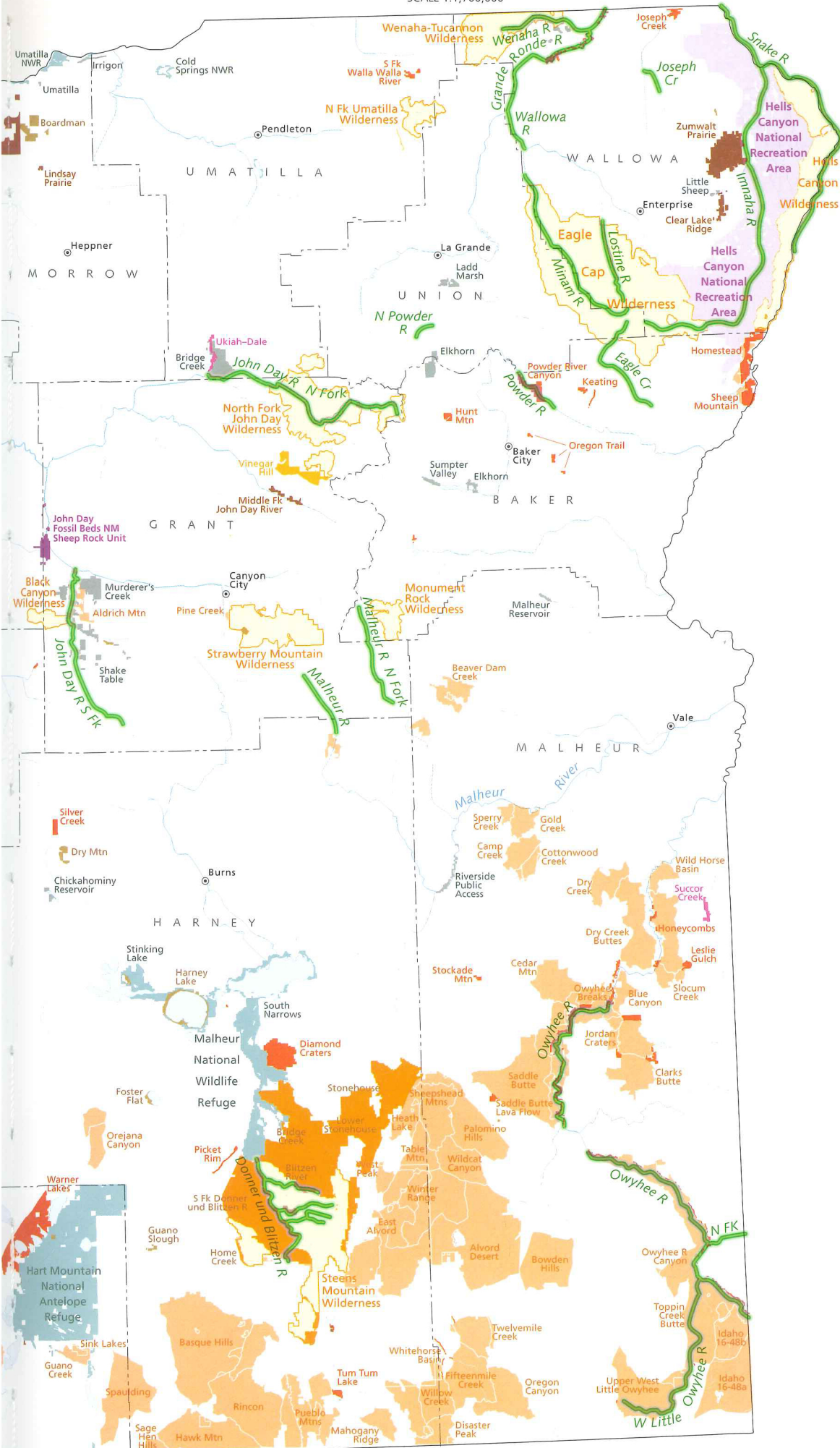
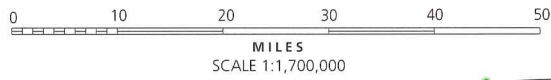


This map shows lands managed primarily, or in large measure, for the protection of habitat. It does not include lands designated as parks or refuges but managed for other or multiple uses. Some small but significant municipal and county parks and most private preserves and watershed projects are not included, but the Nature Conservancy's preserves are shown.



Protected Lands

15.18% of Total Oregon Area (62,132,185 acres)

Late Successional Reserves: 9.15% (5,686,000 acres*)

Wilderness Areas: 3.44% (2,139,000 acres)

National Wildlife Refuges: 0.70% (434,000 acres)

Steens Congressional Withdrawal: 0.53% (330,000 acres)

BLM Special Areas: 0.28% (172,000 acres)

National Parks: 0.27% (166,000 acres)

Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Wildlife Refuges: 0.27% (165,000 acres)

National Monuments: 0.19% (118,000 acres)

Nature Conservancy Preserves: 0.13% (83,000 acres)

Research Natural Areas: 0.13% (78,000 acres)

US Forest Service Special Interest Areas: 0.09% (53,000 acres)

*Areas rounded to nearest 1,000 acres

The protected areas mapped here afford varying levels of protection to the ecological systems and species found within them. Economic exploitation and human use of resources within these areas are limited to varying degrees. Designations on this map reflect the evolution of national sentiment and laws regarding the protection of natural systems. National Parks resulted from an early interest in reserving "scenic wonders" for public enjoyment. In 1902 President Theodore Roosevelt segregated Crater Lake National Park from the Cascade Forest Reserves, which were about to be opened to commercial logging, creating Oregon's first protected landscape. National Monuments, proclaimed by the President under the Antiquities Act of 1906 or legislated by Congress, historically protected geologic oddities and wonders as well as, most recently, ecological diversity. National Wildlife Refuges developed from early efforts to protect wildlife, preserve significant breeding grounds and maintain game stocks. Three Arch Rocks and Malheur National Wildlife Refuges, dating back to 1907 and 1908, are among the earliest in the country. State Parks acquired since the 1930s provided roadside scenery and recreation — the larger tracts shown here also include significant natural areas. Wilderness Areas, first designated in 1964, established a backcountry system of "cathedral" peaks and forests open to non-mechanized uses compatible with a "wilderness ethic" — an ideological bone of contention in Oregon, as elsewhere. Wilderness Study Areas provide interim protection for nearly three million acres that qualify for wilderness designation, mostly large roadless areas of shrub-steppe on the Oregon high desert. Late Successional Reserves (LSRs) are the state's largest protected designation. Beginning in 1994, the LSR system was comprehensively designed to protect large-scale ecosystems. The LSRs link Wilderness Areas, and extend toward lowland forests which would otherwise be isolated from higher-elevation natural systems. Other designations on the map constitute an array of representative natural ecosystems set aside for research and education, or unique habitats required to maintain special status species.