

## What is different about KDD?

Klamath Drainage District is unique in the basin because of its rich peat soils and natural hydrology.

Before being cut off by the construction of the railroad, Lower Klamath Lake would fill with high winter water levels in the Klamath River, creating a vast sea of tules and wetlands.

Landowners mimic this natural flow of water by flooding their fields in the Fall and Winter. This saturates the former lakebed soil to cut down on summer irrigation needs, while also providing valuable habitat to the many creatures that call the district home.



Snow geese take flight during their Spring migration

### Klamath Drainage District

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# Klamath Drainage District



Bald Eagles hunt in district fields.

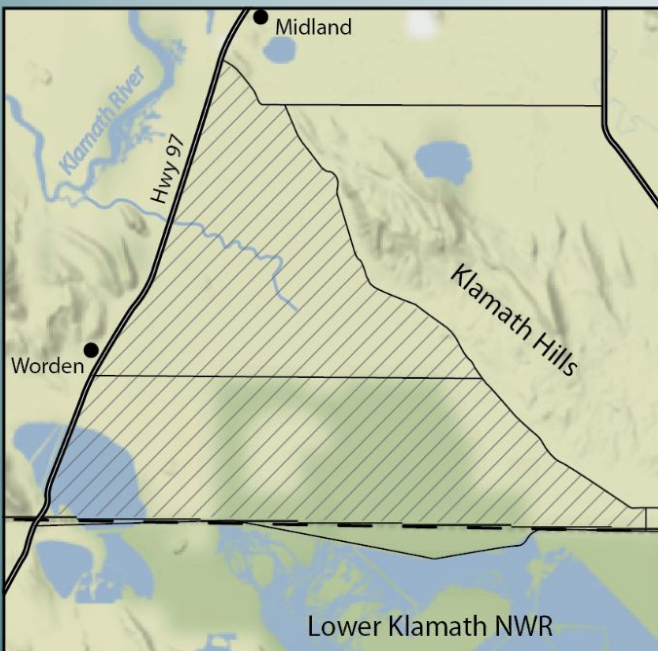
Klamath Drainage District is located in the historic footprint of Lower Klamath Lake, roughly 14 miles south of Klamath Falls, Oregon.

KDD provides water and drainage for approximately 27,000 acres of farmland and wildlife refuge areas north of the California-Oregon state line. It is bordered by the Klamath Hills to the east and Highway 97 to the west.

The district was created on March 6th, 1915 as part of the Bureau of Reclamation's Klamath Project to manage and maintain the farmland created when Lower Klamath Lake was drained.



Coyotes find a home in the fields and ditch banks.



Sandhill Cranes flock to grain fields after harvest.



## Wildlife in the District

The landowners in Klamath Drainage District are proud of their farms and the role their farms play in providing food and habitat to the area's many wildlife species.

Every spring, tens of thousands of migratory birds stop in the district's flooded fields and the neighboring Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge to rest and refuel on their long journey north, just as every Fall they stop in those same fields to feast on grains left after harvest on their way south.

The canals, ditches, and drains provide a home for muskrats, frogs, Western Pond turtles, and even the occasional otter as they deliver water to farms in the district.

The abundance of prey attracts and feeds one of the largest populations of bald eagles in the continental U.S., as well as other raptors and coyotes.



## KDD works to reduce its impact on natural resources.

Klamath Drainage District continues to invest in infrastructure to make the district more efficient.

As a result of these investments,, KDD returns or reuses more than 75% of the water that is used in the district. This helps reduce pressure on Klamath Basin water sources and supports the environment and the rest of the Klamath Project.

In the early summer months this lessens demand for water from Upper Klamath Lake during a critical time for C'waam and Koptu spawning. And can augment flows in the Klamath River or be provided to the Lower Klamath Wildlife Refuge.