Tree Farmer of Year Award Dinner

By Joe Holmberg
Mark November 21, 2011 on your calendar to attend the Oregon Tree Farm System’s annual meeting and awards luncheon at the World Forestry Center in Portland. The day will begin at 9 a.m. with an OFRI sponsored workshop - Are Permits for Logging Roads in our Future?
This year's workshop features a panel discussing NPDES permits for roads, point source v. non-point source pollution, NEDC v. Brown, legislation for silvicultural exemption and current research on roads and sediment at Trask.

• Kevin Boston, OSU College of Forestry - Best Management Practices for forest roads
• Michael Campbell, Stoel Rives - NEDC v. Brown, 9th Circuit Court decision, potential supreme court case

(Continued on page 3)

Firewood for Profit Class

By Sherm Sallee
The Linn County Oregon Small Woodlands chapter is sponsoring a class for anyone who might be interested in making use of, or even making a profit from, some of the extra Douglas-fir they have on their property. Neil Schroeder and Lyal Purinton are coming from Washington County to demonstrate how they produce a quality, value-added product that consumers eagerly purchase. There will be a firewood splitter to demonstrate and produce the proper size firewood and a wrapping machine to demonstrate the process to produce a finished firewood bundle. Neil will discuss support that the Oregon Woodland Co-op provides to the members in marketing and administration of the member’s sales. Mark Havel will bring and demonstrate his customized Super-Split system.

The class will be on October 27, 2011 starting at 11:00 a.m. The location is the Udell’s Happy Valley Tree Farm. The address at the entrance of the tree farm road is 32511 Bellinger Scale Road, Lebanon OR. There is a large sign that marks the entrance with the tree farm name on it. Follow the gravel road through the gate to the parking area. The class will be held in the pole barn so those in attendance will keep dry in case of rain.

Firewood is one of several products that the Oregon Woodland Co-op members produce and sell. Neil will be available to answer inquiries about these other products too. You can visit their website at www.orwoodlandco-op.com.

Noxious Weed Grant Lane & Linn Counties

Attention landowners do you have noxious weeds on your property
The Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) has the opportunity to provide forest landowners with treatment of noxious weeds in Lane and Linn Counties. The grant money comes from a partnership with USFS. ODF can provide assistance both financially in the form of rebates and with technical advice to help landowners identify and plan treatment for noxious weeds.

Who is eligible? Non-industrial, non-government lands in Lane and Linn Counties.

(Continued on page 8)
By Rick Fletcher

With the re-organization changes coming in Extension, I am planning to step aside from my Benton County staff chair duties once a new area administrator is in place, and retire from OSU Extension on October 31, 2011. In preparation for all of this I created an Extension "bucket list" (those things I want to do before I leave Extension), and it took up about 1.5 pages! In order to finish strong and provide the best scenario for those that follow me, I anticipate the need to work half time between November 1 and December 31 to bring closure to projects and relationships. On January 1, 2012, my plan is to be an emeritus faculty and move on with the next chapter in my life.

When I joined OSU Extension in November 1979, I had no idea of the exciting career ahead of me. The relationships with colleagues in Extension, elsewhere at OSU, and indeed around the world have far exceeded my wildest dreams. Being part of the OSU Extension family has been a productive and fulfilling chapter in my life. The most unexpected benefit of Extension to me, however, has been the close friendships and camaraderie I have experienced over the years with woodland owners, Christmas tree growers, forestry colleagues and many other Extension clients. Whoever follows me as Extension forester in Linn and Benton Counties will be a very lucky person. The bonds formed with all of you will persist for the rest of my life. I am and will continue actively managing our 94 acre home property near Adair Village, as well as family lands near Ashland. In my spare time from my new job I hope to attend some woodland tours and events, as well as remain active in the Society of American Foresters and Oregon Small Woodlands Association. I hope to see many of you at these events in coming years.

As you might guess knowing me, retirement is not an accurate way to describe the next chapter in mine and Peggy’s lives. I recently received a job offer I "could not refuse" nor would I want to. As my days wind down at OSU, I will be taking on the job of administrative pastor and chief of operations for Calvary Chapel Corvallis (In case you are interested: http://www.calvarycorvallis.org/). My job will be to oversee local operations on our 50 acre forested (I might be able to help there!) campus in Corvallis, as well as coordinate our ministries in Corvallis and indeed around the world. This is truly a dream job for me, one that will use many of my Extension experiences and skills. Thanks to all of you who have enriched my life so much over the past 32 years. ♦
The Quarterly Bark

Tree Farmer of Year Award Dinner Cont'd

(Continued from page 1)

- Ann Forest Burns, AFRC - Legislative proposals for Silvicultural Exemption
- Dave Powers, EPA – How a permit process would work
- Jeremy Groom, OSU - Trask Roads & Sediment Study

Moderator: Mike Cloughesy, OFRI
Sponsors:
- Oregon Tree Farm System
- Oregon Small Woodlands Association
- Oregon Forest Resources Institute

This session will be followed by a short Tree Farm business meeting and conclude with the awards luncheon where the Outstanding Oregon Tree Farmer will be announced. Ten OSWA Chapters including Benton Lane, Lincoln and Linn have put forward candidates. The morning workshop is free. The luncheon is $25 per plate. Registration information will be in the next OSWA Woodlander Update and in Oregon Tree Farm’s fall newsletter. ◆

Linn County College Scholarship Awarded

By Katie Kohl
Brock Cota of Sweet Home has been awarded a Robert Mealey scholarship of $2000 for 2011-2012 by the Linn County Small Woodlands Association. Cota is a second-year OSU student majoring in Forest Engineering and Civil Engineering. In the summers he works in the Sweet Home woods, helps with Small Woodlands Association projects and volunteers with the USFS Outdoor School at Tadmore. ◆

Road Use Permit Required

By Sherm Sallee
During a recent meeting of the Law Enforcement Committee held by the Linn Forest Protective Association I asked the question about permits needed to transport forest products from one property location to another. The Linn County Sheriff Deputy outlined the procedure and encouraged me to review the Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 164.813. Here is what I found.

“It is unlawful for any person to cut or split wood into special forest products or to harvest or remove special forest products from a place unless the person has in possession a written permit to do so from the owner of the land from which the wood is cut or the products taken”. The written permit required must include:

(a) The date of the permit;
(b) The name, address, telephone number and signature of the person granting the permit;
(c) The name, address and telephone number of the person to whom the permit is granted;
(d) The amount and kind of wood, by species, to be cut or split or the amount and kind of special forest products to be taken;
(e) A description of the premises from which the wood is to be cut or the products taken. The description may be by legal description, tax account number or other description clearly identifying the premises; and
(f) The date of expiration of the permit.”

The written permit is required even if you are transporting a product you own from your own land. The key is that if you are using public roadways, you need a permit. You can make the permit out to yourself using any paper handy. This procedure was designed to help protect landowners from theft of their forest products. ◆
One Way to Conduct a Seedling Survey

By Sherm Sallee

One of the many things I learned at the Master Woodland Manager (MWM) 2011 mini-college was how to do a simple survey of the stocking of a clear cut area. We have a small clear cut that was planted in 2009. I wanted to know how the stand is doing racing toward the 200 trees per acre “free-to-grow” requirement by 2014. I don’t want to be one of those statistics that gets a citation for failure to replant in a timely manner.

Here is how I learned to perform a seedling survival survey. First, I put a small nail in the end of the handle of my shovel. This way I can hook one end of my loggers tape to the shovel that I stick in the ground and walk out 11.8-feet. This represents a distance that when I complete a circle around the shovel will be 1/100th of an acre. I can then count the number of trees within the circle and that number multiplied by 100 will represent the number of trees per acre. Taking a number of samples over the clear cut will give you a pretty good picture of the stocking.

I prepared a tally sheet that let me keep track of the number of plots I sampled and a description of each of the trees in that plot (species, height, leader growth, browsed and forked). I also left room for a brief description of where in the clear cut the plot was located and any comments I wanted to make about each tree.

The recommendation is that we complete a survey in years 1, 3 and 5. This way, you can make management decisions along the way in a timely manner so your stand will meet the reforestation requirements in the 5-year period. I was a bit late (year 2) doing my survey but I feel better about how my stand is doing now that the survey is complete. I have a good idea of what I need to do to keep the stand moving forward.

Tansy Ragwort - All You Ever Wanted To Know

By Steve Bowers, OSU Extension Forester

Sightings of tansey ragwort, also known as stinking willie, ragwort, tansy butterweed, stinking davies, stinking ninny, tansy ragweed are on the rise in Douglas County and the Willamette Valley. For some, this is a new phenomenon, while others may recall the heavy infestations of the 60’s and 70’s. For all, here’s a brief history of this “thing” and how we might control it tomorrow.

Anyone unfamiliar with identifying tansy can find some excellent images at: http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/animalsAndPlants/noxious-weeds/weed-identification/tansy-ragwort.aspx

Tansy ragwort is native to Europe and western Asia. The first recorded site in western North America was on Vancouver Island in 1913 and in Oregon in 1922. Tansy is now found from northwestern California to British Columbia, from coastal areas continuing east of the Cascade Mountains. It was once considered Western Oregon’s most serious noxious weed, but thanks primarily to biological controls, the severity of outbreaks have been reduced below economic threshold levels.

Tansy is invasive and aggressive and will quickly establish itself on newly disturbed sites, including roadsides, pastures, and impacted forested areas. Mice and voles can also affect disbursement, thus its presence in apparently undisturbed areas. It is a prolific seed producer and control is difficult, since tansy ragwort has

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the ability to live as an annual, biennial, or perennial, depending on environmental conditions.

While a biennial life cycle is typical, tansy ragwort will behave as a perennial if the flowering stalk is cut, mowed, trampled, or mechanically injured in any way while flowering. Vegetative regeneration can then occur from crown buds, root fragments or intact roots and can continue to grow indefinitely as vegetative perennials. Tansy ragwort’s seeds can lay dormant in the soil for 15 years or more. The seeds of ragwort rarely are dispersed more than 10-30 feet from the parent plant. In wet years, ragwort can increase 10 fold from the previous year.

This noxious weed flowers from July through September, and the seed matures and disperses during the flowering season. Pioneer invasion is by seed. Tansy ragwort patches can establish when root and crown sprouts vegetatively produce new rosettes. So what can be done to control this invasive weed?

Herbicides: Chemical control is effective. 2,4-D is effective when applied in the spring, or to the new growth after fall rains. Dicamba and Tordon are effective on larger plants. Glyphosate (Roundup) is also effective. The natural reaction is to spray or mow when it is in full bloom, but likely too late as seeds may still form and ripen. The best time for spray treatment is in the spring.

Cultural Methods: Tansy requires sunlight and a disturbed site. Pasture management will minimize potential infestations by causing tansy’s seedling mortality may to be high because of competition from established or vigorous grass stands.

Mechanical Methods: Hand pulling is effective on small sites. Pulling when the soil is moist will help to remove the whole root, as it will re-sprout from root fragments. Mulching will help prevent new germination, but any mechanical means are labor intensive and time consuming. Mowing is not recommended as it will prevent seed production, but any damage to the flowering stalk will cause tansy to continue growing as a perennial.

Biocontrol Potentials: Three natural enemies of tansy ragwort are the ragwort flea beetle (Longitarsus jacobaeae), the ragwort seed fly (Pegohylemyia seneciella), and the most commonly known cinnabar moth (Tyria jacobaeae). They were tested for host specificity and imported from tansy’s homeland in Western Europe. Once they were established in Oregon in the 1960’s, ODA began in intensive redistribution program, collecting and releasing millions of the biocontrol agents at infested sites throughout the state.

Tansy had maintained a low profile until 2005, when a winter drought was followed by a warm wet spring, which created the conditions for a resurgence of the pernicious weed. Some individuals who previously utilized cinnabar moths believe they need more to control current outbreaks. Insects were so widely redistributed, that it is rare to find sites where they do not occur. Because tansy populations were low, so were the biocontrol agent populations that depend on the weed. This boom and bust cycle is a natural cycle, and it will take several years for the insects to build up and re-control the weed.
Tansy Cont'd

(Continued from page 5)

If a faster response is desired, landowners need to implement the other listed methods of control.

It is important for landowners to check and see if they have these biological agents present at their infestations. The colorful red and black cinnabar moths can be seen flying around in May and June, and their inch long black and orange-banded larvae in June and July, later at higher elevations. The larvae defoliate the plants, and work best at large infestations. Heavily attacked plants are stripped of leaves and flowers. Some plants may regrow and produce late flowers, when enough moisture is present in the late summer.

And 2011’s wet/warm spring has made for near perfect growing conditions for this pernicious weed (as it did just about everything else). Anyone desiring more information can contact the Noxious Weed Control Program of the Oregon Department of Agriculture at 503 986-4621. And another good source of information on the weed can be found at: http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/WEEDS/biocontrolprogram.shtml/TansyRagwort.

The recent outbreak of Tansy ragwort is the latest in a long list of noxious weeds invading our forests. One thing going for landowners is that while the sudden increase in sightings gives cause for concern, biocontrol measures are already on-the-scene, hopefully nipping this weed in the bud! ✦

Educational Opportunities for All Chapters

Forest Carbon: From Measurement to sale

Friday Oct 21, 9am-5pm at Oregon State Forestry Cabin and Cameron Forest
Cost $35 ($25 for OSWA members), includes lunch, refreshments and handouts.
You will learn about measuring carbon, converting measurements into carbon credit estimates and finding a buyer. For a registration form or more information, contact your OSU Extension Office, OSWA or Woodlands Carbon (http://www.woodlandscarbon.com/)

Small Woodlands Educational Events

By Rita Adams

Benton County Small Woodlands Association members participate in youth oriented forestry education programs each year. Members volunteer their time and provide plant materials for hands-on learning experiences in indoor and outdoor settings. Starker Forests has taken the lead in providing several youth education activities and BCSWA is proud to be part of this effort.

Outdoor School involves 6th graders from many area schools. The students explore an outdoor learning trail, measure tree growth in growth plots and study forest vegetation.

Join us at Kids Day for Conservation. Over 30 agencies present different activities for kids to explore. This event is free and fun for all ages.

Place: Benton County Fairgrounds – main arena.
Date: October 1, 2011
Time: 10-4pm.

Forest Expo is a youth learning experience that exposes about 600 third and fourth graders to forestry related topics that are presented by several natural resource organizations. The students rotate through stations in groups of 10-15 students every 10 minutes. It is fast paced and requires a high level of energy for both students and volunteers. The two BCSWA hosted stations include the Forest Management Cycle and Tree Identification.

Date: October 18-20.
Place: Benton County Fairgrounds, main arena

Forest Expo Volunteers are needed for one or both time slots each day. Time slots are: 8:30-11:30 and 11:30-2:30. This is a great, fun way to have a positive impact on youth. All materials and information are provided. Please Contact: Rita Adams, Benton County Small Woodlands/MWM Rjadams5@comcast.net ✦
Saturday, August 6, a group of interested people showed up for a tour of Bill McKinney and his mother Virginia’s tree farm which is up Canal creek a few miles up the Alsea River from Waldport.

This property was originally a homestead and had changed ownership several times before McKinney’s had purchased it in 1986. Bill explained his last several operations included a pre commercial thinning, several clear cuts and his planting of 70% hemlock, 20% Douglas-fir and 10% cedar. There was a discussion on Swiss needle cast and the pro’s and con’s of having a tract completely surrounded by the Forest Service.

Lunch time was a beautiful spot on Canal Creek at Andy Kittel’s property and he spoke of the history of the old homestead on the Canal Creek and Alsea River area.

Many thanks to everyone that helped, especially Peter Bergman for bringing chairs, tables and grill and being the head chef for hot dogs and hamburgers. Thanks to Starkers for use of their bus and to Gary Springer for driving.

It was a fun day, the weather was great and Terry Dillman with the News Times was on hand taking pictures and asking pertinent questions. He did a half page article and several pictures of the tour in the local newspaper.

The McKinneys will compete against other county Tree Farm winners for the top state award.

Lincoln County Officers
Joe Steere, President
PO Box 8
Grand Ronde, OR 97347
503-879-5717

Jan Steenkolk Sec/Treas
184 Salado Road
Eddyville, OR 97343

Ex-officio member of Budget Committee Jim Reeb
In 1964, I became part owner of 203 acres of wooded real estate (along with my wife, my parents and a lending institution). I am a forester by trade and was interested in proclaiming to others that this is a well-managed property so we became a certified Tree Farm in 1966 and could display a sign. At that time, participants were encouraged to create a written management plan but the plan was not a requirement. I gradually had a plan evolve in my head but, sorry to say, never put anything down on paper until 2002. Did the tree farm suffer from this lack of planning? Not really, but I might well have focused on my goals better if I had thought them through and written them down.

In 2000, the Oregon Tree Farm System and Oregon State Extension Service created a well thought-out template to assist in the creation of a written management plan. This template has been revised a couple of times (with cooperation of OFRI and the Oregon Dept. of Forestry) since originally conceived and a written plan became a requirement to be a certified Tree Farm in 2003. Among the elements to be promoted in this plan is record keeping. I know that some of you readers are way ahead of me on this record keeping even though part of you do not belong to the American Tree Farm System.

So why keep records? Just because some organization says that it is a good idea? Just for fun? Please consider these thoughts:

1. Most of you want to run your woodlands as a business. If you are ever looked at by the I.R.S., records can help establish that you do have a working business. These records probably should include items like volumes harvested, seedlings planted, roads built, brush and weeds controlled, and even documentation of the hours that you have spent working on the property (even when you enjoy the work that you are doing!).

2. The records can reveal to you and to your heirs just how much those trees grow. Even though I knew that this growth was happening, I have much better appreciated it since I began keeping records in 2003 and since then reconstructed what took place before that from tax records and estimates. What began in 1964 with maybe 1,000 MMBF (no cruise) of 30 year old and younger timber of variable stock has yielded 2,800 MMBF net merchantable logs, 813 T fiber logs, and 450 cords of firewood taken from thinnings, hardwood removal and 71 Ac. of clearcut (which required about 35,000 seedlings to replant). The best part is that there is an estimated 3,000 MMBF of sawlog volume remaining there today!

If you have kept records all along, I believe that you were being wise. If you have not kept records, get started sooner rather than later!

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Noxious Weed Grant cont

When can work be done? As soon as possible and be completed by the end of summer 2012 when the grant expires

How to proceed? Contact ODF to set up an inspection and develop and sign a plan of action. Contact Joe Arbow, 541-726-3588 or e-mail jmarbow@odf.state.or.us.

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The Benton County Tree Farmer of the Year Tour took place Friday, August 19, on the 93 acre tree farm of Jerri O'Brien, a retired teacher and Master Woodland Manager. The tour featured several stations, including the grave site of Jerri's parents, a pre-commercially thinned stand, a stream-side area with several different species, a discussion of site preparation of a young stand, and a stream crossing. At one station, Jerri's children, Jay and Leslie, related their history with planting, building trails, camping, and other memories concerning the property. The main part of the tree farm had been clear cut just prior to purchase in 1990, and the family has planted thousands of seedlings and is now enjoying watching them mature. It is their intent to continue to manage it as a family enterprise, and Jerri hopes to eventually use logging revenue to help fund her grandchildren's education. Approximately 60-70 people attended the tour. Following the tree farm visit, most of the attendees went to the rural property of Donna and Ed Kreusser, where they enjoyed a sit-down meal in the Kreusser barn.

A great lunch at Donna and Ed Kreusser's property followed the tour.

Occasionally events or issues arise with short notice. It is much quicker, cheaper and easier to contact members using email. If you have access to the internet and would like to be contacted when appropriate, please send your email address to Mike Albrecht (mmalbrecht@aol.com).
The Quarterly Bark

Linn County Chapter News

President's Corner

Killed in the Woods

I first remember hearing these words in the mid sixties, when I was maybe 10 or 11 years old. My dad was a carpenter, and we lived in a small town in northern California. He was a World War II veteran, and a man of few words, at least until he got angry. However, being this youngest of six children, and somewhat catered-to by my parents, I was never afraid to ask him questions. For those unfamiliar with growing up in that time and place, the most interesting things in my widening world were color TV, hippies, and the Gemini Space program. These were the influences from outside my home that offered a window on a larger society. But mostly, I spent time riding my bike and playing in one of the most amazing areas of natural beauty in the world. Close to home, I absorbed a profound appreciation for the Smith River, the Pacific Ocean, and the Redwood forests. I learned to be grateful for the simple gifts of flowing water, clean air, huckleberries, and salmon. Whatever the larger world promised, these wild place held me in their grasp.

Occasionally, I would tag along with my dad on one of his jobs, sometimes helping to clean up or doing some simple job, but most of the time probably just getting in the way. One day I was helping him put a new roof on a woman’s house. I think she had a couple of kids, but I didn’t know them. For no particular reason, I asked where their dad was. He gave me a short four word answer – killed in the woods. Although I had gone to both my grandmother’s funerals at that point, the death of this young father in a logging accident affected me. Maybe it was because I was just beginning to appreciate my own father, but it was the first time I realized how fragile life really is, how quickly and unexpectedly it can be cut short, and how much is lost in an accidental death. Also, I might add, mine was a conservative religious family. Any consideration of death was also tied to the concepts of heaven, salvation and sin. I was instructed on what happened to us when we died, and the importance of living a holy life.

When I attempted to trace the stream of consciousness that brought this event to mind, I realized that it was probably the hard-hat I saw hanging in the back of a pickup I was following on the way to work last week. Not the plastic type that they sell now, it was one of the formed metal style, ridges, full brim, painted orange with most of the paint worn off. That was standard issue headwear for loggers in the 1960’s. When a tree is cut down, on its way to the ground the branches drag through the adjacent trees and occasionally break off and get hung up in these standing trees. As you know, these branches can then fall unpredictably at any time. A two inch diameter branch dropping from 100 feet up doesn’t float down like a maple leaf, but is more like a 20 pound arrow, dropping with enough force to do some serious damage to anything in its path. The hardhats were designed to minimize the damage if that path was occupied by an unlucky loggers head. In my lifetime, logging has changed dramatically in the western

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Standing Committees

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Scholarships  Katie Kohl 541-451-1734 kohl@proaxis.com

Standing Committees

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Among them. The intricate web of life extends to the plants and animals around me, the soil, the nitrogen in the air. I stand in awe, wonder and gratitude for these great gifts.

Sometimes, we truly can’t see the forest for the trees. Hopefully, we are beginning to understand that we humans are privileged to be a part of these intricate natural systems, and they are a part of us.

But what challenges this hope, what still discourages me, is that we have yet to learn to love and appreciate the gifts. The change I long for, and the one I work most passionately for, is the lesson I began to learn as a child in those wild places. Be thankful for the simple gifts from the natural world. Really appreciate and cherish clean water, flowing from a forest. Marvel at the incredible beauty as the sun reflects off the iridescent feathers of a wood duck, floating in a backwater pond. Be grateful for the carbon dioxide taken up by plants and trees, and the gift of oxygen they return. If you catch and eat a salmon, pause and give thanks for the complex and intricate life support system that brought it to you. When you use a 2 x 6 from a Douglas-fir tree, look at the rings and think about the seasons of sun and rain that created it. This will change you.

In the years since 1965, I have become less certain about what happens after death. Did that father, who died so young, live on in some other form? Perhaps he simply decomposed, returning to dust, and living on as a part of the plants and animals that were his companions. I still do not rule out the idea that someone outside our space and time designed all this, and that we live on in some other dimension. I usually wear a hard hat when working in the woods, but I’m not too worried about having a branch fall and kill me. If that happens, I’m ready. Doing the right thing is important to me, but my concept right and wrong has changed since my childhood in the 60’s. The great temptation for me now is in not taking care of those near me who need my help, in not loving those who have given so much to me, of not being thankful. My life commitments now include being thankful for the time growing up with my dad. It includes gratitude toward my wife and children, my friends and community. It now extends to the plants and animals around me, the insects and bacteria, the soil, the phosphorus in rocks, the nitrogen in the air. I stand in awe, wonder and gratitude for these great gifts.

United States. In the 1970’s, the Clean Water Act and the Endangered Species Act were passed. We now replant when we cut trees. Most of the legacy forest is gone or protected. We are mostly cutting much smaller trees, using cut-to-length processor machines with well-protected cabs. And although it is no doubt much safer now than then, in 2009, the latest data year available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, logging is still the second most dangerous profession in this country (fishing is the most dangerous).

No doubt, there has also been a cultural shift in the last 45 years in our understanding of natural systems. Hopefully we are not so carelessly altering the natural world around us now as we were then. Here in Oregon, we are probably doing better than anywhere else in the world. Maybe we are beginning to discover that logging is not just dangerous for the logger, that the highest risk we face is the loss, the death, of the forest itself. Not just the trees, but the intricate web of life among them.

The Quarterly Bark

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Wolthuis Tree Farmer of the Year

By Sherm Sallee

About 75 people enjoyed the hospitality of the Wolthuis family while touring their Pebble Springs Tree Farm. Three generations of the Wolthuis family shared their experiences on the tree farm. Among the highlights of the tour was the opportunity to see a historic big tree and visit the Wiley family cemetery.

We learned how the family is managing the property through careful harvest and reforestation taking into account the wet soils and root rot pockets. They are introducing species less susceptible to root rot such as western redcedar and ponderosa pine. During these discussions, a neighboring property owner represented by Cascade Timber Consultants, Milt Moran and Bill Marshall talked about their interactions.

(Continued on page 12)
For Sale 2003 Buick LaSabre with 41,000 miles. Well maintained. One owner. $7,500. Also available: 2000 red Explorer with 112,000 miles for $4,300 obo. Please call Maryrae at 541-998-9899.

Walthuis Tour - Grandchildren vote it is time to EAT!

(Continued from page 11)

with the Walthuis family. Helping lead the discussion of control of invasive species was Rick Fletcher from the Extension Service. Henry Wolthuis talked about his choice of ponderosa pine on certain sites and the pro's and con's of pruning.

Melcher Logging is conduction a thinning operation. Scott Melcher explained the thinning procedure and demonstrated the harvest using his processor. Lots of questions got asked and answered by both Scott and Henry.

Following the tour, Mollie Wolthuis and many of her friends provided a wonderful assortment of foods. The Wolthuis family will participate as the Linn County representatives in the 2011 Tree Farmer of the Year event held at the World Forestry Center in Portland this November.