Hotter, Drier, No Less Wild
Protecting Public Land and Biodiversity in the Klamath-Siskiyou Region in the Era of Climate Change

Temperature are already up 3.5° and summers could increase another 15° by 2080.

By 2080, the Klamath-Siskiyou (KS) could have negligible snowpack and the Rogue Valley could have a climate like Sacramento.

The wildest landscape remaining on the U.S. West Coast, the KS includes eight million acres of public land across eleven million acres total. Land management choices made by federal land managers at the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management are critical to protecting the region from climate change.

In the KS, some of the stressors that need to be reduced include:
- Logging of old forests
- Habitat fragmentation
- Air and water pollution
- Floodplain development
- Livestock overgrazing
- Erosion from roads
- Loss of key species
- Over-allocation of water
- Dams
- Coastal development
- Invasive species
- Post-fire logging

Since at least the last ice age, special places in the KS have been refuges from natural changes to the climate. The most important places deserve special protection to help species survive climate change in the coming decades. They include the following:
- Old-growth and mature forests
- Corridors that connect protected landscapes
- Forested areas that span multiple elevations
- North and northeast facing slopes
- Roadless areas
- Cold rivers and streams
- Forested canyons
- Coastal forests

KS Wild
Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center
Help KS Wild protect the wild KS.
Learn more at kswild.org