About 30 interested participants attended a twilight tour of the Roseburg Forest Products seed orchard near Lebanon on August 6. Mike Albrecht, manager of the facility, and Sara Lipow, geneticist, provided a great tour with lots of information and answered a wide range of questions.

They are working on the third generation of improved families of Douglas-fir seedlings. The first generation took 40 years. The second generation took 25 years. They hope the third generation will take about 15-20 years. Sara has seen tremendous changes in the rate of tree growth in each of the three generations.

There is no concern with structural integrity of the lumber from faster growing trees. Most of the lumber is made into 2 x 4’s, and the lumber provides a degree of structural integrity much higher than code requires. The more rapidly grown wood appears to have about 98% of the structural integrity found in more slowly growing trees.

The seed orchard uses grafted Douglas-fir selections on a graft-compatible rootstock. It takes about

(Continued on page 2)

A dozen or so small woodland owners from Benton, Lane, Linn and Lincoln counties, including some neighboring landowners, toured the Cameron Tract, which is adjacent to OSU’s McDonald-Dunn Forest, on September 12. The Cameron Tract is a 260-acre property just north of Corvallis donated to OSU in 1995 by Elizabeth Starker Cameron. It is managed by the OSU College of Forestry for developing and demonstrating innovative forest stewardship practices with application for family-owned forests. The tour was led by Dr. Tammy Cushing, Starker Chair of Private and Family Forestry in the OSU College of Forestry, and Brad Withrow-Robinson, the local Extension Agent. The Cameron Tract entered a new chapter in its management, much like an inter-generational transfer of a family forest, when Tammy joined the OSU faculty last year and took over the property’s management. Like many family properties, the Cameron Tract has a mix of forest types and a diversity of objectives, including its unique educational mission as well as accommodation of recreational uses by the public.

The purpose of the tour was to walk the property and to discuss ways to build a robust educational program to serve family forest landowners in the mid-Valley and around the State. As a new management plan is drawn up, small woodland owners will have an opportunity to participate and contribute. Stay tuned!

(Continued on page 3)
Seed orchard tour

(Continued from page 1)

A quarterly publication of the Benton, Lane, Lincoln and Linn County Chapters of the Oregon Small Woodlands Association

The Quarterly Bark

Published four times a year in January, April, July and October.

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Letters to the Editor accepted but may be edited for content and length. The views and or opinions herein expressed may not necessarily be the opinion of the Benton, Lane, Lincoln or Linn County members or of the editors.

The Quarterly Bark

to fertilize the cones. This method requires that the cones be bagged to prevent pollination from a source other than one that is known.

Swiss needle cast impact on Douglas-fir can be moderated by selecting seedlings from parents that exhibit the minimum impact from the disease. They have not been able to find a way to develop a seedling that is immune to the disease.

Seedling zones are listed with an elevation that represents the upper level of tolerance. Thus a seedling listed with an elevation of 1500 or 2500 feet can be planted on the valley floor and should still do well.

Seedlings are getting harder to obtain and that is likely to be increasingly the case in coming years. A recommendation is to plan ahead and order early. Even better, a suggestion was made to get together in your county chapter and contract planting of seedlings with a nursery. That way, small woodland owners will be more likely to have a source of known seedlings available when they need them and probably at a much lower price than they would pay on the market.

Thanks to the Benton County Small Woodlands Association for organizing a very informative tour.

6-years before the seed tree is ready to develop cones. A combination of girdling, calcium nitrate fertilizer, and growth hormones are used to stimulate cone development. Controlled cone pollination is used

Douglas-fir cones bagged for pollination

Swiss needle cast impact on Douglas-fir can be moderated by selecting seedlings from parents that exhibit the minimum impact from the disease. They have not been able to find a way to develop a seedling that is immune to the disease.

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Thanks to the Benton County Small Woodlands Association for organizing a very informative tour.

Sara Lipow with pollen applicator (at head of arrow)

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Beet juice

(Continued from page 1)

juice" (actually a plant based solution that's heavier than water and doesn't freeze) rather than calcium chloride, because calcium chloride has indeed been found to be corrosive. I discussed this with our tractor co-owners, and we decided to switch to beet juice at a cost of several hundred dollars. However, when the service man arrived to swap the fluids, it was already too late -- the valve was so corroded that it couldn't be opened, and the wheels themselves were disintegrating. So, in addition to the several hundred dollars for the beet juice, we ended up paying several hundred more dollars for new wheels.

The “Adult Tractor Training” course was very successful. In 2015 the program had three adult offerings: Beginner Class, Women Only Beginner Class and Advanced Class. Classes are offered each summer in June or July. For more information call NWREC at 503-678-1264 or see http://oregonstate.edu/dept/NWREC/.

Topkill

By John Potter

Starting in the Spring of 2014, we have noticed topkill in a number of Douglas-fir on our property near Pepee. At first, we saw it in our 30-plus year old plantations, but on closer inspection, we see it in our 60 year old natural regeneration and bigleaf maple. About 2 or 3% of 30 year old trees have topkill (less topkill among older trees, but it is hard to spot), but many more may be affected.

From inspection of trees on the ground, it appears that a rodent has chewed the bark at multiple sites on a tree, in some cases resulting in a girdle. Damaged areas extend vertically up to a foot or more, and laterally one inch to several inches or, in some cases, enough to girdle stems 7 inches in diameter. Topkill may be 5 feet to 15 or more feet.

The Quarterly Bark

A neighbor about 3 miles southeast of our property has the same problem, and he is convinced that the western grey squirrel is the culprit. In the past year I have seen a grey squirrel or two on the property, but I don’t recall having seen them before. Dave Thompson, ODF Stewardship Forester, indicated grey squirrel will produce bark shavings 1 to 2 inches wide and up to 6 or 8 inches long, whereas porcupine will produce bark chips like those in playgrounds. I have not seen any shavings or chips under topkill trees, but they might be difficult to spot unless fresh.

Upcoming events

OSU Extension Online Calendars

For events in and around Benton, Linn and Polk Counties check http://extension.oregonstate.edu/benton/forestry/events.

Also, you can sign up for the Compass and Needle mailing list to receive an e-mail notice when an event is scheduled: send a request to jody.einerson@oregonstate.edu or phone Jody at 541-766-6750.

For events in and around Lincoln County, see http://extension.oregonstate.edu/lincoln/forestry/news.

Benton County Tree Farmer of the Year Tour, Saturday, October 3, 9 - 2 pm, Greg and Barbara Vollmer Tree Farm near Alsea. Details p. 8. RSVP.

Benton County Tour of Brooks Nursery, Tuesday, October 27, 1 - 5 pm. Detail p. 8. RSVP.

Linn County Workshop on Noxious Weeds and Exotic Forest Pests, Wednesday, November 4, 7:00 - 8:30 pm at the Lebanon campus of LBCC, 44 Industrial Way, Lebanon. See article p. 12.

Lincoln County Forestry Classes, Saturday, October 3, 10, 17, 24, 31 at the new OSU Extension office, 1211 SE Bay Blvd, Newport; and Wednesday, October 14 at Oregon Coast Community College Lincoln City Campus, 3788 SE High School Drive, Lincoln City. For details see p. 7 or Lincoln County link above. RSVP.

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This year we successfully completed a spring tour of Lane County’s 2014 Tree Farm of the year, Jim Christian’s tree farm located southwest of Eugene, and a summer tour on the Volz and Petersen tree farms located in the Upper Camp Creek area. Originally, we had planned for a fall tour September 26 on the Bauman tree farm. However, that tour has been postponed and currently is being rescheduled for the spring of 2016. Tom and Lindsay are working on planning for the event, with hopes of having it be a Howdy Neighbor Tour. We will be updating you as details for the tour develop.

LSWA has no plans for fall events. At our recent board meeting on September 9 the board had a discussion on what forest subjects would be most beneficial for our members. On the ground forest tours ranked highest followed by seminar presentations covering subjects from the generational passing of forest lands to log markets and harvest planning. We also discussed holding board meetings outside the Eugene area and specifically accommodating our members from the west side of Lane County. This upcoming year we will be considering a summer board meeting in the Florence area. We are also in the process of planning the annual meeting, which is scheduled for January 21, 2016 at the Eugene Elks located off West 11th Street. Topics for the meeting and the guest speaker are currently being worked out. Our next board meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, December 8 at the West Lane ODF office in Veneta from 7 pm to 9 pm. Please join us if you have an interest in working with LSWA and providing input.

This summer LSWA received some very positive information from the Oregon State Extension Service: “Extension will be hiring an Extension Forester for Lane County and returning services to our forest land owners.” Hopefully the position will be filled by early 2016. You will be updated as we learn more about the position and who will fill it.

**Upcoming events:**
- Winter Quarterly Board Meeting - Tuesday, December 8, 2015
- Annual Members Meeting - Thursday, January 21, 2016
- Seedling Sale - Saturday, February 6, 2016

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**Lane County Small Woodlands Summer Tour**

By Wylda Cafferata

On August 22, 2015, thirty-seven Lane County OSWA members and guests gathered for a splendid day touring two tree farms. In the morning Chuck Volz, retired from 40 years as forest engineer with Weyerhaeuser, gave a masterful talk on the art of forest road building followed by a tour of roads he has built on his 65-acre tree farm. Chuck gave a lesson on basic terminology: gradient is the rise/fall in 100 horizontal feet of road; a station is 100 feet of road; a control point is any problematic spot on the topography through which you want your road to pass, such as a saddle of a ridge top.
He explained that the first question anyone building a forest road should ask is how will the property be logged. That tells you where the roads should go. He went on to emphasize the strong relationship between construction and maintenance: good design and construction lead to easy maintenance; poor design and sloppy construction lead to nightmares. The angle of cut slopes varies with soil type, and road surfaces are best rocked if possible. He advised against outsloping roads since that leads to drainage issues and continuous maintenance. He advised against using fabric unless it is covered with at least 8" of rock to allow grading. The group was very interested in costs, and Chuck reviewed those he had on his property.

Then Ed Fisher, president of Oakridge Sand & Gravel, provided ballpark figures to help estimate roadwork costs: new construction built to industry standard of winter hauling runs approximately $300/station, including removal of stump and debris scatter, building grade, grade and roll, and 18" minimum culverts adding $30/ft. To rock with 8" of 3" crushed rock requires 56 tons per station, with an average price of $16/ton, coming to $896/station. Variables include material source, haul distance and size of project, as well as road location (ridge top vs. side hill), drainage issues, road side ditches, culverts, erosion control systems (ditch dams, straw bales). Chuck said best practice is to build a road and drive on it for a year before rocking to aid compaction. He reminded the groups that roads are a capital investment — hauling should be shut down during spring thaws for road protection. Many of us had a new respect for forest roads as we walked along them looking at Chuck and Marg’s tree farm.

While the group enjoyed a picnic lunch, Steve Bowers, Oregon State Extension Interim Timber Harvest Specialist, made the joyous announcements that the Legislature has approved funding a Lane County Extension forester, as well as a state-wide timber harvest specialist. Steve also discussed current log prices with the group: Doug fir is pushing $700/thousand with other species less, and fiber is up to the thirties due to overseas demand. Other lunch-time discussions included updates on the proposed riparian rule decision-making process and OFRI’s Wildlife in Managed Forests publications.

Riding on hay bales in the back of pick-ups, the group moved to the near-by Petersen Ranch where Andy Petersen explained the Healthy Forest Reserve (HRP) permanent easement they have through NRCS(Natural Resource Conservation Service.) It consists of 117 acres of relatively less productive land, much of it on a rocky ridge. Tom Burnham, NRCS District Conservationist, provided additional information on the pilot program. It is available only in twelve states, and is not currently funded, although Tom is hopeful it will be again soon. Unlike wetland easements, this is a working forest agreement where landowners may continue to maintain roads, thin, and clearcut, subject to certain size limitations. Rotation is extended to 80-100 years. The goal is to create spotted owl habitat with a maximum of 40% crown closure, snag creation, and a multi-storied forest. NRCS has paid between $2500 and $4500 per acre, and covered restoration costs including thinning and snag creation, while landowners continue to pay taxes on the land, control access, and receive a safe-harbor agreement so if spotted owls move in, they may continue to manage their property. However, the safe-harbor agreement is limited to spotted owls, not other possible threatened or endangered species. Walking down through the thinned forest, the group noticed trees that had been girdled to create snags as well as spaced firs and a diversity of hardwood species. Andy explained that while he would not want to see all the ranch under this program, it made sense for this particular piece of land.

Lane County OSWA members and guests left with heads chock-full of new ideas and appreciation for the opportunity to visit both these outstanding tree farms. ◆
This has been a fire-plagued summer. At the time of this writing one of the big fires is threatening the 2000-3000 year-old trees in California. All of the US west coast states including Idaho have had major fires. On the cruise we did to Alaska, the air over the city of Vancouver looked like the LA smog. All the way up to Skagway the sky was blue with smoke, with many major burns in the state of Alaska.

The pollution and damage caused by all of this should wake up those that legislate on these issues, cause them to put more emphasis on fire prevention rather than then having to fight them. The cost is consuming not only the firefighting budget, but also the budget for making the changes that are needed to prevent the fires in the first place.

August 27 was our 50th anniversary, which we celebrated at my son’s place in California. We were going to just let it go by quietly, figuring they would not remember, but they did and put on a nice show for us. It was also 70 years ago, on May 5, 1945 that Holland was liberated. If it had not been for the allied forces making the food drops two weeks prior to that date, many more would have died of hunger, as there was no food left - my family survived, and I take this opportunity to thank this country that liberated us.

Lincoln County had a great Howdy Neighbor tour at the Tim Miller family place. The tour included not only our own forestry members but also members from the Farm Bureau. Together there were close to 70 in attendance. My family and I attended the OSWA annual meeting in Salem. My grandson and I got to meet the governor of the state! It was great being in the capitol building and seeing how the process works. That made me realize why we as forest landowners and farmers do not always get what we feel is right; we are a minority, and we get overruled by the majority of the voters on some issues, on which there should never be a vote, as the issues are covered by Constitutional rights.

It seems like many of these issues are decided according to whatever the loudest voices demand, and those loudest voices are the ones that have more time and more money, and can become more involved in the process, versus the forest landowners and farmers, who do not have the time or resources, but rely on organizations like OSWA and Farm Bureau to do the work for them. We have to start thinking outside of the box to find ways to address these issues.

The Lincoln County Chapter hosted a Howdy Neighbor tour of Tim and Susan Miller’s farms near Siletz on August 8. Approximately 70 people attended the event, which featured not only forestry operations, but also agriculture. The event was co-sponsored by OSWA, the Oregon Forest Resources Institute (OFRI), OSU Extension and the Oregon Farm Bureau.

A highlight of the tour was commercial thinning to remove 27-year-old alder that had self-seeded into a Douglas-fir plantation and to thin the Douglas-fir as necessary. The focus in such a thinning is to optimize the high-quality stand that is left, not the value of the timber delivered to the mill. Three sorts came out of the thinning job: alder pulp, alder saw logs, and Douglas-fir chip and saw. Lee Miller, of Miller Timber Services in Philomath, described the equip-
ment being used. The Ponsse harvester with an H7 harvester head will handle logs up to 20 inches in diameter, and the H8 head will take logs up to 25 inches. The harvester requires a 12-foot corridor in which to operate and has a reach of over 30 feet, allowing corridors to be spaced at about 60-foot intervals. A forwarder uses the same corridors to move the logs out of the woods and create log decks accessible to log trucks. Both the harvester and forwarder have tethers, allowing them to operate on slopes up to 55% going uphill and 75% going downhill. Lee Miller noted that a minimum of 40 acres is generally required in a thinning operation to make use of this equipment economically favor-able.

The tour went on to cover the strategy for managing a 60-year old fir-spruce-hemlock mixed species stand, control of browse and vegetation in newly planted Douglas-fir, management of riparian buffers under current rules and potential changes to those rules, and changes to pesticide rules from the recent legislative session. The agriculture tour continued in the afternoon with a look at the grass fed beef operation, dealing with drought conditions and working forestry and agriculture together. Many thanks to the Millers and the sponsors for a very diverse and thought provoking tour. ◆

OSU Lincoln County Extension forestry classes

By Jim Reeb, OSU Extension

OSU Extension is offering a variety of forestry classes on five Saturday mornings in October and one Wednesday morning. All but the Web Soil Survey class will be taught at the new OSU Lincoln County Extension office, 1211 SE Bay Blvd, Newport. The Web Soil Survey class will be taught at the Oregon Coast Community College Lincoln City Campus, 3788 SE High School Drive, Lincoln City. Advanced registration is required. To find out more about these classes or to register, go to: http://extension.oregonstate.edu/lincoln/forestry/news

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<tr>
<td>Sat 10/3</td>
<td>Understanding Wood as a Material</td>
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<td>Sat 10/10</td>
<td>How Does Wood “Stack Up” to Other Heating Fuels</td>
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<td>Wed 10/14</td>
<td>Web Soil Survey &amp; other Mapping Tools for Ag and Forest Landowners</td>
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<td>during this class you will generate a soil report for YOUR property</td>
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<td>Sat 10/17</td>
<td>How to Measure Your Forest</td>
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<td>Sat 10/24</td>
<td>The Art and Science of Drying Wood</td>
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Ponsse harvester thinning alder during the tour

Tim Miller describing browse and brush control for Douglas-fir seedlings.

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**Benton County News**

**Twilight Tour on wildlife habitat**  
*By John Westall*

Enhancement of wildlife habitat has always been a primary objective of Karen Fleck-Harding and her family in the management of their woodland property along the Marys River near Wren. On July 23 they hosted a tour, in which they showed more than a dozen examples of habitat enhancement activities, inspiring the 22 participants with ideas about what they could do to enhance wildlife habitat on their own woodland properties. Also leading the discussion were Jennifer Weikel, a wildlife biologist with ODF, who is also a woodland owner and Master Woodland Manager, and Brad Withrow-Robinson, local Extension Agent. A couple of the highlights are described here.

Snags (standing dead trees) are important for wildlife. Conifer snags can occur naturally, or they can be created by removing the top of the tree, or by girding the tree at the top or the bottom. Although operating on the top of the tree is more difficult and often more expensive, the top-killed snags are preferable for wildlife. Bottom-kil tends to promote decay from the outside in, while topkill promotes decay from the inside out, which is preferable for creation of cavities. Invasion of snags by insects provides food, and cavities created in decaying wood provide shelter. Normally the rule for snags is, "the bigger the better," with a minimum breast-height diameter of 15 to 18 inches preferred; however, we did see where a woodpecker had made good use of a 10-inch snag. Many songbirds depend on early successional habitat with small trees and shrubs such as vine maple, hazel, cascara, ocean spray, etc. Often one finds these early successional plants in association with recent clearcuts, but Karen showed how with appropriate density of the conifer stand, these species thrive in the understory of a maturing conifer forest. One question that came up was about the re-establishment of these understory species in a young, dense conifer stand upon heavy thinning: will the understory species re-establish themselves naturally within a reasonable time, or should they be inter-planted? Generally, a healthy shrub layer is more likely to develop after thinning if there are shrubs there before thinning, even if they are suppressed and not looking great. Thanks to discussion leaders and BCSWA for an excellent tour.

**Benton County Chapter Board Members**

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<td>541-766-6237</td>
<td>cell 541-740-4290</td>
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Steve Bowers, OSU Harvesting Specialist, will speak about issues involved with timber harvests on small acreages. Rick Allen, Forester for Starker Forests, will discuss postharvest management and reforestation issues. A lunch ($5.00) will be served at the Alsea Grange after the tour at about noon.

The tour will depart at 9 am from the Starker Forests office, 7240 SW Philomath Blvd, to travel by van or carpool to the Vollmer property, or, participants may meet at the Vollmer property at 9:45 am; see [http://extension.oregonstate.edu/benton/forestry/events](http://extension.oregonstate.edu/benton/forestry/events) for directions. RSVP to Jody Einerson at jody.einerson@oregonstate.edu or 541-766-6311, and indicate whether you want van transportation and/or lunch.

**Nursery tour**  
*By Roger Workman*

BCSWA is pleased to announce a tour of the Brooks Tree Farm nursery on Tuesday, October 27. This tour will be a good follow-up to our seed orchard tour, where we learned about conifer seed production. We shall visit their West Salem field operation as well as their multi-purpose facility near Brooks. We shall see how they take the seed and grow it into seedlings for reforestation. We shall also be discussing the ordering process, the types of seedlings available, and current issues associated with supply and demand. While the focus will be on conifer production, Brooks also grows other species including those used in riparian restoration.

The tour will leave from the Benton County Extension office, 4077 SW Research Way at 1 pm and return around 5 pm. Starker Forests has generously provided their bus. Additional transportation will be by van or carpool.

RSVP by October 22 to Jody Einerson at 541-766-6311 or jody.einerson@oregonstate.edu.
Linn County Chapter News

President’s Corner
By Jim Merzenich

A tour of the Linda Butts tree farm was held on June 19 in conjunction with the OSWA annual meeting. Linda Butts was the Oregon Tree Farmer of the year for 2014. Over 100 people attended the event, which included a catered lunch, equipment demos, and tours of the property. Matt Bos trum (aimcontracting.com) demonstrated the Raptor 800, which chops and mulches logging slash onsite, an alternative to piling and burning before planting. The same machine also performed linear crushing of pit run rock on a road surface. The Butts have since gone on to be the runner-up in the Western Regional competition. The following excerpt was written by Mike Barsotti who planned and organized this tour.

“Linda and her late husband Lynn purchased the 145 acre property in 1974 to raise cattle, but it didn’t take them long to see its value as a forest. Working with the Oregon Department of Forestry and a consulting forester, they converted the pasture lands to Douglas- fir forests in the late 1970s and have been learning and improving the health and value of the property ever since. In addition to many tree planting projects, the Butts have developed a rock road system, pruned young plantations, thinned some stands, clear-cut poorly stocked stands, and restored an 18 acre Oregon white oak woodland. The Butts have also been very active in promoting the management of family owned forests. They have worked with OSU Forestry Extension in hosting tours and have volunteered on many other Extension activities. Linda and her son Gary are Master Woodland Managers and work with others in promoting sound forestry practices.”

The Linn County picnic was July 11 at the Udell’s Happy Valley Tree Farm and the TFOY tour was at Dave and Karen Bateman’s on August 23. See articles on pp. 10 and 11.

A workshop on invasives will be held on November 4 at the LBCC Lebanon center (see article on p. 12.) We shall have a follow-up twilight tour on identification and control of invasive plants next spring.

A twilight tour on managing and harvesting poles is planned for October, but the date has not been set. Ken Nygren, who works with Bell Pole vested poles is planned for October, August 23. See articles on pp. 10 and 11.

The annual Tree Farm meeting and banquet will be held Monday, November 23 at the World Forestry Center. A video showing all county winners is shown, and the Oregon TFOY for 2015 will be announced. This meeting will also include a two-hour training session on fire preparedness.

Our chapter now has 97 regular members, five more than earlier in the year. I would like to welcome our new members and to thank those who have recruited new members. With the heat, drought, and fire danger it has been a quiet and mostly unproductive summer on our tree farm. We planted Douglas-fir and incense cedar on six acres last winter, and, despite good site preparation and weed control, we lost about 25 percent. Some of this loss is a result of planting Douglas-fir on sites that are better suited for ponderosa pine or oak. Be aware that seedlings are in short supply. I recommend the Forest Seedling Network (www.forestseedlingnetwork.com) to help find trees that match your site. This service is managed by Bob McNitt, a long-time OSWA member from Stayton. You might also thank Bob for providing this service.

The late summer rain has washed the dust off of your blackberries, and fall is a good time to get these invasives under control. We generally spray blackberries in the fall with a 1.5% solution of Garlon 4 or its equivalent. We also use a surfactant to adhere the herbicide to the leaf surface and a marker dye to determine where we have sprayed. When sprayed in the fall the herbicide is drawn into the roots to kill the plant. Most other broad-leaved plants are dormant now and are not affected by the spraying. Except to protect young seedlings, we do not spray our native trailing-blackberry (aka Dewberry, Rubus ursinus) since it is a favored winter browse for black-tail deer. Have a safe and enjoyable fall season.

The Quarterly Bark
The Linn County 2015 Tree Farmer of the Year tour was held on the property of Dave and Karen Bateman on Sunday, August 23. The weather was ideal for the event and over 50 interested tree farmers showed up to congratulate Dave and Karen and see their property.

Dave talked about the history of the property, and he provided a map that described, in detail, the different forest stands on the property.

Dave and Karen live on 46 acres purchased from the Barna family in 2002. The Barna family had purchased the property from Albert Howard in 1957. Dave had a copy of the patent (deed) from the United States of America to Oliver K. Howard in 1923 from President Warren G. Harding. So not very many owners in the chain of title: USA, Howards, Barnas and Batemans.

We were treated to a great discussion of poles and the pole market by Ken Nygren. Ken works for Bell Timber, Inc. Ken discussed the financial return to small woodland owners who would like to consider including poles in their harvest plans. While not all trees are candidates for poles, it looks like more might qualify than previous pole markets dictated. Following the discussion, Ken and Dave led the group on a tour to discuss standing timber that would or would not make poles and why.

There were lots of questions. Anyone interested in having Bell Timber come to their property to help evaluate timber for potential poles can contact Ken at 971-241-0268 or at woodmantwo@gmail.com.

Dave and Karen had 20 acres of the property logged before they moved in and replanted in 2002-2003. A couple of acres were planted to western red-cedar where the soil was wet or heavily shaded. The balance was planted to genetically improved Douglas-fir at 500 trees per acre. The Douglas-fir will be pre-commercially thinned to approximately 350 trees per acre to maintain good tree vigor up to the first commercial harvest. We slipped into a portion of this plantation to see trees flagged to be thinned.

Dave has done a lot of conifer pruning and has grafted Noble fir to try and obtain more desirable boughs genetically.

Dave and Karen provided chicken and turkey hot dogs and participants brought potluck dishes making a fantastic conclusion to a perfect day.

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Linn County picnic
By Sherm Sallee

On July 11, Linn County Small Woodland chapter held their annual picnic at the Udell’s Happy Valley Tree Farm near Lebanon. The weather was perfect and about 45 people showed up for a tour on the property and a nice potluck lunch. Following coffee and rolls, along with social time and getting to meet new and old friends, we traveled a short distance to visit a pond that was constructed in 1966. One of the people that helped engineer and construct the pond, Jim Udell, was there to describe the approval and construction process and answer questions. There were a lot of questions and interest in building ponds on woodland property. The tour members were informed about the new field guide written by Steve Bowers, Woodland Ponds, and a copy was available for them to review.

Next on the tour was a visit to a thinning plot study that was collaboration between Oregon State University and Bert Udell. The study was established in 1981 and continued for 15-years. A final report on the study results was published in the Western Journal of Applied Forestry in 2007. The group had the opportunity to visit both a low thinning plot (remove smaller, less competitive trees) and a crown thinning plot (remove mostly dominant and co-dominant trees) and discuss the results of the final study. This led to conversations about markets for some of the larger trees and the fact that several mills are still able to process logs that exceed 30 inches in diameter.

Our final tour stop was a visit to a small 2010 clear-cut. A portion of the area was planted in 2011 while the rest of the area was planted in 2012 after allowing the vegetation to sprout and then treated with herbicide prior to planting. The group was able to discuss the pros and cons of site preparation and view the results of a couple of approaches. We discussed the advantage of purchasing the higher quality, faster growing seedlings that are available to small woodland owners. Vexar tubes were placed on the seedlings when they were planted. We discussed the reasons for the use of the tubes along with the need to closely monitor them as the trees grow.

Fay Sallee had information and activities for the 8 young small woodland people that accompanied their parents. She showed them some of the many critters that live in the woodland ponds as well as helping them identify trees and shrubs.

There was a display of a few of the products sold through the Oregon Woodland Cooperative. We talked about the bundled firewood and the process followed to produce and market the wood. There also was a chance to talk about the woodworking side of the cooperative and the essential oils. Several people took cooperative business cards.

I want to thank the people who helped. Dave Bateman and Larry Mauter put out signs to help guide people to the property. David Sallee provided parking support. Jim Udell mowed the road and parking area and provided information about early management. Mike Barsotti provided bottled water. Brad and Christy Tye cooked the hot dogs and set up the lunch serving area so everyone got a chance to eat a great potluck lunch. Bonnie Marshall came early and prepared the picnic tables along with getting the area ready for the visitors and Brad Withrow-Robinson for arranging for the PA system.

Mary Brendle named Volunteer of the Year
By Jim Merzenich

Mary and Bob Brendle have a tree farm on the beautiful Calapooia River where many Linn County chapter board meetings have been graciously hosted. When a contest to name our quarterly newsletter was held in 1997, Mary Brendle won by proposing that we call it “The Quarterly Bark.” Since that time Mary has served our chapter board as a director, secretary, vice president and president and a tireless volunteer.

After years of helping with our annual seedling sale, Mary proposed that we also needed a venue to sell oth-
THE RULES: Each Benton, Lane, Lincoln & Linn Chapter non-business member is allowed one advertisement per year without charge. Ads for this column are limited to 50 words, including complete address and zip code. The Quarterly Bark will carry paid advertisements in the classified column. Paid classified advertisements, as well as free ads will be handled directly by the Editor. Send your ad before the publication deadlines of March 1, June 1, September 1, and December 1 to John Westall, 12090 Rolling Hills Road, Monmouth, OR 97361. The Quarterly Bark and the Benton, Lane, Lincoln & Linn County Chapters of OSWA assumes no responsibility for the contents of the advertisement. We also reserve the right to refuse any ad.

Rates for paid advertising: $5.00 for the first 25 words and $0.15 for every additional word, not to exceed a total of 50 words. A word is everything that is preceded and followed by a space.

Linn County Volunteer of the Year

(Continued from page 11)

er products produced from our tree farms. The “Goods from the Woods” event, which is now held in conjunction with our seedling sale, was thus born. Mary organizes this event each year and has expanded it to include other local craftsmen and artists. This, in turn, provides tree farmers with a great opportunity to interact with these craftsmen.

For the past several years Mary has planned quarterly workshops at LBCC that are open to both our members and the general public. Recent workshops covered such items as tree-farm security, mapping tools, forest related taxes and pond construction. These classes have helped us gain several new members while educating us on land stewardship.

Please congratulate Mary on being our Volunteer of the Year. ◆

Wyatt Williams, PhD, Invasive Species Specialist with the Oregon Department of Forestry, will be speaking on “Noxious Weeds of Oregon’s West Side Forests & Outlook of Future Invasions of Exotic Forest Pests.” The workshop will be held Wednesday, November 4, 7:00 - 8:30 pm at the Lebanon campus of LBCC, 44 Industrial Way, Lebanon. The event is free and open to the public, sponsored by Linn County SWA, OSU Extension and LBCC.◆

Upcoming Workshop on Invasive Species

New forest deputy for Linn County

By Sherm Sallee

Deputy Rodney David has replaced Deputy Brandon Fountain as the Linn County forest deputy. Deputy David's phone is 541-967-3950 or 1-800-884-3391 and e-mail address is rdavid@linnsheriff.org. ◆