

A landscape photograph of a desert plateau under a dramatic sky with a rainbow. The foreground is a flat, arid plain with sparse vegetation. In the middle ground, a long, flat-topped mesa or plateau stretches across the horizon, its reddish-brown rock face illuminated by the sun. The sky is a deep blue, filled with large, white, billowing clouds. A vibrant rainbow is visible on the right side of the image, arching over the plateau. The overall mood is one of natural beauty and grandeur.

Land Almost Lost

A Call to Save Our National Monuments











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Featured photographers

Tom Algire, Kevin Ebi, Michael Frye,
Rick Kattelman, Jerry Monkman, William Neill,
Geraint Smith, Tom Till, Larry Ulrich and Matt Witt

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Raise Your Voice

The Department of the Interior is reconsidering the status of 22 national monuments and 5 marine national monuments. To prevent these special areas from losing that status — and the protection it provides — please make a personal plea during the public comment period.

The comment period for Bears Ears National Monument ends May 26, 2017; the period for all other monuments ends July 10, 2017.

Make your voice heard here:

<https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=DOI-2017-0002-0001>

And follow up by contacting your [Representative](#) and [Senators](#).

Cover: **Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, Arizona** | Kevin Ebi

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Monuments at Risk

The following U.S. National Monuments are being re-evaluated pursuant to President Trump's Executive Order 13792 of April 26, 2017.

National Monuments:

Basin and Range, Nevada
Bears Ears, Utah
Berryessa Snow Mountain, California
Canyons of the Ancients, Colorado
Carrizo Plain, California
Cascade-Siskiyou, Oregon
Craters of the Moon, Idaho
Giant Sequoia, California
Gold Butte, Nevada
Grand Canyon-Parashant, Arizona
Grand Staircase-Escalante, Utah
Hanford Reach, Washington
Ironwood Forest, Arizona
Katahdin Woods and Waters, Maine
Mojave Trails, California
Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks, New Mexico
Rio Grande del Norte, New Mexico
Sand to Snow, California
San Gabriel Mountains, California
Sonoran Desert, Arizona
Upper Missouri River Breaks, Montana
Vermilion Cliffs, Arizona

Marine National Monuments:

Marianas Trench, Pacific Ocean
Northeast Canyons and Seamounts, Atlantic Ocean
Pacific Remote Islands, Pacific Ocean
Papahānaumokuākea, Hawai'i
Rose Atoll, American Samoa



Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho | Kevin Ebi

Land Almost Lost:

An urgent call to save our national monuments

By Kevin Ebi

I'll never forget the first time I experienced the feeling of nature lost. Oddly, I was on a hike on a trail that's one of the more beautiful in the Central Cascades of Washington state.

For a couple of miles, I wandered through forest, catching occasional glimpses of the waterfall that was my destination. And then I came across a giant Western red cedar stump. It was at least three times the diameter of the biggest living trees I had seen along my way.

Even though most of this tree had long been turned into homes and firewood, it was still something to behold. Each of the red and brown veins that formed its trunk was thicker than my arm.

While the forest along the Twin Falls trail today is beautiful, it is a mere shadow of the one that grew here more than 100 years ago. Where there were once giant cedars standing as sentinels of a diverse forest, today's trees are more skinny and uniform. After all, they all took root at the same time after the old-growth trees were methodically removed.

And what happened at Twin Falls was repeated nearly everywhere. In my state, the only place to experience a forest that's at all reminiscent of what the first modern settlers saw is in a national park.

I understand we can't save 100% of everything. But we also shouldn't settle for saving 0%. And that seems to be the direction we are heading.

As I write these words, nearly two dozen U.S. national monuments could soon lose their protected designation. They include an area in

Arizona where ancient sand dunes have turned into colorfully swirled rock, one of the last truly wild stretches of the Missouri River, and a place where lava fountains once sprayed thousands of feet into the air (you can still see where the vents were).

They are all spectacular sites that have managed to survive despite massive development that surrounds them. And they deserve to survive for generations to come.

There is hope.

The final decision on the fate of these wonders of nature won't be made until after a public comment period. That is why I have teamed up with several leading nature photographers to produce this book. We are working together to show you what we are all on the verge of losing. And to ask you to take action so that we don't lose it.

Time is short.

The comment period for Bears Ears National Monument closes May 26, 2017. The comment period of the other sites closes on July 10, 2017. Today, these areas are only "almost" lost. This may be the only chance we have to ensure these special places remain wild.

Enjoy the book. Then [raise your voice](#) so that you can continue to enjoy this land.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "K. L. Sullivan". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large, prominent "S" at the end.



Bears Ears National Monument, Utah | Tom Till

Monuments to Hope

By Tom Till

Most of the national parks that are now considered iconic symbols of America and are huge economic engines were once national monuments. In Utah, where I live, three of the “The Mighty Five” National Parks of tourism advertising fame, Arches, Capitol Reef, and Zion, were all once monuments created by presidential proclamation. In fact, President Richard Nixon enlarged and redesigned two of them himself.

Presidents saving little-known places that would turn out to be symbols of America’s great beauty and cultural heritage has been a constant part of our national history for over 100 years. Allowing special interests to sway a president with little knowledge of the treasures he is placing in jeopardy has not.

In the case of Bears Ears National Monument, which comes nearly to my front door, many people in Southern Utah are very happy with the designation, and many are not. I believe that in time, the Monument will serve as a bridge between Native Americans ignored by their government and the rest of us, and will be a large economic shot in the arm for San Juan County, where it resides.

I’ve been to 114 countries on every continent, and I can testify that the area conserved in this monument (although cattle grazing and other activities not allowed in national parks will still go on) would already be preserved in most of the civilized countries of the World. The historic human-created remains from ancient times and the magnificent natural wonders of this place could not be explored effectively by any human in one lifetime.

I can also personally attest to the wonders of many of the other monuments on this list. In Montana I drove to overlooks in the Missouri

Breaks, where magnificent rock formations stand above a river beloved by generations of canoeists. Lewis and Clark, heroes of my boyhood, came through here.

At Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, some of the most intricate and beautiful sandstone features on the planet bring visitors from around the world to enrich the local towns of Page, Arizona, and Kanab, Utah. The towing bills alone for this giant natural sandbox have made locals rich.

At Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, hikers wander trails below stunning ruins constructed a thousand years ago by native peoples, while bed and breakfasts spring up in nearby canyons to welcome them to the delights of this rural Colorado setting.

Years ago, I took a long walk in the Organ Mountains, which dominate the skyline of southern New Mexico, as fog played on the gigantic spires that make up the range. This is a place so beautiful that I almost considered moving to nearby Las Cruces just to be able to explore and photograph the beauty there.

While looking through the list of monuments currently at risk, I came upon Basin and Range National Monument, a wild area west of St. George, Utah. I was amazed to see the Worthington Mountains on the map protected by the park, because I had been there as a young man. Over 35 years ago I carried a 4x5 camera to the top of the Range to photograph the opening to amazing Leviathan Cave.

In Nevada and Utah, giant caves sometimes form on the top of ranges, so the climb was rugged in the extreme. Somehow my friend and I reached the opening and I photographed him standing in the reflected light of the huge entrance. The image is so unique that the state of Nevada once used it as the center of a huge tourism campaign, but the cave is still unknown enough to lack a Wikipedia entry.

Some people believe national monument designation and the subsequent attention will ruin these places. At all the monuments I

have visited, I have not found that to be true.

I believe more people need to know about these wonders in order to save them. The fact that they have been put on the chopping block without more of an outcry is shameful.

The good news is that there is still time to act. But that time is running out. Call your elected representatives now and demand that these irreplaceable American treasures be saved.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tom Tull". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "T" for "Tom" and a smaller "T" for "Tull".

Basin and Range National Monument

Nevada

Basin and Range, which encompasses more than 700,000 acres, protects mountains and valleys in a transitional area between the Mojave Desert and the Great Basin.



Basin and Range National Monument, Nevada | Tom Till



Basin and Range National Monument, Nevada | Bureau of Land Management



Basin and Range National Monument, Nevada | Bureau of Land Management

Bears Ears National Monument

Utah

Bears Ears protects more than 1.3 million acres of land. It's home to features sacred to the area's Native Americans, including cliff dwellings that are 3,500 years old.



Bears Ears National Monument, Utah | Tom Till



Bears Ears National Monument, Utah | Tom Till



Bears Ears National Monument, Utah | Tom Till

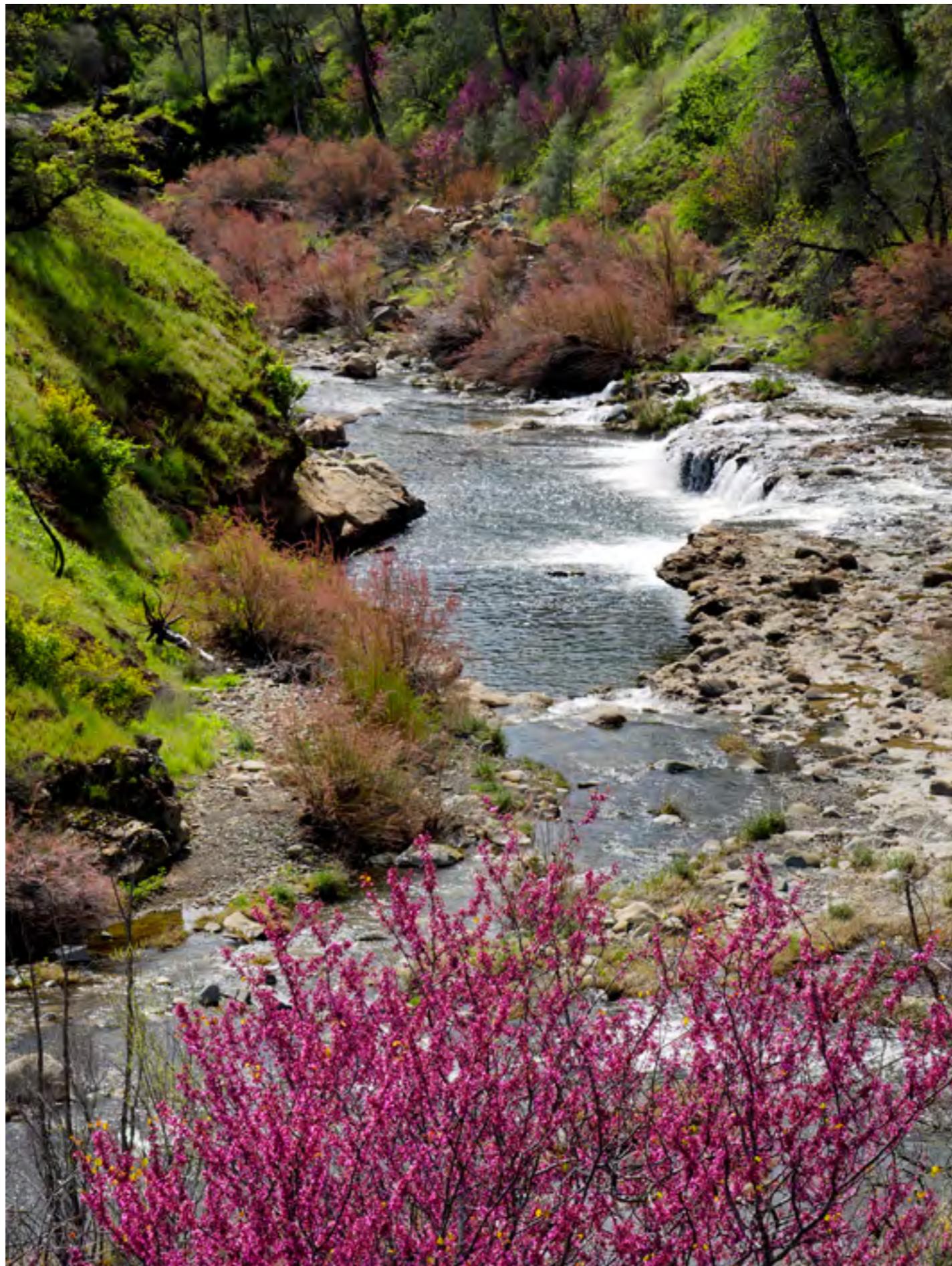
Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument

California

Berryessa Snow Mountain is one of the most biologically diverse areas in California. The 330,000 acre monument is home to some of the world's rarest plants.



Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument, California | Larry Ulrich



Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument, California | Larry Ulrich

Canyon of the Ancients National Monument

Colorado

Canyon of the Ancients protects the largest concentration of archaeological sites in the U.S. So far, 6,000 sites — mainly Ancestral Puebloan ruins — have been identified in it.



Canyon of the Ancients National Monument, Colorado | Tom Till



Canyon of the Ancients National Monument, Colorado | Tom Till



Canyon of the Ancients National Monument, Colorado | Tom Till



Canyon of the Ancients National Monument, Colorado | Tom Till

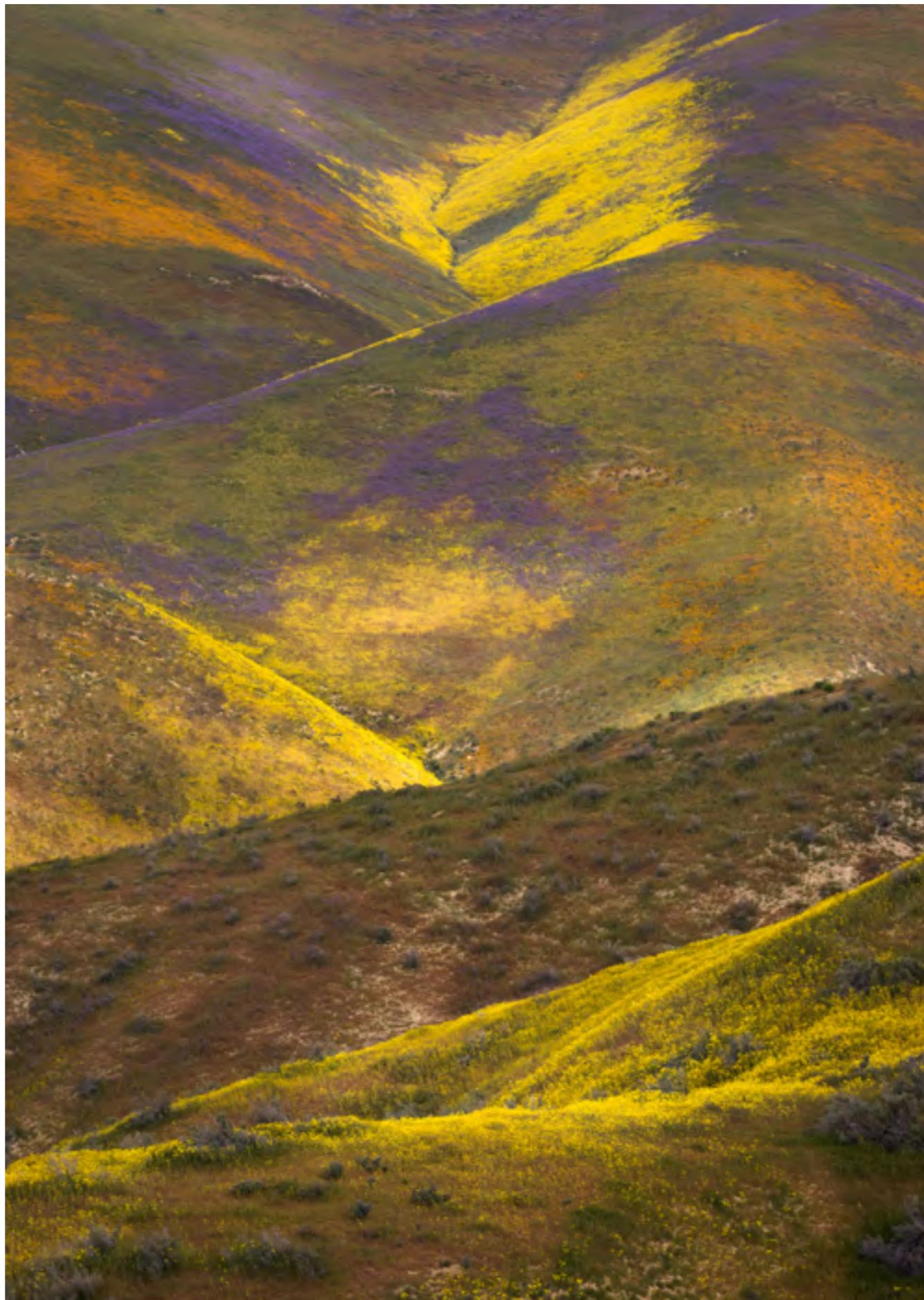
Carrizo Plain National Monument

California

Carrizo Plain is the largest single native grassland that remains in California and is home to 13 endangered species. The monument spans nearly a quarter-million acres.



Carrizo Plain National Monument, California | Michael Frye



Carrizo Plain National Monument, California | Michael Frye



Carrizo Plain National Monument, California | Michael Frye



Carrizo Plain National Monument, California | Michael Frye



Carrizo Plain National Monument, California | Rick Kattelmann



Carrizo Plain National Monument, California | Rick Kattelmann

Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

Oregon and California

Cascade-Siskiyou is the first monument established to specifically protect biodiversity. Its nearly 87,000 acres of forest and grasslands are home to 200 species of birds.



Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, Oregon | Matt Witt



Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, Oregon | Matt Witt



Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, Oregon | Matt Witt



Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, Oregon | Matt Witt

Craters of the Moon National Monument

Idaho

Craters of the Moon, which became a national monument in 1924, protects 464,000 acres of lava fields and grasslands. Along Idaho's Great Rift, it features splatter cones and lava tubes.



Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho | Kevin Ebi



Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho | Kevin Ebi



Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho | Kevin Ebi

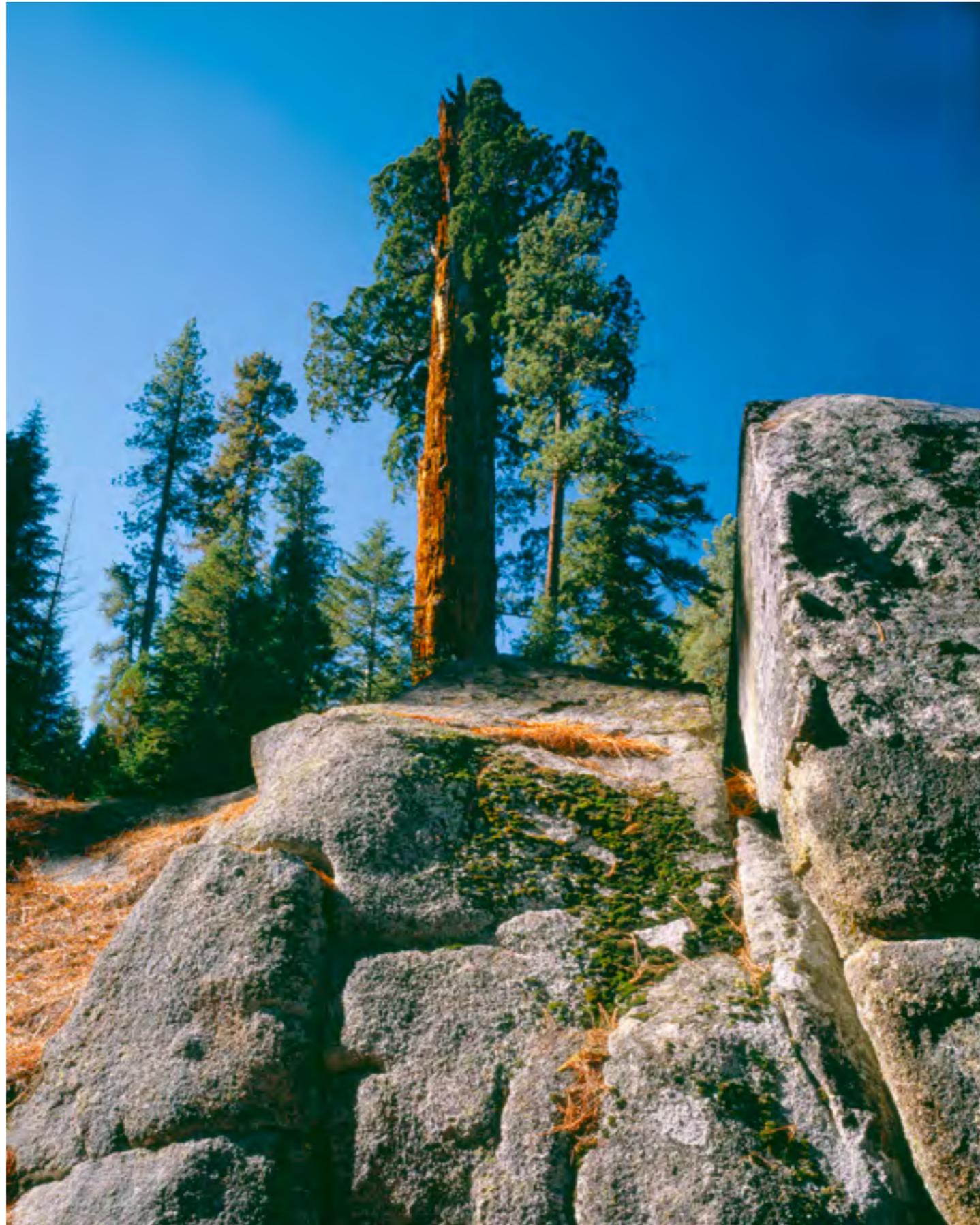


Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho | Tom Till

Giant Sequoia National Monument

California

Within Giant Sequoia's 328,000 acres are half of the sequoia groves currently in existence, as well as one of the largest known sequoias: a tree that's 269 feet tall and 112 feet wide.



Giant Sequoia National Monument, California | Larry Ulrich



Giant Sequoia National Monument, California | Larry Ulrich



Giant Sequoia National Monument, California | Larry Ulrich



Giant Sequoia National Monument, California | Rick Kattelmann



Giant Sequoia National Monument, California | Rick Kattelmann

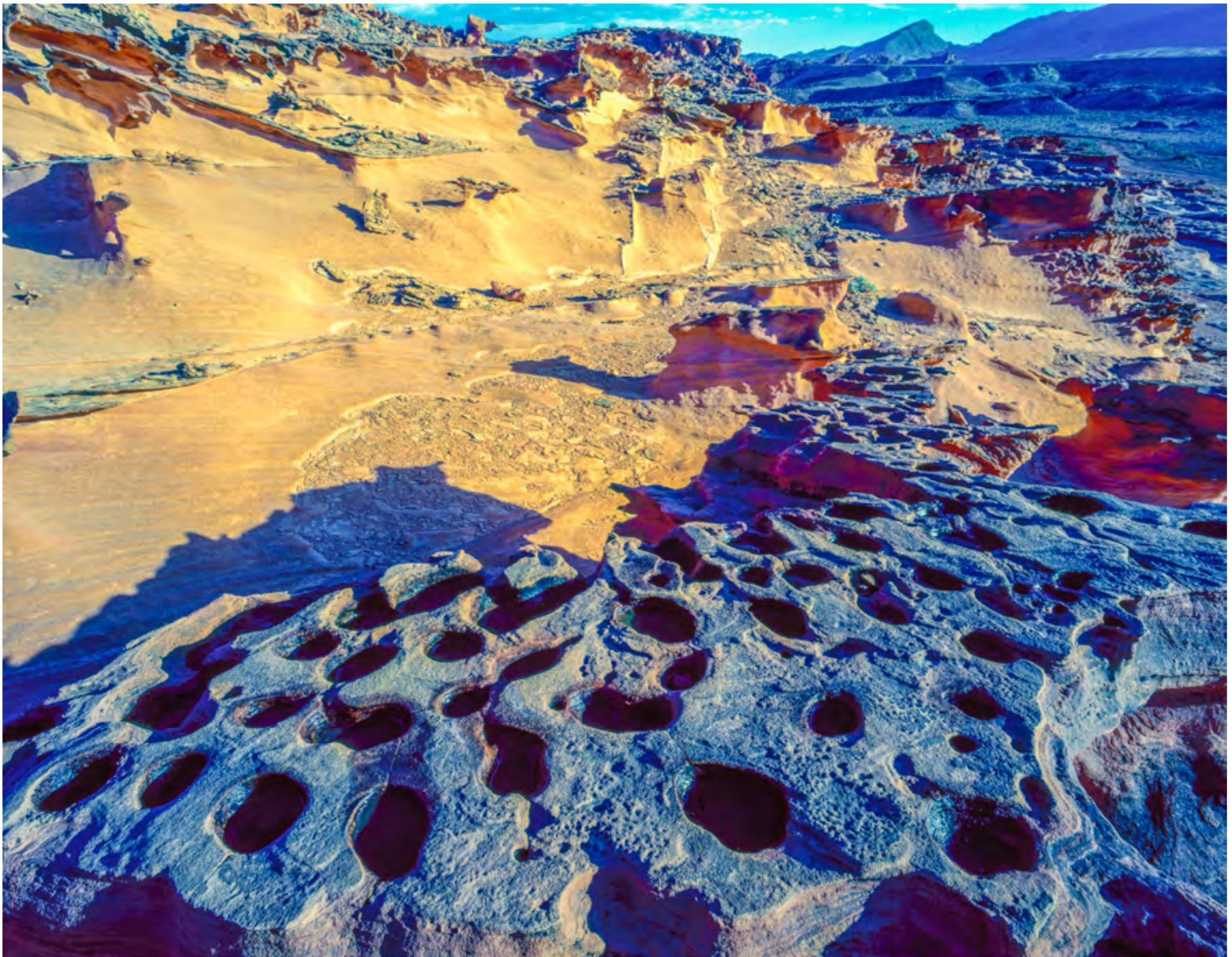
Gold Butte National Monument

Nevada

Just shy of 300,000 acres, Gold Butte features dramatic sandstone towers and protects ancient rock art. It's also home to the threatened desert tortoise.



Gold Butte National Monument, Nevada | Tom Till



Gold Butte National Monument, Nevada | Tom Till

Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument

Arizona

This is the most remote stretch of the Grand Canyon. Within Grand Canyon-Parashant's 1 million acres, there are no paved roads, no visitor services.



Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, Arizona | Tom Till



Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, Arizona | Tom Till



Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, Arizona | Kevin Ebi

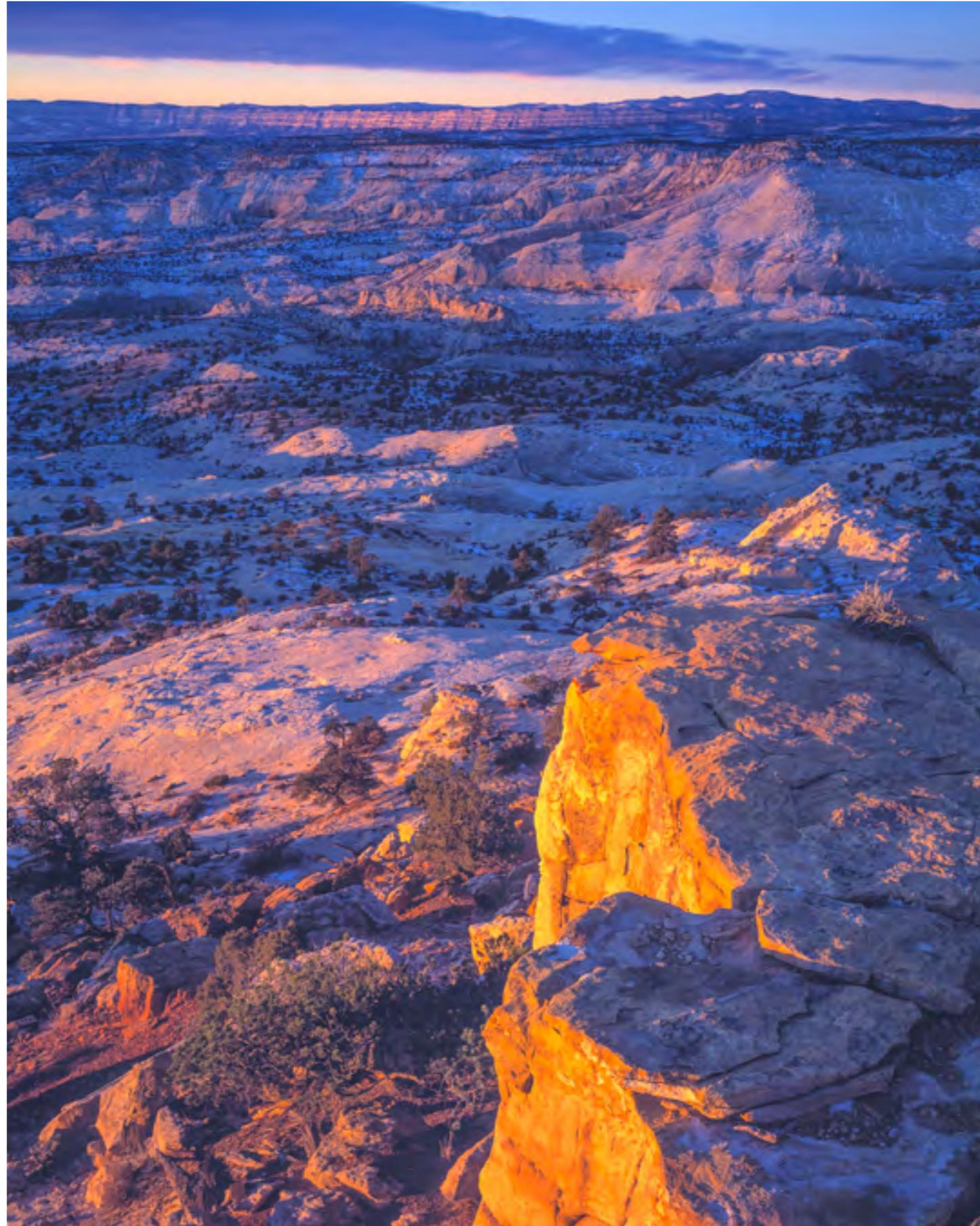


Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, Arizona | Kevin Ebi

Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

Utah

The vast Grand Staircase-Escalante is the largest national monument — bigger than the state of Delaware. It features nearly 1.9 million acres of spectacular cliffs, terraces and canyons.



Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, Utah | Tom Till



Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, Utah | Tom Till



Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, Utah | Tom Till



Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, Utah | William Neill



Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, Utah | William Neill



Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, Utah | Tom Till



Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, Utah | Kevin Ebi



Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, Utah | Kevin Ebi

Hanford Reach National Monument

Washington

Hanford Reach is 194,000 acres of desert and river that was the former security buffer to the Hanford Nuclear Reservation. Today, it protects 48 rare or threatened species — some found nowhere else.



Hanford Reach National Monument, Washington | Kevin Ebi



Hanford Reach National Monument, Washington | Kevin Ebi



Hanford Reach National Monument, Washington | Kevin Ebi

Ironwood Forest National Monument

Arizona

Named for the longest-living trees in the Sonoran Desert, Ironwood Forest's 188,000 acres protects those trees as well as more than 200 Hohokam and Paleo-Indian archaeological sites.



Ironwood Forest National Monument, Arizona | Bureau of Land Management



Ironwood Forest National Monument, Arizona | Bureau of Land Management

Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument

Maine

The woods of the Katahdin Woods and Waters were made famous by Henry David Thoreau. The monument's 87,000 acres include intact fossils and exposed rock dating back 500 million years.



Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument, Maine | Jerry Monkman



Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument, Maine | Jerry Monkman



Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument, Maine | Jerry Monkman

Mojave Trails National Monument

California

Mojave Trails' 1.6 million acres includes rugged mountain ranges, ancient lava flows and spectacular sand dunes. It also contains the longest remaining undeveloped stretch of Route 66.



Mojave Trails National Monument, California | Bureau of Land Management



Mojave Trails National Monument, California | Rick Kattelman



Mojave Trails National Monument, California | Rick Kattelman



Mojave Trails National Monument, California | Bureau of Land Management

Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument

New Mexico

Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks' half-million acres includes the mountain ranges of the Chihuahuahua Desert. Its archaeological sites feature some of the earliest known petroglyphs in North America.



Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument, New Mexico | Tom Till



Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument, New Mexico | Tom Algire



Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument, New Mexico | Tom Algire



Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument, New Mexico | Tom Till

Rio Grande del Norte National Monument

New Mexico

Within Rio Grande del Norte's quarter-million acres, the Rio Grande river carved an 800-foot-deep gorge through the high-altitude plain.



Rio Grande del Norte National Monument, New Mexico | Geraint Smith



Rio Grande del Norte National Monument, New Mexico | Geraint Smith



Rio Grande del Norte National Monument, New Mexico | Geraint Smith



Rio Grande del Norte National Monument, New Mexico | Geraint Smith



Rio Grande del Norte National Monument, New Mexico | Geraint Smith

Sand to Snow National Monument

California

Sand to Snow is a diverse national monument. Its 154,000 acres stretch from mountains to deserts, encompassing the San Bernardino Mountains and parts of the Mojave and Colorado deserts.



Sand to Snow National Monument, California | Rick Kattelmann



Sand to Snow National Monument, California | Rick Kattelmann

San Gabriel Mountains National Monument

California

The San Gabriel Mountains are a land of rolling peaks formed by a fault block that was lifted, then eroded by rivers and washes. Its 346,000 acres contain some of the greatest biodiversity in the area.



San Gabriel Mountains National Monument, California | Rick Kattelmann



San Gabriel Mountains National Monument, California | Rick Kattelmann

Sonoran Desert National Monument

Arizona

The national monument itself protects about a half-million acres — just 6% of the overall Sonoran Desert. But it's a fine, untrammelled section, home to several endangered species.



Sonoran Desert National Monument, Arizona | Bureau of Land Management



Sonoran Desert National Monument, Arizona | Rick Kattelman



Sonoran Desert National Monument, Arizona | Rick Kattelmann

Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument

Montana

The Upper Missouri River Breaks are named for the area's dramatic rock outcroppings, steep bluffs and grassy plains. Lewis and Clark traveled through the now-half-million-acre monument on their trans-continental expedition.



Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument, Montana | Kevin Ebi



Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument, Montana | Tom Till



Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument, Montana | Tom Till



Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument, Montana | Tom Till



Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument, Montana | Kevin Ebi

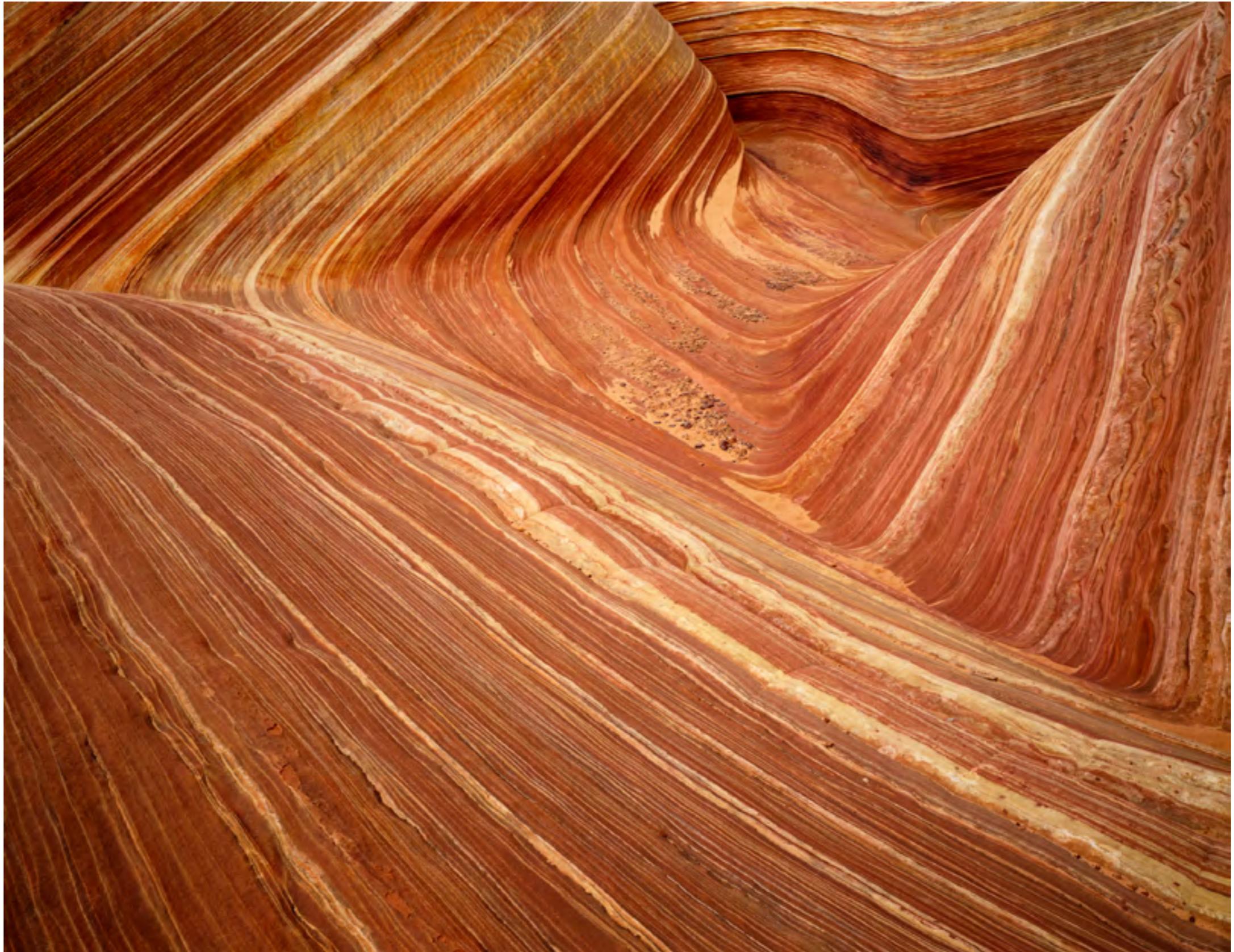
Vermilion Cliffs National Monument

Arizona

Vermilion Cliffs protects nearly 300,000 acres that range from 3,000-foot-tall bluffs to petrified sand dunes to canyon washes. Human settlements here date back 12,000 years.



Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, Arizona | William Neill



Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, Arizona | William Neill



Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, Arizona | Kevin Ebi



Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, Arizona | Tom Till



Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, Arizona | William Neill



Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, Arizona | Tom Till



Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, Arizona | Kevin Ebi

Raise Your Voice

Now that you've seen the beauty of these threatened national monuments, raise your voice to save them. To prevent these special areas from losing the protections that national monument status provides, please make a personal plea during the public comment period.

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And follow up by contacting your [Representative](#) and [Senators](#).

About the Photographers

The featured photographers care deeply about the environment and have contributed their images to this project in the hopes of preserving our national monuments. All their images are copyrighted and may not be used without permission.



Tom Algire

Tom Algire began his self-taught large-format photographic career at the age of 25 in early 1969, following four months of hitchhiking throughout the western U.S. and Canada. Enchanted by what he saw, he decided on photography as a way of bringing attention to the urgent need for wild lands protection. Since then, Tom's images have been published in Arizona Highways, Texas Highways, Life Magazine, Reader's Digest, UNICEF, the Wilderness Society, National Geographic Society and the Sierra Club among many others. In 1988, he was recognized by the Sierra Club for the Ansel Adams Award: "For many years of dedication to the use of photography to promote awareness of the environment and environmental protection."

[Tom Algire Photography](#)



Kevin Ebi

Kevin Ebi's love of nature began at a young age when his parents took him on outings to national parks in his home state of Washington. His love for photography began two decades later when he realized its powerful storytelling potential. His images have been featured in National Geographic Society publications, National Wildlife and Smithsonian, among other publications. His image of Haleakala National Park was featured on the U.S. postage stamp to mark the National Park Service centennial. He is the author of five photography books, including Living Wilderness, a celebration of wild lands around the world, and Year of the Eagle, which tells the story of how bald eagles learn to fly.

[Living Wilderness Nature Photography](#) | [Facebook](#) | [Instagram](#) | [Twitter](#)



Michael Frye

Michael Frye is a professional photographer specializing in landscapes and nature. He has written numerous magazine articles on the art and technique of photography, and is the author and photographer of *The Photographer's Guide to Yosemite*, three titles in the Yosemite Meditations series, and three ebooks, including *Landscapes in Lightroom: The Essential Step-by-Step Guide*. His photographs have been published in over thirty countries around the world, and magazine credits include *National Wildlife*, *Outdoor Photographer*, *American Photo*, *Sunset*, and *Texas Highways*. Michael has lived near Yosemite National Park in California since 1983.

[Michael Frye Photography](#) | [Facebook](#) | [Instagram](#)



Rick Kattelmann

Rick Kattelmann has pursued photography as a hobby for 50 years, initially to document backpack trips in the Sierra Nevada. Rick has mostly retired from a career in mountain hydrology and watershed management to work on his photographic archives. Hydrology work and personal travel in the western U.S. and the mountains of Asia provided wonderful opportunities to photograph natural and inhabited landscapes. Rick lives in the eastern Sierra Nevada.

[Rick Kattelmann Photography](#) | [Facebook](#)



Jerry Monkman

Jerry Monkman is a conservation photographer, filmmaker, and writer, and while he has written ten books and directed a feature-length documentary film, you will usually find him shooting nature and outdoor lifestyle imagery (stills and video) for non-profit, editorial, and commercial clients. His books include *Wild Acadia*, which was named a top photo book of 2007 by *Shutterbug Magazine*, and *The AMC Guide to Outdoor Digital Photography*, which won a 2012 National Outdoor Book Award. He was recently awarded the 2017 Mission Award by the North American Nature Photography Association. Jerry lives in Portsmouth, New Hampshire and shoots several times a year in Maine's North Woods.

[EcoPhotography by Jerry Monkman](#) | [Facebook](#) | [Instagram](#) | [Twitter](#)



William Neill

William Neill is a photographer, author and teacher based in the Yosemite National Park area since 1977. He specializes in landscape photography and is concerned with conveying the deep, spiritual beauty he sees in Nature. Neill's award-winning photography has been widely published in books, magazines, calendars, posters, and his limited-edition prints have been collected and exhibited in museums and galleries nationally. Neill writes a column, On Landscape, for Outdoor Photographer magazine.

[William Neill Photography](#) | [Facebook](#) | [Instagram](#) | [Twitter](#)



Geraint Smith

Geraint Smith is a landscape, nature and wild life photographer living in San Cristobal, NM. He has spent 35 years photographing the land and people of the southwest U.S. His work has appeared in national and international publications. He is the author of the book [Rio Grande del Norte: An Intimate Portrait](#). Geraint sells his work through his website and conducts photography tours and workshops out of Taos, New Mexico.

[Geraint Smith Photography](#) | [Facebook](#)



Tom Till

Tom Till has photographed landscape, nature, and historical subjects professionally for over 40 years. Though best known for his images of the Southwest (where he was the first to photograph many iconic subjects), he has also traveled to 120 countries overseas, mostly with a large 4x5 camera. Till's gallery in Moab, Utah is well known, and he now teaches photography near Moab, Utah with Tom Till Tours. His next major trip will take him to the deserts of the "Stan" countries of Central Asia. He lives in Telluride, Colorado with wife Nancy.

[Tom Till Photography](#) | [Facebook](#)



Larry Ulrich

Larry Ulrich began his career in photography selling at street fairs and craft shows throughout the West Coast. When he discovered that publishers would buy his images for books and calendars, he quit lugging around prints and frames to shoot stock images fulltime. Teamwork is essential to Larry's photography. His wife Donna travels along as a second set of eyes and chief field critic. They have been making a living with a camera since 1972, often traveling 200 days a year together. Larry and Donna's most recent books include *Wildflowers of California*, *Wildflowers of the Plateau and Canyon Country*, *Wildflowers of the Pacific Northwest* and *Beyond the Golden Gate: California's North Coast* from Companion Press, and *Big Sur to Big Basin: California's Dramatic Central Coast* from Chronicle Books.

[Larry Ulrich Photography](#)



Matt Witt

Matt Witt is a writer and photographer in Talent, Oregon who has hiked and backpacked all over the western states. His photography and blog may be seen at [MattWittPhotography.com](#) and on Facebook at [Matt Witt Photography](#). He was selected as 2017 Artist in Residence at Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument and has been previously selected as Artist in Residence at Crater Lake National Park, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, and PLAYA at Summer Lake, Oregon.

[Matt Witt Photography](#) | [Facebook](#)