MASTER PLAN FOR SUNSET BAY DISTRICT PARKS

This detailed master plan document is one of six loose leaf notebooks prepared by the Oregon State Parks Staff in 1986 for distribution as follows:

Sunset Bay State Park (1 copy) District Park Manager
13030 Cape Arago Hwy.
Coos Bay, OR 97420
888-3778

Region 3 Office (2 copies) Region 3 Supervisor
1155 S. Fifth St.
Coos Bay, OR 97420
269-9410

State Parks Division (3 copies) Design Unit Supervisor
525 Trade Street SE
Salem, OR 97310
378-6281

As new pages of information are developed by any of the above sources, extra copies should immediately be made available to all of the above. The Design Unit Supervisor will periodically review and coordinate the updating of the planning documents.

Additional master plan background data is available in the files at the Salem Parks headquarters.

A condensed version of this master plan is available from:

Design Unit Supervisor
Oregon State Parks and Recreation Division
525 Trade Street SE
Salem, OR 97310

This plan was prepared by the Design and Master Planning Unit of the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Division, 1986.

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Jim Meachum, Map Preparation
Jan Nokleby, Word Processing
Kathy Schutt, Graphics and Map Preparation
THE SETTING

Location

This notebook contains detailed information on the following parks in the Sunset Bay District:

- Umpqua Lighthouse State Park, Douglas County
- William M. Tugman State Park, Douglas & Coos Counties
- Yoakum Point State Park, Coos County
- Sunset Bay State Park, Coos County
- Shore Acres State Park, Coos County
- Cape Arago State Park, Coos County

These parks are located at or within a mile of the Pacific Ocean.

There are 5 other parks in the Sunset Bay District. These parks are being recommended for transfer to other agencies. They are mapped and discussed briefly at the back of this document. They are:

- Barview State Wayside, Coos County
- Bolen Island Tideways State Wayside, Douglas County
- Conde B. McCullough Bridgehead & Wayside, Coos County
- Umpqua State Wayside, Douglas County

Access

Access to this area of the coast is via U.S. 101, the Coast Highway, from the north or south, and State Highways 42 and 38 from the interior valleys.

Regional airport facilities are located in North Bend. Smaller airstrips are in Bandon and Lakeside. No passenger rail service exists in the area. Private bus companies provide service up and down the coast and to the interior valleys.
Climate

Weather and temperature in this area are moderated by the influence of the Pacific Ocean. The climate is cool and wet during the winter months and warm and dry during summers with intermittent rain. Winds are westerly from the ocean. Winter storms approach from the southwest, and summer storms from the northwest. Low pressure areas dominate during winter and highs during the summer. Storm patterns are cyclonic.

Rainfall averages about 60 inches per year on the coastal areas. Annual rainfall is 60 inches in North Bend and 77 inches in Reedsport. North Bend receives more than 10 inches of rain during December-January. Measurable precipitation falls in North Bend about 160 days per year.

Summer winds are from the north or northwest, averaging 17 mph. Winter winds average 15 mph and are generally from the south or southeast. Winter storms with high winds sometimes in excess of 100 mph, approach from the southwest. Winter storms are occasionally severe and can cause major property damage and shore erosion.

Cultural Features

The area is noted for its recreation attractions and its fishing and timber industries. Coos Bay/North Bend is the largest urban center in this area and is a major shipping port for timber products for the Pacific Rim. Commercial fishing fleets are harbored at Charleston, Winchester Bay and Bandon. Winchester Bay also supports a sizeable sport fishing industry.

Major services are available in Coos Bay/North Bend, Reedsport and Bandon.

This area has historically relied on the timber industry as the major job producer. Maximum population and economic growth are directly tied to growth periods in the timber industry. Coos Bay is the major processing and international shipping center for timber products in this area. Smaller mills are in Gardiner (near Reedsport) and Lakeside.
Coastal communities in this area are developing a growing tourist trade to offset the downward economic trends in the timber and fishing industries. Coos Bay and Reedsport provide tourist services and are headquarters for government recreation agencies (U.S. Forest Service, Reedsport; BLM and State Parks, Coos Bay). State Parks in Douglas and Coos Counties are among the prime recreation attractions which help boost local economies through tourism.

Recreation Features

Recreation features cover a wide spectrum along this area of Oregon's coast. Umpqua and Tugman Parks are near The Dunes National Recreation Area, a federally protected site which contains massive active dune sheets and near-wilderness ecological areas. Umpqua and Tugman parks are popular camping and picnic spots for visitors to that area.

The Cape Arago Parks include some of the most scenic headlands in Oregon. With a campground at Sunset Bay, the beautifully restored Shore Acres Floral Gardens, the marine gardens and rugged headland at Cape Arago, this part of the coast is almost unrivaled for recreation and relaxation. Nearby attractions include the fishing port of Charleston, the South Slough National Estuarine Sanctuary, Cape Arago Lighthouse, the shipping industry of Coos Bay/North Bend and the Oregon Institute for Marine Biology, a field station for the University of Oregon. The Oregon Coast Trail passes through these parks.

Natural Features

From an ecologic standpoint, the state parks near Cape Arago (Sunset Bay, Shore Acres, Cape Arago and Yaakam Point) are truly outstanding. The Nature Conservancy (TNC) has listed 18 elements in these parks which are noteworthy and deserving of protection. Elements to be protected include geologic formations, plant communities and rare and endangered species.

This area of the Oregon coast is in the Sitka spruce zone. Most of the uplands were logged at one time and now support a second growth spruce-hemlock forest with a dense understory.
Although most of the terrestrial vegetation in these parks has been altered from its natural condition, there are many areas to be protected and preserved. In undisturbed areas on the headland at Shore Acres are a population of an endangered bog lily and the shrubland and grassland communities are still in native condition.

Some of the finest intertidal habitat in the state is found at the North Cove of Cape Arago for both plant and animal species.

At Tugman State Park, native wetlands are found at both ends of Eel Lake and there is a rare aquatic plant along the margin of the lake.

The North Cove of Cape Arago is heavily used by marine mammals and the area is also important for rare coastal birds such as the black oystercatcher and brown pelican.

The scenic qualities of this part of the coast are spectacular, especially at the parks in the vicinity of Cape Arago. Tilted sandstone bluffs dip into the ocean, forming small bays and an irregular coastline. Storms in this area cause waves to crash against these cliffs providing a dramatic scene.

History and Archeology

Although there are few areas of historic importance within the parks, many things of historic interest occurred in the area. The coastline of Oregon was sailed by Spanish and English explorers from the 1500's to the 1700's. In June, 1579, Sir Francis Drake anchored his ship at the south cove of Cape Arago to take on fresh water and wait out bad weather. In late 1778, Captain James Cook helped establish the English fur trade along the coast.

Many of the parks have native American archeologic sites in them. These sites are protected by state and federal law.
BACKGROUND

SUNSET BAY DISTRICT PARKS
PURPOSE OF THE MASTER PLAN

In accordance with the Oregon Revised Statutes, park master plans are prepared to guide the development and use of each state park. Each plan includes "an assessment of resources and a determination of the capacity for public use and enjoyment of each park."

ORS 390.180

Master plans are developed to provide information and guidance to managers and staff involved in the decision-making process, as well as to the general public. The plans are a tool to be used in day-to-day management and long-range planning. They are useful references for information on all aspects of park resources and agency coordination.

The process of developing park master plans is continually evolving and improving as pressures increase to provide more and better recreation facilities and yet preserve our natural heritage.

The master plans allow these two occasionally conflicting needs to be addressed rationally and clearly. The completed plans provide for the development of the most appropriate recreation facilities while protecting those natural and cultural features which are the basis for the State Park System.
STATE PARKS
MASTER PLAN
PROCESS

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

SITE RESEARCH & ANALYSIS
MAPPING

INVENTORY MAPS & COMPOSITE

LAND USE PLAN

RECREATION NEEDS ANALYSIS

PRELIMINARY PLAN

PUBLIC INPUT & PLAN REVIEW

REVIEW & ANALYSIS

DRAFT FINAL PLAN

PARKS ADVIS. COMMITTEE
PUBLIC MEETING (if required)
A.P.A. ADOPTION

FINAL PLAN
print and distribute
THE MASTER PLANNING PROCESS

Public Announcement

This action initiates the master planning process. Appropriate state and local media, various agencies and groups are notified that master plans are being prepared for one or more state parks.

Site Research and Analysis/Mapping

Information is gathered about the natural and cultural features found in and around each park. Public agencies and private experts are contacted as are local governments, special-interest groups and concerned citizens.

Existing features such as topography, buildings, and boundaries are mapped on park base maps.

Inventory Maps and Composite

The information gathered during the research phase is mapped on a series of transparent overlays. Mapped information includes geology and geologic hazards, soil types, land forms, water features, vegetation, wildlife habitat, scenic resources, and relevant historic and cultural data. These overlays are placed on top of one another and a composite map is formed. This map shows which areas of the park are suitable for development and which areas need protection.

Land Use Plan

The information from the composite map is used to formulate the Land Use Plan.

Each parcel of park land is assessed for the quality of its natural and recreational resources, and for the natural resource systems' ability to tolerate development impacts. Each parcel is assigned an appropriate land use designation.

The land use plan is the basis for future park development and management.
Recreation Needs Analysis

While the land use plan is being prepared, a determination is made about the recreation capacity of the park and the recreation needs of the park visitors. A park visitor survey may be conducted and the park staff is interviewed to help determine the recreation needs of the park. Local government agencies are contacted for information on recreation needs and uses.

Preliminary Plan

The Land Use Plan and the information gathered from the recreation needs analysis are used together as the basis of the preliminary development plans. These plans outline park development for the next 20 years.

Public Input and Plan Review/Review and Analysis

After the preliminary plans are prepared, they are presented to the general public, government agencies, and various organizations. Comments are received and analyzed, and incorporated into the plan if appropriate. During the review period, park planners begin preparation of detailed management documents.

Draft Final Plan

The draft final plan is prepared.

Parks Advisory Committee/APA Adoption

The draft final plan is presented to the Parks Advisory Committee and then adopted by Administrative Rule under the Administration Procedures Act. If an additional public meeting is requested, it is held at this time.

Final Plan

The final plan takes 2 forms: a summary plan prepared for the general public and a detailed notebook prepared primarily for park managers, planners and administrators.
THE LAND USE PLAN

The Land Use Plan forms the basis of park development and management. The Plan identifies both the quality and distribution of the park's natural resources as well as development potentials.

The plan is derived from natural and cultural resource information. Geologic features and hazards, soil types, land forms, water features, vegetation, wildlife habitat, scenic resources and relevant historic and cultural information are all mapped as transparent overlays. The various types of information are then assessed for their value within the park and a decision is made about the appropriate land use classification for the resource. A composite map is then made which shows all the areas to be protected and those areas where development can safely occur. From this the Land Use Plan is made.

There are four land use designations used in the Land Use Plan:

Primary Protection Area (PPA) is the most use-restrictive designation and is used to protect essential park attractions or to prohibit development in potentially dangerous areas. Activities are limited to those with minimal impact on resources.

Secondary Protection Area (SPA) indicates common natural resource and recreational values. SPAs provide protection and buffering for PPAs and also serve to reserve land for future use if unforeseen development needs arise. Resource management activities and low impact recreation uses are allowed.

Limited Development Area (LDA) indicates areas where natural systems can accommodate some development but where intensive types of use would require special precautions or extra expense. Natural resource and recreational values are generally not exceptional in these areas. Limited recreation and development uses with moderate impacts are allowed.

Major Development Area (MDA) defines those sections of the park which are both suitable and necessary for future intensive development. Campgrounds, parking, paved roads and high impact recreation uses occur in these areas.

Through the Land Use Plan, park development and use is guided to protect each park's most valuable scenic and natural assets and provide recreational opportunities appropriate to each park's resources.
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The development proposals are based on the Land Use Plan prepared for each park. Other factors such as visitor demand, existing and projected use figures, recreational carrying capacity, site limitations, and park maintenance and operations requirements are considered.

The detailed Development Plan, prepared for the notebooks, provides specific information on resources, recreational opportunities and future demands to guide the development and management of each state park.

For each park, there is a proposed development map and an accompanying text which explains the proposals. Each project is discussed in detail, with development and maintenance figures included. A project phasing and costs table outlines the priority of each development proposal for each park. Both Capital Improvements and Rehabilitation projects are included in proposed development plans.

The Project Phasing and Costs Table should be as a guide only. Costs normally inflate annually, and all figures are in 1984 dollars. Priorities for development may also change over the years. The State Park System Plan and the Parks Biennial Budget set the final priorities for development and rehabilitation.
NOTEBOOK AND PLAN SUMMARY DOCUMENTS

There are two major parts to each master plan. One is the summary document prepared for the general public and the other is the detailed management notebook prepared primarily for park staff use.

Plan Summary Document

The summary document describes briefly the existing conditions for each park, the proposed land use plan and the general development plan for each park. This document is sent to appropriate public agencies and interested citizens.

The Notebook

The notebook includes the same general information that is found in the summary plus additional information on the natural and cultural resources of the park, detailed development proposals and costs, park management goals and objectives, resource management techniques and detailed planning data.

The notebook provides the detailed background information necessary for park management. It is a tool for the park manager, the planning staff and the park administration to use in future park planning and day-to-day management.

Notebook Information and Organization

Most notebooks contain information on more than one park. When this is the case, the general information which pertains to all parks is presented first in the Background section. The specific information for each park is presented under that park's heading. General Planning data for all parks is placed together after the specific park information. Appendix data for all parks follows this.
Additional Information

In addition to the detailed information presented in the notebook, there are also lists of references and people to contact if further information on a particular topic is needed.

The office staff who prepared the notebooks are a good source of information for the field. These landscape architects, planners, natural resource and forest management specialists can be contacted at any time for further clarification and information on planning, development and management issues. See the list of staff at the beginning of this document.
THE NATURE CONSERVANCY & THE DATA BASE PROGRAM

Throughout this plan, reference is made to The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and to their program of resource protection.

The Nature Conservancy is a private national, nonprofit corporation committed to preserving the diversity of the natural world by protecting and preserving the lands and waters which support the best examples of all the elements occurring in nature. To help in this goal, The Nature Conservancy implemented state Heritage Programs throughout the country in order to identify and inventory ecologically significant areas, and organize and maintain the gathered information into a data base. Ecologically significant areas are those sites with rare, threatened, or endangered elements, which include plant communities, plant or animal species, aquatic ecosystems and geologic features.

The Oregon Natural Heritage Data Base (ONHDB) is operated by The Nature Conservancy in cooperation with the Division of State Lands through the Oregon Natural Heritage Advisory Council. A primary goal of the program is the implementation of the Oregon Natural Heritage Plan, a document adopted by the State of Oregon in 1981. This plan outlines "natural heritage resources" to be protected in all parts of Oregon. These include ecosystem types or "cells" as well as threatened or endangered species.

Some state parks have excellent examples of these cells and/or threatened species. In many cases sites within the parks are among the finest of their kind to be found in the state, and are specifically mentioned in the Oregon Natural Heritage Plan. In those cases where a "cell" is identified on State Park land, it will be maintained and protected in its natural condition. In many cases a good quality ecosystem representation is found in a park but it is not large enough to qualify as a "cell". It will be maintained and protected in its natural condition to the extent possible. Individual rare, threatened or endangered species will also be given as much protection as is possible.
PARK MANAGEMENT

Park Management Goal

To maintain and operate park facilities for public inspiration, recreation and education while retaining, protecting and enhancing natural values of park properties.

Management Objectives

1. Protect Public Health by:
   a. Providing clean, sanitary public use areas;
   b. Monitoring and maintaining water supply and waste disposal systems.

2. Provide for Public Safety by:
   a. Maintaining grounds, roads and facilities free from hazards;
   b. Maintaining trail safety, especially of trails near ocean cliffs and beach accesses.
   c. Making fire protection a high priority concern, especially in gorse-infested areas.

3. Maintain Aesthetic Quality by:
   a. Maintaining existing facilities and landscaping to reflect the natural park setting;
   b. Using construction materials and techniques on rehabilitation and improvements which are compatible with natural settings;

4. Manage Vegetation to:
   a. Protect rare and endangered plant populations;
   b. Maintain clear viewpoints of scenic features;
   c. Keep trails cleared;
   d. Control non-native pest plants (gorse, scotch broom);
e. Replant dead or diseased plantings in developed areas with native plants;

5. Educate the Public about:
   a. Natural and cultural resources in the park;
      1. Develop forestry education programs to explain any forest management activities;
      2. Utilize volunteer organizations more fully;
      3. Coordinate park activities and programs with Parks' Public Information Officer.

6. Conserve Energy by:
   a. Performing energy audits on all park maintenance and operations facilities, equipment and procedures;
   b. Implementing energy savings programs throughout the park;
   c. Utilizing passive and active solar energy projects in rehabilitation and new construction projects;
   d. Utilizing wind power projects where feasible to provide energy
      1. Develop as interpretive exhibits
      2. Minimize environmental impacts
      3. Monitor systems regularly and make information available to the public.

7. Promote Interagency Coordination by:
   a. Coordinating wildlife and pest management programs with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife;
   b. Coordinating all Highway-related design, rehabilitation, maintenance and safety projects or problems with region and district Highway Division offices;
   c. Coordinating Forest Management Plan with Oregon State Forestry Department.
   d. Coordinating police, fire and emergency services with appropriate agencies. Periodically review Emergency Procedures Plan with all agencies involved to ensure that it will function properly when implemented.
FOREST MANAGEMENT

In addition to specific forest and vegetation management guidelines provided for each park and wayside in this master plan, there are three other documents which provide policy and guidelines for the park manager. They are:

Administrative Rules for Management of State Park Forests.

Adopted in 1986, these rules ensure the protection of important natural resources and the involvement of the public in significant forest management decisions.

Management Procedures for Sales of Timber and Miscellaneous Forest Products.

This document ensures the proper authorization and execution of timber and forest product sales.


This document provides guidelines for developing and maintaining a fire protection program and fire fighting procedures for each park to protect the park visitor, park property and facilities, and property of adjacent landowners.

Copies of these documents are in the Appendix.
GENERAL INFORMATION

UMPQUA LIGHTHOUSE
STATE PARK

Location: On U.S. 101, one mile south of Winchester Bay and the Umpqua River, and five miles south of Reedsport, 22 miles north of Coos Bay. Park is bordered on the north by U.S. Coast Guard property and the historic 1894 Umpqua Lighthouse, and on the south by The Dunes National Recreation Area.

Size: 450.02 Acres

Existing Facilities: Picnic facilities (32 units); campground with 22 trailer sites and 41 tent sites, showers; hiker/biker campground (no developed beach access).

Average Annual Day-Use Attendance (1979-1984): 248,783

Average Annual Camper Nights (1979-1984): 20,393

Natural Features: Lake Marie, 1/4 mile of ocean beach, 500' sand dunes (highest in U.S.), adjacent to Umpqua River, annual flowering rhododendron display.

Recreation Activities: Camping, picnicking, hiking, swimming, nature study, fishing.
LAND USE PLAN
UMPQUA LIGHTHOUSE STATE PARK
LAND USE PLAN — UMPQUA LIGHTHOUSE STATE PARK

Primary Protection Areas - PPA - 27 Acres

Twenty-seven acres are designated for Primary Protection status at Umpqua Lighthouse State Park. The beachfront PPA's are designated for protection because of high scenic values, habitat for the threatened bird, snowy plover, and for protection of sensitive beach foredunes. During the snowy plover nesting season, recreationists should be discouraged from entering this PPA.

Lake Marie is designated as a Primary Protection Area because of its scenic values, high water quality for its small size, fish habitat, and natural history interpretation potential.

Secondary Protection Areas - SPA - 336 Acres

Secondary Protection Areas at Umpqua Lighthouse State Park include active dunes, deflation plains, stabilized dunes and uplands.

The active dunes and deflation plains near the ocean shore are slated for protection because of sensitive dune plants, wildlife habitat for small mammals and birds, and scenic values.

The stabilized dunes and upland areas in the park have important vegetation. The mature spruce forest with rhododendron understory has stabilized the giant sand dune sheets encroaching on the park. This forested area offers not only good wildlife habitat, but also protects the Lake Marie watershed. Scenic values are high in this portion of the park. Unstable soils, steep slopes, and other geologic hazards are barriers to development in these areas.

Limited Development Areas - LDA - 57 Acres

Limited Development Areas at Umpqua Lighthouse State Park are composed of marine terrace uplands and have moderate to severe development restrictions. Most portions of the Umpqua Lighthouse LDA's would allow low intensity developments and most have moderate to high interpretive potential.

Some existing developments at the Lake Marie lakeshore day-use area are included in the LDA classification.
Major Development Areas - MDA - 30 Acres

Major Development Areas at Umpqua Lighthouse State Park occur on stabilized marine terrace uplands. These lands are well suited for moderate to high intensity development, with soils and slopes as factors which limit development.

Vegetation in the MDA varies from towering spruce trees with native understory, to grassy picnic areas with ornamental plantings, to highly disturbed sites which need vegetative rehabilitation. Heavily used areas, such as picnic sites and the campground, need intensive vegetation management to insure an attractive and hazard-free recreation environment.

The area north of the park road between the maintenance yard and the lighthouse has been highly disturbed. This area needs vegetative rehabilitation.
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS
REHABILITATION PROJECTS
PROJECT COSTS AND PHASING

DEVELOPMENT PLAN
UMPQUA LIGHTHOUSE STATE PARK
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT: UMPQUA LIGHTHOUSE

Objective: Rehabilitate Trail Around Lake Marie, Add Interpretive Signs.

The existing trail around Lake Marie will be rehabilitated to include interpretive trail signs.

Objective: Improve Swimming Beach at Lake Marie.

The Lake Marie swimming beach needs improvement and rehabilitation.

Objective: Rehabilitate Restroom Building at Campground.

Proposed improvements in the campground at Umpqua Lighthouse include a new restroom to replace an older structure and the rehabilitation of an existing restroom to include solar-heated showers.

Objective: Transfer Lands to Appropriate Management Agencies.

Lands which would more logically be managed by another public agency to eliminate duplication of services and lower management costs are proposed for transfer or trade to the appropriate agency. In the case of Umpqua Lighthouse State Park, the entire park area should be considered for transfer.

Two small parcels east of Highway 101 at Clear Lake could be transferred to either the State Highway Division for right-of-way purposes, or to the Winchester Bay Water District as a vegetative buffer to their water supply system.

The balance of the park, surrounding Lake Marie, is a logical addition to either The Dunes NRA or Douglas County Parks. In 1981, the NRA was expanded when State Parks transferred over 2,000 acres of Umpqua Lighthouse park to the Forest Service. The remainder of the park lies between the NRA to the south, and land leased to Douglas County Parks land to the north. Since the state park is basically an overnight campground for people visiting the surrounding sand dune areas of the NRA and local Douglas County parks, it makes sense for the Forest Service or Douglas County to be the managing agency.
Project: Interpretive Trail around Lake Marie

Proposal: Install trail drainage improvements and retaining walls to protect vegetation and soils. Provide trailside seating where appropriate. Install interpretive trail markers around Lake Marie, to explain inland lakes, dune morphology, coastal forest trees and animals. Build small finger piers for fishing and viewing access.

Cost: $10,000

Maintenance Cost: $1,800/year

Discussion: The Lake Marie trail has existed since the 1930s when CCC workers built it. It has been maintained over the years but several major improvements are recommended.

Drainage improvements or a raised 'boardwalk' type surface are recommended at the east end of Lake Marie where springs wash across the trail. Several spots around the lake would benefit from simple retaining walls to protect the trail from earth movement. A few simple sitting logs or benches could be provided where appropriate. Interpretive trail markers alongside the trail could explain the formation of inland oligotrophic dune lakes, important plants and animals.

Small floating finger piers would be installed to provide fishing and viewing access for park users. Presently, the shore is being trampled by fishermen. A couple of small piers would avoid additional site impacts.
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

UMPQUA LIGHTHOUSE

Project: Dune Viewpoint and Trail Rehabilitation

Proposal: Build a dune viewpoint and picnic spot at the end of the existing dune access trail. Provide a wooden observation platform and access to the stabilized dune ridge where two or three picnic tables could be unobtrusively located.

Cost: $6,000

Maintenance Cost: $500/year

Discussion:
The existing trail has ended at this same dune access for years. During this time, ad hoc trails and viewpoints have been worn into the stabilized dune by users. An old concrete guard rail past marks the end of the trail and prevents vehicle access to or from the dune area. Access to the open sand is down a steep bank.

This area needs improvement by installing a viewpoint deck/dune access and a stairway to the top of the stabilized dune where a small picnic spot with a few tables could be provided in a fenced-off area. These measures would protect the bank and dunes from any more erosion impacts.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project:</th>
<th>Swimming Beach Improvements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proposal:</td>
<td>Regrade beach and install sand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost:</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance Cost:</td>
<td>$0-/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion:</td>
<td>The existing swimming area needs periodic grading and sand fill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project:</td>
<td>Campground Rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposal:</td>
<td>Rehabilitate existing utility building to use solar heated hot water system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost:</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance Cost:</td>
<td>$0/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion:</td>
<td>When the existing utility building needs rehabilitation, it should be fitted with a solar-powered hot water system. The building location and orientation are excellent for this project.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Project Costs and Phasing

### Umpqua Lighthouse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Capital Improvement Projects</th>
<th>Rehabilitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Swim Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| B        | Interpretive Trail Campground
$8,000       | Solar Utility
Building
$100,000    |
|          | Viewpoint
$3,000                                      |                          |
| C        |                                               | Restroom Replacement     |
|          |                                               | $50,000                  |
Objective: Transfer All Property to Other Agencies

Transfer lands contiguous to large parcel given Dunes NRA by Parks in 1981 to Dunes NRA (campground is used by visitors to Dunes NRA) or to Douglas County Parks. County Parks lease or operate lands and buildings from the Coast Guard and from the Dunes NRA. These buildings have historical and artistic displays. Ziolkowski County beach provides dune access near the park.

Transfer two tracts at Clear Lake along Highway 101 to Lakeside Water District or ODOT Highway Division.

Objective: Improve Lake Marie Trail

Lake trail needs intensive management to assure lake water quality. Consider future trail paving for handicap accessibility.
Add sitting logs or rustic benches at a few more locations around the lake.
Monitor all safety hazards and repair immediately (hazard trees & limbs, unstable soil, trail washouts).

Objective: Protect Ocean Shore and Dunes

Protect snowy plover habitat.
Protect native dunes and native dune plants.
Educate visitors about unseen dune wildlife.

Objective: Manage Vegetation in Day-Use Area

Eliminate public safety hazards.
Direct foot trails where appropriate through the use of vegetation.
Enhance views of Lake Marie or vistas of the beach and dunes by appropriate plantings and pruning.

Objectives: Improve Signing

Prepare comprehensive signing program with Parks Design Unit in Salem.
Install creme-on-brown approach and information signs on U.S. 101.
PROJECT: Picnic Area Landscape Rehabilitation

PROPOSAL: Remove dense shrubbery from selected picnic sites, plant grass or ground cover, obliterate informal trails, plant vegetative barriers. Prune existing shrubbery to reflect natural character instead of geometric forms.

COST: $10,000

MAINTENANCE: $1,000/year

DISCUSSION: The Columbus Day storm of 1962 eliminated much of the original forest in this area. Shrubs have grown out of proportion and have blocked access to and scenic views from existing picnic sites.

The rehabilitation project will create a more open and attractive picnic area.
VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PROJECTS  UMPQUA LIGHTHOUSE

PROJECT: Highway Viewpoint Vegetation Maintenance

PROPOSAL: Cooperative agreement to improve and maintain Highway 101 viewpoint perimeter. Includes tree trimming, brush management, and control and clean-up.

COST: -0- (Highway Division)

MAINTENANCE: -0- (Highway Division)

DISCUSSION: This area needs more intensive management to improve visual aspects of the viewpoint. Non-native plants (Scotch broom) should be removed in favor of native species. Trees should be removed from foreground and middleground as needed to maintain the view and spatial arrangement of landscape.
GEOLOGIC FEATURES & HAZARDS
SOILS
WATER FEATURES & HAZARDS
VEGETATION
WILDLIFE
SCENIC QUALITIES
HISTORIC & ARCHEOLOGIC FEATURES

SITE INVENTORY
UMPQUA LIGHTHOUSE STATE PARK
Geologic features at Umpqua Lighthouse include:

- Active dune sheets continuous with the adjacent Dunes NRA.
- Deflation plains and winter ponds evident in the winter and spring.
- Marine terrace lands once undersea and now exposed through geologic uplift. These areas, composed of sandstone bedrock or sandy soils, are the flattest and most stable for intensive development.

Geologic hazards are directly related to degree of slope, and soil and bedrock stability. Locally steep slopes within an area may increase the geologic hazard potential in all categories.
UMPQUA LIGHTHOUSE STATE PARK
Douglas County, Oregon

GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

0 - 5% slopes
HYDROLOGIC HAZARDS: EROSION, COMPRESSIBLE SOILS; LAND USE POTENTIAL EXCELLENT TO GOOD IN AREAS OF MINIMAL HAZARDS.

5 - 15% slopes
MODERATE EROSION, DEPOSITION EXCELLENT TO GOOD LAND USE POTENTIAL IN AREAS OF MINIMAL OR CONTROLLED HAZARDS.

15 - 30% slopes
MODERATE TO RAPID EROSION & EARTH FLOW; LAND USE VARIABLE, SUITED TO CONTROLLED LOW INTENSITY DEVELOPMENT.

Contour Interval - 80 Ft
SOILS

Lands closest to the ocean have very sandy soils which have severe restrictions for any kind of development.

Most of the lands around Lake Marie are well-drained sandy soils and silt loams. These areas are suitable for development if the slopes are not too steep.

Soils at Umpqua are fair to poor for wildlife habitat and restrictive to vegetation.

The soils map on the next page shows areas which have the highest recreational development hazard ratings. Factors which influence ratings are:

- Drainage
- Depth to bedrock
- Hydrologic hazards
- Steep slopes
- Suitability for sanitary facilities
- Shrink/swell potential
- Low bearing strength
Water features to be protected include:

Water quality of Lake Marie and Clear Lake
Watersheds of both lakes within park boundaries
Watersheds outside of park control which are areas of concern

Lake Marie has been identified by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) as a nutrient-poor dune lake in stabilized dunes. There is a developed swimming area on the lake and the lake is stocked with trout. The heavy recreational use of the lake precludes this feature being used to fill a Natural Heritage cell. (See TNC Report in Appendix).

Surface water features such as lakes, streams and ponds are important for vegetation, wildlife and recreation, and will be protected elements wherever they occur.

Water hazards which limit development include:

Beach erosion by winter storms
Deflation plain with high water table
Ponds
Unstable soils
Storms on the Pacific Ocean
OVERVIEW

Description

As far as natural plant communities are concerned, Umpqua Lighthouse State Park is not outstanding. But the vegetation of the forests, dunes and deflation plains, although quite disturbed, is enjoyed by the public. The vegetation in this park is typical of the beach-sand dune and mountain-front interface of the south and central Oregon coast. European beach grass and Scotch broom add to the binding and stabilizing effects of native plants on the active sand areas. Native shore pine trees dominate the forest/shrub growth on recently stabilized sand dunes. Sitka spruce trees dominate the forest growth on older stabilized sand dunes and the sedimentary rock of the mountain-front.

Management

Native vegetation should be favored in all areas of the park. Scotch broom and other non-native plants are found along roads, on the dunes and in other parts of the park. An on-going effort should be made to remove these plants as native plants become established. This will be accomplished by manual means and ground application of herbicides. In developed areas and along highways, Scotch broom will be replaced by native plants of the Sitka spruce zone.

Most of the soils in the park are thin to very thin and fragile. A number of areas are quite steep. After future catastrophic events, the rule of thumb will be to leave windthrow material where it falls, except in developed areas.
In those cases where a minimal mortality logging salvage is advisable, methods of minimum impact will be used. These might include manual removal in the form of firewood, horse logging, or use of helicopter or full suspension cable systems. See Detailed Vegetation Management Report in Appendix for more information.

NATURAL PLANT COMMUNITIES

SITKA SPRUCE-SHORE PINE FOREST

Between the dunes and Lake Marie is a sixty-acre Sitka spruce-shore pine forest on a recently stabilized parabolic dune. It is a natural plant community except for a few introduced weeds and some Scotch broom. Three native species are equally dominant in the lush shrub layer: rhododendron, evergreen huckleberry and salal. Strawberry and kinnikinnik are present. The forest is between 60 and 150 years old. This area, as well as some others in the park, experienced considerable windthrow in the Columbus day storm of 1962.

ALTERED VEGETATION COVER TYPES

UNSTABILIZED DUNE

Between the beach frontage road and the inland forest is a 70-acre dune sheet with a very sparse mixture of native and non-native plants. The area has been heavily disturbed by off-road vehicles. It is continuous with the unstabilized dunes of the NRA to the south, managed by the Forest Service. Patches of a Hooker's willow deflation plain community can be found in the southwest part of this cover type. A five-acre patch of active sand extends across the southern boundary into the coniferous forests of Umpqua Lighthouse State Park.

EUROPEAN BEACH GRASS DUNE

Plantings of the sand-binder, European beach grass have succeeded in stabilizing the foredune and portions of the Hooker's willow deflation plain. Occasional Scotch broom and shore pines can be found in this 30-acre type.
SITKA SPRUCE-SHORE PINE TYPE

This type occupies a 65-acre area to the south of Lake Marie. The shore pine is a more important species near the dunes, while large Douglas-fir, western red cedar, and Sitka spruce specimens are a more important feature adjacent to Lake Marie. This area suffered heavy windthrow damage during the Columbus Day storm of 1962. Subsequent salvage logging and tree seeding has changed the nature of the area.

SITKA SPRUCE-WESTERN HEMLOCK TYPE

The largest vegetation cover type is a spruce-hemlock forest that is found in two segments between Lake Marie and Highway 101 and between Clear Lake and Highway 101. It grows on older stabilized dunes. These 20 to 40-year-old stands have Douglas-fir, Port Orford cedar, evergreen huckleberry and rhododendron as minor elements. The pre-existing old-growth stand was clearcut prior to the 1940s, although a few seed trees remain.

MATURE SITKA SPRUCE TYPE

Remnants of this mature spruce forest can be found north of Lake Marie. The trail and picnic area are located in this dense vegetation. Western red cedar, shore pine, evergreen huckleberry, salal, and rhododendron are important species.

An unusual plant called ground cone (Boschniakia sp.), a member of the Broom-rape family, can be seen along the trail where it grows in association with members of the heath family (salal, in this case) and a mycorrhizal fungus. It is a strange-looking, purplish-brown plant that has no chlorophyll.

LAWNS AND MAINTAINED VEGETATION

The campground, boneyard, manager's residence, and day-use parking area comprise this type. It is partially surrounded by the mature Sitka spruce type. After severe windthrow of mature spruce in 1962, the boneyard area took its present form.
RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

PINK SANDVERBENA

Description

Pink sandverbena (Abronia umbellata ssp. breviflora) is a sand-binding member of the Four o'clock family. Its succulent, sticky leaves are coated with sand. The pink flower groups are quite showy.

Local Occurrence

The low-growing plant was observed in active sand in 1978 at a site that was previously part of the park, but is now part of the Dunes NRA of the U.S. Forest Service. This plant is seriously endangered on a worldwide basis.

Management

The habitat of this plant is presently in poor condition because of the sand-binding effects of European beach grass and the destructive effects of off-road vehicles. Under the present circumstances pink sandverbena is unlikely to return.
KEY

2A Oligotrophic dune lake in stabilized dunes.
2B Sitka spruce - shorepine stabilized dune forest.
3A Areas altered from natural condition.

UMPQUA LIGHTHOUSE STATE PARK
Douglas County, Oregon

TNC ECOSYSTEM SURVEY

Contour Interval - 80 Ft
OVERVIEW

Based on inventories done in the Dunes National Recreation Area in habitats similar to those found in Umpqua Lighthouse Park, as many as 54 animal species could be found in the park. Deer are known to use the area.

The threatened snowy plover, a candidate for federal listing, has not been observed on the foredune and open beach; however, marginal habitat is available. Heavy ORV use and the stabilizing effect of European beach grass discourage snowy plover nesting in this park.

HABITATS

LAKE

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife stocks Lake Marie with rainbow trout every spring. Perch, crappie and large mouth bass also live in the lake.

The log supply for fish habitat should be maintained and adjustments made for fishing access according to directions from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Management of surrounding land areas could affect the quality of this resource.

RIPARIAN FOREST WITH SNAGS

In 1986 and previous years osprey have nested in the remnants of an old growth forest surrounding Lake Marie. Osprey require snags as sites for building nesting platforms. Throughout the year these birds of prey offer quite a spectacle as they dive from great heights to nab fish from the lake. All dead trees will be left standing unless they are a threat to the safety of park visitors. See the Wildlife section for Tugman State Park for an illustration.
SCENIC QUALITIES       UMPQUA LIGHTHOUSE

The different areas of Umpqua Lighthouse State Park provide
different scenic qualities.

Seasonal changes affect the dune areas. Storms and sand supply
change the appearance of the dunes and freshwater ponds
appear in the winter. Views of the dune sheets in the adjacent
Dunes National Recreation Area are available from this park.

The upland spruce/hemlock forest is an attractive backdrop for
Lake Marie. It has a beautiful rhododendron understory which
is especially pleasant in the spring. This area also provides a
visual buffer to and from the park.

The lakeshore forest adjacent to Clear Lake acts as a visual
buffer between the highway and the lakes.
Historic Features

The park was named for its close proximity to the Umpqua Lighthouse. Most of the historic interest is in the lighthouse and adjacent Coast Guard station which are not on park property. The original lighthouse was commissioned in 1857, but was short-lived since it was built on sand. The base of the tower was undermined on February 8, 1861, and the structure fell in a few hours. In 1894, the present lighthouse was constructed.

The only item of historic interest within the park boundaries is the fact that the beach was used for a mail route and stage wagon travel to and from the Coos Bay country from the 1850's through the 1880's. The stages that traveled the beach were known as "beach wagons" and had especially wide tires on them since they had to traverse the sands. The start of each trip had to be gaged to match the tide conditions so that the wagons would not be driven into the sand dunes. During good weather, the trip was quite pleasant; but if a storm struck, the conditions could become very treacherous.

Archeologic Features

There are no significant historic or archeologic features in this park.

Park Background

The park was established in 1930 with a gift of 200 acres from Douglas County. Eventually, Douglas County gave more than 1,200 acres to the park and the Menasha Wooden Ware Company gave 111 acres to the park.
Douglas County

TR - Timberland resource
- Park use permitted outright

PR - Public Reserve
- Park use permitted outright

CS - Conservation shorelands (50' from water's edge)
(Shore of Clear Lake)
- Undeveloped, low intensity water dependent recreation
- Public parks permitted with standards

See Zoning Map - Tugman State Park
The Douglas County Comprehensive Plan states that, in general,

- Recreation makes a significant contribution to the economy
- Additional park facilities are needed at the local level
- More coordination is needed to promote tourism

The parks within Douglas County are designated as Public/Semi-Public with a Rural Conservation Shorelands overlay. The beaches and Dunes Element of the Comprehensive Plan applies to those portions of park west of stabilized forest area.

Excerpts from the County Comprehensive Plan which pertain to these parks are found in the Appendix.
| **Location:** | East of U.S. Highway 101, 8 miles south of Reedsport and 19 miles north of Coos Bay, on the west arm of Eel Lake. The Dunes National Recreation Area lies west of the park. |
| **Size:** | 560.3 Acres |
| **Existing Facilities:** | Picnic facilities (70 units); improved campsites (115), showers, dump station; bathhouse; boat ramp, boat trailer parking; primitive hiker/biker camp. |
| **Average Annual Day-Use Attendance (1979-1984):** | 166,601 |
| **Average Annual Camper Nights (1979-1984):** | 19,340 |
| **Natural Features:** | Eel Lake surrounded by forested hills, whorled marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle verticillata*), an endangered plant. |
| **Recreation Activities:** | Camping, picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, lake shore activities, nature study. |
LAND USE PLAN
WILLIAM M. TUGMAN STATE PARK
Primary Protection Areas - PPA - 138 Acres

Primary Protection Areas at Tugman State Park are composed mostly of the shoreline and wetland areas surrounding Eel Lake. The lake and shoreline have extremely high scenic values and can best be appreciated from a boat. Public use should be restricted to anchoring boats for fishing. Lakeside trail blazing should be discouraged.

This most westerly arm of Eel Lake contains wetlands and swamps which have very high wildlife values. These wetlands are used for fish spawning and feeding, waterfowl cover and habitat, songbird habitat, and feeding areas for predatory birds such as osprey and great blue heron.

Isolated wetland meadows used as feeding areas by a small resident elk herd are also protected in the PPA classification.

A population of the endangered whorled marsh pennywort (Hydrocotyle verticillata) is found at Tugman State Park. The plant is listed by the Oregon Natural Heritage Data Base (March, 1985) as endangered in Oregon but more common elsewhere. Within Oregon the species only occurs here and in the Siskiyou Physiographic Province. This population and its habitat will be protected.

Primary protection areas at Tugman tend to have high use by wildlife and severe limitations for recreation, development and land management activities.

Secondary Protection Areas - SPA - 365 Acres

Secondary Protection Areas at Tugman State Park include upland areas with some marine terraces and wetlands. Many of these areas have high scenic values and are included to protect the viewshed in the park. These areas are also important for watershed protection and vegetation. The second-growth forest provides the scenic backdrop for Eel Lake, cover for deer, elk and small mammals, and purification of the park's watershed.

Factors which limit development in Secondary Protection Areas in this park are poor soils and very steep slopes.
Limited Development Areas - LDA - 0 Acres

There are no LDA's at Tugman State Park.

Major Development Areas - MDA - 57 Acres

Major Development Areas at Tugman State Park include the existing intensive recreational development on the old mill site and the existing campground area. This is a level, open site where soils and site orientation are the main limiting factors to development.

This area is low in natural values, but is adjacent to areas with moderate to high natural values. There are two intrusive nonrecreational uses in this land-use classification. One is the Lakeside Water District treatment plant at the north end of the developed park area, and the second is the ODFW fish trap and the water district's water control dam near the existing swimming beach.
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS
PROJECT COSTS AND PHASING

DEVELOPMENT PLAN
WILLIAM M. TUGMAN STATE PARK
Objective: Improve Park Entrance Road

Landscape improvements are proposed for the park entrance road. The park entry roadway to the day-use area and boat ramp needs landscape plantings to buffer views from the park to neighboring properties.

Objective: Improve Swimming Beach

The existing swimming beach in the day-use area should be enlarged, reshaped and recontoured.

Objective: Provide Footbridge Trail and Viewpoint East of Eel Creek

Another proposed development for Tugman Park is a footbridge and trail to a viewpoint on the top of a high hill east of Eel Creek. The viewpoint will allow hikers a broad vista of Eel Lake and the surrounding area. The trail will include self-guided interpretive devices which explain the Lakeside Water District's water control dam and the ODFW fish trap, the formation of inland lakes, and the forest ecology of the area.

Objective: Develop Fishing Docks in Day-Use Area

Add a fishing dock to the recreation facilities at the day-use area.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project:</th>
<th>Landscape and Visual Improvements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proposal:</td>
<td>Remove non-native plants and relandscape park entry roadway and road to boat ramp parking. Screen service yard from public view.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost:</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance Cost:</td>
<td>$2,800/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion:</td>
<td>The park entry drive and the road to the boat ramp parking lot are visually unattractive because of rank growth of non-native Scotch broom bordering the Bonneville Power Administration right-of-way. Removing unattractive brush and landscaping the area to harmonize with the developed portions of the park is in order. Landscaping will include understory groundcover and will emphasize native plant materials. To keep maintenance costs low, grass will not be planted. Temporary irrigation may be needed in summer months to help establish the landscape quickly. The service yard is visible from the public area of the park. Use native evergreen materials to screen from view.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Project: Swimming Beach Improvements

Proposal: Expand, grade and place sand at swim beach. Install low rock or wood retaining wall at grade change from grassy area to beach.

Cost: $5,000

Maintenance Cost: $1,000/year

Discussion: The new dam and fish trap constructed by ODFW have raised the water level of the lake about a foot. This has inundated the beach which was a popular attraction at the park. Sand will be added and the beach recreated. The upland beach perimeter is broken down and irregular. A low rock or wood step-wall will protect the grassy bank from eroding more. A low wall would also provide a seating area from which parents could supervise children.
Project: Hiking Trail and Viewpoint Development

Proposal: Construct about one-half mile of hiking trail from the campground across Eel Creek to a hilltop with a view of Eel Lake. Develop a viewpoint at the hilltop, and a footbridge across Eel Creek. Install interpretive signs about the formation of inland coastal lakes and coastal forests.

Cost: $1,900

Maintenance Cost: $1,000/year

Discussion: Hiking opportunities are very limited at Tugman Park because of physical barriers presented by the steep banks surrounding Eel Lake and by the steep banks of Eel Creek. A good destination for a short hiking trail is a high hill east of the campground across Eel Creek. An expansive viewpoint of the west arm of Eel Lake will be developed on the hilltop. Interpretive signs explaining the formation and history of Eel Lake and the ecology of coastal forests will provide an educational aspect to the hiking trail.

Construction of a foot bridge across Eel Creek should be coordinated with ODFW since it will be near their fish trap. Perhaps the foot bridge could be combined with a log boom which would benefit the fish trap operation.
Project: Fishing Dock at Day-Use Area

Proposal: Construct a fishing dock in the day-use area between the boat ramp and the swim beach.

Cost: $5,000

Maintenance Cost: $500

Discussion: Fishing is a popular activity at Tugman. There are native fish as well as non-native large mouth bass and rainbow trout. Fishing activities tend to erode the banks of the lake. Construction of a fishing dock will alleviate some of this.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Capital Improvement Projects</th>
<th>Rehabilitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Boat ramp improvements: regrade ramp, concrete &quot;logs&quot; $20,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Landscape and Visual Improvements: entry landscaping $10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Swim Beach Improvements: low wall, increase size of beach $2,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Trail and Viewpoint: 1/2 mile trail/viewpoint clearing, bridge $10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Fishing Dock $5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PARK MANAGEMENT
WILLIAM M. TUGMAN STATE PARK
Objective: Transfer Property Management

Transfer isolated tract on old highway alignment to ODOT.

Objective: Continue Existing Cooperative Agreements with:

ODFW for fish and wildlife management and enhancement programs on Eel Lake and surrounding properties;
Lakeside Water District for water supply and treatment plant north of day-use area.

Objective: Protect Rare Plant Habitat

Parks natural resource planner will monitor Hydrocotyle verticillata colonies and take appropriate actions to protect them.

Objective: Improve Park Appearance

Work with Bonneville Power Administration on cooperative landscape project for powerline right-of-way at park entrance.
Work with Parks Design Unit to develop comprehensive signing program.

Objective: Improve Safety

Establish low-profile protective fencing or vegetative barriers of native plants at steep cutbanks between Eel Creek and campground.

Objective: Maintain Water Quality

Water quality in Eel Lake and Eel Creek is a primary concern of the State Parks Division, ODFW and the Lakeside Water District. Water quality is monitored at the water treatment plant, and the lake and surrounding properties should be managed to ensure high water quality.
SITE INVENTORY
WILLIAM M. TUGMAN STATE PARK
Geologic features include:

Low hills surrounding Eel Lake made of sandstone/siltstone beds.

Marine terrace lands characterized by sandy soils and level topography (developed park areas).

Geologic hazards are directly related to degree of slope, and soil and bedrock stability. Locally steep slopes may increase geologic hazard potential in all categories on the map.
WILLIAM M. TUGMAN STATE PARK
Coos & Douglas Counties, Oregon

Contour Interval - 80 Ft

GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

HYDROLOGIC HAZARDS, EROSION, COMPRESSIBLE SOILS, LAND USE POTENTIAL EXCELLENT TO GOOD IN AREAS OF MINIMAL HAZARDS.

15 - 30% slopes MODERATE TO RAPID EROSION & EARTHFLOW LAND USE VARIABLE, SUITED TO CONTROLLED LOW INTENSITY DEVELOPMENT.
All the soils in Tugman State Park have severe restrictions for building site development. Although most of the soils are well-drained silt loams and are good for vegetation and wildlife, they are too steep for development.

The area at the south end of the lake where the campground facilities are located is level enough to build on but is subject to flooding and ponding. The sandy soils there are poorly drained and are poor to fair for vegetation and wildlife.

The soils map on the next page shows areas which have the highest recreational development hazard ratings. Factors which influence ratings are:

- Drainage
- Depth to bedrock
- Hydrologic hazards
- Steep slopes
- Suitability for sanitary facilities
- Shrink/swell potential
- Low bearing strength
WILLIAM M. TUGMAN STATE PARK
Coos & Douglas Counties, Oregon

SOILS
Most Restrictive
Water features to be protected include:

- Eel Lake for its scenic beauty and wildlife
- Water quality of Eel Lake for the Lakeside water treatment plant and ODFW fish program
- Upland watersheds of Eel Lake

The Eel Creek watershed is about 11 square miles in size. Water from Lake Edna flows through Teal Lake, Clear Lake and two unnamed lakes into Clear Creek and then into Eel Lake. Water flows out of the 60' to 80' deep Eel Lake via Eel Creek where it goes into 10 Mile Creek and out to the ocean. Two hundred and ten acres of the 370 acres of Eel Lake is managed by State Parks. The east arm is managed by ODFW.

Eel Lake has been identified by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) as a nutrient-poor dune lake in stabilized dunes. Although this type of freshwater aquatic feature is rare or threatened throughout its range, this example is not good enough to fill a Natural Heritage cell need. The lake has been manipulated to control fish and is no longer in a native condition.

There are two coastal shrub/sedge bags at the northern and southern ends of Eel Lake. Both are in fair condition but neither fills a cell need. (See TNC report in the Appendix for additional details.)

Areas both inside and outside park boundaries need protection and monitoring. Any adverse environmental practices in upland watersheds will have a direct impact on Eel Lake.

Water hazards which limit development include:

- Wetlands and ponding on flat topography which creates unstable soils
- Perched water tables and high water tables which limit drainfield locations
- Intermittent drainages and creeks
WILLIAM M. TUGMAN STATE PARK
Coos & Douglas Counties, Oregon

Contour Interval - 80 Ft

WATER TREATMENT PLANT

LAKE WATER QUALITY

UPLAND WATERSHED CONCERNS

WATER HAZARDS
Hazardous Areas
OVERVIEW

Description

Tugman Park occurs in the Sitka Spruce Zone (Franklin and Dyrness, 1973). The irregular forest-covered hills surrounding Eel Lake add significantly to the beauty of the park in spite of alteration from their natural state by intensive logging and replanting about 50 years ago. Because of the soil types, hardwoods and shrubs dominated in the first couple of decades. Recently, conifers have been gaining dominance.

Management

Snags will be left standing for wildlife except where they are hazardous to visitors. Fallen timber will generally be left on the ground to serve as wildlife habitat and nurse logs. These are responsible for much of the regeneration of cedar, spruce and hemlock in this vegetation zone.

Port Orford cedar will not be removed because of the danger of spreading the Phytophthora root rot.

For any conifer replanting that might occur, the ratio of seed or seedling species should reflect that of the natural environment, i.e. spruce, hemlock, cedar dominant, and Douglas-fir subdominant.

NATURAL PLANT COMMUNITIES

SHRUB/SEDGE-GRASS WETLAND

The only naturally occurring ecosystem in the park is the Douglas' spirea / slough sedge-tufted hairgrass (Spirea douglasii / Carex obnupta—Deschampsia caespitosa) wetland. One 14-acre patch occurs at the southern extremity of the park and an 8-acre patch is at the northern extremity. These wetlands were formed centuries ago from portions of lakes that were dammed by sand dunes and later filled with aquatic vegetation and peat.
The Nature Conservancy describes their quality as fair. The southern area shows evidence of prior fencing. It was probably grazed and logged at the edges. Both areas are important to native grazers (deer and elk).

Associated species include:

- smooth Labrador tea
- red alder
- Hooker's willow
- skunk cabbage
- wax-myrtle
- Ledum glandulosum
- Alnus rubra
- Salix hookeriana
- Lysichitum americanum
- Myrica californica

These wetlands will remain unaltered by management activities such as herbicide spraying or tree planting.

**ALTERED VEGETATION COVER TYPES**

**SPRUCE FOREST**

About 80% of the land in this park consists of a Sitka spruce forest. Associated tree species vary with location. Western red cedar grows in the moister sites, while Port Orford cedar grows in flatter areas. Western hemlock is common. Douglas-fir is more common than expected for this zone due to replanting efforts. Some areas have a significant amount of red alder in the overstory while young conifers predominate in the understory.

All snags near Eel Lake will be left standing for osprey nesting platforms, except those which pose a threat to visitors. See the Detailed Vegetation Management Plan in the Appendix for additional information.

**SHORE PINE FOREST**

What remains of this type can be found around the campground and day-use area where the subsoil is a stabilized sand dune, the elevation is lower and the marine influence is greater.
As much as possible, a 100-foot shade buffer should be maintained on each side of Eel Creek. Careful thinning in this dense stand will promote individual tree vigor, allow development of a shrub layer and improve its scenic quality. Appropriate trees and shrubs should be planted in the gaps to shade the creek. The Scotch broom near the dam is inappropriate and should be replaced.

RED ALDER FOREST

This cover type occurs in small patches particularly in steep drainages and a few isolated spots in the park. In some locations native crabapples are co-dominant. The Detailed Vegetation Management Plan gives more information.

SHORELINE WETLAND

This cover type occurs in a very narrow, and sometimes patchy band around the margin of Eel Lake. In many places it grades from sedges into spirea and then alder in a landward direction. The rare aquatic plant, whorled marsh pennywort, grows in the sedge phase.

The acreage of the wetland is so limited that much of it is unmappable. Larger units occur at the heads of inlets.

The shoreline wetlands will be left unaltered and windfalls will be left along the shallows of the lake. The old railroad pilings in the northern-most inlet on the east side of the lake should be left as is.

LAWNS AND MAINTAINED VEGETATION

The narrow strips of maintained vegetation are powerline rights-of-way. Parks should work with Bonneville Power Administration to avoid the use of persistent herbicides in the powerline right-of-way in the developed area.
There is a 14-acre lawn with scattered trees and shrubs south of the boat ramp in the day-use area. The campground has numerous trees and shrubs with crabapple dominating in the southern loop and shore pine in other parts.

Throughout the maintained areas huckleberry, salal, wax-myrtle (bayberry) and black twin-berry (swamp honeysuckle) are good candidates for planting. Shade tolerant native shrubs should be planted between the boat ramp and parking lot. The Scotch broom should be completely removed and replaced by native shrubs planted to look like nature did the work. Irrigation may be necessary in the first summer or two.

RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

WHORLED MARSH PENNYWORT

Description

Whorled marsh pennywort (Hydrocotyle verticillata) is an inconspicuous aquatic plant with small nasturtium-like leaves. It grows in shallow lake margins is dispersed by ducks.

The plant is listed by the Oregon Natural Heritage Data Base (March, 1985) as endangered in Oregon, but more common elsewhere. Historically populations of this pennywort were found in four localities in Oregon; Tugman State Park is the only one where it can still be found.

Local Population

In 1985 a partial survey of the lake was done. The plants are accessible only by boat.

Pennyworts were found in every location surveyed where conditions were right. These conditions are: 1) a gradual slope at the lake shore, 2) full sunlight, 3) substrate of mud or sinker logs, 4) presence of Carex sp., and 5) the absence of alder or spirea.
Twelve locations were checked and pennyworts were found in nine of them. Undoubtedly more plants would be found with a more thorough survey. The plants appeared to be quite healthy.

This pennywort population has shown itself to be quite adaptable to changes in water level since it has survived major changes in the water level at Eel Lake. A water control dam was built on Eel Creek by the Lakeside Water District in November, 1984 which raised the level of the lake. The November, 1985 survey showed pennyworts ranging from a depth of 8 inches underwater to a height of 12 inches about the waterline.

Threats and Management

The whorled marsh pennywort population should be monitored every other year. Since wave action can damage pennyworts, enforcement of the 10 mph boat speed limit will be beneficial to the plant.
HABITATS

OVERVIEW

The most important habitats in the park are the Eel Lake system and its associated riparian zone. It is important for ODFW, a nearby landowner, and State Parks to coordinate their plans regarding wildlife and recreation management. Frequent communication will be beneficial.

EEL LAKE SYSTEM

Description

Eel Lake is a nutrient-poor, oxygen-rich fresh water lake. It is part of the Tenmile Lake system and quite important for fish and prey habitat. The lake itself is designated for Primary Protection; the feeder creek (Clear Creek) and the outlet (Eel Creek) are designated for Secondary Protection within park boundaries.

Fishing is a major recreational use in the park although native fish populations have been diminished in the lake. There is still a wild coho salmon run which serves as valuable stock for the Tenmile Lake system. ODFW has an on-going fisheries program with native cutthroat trout and non-native large mouth bass and rainbow trout. There are no blue gill.

Eel Lake is drained at the southwest corner by Eel Creek. ODFW uses a fish trap to control the anadromous fish runs. The trap is located on Eel Creek near the swimming beach where mature fish are trapped for hatchery spawning. Park visitors show considerable interest in this operation, and ODFW provides interpretation. ODFW and the Park Division need to coordinate very closely on this.

Eel Lake and the surrounding uplands were disturbed by logging and used as a mill site about 50 years ago.
Management

Except for removal of hazard trees, a 100-foot shade buffer should be maintained on each side of Eel Creek and Clear Creek.

RIPARIAN HABITAT

A riparian zone 200 to 400 feet wide has been designated as Primary Protection Area, with the exception of 750 feet of shoreline in the Major Development Area.

The shallow margins of the lake provide important habitat for migratory water fowl, shore birds, and wading birds which use the area to feed and escape from storms. Wood ducks use nesting boxes here. These areas will be managed to benefit fish (spawning and feeding), birds and other vertebrate species. The sizable wetland located at the northeast end of Eel Lake is isolated from normal boat traffic by the pier pilings of the old railroad spur. These will not be removed.

The osprey nesting sites are located in areas without road or trail access. All snags, windthrow, dead and down trees will remain in place for hunting and roosting perches and potential nesting sites, even in the event of a natural catastrophe, unless an imminent safety hazard exists. Parks will accommodate any osprey nesting platforms, nesting boxes or other avian habitat enhancement structures offered by ODFW.

Osprey feed from the well-stocked lake and nest in snags along the edge of the lake. Osprey use the area between April and October and nesting is expected to increase as the surrounding 50-to 75-year-old forest matures. Further information on nest locations is available from ODFW or the Parks office in Salem.

Mink have been sighted on the banks of Eel Creek near the lake.
WETLANDS

Two small areas of Douglas' spirea / slough sedge wetland occur in the park, one on the extreme southern end of the park and one on the extreme northern end. The wetlands support a high level of plant diversity. This community, especially the northern occurrence, is heavily used by small resident populations of deer and elk. These highly productive, shrubby wetlands are essential parts of the habitats of these herds.

The northern wetland provides important spawning and feeding habitat for fish.

UPLAND FORESTS

The upland forests of the park, although disturbed, provide cover for the elk and deer.

Except for the Major Development Area, vegetation management activities and practices in uplands will be managed to provide cover for deer and elk. No hunting of any kind is allowed in the park.
Scenic qualities include attractive long vistas of the west arm of the lake, the irregular wooded shoreline, the second-growth forest background, interesting lakeside vegetation, and wildlife viewing opportunities.

The scenic qualities of the area around Eel Lake and surrounding hills can be seen from the park day-use area and from boats on the lake.

A high hill near the developed park area has the potential of offering park visitors an excellent view of the west arm of Eel Lake.

The scenic qualities of the park extend beyond the limits of park property. The dashed lines on the Scenic Qualities Map show the major ridgelines which limit views from most park areas. These areas often extend beyond park borders and are areas of concern. Activities on or alterations to these properties will affect the scenic qualities of the park.

The developed park areas are well maintained to eliminate undesirable views. Plantings provide user privacy in the campground.

Scenic improvements at the park include screening the BPA powerline at the park entrance and rehabilitating vegetation along the west side of the day-use roadway between the road and park boundary. It is important to maintain park vegetation as a screen for the industrial forest lands south and east of the park since harvest and forest rehabilitation will occur on these lands in the future.
HISTORIC & ARCHEOLOGIC FEATURES  WILLIAM TUGMAN

Historic Features

Historic features are limited to recent logging activities in the area. The park day-use area is built on an old lumber mill site and there is an old trestle located at the northern end of Eel Lake. Logs were dumped, boomed together and floated to the mill for cutting.

Archeologic Features

There are no known archeologic features in this park.

Park Background

This park originated as a gift from the Oregon State Game Commission in 1962.

In June 1962 it was dedicated in honor of William M. Tugman, a respected newspaper editor, and the first chairman of the Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee.
WILLIAM M. TUGMAN STATE PARK
Coos & Douglas Counties, Oregon

Contour Interval - 80 Ft

LUMBER MILL SITE

LOGGING TRESTLE

HISTORIC & ARCHEOLOGIC FEATURES
Important Sites
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
ZONING
LEASES, EASEMENTS & AGREEMENTS

PLANNING DATA
WILLIAM M. TUGMAN STATE PARK
The Douglas County Comprehensive Plan states that, in general,
- Recreation makes a significant contribution to the economy
- Additional park facilities are needed at the local level
- More coordination is needed to promote tourism

The parks within Douglas County are designated Farm-Forest Transitional with a Resource Conservation Shorelands overlay. There are special provisions which apply to the 50-foot buffer strip around Clear Lake and Eel Lake.

Excerpts from the County Comprehensive Plan which pertain to these parks are found in the Appendix.
Douglas County

TR  - Timberland resource
    - Specifies activities which do not interfere with timber production, watershed and habitat protection.
    - Park use permitted outright

PR  - Public Reserve
    - Park use permitted outright

CS  - Conservation shorelands (50' wide lakeshore buffer)
    - Undeveloped, low intensity water dependent recreation
    - Public parks permitted with standards
    - Protects natural and aesthetic values of lakeshore, plant and animal life

Coos County

REC  - Recreation
    - Park use permitted outright
    - Permits propagation and harvesting of forest products. (No harvests are planned for this park.)

F  - Forest
WM. M. TUGMAN STATE PARK
UMPQUA LIGHTHOUSE STATE PARK
Coos - Douglas County, Oregon

ZONING MAP
There is an indefinite agreement between Parks, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Lakeside Water District to allow the ODFW to construct and maintain a fish trap and weir at the outlet of Eel Lake. The elevation of the weir will be maintained at 60.00'.

The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) has an easement for a high-voltage power line which runs through the western edge of the park. The Lakeside Water District has an easement for a water treatment plant located north of the park boat ramp.

Sanitary disposal is currently provided by septic tanks and a large drainfield. The City of Lakeside has a sewer system, but the Parks Division has elected not to participate due to high hook-up fees.
Location: 1-1/2 miles west of Charleston, 9 miles southwest of Coos Bay on the Cape Arago Highway at the ocean shore. The park is east of the Cape Arago lighthouse at Gregory Point.

Size: 25.52 Acres

Existing Facilities: Undeveloped trail to small, rocky beach, unimproved parking for 2-3 cars.

Natural Features: Ocean cliffs, geologically interesting.

Recreation Activities: Smelt fishing.
LAND USE PLAN
YOAKAM POINT STATE PARK
LAND USE PLAN

Primary Protection Areas-PPA-6.2 Acres
The PPA at Yoakam Point encompasses the point itself and the rocky outcroppings that jut out into the ocean.

Secondary Protection Areas-SPA-16.9 Acres
This area is the upland marine terrace area. It is primarily wooded; sitka spruce predominates.

Limited Development Areas-LDA-2.4 Acres
The LDA is the flat area around the existing parking area.

Major Development Areas-MDA-0 Acres
There are no MDA's at Yoakam Point.

For mapped information, see Cape Arago Land Use Plan map.
DEVELOPMENT PLAN
YOAKAM POINT STATE PARK
Use at Yoakam Point is primarily from local people who are aware of this area. This small, rather inaccessible site is not suitable for development by the general public without major changes to the site. Since there are major recreation developments located nearby, this area will remain undeveloped with periodic inspections to check for problems or deterioration of the resources.
PARK MANAGEMENT
YOAKAM POINT STATE PARK
Objective: Develop Cooperative Management Plan Agreement with TNC for Bastendorff Bog Preserve

Develop cooperative management plan for lily and darlingtonia protection on the TNC Preserve adjacent to park property.
GEOLOGIC FEATURES & HAZARDS
SOILS
WATER FEATURES & HAZARDS
VEGETATION
WILDLIFE
SCENIC QUALITIES
HISTORIC & ARCHEOLOGIC FEATURES

For mapped information, see Cape Arago Site Inventory maps.

SITE INVENTORY
YOAKAM POINT STATE PARK
Marine Terrace lands which are flat, elevated marine deposits of sand, silt, clay. These areas were once undersea but have been elevated to their present locations. They are subject to poor drainage locally but they are the most stable areas for park development. Most existing facilities are built on marine terraces.

Coledo Formation comprised of sandstone deposits roughly 38,000,000 years old. These areas make up the steeply sloped wooded acreage east of the Cape Arago road. The flatter areas on the highest portions are caps of marine terrace deposits.

The erosion differential of the Coledo sandstones capped by marine terrace deposits has formed the irregular and spectacular shoreline of the Cape Arago Parks.

Geologic hazards are directly related to degree of slope, and soil and bedrock stability. Locally steep slopes may increase hazard potential in all categories.

See Cape Arago Geologic Hazards map for mapped information.
In addition to a small area of beach sand on the east side, the only other soil type at Yoakam Point is Blacklock fine sandy loam. This is a poorly drained soil formed in old marine terraces. This soil has severe restrictions for buildings and development because of wetness and cemented pan. It is good for rare wetland plants and little else.

The Cape Arago Soils map shows areas which have the highest recreational development hazard ratings. Factors which influence ratings are:

- Drainage
- Depth to bedrock
- Hydrologic hazards
- Steep slopes
- Suitability for sanitary facilities
- Shrink/swell potential
- Low bearing strength
WATER FEATURES & HAZARDS  YOAKAM POINT

Water Features to be protected include:

Unvegetated Rock Walls/Surge Channels (TNC designation). This feature is rare or sensitive in Oregon but apparently secure globally. Although this is a good example of the type, it is too small to adequately fill a Natural Heritage cell need. The feature is naturally protected by virtue of its inaccessibility. (See TNC Report in Appendix).

Water Hazards which limit development include:

- Winter storms from the south and southwest
- Summer storms from the northwest
- Heavy runoff from upland drainages
- Perched water tables and ponding in isolated park areas, on marine terrace lands (See Geologic Features and Hazards).

See Cape Arago Water Hazards map for mapped information.
OVERVIEW

Most of this wayside is a mixed conifer forest situated on table land above the Pacific Ocean. Present day vegetation shows the effect of past logging and road building operations. There are no ecologically natural plant communities in the wayside.

If a catastrophic event should ever necessitate the replanting of trees, they should be planted in a ratio appropriate for this vegetation zone with Sitka spruce, shore pine, hemlock and western red cedar co-dominant and a very small percentage of Douglas-fir. Fallen trees should remain on the forest floor to improve tree regeneration and wildlife habitat.

ALTERED VEGETATION COVER TYPES

SPRUCE FOREST

Description

A dense growth of native trees and shrubs covers all but about seven acres of this 25-acre wayside. A forest of uneven-aged, young-growth Sitka spruce, western hemlock, western red cedar, Port Orford cedar and shore pine grows on the table land. The understory is quite variable with patches of false lily-of-the-valley (Maianthemum dilatatum), salmonberry, salal, and black twin-berry (Lonicera involucrata). Evergreen huckleberry is a minor element. An area on the west side with poor drainage has spruce, cedar, sedge and skunk cabbage. The soil is black with a shallow hardpan. Because of past disturbance and windy conditions there are few trees older than 100 years on Yoakam Point. Ivy abounds in one central spot.

Along the roadside and the adjacent powerline right-of-way, the vegetation is more disturbed with some introduced species such as Himalayan blackberry and Scotch broom.

On the western edge of the park, near the road, under the powerline is a small patch of western giant bog lily, an endangered plant.
Management

Vegetation management will be aimed toward reversion to natural conditions.

In the event of a catastrophe, spruce, cedar and hemlock may be replanted. Ground-based herbicides may be used near the road after consultation with the Salem Office to ensure protection of the endangered lily.

SHRUB/FORB HEADLAND

Description

A sparse growth of native shrubs and herbs covers the harsh, salt-sprayed ledges leading to the sea cliffs. These plants include salal, black twin-berry and angelica. The occurrence of this cover type is quite limited at Yoakam Point. The scouring action of waves prevents plant growth on the cliff faces.

Management

Because of the severity of the environment this type is classified as a Primary Protection Area and vegetation management will be very limited.

BEACH GRASS DUNE

Description

Beach grass has stabilized this small area on the north corner of the wayside. A handful of shore pine and Scotch broom plants grows in this cover type.

Management

No additional shore pines will be planted here. Ground-based herbicide spraying is permitted.
RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

WESTERN GIANT BOG LILY

Description

In the southwest corner of the wayside, near Cape Arago Highway, a small group of the globally endangered bog lily (Lilium occidentale) grows. It has two-inch-long, red flowers growing on two-foot-high stems. About six individual plants grow in a small open area between the powerline and the roadside ditch. The ditch marks the edge of the 40-foot highway right-of-way. The associated species are salal, milkwort (Polygala sp.), beargrass, Columbia tiger lily, various grasses and an introduced blackberry.

Management

This group of lilies faces several major threats, most notably mowing and herbicide spraying which are routinely done by the Highway Division and, possibly, by the power company. These agencies will be asked for their cooperation in the protection of these endangered plants.

Unscrupulous collectors pose a threat in this highly visible location. Bog lilies are unusually attractive.

Successionary changes, specifically the invasion of trees and shrubs, is a long-term threat. Some woody plants and introduced grasses might be manually removed.

Herbicides will not be used in the vicinity from April 1 to October 31.
OVERVIEW

The fish and wildlife resources of this wayside are beyond the park property. No special management is required.

HABITATS

SEA CLIFFS, ROCKY INTERTIDAL AND PELAGIC

The view at the end of the unmarked trail on the bluff at Yoakam Point affords excellent bird watching with scoping scope or binoculars. Sea birds use Gregory Point to the west and the Coos Bay estuary to the east. Harbor seals and other marine mammals can sometimes be observed from the viewpoint on this property.

Smelt use the rocky subtidal zone at the small rugged beach toward the west end of the park.

RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) three federally listed endangered bird species occur on Yoakam Point. Peregrine falcons have been seen here and on Shell Island. Bald eagles have been seen foraging during the non-breeding season. Brown pelicans are occasionally seen during late summer and early fall.
SCENIC QUALITIES

YOAKAM POINT

Yoakam Point is a small headland that extends into the Pacific Ocean. It consists of 2 points jutting into the ocean and a series of flat rocky shelves and rocky outcroppings. There are interesting patterns in the rock, created by erosion. When the weather is rough, storm waves provide a spectacular show on the point.

Vegetation is typical of that found along the coast with Sitka spruce predominating.

From the point, there are excellent views of Gregory Point and the Cape Arago Lighthouse to the west and the shipping channel into Coos Bay to the northeast.

See Cape Arago Scenic Qualities map for mapped information.