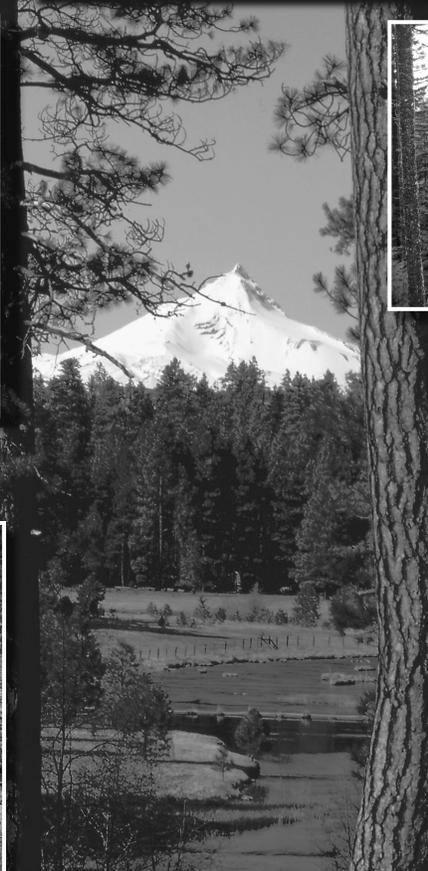


# FOREST LOG

NEWSLETTER OF THE OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY • SPRING 2004

## FORESTRY PROGRAM *for* OREGON



Oregon Board of Forestry

# 2003-2011

### INSIDE:

- Oregon's Valuable Oaks
- 37 Communities Honored for Urban Forests
- Forest Managers Wear Many Hats
- The F.P.F.O.
- . . . and more!

The cover and one of our stories for this issue feature the newly approved “Forestry Program for Oregon” (FPFO). This document is the Board of Forestry’s strategic plan for promoting a sustainable forest resource for our State. Sometimes it’s easy just to toss these kinds of documents into a desk drawer and forget about them, making the assumption that they don’t really mean much. If you were at the March 3, 2004 meeting of the Board of Forestry you would know that nothing could be further from the truth. The Board gave the Department of Forestry the assignment to begin developing the groundwork for a new approach to forest practices regulation in Oregon. I thought it would be worthwhile showing how this effort springs from the FPFO and to also say a little about what it means.

Among other things, Strategy A of the FPFO says that we will promote a sound legal system, effective government and leading-edge research. A key action under this strategy supports an effective, science-based and adaptive Oregon Forest Practices Act. Another promotes adaptive forest management and evaluations that support a continuous learning and improvement process. Consistent with that direction, a paper was presented to the Board at their last meeting by Assistant State Forester Ted Lorensen, titled, “Forest Practices Protection on Forestlands within the Context of Dynamic Ecosystems.”

Ted does an excellent job of challenging our traditional view that adequate forest environmental protection is equated with preventing forest disturbance. The challenge comes from our knowledge that forest environments are complex systems that have always evolved with

disturbance, not without it. And, with that challenge comes recognition that our current forest practices do, in fact, tend to prevent disturbance. The question becomes, then, “In the absence of disturbance, are we truly going to achieve the environmental outcomes we desire?” Responding to the policy direction embodied in the FPFO, the Board of Forestry thus instructed the Department to begin the dialogue that could ultimately result in a more effective, science-based and adaptive Oregon Forest Practices Act.

Where that dialogue may take us is hard to predict, but just as Oregon was a national leader in the development of forest practices regulation over 30 years ago, I am confident that we can be leaders in this new direction for the future. It will be an exciting, interesting and very important endeavor. I encourage you to stay tuned and get involved. Doing so, by the way, supports one of the Board’s Vision Statements in the FPFO... “Citizens who understand, accept, and support sustainable forestry and who make informed decisions that contribute to achievement of the vision of *2003 Forestry Program for Oregon*.”

As we set about implementing the full array of ambitious strategies embodied in the FPFO, there will be many important efforts where we will be looking to engage citizens who want to be informed and involved. Get your copy by contacting one of our offices. Enjoy reading it and stay tuned!




### From the State Forester

“The *Forestry Program for Oregon* is the Board of Forestry’s strategic plan for promoting a sustainable forest reserve for our state.”



# FOREST LOG Contents



"STEWARDSHIP IN FORESTRY"

Spring Issue 2004  
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Oregon Forest Operators Honored  
for Protecting Natural Resources ..... 4

Oregon Board of Forestry Releases 8-Year  
Strategic Plan, *The Forestry Program for Oregon* .... 5

Protecting Oregon's Forestlands ..... 7

Three New Members Appointed  
to Oregon Board of Forestry ..... 10

37 Oregon Communities Named Tree City USA..... 11

Harvest & Habitat Modeling Project..... 12

Oregon's Oak Trees Are More  
Valuable Than You Think! ..... 14

Forest Manager Wears Many Hats,  
Learns by Doing..... 18

Reminder: Big Changes in the  
Timber Tax Program ..... 22

Exceptional Forest Landowners Provide  
Exceptional Benefits for Fish and Wildlife .... 23

Tillamook Forest Center  
Tree Plant ..... 24

Not Seeing the Forest  
for the Trees... ..... 25

Oregon Wood is Good!..... 27

New How-to Guide on  
Prescribed Fire Alternatives ..... 29



“By not putting Oregon’s forests to work to help  
meet world demands, we may be creating greater  
overall (global) environmental damage.”

See story, page 25.



# Oregon Forest Operators Honored for Protecting Natural Resources

Arlene Whalen, ODF Public Information Officer

The operators earned the recognition for conducting their forest operations in a manner that helps protect natural resources, often exceeding the state's Forest Practice Act rules.

The Oregon Board of Forestry announced the regional **Operator of the Year Award** winners for 2003. The operators earned the recognition for conducting their forest operations in a manner that helps protect natural resources, often exceeding the state's Forest Practice Act rules. The candidates were selected from nominations proposed by the Oregon Department of Forestry.

The award winners were selected for displaying innovation and the ability to handle difficult circumstances, expending extra effort and investing some financial risk or sacrifice to produce outstanding results:

**Mark Tsiatsos, M&S Timber Company, LaGrande, Ore., earned the Eastern Oregon Operator of the Year Award** for an integrated and comprehensive land management approach that promotes sustainable use of

important resources. The diversification of the business from just harvesting timber has also created family-wage jobs.

Resource protection and forest management benefits provided by M&S Timber include: improved water quality and fish passage; enhanced salmonid habitat; sediment reduction; off-stream water development resulting in fewer cattle on streams; improved roads; developing dip ponds for helicopters to help control wildfires; forestland restoration; and fisheries habitat restoration. M&S Timber has secured grant monies to complete some of the restoration work performed.

**Brent Parries, Pacific Forest Contractors, Estacada, Ore., earned the Northwest Oregon Operator of the Year Award** for a 41-acre operation that included a wetland area and two fish bearing streams. Parries and his crew took extra precautions to avoid altering or disturbing these areas—trees



Mark and Sarah Tsiatsos, M&S Timber Company, second from right, showcase their forestland restoration efforts for the Operator of the Year touring committee. Brent Parries, Pacific Forest Contractors, smiles broadly, right. Parries earned the title of Northwest Oregon Operator of the Year.

forestlands. The operation used equipment suited to the task, while improving water quality, providing better fish passage, enhancing salmon habitat and controlling erosion. The crew has worked to develop ways that timber operators in eastern Oregon can survive during tough economic times, often educating landowners about stewardship practices while providing

were felled away from the wetland area and a temporary stream crossing was constructed for equipment. Much time and expense was expended to place wood for structure in the streams, creating pools and rearing habitat for fish.

Oregon Forest Operators Honored  
continued on page 6

# Oregon Board of Forestry Releases 8-Year Strategic Plan, The Forestry Program for Oregon

Cynthia Orlando, ODF Public Information Officer

**Question:** How can we manage Oregon's forests sustainably?

**Answer:** The Board of Forestry's strategic planning document, the "*Forestry Program for Oregon*."

After two years of intensive internal discussions, as well as open house meetings held throughout the state to collect public comments, the Oregon Board of Forestry and the Oregon Department of Forestry recently announced the release of the *Forestry Program for Oregon* document. Updated approximately every eight years, this document is the Board of Forestry's strategic plan.

The plan addresses all 28 million acres of Oregon's private and public forestland. The new edition is an important milestone because Oregon is the first state in the nation to adapt internationally recognized criteria for use in discussing and measuring forest issues at the statewide level.

A comprehensive policy document, the *Forestry Program for Oregon* contains a stated mission for providing environmentally, economically, and socially sustainable forest management.

## Planning for the Future

To ensure Oregon's forests provide a sustainable mix of social, economic and environmental benefits to current and future Oregonians, strategies within the plan address laws and government...social and economic benefits...forest productivity...soil and water quality...native plants and animals...forest and watershed health...and, carbon storage

"The *Forestry Program for Oregon* describes the board's vision for the future of all of the state's forest resources, the values that guide the board's decisions on forestry issues, and strategies and actions to achieve its vision," says State Forester Marvin Brown.

This vision is built upon a concept that recognizes that different lands need to play different roles in achieving and supporting

## Several Intriguing Action Items

The Board of Forestry believes a variety of actions are needed for the board's strategies to be successful, to achieve their mission and vision, and, to reflect their values.

Action items outlined by the plan include:

- The board will promote active fuels and vegetation management, along with aggressive wildfire suppression, as key tools to manage forest health on public and private forestlands;
- When developing Oregon forest policies, the board will consider them in the context of the Oregon environment and economy, but also in the context of the global environment and the global economy;
- The board will promote congressionally approved experiments in Oregon and other states where local communities are empowered to demonstrate their stewardship of federal forestlands and are held accountable for the results;
- The board will promote renewed, long-term watershed research to study the effectiveness of the most current forestry best management practices in providing protection for soil and water resources;
- The board will collaborate with state, federal, and tribal agencies, universities, conservation groups, and private landowners to promote a science-based, statewide assessment that evaluates the characteristics, conditions, and trends of native plant and animal populations and habitats on all land uses and ownership classes.

Copies of the Forestry Program for Oregon may be obtained by contacting the Department of Forestry at 503.945.7200, or by visiting the Board of Forestry web site, [www.oregonforestry.org](http://www.oregonforestry.org)



sustainability. The four roles include:

- wood production forests
- multi-resource forests
- reserved forests
- and residential value forests.

**Public Feedback**

In March and April 2003, the Oregon Board of Forestry scheduled open house meetings throughout the state to collect public comments. Open house events were held in Hillsboro, LaGrande, Bend, Medford, Newport and Eugene. The meetings culminated in an all-day public forum in Salem.

“The Board of Forestry sampled Oregonian’s opinions about the future of the state’s forests, and consulted with forest scientists and a diverse group of key stakeholders before writing the Forestry Program for Oregon,” said Project Coordinator David Morman. “The input the board received was extremely important in developing a comprehensive strategic forest policy document that truly integrates all aspects of sustainability,” he added.

**Wide Distribution Encouraged**

Because of the broad input received, the

document’s vision, and the significance of the concepts and strategies contained in the FPFO, wide distribution of the FPFO is taking place both within and outside the Department of Forestry.

Anne Maloney, Stewardship Forester, Klamath Lake District, works with the “Klamath-Lake Forest Health Partnership,” a group of local forest landowners, conservationists and other agency representatives interested in promoting forest health. Maloney said she’s been distributing the FPFO to group members as well as at an evening open house for the annual “Farm Expo” where ODF has a booth about forestry. She’s also distributed them at the Klamath Basin Watershed Conference in February, and is planning to distribute them at a Home Show and at a Society of American Forester’s meeting in March.

“I appreciate having a copy myself, because I really do believe in referring to the document to verify the work that I am doing,” said Maloney.

Copies of the *Forestry Program for Oregon* may be obtained by contacting the Department of Forestry at 503-945-7200, or by visiting the Board of Forestry web site, [www.oregonforestry.org](http://www.oregonforestry.org).

Oregon Forest Operators Honored continued from page 4



Rod Greene, left, Lone Rock Logging Manager, Bud Long, Lone Rock Logging Administrator, and Scott Swearingen, right, nominating Stewardship Forester, ODF, stand by an educational interpretive sign they helped develop for Cooper Creek.

Despite the increased cost, low ground pressure log loaders were used for the operation, instead of skidders and dozers, to ensure less ground disturbance. The crew made sure that slash piles were clean and high to burn completely, decreasing the chance of holdover fires during slash clean up.

**Lone Rock Logging, Lone Rock**

**Timber Company, Roseburg, Ore., earned the Southwest Oregon Operator of the Year Award** for timber harvesting above Cooper Creek Reservoir, Sutherlin. The crew took numerous precautions during the operation to mitigate the steep terrain and to safeguard the reservoir, which is a secondary

source of municipal water for Sutherlin. Extra measures were taken by Lone Rock Timber to be “community friendly.” Planning for the operation was begun several years in advance. A ten-year management plan was provided to community members and local government that addressed potential concerns about water quality and the visual impacts of the harvest near the reservoir, also a popular recreational site. Several public meetings were held before work began on the proposed operation.

Several measures were taken to ensure resource protection: wildlife trees were left scattered throughout the unit; a swing yarder with a motorized carriage was used to lift trees over sensitive areas; trees were felled away from sensitive areas; high stumps were left to stop any potential logs from rolling downslope; roads were constructed, reconstructed and/or re-aligned one year prior to harvest; roadsides and areas of disturbance near streams were grass seeded; sediment barriers were strategically placed; and a buffer was left along a non-fish bearing stream.



# Protecting Oregon's Forestlands

New publication, interactive CD examine how Oregon is protecting and enhancing the diverse values of its forestlands

By Mike Cloughesy, Director of Forestry,  
Oregon Forest Resources Institute

“At all scales, Oregon's forests are covered by a package of protections, starting with federal air, water, and species-conservation laws and our own state laws governing land use, water, fish and wildlife, and forest practices,” says Hal Salwasser, dean of the Oregon State University College of Forestry.

And that point is dramatically illustrated in a new publication, *Protecting Oregon's Forestlands: A Graphical View*, that includes an interactive CD-ROM-based Geobook™ included with it. The project was sponsored by the Oregon Forest Resources Institute, Oregon Department of Forestry and the OSU College of Forestry in partnership with the Oregon Forest Industries Council.

The publication identifies three strategic approaches by which all Oregon forestland is managed—*reserve*, *multi-resource* and *wood production* forests. It offers a broad picture of forestland protections by using maps and charts to show the different layers of protective mechanisms in place on the state's forestland. The CD-ROM allows Geobook users to manipulate different layers of forest protection on a computer screen. Users can examine these layers one at a time and overlay them in various combinations to see the big picture of forestland protection in Oregon.

“Forest protection can mean many things,” Salwasser writes in the publication's introduction. “First you have to ask, protection for what? And from what? Forest protection can mean protection *from* certain hazards or undesired consequences, and it can also mean protection *for* certain benefits and positive outcomes.”

To most people, however, forestland falls into one of two rigid categories: protected and not logged or logged and not protected. The goal of this project is to show that forest protection means much more and that increasing protections for a broad variety of environmental values has been the trend over the past 20 years.

Evidence suggests that a too-narrow

emphasis on using reserves as the single strategy to provide environmental values may move Oregon's forests *away* from sustainability. This is even more evident in light of uncharacteristically intense wildfires in recent years. Environmental protection must be balanced with protection of the economic and social contributions of forests to achieve real and lasting sustainability.

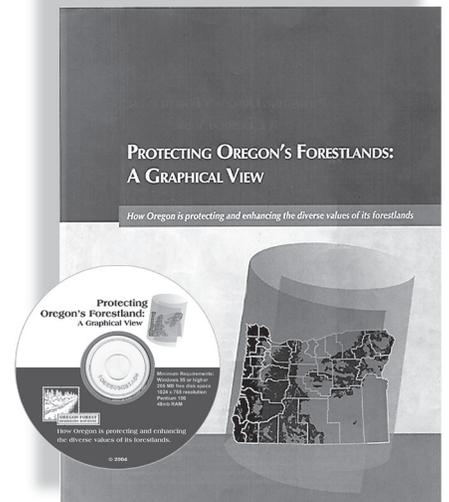
In a sidebar of the publication, Howard Sohn, former chair of the Oregon Board of Forestry, wrote “The Forestry Program for Oregon spells out ways we can measure progress toward our vision, which is that future generations of Oregonians will enjoy the same wide array of social, economic and environmental benefits from our forests that we enjoy today.”

The Oregon Forest Practices Act is cited in the publication by Sara Leiman, a family forest landowner, who says the Act is strict, restrictive and, in some cases, complicated and confusing. “Yet, restrictions are really about protecting forestland,” she said. “We have to realize they are the same thing.”

Roy Woo, retired deputy state forester, added that landowners routinely exceed the standards of the act. Many forest landowners have made substantial voluntary contributions toward protecting and enhancing the quality of streams, for example, under the auspices of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. They take part “because they believe it's the right thing to do,” Woo said.

## Three strategies for Oregon's forests

The three strategic approaches in current management philosophy—*reserve*, *multi-resource* and *wood production*—represent the spectrum of management practices from the least intense to the most intense. Management intensity is commonly assumed to be inversely proportional to environmental protection, but



Maps in the new publication and Geobook illustrate just how historic fire suppression has altered the historical relationship between fire and forest.



this is a misconception because:

1. Oregon's forest environment is protected at every level of management intensity.
2. These three strategic approaches are employed from a small, single-site scale to a large watershed or landscape scale.
3. Active management is often needed to achieve environmental goals such as maintaining conifers alongside streams or reducing the risk of wildfire in fire-prone areas.
4. To treat every acre of forest for the same outcomes would be unwise because it would result in an unsustainable uniformity of outcomes. Managing for a balance of diverse outcomes across the landscape achieves multiple goals and is more likely to sustain a broad range of values over time.

Drawing on GIS and data analysis completed by Andrew Herstrom of the Oregon Department of Forestry, the publication categorizes and maps Oregon's nearly 28 million acres under the three strategies as follows:

### **Reserve strategy**

This strategy is employed on 8.8 million acres of Oregon's forestland. This represents about 31 percent of forestland in the state and is primarily riparian reserves, late-successional reserves and congressionally reserved areas such as national parks and wilderness. The primary purpose of this strategy is to manage for values other than wood production. The reserve forests are nearly all federally managed, and the publication notes that the establishment of late-successional and riparian reserves in the 1990s led to the dramatic decline in timber harvest on federal lands.

### **Multi-resource strategy**

About a third of Oregon's forestlands—some 9.2 million acres—is managed under this strategy. These are lands where restrictions on timber harvesting have been implemented through forest plans, state laws or agency policies. They include portions of land within management allocations where scheduled timber harvest may occur, but where restrictions for wildlife habitat or other uses will significantly reduce timber outputs.

While state forests are in this category, the vast bulk of these lands are in federal ownership, including matrix lands and adaptive management areas, which are designated as

open to harvest, but where little harvest takes place.

### **Wood production strategy**

Some 36 percent of the state's forestland—nearly 10 million acres—is managed under this strategy. Virtually all forestland in this category is owned by families, tribes or the wood products industry. These forests contribute to local economies, employment and community prosperity, and they provide certain social and environmental benefits.

The Oregon Forest Practices Act governs management of private forestland, imposing such requirements as leaving unharvested buffers along streams and leaving standing trees and fallen logs to protect soil and provide wildlife habitat. Finally, private lands are also governed by Oregon's land use rules, which restrict development to maintain them in a forested condition.

### **Forest sustainability and wildfire**

Maps in the new publication and Geobook illustrate just how historic fire suppression has altered the historical relationship between fire and forest. They show that wildfires behave differently today than in the past, with fires in some forest types typically larger, hotter, more damaging and more difficult and costly to extinguish than in the past.

Most of the recent large fires in Oregon occurred in forests in which historic relationships between fire and forests have been altered. The 2002 fires did considerable damage to forestland "reserved" with the goal of maintaining its environmental values over the long term. This suggests that a reserve strategy may be counterproductive for forests in certain conditions or in fire-prone locations.

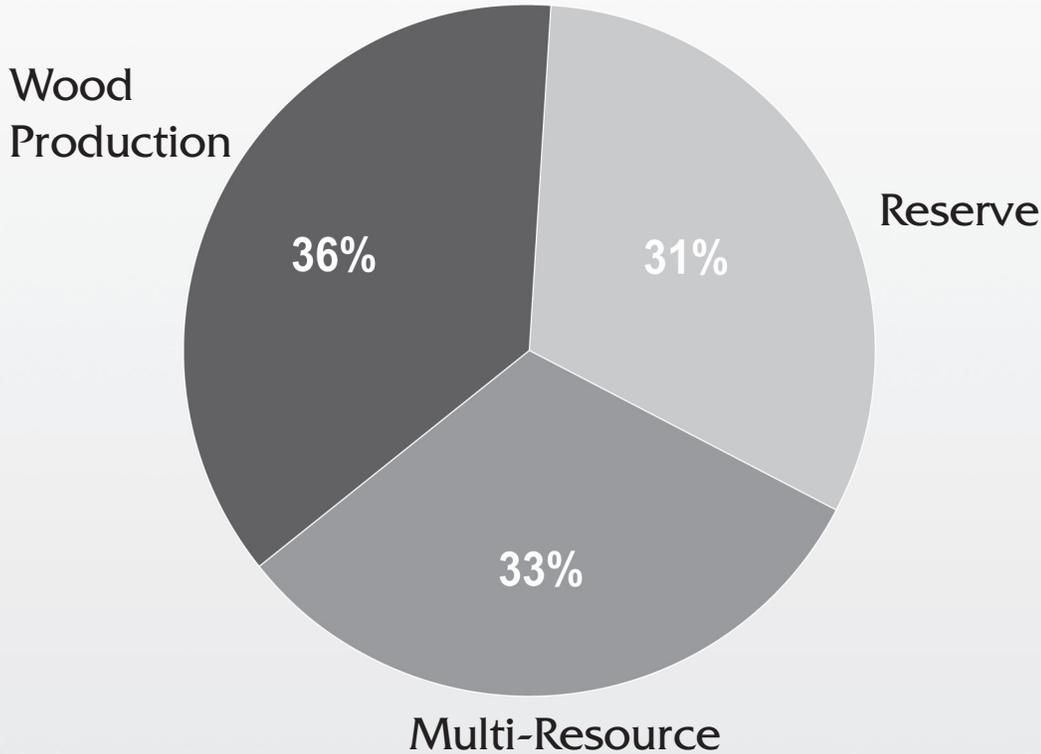
### **Forest sustainability and water quality**

The state's water quality—known from research to be the biggest environmental concern of Oregonians—is among the highest in the nation, thanks to state and federal requirements governing riparian management, reforestation, road construction, road maintenance and chemical use as well as voluntary stream restoration work performed under the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.



## Oregon Forest Management Classification

Proportion of all forestland in each major management class



- Reserve**
- Not open for timber production
- City and county parks
  - State
    - Wildlife refuge
    - Parks
    - Recreation area
    - Wayside
    - Game management area
  - National
    - Park
    - Monument
    - Wildlife Refuge
    - Wilderness areas
    - Botanical areas
    - Ecological emphasis area
  - Late-successional reserve (LSR)
  - Administratively withdrawn
  - Area of critical concern
  - Natural Areas
  - Research Natural Areas
  - Proposed Research Natural Areas

- Multi-resource**
- Restricted timber production is allowed. Land is managed for other resources as well
- State
    - Research Areas
    - Forest
    - Scenic Waterway
    - Other
  - National
    - Scenic Area
    - Recreation Area
  - USFS and BLM
    - Matrix
    - Adaptive Management
  - Cooperative Management Area

- Wood Production**
- Actively managed for wood production
- Tribal lands
  - Private industrial lands
  - Family-owned lands

Drawing on GIS and data analysis completed by Andrew Herstrom of the Oregon Department of Forestry, the new publication categorizes and maps Oregon's nearly 28 million acres under three strategies: Wood Production, Reserve, and Multi-Resource lands.

# Three New Members Appointed to Oregon Board of Forestry

Rod Nichols, ODF Public Information Officer

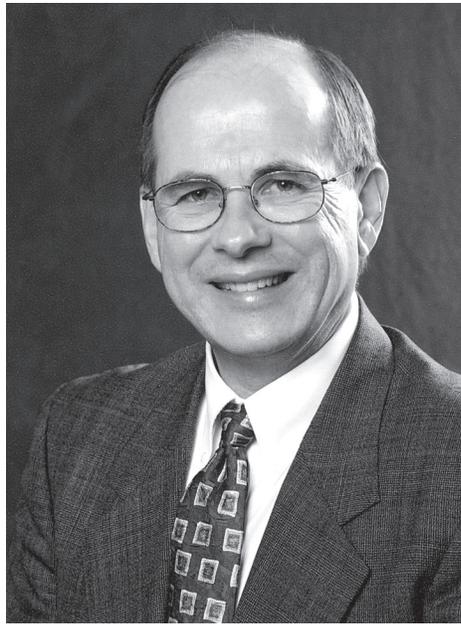
Gov. Ted Kulongoski appointed three new members to the Oregon Board of Forestry, effective Feb. 1. Barbara D. Craig of Portland, Stephen D. Hobbs of Corvallis, and Jennifer K. Phillippi of Cave Junction will serve four-year terms on the board. The governor selected Hobbs as the new chair for a one-year term that began Feb. 27.

The new appointees replaced outgoing board members Sam Johnson, Brad Witt and Howard Sohn (chair). The three members completed their second terms on the board Jan. 31 and were ineligible for reappointment.

desire to serve on the Board of Forestry. "Oregon must continue to take strong leadership in the management of our private, state and federal forestlands."

As a project forester on the Wenatchee National Forest for five years, she was responsibility for all aspects of timber management. During law school, Craig worked in the Region 6 USDA Forest Service office on forest planning. As an attorney, her practice focuses on federal Endangered Species Act issues.

An Oregon State University professor, Stephen Hobbs is Associate Dean for Research in OSU's College of Forestry. He served as director of the Coastal Oregon Productivity



Gov. Kulongoski's appointees to the Board of Forestry are (left to right) Barbara Craig, Stephen Hobbs and Jennifer Phillippi.

A partner in the law firm of Stoel Rives LLP, Barbara Craig is a natural resources attorney as well as a professional forester. She has served on the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Advisory Committee for revisions to the Oregon Endangered Species Act, and on the Oregon State University Forest Research Laboratory Advisory Committee.

"I care deeply about Oregon's forests and natural resources," Craig said in describing her

Enhancement Program, a multi-disciplinary research effort aimed at obtaining a better understanding of forest and stream resources in the Oregon Coast Range and how they could be managed more effectively.

Hobbs said he looked forward to the board appointment because of a "strong commitment to the sustainable use of Oregon's forest resources. Serving on the state Board of Forestry will provide me with an opportunity to

further that commitment by enabling me to make a significant contribution to the policies that support how forest resources are managed.”

Through leadership roles in large research and outreach education programs, he has worked closely with leaders in the forest industry, county governments, small woodland owner associations, federal and state agencies and non-governmental organizations.

Business manager of Rough & Ready Lumber Co. and Perpetua Forests Company, Jennifer Phillippi is a third-generation family sawmill owner and forest landowner.

“Having grown up in a rural, forested area,” she said, “I have a particularly close connection to the woods.”

Phillippi is a board member and past chair of the Oregon Forest Resources Institute, a past board member of the Oregon Forest Industries Council, and past board member and officer of

the Southern Oregon Timber Industries Association. Her professional experience includes positions as controller of Seattle-based Pacific Lumber & Shipping Co. and senior accountant of accounting firms in Portland and Phoenix, Arizona.

Phillippi served as a core stakeholder in the development of the Board of Forestry’s strategic plan, the *2003 Forestry Program for Oregon*, a public process in which she was “heartened to see a thoughtful and balanced attitude toward an issue that in other settings often becomes politically divisive with ineffective results.”

Phillippi represents the Southwest Region of the state. Craig and Hobbs represent the Northwest Region.

Gov. Ted Kulongoski appointed Phillippi, Craig, and Hobbs to fill the three Board of Forestry openings. The Oregon State Senate confirmed the nominations in a hearing held Jan. 22 in Salem.

## 37 Oregon Communities Named “Tree City USA”

Arlene Whalen, ODF Public Information Officer

Klamath Falls is a new addition to a list of Oregon communities being recertified as a “Tree City” during local ceremonies this month, and Eugene has earned the honor for the 25th year in a row. Tree City USA, a program of the National Arbor Day Foundation and sponsored by the Oregon Department of Forestry, recognizes cities that have developed programs that plant and care for trees.

Oregon communities being recertified as a Tree City USA for 2003 include: Albany, Ashland, Baker City, Beaverton, Coburg, Coos Bay, Corvallis, Cottage Grove, Eagle Point, Echo, Eugene, Forest Grove, Grants Pass, La Grande, Lake Oswego, Lebanon, Madras, McMinnville, Medford, Philomath, Portland, Reedsport, Rogue River, Salem, Scio, Seaside, Sunriver, Sweet Home, Talent, Tigard, Tillamook, Toledo, Troutdale, Tualatin, West Linn, and Wilsonville.

“These cities deserve to be recognized for taking the necessary steps to make their communities more livable through planting and caring for trees,” said State Forester Marvin Brown.

Tree Cities must meet four criteria set forth by the National Arbor Day Foundation: 1) adopt a tree care ordinance, 2) establish a program, tree board or commission, 3) spend at least \$2

per capita on a community tree care program, and 4) conduct an Arbor Day or Arbor Week ceremony.

Founded in Nebraska in 1872 by J. Sterling Morton, National Arbor Day is celebrated each year on the last Friday in April. Arbor Day is celebrated in every state and many other countries, as well. Oregonians celebrate Arbor Week the first full calendar week in April.

In addition to Tree City USA status, the following six Oregon cities will also receive a Tree City Growth Award for going beyond the



State Forester Marvin Brown (left) joins Eugene Mayor Jim Torrey (center), City of Eugene Urban Forester Mark Snyder (right) and local boy scouts in planting a tree to commemorate Eugene’s 25th Tree City USA award.

37 Oregon Communities Named “Tree City USA” cont. on page 30



# The Harvest & Habitat Modeling Project: It Seeks to Shed Light on Possibilities for Northwest State Forests

Jeff Foreman, ODF Public Information Officer

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“Obviously the more up-to-date data you have, the more accurate your modeling is going to be.”  
— Dave Johnson,  
Forest Grove  
District Forester

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Some people believe the Tillamook and Clatsop state forests can produce far greater timber harvests than planned.

This belief took the form of a bill in the 2003 Legislature that nearly won the favor of lawmakers.

And some people believe these state forests should produce less timber and focus more on wildlife habitat and recreation.

This belief has taken the form of an initiative petition. Signature gathering is under way to place this measure on the November ballot.

So what is the right harvest level?

That's what the Oregon Department of Forestry, the state agency responsible for managing the 500,000 acres of these two northwest Oregon forests, is in the process of finding out. The State Forests Program started the project about a year ago – as called for in the Implementation Plans approved in March 2003 – to determine what sustainable harvest levels should be based on new and updated information.

Called the Harvest and Habitat Modeling Project, the study is plugging recently updated forest inventory data into a complex computer program to come up with possible harvest levels on these state lands. In addition to the Tillamook and Clatsop, the project includes other state forestland covered by the northwest and southwest state forests management plans (about 633,000 acres total) adopted by the Board of Forestry in 2001.

Computer modeling done prior to approval of the management plans used outdated forest inventory information. Inventorying forest stands fell victim to the budget axe in the 1980s during lean times for the timber industry. In recent years, the department has reinvested in bringing this information up to date.

“We knew we were using outmoded inventory data for the original model work and we tried to make it clear at the time that we were generating these outputs for comparison

purposes only,” said State Forests Program Director Ross Holloway. “We were trying to compare various management strategies to make sure the one selected compared favorably with achieving a balance of social, economic and environmental benefits.”

Despite emphasizing that these original model runs were for comparative purposes, the outputs generated became “real” numbers for some groups closely involved in the development of the plans. When the district Implementation Plans showed significantly lower harvest levels, these groups expressed concern and asked for better estimates on future harvests.

This concern over lower-than-expected harvest levels also became an issue at the 2003 Legislative Session. A bill calling for higher harvest levels on the Tillamook and Clatsop state forests passed the House, but failed to come out of committee in the Senate in the final days of the session.

A budget note, however, directed the Oregon Department of Forestry to continue its work plan (the Harvest and Habitat Modeling Project) to “explore options to determine optimal timber and harvest outputs.” The budget note also directed the ODF to operate at the uppermost end of the harvesting range outlined in district Implementation Plans while the project is being done.

In the next two fiscal years (July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2006), ODF has set a goal of 250 million board feet per year for the Tillamook and Clatsop state forests in response to the budget note. This represents a 32 percent increase over the planned harvest for 2003-04, but the jump is still within the ranges of the three districts that manage these two state forests.

The project is scheduled to be completed in the spring of 2005. Results from this in-depth project will provide ODF with a better foundation to establish sustainable harvest levels in the future, beginning with the 2006-07 fiscal year.

“When we undertook the new project, we





knew we needed better forest inventory data if this was going to be anything more than a comparison like the previous modeling effort,” Holloway said. “We have contracted with companies for the past two years to begin to bring our inventory of the state forest stands up-to-date.”

Even with this recommitted effort to acquire current forest inventory information, the project will rely on data from only about 37 percent of the state forests. The inventory work will continue so more current information will be available in the future.

“Obviously the more up-to-date data you have, the more accurate your modeling is going to be,” said project leader Dave Johnson, who also is the Forest Grove District Forester. “We’re confident that with new and updated information we can create a model that provides more accurate harvesting objectives.”

In addition, field foresters will be taking a close look at the modeled harvest runs to ensure the computer outputs are operationally feasible. “The model is unique in that it has the ability to identify potential harvest units spatially over time. We want to make sure these potential harvest units make sense,” Johnson said. “For example, we want to be sure these areas are accessible.”

Other considerations include the logical placement of units in the context of the terrain. “We don’t want the computer to select a small stand of trees to harvest halfway down a slope,” Johnson said. “It wouldn’t be operationally

feasible and wouldn’t make sense.”

The computer model will use the forest management plan and implementation plans to set the parameters for the possible harvest outcomes. The plans call for the forests to be actively managed – using structure-based management – to achieve social, economic and environmental benefits.

Structure-based management uses regeneration harvests (clearcuts) and periodic thinnings to develop various structural conditions from openings to complex stands that resemble old growth. The goal is to have 40 to 60 percent of these forests in complex stand conditions.

The concept behind the plan seeks to emulate nature, acknowledging that forest landscapes are constantly changing – from new to old to new again. Five forest types are identified in the “structure” development process. The plan has percentage goals (ranges, really) for each of these forest types.

It is believed that if these percentages (based on historical data, melded with input from biologists and foresters) are maintained over time, this will meet the habitat needs of native species.

The plans also specify the widths of buffers along streams that require special management. The computer model will use all of this direction to project harvesting levels many decades into the future.

A policy committee of legislators, county commissioners, ODF staff and others is helping direct the project.

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**Habitat Modeling Project Steering Committee meeting.** The committee is made up of legislators, county commissioners and ODF staff. Dave Johnson is the project leader for the modeling project.

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# Oregon's Oak Trees Are More Valuable Than You Think!

Arlene Whalen, ODF Public Information Officer

**T**ake a moment to picture in your mind the graceful sweep of heavy limbs extending towards the ground from a mature savannah oak tree ...unfortunately this vision is fast becoming more of a Kodak "memory" than a Kodak moment in the Willamette Valley. Even as far back as 50 years ago, it was evident that Oregon oak trees were

that competed with the oaks. This kept the grasslands open for game and gave the oaks the opportunity to mature with huge, extended, crowns, some living to be 400-500 years old.

Mature oaks also provided an abundance of food for the Native Americans. The large crowns of the oaks produced a bounty of acorns they used to make acorn meal. The open grasslands and oaks also supported large herds of game animals. However, when European settlers arrived, these areas became at risk. The savannah oaks were cut down and grasslands plowed under to make way for development and agriculture. Some oak stands were replanted with conifers to provide timber for wood products. Also, without the introduction of fire to control competing vegetation, the conifers were left to their own devices to encroach upon the oaks naturally. Unfortunately, today we are quite aware that conifer stands don't offer nearly the amount of habitat benefits that a mature oak provides. Even in the absence of conifers, young oaks will compete with each other as they grow. These thin, narrow-crowned oaks do not provide the diversity of habitat that large-open growth oaks provide.

Large, open-growth oak trees provide a critical food and nesting source for birds such as acorn woodpeckers, chickadees, turkey, nuthatches, warblers, etc., and their cover provides excellent hunting opportunity for raptors. Deer, black bear, various rodents, as well as birds, eat their acorns and lichen. The deep taproot and well-developed lateral root system of oak trees also help stabilize steep slopes in watershed areas, and oaks are able to persist in areas affected by drought conditions.

Fortunately, there are private landowners who recognize the value of Oregon oak trees. They care deeply about progressive environmental stewardship and are doing what they can to conserve soil, enhance water quality and wildlife habitat, while still maintaining productive farmland. These concerned landowners are disturbed by this loss of an important aspect of our heritage...so much so that they have partnered with others who can help them accomplish oak savannah restoration efforts.



Those interested in Savanna Oak restoration examine the grand characteristics of a mature oak tree, with its long, graceful, limbs bowing towards the ground. Oregon white oak plant communities were historically maintained by Native American burning practices and are now some of the most highly threatened habitats in the Pacific Northwest.

in trouble. A 1961 article published in *Northwest Science* noted that the total cover provided by Oregon White Oak had been reduced from 50 percent in 1850 to 24 percent by 1955. Today, things look even more glum. Defenders of Wildlife, in Oregon's Living Landscape (1998), estimates that oak woodlands and savanna have been reduced by 80% and virtually all of the native prairie is gone, with less than 1% remaining.

An **Oak Savanna** is a grassland characterized by a scattered distribution of open-growth oak trees and small groves of oaks with a grassland understory (Johannessen et al., 1971). Historically, the creation of the savannah in the bottomland and foothills of the Willamette Valley can be attributed to Oregon's native peoples. The heat output of oak is rated high, it produces few sparks, and has a moderate ease of splitting. Native Americans recognized that the oaks provided an excellent source for firewood, so they did their best to help nature along. By introducing low-severity surface fires every few years, they helped control vegetation

### A Notable Oak Restoration Effort

A notable oak restoration partnership is being tackled on the Mark and Jolly Krautmann farm near Jefferson, Oregon, which is a United States Fish and Wildlife (USFW) Partners for Fish and Wildlife site. The Krautmanns operate Heritage Seedlings, Inc, a medium-size ornamental tree and shrub nursery near Salem. During the next five years, four habitat types will be restored, enhanced or created on the property: 110 acres of upland prairies and savannas, 60 acres of oak woodlands, 9 acres of wet prairie and 60 acres of riparian forest. "We will include Oregon oak woodlands, savanna, riparian areas and grassland in a comprehensive restoration project that will involve state and federal agencies, regional non-profits, and many volunteer partners," said Mark. "There is amazing synergy in cooperative, inspired effort. We think this restoration project can also help bridge rural and urban interests and communication."

### Funding

Funding for the project is being sought through a USFW Private Stewardship Grant, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) Landowners' Incentive Program, a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Grant, the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Conservation Enhancement Program, and an NRCS Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program. According to Lynda Boyer, a Restoration Biologist and Heritage Seedling employee facilitating this and other projects for the Krautmanns, the estimated budget for the entire site is approximately \$350,000. She is optimistic about the chances of receiving funding because of the site's proximity to the Ankeny Wildlife Refuge. "We're also going to be reintroducing threatened and endangered plant species and increasing habitat for threatened and endangered wildlife species," said Boyer, "as well as improving the riparian area for listed fish species."

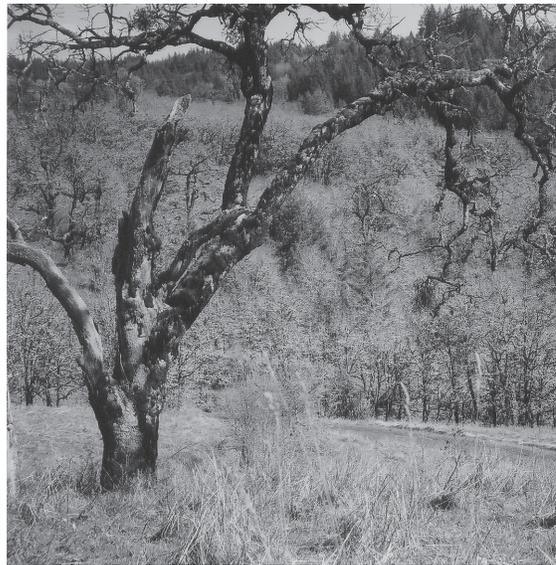
Bruce Campbell, ODFW Landowner Incentive Program Coordinator, encourages even small landowners, especially those in urban areas, to take advantage of such funding opportunities. "There's a lot of money to be had, but it takes time," said Campbell. "Any time you spend federal dollars you've got to meet National Environmental Protection Agency requirements, so you have to be patient. But there is help out there for your

restoration efforts...you don't have to do it by yourself."

### Oak Savanna

To begin savanna restoration efforts on the Krautmann site, a low-impact skid-steer is being used to remove invasive shrubs and trees and to thin young stands of oak. Boyer said they are thinking 300 years from now when deciding which trees to retain. "We want to make sure that we have replacement oaks as some die," said Boyer.

The site also has plenty of hawthorn, blackberry, scotch broom and poison oak, which are being removed. Some invasive weeds, such as stubborn thistle, will be spot sprayed with herbicide. Broadcast spraying of weeds will be avoided so that desirable native plants aren't harmed. Oak and hawthorn stumps on the property will be sprayed to reduce re-sprouting, and Doug fir will be topped or limbed to provide snags for wildlife habitat. "Topping and some limbing produces the nicest snags because the trees die very slowly and have



a longer life as a snag, than if you were to girdle them (cut a wedge into the bark at breast height)," said Boyer. "A girdled tree will fall over in only 10 years. Also, if we leave some live limbs on some of the trees, we will have replacement snags over time."

The restoration plan also includes increasing native shrub diversity in the ravines, such as serviceberry and snowberry, to provide important food and cover for deer, elk and birds. Boyer said some brush might be strategically piled along the edge of the fields to provide

"There is help out there for your reforestation efforts...you don't have to do it by yourself." - Bruce Campbell, ODFW Landowner Incentive Program Coordinator

The Savanna Oak in the foreground contrasts with the crowded oak woodland in the distance, which has a huge flush of cohort oak and invasive shrubs developing under larger oaks and conifers. Large, open-growth oak trees provide a critical food and nesting source for many species of birds and a food source for some mammals.



Lynda Boyer, a restoration biologist, is pleased to discover native vegetation, which should be protected and preserved. *Non-native* invasive vegetation threatens oak woodlands.

habitat for quail and pheasant. “We don’t want to leave piles just anywhere, though,” stresses Boyer. “Because what happens when you leave piles of *anything*? Blackberry wants to come up.”

A prescribed burn will be completed in the fall by Skookum Reforestation, Eugene, in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Forestry and Willamette Valley Refuges, to reduce thatch and woody vegetation and stimulate the growth of any native plant life that is present. Care will be taken, beforehand, to ensure that limbs and other debris aren’t left near the oaks. “We don’t want a fire to get stuck under them and potentially produce a crown fire or sear into the trees’ roots, starting a root fire,” warned Boyer. “We will mostly likely cycle the burns every three to four years. If we were to burn annually, we might actually

be increasing the potential growth of non-native annuals.”

Boyer will conduct on-going botanical surveys to identify areas where seed of native grasses and forbs (flowering plants) can be sown. (Boyer also manages the production of 52 species of upland and wet prairie species for seed). Many Willamette Valley grassland species grow very slowly and cannot compete with aggressive non-native pasture species. Areas where no native grasses and forbs are found will be treated with glyphosate prior to seeding; areas where no native grasses are found but native forbs persist will be treated with a grass-specific herbicide; and areas with both a native grass and forb complement will be managed to increase those species. Heritage Seedlings will also grow Threatened and Endangered grassland species for reintroduction. Throughout the restoration process, surveys for ground-nesting birds such as Western meadowlark, Oregon vesper sparrow and grasshopper sparrow, will also be conducted to gauge the effectiveness of the various treatments.

To promote the growth of large mature oak trees in the savanna area, at least 100 feet will be left between trees. This equates to two to five trees per acre. “This spacing is quite different than for the oak woodland area,” said Boyer. “In the woodlands, we will leave about 40 trees per acre.”

### Oak Woodland

The property’s 90-acre oak woodland area was created after years of harvesting conifer trees out of the existing oak stand. Without disturbance, a huge flush of cohort oak (oak coming up about the same time) developed under the existing large oaks. Boyer said that besides a crowding of young oak, several invasive shrubs also appeared. The plan is to open up the stand, allowing more light to filter to the ground and promote the growth of diverse, native, vegetation. The thinning will also allow for more management flexibility in the future. As new understory materializes, it will make it easier to do prescribed burning that could help prepare for the introduction of native seed. About 35 acres of the woodland area will be restored to oak savanna and the rest thinned to a more reasonable density. Again, conifers will be snagged in the area and stumps will be sprayed to reduce re-sprouting.

**Riparian Woodland**

Blackberry, ivy and other invasive shrubs will be removed from along the creek edge, and portions of adjacent agricultural fields sprayed with glyphosate in preparation for the reintroduction of riparian woodland species. A contract crew and volunteers will plant riparian trees and shrubs at an average density of 440 trees per acre. Solid plastic growing tubes will protect the seedlings from predators. Sedges and rushes will be propagated by Heritage Seedlings, Inc., and planted during 2005. Over time, these efforts will improve the quality of the stream by providing increased shade and reducing sedimentation so that fish and amphibians benefit. The riparian trees will also provide vital habitat for numerous federal and state sensitive bird species, such as the Olive-sided flycatcher, the Pileated woodpecker, the Willow flycatcher and Bald eagles.

**Wet and Upland Prairie Lake and Pond**

Part of the agricultural field on the site will be restored to wet and upland prairie habitat. Native grasses and forbs will be sown, and threatened and endangered plant species will be propagated by Heritage Seedlings and planted with the help of student volunteers.

The plan also includes placing large logs and trees on the edges of the lake and pond so that half of each log is in the water. This will improve habitat for sensitive species such as Western pond turtles, perching birds and the Lewis' woodpecker.

**Anything We Can Do Is Better Than What We Have**

Boyer admits that it is unrealistic to think that areas can be *totally* restored to their original state, but she adds the effort is well worth the time and dollar investment. "Anything we can do is better than what we have." Campbell concurs by adding, "Because we don't usually know with absolute certainty what the original condition of a site is like, and all the

techniques for producing those conditions, it is really a compromise...it's really about restoring important components."

And even restoring one or two components can potentially help. "We have to find a way to entice more private landowners to explore this (oak restoration)," said Boyer. "People don't need to be wary of government assistance...it doesn't have to be an adversarial relationship. We can really make a difference if we do this together."



Mark Krautmann shares that same sentiment. "The work begins with you and me. If we don't do it, who will? If not now, when? We all share the same sunshine, air, water and land to care for and pass on to generations who will follow us. How can we reasonably view it any other way?"

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A low-impact skid-steer is used to remove invasive shrubs and trees and to thin young stands of oak.

# Forest Manager Wears Many Hats, Learns by Doing

Cynthia Orlando, ODF Public Information Officer

Ask anyone who manages small or medium-sized forest lands in Oregon if they've ever felt like they were on a steep learning curve at some point with something happening on their property, and most will usually say "yes."

Such was the case with Sarah Deumling, resident forest manager for Zena Timber located just west of Salem. A conscientious and dedicated land manager, Deumling's been

pioneering community) was born.

When the land was first acquired, much of it – surrounded by farmland and pastures at the lower elevations – was suffering from a combination of past highgrading practices (that's when all of the tallest, best-formed trees are removed from a site, leaving only the less desirable trees behind). Compacted soils, overgrazing by cattle and invasive, non-native species added to the challenges: all in all, not a pretty picture. Dieter, who already had eight years of forestry experience in Germany, worked with ODF's Steve Vaught, a service forester at the time, in developing and following a plan for the property. With Vaught's assistance, a forest stewardship plan was created. One of the initial tasks involved some fairly large-scale brush removal; brush was piled and burned, and the sites were replanted with Douglas-fir. Sarah, a full-time mom at the time understandably, was not closely involved with the many tasks and responsibilities associated with a successful small forestland operation.

Things progressed fairly smoothly until 1996, when sadly, Deumling lost her husband to cancer. "My younger kids were 12 and 14 years old," says Deumling, "and I knew I needed to find a way to continue to provide them with a home." Fortunately, Hatzfeldt Waldwirtschaft was receptive to the idea of keeping Sarah on-site to manage the property, and a new career was born.

So how was a former schoolteacher and mother of four going to learn what she needed to know about sustainably managing forested property? Fortunately, says Deumling, the company was "very happy – eager to train me. The head forester came to Oregon twice for a whole month each time. He showed me how to lay out skid roads, how to prune trees, focusing on the everyday stuff I needed to know to run the place."

Also, adds Deumling, "Steve Vaught from ODF was helpful during the transition. He contributed to continuity in the overall management, and was invaluable in helping take advantage of cost share opportunities."

"She would call with questions, and I would just reference the stewardship plan," confirms



Deumling discusses log operations with logger Dave Glass while truck driver Rick Wells, seated above truck, loads logs to take to market.

managing the property for nearly eight years. Has it always been smooth sailing? Well, not really. But we're getting ahead of ourselves.

Initially, it was Deumling's husband Dieter who, in 1984, found 400 acres of forestland for sale outside of Salem. At the time, the Deumling's and their four children were living in Germany and Dieter was working in the field of forestry for Hatzfeldt Waldwirtschaft. (Owner Hermann Hatzfeldt, it should be noted, has forestry ties in Germany that go back a long way. His family has owned the same 20,000 forested acres in Germany for some 450 years).

Sarah, a native Oregonian, admits she was a bit homesick at the time and was open to ideas that might help her family come "home" to her native soil. When husband Dieter suggested the idea of purchasing the Oregon forestland to Hatzfeldt Waldwirtschaft, the company saw it as a good investment opportunity and Zena Timber (named after the local

Vaught. Zena Timber was fortunate in that they were able to use forestry cost share programs over the past several years to accomplish a number of things, including tree planting and treating competing vegetation.

Over time, Deumling - whose children are now away in college - has devoted herself to learning about forestry practices and has applied her knowledge to the property in numerous ways, for example, by working with Hatzfeldt Waldwirtschaft's (H.W.) head forester in modifying the management plan for the property. "We've added permanent skid roads in areas where harvestable timber was present," says Deumling. "We also don't pile and burn any more, we just leave the brush in place as organic matter. And, we started valuing the hardwoods more," she adds.

Each year H.W.'s head forester flies in from Germany to visit with Deumling, providing both of them a chance to confer about the best projects to undertake in the year ahead - and, not incidentally, a chance to control deer populations with some recreational hunting on the property. Deumling has also been successful in growing the size of the property via land acquisitions - she now manages approximately 2,000 acres for Zena Timber.

### Property Certified

Deumling got some good news in 1998, when Zena Timber was certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). Currently in Oregon there are 80,000 acres of industrial lands and approximately 20,000 acres of small, non-industrial forestlands that have achieved FSC certification.

### What is forest certification?

Well, one key to the conservation of forests worldwide is a rapid transition toward forestry practices that maintain or restore the health and integrity of forest ecosystems. The first challenge is to combat illegal



harvest, poor practice and over-exploitation in areas that threaten the future of forests and tarnish the entire industry. Forest certification offers an effective tool for achieving these goals.

Forest certification provides an independent third-party assurance that a forestry operation meets standards set by a certification program. Companies apply voluntarily, and government has no direct role in the process. FSC certification is appropriate for companies seeking global markets and perhaps a stronger environmental statement. Many large wood products outlets, such as The Home Depot and Lowe's, have expressed a preference for FSC-certified wood.

Zena is also certified by the Oregon Tree

(Above) On sites with less than optimal drainage, Zena Timber plants Valley Pine. (Below) Zena Timber looks forward to relying someday entirely on natural regeneration, but in the meantime, they continue to underplant with Douglas-fir in areas that have been recently harvested.



Farm System. Under this system, as opposed to the FSC system, landowners incur minimal costs.

The day I visited Deumling in the woods, her truck driver had already driven four loads of

### Invasive Species a Challenge

Zena Timber chooses to manage their property without the use of herbicides. However, Deumling faces challenges with a variety of invasive species that are well known to many

Oregon forest managers: domestic cherry, non-native hawthorn, scotch broom, blackberries, and holly.

“It’s more a case of managing them than elimination,” she says with a sigh. “With cherry and hawthorn, I hire people to go in with a chainsaw to remove them, trying to get rid of the seed source.” The scotch broom and blackberry she eliminates the hard way: by hand, using a shearing knife.

“I just focus on releasing the trees until they become established.” From there, Deumling lets mother nature, in the form of the canopy and shade, do the rest of the work.

### Youth Crew Offers Assistance

This year, trees throughout Oregon experienced various

levels of damage from the January snowstorm, and the trees on Zena Timber lands were no exception. “We experienced a lot of damage to the oaks and to the sapling fir following the snow this past winter,” says Deumling.

She received a pleasant surprise with help from a YCC crew (“Columbia River Youth Corps”) who worked on her property for several days in March. The 8-person crew helped her repair some of the damage on the property, propping up the younger trees and clearing blackberry bushes that had been pushed atop seedlings by the sheer weight of the snow and ice.

### Oregon Oak Market?

Deumling has learned a lot just by experimenting and trying different things. Currently, she estimates species breakdown on the property is 40% hardwoods and 60% Douglas-fir and Grand fir. “In areas where there were old clearcuts, we re-planted with Douglas-fir,” says Deumling.

That strategy had its pitfalls. In one area,



Deumling is currently hauling smaller 8 – 19” logs to Weyerhaeuser, and logs larger than 20” to Hull Oaks in Monroe – the closest mill currently accepting larger logs.

logs to a Weyerhaeuser mill. (Of note: Weyerhaeuser does not accept logs unless they come from SFI or Tree Farm certified lands). The larger logs – 20 inches and greater – she was hauling to a different mill in Monroe. “If I can, I also try to sell to the smaller mills,” she adds.

In addition, Deumling was having a load of maple and cherry milled at Monroe Oak to get a feel for possibilities with those species, and “to see if there is a market.”

Although she harvests an average of 300 MBF/year, Deumling prefers not to include clearcutting in her management regime, so her reforestation needs vary widely from year-to-year. “Some years I mainly focus on underplanting (planting seedlings underneath openings in existing stands of trees), some years I plant nothing. This year, I’m planning to plant 14 acres. We look forward to relying entirely on natural regeneration, but in the meantime do some underplanting to get ahead of the invasives.”

poor soil drainage and wet soil conditions could not support Douglas-fir, with tree mortality the disappointing result. Deumling has replanted valley pine and is also allowing native oaks to come back in naturally.

“We focus on site-specific native species,” says Deumling, “and we don’t pile and burn the brush, we leave it on the ground to decompose into fertilizer,” she adds.

She’s particularly proud of some of the straight, tall white oak trees scattered throughout the property. “When you go buy oak at the lumberyard, almost all of it is imported from somewhere else,” she says.

“Why not grow it right here in Oregon? If I can make that tree into flooring, a lot of jobs are going to be created on the way,” she adds. “If I can find a market for the hardwoods, it can turn into product and jobs for Oregon.”

Currently her white oak flooring is being sold by a home store in Portland. She hopes to eventually expand that market.

### Future Plans

According to their mission statement, the overriding goal of Zena forest management is to create an “ecologically and economically sustainable, uneven aged and mixed-species commercial forest including all tree species native to the area, in which natural ecosystem processes such as natural regeneration, the creation of standing dead wood and woody debris, soil regeneration, the creation and/or maintenance of forest microclimates within both individual stands and the entire forest ecosystem, can proceed.”

What does the future hold for Zena Timber? “I’ll keep doing releases, get rid of the non-native species and encourage all of the native species that I can,” says Deumling.

“I’ll continue to grow oak in the hopes that we’ll have a hardwood market in Oregon, and keep supplying logs to small mills. And, keep making headway in the certified market. Each year it gets a little better with the fir.”

“Practicing forestry using Zena’s approaches does require a lot of persistence and a tremendous amount of hands-on management,” says Vaught. “Spraying affords you the luxury of counting on vegetation control for a given period of time, manual control doesn’t. When you do things manually, it can certainly work, but it does require repeat visits and a tremendous amount of persistence. Zena has done a good job using their strategies, and made a good fit for their objectives.”



(Left) Old rosebushes, a lilac and some daffodils are rumored to be the remnants of an old homestead site and an Inn on Zena Timber property. The site has been retained for recreation and picnics. (Below) Environmental Building Supplies of Portland currently carries Zena’s oak flooring, shown here.



# Reminder: Big Changes in the Timber Tax Program

All owners with more than two acres of forestland are being transferred to a new Forestland Program. Land is taxed at a special rate that is based on the typical price paid for land managed for the production of harvestable timber. No privilege tax is paid when the timber is harvested.

Owners with 10 to 4,999 acres may apply for a special program, "The Small Tract Forestland Option." This program taxes forestland at 20 percent of the special assessment value as set by the department for the Forestland Program. The remaining amount is paid as the timber is harvested.

## 2003 Forest Products Harvest Tax Distribution

The Forest Products Harvest Tax will remain. This tax is paid on all timber from all land in Oregon at time of harvest. The money from this tax is used for forest products and forest practices research.

## 2003 Timber Tax Program

The Western Oregon Forestland and Privilege Tax and Eastern Oregon Forestland and Privilege Tax are forestland taxes paid through each county's annual property tax assessments. The department determines forestland value using forestland sales information and other data. The counties use these values to tax forestland. Forestland owners of 5,000 or more acres are taxed at 100 percent of the statutory land value. Forestland owners of fewer than 5,000 acres will continue to pay annual property taxes based on 20 percent of the statutory land values. If they harvest, they will pay the privilege tax for 2003.

Privilege taxes are paid when the timber is harvested.

The Forest Products Harvest Tax is paid on all timber from all land in Oregon at time of harvest. The money from this tax is used for forest products and forest practices research.

## More about Approaches to Seedling Competition

Keeping vegetative competition to an absolute minimum during the first two to four years of seedling establishment is critical in allowing tree seedlings to survive and grow.

Research and operational experience have shown it is possible to significantly increase the growth of desired tree species by managing competing vegetation using herbicides. Herbicide use is one of several vegetation management alternatives available to forest landowners. Although proven effective and environmentally responsible, their use in forest management remains controversial.

Many exotic weeds are capable of aggressively colonizing forest ecosystems, thereby destroying habitat for native plants and animals. Such weeds are an increasing threat to forest biodiversity throughout the

U.S. and demand especially aggressive management responses, often including selective herbicide use.

While some landowners choose not to use herbicides on their lands, many Oregon landowners do use them to treat invasive species. Although non-chemical methods for vegetation management are available, both cost and effectiveness favor the use of herbicides.

Remember, however, chemical use requires that the person applying the chemicals read and follow label directions. The herbicide label must state that the herbicide can be used for forestry purposes. When in doubt, seek professional advice: ODF offices can provide assistance on specific regulations. And, always file a notification of operations with your local ODF office before applying pesticides on forestland.

# Exceptional Forest Landowners Provide Exceptional Benefits for Fish and Wildlife

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Oregon Department of Forestry are recognizing several forest landowners for improving fish and wildlife habitats and/or providing recreational opportunities relating to these resources. Each forest landowner earns a Fish and Wildlife Steward Award.

The award recipients were nominated by ODFW and ODF employees, and then committees from the Northwest, Eastern and Southwest Oregon regions selected one private non-industrial (owning 5,000 acres or less) and one private industrial forest landowner. The criteria used to select the winners included:

- Overall benefit to fish and wildlife
- Degree of difficulty to implement stewardship actions
- Consistency of frequency of fish and wildlife improvement
- Promotion of fish and wildlife stewardship ethic to other landowners and
- Financial investment required relative to the financial ability of different landowners to contribute

## Northwest Oregon — Non-industrial Forestlands

*Mark and Jolly Krautmann, Heritage Seedlings, Inc., Salem*

The Krautmanns are recognized for their stewardship activities on 54 acres on two of their four farms. They invested more than \$30,000 of their own resources, worked closely with restoration ecologist, Lynda Boyer, and partnered with many schools, conservation groups, watershed councils, and state and federal agencies to complete restoration projects.

Through their involvement with the Oregon Association of Nurserymen, the Krautmanns promote a philosophy of commercial operation beneficial to fish and wildlife habitat. Currently, they have seven acres of native upland seed in production that will help them implement these kinds of large-scale restoration projects and make seed available for others doing similar work.

## Northwest Oregon — Industrial Forestlands

*Gerald Palmer, Simpson Resource Company, Tillamook*

Simpson Resource Company owns about 120,000 acres of forestland in north-west Oregon. The company consistently retains green trees and snags along both fish and non-fish bearing streams in excess of the numbers per acre and the basal area required by Oregon's Forest Practices Act.

They have voluntarily clumped and retained large trees adjacent to sensitive bird nesting sites and restored fish passage at impassable road crossing structures, often installing bridges to ensure adequate fish passage.

The company also implemented a voluntary program to identify roads on their lands that pose a risk of contributing sediment to Oregon's waterways, and has aggressively taken action to address those risks. They have also been an active participant in the North Coast Salmonid Habitat Restoration Project, and many other in-stream habitat restoration projects.

## Southwest Oregon – Non-industrial Forestlands

*George Sandberg, Roseburg*

Sandberg owns more than 800 acres in the Clover Creek Watershed, a tributary to the famed North Umpqua River. His is being recognized for his leadership during an extensive restoration project along Clover Creek that improved spawning and rearing habitat for winter steelhead, coho salmon and cutthroat trout.

His stewardship activities included installing seven miles of riparian fencing, assisting with the replacement of two large culverts that blocked fish passage, constructing 20 off-



## Eastern Oregon — Non-industrial Forestlands

*Doug and Jo Winn, Jaussaud Ranches, Wallowa County*

The Winns own 4,700 acres of forestland in Wallowa County. Their timber management approach has been holistic, resulting in great benefit to wildlife, soils, water, range, forest and scenic values.

The couple developed and maintained springs and ponds, retained more snags than required under the Forest Practices Act, and managed harvest units to retain ground cover and a diversity of tree sizes and stand densities. The Winns make an extra effort to protect and reseed understory shrubs, grasses and forbs to improve big game forage, enhance habitat for other wildlife species, protect raptor nesting sites and control noxious weeds.



channel livestock watering sites, developing five springs, and planting more than 25,000 hardwood and conifer seedlings in the riparian zone. He was able to recruit several additional landowners in the watershed to join these restoration efforts.

# Tillamook Forest Center Tree Plant

Doug Decker, ODF Interpretive Program Director

the tree planting work party, as was Tillamook District Forester Mark Labhart.

“This has been a very memorable day for all of us,” said Doug Decker, Project Leader for the Tillamook Forest Center. “It’s been great to see the past and the future meet here today on this site. I think the veteran tree planters had as much fun as the kids!”

Tillamook resident Ron Engelen was one of the five “veterans” from the original photo of 27 boys who helped plant The Burn back in 1945.

In addition to being the site of the Tillamook Forest Center, which will open next year, the area was also entirely planted by Tillamook and Portland students in the early 1950s. During his opening comments to the group, Decker told the group they were surrounded by history, both in terms of the tree planting veterans and the trees themselves: virtually all of the conifer trees on the site were planted by students 50 years ago.

“We made history today, we had some fun, and we said thanks to a generation of people who helped make this forest what it is today,” said Decker.

For more information about the Tillamook Forest Center, visit the project on the web at [www.tillamookforest.org](http://www.tillamookforest.org)

**A** Tillamook Forest tree-planting reunion of sorts took place on Monday, April 5th at the site of the Tillamook Forest Center, with young and old gathering to plant more than 700 trees. The gathering was organized by the Oregon Department of Forestry to celebrate Oregon Arbor Week, and to plant trees in an old powerline corridor at the site of the Tillamook Forest Center. Students from Tillamook Junior High School were joined by first graders from Forest Park Elementary in Portland, and by third and seventh graders from St. John Fisher School in Portland.

Five veteran tree planters who appeared in a 1945 photo as eager teenage high school boys also joined the kids and Department of Forestry staff to plant western red cedar and hemlock on the site. State Forester Marvin Brown was on hand for



# Not Seeing the Forest for the Trees...

## ***By not putting Oregon's forests to work to help meet world demands, we may be creating greater overall environmental damage***

Arlene Whalen, ODF Public Information Officer

It is easy to understand how a discussion about our trees can evoke emotional feelings, as they have come to represent so many things to so many people. Despite this wide range of values, however, Oregonians *do* share a common desire...they want trees to be part of their lives and their children's lives forever. Whether a city dweller, farmer, timber operator, naturalist, family forestland owner, etc., Oregonians have a heartfelt desire to protect our forests and the environment over time.

Though our environmental commitment easily slips off our tongues, it's a far more difficult and complicated matter to figure out how to actually achieve the sustainability of our forestlands. Besides considering the economic, environmental and social benefits that forests provide in Oregon, we have to understand how the decisions we make about our forests impact other areas of the globe as well.

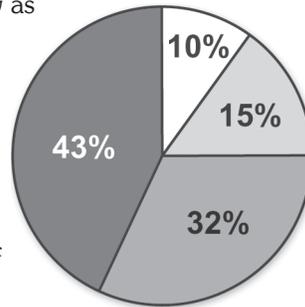
The old adage, "can't see the forest for the trees" certainly seems to apply when we believe that by not harvesting trees in Oregon we are protecting the environment. That's because by opposing "sustainable" forest management in Oregon, we are choosing to import wood from somewhere else and exporting our environmental burdens to areas of the globe that have lesser standards in place to protect forests and manage them sustainably. Oregon, on the other hand, has forest practices rules and regulations that are among the strictest and most comprehensive in the world. And, unlike many other countries, Oregon also has a "Forest Activity Safety Code" that protects the health and safety of our forest workers.

The sustainability of forests in developing countries is most at risk. Between 1980 and 1995, the world's forests were reduced by 12 million hectares per year, or 30 million acres. During this same time, the amount of forestland in industrialized countries increased by 20 million hectares. Fortunately, more than 90% of the forestland that was in Oregon 400 years

ago remains today, and if you include juniper woodlands, Oregon's forestlands have actually increased. Oregon's landmark land-use laws have helped keep our forestlands intact, while in many other states, forests are often being converted to non-forest uses.

Interestingly, the U.S. uses about one-third of the industrial wood produced around the globe, though we have only five percent of the world's population. Consider, too, that wood use is also expected to increase by as much as 50% toward the middle of this century.

Despite these statistics, the percentage of wood that



- US southern forests
- Canadian forests
- Asian forests
- Non-wood products

Oregon is *importing* is steadily growing. We must be concerned that Oregon's forest resource policies don't cause unintended adverse effects to the global environment or to Oregon forest landowners and businesses by putting them at a disadvantage in the global marketplace.

Importing wood may also place our local forests at risk. The introduction of exotic species could threaten Oregon's forests by changing our forest ecosystem and doing substantial damage. Such was the case when white pine blister rust, Gypsy Moth, and Dutch elm disease were transported to the Pacific West Coast.

Oregon's borders contain some of the most productive and renewable forestland on the planet—trees in parts of central west and northwest Oregon grow larger and faster than most other places. Much of our wood is also of superior quality due to the species we grow and our forest growing conditions. Credited to regeneration and planting, the net annual forest growth in Oregon exceeds harvests by a sub-

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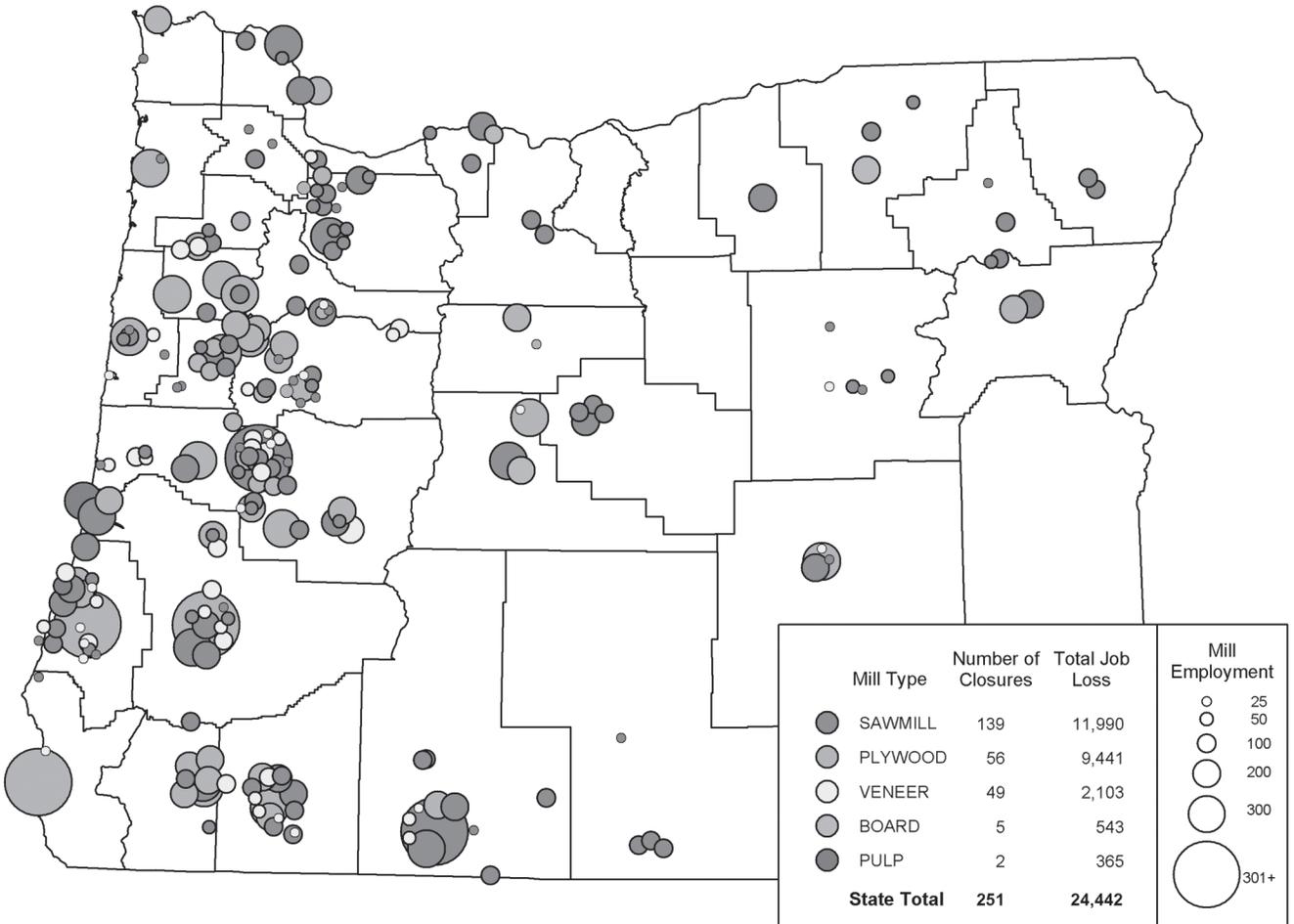
stantial margin, and studies show that sustainable forest productivity in Oregon could be increased by about 50 percent, while ensuring environmental protection. In addition, new technologies have allowed us to improve the utilization of our wood products. Therefore, an important ethical question needs to be posed—“Should Oregon’s forests be used to a greater degree to help meet Oregon’s and the world’s demands?”

The wood Americans use will come from somewhere. Projections indicate that if there

are continuing constraints on Oregon timber, 43 percent of the demand that could be met by Oregon forests will be met by U.S. southern forests; 32 percent by substitution products, such as steel and concrete, that are less environmentally friendly; 15 percent by Asian forests; and 10 percent by Canada.

To be sure, wood from Oregon will continue to be grown using sustainable forest management practices and with input from professionally trained foresters who adhere to environmentally high standards.

Oregon can feel good about that.



Type of mill closures in Oregon and related job losses, 1980 - 2003 (source: Ehinger, Paul F. and Associates, 2003)

# Oregon Wood is Good!

by Arlene Whalen, ODF Public Information Officer

Every day we are faced with choices...such as whether to select paper or plastic grocery bags or use a wood or steel beam when constructing a building. Individually, our choices may not seem that significant, but collectively, they can make a big difference.

When people choose to use products made from wood, they are making an *environmentally friendly choice*. Here's why.

## Wood is renewable—

Wood renews itself using the sun's energy. Even though forest ecosystems are often portrayed as static and non-renewable, nature is more resilient and adaptive to disturbance than you might think. With proper forest management, there is a growth continuum...much like our own family tree, dating back to who knows when.

In contrast, most alternative materials come from nonrenewable resources, such as the petrochemicals used in making plastics and the ores used to make aluminum, iron and other metals. The Oregon wood products you buy come from forests that are being regenerated

and protected by strict forest practice rules and regulations that protect wildlife and maintain the native plant and animal diversity of our forests.

## Wood can be recycled—

Unlike many other products and materials, wood can be reused or recycled. Today, for example, Americans recycle 45% of all the paper products we use. We are also recycling solid wood by pulverizing it for mulch or compost or to make engineered wood products, such as oriented strand board, which is a substitute for plywood.

## Using wood conserves energy—

The sun powers the production of trees, and the manufacture of wood products requires *substantially* less energy than the production of competing products. For example, it takes nine times more energy to produce a steel stud than it does to produce a wood stud. Because wood is a great insulator, wood-framed buildings hold more heat in the winter and afford more coolness in the summer. By comparison, steel and aluminum framing are highly heat conductive and lose

“It takes nine times more energy to produce a steel stud than it does to produce a wood stud.”

### Fast Fact:

Ninety-five percent of a tree can be made into useful consumer products and about 60 percent can be used to make solid lumber.

A tree is built of plant CELLS made of CELLULOSE and held together by LIGNIN. Lignin acts like glue to hold the cells together into bundles of fibers. If the wood is cut into chips and cooked into PULP, the lignin dissolves. The cellulose can then be separated out and cooked again until it is a stew of fibers and a liquid called CELLULOSE ACETATE.

Some wood products come directly from the tree, some from the cellulose pulp or the cellulose acetate.

A few of over 5,000 different products made from trees:

rayon	artificial vanilla	sausage casings
tires	photographic film	toothbrushes
eyeglasses	nail polish	torula yeast for baking
gum	peppermint candy	lipstick
furniture	paper & cardboard	latex gloves
masking tape	crayons	shaving cream
suntan lotion	caulk	car wax
ink	imitation leather	fabric softener
sutures	flashlight batteries	sport helmets
fruits & nuts	turpentine	maple syrup

heat at a far greater rate than wood. Wood is also a superior insulator when compared to cinder blocks, concrete or brick.

Wood is also its own source of energy.

Lumber mills combust their own woody residues for most of their internal power needs, and electricity is sold publicly. Some biomass industry power plants run exclusively on wood

waste, which would otherwise be burned or tossed into a landfill.

**Growing Wood Improves Air Quality and Combats Global Warming—**

While trees are growing, they absorb carbon dioxide (which contributes to global warming) and returning pure oxygen. Healthy, productive forests are important reservoirs of stored carbon. The carbon remains stored in the forests until it is either burned or decomposes on the forest floor. Just because a tree is harvested,

though, doesn't mean that all of the carbon is released again into the atmosphere. When trees are harvested and turned into wood products such as furniture or homes, the carbon is "locked up." The advantage of producing wood products rather than using fossil fuels to manufacture alternative building products, such as steel, is a

reduction in the amount of greenhouse gases and toxic emissions that are released into the atmosphere, which scientists agree are hard on us and our planet.

Every time you choose to build with Oregon wood, you are choosing to build "green," and supporting your state's economy.

Did you know that more than 90% of homes in North America are constructed of wood? Wood outshines its competitors because it is plentiful, durable, beautiful and renewable. When people choose wood over alternative products, they are supporting one of the most sustainable industries on earth.

Some studies, known as "Life Cycle Assessments" (LCA), calculate the environmental effects of a product over its entire life span, from extraction to production, to use and eventual disposal. Compared to other products such as steel and concrete, wood had the lowest environmental impact for five of the six factors considered:

- Energy use
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Air pollution
- Water pollution
- Ecological resource use

For the sixth factor, "solid wastes," wood scored similar to other materials. These results make sense when you consider that wood is "natural," while other products are manmade and require greater amounts of energy to produce, and they emit greater levels of pollution while being manufactured.

Before starting a building project, be sure to assess the environmental impacts of what you use. Look at:

- How materials are manufactured
- Where they are made
- How long they will last
- How they will be recycled or renewed
- How much fossil fuel will be used to produce, install or dispose of those materials

**Fast Fact:**

Nationally, more than 57% of the energy used to make pulp and paper is self-generated, and more than 60% of the energy used to manufacture lumber and wood products is self-generated.

**Fast Facts:**

To grow a pound of wood, a tree uses 1.47 pounds of carbon dioxide and gives off 1.07 pounds of oxygen. (Amer. Forest & Paper Assoc.)

Two mature trees provide enough oxygen for a family of four. (NAHB)

Wood is 50% carbon. (Weyerhaeuser Company)

One acre of trees removes 2.6 tons of carbon dioxide per year. (NAHB)

**Fast Facts:**

Natural resources create the greatest potential for family-wage jobs in Oregon's rural communities.

Oregon's paper and wood manufacturing workforce represents 21.6% of the state's total manufacturing workforce.

# New Manual Explores Alternatives to Prescribed Fire

Rod Nichols, ODF Public Information Officer

Forest managers and landowners seeking ways to reduce the risk of damaging wildfires without using controlled burns now have a how-to guide. "Non-Burning Alternatives to Prescribed Fire on Wildlands in the Western United States" is a reference manual for reducing the fuel buildup that has put western forests — including many in Oregon — at risk of catastrophic fire.

Controlled burning, or "prescribed fire," has been the most common method of cleaning up forest fuels that can intensify a wildfire. But population expansion into forested areas of the West has resulted in mounting resistance to prescribed fire due to its short-term effect on air quality and the risk of escape from control. In some eastern Oregon forests, aggressive fire suppression over the past century has elevated fuel loads far beyond historical levels, making prescribed fire a hazardous proposition.

Produced for the Western Regional Air Partnership, the manual is intended to reduce the need for burning. It describes alternatives that can measurably reduce fuel loads while bypassing the social and economic barriers to burning.

"This manual is a one-of-a-kind reference guide that provides a fairly comprehensive description of alternatives to burning," said Brian Finneran of the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. "We hope to see this guide used by forest landowners when they consider the need to burn in Oregon and other states in the West."

The Non-burning Alternatives manual is more than just a menu of options. It encourages forest managers to take into account social, economic and environmental factors in determining the most appropriate method of fuel management for a particular forest. Proximity to population centers is but one of several considerations.

Recent technological advances for reducing forest fuels have added to the forester's toolbox. Mobile "slashbuster" machines chip and grind brush, limbs and even small trees on site. The waste can be spread on the forest floor as mulch. Where markets exist, it can be trans-

ported for use as cogeneration fuel or raw material for manufactured products.

The intense wildland fire seasons of recent years have sent a clear message to the West: Failure to manage forest fuels inevitably leads to severe fires that destroy wildlife habitat, timber resources and homes, as well as degrading air and water quality. Mike Dykzeul of the Oregon Forest Industries Council predicts a mix of fuel-management methods will become the standard.

"Forest managers will continue to use prescribed fire in specific applications," he said, "but where fire is impractical or risky, alternative methods of fuel reduction can be applied to keep forests healthy and resilient."

Oregon Department of Forestry's Smoke Management Review Committee reviewed the Non-burning Alternatives manual at its March meeting. The panel is developing recommendations for improvements to Oregon's Smoke Management Plan for forestland. Mike Ziolk, the department's meteorology and fire intelligence manager, noted that many of the issues being discussed in Oregon, such as alternatives to burning, are applicable at the regional and national levels.

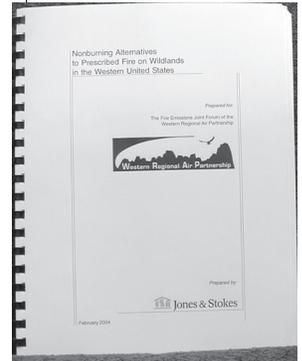
Committee Chair Stephen Fitzgerald framed the issue in terms of environmental capacity.

"Because you can only put so much smoke into an airshed and with a projected increase in the amount of prescribed burning on forest and rangelands in Oregon," he said, "landowners and forest managers will need to consider and pursue more aggressively alternatives to burning."

The Department of Forestry has been working closely with the Western Regional Air Partnership's Fire Emissions Joint Forum on numerous issues pertaining to fire and air quality that affect the western United States.

"In many ways, the department's Smoke Management Program is considered a leader in the nation in managing burning," Ziolk said.

A link to the Non-burning Alternatives manual is available on the Department of Forestry's website, [http://www.odf.state.or.us/DIVISIONS/protection/fire\\_protection/smp/smokemgt\\_onthe\\_web.asp](http://www.odf.state.or.us/DIVISIONS/protection/fire_protection/smp/smokemgt_onthe_web.asp)



Controlled burning, or "prescribed fire," has been the most common method of cleaning up forest fuels that can intensify a wildfire. But population expansion into forested areas of the West has resulted in mounting resistance to prescribed fire due to its short-term effect on air quality and the risk of escape from control.

37 Oregon Communities Named "Tree City USA" cont. from page 11

minimum Tree City requirements: Corvallis, Echo, LaGrande, Lebanon, Portland, and Sweet Home.

"Growth Awards are an important milestone for a community," said Paul D. Ries, ODF Urban and Community Forestry program manager. "Both the Tree City and the Tree City Growth Awards recognize a city's commitment to capitalize on the economic, environmental and social benefits trees provide to their community."

The 37 Oregon cities are among more than 2,500 cities across the U.S. receiving the Tree City award this spring. City officials interested in learning more about the program can contact Ries at (503) 945-7391. Visit [www.arborday.org](http://www.arborday.org) for more information on Arbor Day and Tree City USA.



State Forester Marvin Brown (left) and Eugene Mayor Jim Torrey (right) are joined by a local Boy Scout troop in planting a ceremonial tree for Arbor Week 2004.

Eugene Urban Forester Mark Snyder instructs volunteers on the proper way to plant trees in the city.





ODF District Forester Rick Rogers (left) joins volunteers from the Eugene Tree Foundation in planting trees during Eugene's Arbor Week celebration.

Protecting Oregon's Forestlands continued from page 8

### Forest sustainability and land use

Oregon's land use laws have successfully protected forestland from conversion to urban development and other non-forest uses. Since 1982, lands have been converted at slower annual rates than before the implementation of the state's land use laws. And the rate has slowed even more since 1994.

### Project contributors

**Gail Wells**, formerly of the OSU College of Forestry and now an independent communications consultant, is the lead author and editor of the publication, *Protecting Oregon's Forestlands: A Graphical View*.

Contributing editors to the publication include the Oregon Department of Forestry's **Kevin Birch**, director of planning, and **An-**

**drew Herstrom**, GIS and data analyst.

**Linc Cannon** of the Oregon Forest Industries Council led the work on the CD ROM-based Geobook, which was produced by **Darian Kreiter**, GIS analyst for Space Imaging, Inc.

The Oregon Forest Resources Institute, Oregon Department of Forestry and the Oregon State University College of Forestry jointly sponsored the project. The publication and Geobook can be ordered from the Oregon Forest Resources Institute at [info@ofri.com](mailto:info@ofri.com) or by calling 503-229-6718 or 1-800-719-9195.

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# Forestry Calendar of Public Meetings

Date	Time	Meeting	Location
April 22-23	8:00 - 5:00	Board of Forestry Meeting and Tour	Coos Bay
April 27	9:00 - 12:00	Committee for Family Forestlands	Sunpass Room, Bldg D, Salem
April 30	10:00	Fire Program Review - Budget Note #3	Room 310 Douglas County Courthouse, Roseburg
May 7	9:00 - 3:00	Forest Trust Land Advisory Committee	Salem
May 14	10:00	Fire Program Review - Budget Note #3	Santiam Room, Salem
May 28	7:00 p.m.	Hike: A Walk Through Time at the Smith Homestead Day-use Area	Smith Homestead
May 29	2:00 p.m.	Wildflower Walk	Gales Creek Campground Day-use Area
June 4-5	8:00 - 5:00	7th PNW Community Trees Conference Developing Community Canopy: Visions of Greener Communities	Portland
June 5	7:00 p.m.	Tillamook Forest Story Presentation	Smith Homestead Day-use Area
June 9	8:00 - 5:00	Board of Forestry Meeting	Tillamook Room, Salem
June 10	6:00 - 8:00 pm	Elliott State Forest FMP/HCP	Salem
June 16	6:00 - 8:00 pm	Elliott State Forest FMP/HCP	Coos Bay
June 17	6:00 - 8:00 pm	Elliott State Forest FMP/HCP	Roseburg
June 24-25		Salmon Anchor Habitat Conference	Tillamook District Office



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