Thinning young stands
by Brad Withrow-Robinson, OSU Extension Benton, Linn & Polk

The Benton and Linn chapters have recently had events focusing on young stand thinning or YST (also called pre-commercial thinning or PCT), and more YST tours are planned for later in the year. YST can be essential in setting a stand on a desired trajectory. Here are some strategies for thinning a young stand — let’s start with some things to keep in mind about YST:

The idea of YST is to avoid harmful overcrowding later on by removing excess trees early.

The impact of thinning out a tree is very local. The overall stocking level (trees per acre) can be misleading. It is the spacing among immediate neighbors that counts.

The greatest benefit of YST is increased growing space rather than selection among trees. Creating more growing space to benefit as many leave trees as possible is the primary goal. Culling is secondary.

YST is key to achieving longer rotations and the many non-timber objectives many family forest landowners desire.

The common practice of planting Douglas-fir on a 10x10 grid gives about 440 trees per acre (tpa), which is too many trees to carry to an initial thinning harvest. We plant extra trees to allow for seedling losses in the establishment phase, but depending on survival, we will likely be well above our target for the initial thinning harvest (250-300 tpa). So we need to remove 1/4 to 1/3 of the trees in a YST if trees are to reach a usable size before they become overcrowded. There are several approaches to that.

If we have a plantation with a regular and uniform planting pattern, a very simple and efficient approach to this is row removal. Removing every fourth row would leave 75% of the original trees (reducing from 440 tpa to 330 tpa) and removing every third row would leave 67% (from 440 tpa to 295 tpa). Each is illustrated below.

This illustrates removing each fourth row. Each tree in the two rows adjacent to the row removed is given space on one side (a common thinning rule of thumb), but not on the third row, so not every tree benefits similarly. Still, this may be an adequate thinning if we saw moderate initial survival (75-85%) and do some additional thinning in the inner leave row.

In this illustration removing each third row, notice that every remaining tree is given space on one side, ensuring that every tree benefits similarly. This thinning ratio is well suited to stands with high planting survival, but might be overly aggressive in stands with more modest survival.

(Continued on page 2)

OSWA to hold statewide annual meeting in Florence
by Jim James

Mark your calendars for the OSWA statewide annual meeting to be held Thursday-Saturday, June 15-17, at the Three Rivers Casino & Resort in Florence. The meeting will be hosted by the Lane County chapter.

For those arriving on Thursday, there will be opportunities to visit tourist attractions in West Lane County including the Florence Historical Museum. OSWA’s Board will meet Thursday evening, and all members are welcome.

The program on Friday, June 16 will focus on current events, with a look at the past and a look at the future, and conclude with entertainment from local Craig Jenkins. State Forester, Peter Daugherty will be the Keynote Speaker.

On Saturday there will be a tour of the forest property of Dave and Diane Rankin, 2016 statewide Outstanding Tree Farmers of the Year, focusing on silvicultural options on the Oregon coast, thinning, enhancing wildlife habitat, and the benefits of a portable sawmill. Hosts Dianne and Dave Rankin will share their vision for the forest they have managed successfully for 44 years.

Registration material will be mailed to OSWA members in April.◆
Thinning young stands

Besides the mechanical and intellectual ease of row thinning, it can have added benefits if you are a little late in doing the job, and having trouble getting the larger trees to fall to the ground. Felling a row gives room to fell trees into an open space.

Another systematic and only slightly less straightforward approach is to remove every third or fourth tree in a row. That sound too easy? By saying you will choose any one of every 3 or 4 trees in each row, you can do some limited selection and remove small or defective trees preferentially. But don’t get carried away, stay focused on the main goal of removing one of each group of three or four trees, not culling. That comes later. When you come upon a gap with a missing tree (previously thinned by deer, voles or drought), you may count it as a removal and move on, or not, depending on your actual stocking, your target stocking, and how many trees you need to remove. You can also take a couple rows at a time and consider the 3 or 4 spaces in each row as a group of 6 or 8 from which to choose your two trees to remove.

In this illustration removing every third tree in a row, notice that it also creates a pretty uniform benefit to all trees. Each leave tree generally gets opened up on two sides (when removal is staggered row to row), benefiting trees similarly.

So there you have a few simple approaches that will allow you to expand the growing space and effectively redistribute resources among your leave trees through YST. Each can be done with a minimal amount of thought and debate. There are other schemes that also work. But the point is to choose an approach that makes sense to you, one that you can do consistently, effectively and efficiently. The earlier you do it (maybe around age 10 in western Oregon), the more efficient and beneficial it will be.

Remember, the idea of YST is to make room for trees to grow without harmful competition until more can be removed in the first thinning harvest, which should then pay for itself. It is at that initial thinning harvest that you can make more complicated decisions about spacing and arrangement to reflect your long term goals for a stand, such as habitat diversity or timber quality.

Young stand thinning is not all that complicated, but it does seem hard for people to get done. If you have too many trees it is a very important step towards keeping you on track. Without it, it is often harder to achieve many landowners’ goals, especially those relating to aesthetics or habitat diversity.

[Article adapted from Tree Topics blog, http://blogs.oregonstate.edu/treetopics/]

Willamette Valley ponderosa pine workshop

by Jim Merzenich

Members of the Willamette Valley Ponderosa Pine Conservation Association (WVPPCA) hosted a workshop on the management of ponderosa pine on February 16. There were approximately 20 guests in attendance.

Field studies have shown that the ponderosa pine native to the Willamette Valley is adapted to our unique soil and climatic conditions and are genetically distinct. With deep taproots this pine survives on sites that are either too dry or too wet for other conifers. The WVPPCA was established in 1996 to conserve the genetic diversity of Willamette Valley pine and to promote pine as a viable commercial tree to grow on marginal sites.
Mike Barsotti, the host of this session, talked about the objectives of the WVPPVA and the establishment of the pine seed orchard.

Ponderosa pine may have been introduced to the Willamette Valley via the Bretz (Lake Missoula) floods at the end of the last ice age. Joe Holmberg described these floods and the ecological adaptations that have occurred that make our race of pine unique. Joe also gave a primer on pine establishment and management, and he discussed the various insects, diseases, and environmental factors which affect pine.

A viable industry that will buy and process pine logs has been slow to develop in the Valley. Bill Marshall of Cascade Timber Consulting explained a current study that will test the wood qualities (strength, hardness, permeability, machinability, etc.) of sawn ponderosa pine lumber. These data can then be used to help design manufacturing facilities that will utilize our pine.

Oregon Department of Forestry entomologist Christine Buhl discussed the insect and disease agents which affect pine. Ips infestations are generally started in green slash. By avoiding treatments and slash creation in the spring and summer season, generally February to September, infestation can be generally averted. Stressed trees growing in overstocked stands on poor sites are most likely to be attacked and killed. Keep your stands thinned and healthy to avoid beetle activity.

Landowner Jim Merzenich talked about pine management on poor sites: (i) Plant trees at densities commensurate with the site. A 10x10’ spacing of 435 tpa is too dense for most sites. A 14’x14’ spacing (222 tpa) is more appropriate. (ii) Grass competes with seedlings for soil moisture. Control weeds within a 5-foot diameter circle of each seedling for at least two years. Use dye when spraying. (iii) Very dry and wet sites may be better suited as meadows. Jim also noted that Ips outbreaks generally occur in unhealthy over-stocked stands on poor sites.

OSU Extension contacts and 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 Lane County, see http://extension.oregonstate.edu/lane/upcoming-classes-events or contact Lauren Grand, 541-579-2150 or lauren.grand@oregonstate.edu.

For events in and around Lincoln County, see http://extension.oregonstate.edu/lind/forestry or contact Valerie Grant, 503-325-8573 or valerie.grant@oregonstate.edu.

Upcoming events

Oregon Season Tracker Training, Wren, Tuesday, April 4. Details p. 11. Pre-register.

Woodland Management—A Basic Forestry Short Course, Newport, Wednesdays, April 5, 12, 19, 26; Saturday, May 6. Details p. 7. Pre-register.

Linn Tour of The Wood Castle, Albany, Wednesday, April 5, Details p. 14, RSVP required.

Woodland Discovery Planning Workshops, Corvallis, Thursdays, April 13, 27. Details p. 11. Pre-register.


Cruise, Fell, Buck & Scale, Lane County near Crow, Saturday, April 22. Details p. 5. Pre-register.

Georgia-Pacific Sawmill Tour, Philomath, Monday, April 24. Details p. 10. RSVP.

Wildland Fire Information Tour, Airlie, Thursday, May 11. Details p. 10. RSVP.


Get Outdoors Day, Peavy Arboretum, Corvallis. Saturday, June 3, 10 am-3 pm. Discover the forest in your own backyard. A free family event with fun outdoor activities.

Tethered Logging Demonstration, Benton County, June. More information on p.11. Sign-up for The Needle (see above) to receive details when they become available.

OSWA Annual Meeting, Florence, June 15-17, More information p. 1. Registration materials to arrive by mail in April.

Lincoln County TFOY Tour, Newton Forests, Eddyville. Saturday, June 24, 8:30 am - 2 pm. Details p. 7. RSVP.

Benton County Summer Picnic, Brownsville, Thursday, July 13. Additional information on p.11. Sign-up for The Needle (see above) to receive details when they become available.

Benton County 2017 TFOY Tour, Saturday, September 2. More information p. 11. ◆

Pre-registration and RSVP for events

Note that most events are now requesting or requiring an RSVP or pre-registration. The registration contact may be a member of an OSWA chapter, an OSU Extension office reached by phone or e-mail, or direct online registration through a variety of online registration systems. Contact information is on the page with the additional information. If responding by e-mail, please include phone number and number of people attending. ◆
Winter 2017. Once again LCSWA held a successful annual meeting with 75 attendees enjoying a pleasant evening dining and socializing. Attendees were updated on upcoming political issues with the Oregon State Legislature, as well as hearing from the new District Forester for East Lane, Chris Kline. In February our annual seedling sale sold close to 4,000 seedlings of various species at Alton Baker Park in Eugene. LCSWA’s board has also been involved in planning and assisting the Rankins with the upcoming OSWA annual meeting being held in Florence this summer.

Winter has also brought about challenges for many forest land owners. This year we are experiencing more normal weather patterns for our region as compared to last year’s moderate temperatures and low rain fall. December- January was extremely challenging with the freeze and snow fall we experienced on the valley floor. Many of our family forest land owner’s where hit hard with damage from the snow and freezing conditions. Small conifers and large hardwoods took serious damage. If you happen to be one of those members, you probably are experiencing the challenges of how to clean it up. There are definitely challenges since the economic values for many of the damaged trees may not cover the costs. Many of the hardwoods on our valley floor have little to no value, and the damage to conifers has been primarily in young plantations, which have low values. If you have used a logging contractor in the past you may want to check with him and see what he can do for you. Don’t hesitate, since logging contractors become busy during the summer period.

Upcoming events

LCSWA Quarterly Board Meeting, Thursday, April 13, 4-6 pm, West Lane ODF, Veneta.

Lane County Information. With 2016 being a presidential election year, many issues and diverse topics are being debated in the public forum including concerns involving forest landowners. Within Oregon, OSWA is following legislation that could affect forest landowners. To date we have seen proposals to remove property tax deferral for our forestlands, to change the forest practices act to make it more restrictive and to find new revenue streams to fund our state government. Stay tuned in, and appreciate what OSWA is doing to keep us informed of what our legislators are doing.

Another issue of concern to OSWA is the make-up of the Board of Forestry. With the recent resignation from the Board of Gary Springer, a small woodland owner and professional forester, we now have a Board that lacks representation form forest landowners and particularly small woodland owners. LCSWA has voiced its concern over this lack of representation and sent a letter to Governor Brown requesting that she fill the open board seat with someone who has a background similar to that of Gary Springer. The Governor’s response was very vague: “The Governor seeks to appoint knowledgeable individuals with a history of thoughtful collaboration, and seeks candidates from many stakeholder organizations.” Not sure this represents small woodland owners? If you have an interest in serving on the Board of Forestry you should consider contacting Oregon State Boards and Commissions, Executive Appointments Office at 503-378-2317.

Take care and enjoy your forest. We look forward to seeing you at LCSWA’s upcoming events.◆
The Quarterly Bark

Book review —

The Lumberman’s Frontier

Three Centuries of Land Use, Society, and Change in America’s Forests

by Thomas R. Cox

You have to be really interested in the history of American forestry to plow through this magnificent account of how our woodland practices have developed and changed over the course of three centuries. Thomas Cox uses first-hand accounts, sweeping summaries and 375 pages, with an additional 100 pages of notes, to tell his story. The frontier of the story is the edge of the wild, where historically our tall timber grew. Cox describes this frontier as it is established in New England, moves to Maine, moves west to New York, and further west to Michigan and simultaneously south to the Gulf Coast, on to Oregon, Washington and California and finally to the Inland Empire of Idaho and Colorado. The book concludes with an epilogue exploring what Cox calls a “post-industrial frontier” where the debate over land use still rages.

You might think that you know enough of this history not to need the book, but you would probably be wrong in that assumption. History becomes reality in the details of its telling, and even when those details are forgotten, a sense of their depth and richness remains, and the forest echoes with their nuances. Think of the pre-colonial farmers who sold lumber, potash and staves to pay for their indentured servants. Think of the “pressure of poverty” that induced loggers in Gorham Township, Maine, to persevere until they figured a way to raft logs across Sebago Lake. Think of the first law, passed in Minnesota in 1889, to restrict cutting timber on Indian land. Every one of this book’s pages is alive with the history of forests and forestry.

Because the book is indeed long, and indeed detailed, one approach to it would be to not read it cover-to-cover, but rather to follow your own interests. Perhaps you only want to delve into the West Coast frontier, or the southern, or the famous logging in the old northwest of Minnesota and Michigan. Or perhaps you are interested in our earliest frontier, where agriculture and forestry joined forces, or the latest, where public and private land use issues came to a head. The book lends itself easily to such episodic reading.

The epilogue alone is worth the price of this book. Titled, “Whose Forests Are They?”, Cox begins by reminding his readers that, “unlike agricultural land, which, once settled, is recognized as the property of the farmer...forest land continues to be viewed as a sort of community property, the management of which the public can direct or at least regulate in rather intrusive ways.” He goes on to provide a wealth of detail defining this clash of perceptions including summaries of interviews with loggers, foresters, and environmentalists, and predicts the conflict won’t be over any time soon.

We still have some weeks of rainy indoor time. Reading The Lumberman’s Frontier could be a good way to use it. ◆

Cruise, Fell, Buck, & Scale - Saturday, April 22

This field tour will take you through the steps required to prepare a tree for market. Learn to use the Woodland Stick and tariff system to measure, cruise, merchantable log volume. We will also discuss the steps involved in evaluating a tree to be safely and properly cut down, fell. Once the tree is on the ground we will observe some sample purchase orders and discuss cutting techniques, buck, that generate the greatest revenue from the tree. After the logs have been bucked and limbed, we will observe the steps involved in conducting westside grading and scaling to determine individual log grade and volume, scale.

The class will be lead by Steve Bowars and Francisca Belart, OSU Extension - Timber Harvesting Specialists on Saturday, April 22, 9 am—noon at the Baumann Tree Farm near Crow.

For more information and required pre-registration see http://extension.oregonstate.edu/lane/forestry/cruise-fell-buck-scale or contact the Lane County Extension office in Eugene, 996 Jefferson St, lauren.grand@oregonstate.edu or 541-579-2150. ◆
One of the worst ice storms in decades hit the Eugene / Springfield area this winter. Ice storms occur when a warm, moist air mass moves over a dense, very cold air mass. Although the extent of damage varied over the county, all types and ages of trees were affected. Hardwoods saw most of the damage, as conifers are better suited for ice. Of the conifers, ponderosa pine fared worse than Douglas-fir.

Forest health concerns. Bark beetles are normally present in our forests, but their numbers are kept in check by the defense mechanisms of healthy trees. But when there is a buildup of dead trees and tops on the ground, and standing trees are stressed by broken tops and drought, bark beetles may gain the upper hand. Both Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine are susceptible to beetle outbreaks.

Douglas-fir beetles generally fly in the spring looking for Douglas-fir stems over 12” in diameter that are recently dead or have been experiencing stress. If you have more than 3 downed trees /acre that are greater than 12” in diameter, beetle populations can rise to a level where 1-2 additional large trees / acre may be killed the following year. The outbreak becomes more intense as the number of dead, down, and damaged trees increases. Outbreaks can last from one to three years, with downed material being colonized in early spring.

Broken tops and branches allow entry of fungi that slowly decay the wood. Over time merchantable volume is lost and ultimately logs may no longer be accepted at a mill. New tops that form after a storm are more susceptible to breakage.

Excess slash and debris can damage or block roads, culverts, and ditches. If heavy rains follow, road wash out and erosion can occur. Excess dead trees, slash and debris are also a fire hazard.

Management options. Slash management is particularly important from January to June. Clean up slash early to reduce attraction of beetles, washout of roads, and fire risk. Large trunks should be cut from roots and made into firewood and stacked to encourage rapid drying. Smaller pieces can be chipped or burned. Remove buildup of slash in ditches and clear out culverts.

In the case of stand failure, clear cutting and starting over may be your best option. Stand failure is typically more of an issue in pre-commercial (too small to sell) trees, but can happen in all stands. Examples of this include young stands where damaged or dead trees outnumber healthy ones or the cost of removing the damaged trees exceeds the economic potential of the healthy ones left behind. Clear cutting may ultimately reduce your clean-up costs, as thinning is more expensive, and the smaller trees are worth less money. Additionally, there would be less risk of health issues in a new stand of trees.

If areas of the property experienced only relatively modest amounts of damage to trees of commercial size, a salvage thinning will likely be your best option. A salvage thinning allows you to remove the trees that were damaged while still capturing the wood value. At the very least you can break even on the costs to clean up the property in order to reduce the health hazards. If possible, you will want to salvage-thin by the second spring after the storm or disturbance, in this case before April, 2018. This timing will prevent the opportunity for beetles that infested the damaged trees from flying out to attack adjacent trees.

On the bright side…. The good news is that our forest critters thrive on natural disturbances. Disturbance increases the amount of dead wood standing and on the ground. Dead wood is essential to over 80% of our wildlife that rely on it for food, shelter, or hunting. Downed wood is important for recycling of nutrients, as well as adding complexity to the forest floor and streams. Fallen trees and snags create openings in the canopy that allow sunlight to reach the forest floor to support understory growth.
OSU Extension Lincoln County to offer introductory woodland management course

by Valerie Grant

OSU Extension Lincoln County will be offering its introductory course on woodland management on four Wednesday evenings in April with a field trip on Saturday, May 6. The course is titled, Woodland Management—A Basic Forestry Shortcourse and will be lead by Valerie Grant, OSU Forestry and Natural Resources Extension Agent for Lincoln, Tillamook and Clatsop Counties.

This five-session course is ideal for anyone just starting out taking care of woodland property. Topics covered include:

- Getting started: assessing your property and your site.
- What’s going on in your woods? Understanding tree biology and forest ecology.
- Taking care of your woods: tree planting, care for an established forest and weed control.
- Getting it done: safety, timber sale logistics, and laws and regulations.
- Saturday field trip to see it all in action.

The class meets April 5, 12, 19, 26, 6 pm - 8:30 pm, at the OSU Extension Office, 1211 SE Bay Blvd, Newport, and the field trip is May 6, 9 am - 3 pm.

For more information, questions or required registration, contact Valerie at valerie.grant@oregonstate.edu or 503-325-8573. The formal registration deadline is March 27, but readers of The Quarterly Bark may register through April 5, because of the timing of this announcement. If you’ve been thinking about this course but haven’t gotten around to registering, just do it now.

Lincoln County News

Report on seedling sale by Judy Pelletier

The Lincoln County Small Woodlands Association hosted their annual native tree seedling sale on Saturday, February 25, 2017 at the Lincoln County Fairgrounds, 4H Harney building in Newport from 10 am to 3 pm, while the Saturday Farmers’ Market was in the main building. This annual event is designed to provide the public with affordable native tree seedlings and promote natural resource conservation.

Thanks to the efforts and contribution by Cathy and Joe Steere, by the whole Steenkolk family — Joe, Jan, sons Chris, Scott and Mike, grandsons and granddaughter Alyssa — by Rex Capri, Judy Pelletier, Betty and Jim Denison, everything went smoothly and efficiently. Jan, our cashier, provided the coffee pot and cookies. Jan says that the 4-H building is a wonderful place to hold the sale, remembering some of the first sales outside with the rain going horizontal. Seedlings sold early; sales were brisk rivaling those of last year.

Lincoln schedules 2017 TFOY tour

The Lincoln County chapter is proud to announce its 2017 Outstanding Tree Farmer of the Year, Michael Newton. The Newton family acquired their forest property in the early 1960s. Over the years, with heavy investment of family labor, they reclaimed the unproductive lands and converted them into a valuable conifer forest. Now the forest is a shining example of productive small-woodland forestry.

Join us for a tour of Newton Forests near Eddyville on Saturday, June 24, beginning with coffee and donuts at 8:30 am, including lunch, and ending at about 2 pm. Tour is free, but RSVP is required to Judy Pelletier at jpelleti@charter.net (or phone 541-336-3855 if no connection to e-mail is available.)

The turn-off to Newton Forests is on the north side of US 20, about 2 miles east of Eddyville. From the coast, take the new section of US 20 past Eddyville and turn left about a mile east of the point where the brand new section of US 20 rejoins the older section. Watch for signs.

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For information about Northwest Hardwoods, please visit: northwesthardwoods.com
Welcome to a very confusing year. At the time of this writing, the aftermath of the election is still happening, with demonstrations and debates over the direction of our future still heavily debated across the nation.

We had our annual meeting on January 25 in Newport and presented a variety of important topics. There were about 80 guests.

Justin Reed of the Lincoln County Assessor’s Office explained the different special assessment programs available to forest landowners for property taxes. The overall purpose of these programs is to provide an incentive to landowners to keep land in timber or conservation. There are too many details to cover here, but it definitely pays to understand these programs and how they apply.

The featured speaker was Dr. Michael Newton, Lincoln County forest landowner for more than 55 years and retired professor from OSU’s College of Forestry. He described his own landowner experience on converting brush fields to highly productive conifer forests. He showed how aerial application of herbicides is among the essential tools for achieving this conversion, particularly on the rugged slopes of the Oregon Coast Range.

Newton said that OSU has several departments studying effects of chemicals on animals, plants and soil. They measure persistence, toxicity and mobility of chemicals in soil, water and air. Without such data, herbicides can’t be registered for use.

Newton finished by acknowledging that some people may just have philosophical objections to some forest management practices (such as aerial application of herbicides), but the scientific evidence show that aerial application of herbicides according to the rules is a safe and effective means of maintaining the productivity of our forest lands.

Angi Bailey, of Oregonians for Food and Shelter, discussed the impacts to forest owners should the aerial spray ban pass. Tucker Christianson, ODF Stewardship Forester, reviewed the rules for application of herbicides under the Oregon Forest Practices Act. Valerie Grant, OSU Extension Agent reviewed programs that OSU offers for forest landowners and solicited other topics to be addressed. Finally, Jim James, Executive Director of OSWA, gave a summary of statewide issues, particularly potential cuts to the stewardship forestry program.

The meeting was a great success. We had a follow up business meeting, at which we decided to contribute $2,500 to The Coalition to Defeat Measure 21-177. We also encouraged our members to get involved with this campaign.

Now I bring to you my views as to what is causing all of this commotion. When I came to Oregon in 2004, I was hoping to get away from the California environment, wanting to be free of the hassle of politics. I planned to retire and sit out my sunset years in a quiet coastal community in Oregon as a free man living in a perfect state with enough rain. After five years of being a happy supporter on the sideline, events took a turn at an annual meeting when Joe Steere nominated me to be the new president of our chapter for a year. That looked innocent enough, as I had been in similar positions before, but five years later I realized that was not a smart thing to do for my peaceful retirement. And yes, I can be recalled for my views, but here is the rest of my story …

Now we have Measure 21-177 on the May ballot. The summary of the measure as it will appear in the voter’s pamphlet appears on the next page. The measure not only prohibits “corporations from aerial spraying of pesticides,” but also creates “rights to natural communities and ecosystems” and makes it unlawful for corporations to violate any of those rights. It’s quite clear that the aerial spray prohibition would have a very negative impact on the practice...
The Quarterly Bark

Lincoln voters weigh aerial spray

by Larry Mauter

Lincoln County voters will decide in May whether or not to ban aerial spraying throughout that county. An initiative -- 21-177 -- qualified for the ballot last November, said Lincoln County Clerk Dana Jenkins. Ballots with arguments will be mailed April 27 to the county’s 33,000 voters and are due May 16.

"It was originally filed back in July 2015. The initiative went through the court process (two legal challenges) and now it's on the ballot," Jenkins said. Measure 21-177 is one of several issues in the special election and is also the most controversial, Jenkins said. Titled "Freedom from Aerially Sprayed Pesticides of Lincoln County," the measure would prohibit aerial spraying of pesticides. Aerial spraying is allowed now through an ODF notification process, allowing concerned residents 15 days notice.

A recent economic study valued the timber industry in Lincoln County at $105 million in 2012, with 170 million board feet harvested. About 6 percent of the county’s population worked in the timber industry that year, according to the 2014 report prepared for Lincoln County by The Research Group LLC of Corvallis.

Official summary of Measure 21-177

The Lincoln County Clerk has posted the following official ballot title and summary of Measure 21-177 on the county’s website.

"Measure 21-177 – Lincoln County – Proposed by Initiative Petition – Prohibits aerial pesticide spraying and creates rights of local citizens.

QUESTION: Should voters enact ordinance prohibiting corporations from aerial spraying of pesticides and create rights to natural communities and ecosystems?

SUMMARY: Enactment of measure establishes local rights: Right to be Free from Toxic Trespass; Right to Clean Air, Water and Soil; Right to Rural Preservation; Right of Local Community Self-Government.

Rights established are self-executing.

Measure also provides that governmental systems destructive to the rights of the community are not legitimate, lawful or constitutional.

Measure makes it unlawful for any “corporation” to “engage in aerial spraying of pesticides” as defined within measure, or to otherwise violate any enumerated rights.

Measure invalidates any permits issued by state or federal entity that violate any enumerated rights.

Measure provides that state and federal laws apply only to extent they are not in violation of ordinance.

Measure provides that state and federal laws apply only to extent they are not in violation of ordinance.

Measure establishes strict liability for damages to residents and ecosystems caused by aerial spraying.

Measure repeals inconsistent provisions of County Code and preempts state and federal law inconsistent with rights or prohibitions of measure."
Ballot Measure 2-106 has been placed on the May 16, 2017 ballot by the Benton County Commissioners to provide a stable funding base for OSU Extension programs in Benton County. The five incorporated cities in Benton County have also chosen to be included in the tax district. Measure 2-106 would support all of the Extension and 4-H programs in the county, not just forestry. The proposed tax rate is $0.08 / $1,000 assessed value, or $16 per year for an assessed value of $200,000.

The OSU Extension Service provides educational services to aid Benton County small-woodland owners in managing their lands. These include the five core forestry programs, Basic Forestry Short Course, the Master Woodland Manager program, Women Owning Woodlands, Ties-to-the-Land Succession Planning and the Management Planning program. In addition, Extension presents tours and classes throughout the year on topics of current interest, and provides the opportunity for one-on-one discussions with Master Woodland Managers and Extension Agents. Benton County Extension also collaborates with the OSWA chapters on the publication of The Quarterly Bark!

Details on the history of funding for Extension in Benton County, the justification for the tax district, and how the money would be spent are available in an information packet prepared for the Board of Commissioners October 25, 2016 meeting and posted on the Commissioners’ website. For more information see http://citizensforbentonextension.com.

The following summary of the measure has been approved for the voters pamphlet and is posted on the County’s elections page:

“If approved, District would serve Benton County in cooperation with Oregon State University Extension Service. The District’s purpose would be to provide educational services for a diverse economy by fostering healthy youth and families, agriculture and forestry businesses, and sustainable communities and natural resources, including:

• Volunteer programs: 4-H clubs, school enrichment, Wildlife Stewards, camps, Master Gardener, Master Woodland Manager, Master Food Preserver, food safety, nutrition.

• Research-based information for farmers, family forest owners, Christmas tree growers to address production, pests and conservation challenges.

• Small farm development for food supply, community and school gardens, farmers markets and agritourism.

• Natural resource management education supporting city and rural communities.

Declining federal and state resources have reduced services throughout Benton County. The District would implement a maximum tax rate of $0.08/$1,000 assessed value to fund Extension programs. A home assessed at $200,000 would pay approximately $16 per year.

The Benton County Board of Commissioners would govern the District with input from citizen advisory committees and Benton Extension. The annual budget and audit would be available to the public.”

Georgia Pacific Sawmill in Philomath. On Monday, April 24, we’ll tour the Georgia Pacific sawmill in Philomath. GP has two mills in Philomath, the sawmill on Industrial Way and the planning mill near the intersection of Hwy 34 and US 20. The sawmill rough cuts logs for the planning mill, where the wood is finished into dimensional lumber.

Bring a plastic hardhat and safety goggles if you have them. Meet at the sawmill, 1750 Industrial Way, Philomath, at 10:30 am. From Hwy 34-20 in Philomath, turn north onto 19th St at the Dairy Queen, then turn left onto Industrial Way. Turn left into the GP driveway, pass the weigh station on the left, and park in spots at the first building on the left. Space is limited; RSVP required to jody.einerson@oregonstate.edu or 541-766-6311.

Wildland Fire Information for Small Woodland Owners. OSU Extension agent Dan Leavell is coming from Klamath Falls to lead a discussion on various aspects of wildland fire as it applies to small woodland owners. Dan has an extensive background in wildland fire, as well as structural fires. He brings a vast amount of knowledge and is an engaging speaker. We tentatively plan to have ODF on hand to provide additional information.
This event will be Thursday, May 11, 4:30-7pm, at David Hibbs and Sarah Karr’s property, 14200 Airlie Rd. From Corvallis, head north on Hwy 99W approximately 11 miles. At the flashing light turn left (west) on Airlie Rd and proceed about 5 miles to 14200 Airlie Rd. Park in the farm lot along the road. Watch for event signs and carpool if possible. RSVP to 541-766-6311 or jody.einerson@oregonstate.edu.

Tethered logging demonstration. Sometime in June. How do you operate a harvester and a forwarder on a very steep slope? You attach the equipment to an anchor at the top of the hill through a winch line — this tether doesn’t power the equipment up and down the slope, but it keeps the weight of the equipment well distributed so the equipment has enough traction to power itself up and down the slope.

According to Matt Mattioda of Miller Timber Services in Philomath, the advent of “tethered logging” makes it possible to log in steep areas where cable or manual systems are not economically viable. For example, small diameter trees can now be thinned cost effectively where it couldn’t have been done previously.

Miller Timber Services will give a demonstration of a tethered logging operation in June. As we know,pinning down the exact day for a tour of an active logging operation months in advance is a formidable challenge. This tour will be sometime in June — for details of the event, sign up for The Needle e-mail list or watch the Benton County Extension website (information on both on p. 3), or e-mail Mike Albrecht to be put on the Benton County notification list (e-mail address on previous page). And, if you don’t have easy access to the internet, just stay in touch with a friend who’s interested in the tour and does have internet access.

BCSWA summer picnic. Join us for our annual potluck picnic at the Pat and Betsy Boren property in the Kings Valley area. This social event will also include a short tour, so dress accordingly. Drinks and table service will be provided. Bring your favorite dish and an outdoor chair if you have one. The picnic will be Saturday, July 15, 11:30 am – 3 pm, 22872 Burgett Creek Road, Kings Valley. Take Hwy 20 west from Philomath. Turn right at Wren onto Kings Valley Hwy (223). Proceed about 3.5 miles to Alexander Rd and turn left. Go approximately 1 mile and turn left onto Burgett Creek Rd. Pat and Betsy’s place is past the Girl Scout Camp, at the end of the road about 1 mile from Alexander Rd.

2017 Tree Farmer of the Year Tour. The Benton County chapter is pleased to announce that Dave Hibbs and Sarah Karr will be our 2017 Tree Farmers of the Year. They will be hosting us at their tree farm on Saturday, September 2. Save the date! Further information is forthcoming.

OSU Extension events and classes in Benton County

Oregon Season Tracker is a project of Oregon State University to enable volunteer citizen scientists to collect data on precipitation and seasonal plant changes (phenology) that are useful to researchers, resource managers, and educators, as well as just being interesting. Participants in the program take a 2-hour self-paced online course at home and then attend one classroom session. The classroom session is Tuesday, April 4, 6-8 pm, in Wren. Cost is $40 per family sharing materials and includes the rain gauge. For more information and to register see the link at http://extension.oregonstate.edu/benton/forestry/events.

Woodland Discovery Plan Workshop. This two-evening workshop will help families think about what they want from their land and will provide a first step towards a written management plan. It will help you collect and organize key information: what do I know about my property & its history; how to describe it to others; what do I want to do with or get from my property; where do I get help. The workshop will be offered in the Benton County Extension Office in Corvallis on Thursdays, April 13 & 27, 6:30 - 8:30 pm. The cost is $20 / individual or family sharing materials. Register at http://bit.ly/BentonForestry or contact Jody at jody.einerson@oregonstate.edu or 541-766-6311 for more information.
Oak Restoration program for Benton, Linn & Lane  
by Donna Schmitz, Benton SWCD

The Benton Soil and Water Conservation District is working with other organizations to submit a proposal for bringing Federal Farm Program funding to the local Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to help local landowners to restore oak woodland and savannah habitat. Oak habitats are vitally important for many Willamette Valley wildlife species. These habitats are in decline due to encroachment by invasive species and land use changes. Large legacy oaks are being overtopped and shaded by Douglas-fir. This funding will help provide cost share funding for thinning, invasive species treatment, slash removal and herbaceous understory seeding.

We are looking for landowners in Benton, Lane and Linn Counties to:
1. Provide a match for the funds we are requesting. Match can be funds currently used or your labor to restore oak habitats on your property. Can you identify the number of oak woodland acres on which you are working and the amount of money and/or time you have used to get your project done? The more match we can identify, the more money we can request from NRCS for future projects.
2. Identify future oak habitat restoration projects. If you are considering an oak restoration project in the next five years and would be interested in being considered for funding if our proposal is successful, please let us know. With future projects identified, it would make our proposal more competitive among the other proposals.

For more information, please contact Donna Schmitz, Benton SWCD, dschmitz@bentonswcd.org, 541-753-7208; a response by April 15. would be appreciated.

Membership roster to be distributed  
by Nancy Hathaway

Communication is key! The Benton chapter plans to compile a membership roster to be distributed to our members only, in both printed and computer versions.

Now you will be able to ride-share to events with nearby members or call a member without using the tiny-print phone book. You’ll quickly know which neighbor is already a member! The Washington County chapter does this yearly, and we have done it at least once before.

If you wish to opt out of having any or all of your contact information included — address, phone number, or e-mail — please let Karen Fleck Harding know by April 15th at 541-929-6398 or kharding@peak.org.

The membership roster will be distributed to our members only and should never be re-distributed to any individual or group who is not affiliated with Benton County Small Woodlands.

Recent activities in Benton County  
By John Westall

Succession Planning. On January 26, Dr. Tamara Cushion of OSU described planning for a successful transfer of timber property ownership between generations. She discussed many of the obstacles that often crop up, but emphasized the importance of planning and reminded us that “every journey begins with the first step.” A comprehensive online course on the topic is at the American Forest Foundation’s website mylandplan.org/content/your-legacy-your-land, to which Tammy has contributed significantly.

Annual Meeting. BCSWA held its annual meeting on January 28 at the Beazell Memorial Forest Education center, with about 65 people in attendance. The featured speaker was Dr. Sara Robinson of OSU Forestry, who gave a fascinating report on her work with spalted wood — wood permanently colored by fungi. For more information on this topic at the intersection of art, craft and science, see her website at northernspalting.com.

Young Stand Thinning Tour. Following the presentation on young stand thinning (YST) at Woodland Information Night (article p. 13), we had a wet tour of various approaches to YST at Van and Anne Decker’s property on March 18: machine felling, hand felling and “mulching” with a brush mulching head on a skid steer. “Textbook” approaches to YST are described in the article on p. 1 of this issue.
As an aspiring tree farmer I asked myself “What is a tree farmer, what is a tree farm and what does a tree farmer do?” After searching the internet and talking with experienced tree farmers I gleaned the following.

According to The American Tree Farm System, tree farmers come from various backgrounds, but they all share the commitment to improve their foreststand through responsible forest management and conservation techniques. They are lawyers, doctors, entertainers, U.S. Cabinet members, agricultural farmers, carpenters, retirees and more. They manage their properties to develop multiple forest benefits including wood, water, wildlife and recreational opportunities.

Chuck Leavell, National Outstanding Tree Farmer of the Year in 1999, in an interview for the Mother Nature Network, expressed the following ideas. Certainly a tree farm is not like any other farm that would have row crops and cows and pigs and that sort of thing. And certainly, they are involved in growing trees. That is primarily the first thing that they do: they plant them as seedlings and they nurture them and they manage them as they grow and then at one point in time, they are certainly going to harvest them. Trees that they harvest go to build somebody’s first home or maybe they go to make some books that a student in high school or the university might be studying.

But tree farms are so much more than that. It’s not only about the trees in the forest. It is about everything that’s inside the forest. It is about biodiversity, about the entire ecosystem. To put it in one word, that word would be balance. It’s using the resource very wisely, very carefully and don’t forget, trees are renewable. They grow back. That’s the marvelous thing about them – a tree farmer can continue to have our forests from now on - if managed properly. Mankind has been connected to forests since the beginning of time. If we take care of our forests, our forests will take care of us.

I hope to someday say with confidence and pride “I am a tree farmer.”

**Woodland Information Night**

*by Leland Peterman*

The Linn County chapter sponsored this year’s Linn-Benton Woodland Information Night, with about 50 people in attendance and guest speakers covering four topics.

Brad Withrow-Robinson, OSU Extension forester led off with a description of young-stand (aka pre-commercial) thinning, and why it is important in setting up a stand to achieve a “desired future condition.” Don’t wait too long -- thin early!

Raylene Gordin and Diane Kaldahl gave a presentation on “Bluebirds and Habitat.” Photographs of birds, habitat and supporting statistics highlighted the re-emergence of Western Bluebirds in the Willamette Valley. Landowners were shown birdhouses and steps to take to promote Bluebird habitat.

After a short intermission for coffee, home-made biscotti and sweet/spicy popcorn (thanks and hearty well done to Shirley Jolliff for all the baking,) the presentations resumed with Wallace Jennings, who talked on “NRCS Programs for Small Woodlands” currently available as well as those in the pipe-line for the upcoming years. Some questions from the audience included possible ice-storm damage re-imbursements and thinning young stands.

The final speaker of the night was Julian Geisel, who made an animated presentation about “Landowner Strategies.” Two points that Julian made really resonated with me: (i) you should have the feeling of “whoa!” in your woods; and (ii) view your property as a forest, not a "chore-est".

Big thanks to Brad W-R at OSU Extension for assistance in preparing for the event; to Nancy Mauter and Shirley Jolliff for help in setting up chairs, brewing coffee and all important clean-up afterward! All in all, a good turn-out, great audience participation, wonderful biscotti and enthusiastic presenters made the Woodlands Information Night 2017 one for the records.  

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**Linn County Officers**

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<tr>
<th>Position</th>
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**Standing Committees**

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Linn County Small Woodlands Annual Meeting

The Quarterly Bark

by Sherm Sallee

Linn County Sheriff Forestry Deputy, Rodney David was introduced and explained his duties in protecting forestland resources. He explained his position supporting forestland owners and elaborated on some of his experiences. He then answered a number of questions from the audience. Jim James, Oregon Small Woodlands Association Executive Director made a presentation to Katie Kohl recognizing her as the Linn Chapter Volunteer of the Year. He also discussed the upcoming Oregon legislative session and some of the challenges he sees with the session for forestry. Dan Olson from the Natural Resource Conservation Service outlined some programs he manages that can provide help to forestland owners. This help includes advice as well as financial. Finally, Brad Withrow-Robinson, Linn County Extension Forester presented Jim Merzenich with the Master Woodland Manager of the year award. He also spoke about upcoming events of importance to our members.

Jim Merzenich, the outgoing president did a fantastic job with help from Kathy and Tim Otis in distributing the door prizes to many of those attending. He also operated the closing auction of three items that raised funds to pay for use of the meeting facility and memorial funds for the Oregon Tree Farm System for tree farm members that passed in the last year. As outgoing president of the chapter, we want to thank Jim for his superb leadership and dedication over the last two years making our chapter so successful.

The Cota and Melcher families were selected as Linn County, Oregon and National Western Region Outstanding Tree Farmers of the Year in 2010. Jim Cota accepted the plaque from Joe Holmberg, Oregon Tree Farm past president and Jim James, Executive Director, at the annual meeting in January, 2017. So, no, that’s not a typo on the plaque nor a photo from the archives.

The Linn County annual meeting was held on January 21 in Scio. About 80 members and friends attended the event which featured an outstanding potluck dinner. As usual, there was an abundance of delicious foods from main dishes to desserts with salads mixed in between.

The program included honoring our 2016 Tree Farmers of the Year, Joe and Shirley Holmberg with a video presentation of their tree farm. Katie Kohl told about the college scholarship winners and encouraged the chapter members to forward nominations for this coming year’s scholarship awards. Fay Sallee introduced the fourteen 4-H forestry youths who had completed their forestry records and had gone through the interview process with Lon Rankin and Mary and Bob Brendle. Each 4-H youth explained something about what they had learned this past year in forestry and then were awarded their scholarship funds.

The business meeting included a treasurer’s report of the chapter’s financial status as well as election of officers and directors. The new president of the chapter is Bill Bowling and the new vice president is Lee Peterman. Newly elected or re-elected directors are Bonnie Marshall, Dan Thackaberry and Jonathan Christie.

Jim James, Oregon Small Woodlands Association Executive Director made a presentation to Katie Kohl recognizing her as the Linn Chapter Volunteer of the Year. He also discussed the upcoming Oregon legislative session and some of the challenges he sees with the session for forestry. Dan Olson from the Natural Resource Conservation Service outlined some programs he manages that can provide help to forestland owners. This help includes advice as well as financial. Finally, Brad Withrow-Robinson, Linn County Extension Forester presented Jim Merzenich with the Master Woodland Manager of the year award. He also spoke about upcoming events of importance to our members.

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Upcoming events

The Wood Castle has an industrial scale Wood-Mizer mill, which can cut 50 to 60 mbf of hardwood lumber a month; kilns for drying this lumber; and a plant that manufactures custom furniture from their processed wood. We’ll see everything from the raw logs to the finished products. Wednesday, April 5, 3 pm. 29855 Hwy 34, Albany, OR 97321, 3 miles east of Corvallis. Space is limited and RSVP required, 541-766-6311 or jody.einerson@oregonstate.edu.

The Quarterly Bark

Seedling Sale and Goods from the Woods
by Sherm Sallee

The 22nd annual Linn Chapter seedling sale was a two-day event. Friday was the day to pick up seedlings from the nurseries, prepare tables in the Santiam Building at the Linn County Fairgrounds in Albany, fill the 130 pre-orders and finally set up for the public for Saturday. Saturday was the day for customers to pick up their pre-orders and visit the Good from the Woods displays. Also, there were about 100 walk-in customers to purchase seedlings.

All of this ran very smoothly thanks to the help of volunteers from the Linn Small Woodlands Chapter, 4-H members and their parents and our college scholarship recipient. This year Bonnie and Lance Marshall chaired the seedling committee for the first time, and they did a fantastic job of ordering the seedlings, getting out publicity, thanks to Katie Kohl, processing the pre-orders from our customers and answering phone call and e-mail questions. Don and Carol Cree picked up the seedlings from the Brooks Tree Farm Nursery with a little help from Lance Marshall. Jack Lowers picked up the seedlings from Heritage Nursery and Bob and Mary Brendle picked up the coast redwood seedlings from Plum Creek Nursery. Jim Cota obtained the grand fir and incense-cedar seedlings along with supplying the sawdust needed to wrap the pre-orders. Jim Merzenich donated a box of Valley ponderosa pine. Rod and Ann Bardell donated potted seedlings they started from seeds.

Christy Tye took over Fay Sallee’s job at the Friday and Saturday events arranging jobs for all the volunteers and making sure none of them got overworked and all had fun. Fay still prepared all the pictures and plant descriptions for use at the sale.

Working at the fairgrounds on Friday, we had Kyle Rankin taking the lead in helping set up the tables and arranging the area for processing the pre-orders. Kyle has helped us every year since he was a little boy working with his grandparents Lon and Laura Rankin. Bill Bowling used his experience from prior years to arrange the pre-order pick up area making it very efficient to find all the orders. He had great help from Katie and Steve Kohl along with two 4-H members.

Once we started filling the pre-orders, we needed folks to stand behind each species bag of seedlings to carefully count out seedlings for the orders. We also needed people like Ken Crouse to go around to the different tables and gather the seedling orders and take them to the people doing the wrapping of the orders. Dan Thackaberry took the lead in making sure the hardwood seedlings and sword ferns were correct. Nancy and Larry Mauter were key players in the conifer area. Mike Barsotti helped the wrappers by making sure they did not run out of work to do by delivering orders to their wrapping table.

The people doing the wrapping do a very important job. They must make

(Continued on page 16)

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Buying all grades of Douglas-fir logs — Prefer 16”+ on small end, no maximum.

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Rich Clark from the Benton County chapter has agreed to take over the editorship of The Quarterly Bark for at least two years beginning with the October 2017 issue; John Westall will conclude his role as editor with the July 2017 issue.

As a part of this transition, the responsibilities for producing The Quarterly Bark have been separated into two volunteer positions, that of the editor and that of a manager to take care of advertising, accounting and mailing.

Anyone interested in taking over the duties of manager should contact John Westall at 503-838-1436 or westallj@att.net. John will continue doing the work of the manager for a limited time as a replacement is sought.