

HUNTING and FISHING

Objective #1- Coordinate with ODF&W to maintain hunting and fishing opportunities.

- a) Continue to provide open areas for hunting and establish Travel Management Areas that are consistent with non-motorized activity zones.
- b) Evaluate seasonal road closures to improve quality of experience and escapement for animals.
- c) Communicate with ODF&W on stocking of fish on or adjacent to ODF recreation sites.

SECTION III: The Role of Clatsop State Forest as a Recreation Provider

Recreational use is more than just the demand for a specific activity. It is also a demand for a physical setting conducive to that activity and to the particular experience desired by the recreationist. The recognized system for classifying settings and the experience they provide is the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS). The ROS is a continuum of recreational settings ranging from primitive (Wilderness) at one end and urban (cities) at the other. It is a common method of defining a provider's role and is used extensively by federal, state, and local agencies. Clatsop State Forest will be managed to provide settings that lie at the mid-range of the spectrum within the categories of Roded-Natural and Roded-Modified.

Roded-Natural: Forest settings that generally appear natural or slightly altered. Access is by highway, road and trail. Users can expect to meet moderate numbers of other people. Facilities such as developed campgrounds, trailheads, and trails are present but widely distributed. Occasional use of off-highway vehicles occurs. There are ample opportunities to seek solitude and participate in activities where there are no facilities and few people.

Roded-Modified: Forest settings that have obviously been altered by timber harvesting. Access is by highway, road and trail. Users can expect to meet a high level of other people in concentrated locations along rivers, peaks, and developed sites. Facilities such as developed campgrounds, trailheads, and day use areas are numerous. Frequent and concentrated use of off-highway vehicles occurs. There are limited opportunities to seek solitude and participate in activities where there are no facilities or other people.

Managing the landscape to accomplish the general description of recreational settings above, Oregon state forest lands will provide rustic, natural, but high quality facilities in locations where resource compatibility permit and the need for development has been identified. Managers will apply the following general approaches when developing facilities for recreation:

1. Campgrounds

- fees are charged for overnight use
- all have barrier-free vault toilets, designated campsites, and ADA compliant trails where feasible
- drinking water is available from a centralized well with a hand pump where ground water and geology allow
- campsites are equipped with fire grates, picnic tables, tent pads, and site markers

2. Day-use Areas

Day-use areas are located to maximize a specific recreation opportunity unique to an area. They are physically separated from camping areas using available terrain and natural and placed barriers

- generally include space for parking, information boards, and picnic tables
- vault toilets may be available at heavily used areas

3. Staging Areas

A staging area is a facility for accommodating a specific trail-oriented recreation activity. The area meets the minimum requirements of a campground but generally does not have drinking water. Fees may be charged for overnight use.

- Off-highway Vehicle Staging Area:
 - Parking area large enough for turn around space for OHV trailers
 - Vault toilet facilities
 - Campground area is designed for OHV use
- Equestrian Staging Area:
 - Parking area large enough for turn around space for stock trailers
 - Vault toilet facilities
 - Provide day-use access to equestrian trail
 - Campground area is designed for equestrian use – pull through sites, corrals, and manure bins
- Trailheads:
 - A developed area, which includes a parking area, trail information, trash receptacles, and vault toilet facilities at heavily used sites.

SECTION IV: Designation of Activity Zones

The designation of activity zones is a method commonly used to allocate recreational use, facilities, and settings throughout a working forest. The goals for activity zone designations are to minimize resource impacts, reduce conflicts between different users, reduce conflicts between users and forest management activities, and to strive to accommodate recreation demands.

Both motorized and non-motorized activities affect other forest resources. Some of the affects are increased water turbidity, soil compaction, erosion, sanitation problems, litter, reduction of understory vegetation, and reduced site productivity. Designating activity zones will contribute to the minimization of these affects across the forest. In addition, it will focus certain activities in areas that are most suitable for a particular activity.

The designation of the zone boundaries involved many components. First, the staff reviewed all of the ideas generated, compiled and prioritized from Stage 3 and proposed an initial map to the Citizen Advisory Committee. Then, the CAC provided feedback on the draft preliminary zones. The following criteria were used to arrive at the proposed activity zoning map for CSF:

- Existing use patterns
- Protection of natural resources
- Soil and topography constraints
- Consideration of private landowners and inholdings
- Location and level of activity zoning in adjacent state forests
- Equitable balance among users
- Location of sensitive, threatened, or endangered wildlife species

For example, areas of topography and soil conditions least sensitive to motorized use were zoned for motorized activities. Whereas, areas sensitive to motorized activity due to soil conditions were zoned for non-motorized activities. Note, too, that areas of the forest known to contain sensitive, threatened, and/or endangered wildlife species will be managed in a manner to protect those species, and were zoned for non-motorized activities. In some areas of the forest, consideration for private landowners and residents was weighed heavily in designating the area for non-motorized activities to reduce the noise levels that are associated with motorized activities.

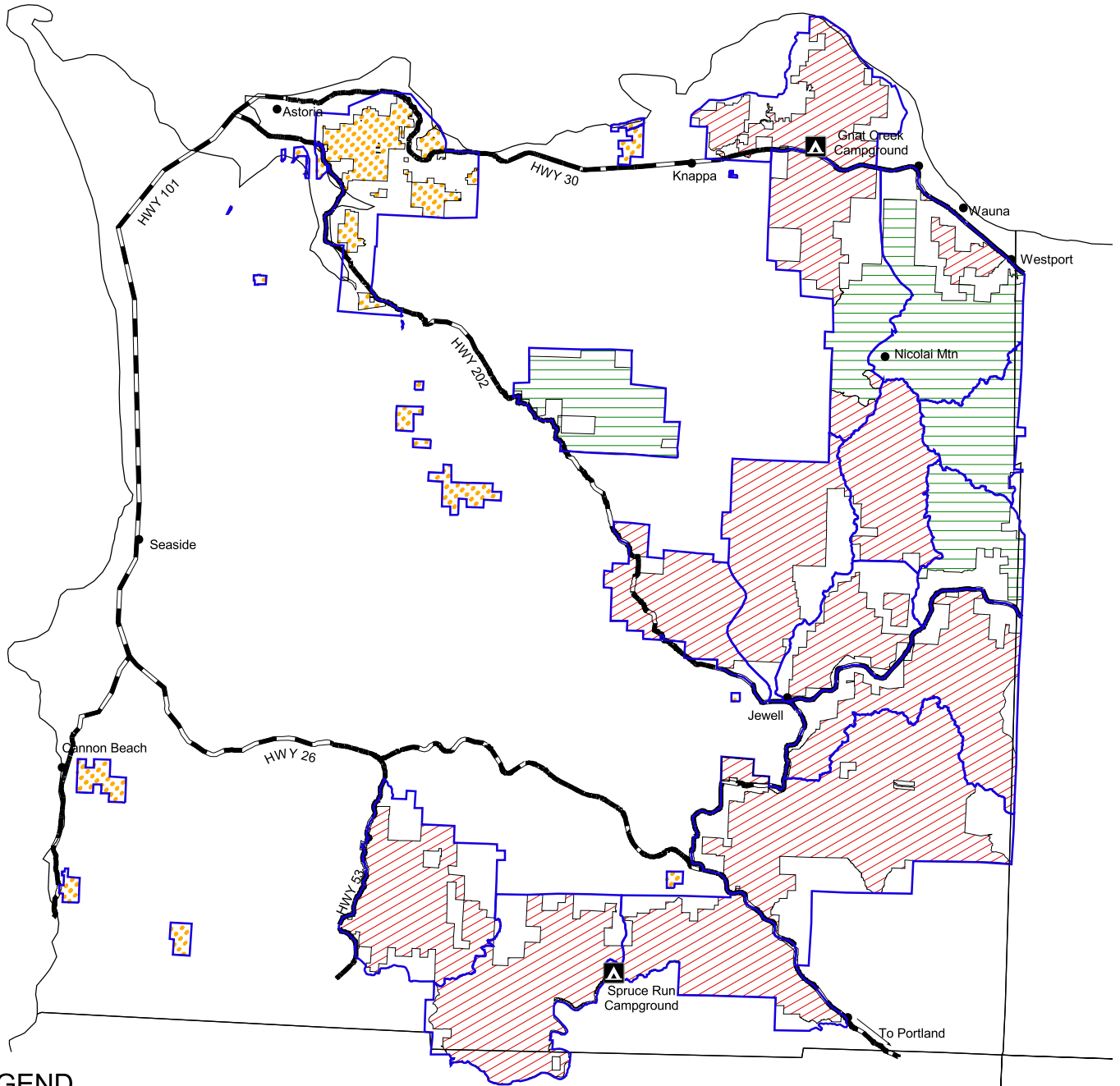
The activity zone boundaries include three categories: (1) non-motorized, (2) motorized, and (3) not designated. Trails developed and designated in a non-motorized zone will only be for hiking, mountain biking, and equestrian riding. Opportunities exist for all non-motorized uses to occur on a single trail, however, there are special occasions where use is limited to a single activity. Motorized use in the “non-motorized zone” of the forest is to be confined to gravel roads only.

Trails designated in a motorized zone will focus on motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles (ATV) and four-wheel drive vehicles. Trails may be designated for all three activities or






or ATV and motorcycle only. Motorized use in the “motorized zone” of the forest is to be confined to gravel roads and officially designated, signed trails.

The Astoria Basin and isolated scattered parcels surrounded by private land have not been designated as motorized or non-motorized zones. Consideration of zoning will be done in the future, after issues concerning access and impacts to private landowners are resolved. Motorized use in areas not designated (unzoned) will be confined to gravel roads only.

Recreation Activity Zoning Clatsop State Forest



LEGEND

-  Basin Boundaries
-  Highways
- Activity Zoning**
-  Non-Motorized - 99,531 acres
-  Motorized - 29,081 acres
-  Unzoned - 8,253 acres

