

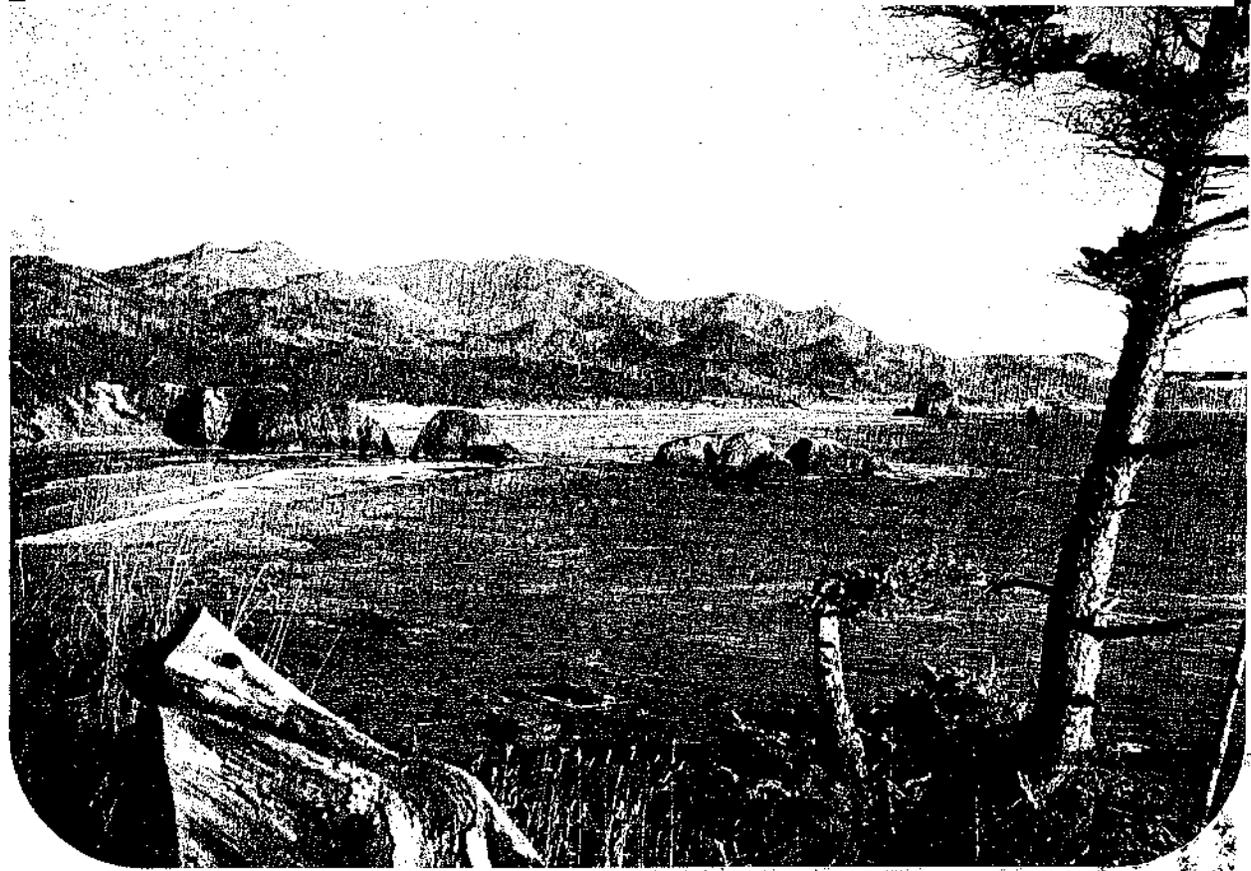
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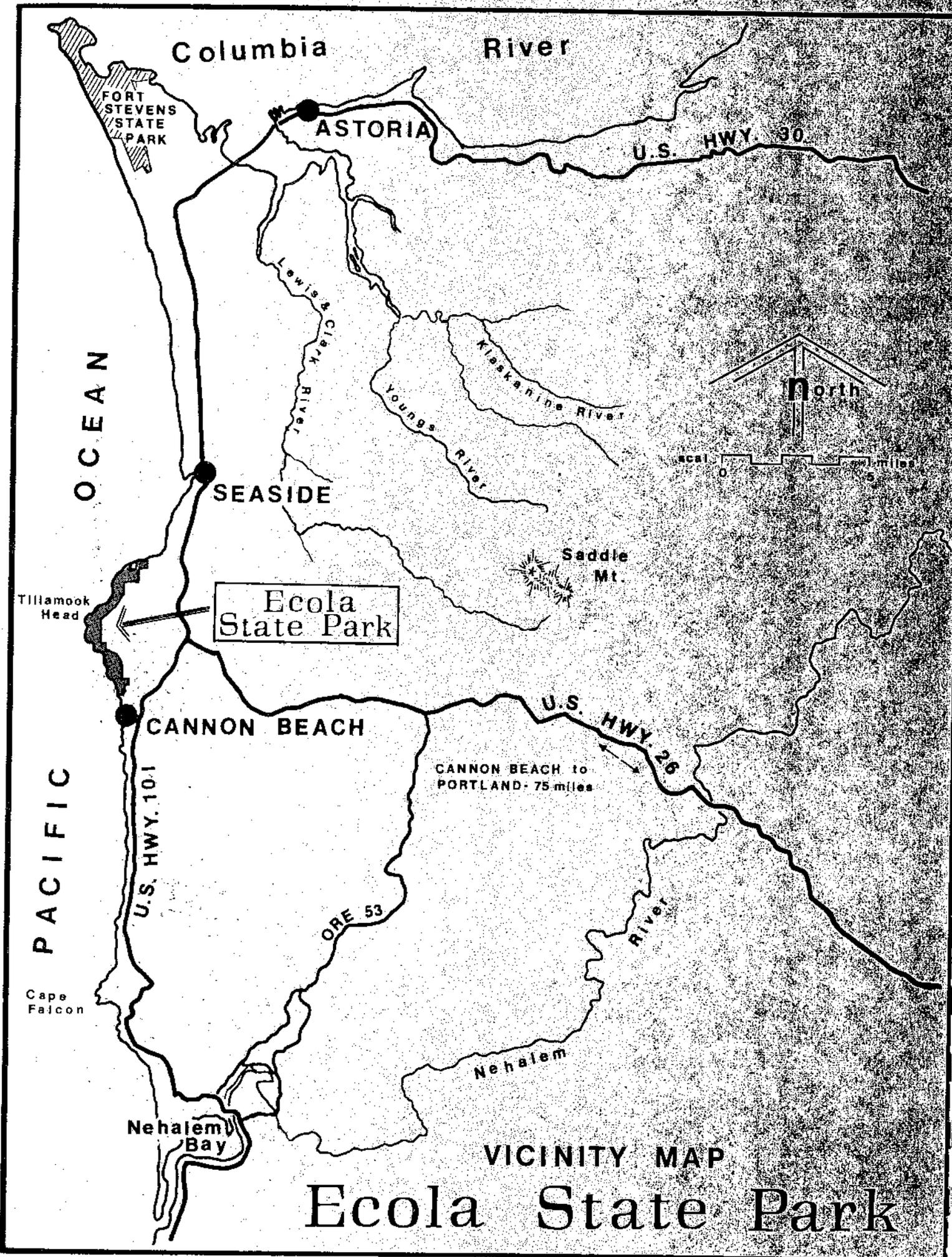
# MASTER PLAN PROPOSALS

ECOLA  
STATE  
PARK

PRELIMINARY COPY  
AUG 31 1975  
SUBJECT  
PART 1



RECEIVED  
AUG 31 1975  
SUBJECT  
PART 1



Columbia River

FORT STEVENS STATE PARK

ASTORIA

U.S. HWY. 30

OCEAN

SEASIDE

Ecola State Park

Tillamook Head

Saddle Mt.



0 5 miles

CANNON BEACH

U.S. HWY. 26

CANNON BEACH to PORTLAND - 75 miles

PACIFIC

U.S. HWY. 101

ORE 53

Cape Falcon

Nehalem River

Nehalem Bay

VICINITY MAP

Ecola State Park

# *INTRODUCTION*

The purpose of this report is to provide guidance information to Parks personnel, administrators, and the general public regarding the major resource attractions and recreation development opportunities which are available at the park site.

The site evaluations, land use proposals, and development plan presented here have been developed by the professional staff of the State Parks and Recreation Branch after extensive contacts with other public resource agencies and individuals. The proposals indicate the resource attractions most vital to protect and the sites where developments present the fewest conflicts with site considerations.

The master plan is intended to have flexibility and should be continuously revised as new information dictates. Recommendations from individuals and groups are solicited which may provide for public interest improvements in the over-all plan.

December 1975

**LILLY**

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*PARK PURPOSE &  
DESCRIPTION*

# *PARK PURPOSE & DESCRIPTION*

## THE PURPOSE

The purpose of Ecola State Park is to provide the visiting public with opportunities to enjoy, through passive recreational activities, the immense natural and historical interests of the area.

## THE SITE

Ecola State Park is located off U.S. Highway 101, along the Pacific Ocean, adjoining the northern boundary of the City of Cannon Beach in Clatsop County. The park extends along the ocean shoreline a distance of approximately six miles. It includes the most westerly promontory in Clatsop County, known as Tillamook Head, and two other major viewpoints - Ecola and Indian Points. The park comprises a total of 1,299 acres.

## BASIC ATTRACTIONS

Historic values at Ecola State Park have national significance. It was here that the Lewis and Clark expedition reached its most westerly destination on Tillamook Head January 8, 1806. From this vantage point, Captain William Clark surveyed the coastline before him and made the following entry in his journal:

"From this point I beheld the grandest and most pleasing prospects which my eyes ever surveyed."

It is interesting to note that after traversing the breadth of the continent, Captain Clark should reserve such lofty praise for this stretch of Pacific coastline.

Sightseers are frequently rewarded by glimpses of blacktail deer, numerous shore birds, and occasionally the stately Roosevelt Elk. The offshore rocks are often host to California and Steller sea lions and the harbor seal.

The park's network of trails provides ample opportunities for visitors to closely inspect the natural rain forest vegetation that characterizes the area.

*PUBLIC INTEREST*

*CONSIDERATIONS*

## *PROJECT IMPACTS*

The Ecola Master Plan is not an attempt to create major new park attractions or radically change existing use patterns. The main thrust of the proposals is directed rather towards improved access and the perpetuation and public appreciation and enjoyment of the vast natural and historic resources intrinsic to Ecola State Park. The anticipated, overall impact of the Master Plan (M.P.) project on adjoining landowners and the visiting public is generally positive.

Elements of the M.P. that will likely receive some opposition are those proposals that have the following general effects:

- \*1) Modification of traditional access (e.g. road alignments resulting in longer travel distance, and loss of viewpoint parking as at Indian Beach) and
- 2) Loss of county tax revenue resulting from state acquisition of adjoining private timber lands for park inclusion.

Both of the above situations are believed to be resolvable through public review and understanding of M.P. goals.

\*Experiences at other coastal locations indicate that traditional use patterns established by local park visitors over a period of several years are difficult to modify or eliminate without generating significant local concern.

## *OTHER AREA PARKS*

Public parks within a 15-mile radius of Ecola State Park serving both regional and statewide recreation needs include the following areas:

<u>Park</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Primary Use(s)</u>
Del Rey Beach Wayside (S)	19	* 2 miles north of Gearhart	Beach access
Tolovana Beach Wayside (S)	3	* 1 mile south of Cannon Beach	Beach access
Hug Point (S)	131	* 4 miles south of Cannon Beach	Beach access
Oswald West (S)	2,509	* north of Manzanita	Beach Access Swimming Fishing Hiking Nature Study Picnicking Tent Camping
Saddle Mountain (S)	3,054	8 miles northeast of Necanicum Junction off U.S. 26	Tent camping Hiking Scenic Views Nature Study
Cullaby Lake (CC)	170	* 6 miles north of Seaside	Picnicking Boating Swimming Fishing
Kloochy Creek (PC)	---	5 miles southeast of Seaside off U.S. 26	Tent Camping Picnicking Fishing Nature Study

Municipal parks were identified within the inventory area; however, these sites were generally small and served primarily local needs.

AGENCY: S - Oregon State Park  
 CC - Clatsop County Park  
 PC - Private Corporation Park

\* Direct access from Coast Highway 101.



#### CHAPMAN POINT

This scenic promontory is a major viewing attraction at the end of Crescent Beach as seen from Ecola Point.

# *AREAS OF CONCERN*

Areas of concern (A.O.C.) are non-park properties where adverse land use developments would have significant negative impact on park values. These areas generally lie adjacent to or are within close excursion range of park boundaries.

Areas of concern at Ecola State Park include the following:

- I. U. S. Highway 101 - Scenic Corridor
- II. Chapman Point
- III. Tillamook Head (Radar Road) Access Corridor
- IV. Canyon Creek Canyon
- V. West Point Trailhead Properties
- VI. Entrance Road Corridor

- I. A three-mile stretch of U.S. Highway 101 links Necanicum Junction with the north entrance to Cannon Beach. This route enters a dense sitka spruce forest on the north end and opens up to expansive ocean views near Cannon Beach. To preserve this scenic drive, a protective corridor measuring 300 feet from the highway center line on each shoulder (600 feet total width) is recommended. A scenic easement may be a satisfactory method of achieving this goal.
- II. Chapman Point has been considered for acquisition by the Parks Branch for several years. This scenic promontory is the only major viewpoint between Seaside and Cannon Beach not located within Ecola State Park. Chapman Point is the natural southern limit of Crescent

Beach and is a primary visual attraction as viewed from the park's major viewpoint, Ecola Point. Acquisition of this ownership would help to ensure the undisturbed character of the Crescent Beach area. In addition, ownership of Chapman Point would allow for the development of a direct trail connection between the park and public beaches to the south.

- III. The Tillamook Head Access Road (Radar Road) was constructed by the military in 1944 to provide access to a radar station on Tillamook Head. Following the war, military use of the access road and the radar station was terminated. Today, the Department of Transportation retains easement rights to Radar Road, and all but a very short section of this route has a 100-foot right of way (50' from center line on both shoulders). The value of this road for emergency access has been reinforced over the years following repeated slide closures of the main entrance route.

A study of potential park access routes indicates that the Tillamook Head Access Corridor properties (see A.O.C. map) provide the most feasible road access alternatives to the present slide-susceptible park approach. To maintain these access alternatives, the subject properties are recommended for acquisition.

- IV. The largest single area considered for an A.O.C. designation is the Canyon Creek canyon properties (see A.O.C. map). This area comprises approximately 2,100 acres and is owned predominantly by the Crown Zellerbach Corporation. Canyon Creek divides the area roughly in half, and for discussion purposes can be referred to as the east and west sides. Most of the area has been clear-cut logged in recent years and is being managed for timber production. The entire area is considered

important to Ecola State Park for the following reasons:

1. Scenic Protection
2. Wildlife Habitat
3. Watershed Protection
4. Windthrow Protection
5. Trail Buffer

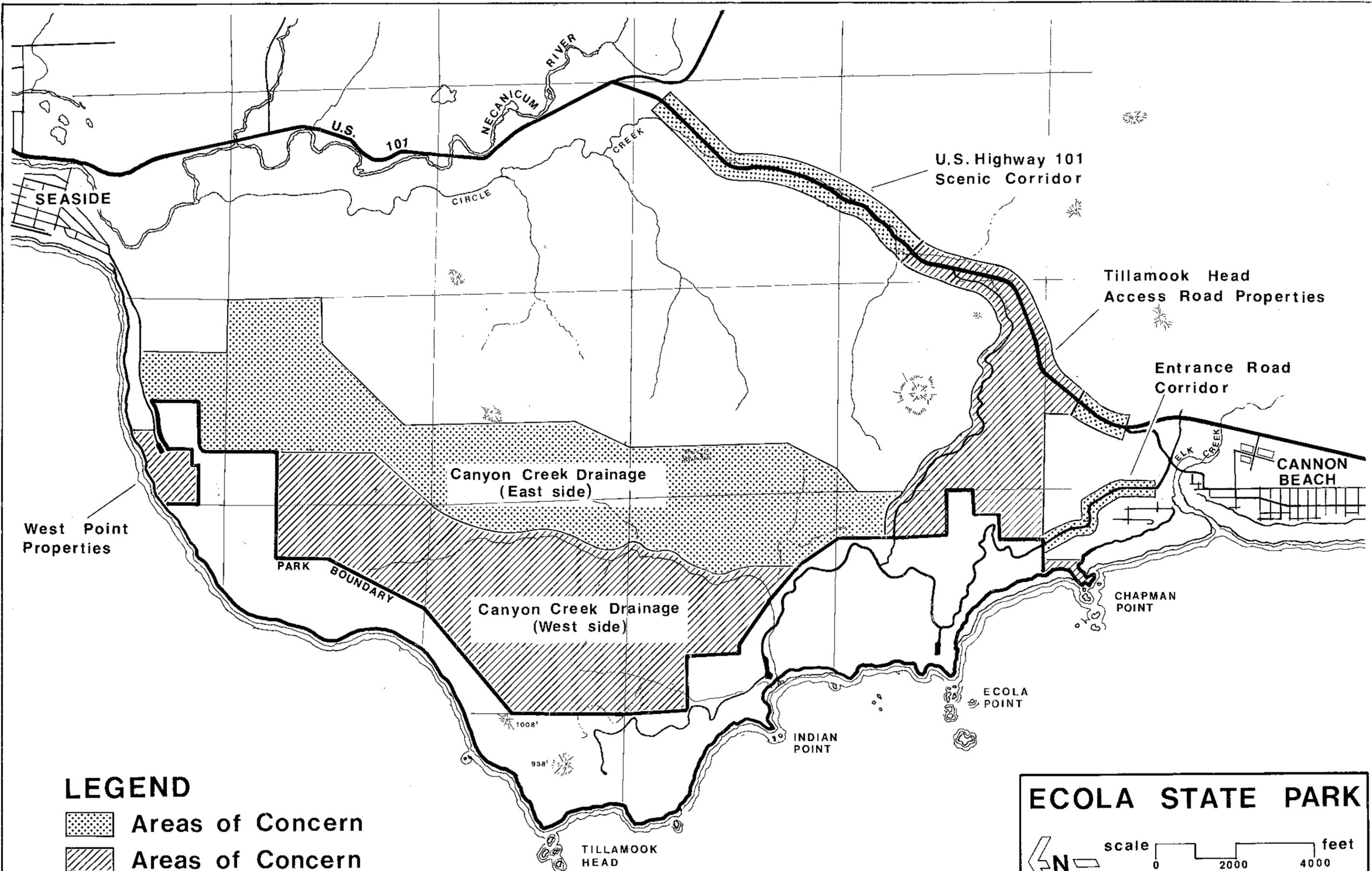
Because the west-side area lies adjacent to the park boundary, adverse developments here affecting recreation values at the park would be of immediate concern. Therefore, acquisition of this parcel should receive priority consideration.

- V. Near the north trailhead (Tillamook Head Trail), a 1,000-foot section of path extends through a narrow corridor with a private ownership (tax lot 3,000) located on both shoulders. This ownership has a residential zone designation which, if developed, could adversely affect park use values. Acquisition of the seaward portion of this ownership (20 acres) would serve to broaden the trail corridor and guard against potential land use conflicts.

A small parcel (tax lot 500 - 9.69 acres) is located adjacent to and seaward of the north trailhead parking lot. Development of this residentially zoned site to include through access for automobile traffic would significantly affect congestion at the parking area and detract from the natural and scenic setting of the existing trailhead. Acquisition of this parcel should be a high priority consideration.

- VI. A 3,600-foot length of the Ecola Park road extending from Fifth Street in Cannon Beach to the park's southern boundary is an area of concern. Presently, development along this roadway is minimal and the natural scenic values remain high. To protect this approach corridor from

future adverse urban developments the acquisition of a scenic easement is proposed. A total corridor width of 200 feet (measured 100 feet from center line on both shoulders) would be sufficient to protect this park approach.



**LEGEND**

-  Areas of Concern
-  Areas of Concern proposed for acquisition

**ECOLA STATE PARK**

scale 0 2000 4000 feet

 N

**Areas of Concern & Proposed Acquisitions**

# *PROJECTED ATTENDANCE*

Day-use attendance at Ecola State Park has risen from 98,085 visitors in 1954 to 277,690 visitors during the record attendance year of 1969-1970. Average annual attendance over the past 10 years (1965-1975) is 226,849 visitors.

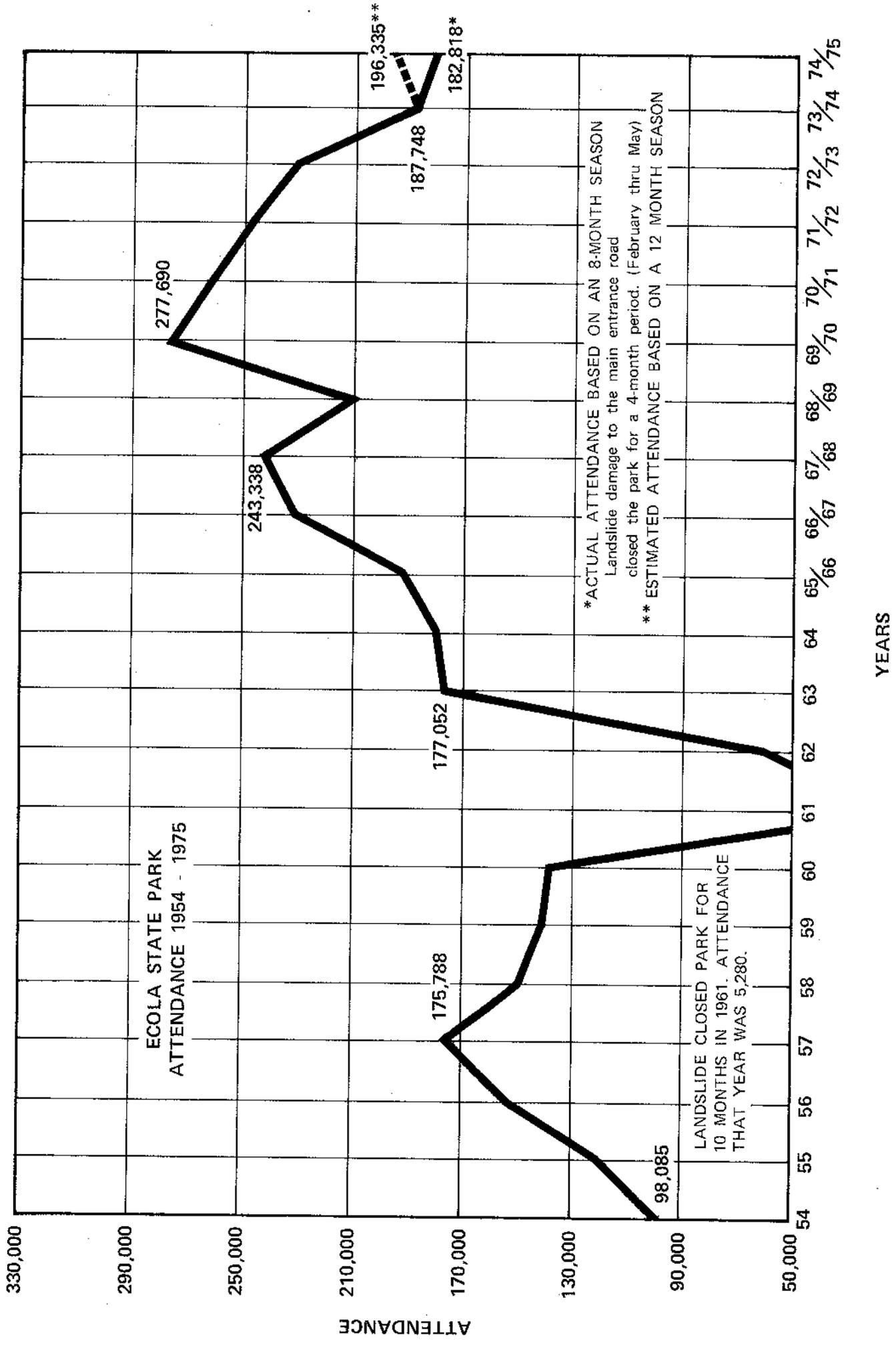
The lowest attendance year, 5,280 visitors, was recorded in 1961 when a massive landslide closed the park for a 10-month period.

Based on established growth trends and modest additions to present park facilities, the following attendance is anticipated for 1990.

## BY RECREATION ACTIVITY

<u>RECREATION ACTIVITY</u>	<u>USE INTENSITY</u>	<u>RECREATION UNITS</u>	<u>ANNUAL USERS/UNIT</u>	<u>ESTIMATED ANNUAL USE</u>
Picnicking	Average	60	500	30,000
	Dispersed	40	100	4,000
Sightseeing	Average	20 stalls	8,000	160,000
	Dispersed	140 stalls	500	70,000
Ocean Beach	Average	* 4	10,000	40,000
	Dispersed	* 10	2,000	20,000
Hiking	Average	3 miles	3,000	9,000
	Dispersed	3 miles	500	1,500
Fishing	Dispersed	1 mile	200	200
Swimming & Surfing	Dispersed	* 5	300	<u>1,500</u>
TOTAL DAY-USE ATTENDANCE				336,200

\* Expressed in one hundred foot units.



# *IMPORTANT PARK MANAGEMENT GOALS*

1. The natural, primitive character of this ocean front and rain forest park should be retained. As the rest of the Clatsop County coastline is urbanized, this becomes even more significant.
2. Special attention should be given to improving the visual attractiveness and safety of viewpoints, shoreline use areas and park entrance roads.
3. Recreational facilities should be limited in scope to near the present level with major development only at Ecola Point.
4. Provisions for increased use and enjoyment of the hiking experience along the National Recreational Trail through this park should be encouraged.
5. The nationally important historical relationship of the park to past Indian habitation and the Lewis and Clark Expedition should be researched and made known to the public.
6. Wildlife habitat improvement should be accomplished to increase opportunities for public viewing of Roosevelt Elk near Ecola Point.
7. Compatible goals should be established between state and local government and private timberland owners on Tillamook Head to assure that future land uses will protect vital interests related to the park, wildlife, and timber production.
8. Adequate protection should be provided to the sea mammals, birds and intertidal marine life along the Ecola State Park ocean frontage.
9. The introduction of non-native plants should be avoided.

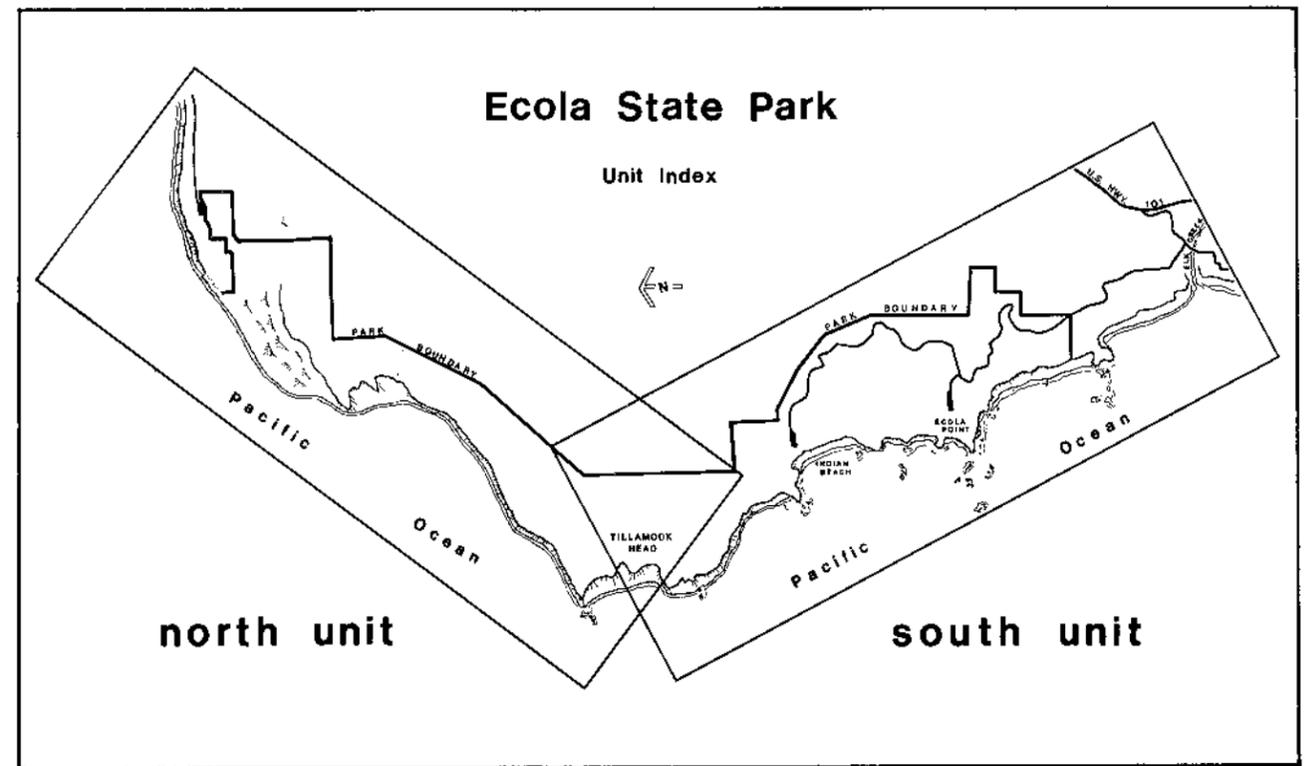
*SITE  
EVALUATION*

suitability is rated fair to poor. Recreation development restrictions range from slight to severe, depending primarily on degree of slope (see soils chart). Because of severe topography throughout the park and a long history of landslides and slumps, all soils within the park should be held suspect and investigated thoroughly prior to any development. Soil and drainage conditions such as those exhibited at Indian Beach may dictate the employment of specialized toilet facilities (i.e. sealed vault or chemical).

Canyon Creek and Indian Creek are the park's two major drainages. Both creeks are part of the Tillamook Head watershed system, and both streams meet the ocean at Indian Beach. Other smaller drainages with intermittent flow characteristics are depicted on the soils and drainage overlay map.

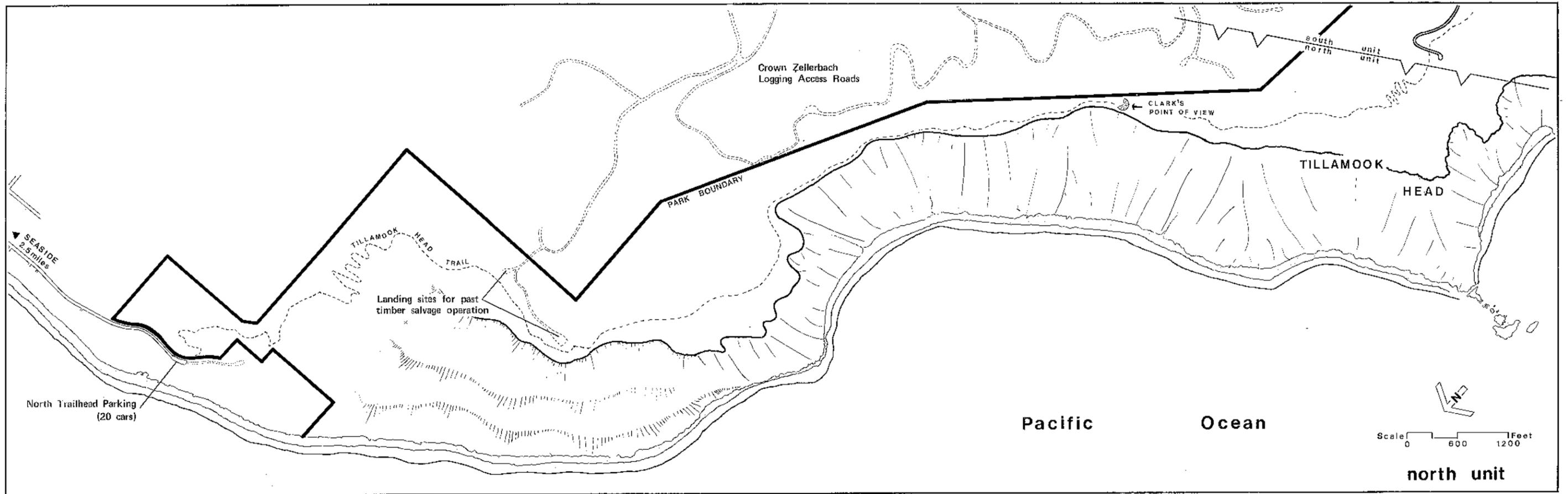


The Tillamook Head Cove Road (No. 258) provides improved access to the north trailhead at Seaside.

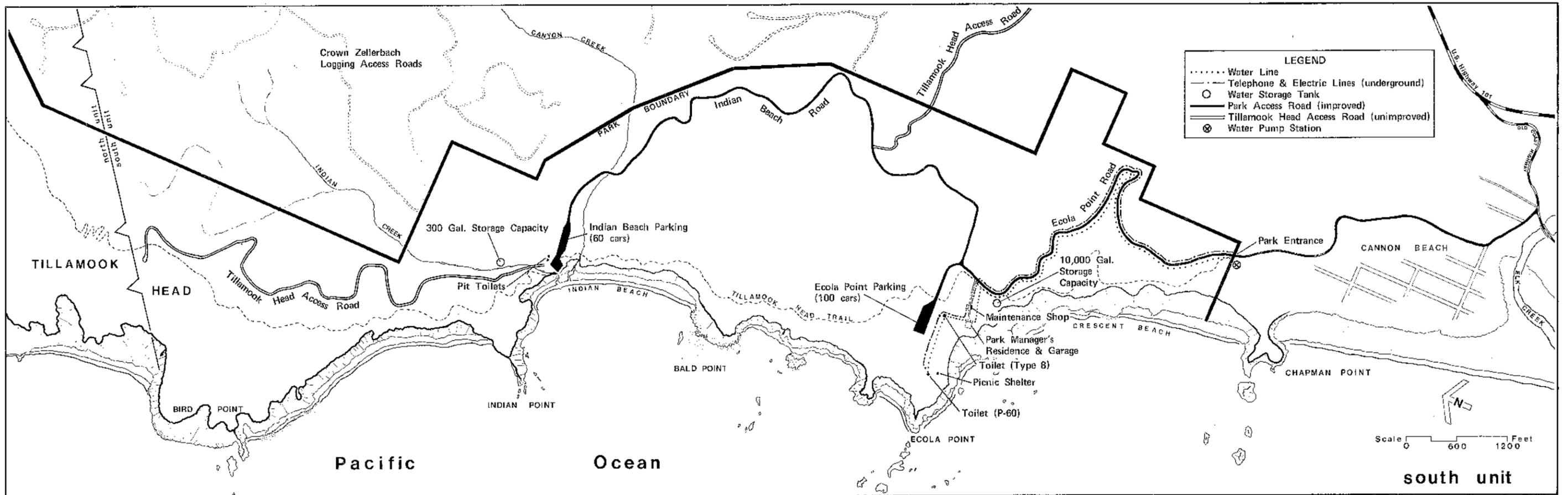


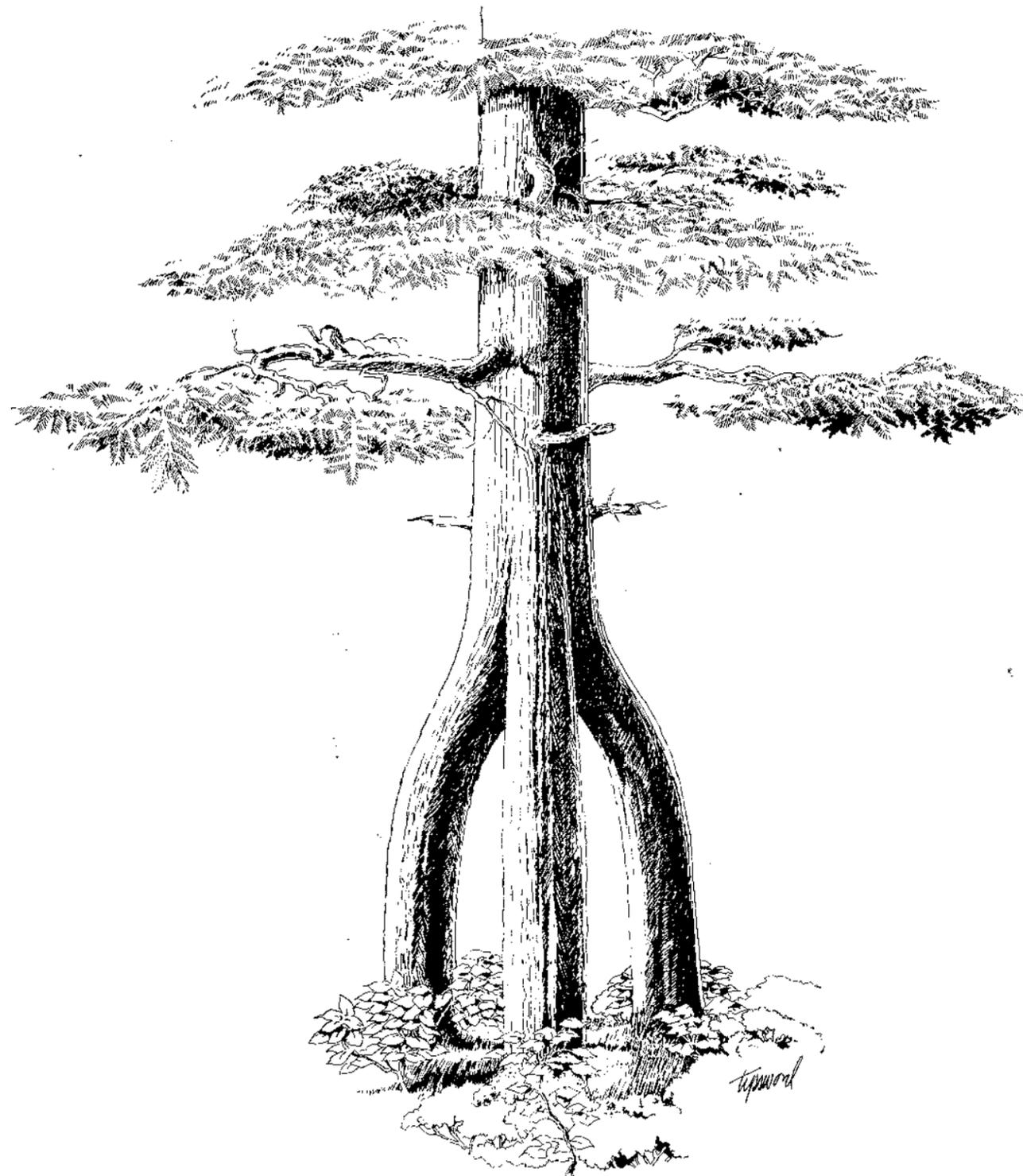
## DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS

## Access & Utilities

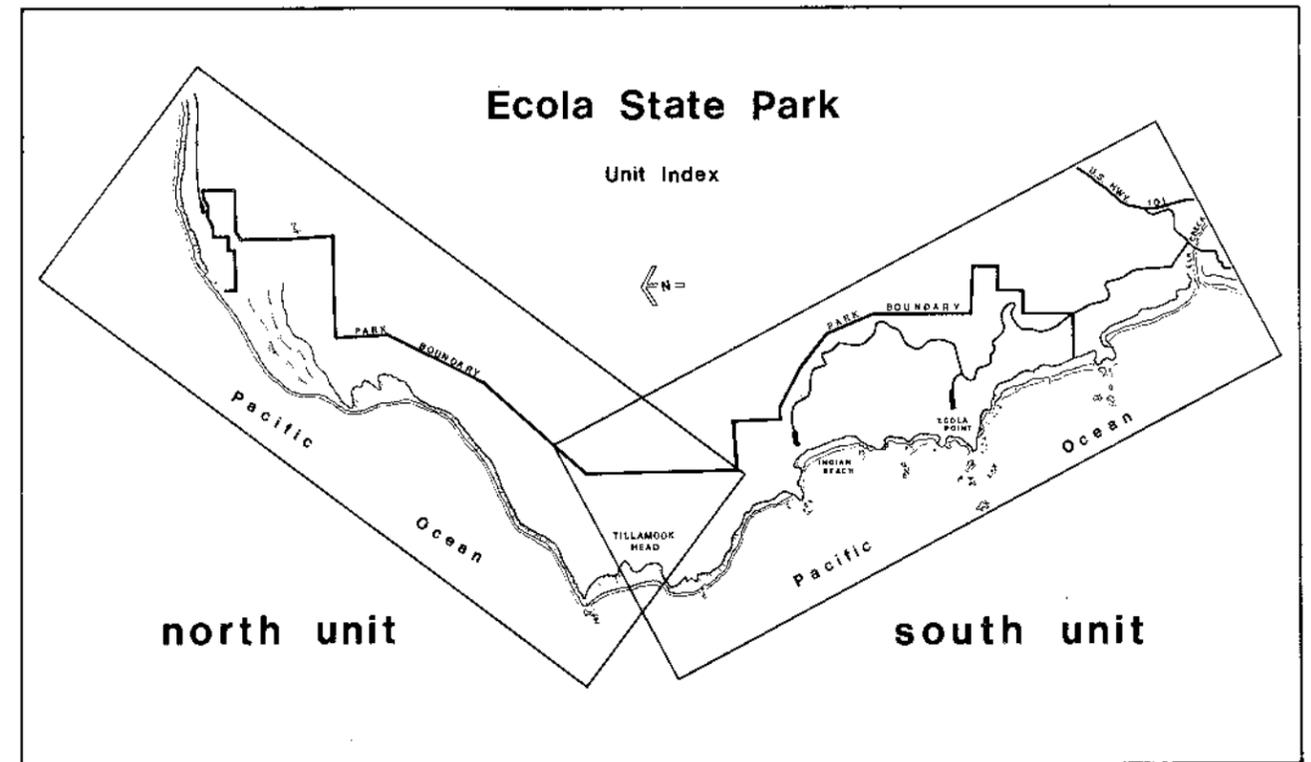


## Access & Utilities



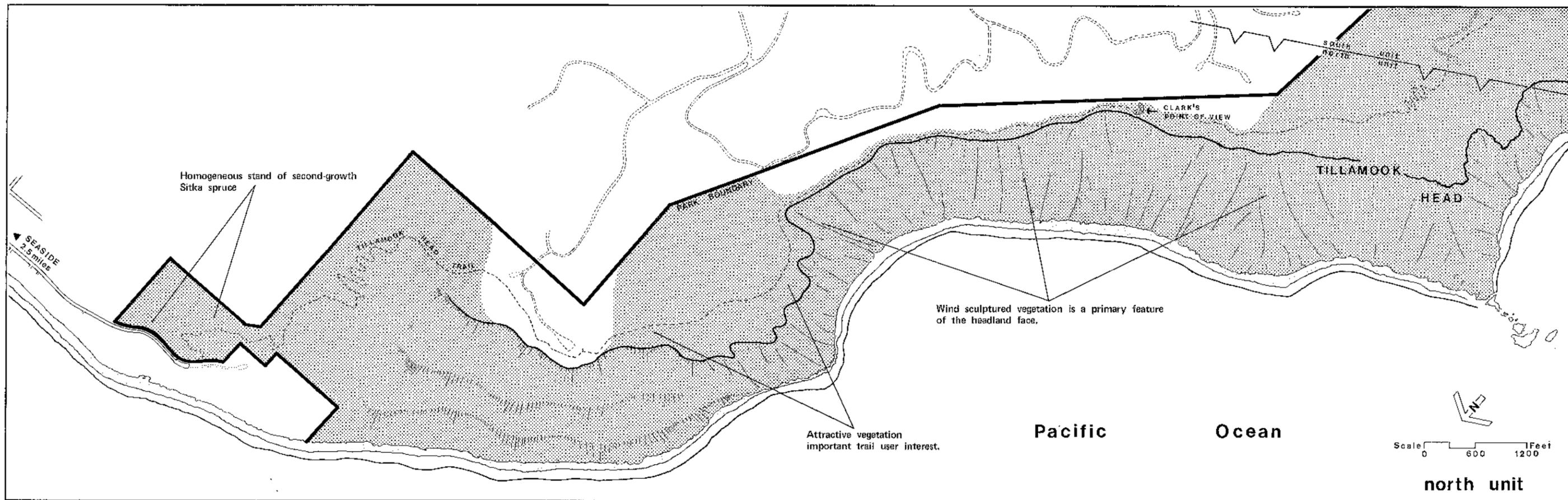


**OCTOPUS TREE**  
Rainforest growing conditions create unusual tree growth formations.

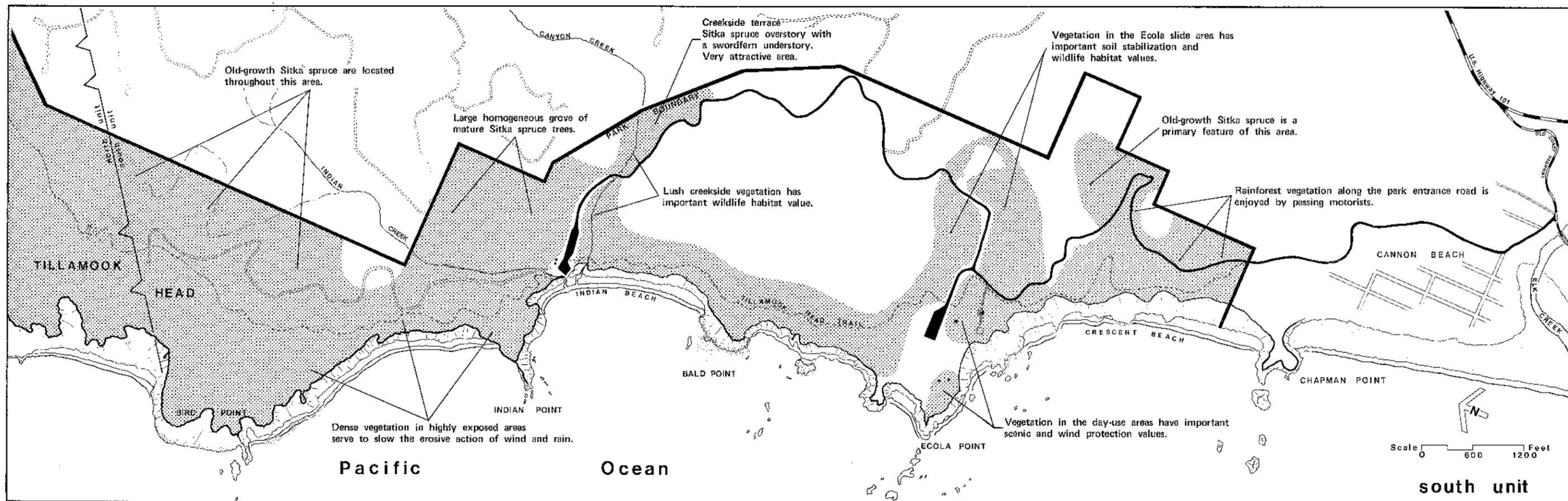


# PROTECTION NEEDS

## Vegetation

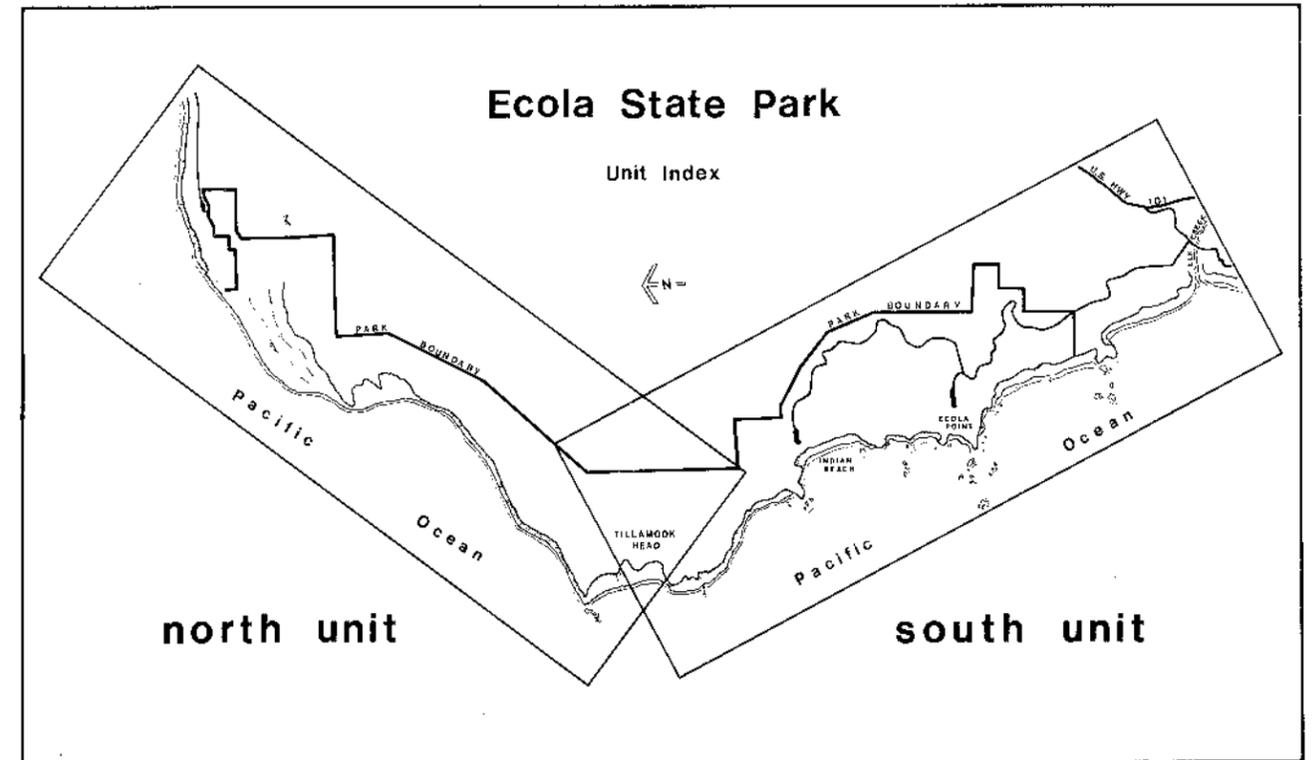


# Vegetation



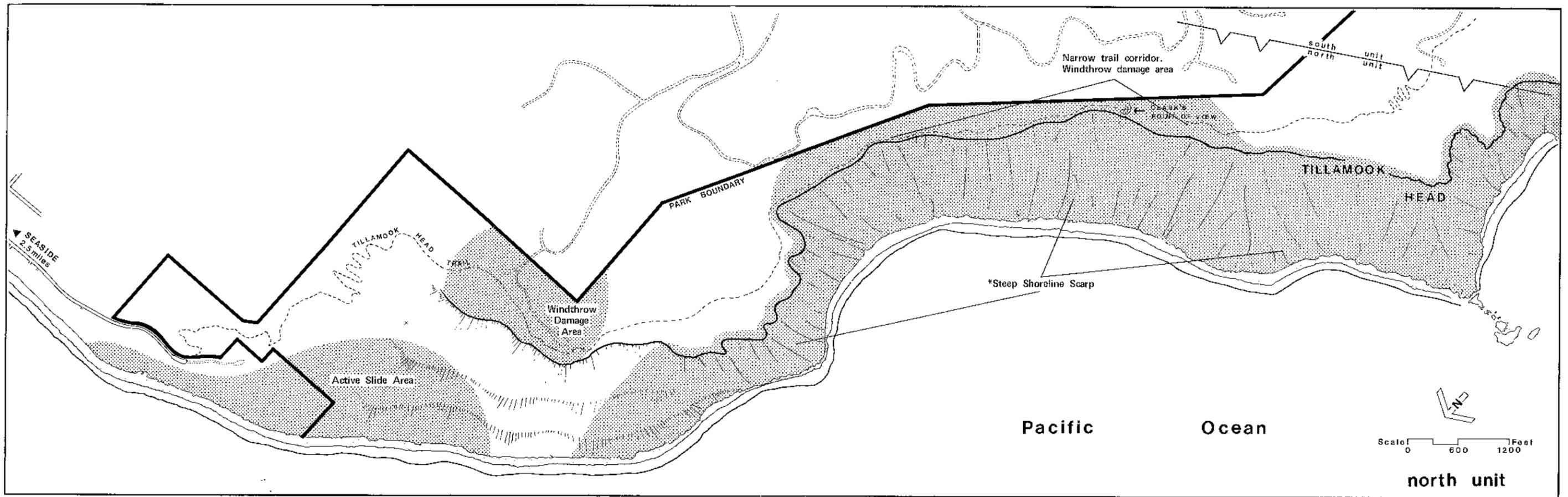


Slide damage to the Crescent Beach Trail is a reoccurring problem at Ecola.

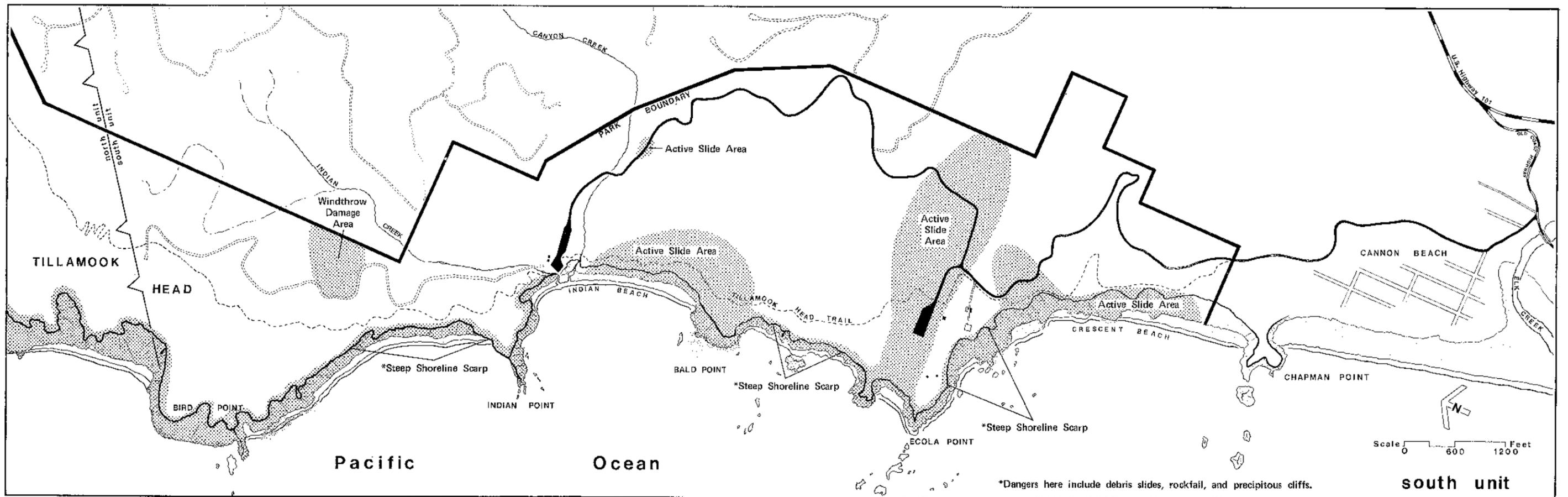


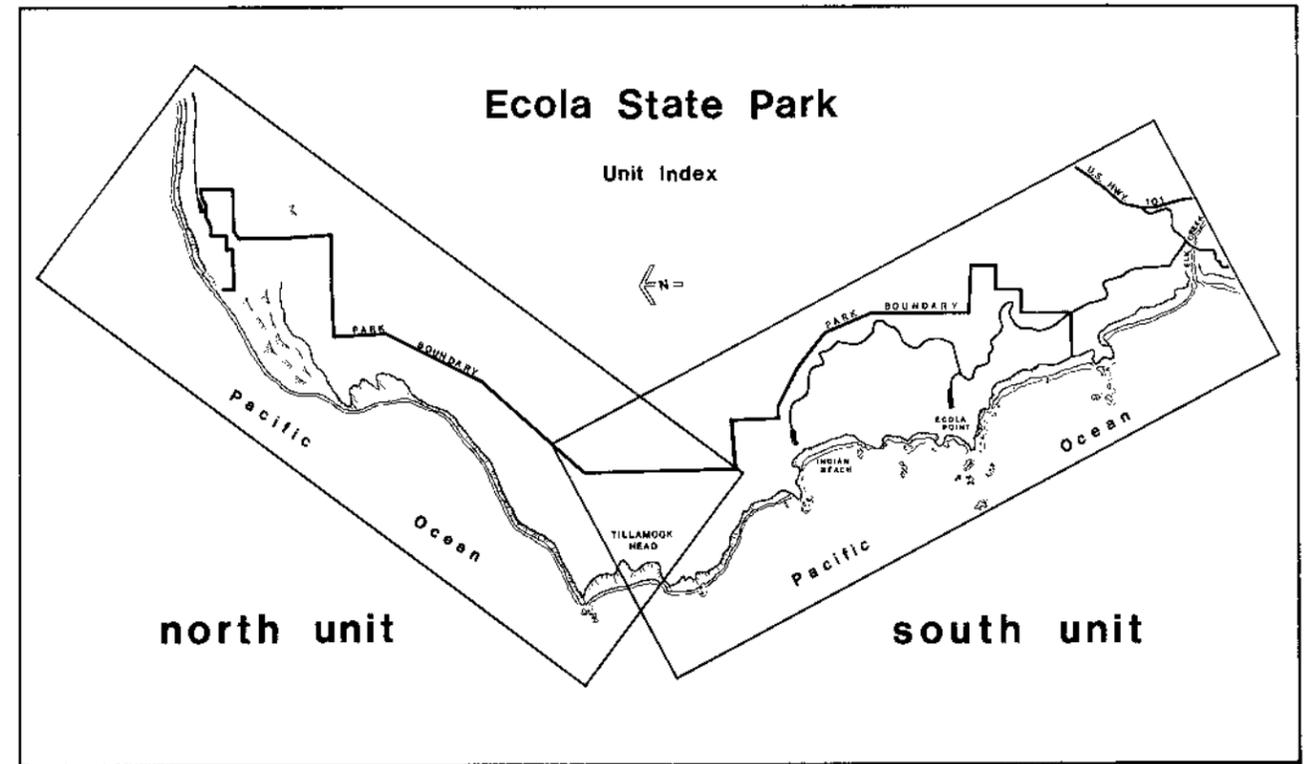
## DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS

Critical Problems



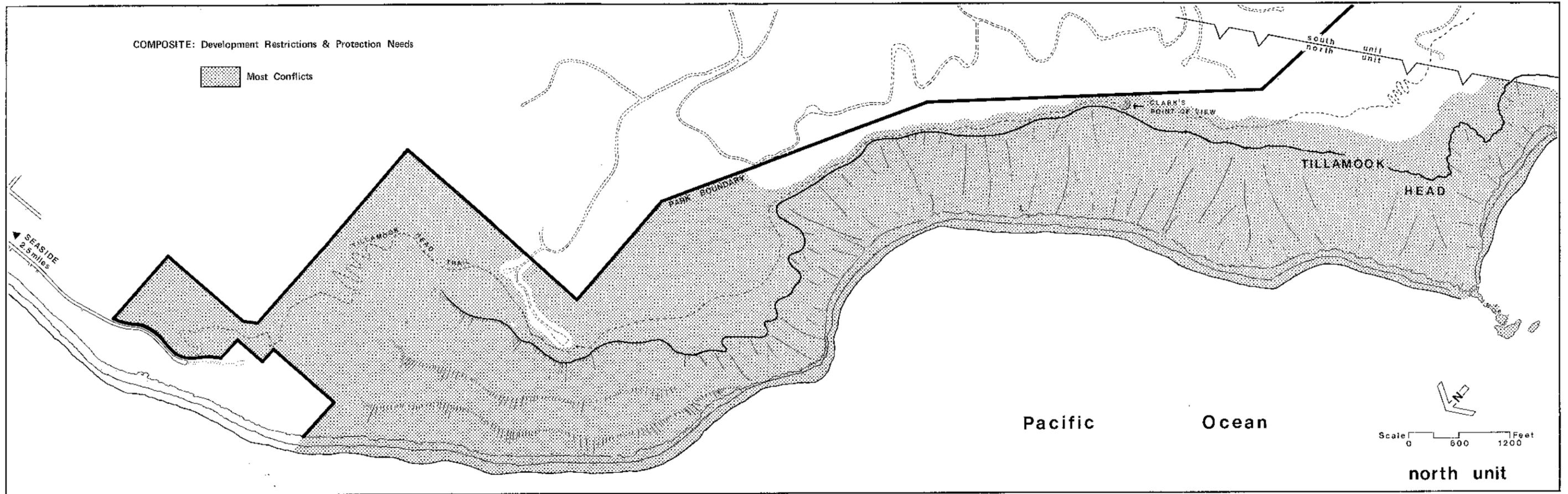
## Critical Problems



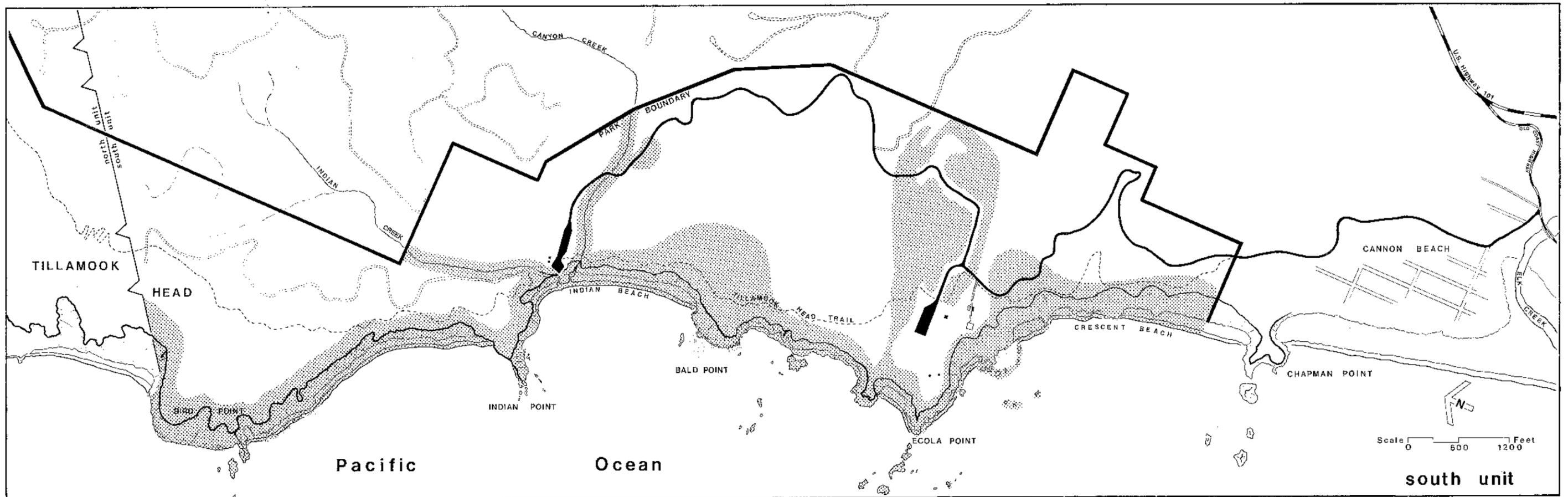


**PROTECTION  
NEEDS &  
DEVELOPMENT  
RESTRICTIONS**

**Composite**



# Composite



## *PROTECTION NEEDS*

# *VEGETATION*

Ecola State Park lies within a coastal vegetation zone in which Sitka spruce is the dominant tree species. This zone forms a long narrow strip from Alaska down to the Redwood forests of Northern California. Normally, this corridor is only a few miles wide, except where it extends up into stream valleys. The Sitka spruce zone generally is found below 500 feet, but can be found at more than 1200 feet where the mountains are next to the ocean, as in the Tillamook Head area.

Curiously formed Sitka spruce trees are interesting subjects for close inspection. These trees, in response to coastal rain forest growing conditions, often take on appearances suggestive of an octopus or a candelabra.

Other tree species found in the zone are hemlock, red cedar, Douglas fir, and grand fir. Red alder, a hardwood, is found in wet areas such as stream banks, and shore pine is common next to the beach.

Shrubs that are an important source of food for wildlife include salal, red huckleberry, red elderberry, blackberry, salmonberry, and thimbleberry. Red current and wild rose are also common in the area. Other plants in this biome are grasses, vetch, lupine, beach pea, yarrow, Indian paintbrush, fringe cup, scotch broom, horsetail, polypodium fern, and sword fern. Skunk cabbage and hooker willow are common in the wet areas.

Marine vegetation growing offshore consists of algae (see marine algae list). A species of brown algae (*Laminaria Sinclairii*) growing in the

waters off Indian Beach has been the subject of recent scientific study.

The old-growth/rainforest vegetation at Ecola is especially significant to protect because of the attraction it adds to the scenic oceanfront, trails, and roadside areas of the park. The park comprises the only sizeable segment of oceanfront forest left in Clatsop County and provides an important botanical contrast and attraction between the urbanized areas of Seaside and Cannon Beach.

Vegetative areas receiving special protection include the (1) highly exposed Sitka spruce-salal community that lines the park's frontage scarp, (2) the old-growth spruce concentrations of Tillamook Head and the southeast grove above Crescent Beach, (3) the large homogenous spruce grove (second-growth) at Indian Beach, (4) the seral alderwood grove occupying the Ecola slide area at Ecola Point and (5) the salmonberry-salal-alder community of the Canyon and Indian Creek drainages. All of these vegetative designations have high interpretive values and are primary to park aesthetics and wildlife needs.

#### MARINE ALGAE LIST

Chlorophyta	--	Enteromorpha intestinalis
		Ulva Lobata
Phaeophyta	--	Alatia marginata
		Fucus distichus
		Laminaria sinclarii
		Lessoniopsis Littoralis
		Phaeostraphion irregulare
Phodophyta	--	Ahnfeltia concinna
		Bossiella californica
		Bossiella orbigniana
		Callithamnion piceanum

Phodophyta (Cont.)

*Coralling vancouveriensis*

*Cumagleia andersonii*

*Dilsea californica*

*Endocladia muricata*

*Gigartina papillata*

*Gymnogongrus Lineatis*

*Iridaea cordata*

*Microcladia borealis*

*Odonthalia floccosa*

*Plocamium coccineum*

*Plocamium oregonium*

*Polysiphonia pacifica*

*Porphyta canceolata*

*Prionitis lineatis*

*Prionitis lyallii*

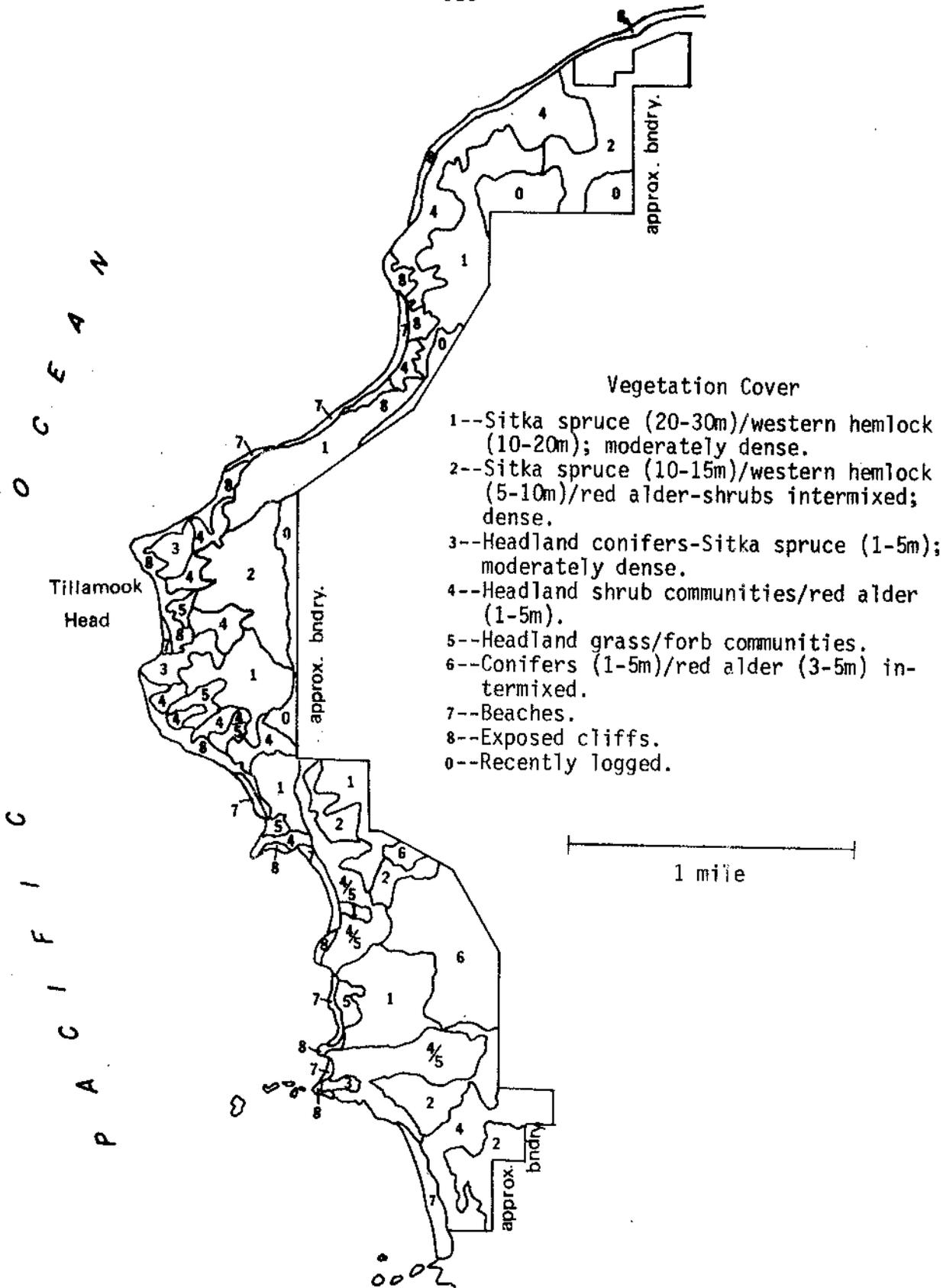
*Ptilota filicina*

*Rhodomeia larix*

*Rhodymenia pacifica*

Ecola State Park

from NASA high altitude photography  
73-127; 197, 74-165; 2126  
Environmental Remote Sensing Applications Laboratory  
OSU



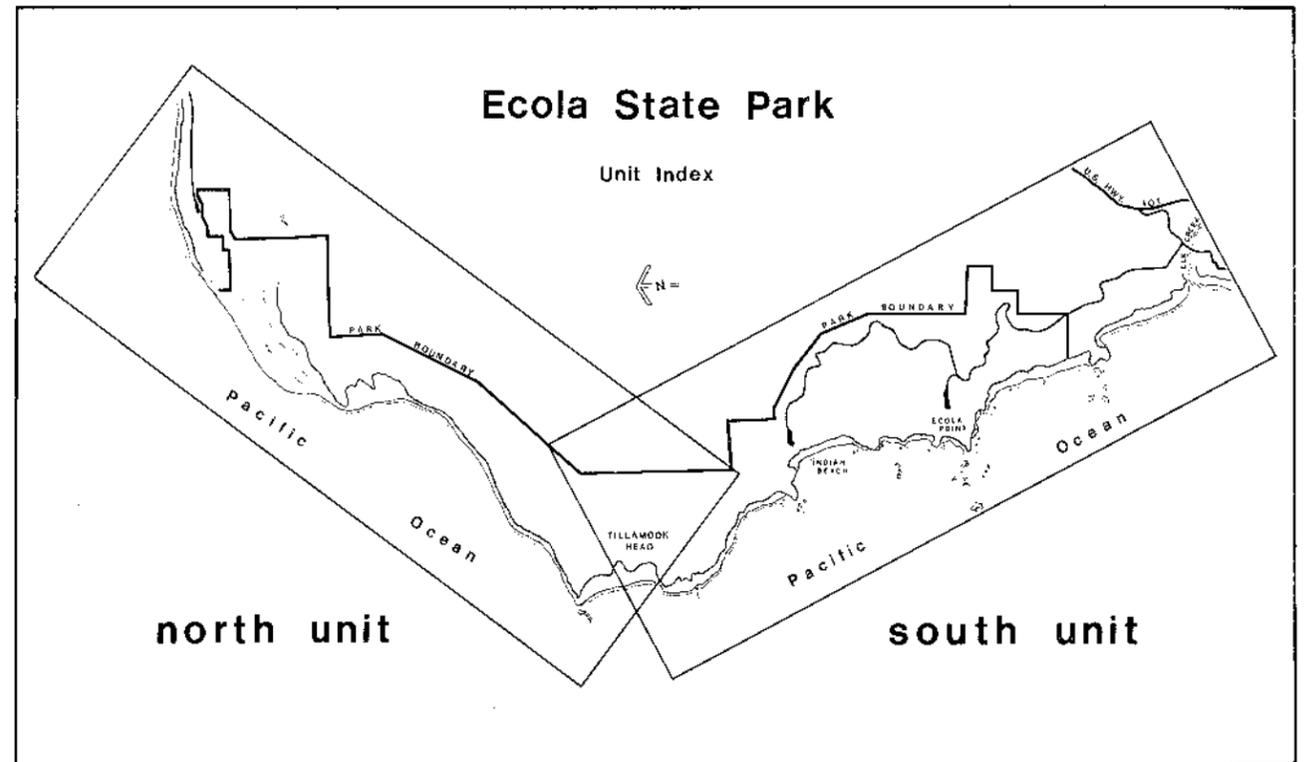
Vegetation Cover

- 1--Sitka spruce (20-30m)/western hemlock (10-20m); moderately dense.
- 2--Sitka spruce (10-15m)/western hemlock (5-10m)/red alder-shrubs intermixed; dense.
- 3--Headland conifers-Sitka spruce (1-5m); moderately dense.
- 4--Headland shrub communities/red alder (1-5m).
- 5--Headland grass/forb communities.
- 6--Conifers (1-5m)/red alder (3-5m) intermixed.
- 7--Beaches.
- 8--Exposed cliffs.
- 0--Recently logged.

1 mile

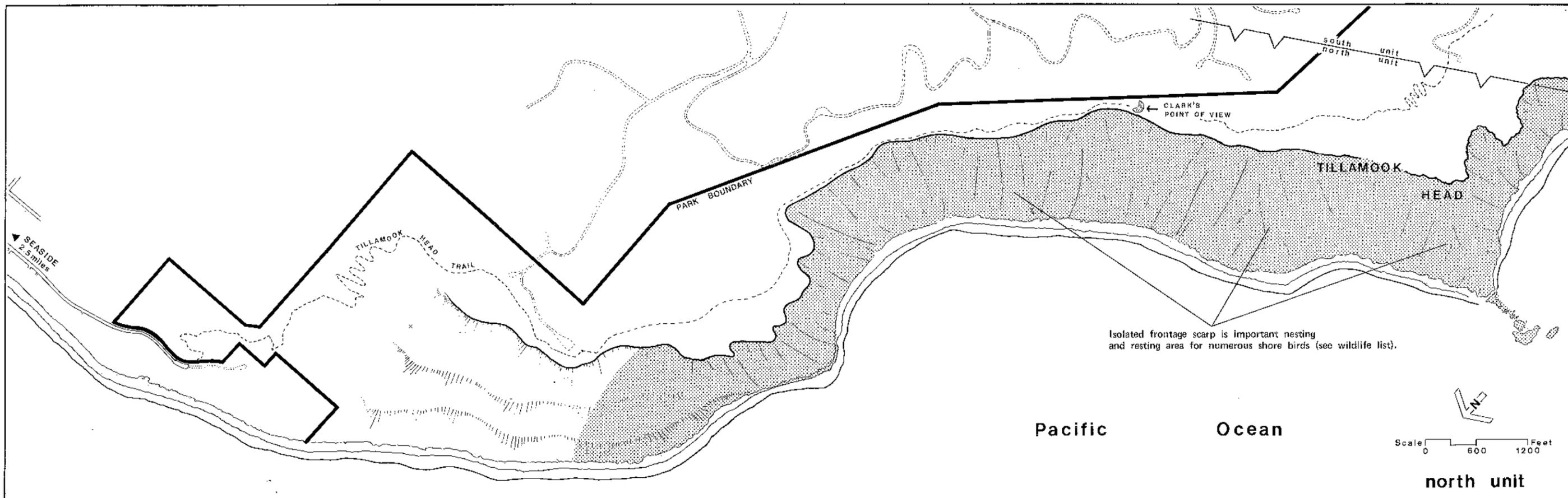


Roosevelt Elk browsing in the meadow area  
near Ecola Point.

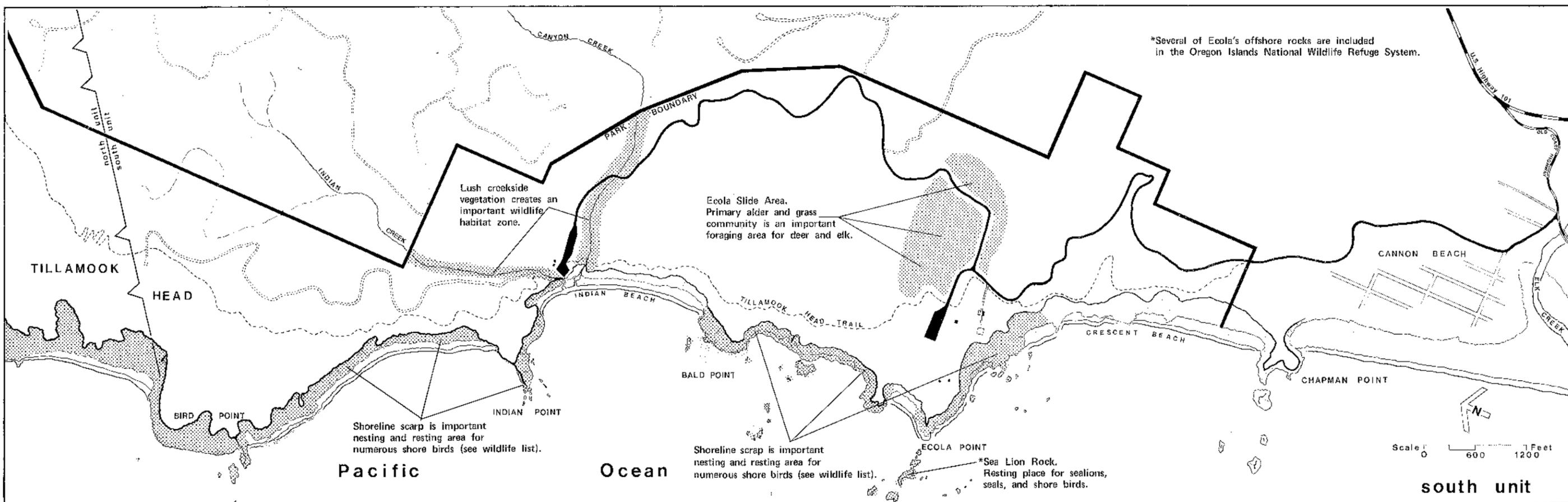


## PROTECTION NEEDS

Wildlife



# Wildlife



## *PROTECTION NEEDS*

### *WILDLIFE*

Wildlife values at Ecola State Park are high, as the area benefits from both terrestrial and marine habitats.

Major forms of animal life to be observed on park grounds include the stately Roosevelt Elk, the graceful blacktail deer, and on rare occasions the reclusive black bear. Other mammal residents include bobcat, mountain beaver (bommer), chipmunks, raccoon, snowshoe rabbits, and tree squirrels.

Open areas adjoining the Ecola Point parking lot are important foraging sites for resident elk and blacktail deer (see wildlife overlay map). A dense alder thicket above the parking lot to the northeast is also an important browsing area for these animals.

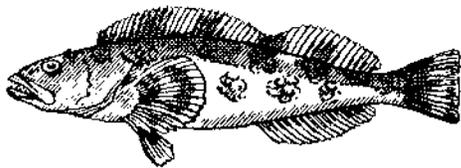
Canyon Creek, the park's only major stream, collects much of the Tillamook Head run-off and channels it to the ocean at Indian Beach. According to a Wildlife Commission official, this stream probably contains remnant runs of salmonoid fish. The level of flow and the gravel streambed appear to provide the necessary fish habitat conditions.

Shoreline wildlife is characterized by birds of all descriptions (see wildlife list). Numerous seastacks and shoreline cliffs are vital breeding and nesting sites for these birds.

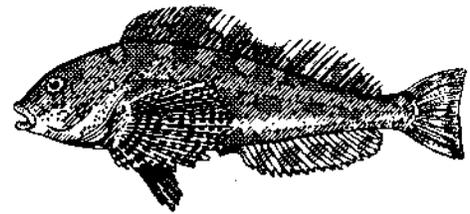
Mammals frequently seen in the surf or resting on offshore rocks include the harbor seal and Steller and California sea lions. Surfers at Indian Beach are often upstaged by the acrobatic seal--probably the world's best body surfer.

Most of Ecola's offshore rocks are either included within the Oregon Islands National Refuge system or are proposed for inclusion.

Edible fish such as the redbtail surf perch (pink fin), kelp greenling (sea trout), black rockfish and ling cod are taken in modest numbers from several of the park's rocky promontories and sandy beaches. Two popular fishing sites include offshore rocks at Ecola Point and the north end of Indian Beach. Other major forms of marine life inhabiting the park's intertidal zone are included on the wildlife list.



**LINGCOD**



**KELP GREENLING**

The Tillamook Headland is the last shoreline stronghold of the Roosevelt Elk in Clatsop County. Urbanization of other shoreline areas within the county has forced these animals eastward into the coastal foothills. The combination of clearcut areas, dense forests, and plentiful water (e.g., Canyon and Indian Creeks) on Tillamook Head provide excellent habitat conditions for resident elk and deer populations. Acquisition of a major portion of the Canyon Creek Drainage area is being proposed in part, to protect vital elk habitat (see Areas of Concern text and map).

To encourage elk and deer concentrations for visitor viewing, fertilization, and selective seeding (legume plant varieties) of primary foraging areas (see Wildlife Overlay Map) has been recommended by a wildlife consultant. Observing these animals in their natural habitat has been a popular activity at Ecola for many years.

It is also important to note the historical significance of the Roosevelt Elk as these animals were frequently mentioned in the Lewis and Clark journals and were a major food staple of that expedition.

## WILDLIFE LIST

Some of the more common forms of wildlife found in the Ecola State  
Park area include:

### Mammals

Roosevelt Elk	Weasel
Black-tailed deer	Ground Squirrel
Black Bear	Chipmunk
Coyote	Beaver
Wildcat	Mole
Mink	Shrew
Rabbit	Meadow Mouse
Raccoon	

### Birds

Grouse	Ducks
Quail	Merganser
Mourning Dove	Geese
Pigeon	Widgeons
Grebe	Shovelers
Phalarope	Teal
Sandpipers	Owls
Seagulls	Peregrine Falcon (rare)
Cormorant	Hawks
Murre	Killdeer
Tufted Puffin	Crows
Wren Tit, Bush Tit	Ravens
Sparrows	Water Ouzels

Solitary Vireo	Kingfisher
Blackbirds	Great Blue Herron
Jays	Oregon Junco
Golden Crowned Kinglets	Rufous-sided Towhee
Woodpecker	Starlings
Western Fly Catcher	Finches
Trails Cowbirds	Hummingbirds
Golden Piliated Warbler	Goldfinch
Wrens	Swallows
Robins	Thrushes

The southwest Clatsop County area contains no large estuaries or extensive breeding areas for marine animals. However, there are several headlands (e.g. Tillamook Head) and points (e.g. Ecola and Indian), rock promontories and seawalls along the coast which provide habitats for a wide variety of marine flora and fauna. Common species in the Ecola State Park area are:

Marine Animals

Sponge	Goose-neck Barnacle
Ribbon Worm	Acorn Barnacle
Green Anemone	Pill Bug
Anemone	Hermit Crab
Tube Worm	Porcelain Crab
Kelp Crab	Mussel
Gumboot Chiton	Leather Chiton
Chiton	Lined Chiton
Finger Limpet	Bishop's Hat Limpet
Leafy Horn Mouth	Black Turban Snail
Keyhole Limpet	Periwinkle Snail

Blue-top Shell

Dire's Whelk

Snails

Nudibranch

Sea Lemon

Leather Star

Blood Star

Ochre Star

Slender-rayed Star

Six Rayed Star

Twenty-four Rayed Star

Red Sea Cucumber

White Sea Cucumber

Purple Sea Urchin

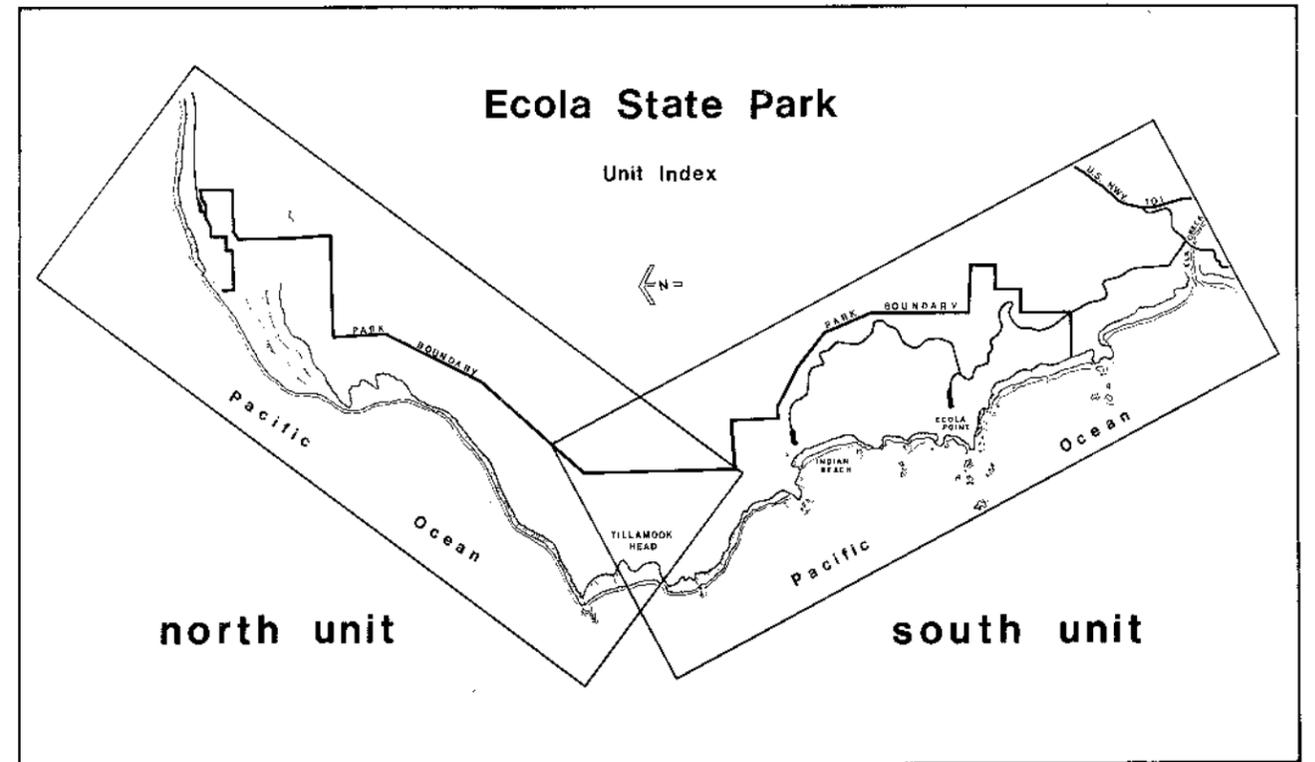
Red Sea Urchin

Solitary Ascidian

Colonial Ascidian

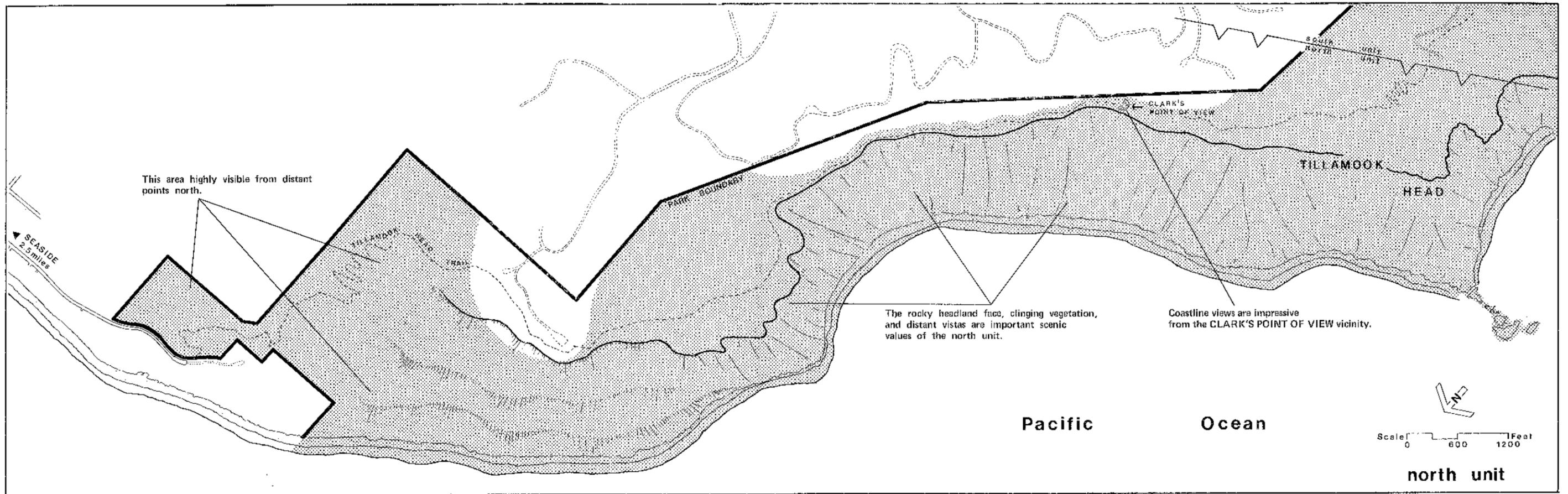


**TILLAMOOK HEAD**  
From this headland Capt. William Clark surveyed  
the beautiful Oregon Coastline.

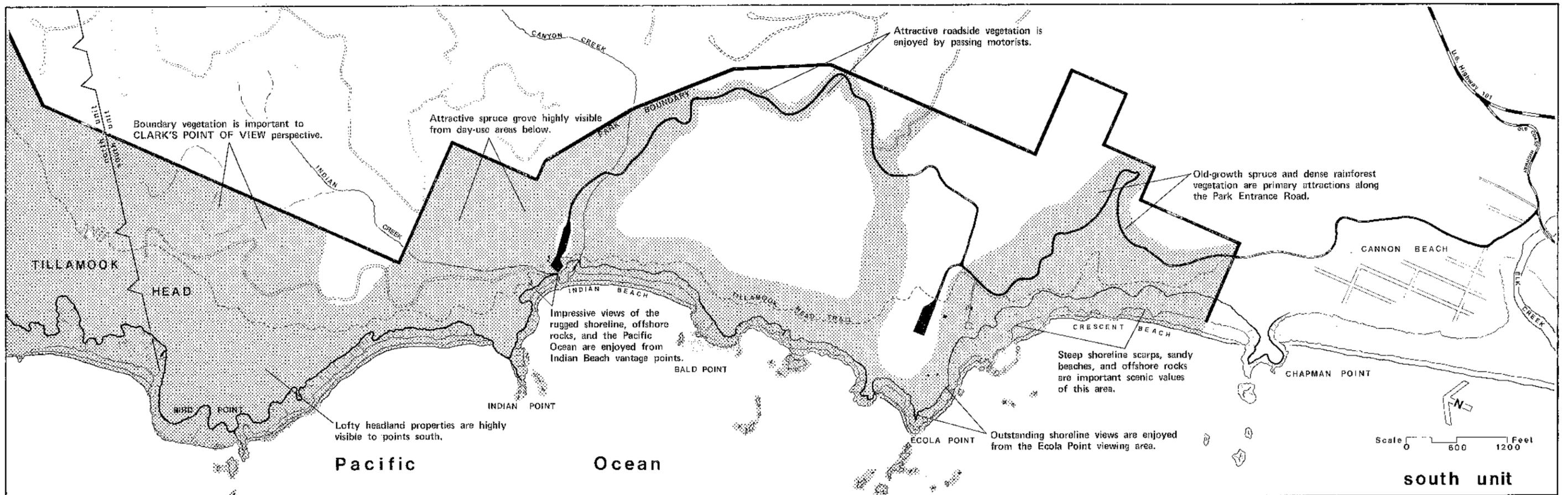


## PROTECTION NEEDS

**Scenic**



# Scenic



## *PROTECTION NEEDS*

### *SCENIC*

"From this point I beheld the grandest and most pleasing prospects which my eyes ever surveyed." Captain William Clark's description of the view from atop Tillamook Head, January 8, 1806.

Lofty praise of a familiar tenor to that of Captain Clark's is still expressed by park visitors today. Although the landscape has been altered somewhat since the days of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, it is hard to imagine views more beautiful than those enjoyed presently from Ecola Park vantage points.

The view south from Ecola Point is the favorite subject of sight-seers and photographers (see cover photo). Numerous basalt seastacks, including massive Haystack Rock, the heavily wooded coastal mountains, and the extensive white sand beaches comprise a mosaic of unsurpassed beauty. Rising more than 1,000 feet above the ocean, Tillamook Head provides trail users with those vistas so inspiring to Captain William Clark. Views north include the forested slopes of the Coast Range, Clatsop Plains, Clatsop Spit, and beyond to Cape Disappointment in Washington State. Views to the south extend beyond massive Haystack Rock to distant Cape Falcon. The seemingly boundless Pacific Ocean is brought to scale only by occasional seastacks and fishing boats.

The following areas are of special scenic concern at Ecola:

1. North side of Tillamook Head
2. North Trailhead
3. Road and trail corridors (present and proposed)
4. East boundary properties
5. Indian Beach (lower parking area)
6. Chapman Point

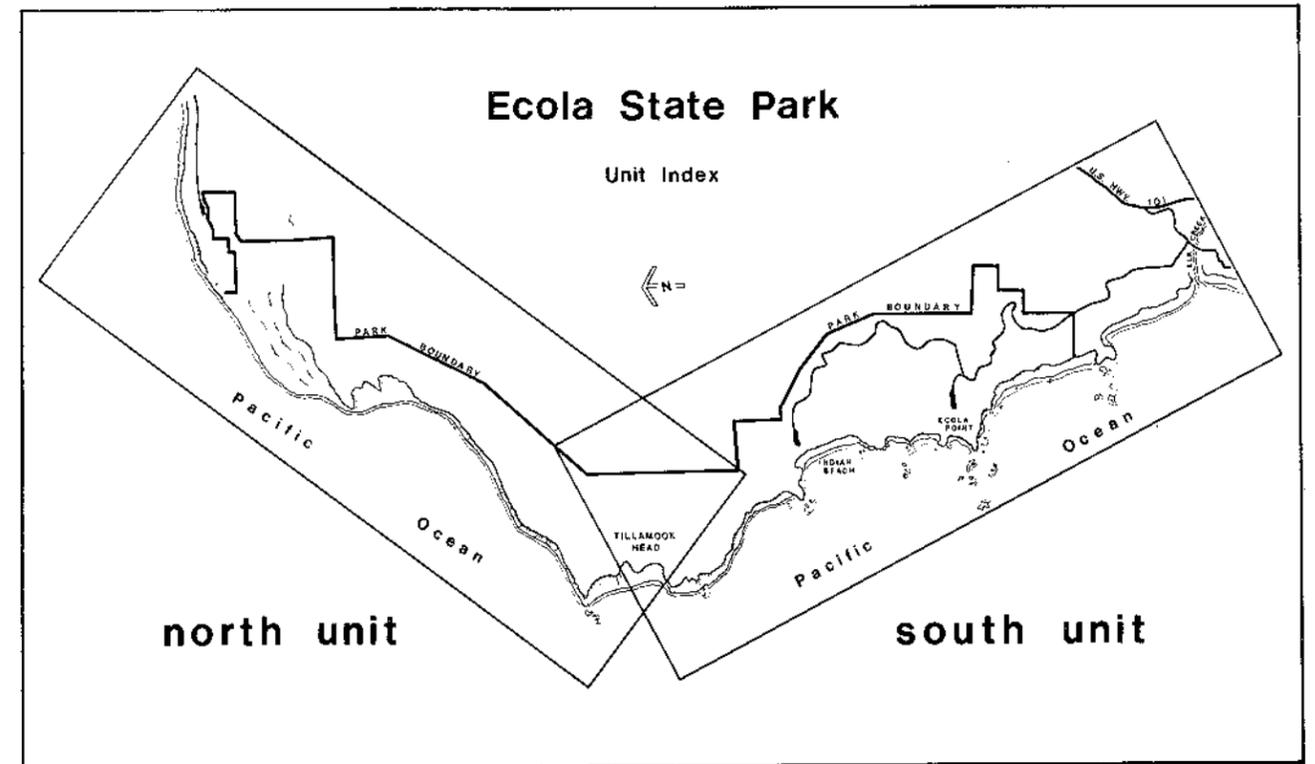
1. Tillamook Head looms high above the surrounding coastline representing a major scenic aspect of western Clatsop County. The visual importance of the Head as enjoyed from Seaside beaches is especially noteworthy. To protect this impressive focal point those portions of the outer Head lying within park boundaries are given primary protection status (see Land Use Plan Map). Properties with like scenic values lying outside park boundaries are classified as Areas of Concern, and where appropriate are recommended for protective acquisition (see Areas of Concern Map and Text).
2. The north trailhead of the Tillamook Head Trail is situated in an attractive wooded area two miles south of Seaside. Unfortunately, adjoining properties north (seaward) of the trailhead are privately owned and zoned residential. Development along this frontage would detract considerably from the natural trailhead setting; therefore, protective acquisition is proposed (see Areas of Concern Map and Text).
3. Attractive road and trail corridors throughout the park are important to protect. These corridors provide opportunities for close inspection of rain forest vegetation that constitutes a primary visual attraction within the park. Proposed new trail and road routes are aligned to take optimal advantage of natural scenic values (see Master Development Plan).

4. The full length of the park's eastern boundary lies adjacent to managed timber lands. Since periodic harvesting is inevitable, special safeguards have been employed to minimize effects of said activity on park aesthetics. Safeguards include (1) the designation of protective buffer zones between park day-use areas (e.g. roads, trails, and viewpoints) and the timber cut-line and (2) the designation of Areas of Concern (see Areas of Concern Map and Text).
5. Removal of the lower parking lot at Indian Beach is recommended to enhance the area's historic and scenic interests. The large expanse of blacktop and the presence of automobiles at this location is detracting from an otherwise natural appearing area. Scenic values here include attractive shoreline views, the surrounding Sitka Spruce forest, and the confluences of the Canyon and Indian Creek drainages.
6. Chapman Point is the only major promontory between Seaside and Cannon Beach not located within Ecola State Park. This land form is an important element of the outstanding southerly view enjoyed from Ecola Point. Chapman Point is designated an Area of Concern proposed for acquisition.



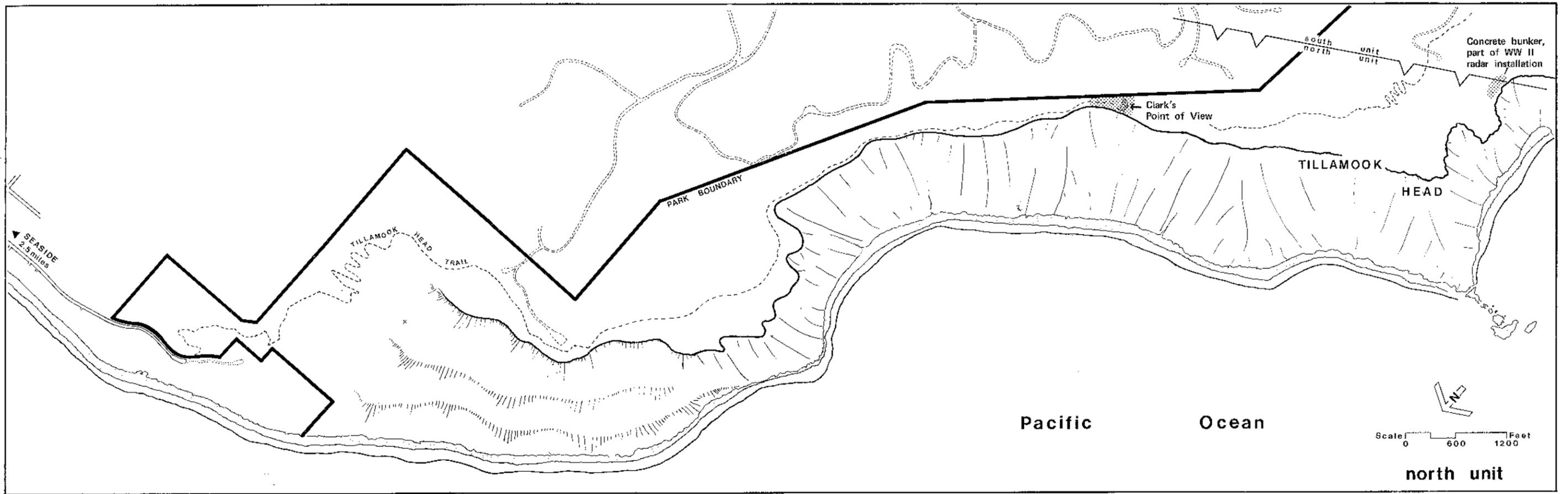
**INDIAN BEACH**

It was at this site that Capt. William Clark found a small Kilamox (Tillamook) Indian village and burial canoes of the "neetest kind"

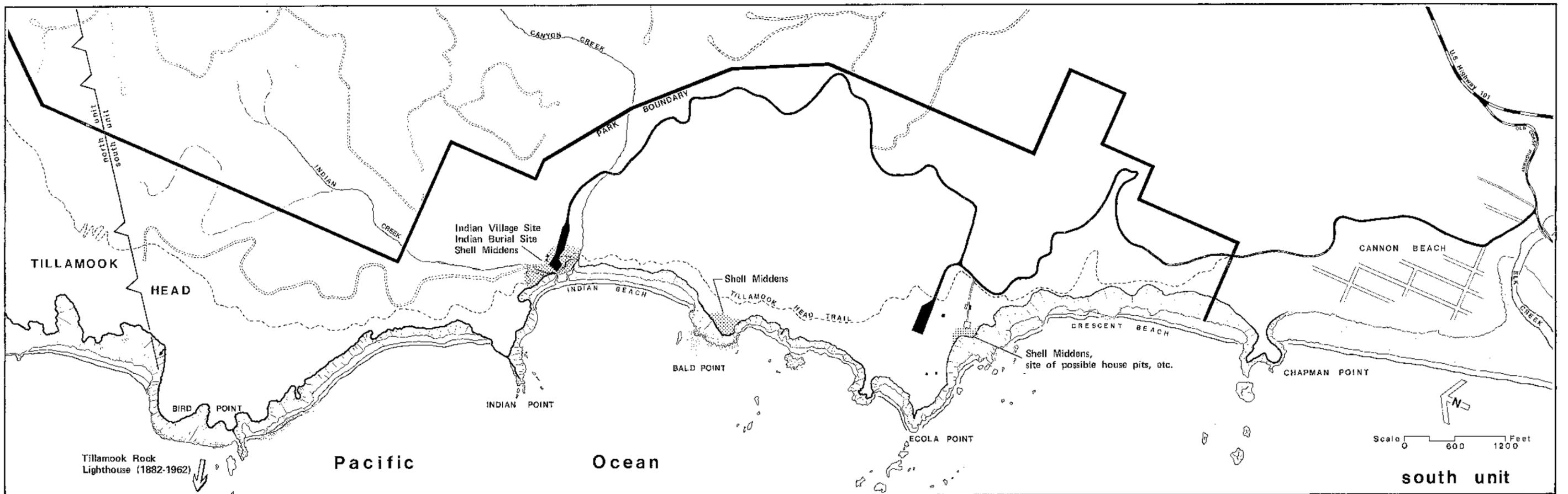


**PROTECTION  
NEEDS**

**Historic**



# Historic



## *PROTECTION NEEDS*

### *HISTORIC*

Opportunities for historical interpretation at Ecola State Park are exceptional and as yet are largely untapped. The trek of Captain William Clark over Tillamook Head, Clark's Point of View, the old Indian village where Clark observed the Kilamox (Tillamook) burial canoes, and ancient Indian shell middens and house pits are all fascinating elements of Ecola history.

In keeping with the park's natural character, the Park Historian's office recommends against the construction of a museum or large interpretive center, but rather suggests the placement of small shelters with permanent or semi-permanent signs, photographs, copy, etc., at appropriate locations. These facilities could highlight both historical and environmental interests.

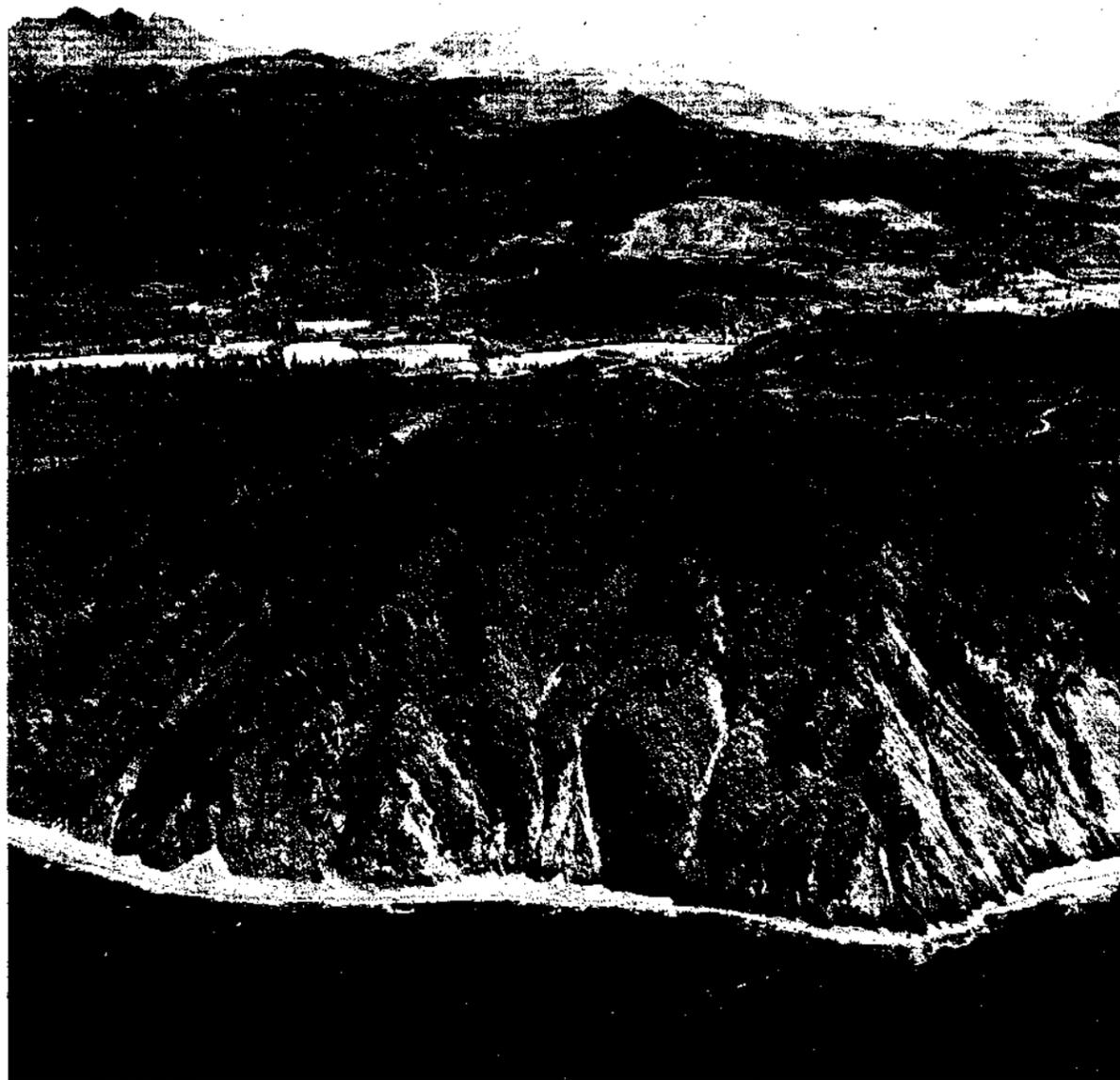
An Oregon Archeological Survey was conducted in the Indian Beach area in 1951. The survey identified several shell midden and house pit sites with "excellent" excavation potential. Although more than 20 years have passed since this survey, no follow-up investigations have ensued. It is likely that professional archeological investigations at Indian Beach and at other park locations would add greatly to our knowledge of early Indian inhabitants, and for that reason it is recommended that specific archeological sites not be identified for public viewing prior to thorough investigations.

Other important historical sites that lie within a close proximity of Ecola State Park include the Lewis and Clark salt cairn at Seaside and

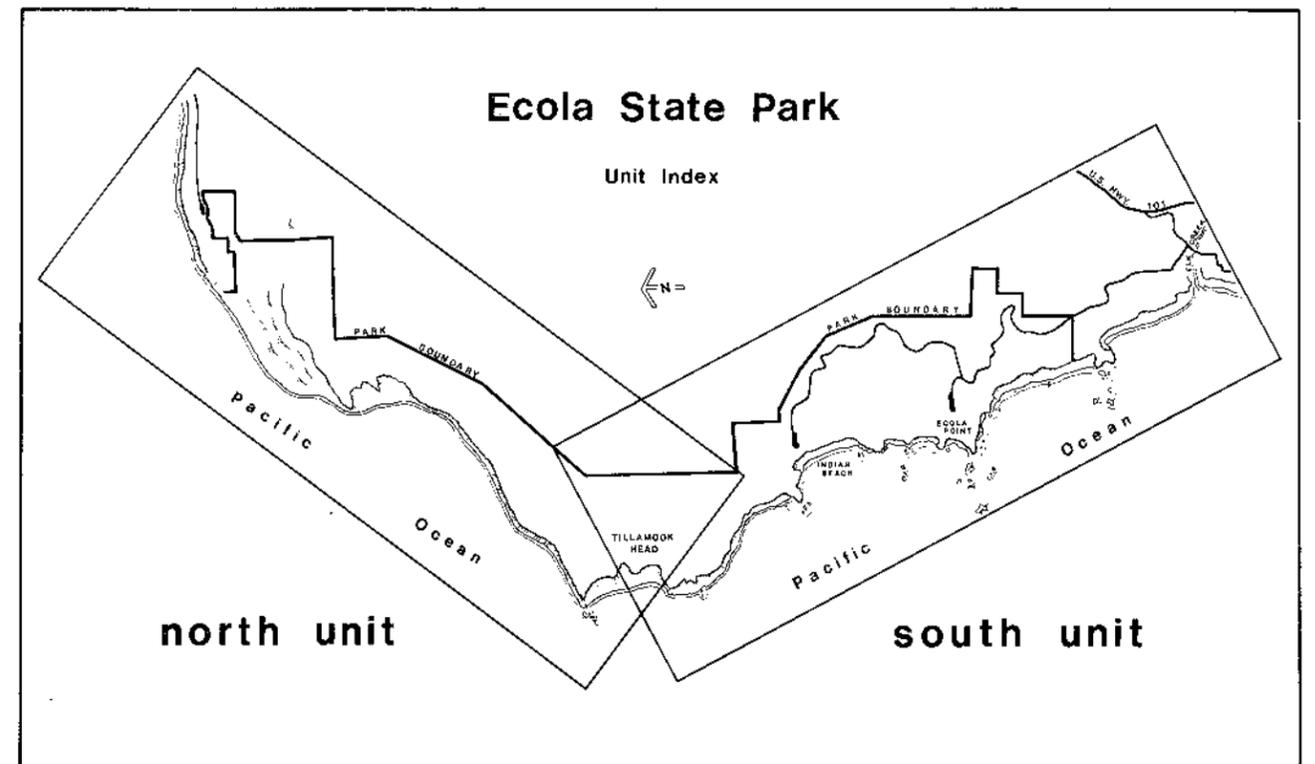
the site at Cannon Beach near Ecola Creek (now called Elk Creek) where Captain Clark bartered with local Indians for the blubber of a beached whale.

Historic sites identified as most important to protect include the following areas:

- 1) Indian Beach (Indian village and burial site, shell middens, and house pits).
- 2) Ecola Point (Indian shell middens and possible location of house pits).
- 3) Bald Point (Indian shell middens).
- 4) Clark's Point of View (viewpoint on Tillamook Head mentioned in Lewis and Clark Journals).
- 5) Tillamook Head Bunker (concrete bunker constructed by the military in early 1940's as part of WW II radar installation).

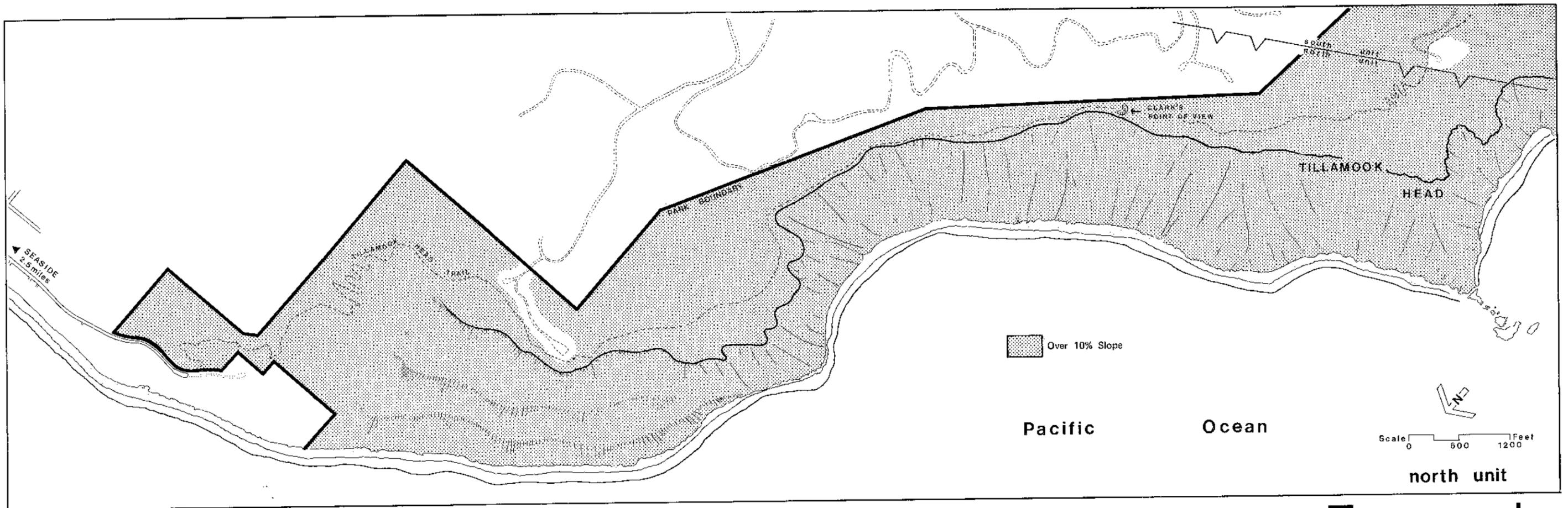


Rugged headland terrain is a primary topographic feature of Ecola State Park.

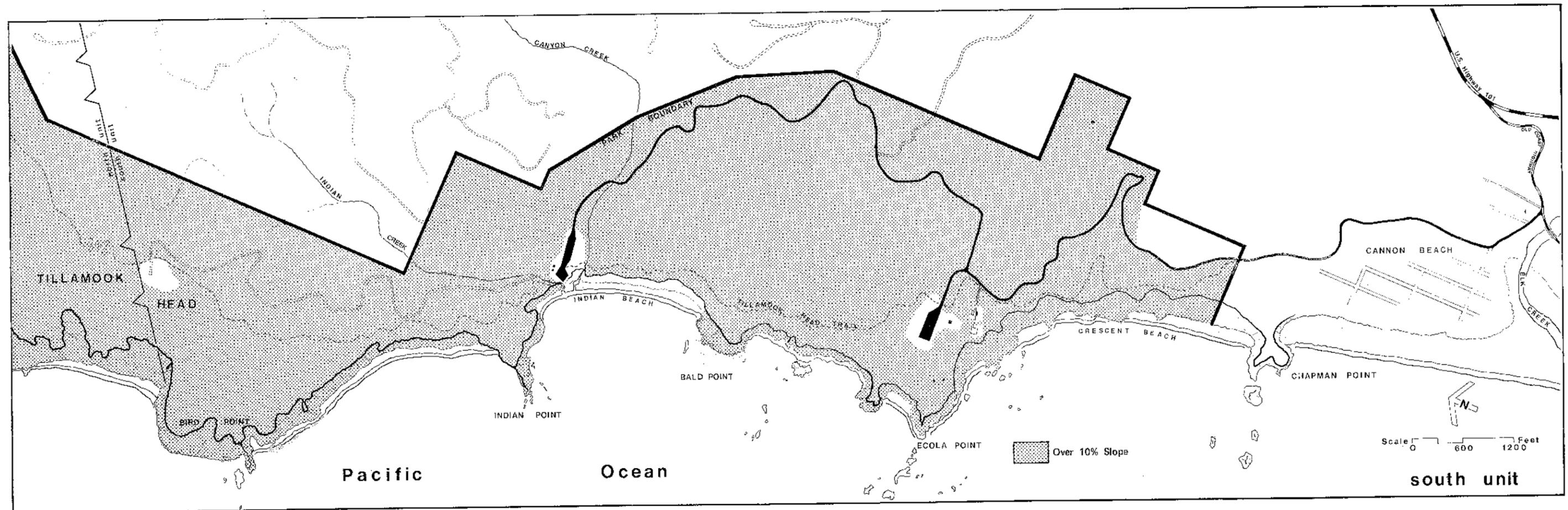


## DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS

## Topography



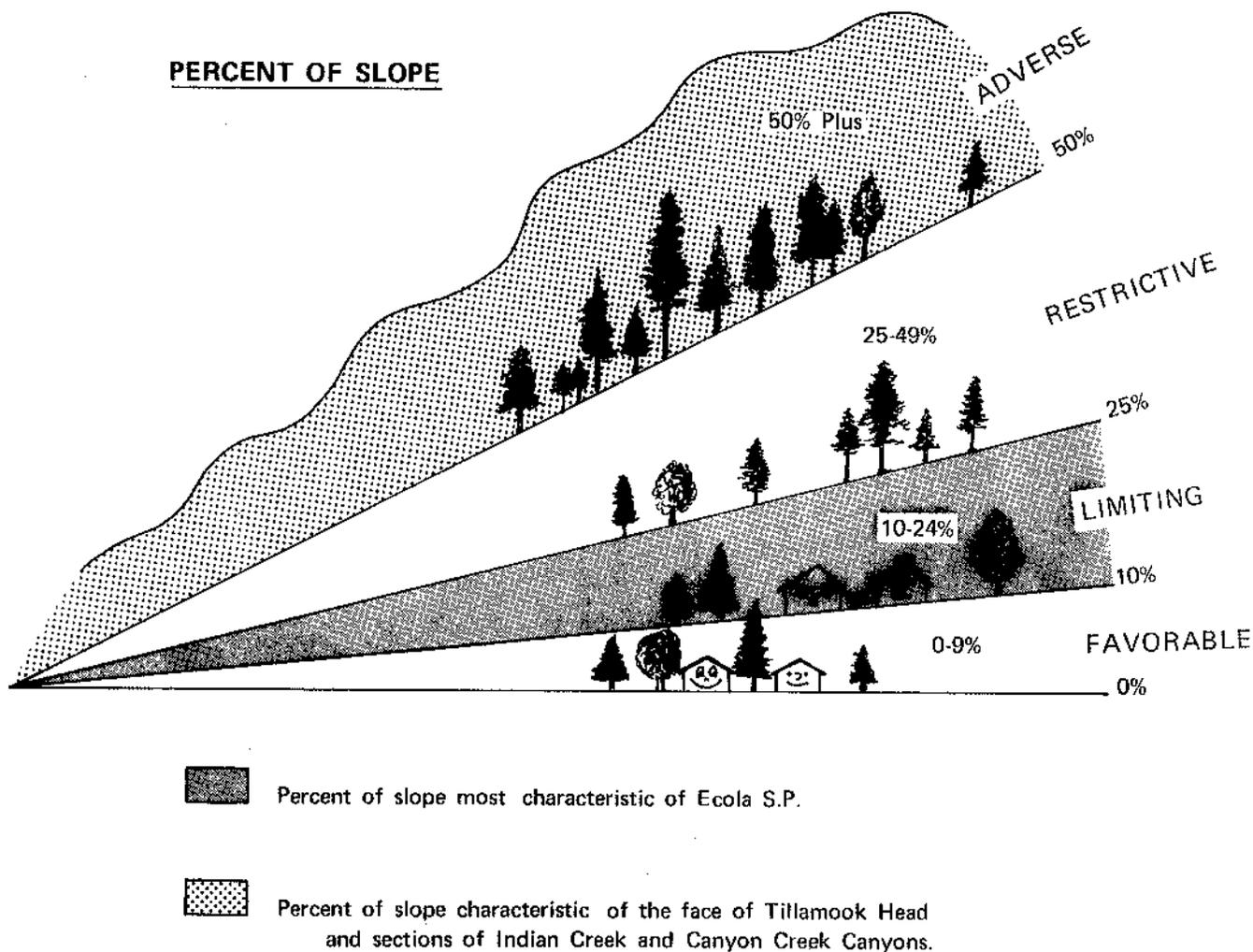
# Topography



# DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS

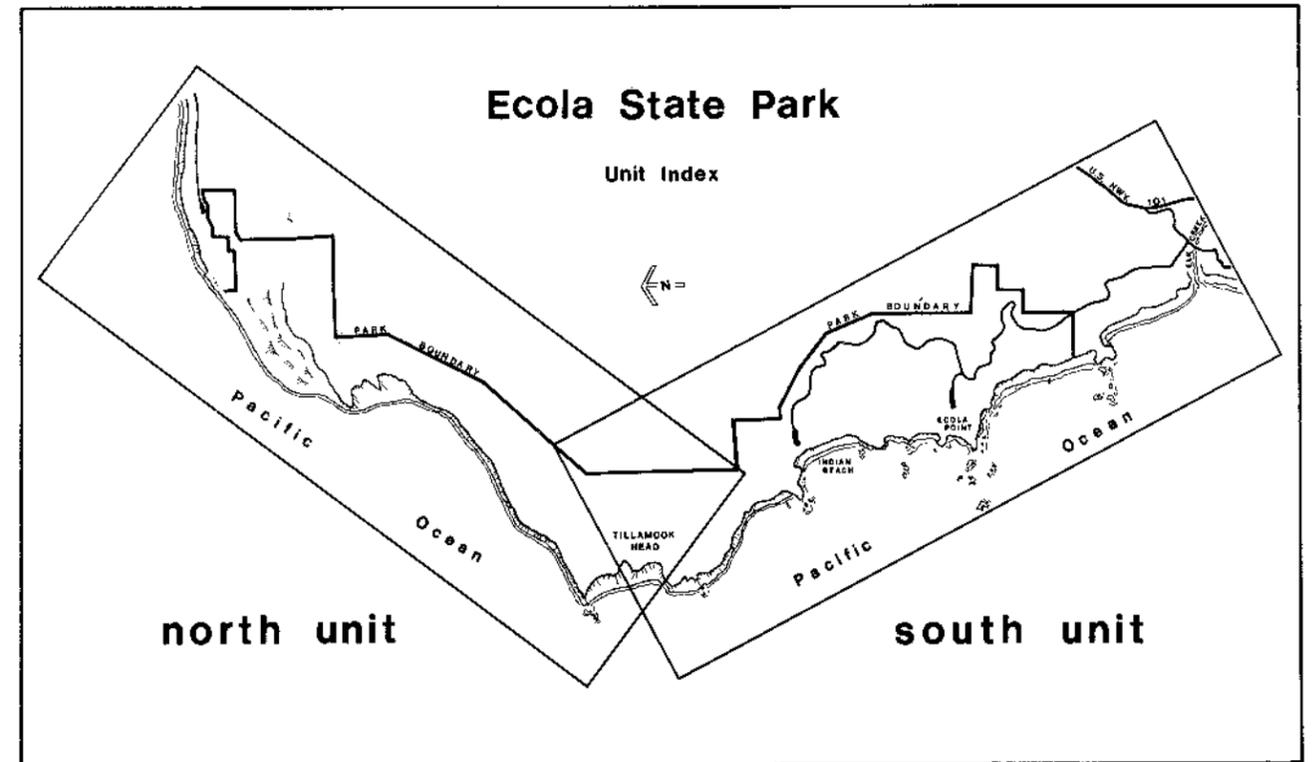
## TOPOGRAPHY

Severe topographic limitations are characteristic of all but a small fraction of Ecola State Park properties. Areas of significant size with slopes of 10 percent or less are the exception. The face of Tillamook Head and portions of the Canyon Creek and Indian Creek Canyons exhibit slopes of 50 percent and greater. Park properties on top of Tillamook Head and those lands south of Indian Point are generally characterized by slopes ranging from 10 to 24 percent.



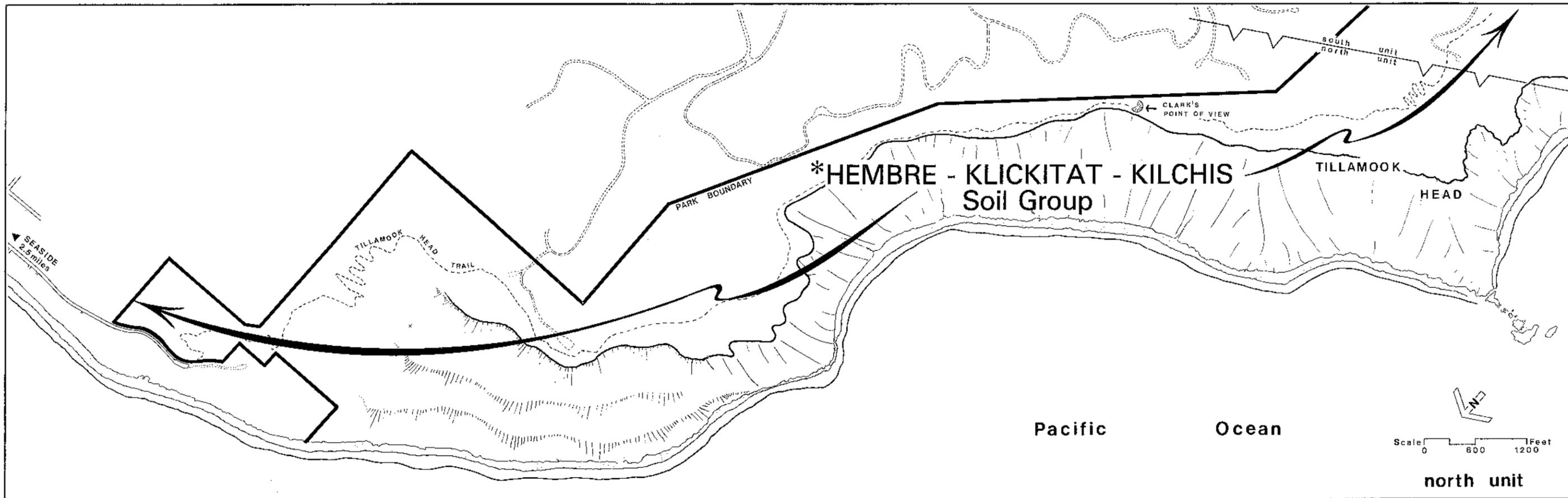


Thin soils, steep topography, and heavy rainfall is a landslide formula at Ecola.

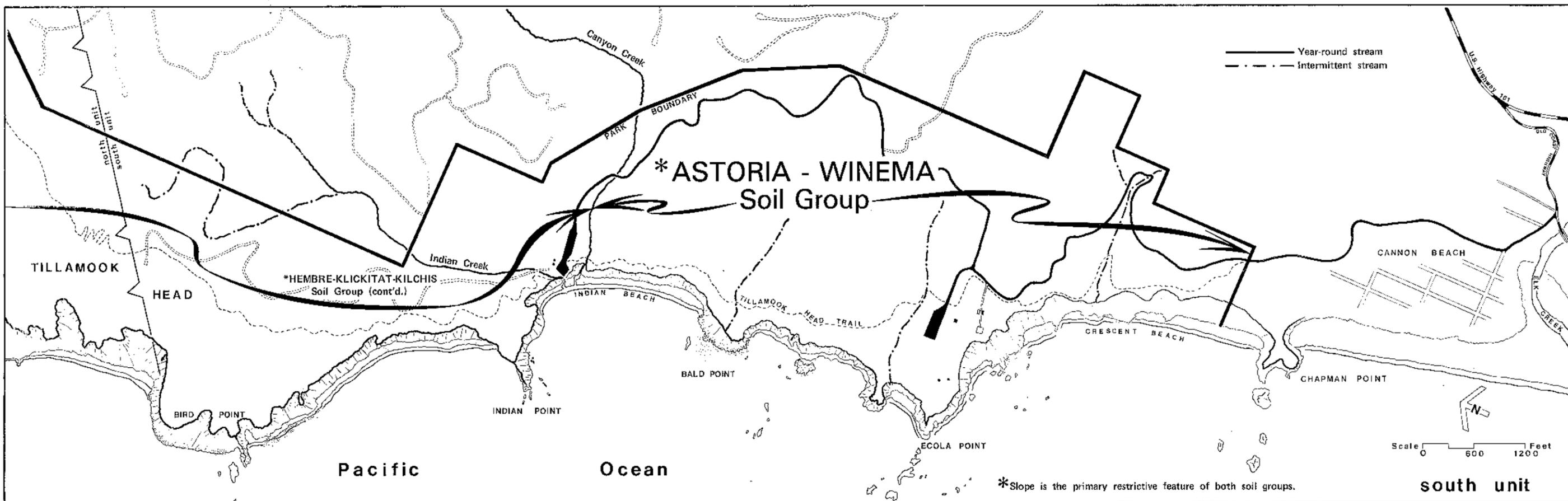


## DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS

### Soils & Drainage



## Soils & Drainage



## *DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS*

# *SOILS & DRAINAGE*

There are two major soil groups represented at Ecola State Park. They are the Hembre-Klickitat-Kilchis (HKK) group and the Astoria-Winema (AW) group.

The HKK group occupies the Tillamook Headland area. This designation is limited generally to land situated seaward of Canyon Creek Canyon between West and Indian Points (see soils and drainage overlay map). This group of soils has formed from basalt on the forested uplands. Slopes range from gently sloping to precipitous. Depth to bedrock ranges from less than 20 inches (Kilchis) to more than 40 inches (Hembre). Permeability is rated moderate to moderately rapid. Restrictive features of this group include 1) slope; 2) depth to bedrock; and 3) cobbles. Kilchis soils have practically no development potential (e.g. septic/drainfield systems, recreation). The Hembre and Klickitat soils have slight to severe development restrictions depending on the degree of slope (see soils chart).

Soils in the AW category occupy those areas within the park not included in the above HKK area limitation. This area is generally identified as those park properties located south of Indian Point.

These soils have formed on sedimentary rock on the forested uplands. They are moderately permeable. Slopes range from gently sloping to very steep. Soil slides and slumps may occur when the soil and rock are saturated with water. Depth to bedrock ranges from approximately 20 inches (Winema) to approximately 40 inches (Astoria). Slope is the primary restrictive feature of this group. Septic/drainfield development

# SOILS CHART

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS						
SOIL GROUP	PERMEABILITY	INCHES TO BEDROCK	% OF AREA COVERAGE	FORMATION MATERIAL	RESTRICTIVE FEATURES	
H.K.K. SOIL GROUP *	Hembre	Mod.	40+''	65%	Basalt	Slope, Depth to rock
	Klickitat	Mod. Rapid to Mod.	20+''	20%	Basalt	Depth to rock, Slope, Cobbles
	Kilchis	Mod. Rapid	20'' or less	10%	Basalt	Depth to rock, Slope
A.W. SOIL GROUP **	Astoria	Mod.	40+''	75%	Siltstone, Shale or Sandstone	Slope***
	Winema	Mod.	20+''	15%	Siltstone or Shale	Slope***

DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS					
SOIL GROUP	SEPTIC TANKS	TRAILS	CAMPING	PICNICKING	
H.K.K. SOIL GROUP *	Hembre	Slight to Severe	Slight to Mod. Severe	Slight to Severe	Slight to Mod. Severe
	Klickitat	Mod. to Severe	Mod. to Severe	Mod. to Severe	Mod. to Severe
	Kilchis	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe
A.W. SOIL GROUP **	Astoria	Mod. to Severe	Slight to Severe	Slight to Severe	Slight to Severe
	Winema	Mod. to Severe	Slight to Severe	Slight to Severe	Slight to Severe

Mod. = moderate.

\*Major soils of the Tillamook Head Area.

\*\*Major soils of Ecola State Park south of Indian Point.

\*\*\*Soil slides and slumps may occur when the soil and rock are saturated with water.

## DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS

# ACCESS & UTILITIES

Major road access to Ecola State Park is via Coast Highway 101 to Cannon Beach. At Cannon Beach a network of narrow winding city streets guide park destined traffic through commercial and residential zones to the park's southern boundary (see Cannon Beach street map - Figure 1).

From here the entrance road follows a 1.2 mile route to the Ecola Point parking area. This route is characterized by steep grades in excess of 10 percent, tight corners, and narrow road width and shoulders. Large vehicles (e.g. motor homes) and vehicles pulling trailers often have difficulty negotiating this section of pavement. The Ecola Point area is linked to Indian Beach by the 1.5 mile Indian Beach road. This route follows a fairly gentle grade with generally adequate road width and shoulders. Both of these road sections are susceptible to almost annual landslide damage (see critical problems overlay).

In addition to the main entrance road, the park can be

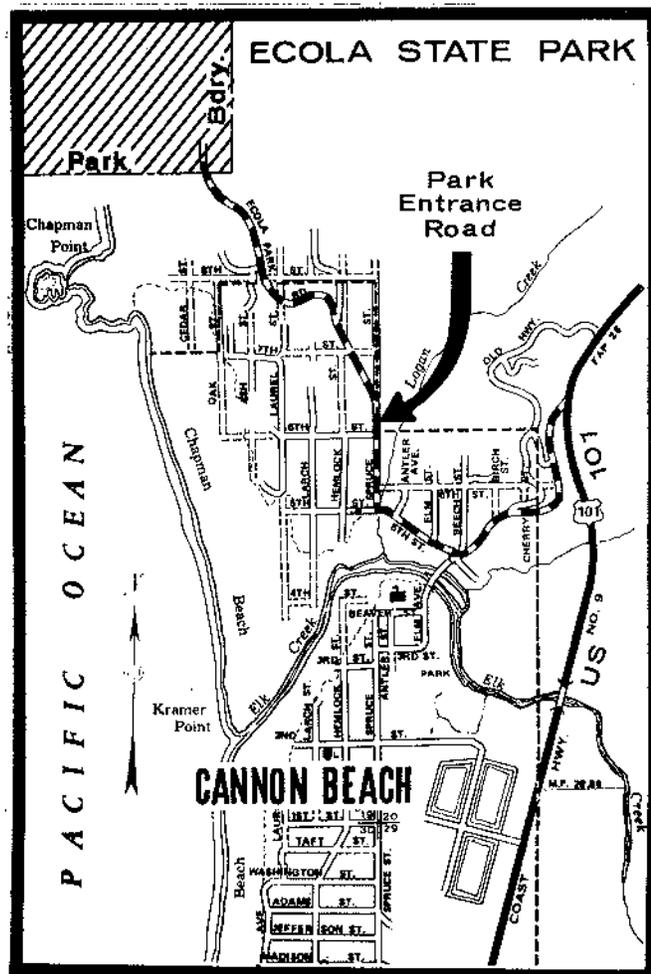


Figure 1

accessed for service via the single-lane unimproved Tillamook Head Access Road (Radar Road). This route leads off U.S. Highway 101 (near M.P. 27.25) and intersects with the Indian Beach Road at a point just north of the Ecola Point slide area (see Access and Utilities Overlay Map). Distance from Highway 101 to the park boundary utilizing this route is 2.1 miles. Although narrow, the grade is generally favorable and usable year-round.

Electricity, telephone and water services are routed underground paralleling the park entrance road to Ecola Point. These services do not extend to the Indian Beach day-use area.

A pump station located on City of Cannon Beach property (adjacent to the park's southern boundary) provides the hydraulic pressure necessary to lift water from the municipal supply to the 10,000 gallon Ecola Point storage tank. Since all park utilities (electricity, telephone and water) parallel the Ecola Point Road, they are susceptible to slide damage. It is also important to note that the Ecola Point water storage tank is located adjacent to an active slide area and may eventually be affected by soil movement.

Potable water at Indian Beach is secured from a small spring located adjacent to Indian Creek approximately 600 feet upstream from the lower parking area. A 300-gallon concrete storage tank located at the spring source is hand chlorinated.

A pair of pit toilets located above the lower Indian Beach parking lot are the only sanitary facilities serving this area. A high water table and other soil related problems have rendered these facilities nearly unusable. The Clatsop County Health Department has judged the area unsuitable for septic/drainfield systems and recommends the installation of either sealed vault or chemical toilet facilities.

Two toilets serve the Ecola Point day-use area. A large type-8 structure is located near the parking lot and upper picnic area, and a smaller P-60

unit services the lower picnic area. Both structures are of modern design and have had no significant operational difficulties.

## *DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS*

### *CRITICAL PROBLEMS*

Major restrictions in this category include shoreline scarps, active landslides, and buffer zones.

Steep shoreline scarps are characteristic of much of the Ecola State Park ocean frontage. While these lofty products of erosion add greatly to the park's scenic appeal, they do present a potential hazard to park visitors. Non-obtrusive signing, safety constraints, and designated viewpoints along the park's trail network would both enhance recreational experiences and help minimize the danger of serious falls. Re-routing trail sections to avoid unstable terrain is advised wherever practical. Cutting trails across the toe of unstable slopes should be avoided.

Active landslides are highly characteristic of Ecola State Park. According to one source (North and Byrne - 1965), landslides have affected an area covering more than 180 acres on Tillamook Head. From West Point southward to Indian Beach, the main mass movements are in the form of rockfall and debris slides. Weathered basalt fragments continually fall to the narrow rocky beaches or directly into the ocean.

Three major landslides are active at Ecola State Park from Indian Beach southward. The Ecola Point landslide damaged 125 acres within the park area in February, 1961. A relatively recent landslide is present within an older landslide at Bald Point immediately south of Indian Beach. Between Ecola and Chapman Points, one major slump and several debris slides are active. The upper portion of this slump is bisected by the present park entrance road, which suffers major slide damage on nearly an annual

basis. To avoid endless maintenance, repair costs and danger to vehicular traffic, future re-routing or closure of this road section appears imminent.

A small landslide is also affecting a 100-foot length of the Indian Point road. This slump has been active in recent years and represents the only slide problem in this stretch of pavement. Actions short of re-routing (slope contouring, drainage improvements, etc.) may satisfactorily remedy this situation.

Park buffer zones are designated within the park boundary where additional protection is necessary to avoid adverse impact with adjacent properties. Sections of the Tillamook Head Trail extending northward from the vicinity of Clark's Point of View cross areas of narrow park ownership. Distance between the edge of the frontage scarp and the park boundary is less than 300 feet at several locations. Clearcut logging on adjacent lands and subsequent windthrow damage will continue to plague this stretch of trail corridor until additional upland properties can be acquired.

A section of trail located a short distance south from the Seaside Trailhead passes through a stretch of narrow park ownership (see overlay map). The trail route here is sandwiched between two undeveloped areas with Residential Zone designations. Future developments on these private lands could be adverse to the primitive character of the present park trail.

*COMPOSITE*  
*PROTECTION NEEDS*  
*DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS*

A composite has been made of the proceeding maps showing the location of the most important Protection Needs (vegetation, wild-life, scenic, and historic) and the most adverse Development Restrictions (topography, access and utilities, soils and drainage, and critical problems).

The shaded portion of the following composite map shows the areas which present the combined aspects of needing the greatest protection of resource values and being the least suitable for major developments.

# *RECREATION USE POTENTIALS*

## *PUBLIC USE PREFERENCES*

### \*RANKING OF ACTIVITIES

- |                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. Beach Activities | 6. Swimming  |
| 2. Pleasure Driving | 7. Bicycling |
| 3. Picnicking       | 8. Boating   |
| 4. Camping          | 9. Fishing   |
| 5. Outdoor Games    | 10. Walking  |

\*Ranking of recreation activities for State Administrative District #1 (Clatsop and Tillamook Counties). Supplements & Revisions To Oregon Outdoor Recreation: Oregon State Highway Division, 1972.

## *RECREATION USE POTENTIALS*

### *RECREATION ACTIVITIES*

#### Sightseeing

Sightseeing is the most popular activity at Ecola. Scenic attractions include the expansive Pacific Ocean, rugged headlands, basaltic seastacks, sandy beaches, wildlife (e.g. Roosevelt Elk, harbor seal), coastal mountains, the Tillamook Rock Lighthouse and rain-forest vegetation.

Clark's Point of View on Tillamook Head provides trail users with a truly outstanding scenic experience. Proposed improvements will maximize the viewing advantages of this site (see Master Development Plan).

Wherever you find high scenic values, you find photographers. Ecola is a shutterbug's paradise.

#### Hiking

Ecola State Park boasts more than 6 miles of hiking trails. The Tillamook Head trail extends from Seaside on the north to Cannon Beach on the south and was officially designated both an Oregon Recreation Trail and a National Recreation Trail in 1972. This trail is also a segment of the Oregon Coast trail system that will eventually parallel the full length of the Oregon Coastline from the Columbia River to the California border. The trail ranges from sea level to an elevation of nearly 1300 feet on Tillamook Head. Trail attractions include scenic vistas, lush and exotic appearing rain-forest vegetation, numerous wildlife forms, and solitude.

The Tillamook Head Trail has historical significance as it parallels closely the route over Tillamook Head followed by Captain William Clark in January, 1806. The view from atop Tillamook Head was described in

Clark's journal and his vantage point named Clark's Point of View. The approximate location of this viewpoint is marked with a commemorative plaque that quotes Clark's description of the view.

Proposed improvements to the trail system include the development of a hike-in camp high on Tillamook Head (see Master Development Plan).

A short trail loop of approximately 1.5 miles is proposed for the old-growth spruce area north of the Ecola Point parking area (see Master Development Plan). This trail will provide a short round-trip hiking excursion for visitors utilizing the Ecola Point day-use area. Trail attractions here include old-growth spruce, lush understory vegetation, and ocean views.

### Picnicking

Family picnicking is a moderately popular activity at Ecola State Park. Convenient restrooms, picnic tables, fireplaces (Ecola Point), and a large picnic shelter (Ecola Point) are provided for visitor use. Many of the picnic units are situated to take advantage of picturesque views, and others are sited in sheltered wooded areas.

Modest additions to existing picnicking facilities to include stove shelters and picnic tables are planned for the near future.

### Beachcombing

Nearly a mile of wide, sandy beaches provide ample opportunities for beach exploration. While both of the park's major beach areas are conveniently accessible, they still retain an aura of privacy and remoteness. It is not unusual to share the beach with a black-tail deer or the surf with a harbor seal.

### Historic and Environmental Interpretation

A wide spectrum of historical and environmental interests suitable for interpretation are present at Ecola. In a historic vein, the trek of

Captain William Clark over Tillamook Head in 1806, an ancient Indian Village and burial site at Indian Beach, and other remembrances of Indian inhabitations such as shell middens and house pits are all fascinating elements of the Ecola story.

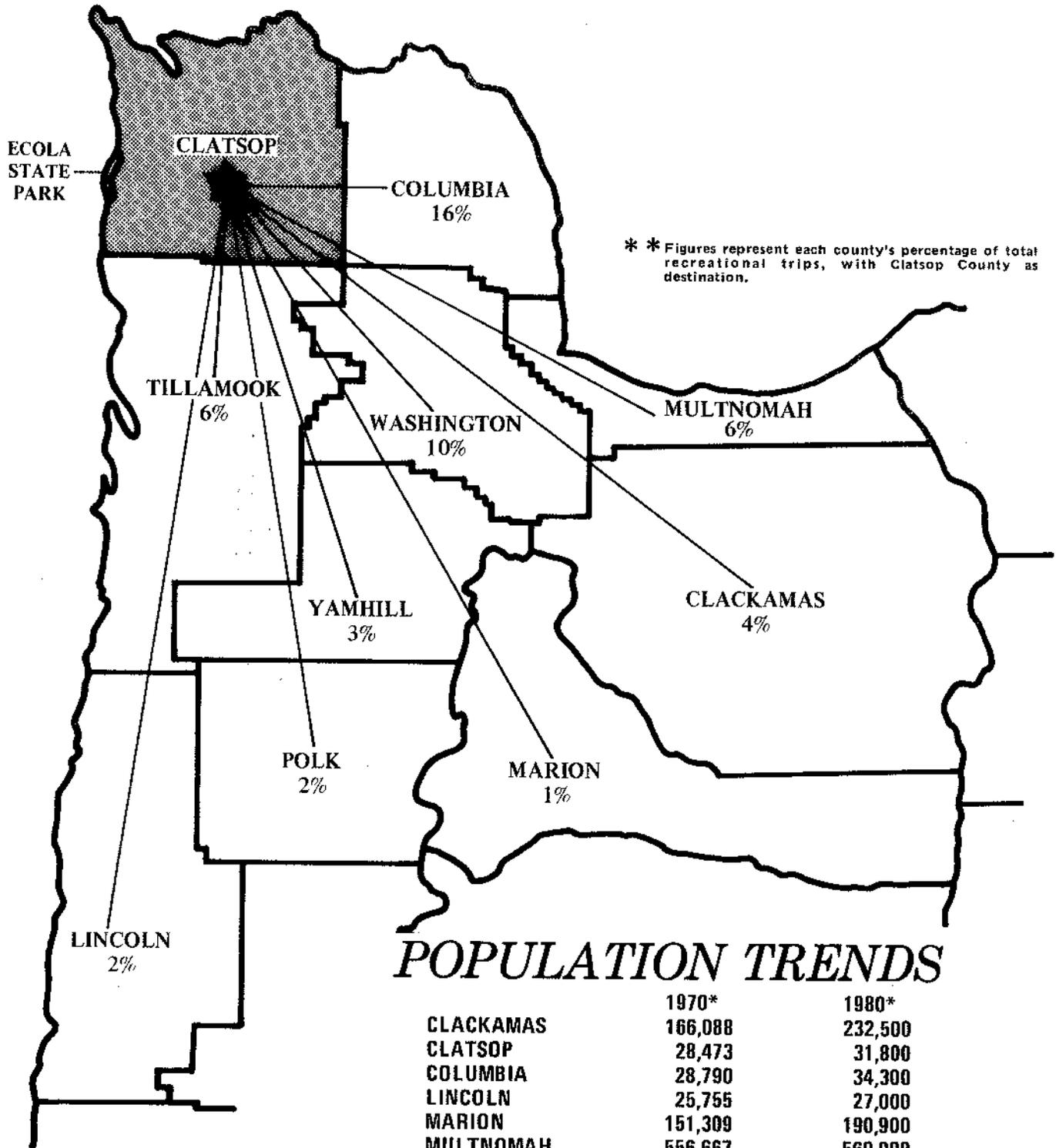
Park environmental interests include basaltic sea stacks and promontories, active and inactive landslide areas, unusual sedimentary strata formations along the coastal scarp, and numerous vegetation and wildlife forms, both marine and terrestrial.

Master Plan proposals include the placement of interpretive kiosks at Indian Beach and Ecola Point. Additional signs and markers will be located at other points of interest throughout the park.

#### Fishing

Fishing at Ecola is an activity enjoyed primarily by local residents. Areas near Ecola and Indian Points are the most popular angling locations. Fish taken in modest numbers include kelp greenlings, black rockfish, redbtail surf perch, and lingcod.

# RECREATION TRIPS TO CLATSOP COUNTY \*\*



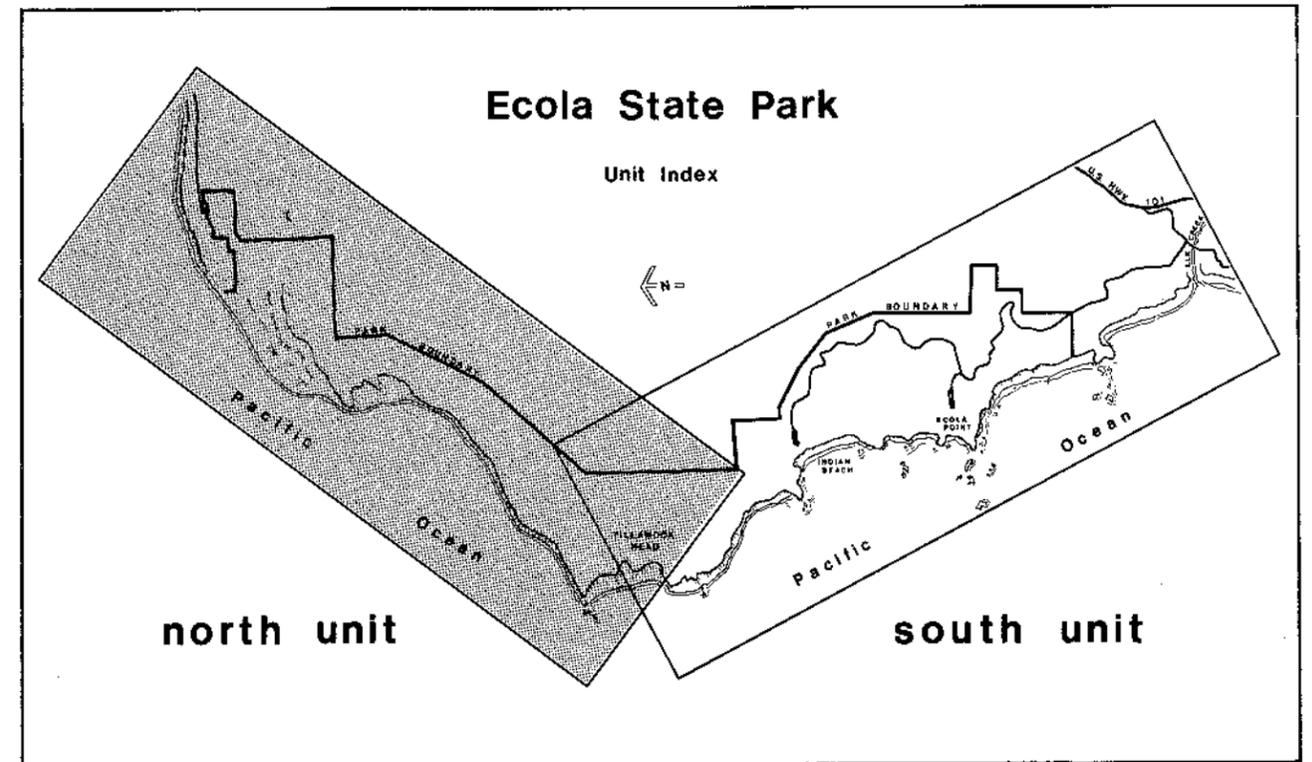
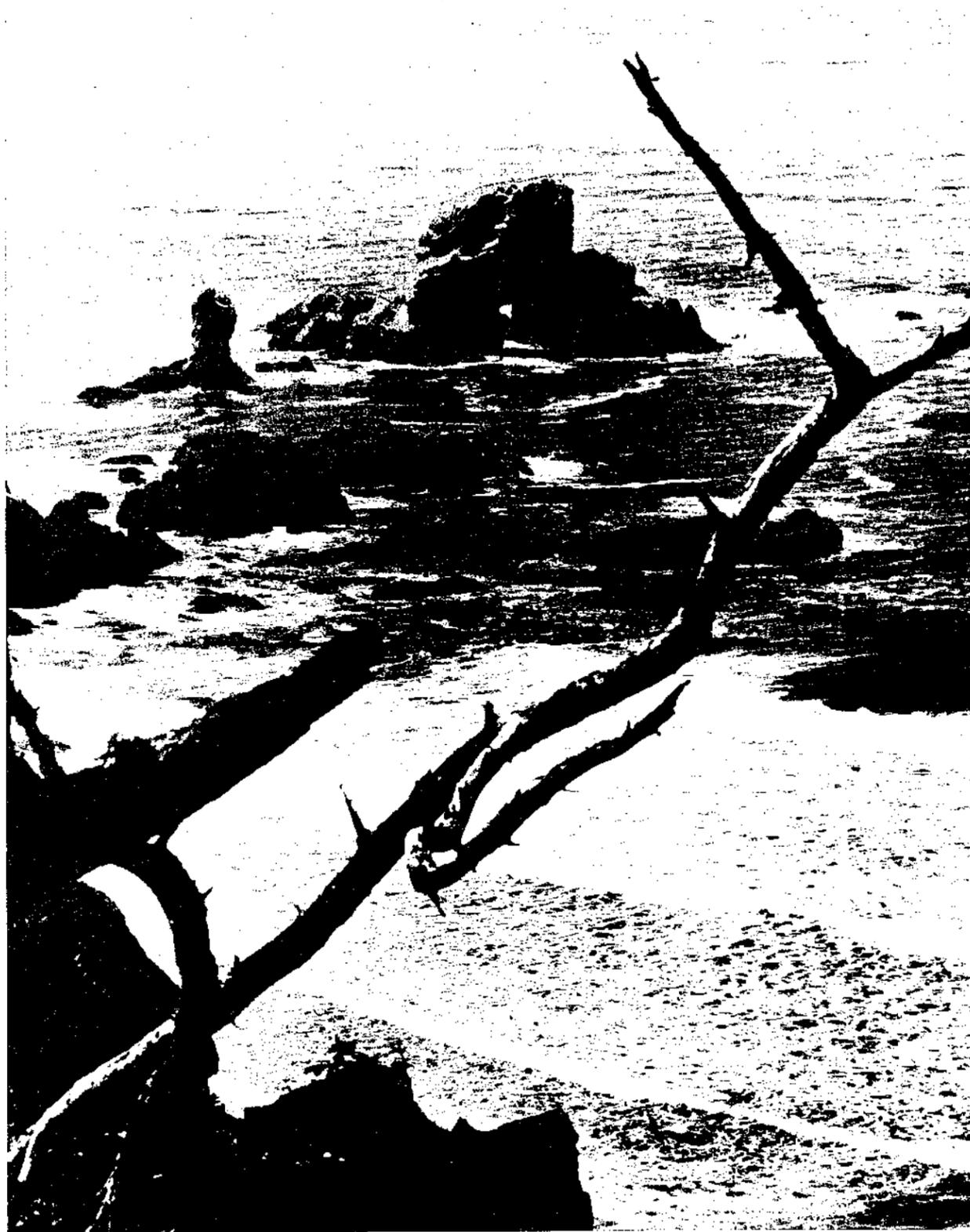
## POPULATION TRENDS

	1970*	1980*
CLACKAMAS	166,088	232,500
CLATSOP	28,473	31,800
COLUMBIA	28,790	34,300
LINCOLN	25,755	27,000
MARION	151,309	190,900
MULTNOMAH	556,667	560,000
POLK	35,349	41,600
TILLAMOOK	17,930	19,600
WASHINGTON	157,920	222,600
YAMHILL	40,213	46,500
Total	1,208,494	1,406,800

\*Unpublished population estimates from State Parks and Recreation Branch, 1972

*LAND USE*

*PROPOSALS*



# LAND USE PLAN

## north unit

**LEGEND**

-  Major Development
-  Minor Development
-  Primary Protection
-  Secondary Protection
-  Areas of Concern



Watershed Protection  
Windthrow Protection  
Wildlife Habitat  
Scenic Views  
Trail Buffer

Clarks Point Of View

Windthrow Salvage Areas

Tillamook Head Escarpment  
Windthrow Protection  
Old Growth Timber  
Scarp Vegetation  
Wildlife Habitat  
Scenic Views  
Trail Buffer

Windthrow Salvage Area

Tillamook Head Escarpment

North Trailhead and Parking

Scenic Protection  
Trail Buffer

TILLAMOOK HEAD

Tillamook Head Escarpment

Hike-in Camp

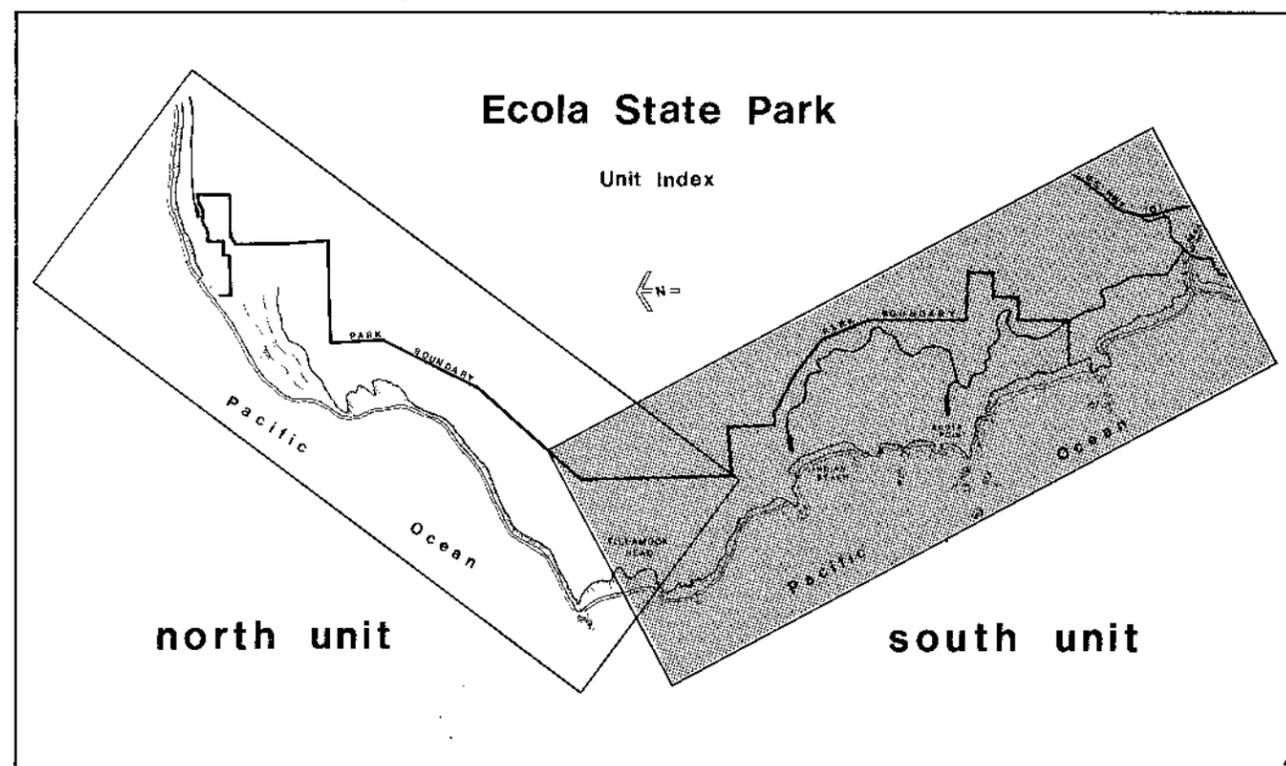
TILLAMOOK HEAD ACCESS ROAD

PARK BOUNDARY

Pacific Ocean

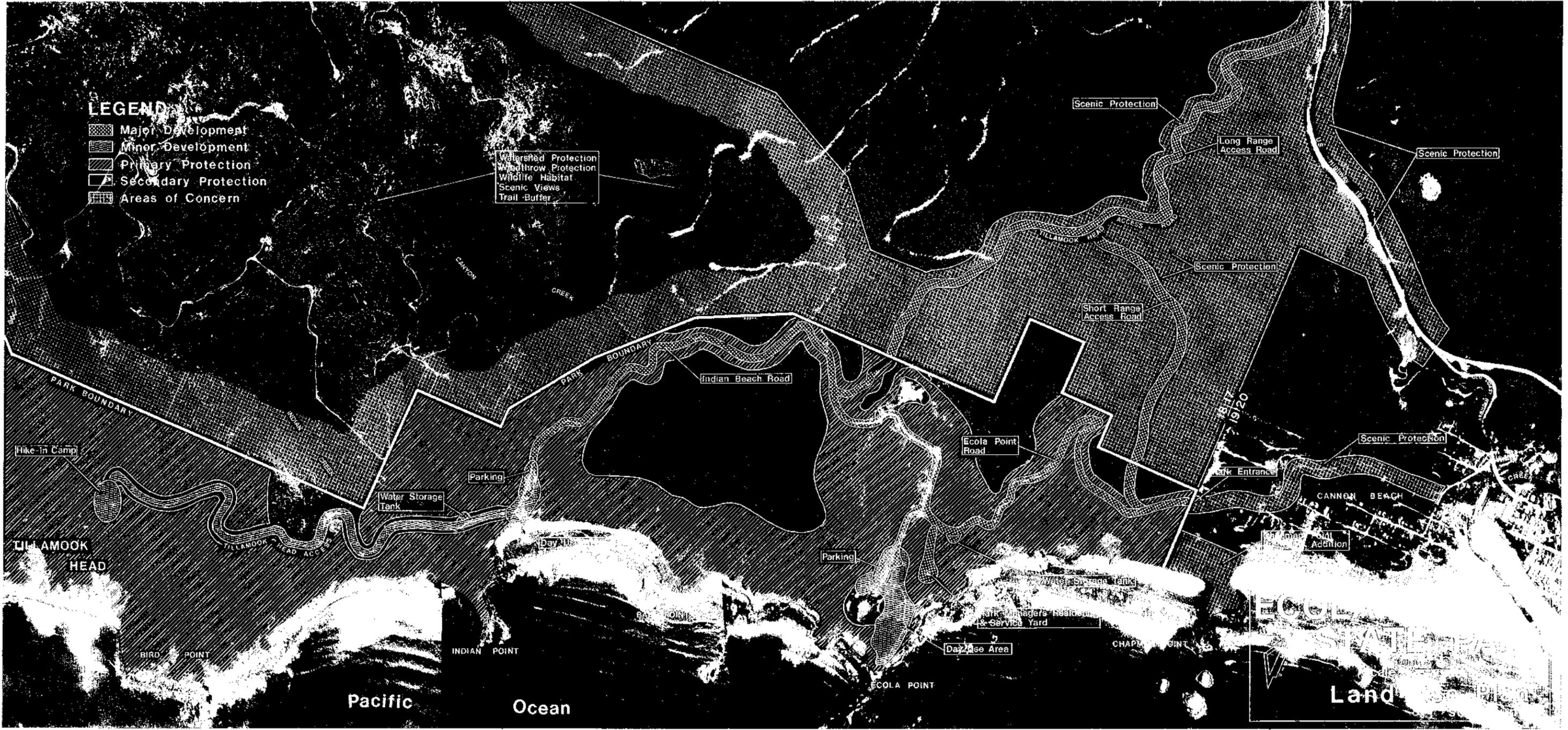
WEST POINT

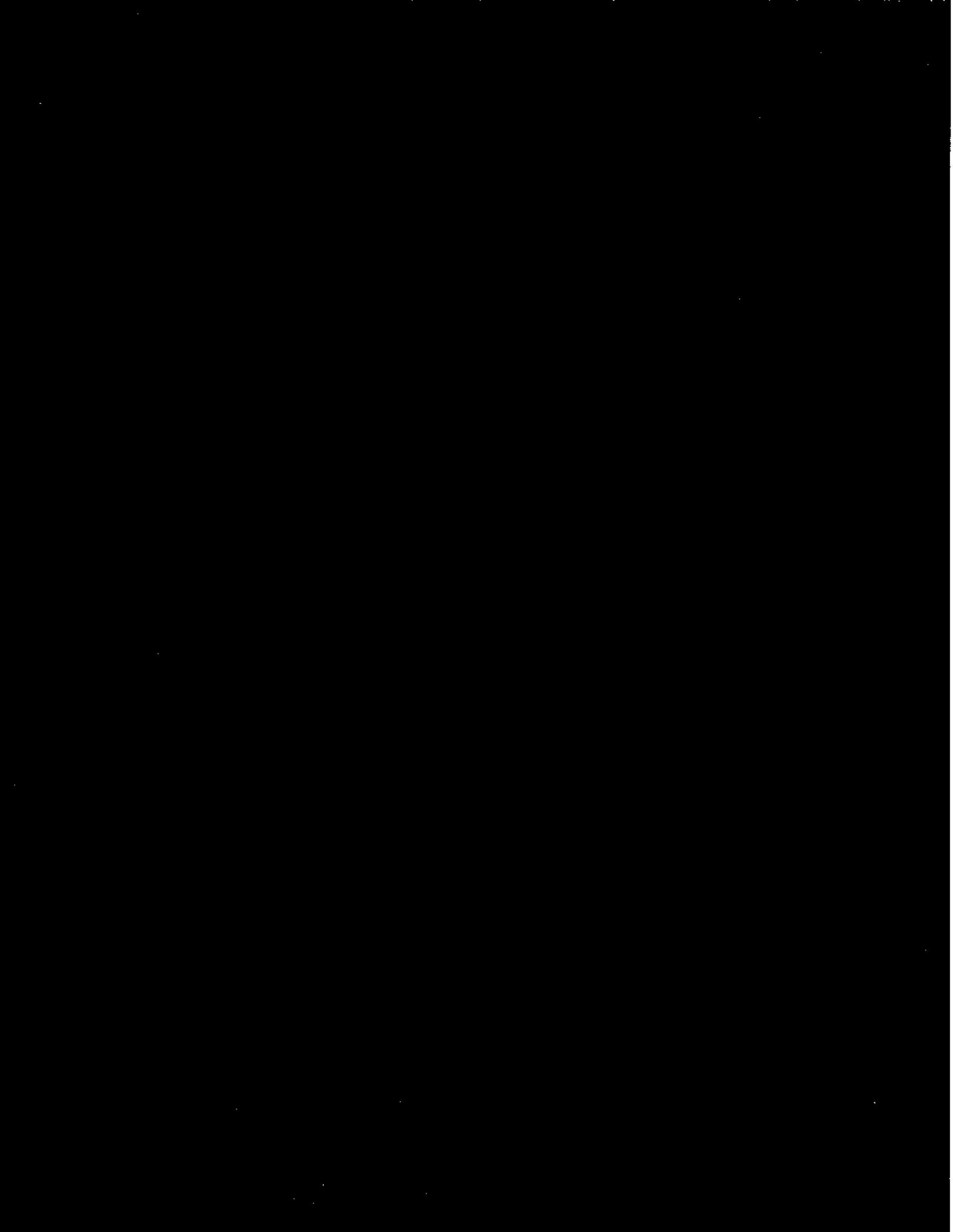
**ECOLA STATE PARK**  
Clatsop County  
Scale 0 400 800 Feet  
**Land Use Plan**  
north unit



# LAND USE PLAN

## south unit





# *LAND USE PROPOSALS*

<u>LAND USE CATEGORY</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>% OF PARK</u>
<u>Primary Resources</u>		
Scenic Protection Zones	903.0	
Wildlife Protection Zone	40.0	
Historic Area	1.0	
	944.0	73
<u>Secondary Resources</u>		
Forested Areas	178.0	
Service Road Corridor	7.0	
Timber Salvage Areas	105.0	
	290.0	22
<u>Major Developments</u>		
Day-Use Areas	4.0	
Service Areas and Manager's Residence	2.0	
Park Roads (Improved)	16.0	
Water Works	1.0	
	23.0	2
<u>Minor Developments</u>		
Day-Use Areas	10.0	
Hike-in Camp	3.0	
Historic Sites	2.0	
Park Roads (Unimproved)	7.0	
	22.0	2
TOTAL	1299.0	99

# COMPATIBLE LAND USES

## Land Use Category

## Primary Land Use Values and Functions

## Compatible Recreation Activities & Developments

### PRIMARY RESOURCE PROTECTION

Vital park attractions, outstanding scenic features, major fish and wildlife habitats, historic and archaeological sites, unique ecological areas to be retained as natural park attractions for public inspiration, enjoyment, and scientific values.

Foottrail access, simple interpretive devices, viewing structures, passive water activities, limited recreation uses which have little impact on land resources.

### SECONDARY RESOURCE PROTECTION

Secondary park attractions, watershed control, stabilization control, open space and buffer zones, general scenic control valuable for protection of water and vegetative resources, and area aesthetics; or as secondary park interests.

Bicycle, horse, and foottrails, minor roads, underground utilities, water features, and landscape enhancements which have minor effect upon the landscape management goals. These lands also provide for future land use flexibility.

### MAJOR DEVELOPMENT

Major vehicle access roads and parking, vehicular campgrounds, service areas, marinas, intensive use areas, play areas, or extensive man-made alterations to develop facilities for active recreation and full recreational utilization of park high density use areas.

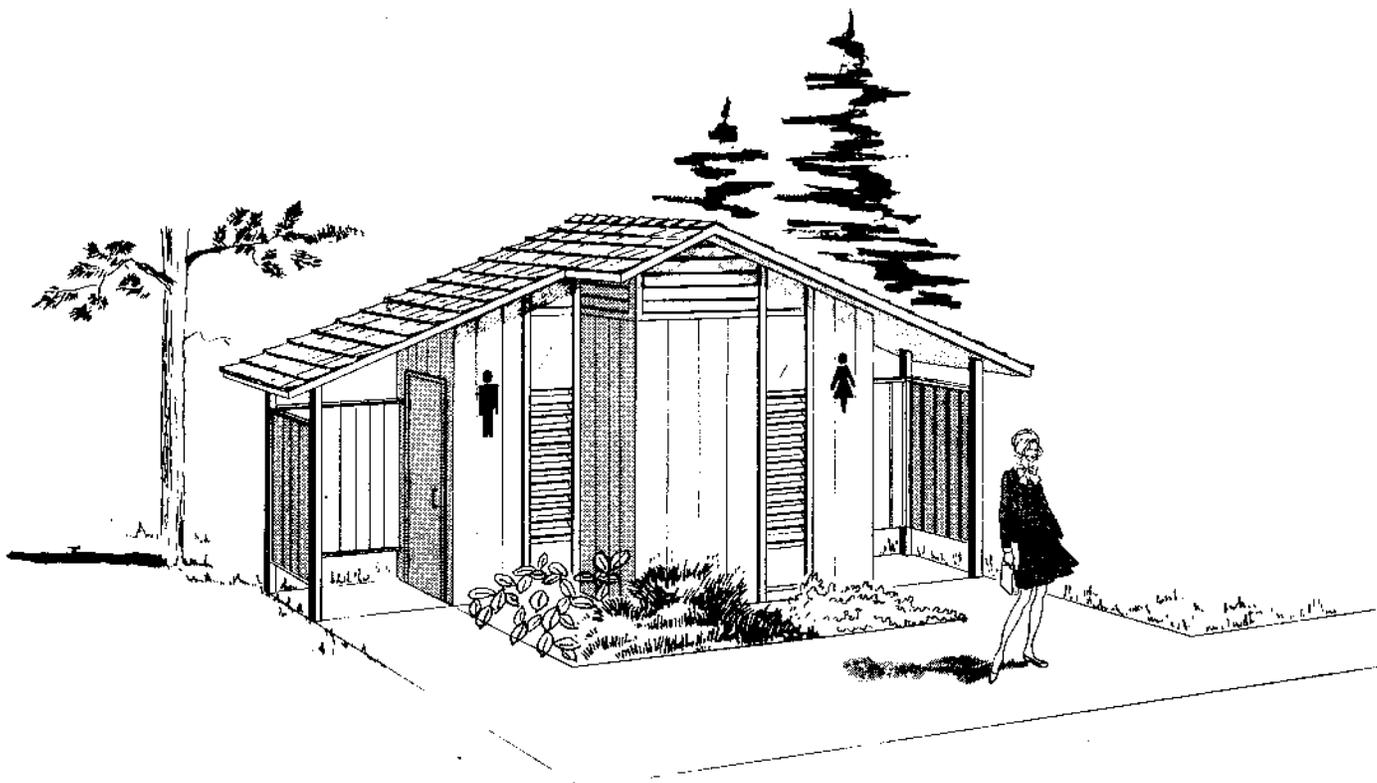
Paved road systems and parking areas, intensive camp and picnic facilities, swimming facilities, utilities, beach improvements, play areas, major building areas which may have heavy impacts or major modification of land resources.

### MINOR DEVELOPMENT

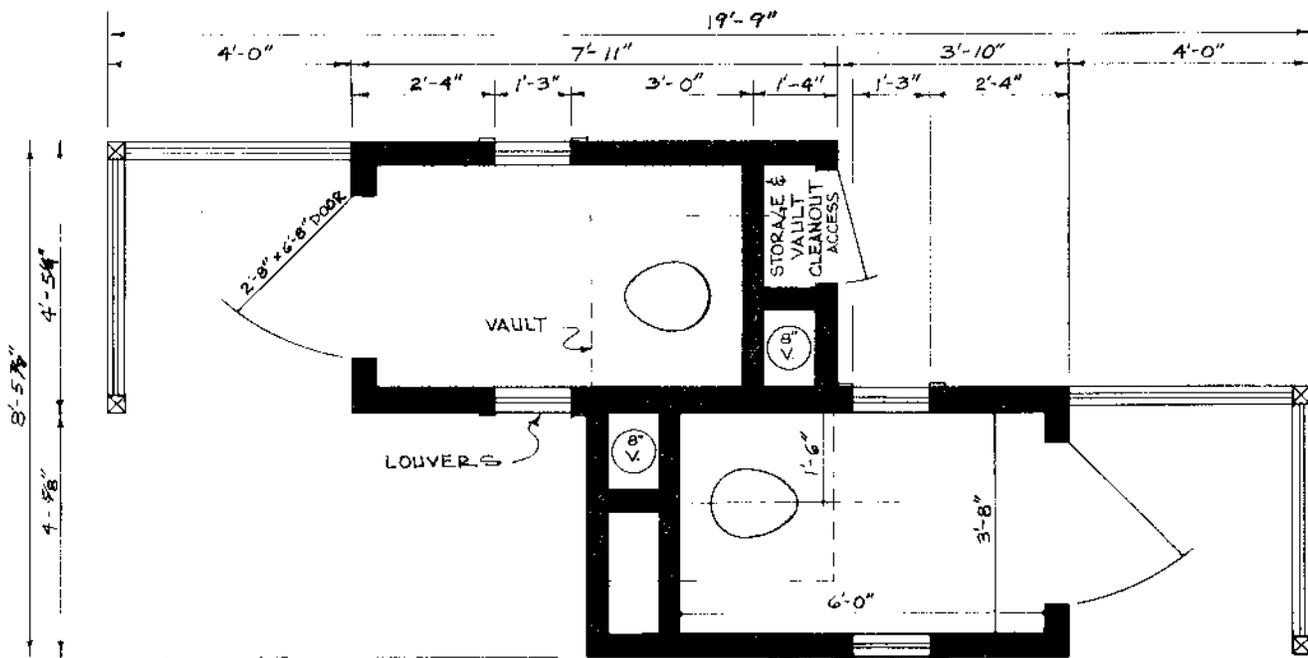
Limited use pedestrian, picnic, and day use sites, hike-in camps, and minor boating facilities for low density or passive recreation activities oriented to natural resource areas.

Bicycle, horse, and foottrails, primitive camping, dispersed picnic facilities, boat landing docks, etc., which have low to moderate impact on the resource.

*DEVELOPMENT  
PROPOSALS*



PERSPECTIVE SKETCH



FLOOR PLAN

# *PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTS*

## I. Restroom Replacement

A modern toilet building of sealed-vault design is proposed for construction at Indian Beach to replace existing inadequate facilities (see opposite sketch). The new structure would occupy a convenient location adjacent to the Tillamook Head Service Road, just west of the old pit toilets.

Poor drainage and high water table conditions dictate the removal of the existing pit units in favor of a self-contained system.

## II. Water System Improvements

The 10,000 gallon Ecola Point water storage tank is adequate to serve present and anticipated future user needs. However, the concrete storage facility lies adjacent to an active slide area and may eventually be damaged by soil movement. This facility should be inspected regularly and an alternate site identified.

The Indian Beach water system consists of a small 300 gallon collecting and storage tank. This facility is spring fed and hand chlorinated. To ensure adequate water quantity and quality, a larger 1000 gallon storage tank with an improved chemical treatment system is proposed.

## III. Ecola Viewpoint Improvements

To minimize hazards and maximize scenic enjoyment, a viewing platform is proposed for Ecola Point. This structure would occupy the outermost portion of the existing viewpoint area. The platform

would be elevated above ground surface and anchored securely to stable substratum. The proposed platform viewing area would have the following advantages.

1. Would extend the life of the present vantage point area by minimizing visitor ground surface impact.
2. Would maximize viewing space.
3. Would be largely unaffected by peripheral erosion.
4. Safety railings would be secured to the platform base and not to unstable peripheral soil and rock.
5. The wooden platform structure would have more eye appeal than the present blacktop/chainlink fence arrangement.

#### IV. Parking Lot Removal

Removal of the lower parking area at Indian Beach is proposed so that the high historic and scenic values of the area can be more fully realized. Presently, the lower parking area occupies the site of an ancient Indian Village (mentioned in the Lewis and Clark Journals) that according to archeologists may have considerable excavation potential. From a scenic standpoint, automobile traffic at this location as observed from the beach and nearby viewpoints detracts significantly from an otherwise natural appearing area.

The parking lot removal proposal would have the following advantages:

1. Would allow a thorough archeological investigation of the old Kilamox (Tillamook) Indian village site.

2. Would eliminate the negative visual impact of blacktop pavement and automobiles within a natural and historic area.
3. Would allow optimal pedestrian usage of the limited level terrain available at Indian Beach for site compatible recreation activities (i.e. historic interpretation, picnicking, sightseeing, etc.).

#### V. Entrance Road Alternatives

Major slide damage to the park entrance road has been a recurring problem at Ecola for the past several years. In addition to the slide hazard, the existing entrance road is narrow with numerous sharp turns and steep grades (see Development Restrictions: Access and Utilities). In response to these access problems, two access route alternatives are proposed:

1) a short-range alternative, and 2) a long-range alternative.

- i. The short-range alternative would branch off the present park approach and intersect with the Tillamook Head access road which enters the park from the east (see Master Development Plan). This road alternative would circumvent the slide problem area and would possess fewer of the alignment and grade problems associated with the present entrance route. In addition, this alternative would retain the traditional Cannon Beach Park approach.

Although developed as a two-lane road, the new approach would be utilized as a one-way system in conjunction with the traditional and highly scenic Ecola Point Road (see Master Development Plan). Should a blocking slide occur on the old Ecola section, the new approach would be employed as a two-way system, thereby allowing continued park access. This could be a permanent arrangement in the event that restoration or maintenance of the old section proves impractical.

2. The long-range alternative calls for direct access off U.S. 101 via the Tillamook Head access road (see Master Development Plan). This approach would provide the following additional advantages:
  - a. Direct access from a major highway, U.S. 101.
  - b. It would avoid anticipated future conflicts with urban development along the present park approach through commercial and residential areas of north Cannon Beach.

Both access alternatives would require acquisition of private property (see Areas of Concern map).

#### VI. Picnic Shelter Renovation

A large wood and stone picnic shelter built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930's is proposed for renovation at Ecola Point. The foundation and rockwork of this attractive building is in solid condition; however, the log support beams, ceiling joists, siding, and roof shakes are in need of replacement or repair.

To provide adequate lighting, the installation of skylights on the seaward side of the building is recommended.

#### VII. Interpretive Kiosks

Placement of interpretive kiosks at both Indian and Ecola Points is proposed to highlight the important environmental and historic interests of the park. These display shelters will be of rustic design and situated to the best advantage of their respective sites.

#### VIII. Timber-Rail Barriers

Rustic timber-rail fencing such as that used at Arcadia State Wayside is recommended for use at Ecola. These barriers would be utilized along hazardous trail shoulders and at viewpoints.

IX. Landscape Improvements

Revegetate the bald area above the toe of the Ecola Point slide and remove the present unsatisfactory trail to improve pedestrian enjoyment of the scenic headland.

X. Wildlife Habitat Improvements

Small areas within the Ecola slide alderwood should be cleared, fertilized, and seeded to improve browsing conditions for deer and elk.

XI. Maintenance Yard Improvements

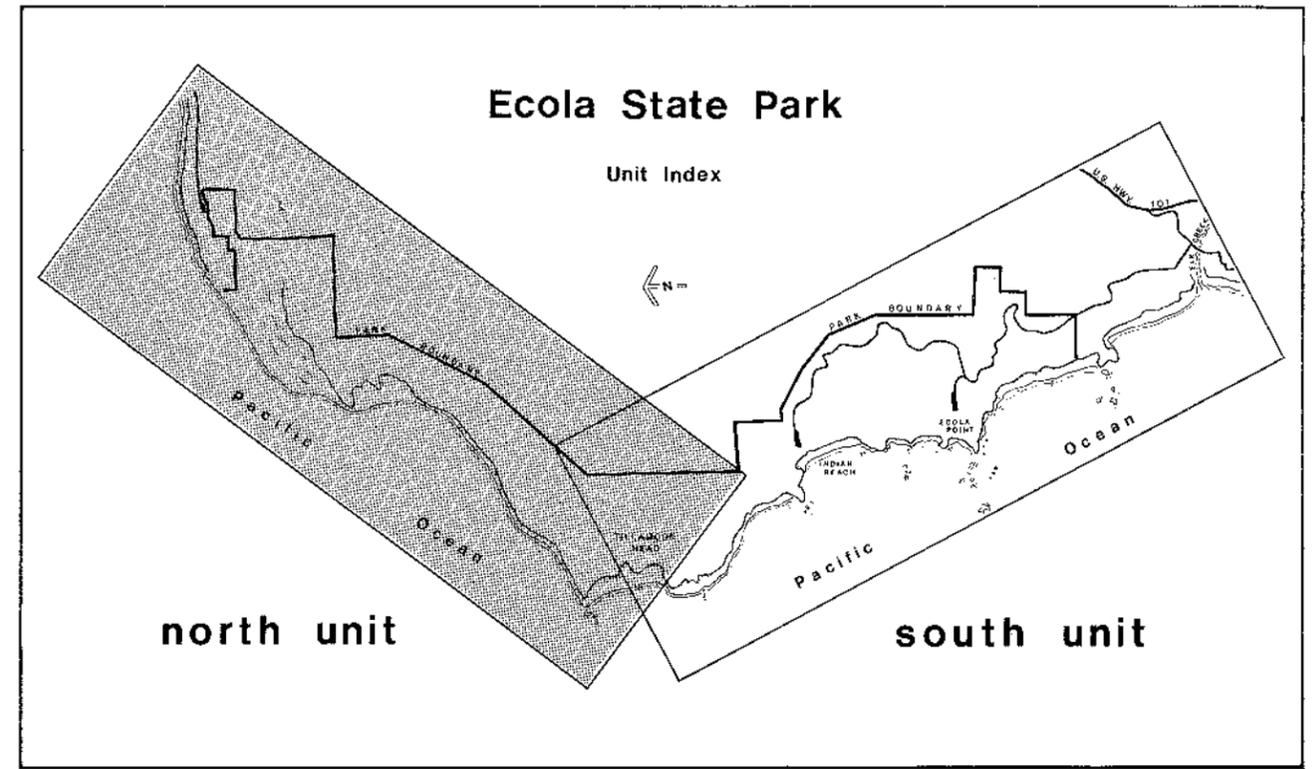
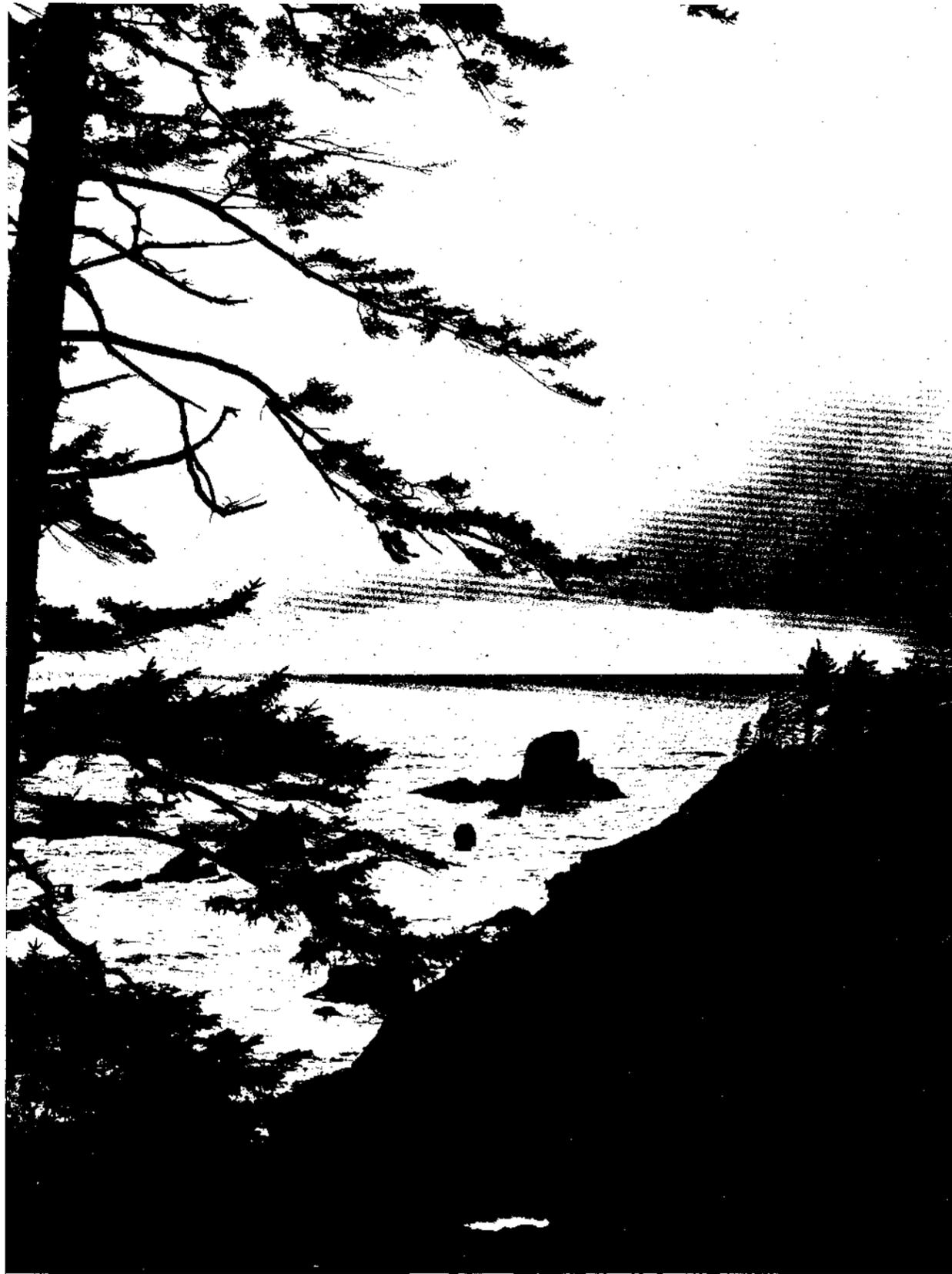
To improve maintenance yard security, chainlink fencing of the area's periphery is recommended. To provide additional covered working and storage space, a one-bay maintenance building is also proposed.

XII. Stove Shelter

A small stove shelter is proposed for the lower Ecola Point picnic area. Presently, there are no stove shelters serving this vicinity.

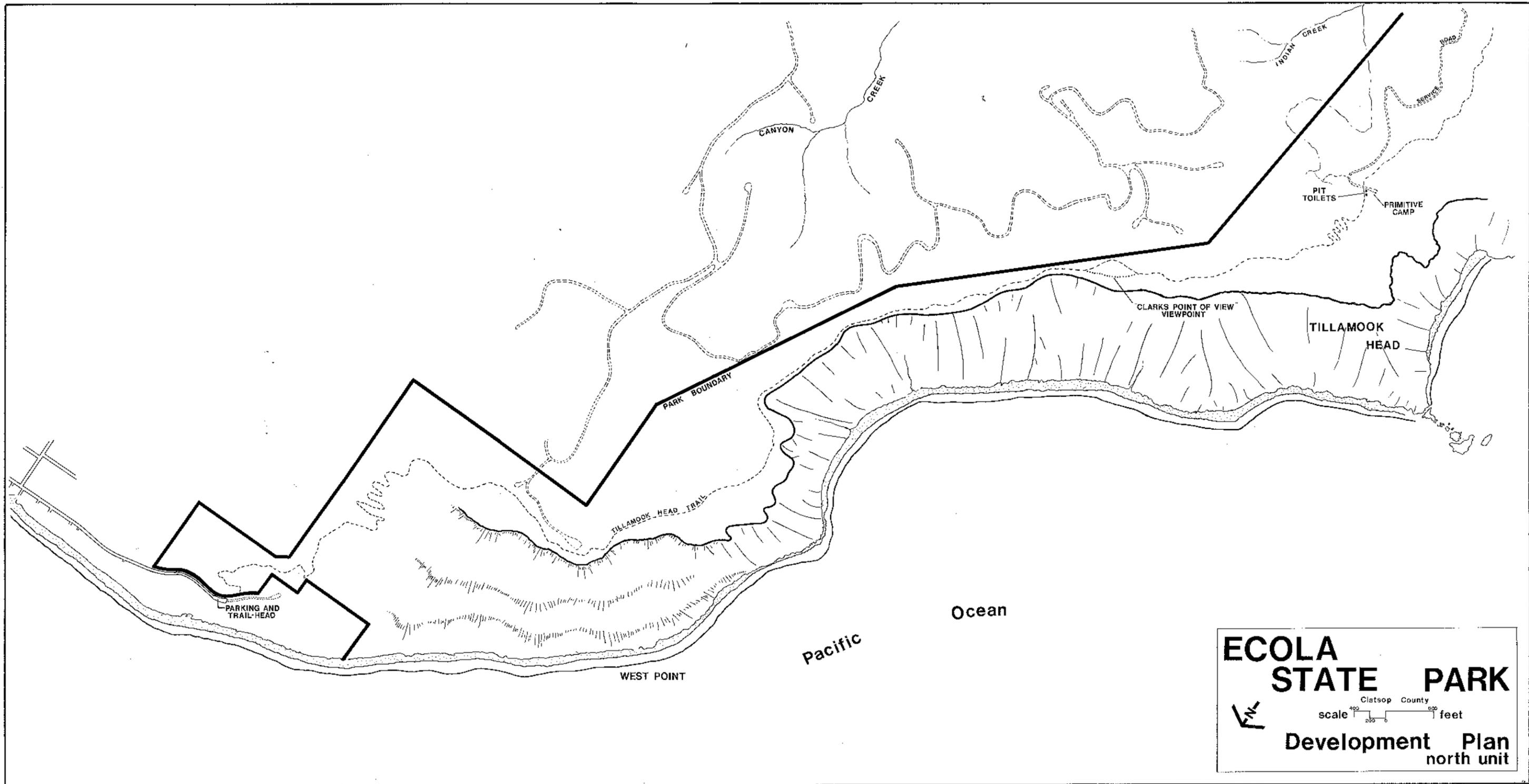
XIII. Picnic Tables

Ten portable and ten permanent picnic tables are recommended to supplement existing units at Ecola Point and Indian Beach day use areas.

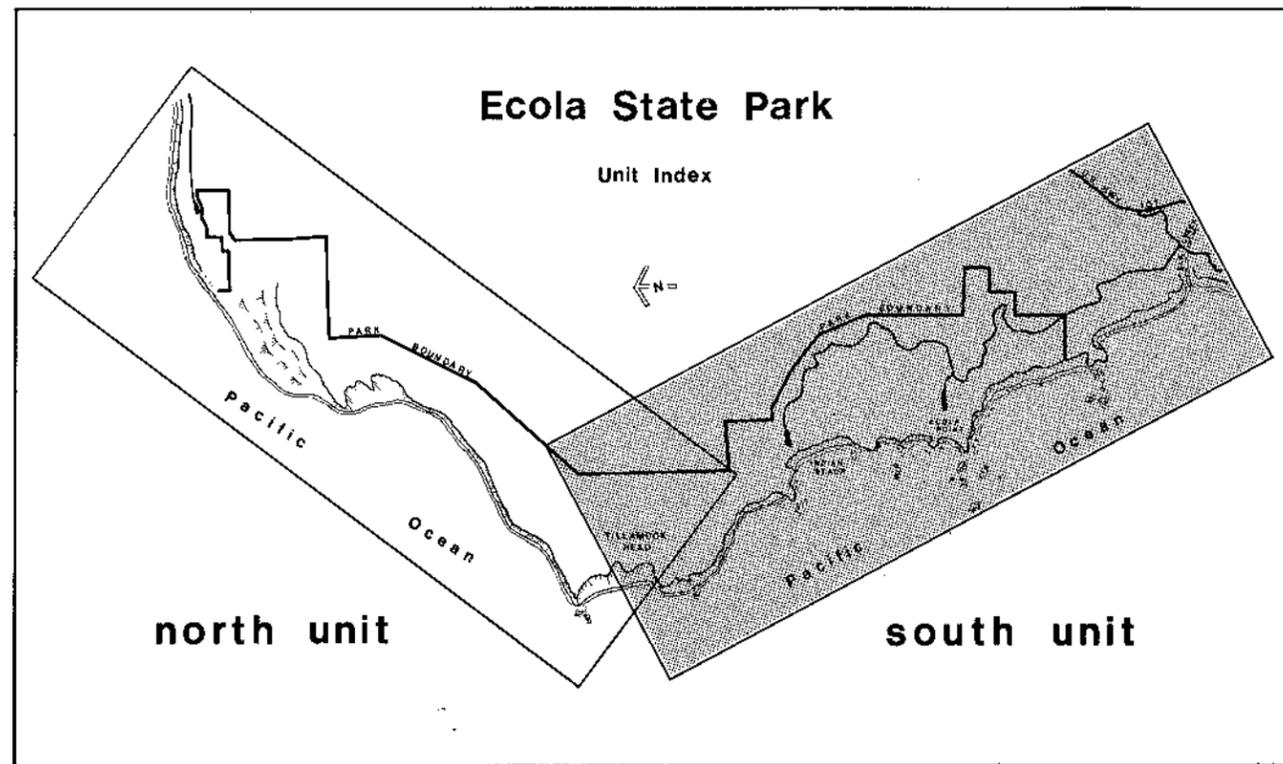


# DEVELOPMENT PLAN

north unit

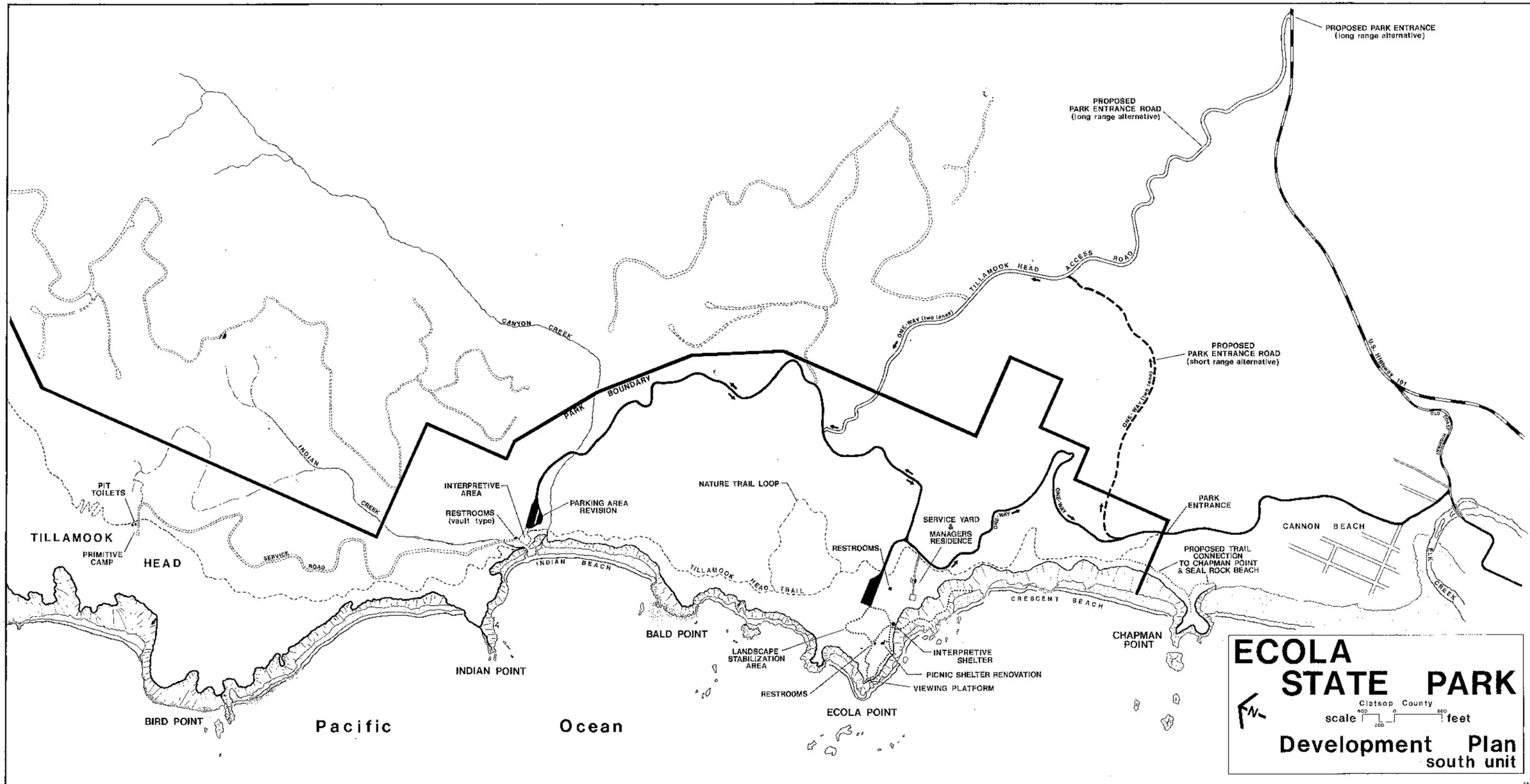


**ECOLA STATE PARK**  
 Clatsop County  
 scale 0 100 200 300 400 500 feet  
**Development Plan**  
 north unit



# DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## south unit



**ECOLA STATE PARK**  
 Clatsop County  
 scale 1" = 400 feet  
**Development Plan**  
 south unit

# *DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES & ESTIMATED COSTS*

<u>Initial Developments</u>	<u>Cost Estimate</u>
1. Toilet Building - Indian Beach	\$ 12,000.
2. Water System Improvements - Indian Beach (1,000 gal. storage tank, chlorinator, & pipe)	4,500
3. Landscape Improvements - Ecola Point (scarify, fertilize, and see bald areas at toe of Ecola slide)	8,000
4. Timber-rail Fencing (along hazardous trail shoulders and at viewpoints)	10,000
5. Picnic Shelter Renovation - Ecola Point (CCC shelter)	4,000
6. Stove Shelter-Ecola Point (small one-unit design)	2,000
 <u>Second Stage Developments</u>	
1. Road access alternative (Cannon Beach to park route)	\$100,000
2. Parking lot removal and landscaping - Indian Beach	10,000
3. Upper parking lot enlargement and vehicle circulation improvements - Indian Beach	10,000
4. Archeological Investigations (\$5,000/year for two years)	10,000
5. Interpretive Kiosks - Indian Beach and Ecola Point (2 units at \$4,000 each)	8,000
6. Portable Picnic Tables - Indian Beach and Ecola Point (10 units at \$100 each)	1,000
7. Permanent Picnic Tables - Indian Beach and Ecola Point (10 units at \$600 each)	6,000
8. Wildlife Habitat Improvements - Ecola Point	5,000
9. Ecola Point Viewing Platform	4,000

10. Clark's Point of View Improvements (brush clearing, trail re-alignment, etc.)	\$ 1,500
11. Maintenance Yard Fencing	7,000
12. Maintenance Building (one-bay design)	4,500

Long-Range Developments

Long-Range Access Road Alternative (direct access from Highway 101 to park)	\$350,000
Trail Construction	<u>10,000</u>
	\$567,500