Lower Klamath Lake

Before human engineering altered the upper Klamath Basin, water flowed from Upper Klamath Lake into Link River, a short stream that emptied into Lake Ewauna, the true headwaters of the Klamath River. During spring freshets, Lake Ewauna overflowed southward into Lower Klamath Lake, creating 94,000 acres of marshlands and one of the most prolific waterfowl breeding environments in North America. Early twentieth-century naturalist and photographer William L. Finley described Lower Klamath's tule marshes and club-rushes as "the most extensive breeding ground in the West for all kinds of water birds," including hundreds of fish-eating ospreys.

Non-Indian fur trappers who began passing through the upper basin in the 1820s reported that the Klamath and Modoc people harvested great numbers of sucker fish from the upper basin and gathered the eggs of swans and other water birds in the marshlands. In midsummer, families gathered lily seeds (*wokas*) that ripened in the marshes and collected material for making baskets. With the arrival of increasing numbers of whites in the 1870s, those seasonal rounds of gathering were disrupted, as farmers began grazing cattle and constructing irrigation ditches in the upper basin to raise crops on the arid but rich soils. The transformation of Lower Klamath accelerated when Congress passed the National Reclamation Act in 1902. Within three years, the new Reclamation Service authorized the Klamath Project, which straddled the Oregon-California state line.

The Klamath enterprise involved an elaborate scheme of dams, dikes, canals, and drainage ditches that eventually remade the landscape south and east of Klamath Falls. The newly constructed engineering design eliminated vast areas of marshland, including Lower Klamath Lake and Tule Lake to the southeast. The reclamation plan involved building a dike (using part of the existing Southern Pacific Railroad bed) to block the spring overflow from Lake Ewauna into Lower Klamath Lake.

The dewatering of Lower Klamath proceeded when the headgates through the railway embankment were shuttered in 1917. "Some 85,000 acres were dried up," William Kittredge writes, and "by 1922 all that remained was a 365-acre pond." To facilitate the conversion of wetlands for agricultural purposes, President Woodrow Wilson reduced the 80,000-acre Lower Klamath Lake National Wildlife Refuge, established by Theodore Roosevelt in 1908, to 53,600 acres in 1915.

The drained lakebed of Lower Klamath turned into a dusty waste of dried peat that burned annually into the 1930s. The Lower Klamath marshlands, however, gained a semblance of restoration, and water birds began to return in 1941 when engineers built a 6,000-foot tunnel from the Tule Lake Basin to deliver excess irrigation water to the refuge. Following World War II, farmers learned to leach the alkali through deep drains and began to grow profitable crops in Lower Klamath.

The expansion of the Klamath Reclamation Project at the turn of the twenty-first century forced new water allocations when excessive withdrawals ran into conflict with the Endangered Species Act and the prior appropriation rights of the Klamath tribes. The consequences have been continued conflict and the deaths of thousands of salmonids in the lower basin.

Written by William G. Robbins

Further Reading:

Finley, William L., and Irene Finley. "The Destruction of Lower Klamath." *Oregon Sportsman* (Sept. 1925).

Kittredge, William. *Balancing Water: Restoring the Klamath Basin.* Berkeley, CA.: University of California Press, 2000.

Most, Stephen. *River of Renewal: Myth and History in the Klamath Basin.* Portland, Ore.: Oregon Historical Society Press, 2006.

Robbins, William G. *Landscapes of Promise: The Oregon Story, 1800-1940.* Seattle, Wash.: University of Washington Press, 1997.

Copyright © 2008-2013 Portland State University