The Coos and Curry Woodland Show

Greetings!

Well spring has finally arrived and I am sure that projects are starting to fill up on your To Do lists. Please read through this newsletter to see if any upcoming events are of interest to you and add it to your list of things To Do this spring.

Meanwhile, I thought I would take this opportunity to let you know that I have decided to take a permanent position with another agency. It has been a pleasure working for Coos County Extension Service and I have enjoyed getting to know the local family forestland owners in Coos and Curry County. I plan to stay involved with the Coos Extension Service by assisting Elissa Wells with Forestry 4-H programs and co-coordinating WOWnet meetings.

As woodland owners, you can continue to stay informed about forestry research and education by contacting our neighboring OSU Extension Service offices. They will let you know about upcoming Forestry Workshop announcements and can answer general forestry questions. I have included their contact names and numbers on page 5.

Cheers!

Eva Bailey

Tree Schools are coming to Southern Oregon

In June, family forestland owners, loggers, professional foresters, teachers, and anyone else interested will have two opportunities to attend a Tree School in Southern Oregon: Rogue Tree School and Tree School on the Umpqua. Tree School is a program offered throughout the state in counties that have a forestry program with OSU Extension Service. It is a one-day mini-college where an individual can take up to four courses that include classroom and field sessions that vary in length from 1.5 to 3.5 hours. This is also a great opportunity for professionals to get continuing education credits.

Rogue Tree School will be hosting their day-long event at Rogue Community College in Grants Pass on June 2nd. This year Rogue Tree School has 22 classes that range from tree and shrub identification, noxious weeds, managing mixed species forests, insects and diseases of conifers and hardwoods, small sawmill use, forests and climate change, chainsaw use and more! The cost is $35 and lunch can be purchased for an additional $5, or eat on your own. Registration materials will be available in mid-April. For more information on ROGUE Tree School visit Jackson County Extension website at http://extension.oregonstate.edu/sorec/Forestry/

Tree School on the Umpqua is now an annual event offered in Douglas County. This year, Tree School will be held at the Umpqua Community College on June 28th from 8am to 5pm and the cost is $40 which includes lunch, snacks, and educational materials. Advance registration and prepayment is required by June 14th. Visit Douglas County Extension web page for more information http://extension.oregonstate.edu/douglas/forestry/ed.php

If you would like a brochure for either of these events, please call or stop by the Coos County Extension Office. Please remember to register before the deadline, there are no walk-in registrations.

See page 4 for the Tree School class schedules.
Managing Tree Blow-Down in Western Oregon.
By David Shaw, OSU Extension Forest Health Specialist

The recent windstorms and unusual weather in western Oregon has resulted in lots of tree blow-down and tree failure. A number of folks have enquired about what considerations should be taken if one wants to salvage this material or prevent bark beetle outbreaks. A couple of things are worth considering, especially if the question relates to conifer trees.

First, it is generally best to salvage as soon as possible. As the warmer weather of spring arrives (late March, and April), many bark beetles and dead tree invading insects will take flight, and fungal spores will also become abundant. These organisms will colonize down trees and begin the decomposition process, including staining the wood and boring into the wood. This may de-value wood if the plan is to salvage the wood and get it to market. So if you have down trees that you plan to salvage, the sooner you salvage the better...i.e. January, February, or March if possible. However, in some sites with wet and compactable soils, it is best to wait until soils dry out. Larger Douglas-fir trees may not show significant deterioration until after one or even two years, and therefore, it is possible to wait until dryer weather this summer to salvage Douglas fir logs.

The other question that arises is the potential for down trees to breed bark beetles and cause a bark beetle epidemic. Douglas-fir is the most likely tree to have bark beetle problems in western Oregon. However, Ponderosa pine on the west side and in SW Oregon also warrants discussion. The problem is site specific however, and involves the exact situation. For example, what size are the trees that blew down, and what is the forest type that surrounds the trees? It is not always prudent to make broad statements. Salvage is a management consideration, and it should be done with regard to long-term objectives. One should also consider the need to have down wood and wildlife habitat present on your property, and wind-thrown trees and broken top trees play an important role in providing habitat.

Douglas-fir

The Douglas-fir beetle (Dendroctonus pseudotsugae) is the most important bark beetle of Douglas-fir and may be associated with flare-ups surrounding wind-thrown timber. On the west side, these flare-ups usually do not persist for more than a few years. The trees will be colonized in spring (April to June) and the brood will take one year to mature. The associated green trees in the surrounding forest may be susceptible to this beetle the following year or two (in this case, 2008 and 2009) if they are greater than 12 inches in diameter (10 inches in SW Oregon) and the population of beetles is sufficient to overcome normal host resistance. Typically, it would require at least 4-large wind-thrown Douglas-fir trees/acre to provide the base for a build up of bark beetles. The more down trees/acre, the greater the need to consider salvage to protect near-by standing trees. Because the beetles usually take a full year to mature, salvage does not have to occur immediately, but should be completed before spring of 2008 to prevent the emergence of beetles and their attack on associated green trees. If drought occurs during 2007, then trees may be more susceptible.

There is an anti-aggregation pheromone commercially available that can aid in preventing Douglas-fir beetle attack of live trees. The chemical is called MCH and is most often used to protect high value large Douglas-fir trees especially in recreation areas. MCH should be applied before beetles begin to fly in the spring of 2008. For more information on this product, see the publication; Ross, D.W., K.E. Gibson, and G.E. Daterman. 2006. Using MCH to protect trees and stands from Douglas-fir beetle infestation. USDA Forest Service, Forest Health Technology Enterprise Team, Morgantown, West Virginia. FHTET-2001-09 (revised March 2006). MCH could also potentially be used to prevent colonization of down trees in patches of large Douglas-fir blow-down if deployed before bark beetles fly this spring 2007.

Ponderosa Pine

Ponderosa pine may be susceptible to bark beetle flare-ups particularly if there is abundant down material that is in close proximity to green standing trees.
Managing Blow Down continued...

The most important of bark beetles of Ponderosa pine with regard to wind throw are the pine engraver (Ips pini) and the California five-spined Ips (Ips paraconfusus). The mountain pine beetle (Dendroctonus ponderosae) and the western pine beetle (Dendroctonus brevicomis) are not usually associated with wind-thrown trees. The two Ips beetles, especially the California five-spined Ips can have multiple generations in one year. Typically the California five-spined Ips will colonize wind-thrown timber in spring, and then by mid summer can begin attacking live trees. It can attack and kill the tops of large trees, and also attack and kill smaller diameter trees. But it usually takes a significant amount of down wood to build up the population of beetles. However, with two generations per year (and three in SW Oregon), the populations can build up quickly and may move into nearby trees. Drought definitely plays a role in increasing the susceptibility of trees to Ips beetles, and therefore the weather this spring and summer can either exacerbate or ameliorate the problem.

Salvage of pine should occur before the second-generation of beetles fly in mid-summer 2007, and small diameter (greater than 3 inches) slash should be disposed of by scattering in openings to facilitate drying, or piling and burning. Slash piles that are not burned provide good habitat for beetles, so if you pile slash, be sure and dispose of it. Do not pile slash around the base of live trees, because the volatile chemicals from pine slash attract bark beetles.

For more information on the web:

Oregon Department of Forestry:
http://egov.oregon.gov/ODF/PRIVATE_FORESTS/fh.shtml

U.S Forest Service, Forest Health Protection:
http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/nr/fid/index.shtml

For more information on the anti-aggregation pheromone MCH go to
http://www.fs.fed.us/r1-r4/spf/fhp/publications/MCH_brochure/
MCH_online.pdf
or
contact Darrell Ross at 541-737-6566
(e-mail darrell.ross@oregonstate.edu)

Women Owning Woodlands Network (WOWnet)

In early March, WOWnet held their first meeting at the South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve Interpretation Center (NERR). The meeting had a good representation of women from both Coos and Curry Counties and lots of tasty snacks.

The group discussed future meeting topics to address their needs to increase their forestry knowledge. The ladies had the opportunity to chat about their forestry experiences, learn some basic forestry with Logger Lingo cards and a hike through the Slough’s uplands.

With some of the topics generated, the network is planning on meeting again in mid-May to talk about chain-saw safety. If you would like more information about the next session or about the network, please call me or visit the WOWnet website at http://groups.yahoo.com/group/wownet.

This program has really taken off with six successful chapters that cover 10 counties in Oregon. The creators of the WOWnet program, Elissa Wells and Nicole Strong, recently received awards of recognition from the College of Forestry’s Dean’s Outstanding Achievement in Extended and Continuing Education.

We hope to see you at our next meeting!
## ROGUE TREE SCHOOL—Grants Pass
### June 2, 2007

### Class Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Block A</th>
<th>Block B</th>
<th>Block C</th>
<th>Block D</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30-10:00 am</td>
<td>1A: Chainsaws on the Tailgate</td>
<td>1B Shrubs to Know in SW Oregon</td>
<td>1C Insect &amp; Disease Problems of Conifers</td>
<td>1D Insect &amp; Disease Problems of Hardwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00-10:30 am</td>
<td>2A Trees to Know in SW Oregon</td>
<td>2B Emerging Markets for Ecosystem Services</td>
<td>2C Small Sawmill Demonstration</td>
<td>2D Funding Forestry and Natural Resource Projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00-12:00 pm</td>
<td>3A Selling Timber and Logs</td>
<td>3B Useful Plants of the Forest Understory</td>
<td>3C Biomass Energy and Biofuels from Oregon’s Forests</td>
<td>3D Forests and Global Climate Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>12:00-1:00 pm, Café</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00-2:30 pm</td>
<td>4A Wildlife Habitat Options</td>
<td>4B Identification and Management of Noxious Weeds</td>
<td>4C GPS Applications for Forest Owners</td>
<td>4D Forestry Adventures!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30-3:30 pm</td>
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<td>5A Portable Sawmill Use and Lumber Drying</td>
<td>5C The Biscuit Fire: What Have We Learned? (field)</td>
<td>6A Basic Forestry Measurements (field)</td>
<td>6C Tough Site Reforestation (field)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6A Managing Mixed Species Forests in Southwestern Oregon (field)</td>
<td>7A Active Forest Management: Techniques and Equipment (field)</td>
<td>7B Managing Mixed Species Forests in Southwestern Oregon (field)</td>
<td>7C Reforestation: Techniques for Success</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## TREE SCHOOL ON THE UMPQUA—Roseburg
### June 28, 2007

### Class Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Block A</th>
<th>Block B</th>
<th>Block C</th>
<th>Block D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00-10:30 am</td>
<td>1A: Soils 101</td>
<td>1B: Maintaining Soil Productivity During Forestry Operations</td>
<td>1C: Forest Fertilization</td>
<td>1D: WOWnet: Logger Lingo &amp; Tree Terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-11:00 am</td>
<td>2A: Conifer Health</td>
<td>2B: Hardwood Health</td>
<td>2C: Tree ID—A Walking Tour</td>
<td>2D: Matching Seedling to Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 am-12:30 pm</td>
<td>3A: Non-timber Forest Products</td>
<td>3B: Identification and Management of Noxious Weeds</td>
<td>3C: Analyzing Forestry Investments</td>
<td>3D: Growing Redwood in Douglas County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>12:30-1:30 pm, Café</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30-3:00 pm</td>
<td>4A: Climate Change and Forestry</td>
<td>4B: Fire Mitigation for Woodland Properties</td>
<td>4C: What Does Wildlife Management Look Like?</td>
<td>4D: Mixed Species Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30-3:30 pm</td>
<td>5A: Practical Science for Portable Sawmill Operations: Milling</td>
<td>5B: Practical Science for Portable Sawmill Operators: Drying</td>
<td>5C: Marketing Timber Products</td>
<td>5D: The Oregon Forest Industry Directory—for buying or selling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pesticide Use Reporting System (PURS)

Starting this year, anyone who uses a pesticide in the course of business, or for a government entity, or in a location intended for public use or access, is required to report those uses to the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA). For many of you, this is no surprise. Originally passed in 1999, the Oregon Pesticide Use Reporting System (PURS) was partially implemented during 2002, but then suspended due to funding issues. The 2005 Oregon Legislature fully funded PURS, with half of the funding coming from General Funds and the other half coming from a $40 increase in pesticide product registration fees.

Examples of pesticide users required to report include agricultural users, foresters, government agencies, utility companies, pest control companies, residential landlords, and managers of hotels, motels, restaurants and other business properties.

What may be a surprise to some people are changes made to PURS by the 2005 Oregon Legislature through Senate Bill 290 (SB 290). These changes include additional confidentiality requirements and how to report the location of pesticide use. In order to fulfill the additional confidentiality requirements of SB 290, the PURS system has been separated into two databases. One database contains the pesticide user’s demographic information (user registration database). The other database contains pesticide use reports filed by users (pesticide use reports database). In addition, access by ODA employees is strictly limited to specific staff working in PURS. SB 290 also restricts ODA from “…[collecting] pesticide use data...that would reveal the identity of the owner or lessee or the specific location of property where a person has applied a pesticide.” Therefore, the specific sites within general site categories are less detailed. The three general site categories that have specific sites are Agriculture, Urban/General Indoor (continued on page 6)

Pond School 2007

Creating and Maintaining Healthy Ponds
Saturday May 5th, 2007- 8:30 am- 4:30 pm
At LaSells Stewart Center, Corvallis

This workshop is intended for anyone interested in ponds, ornamental and pond fishes, or the distribution of information about pond management and fish health.

Registration and Fees:
If you register by April 30, the cost for the workshop is $75. One additional family member can register for $65. Cost for registration after April 30 is $85, and $75 for an additional family member. Registration fee includes workshop handouts, lunch and refreshment breaks.

On-line registration is preferred. Please log on to Pond School 2007 at: www.oregonaquaculture.org

For more information, call:
Pond School 2007 Workshop Coordinator
OSU Conference Services
Telephone: 800-678-6311
E-mail: conferences@oregonstate.edu

Neighboring Forestry Extension Service Contacts

Douglas County Extension Service
1134 SE Douglas
P.O. Box 1165
Roseburg, OR 97470
541-672-4461
John Punches, Forestry Agent
http://extension.oregonstate.edu/douglas/forestry/

Jackson/Josephine County Extension Service
569 Hanley Rd
Central Point, OR 97502
541-776-7271
Max Bennett, Forestry Agent
http://extension.oregonstate.edu/sorec/Forestry/

Lane County Extension Service
950 W 13th Avenue
Eugene, OR 97402
541-682-4243
Steve Bowers, Forestry Agent
http://extension.oregonstate.edu/lane/MWM/index.htm


**PURS continued...**

...and Urban/General Outdoor and the specific sites are much less specific than before. The list of site categories and current specific sites is presented below:

**Agriculture**
- Field Crops
- Livestock/Poultry
- Oil Crops
- Vegetables
- Other
- Fruits/Nuts
- Nursery/Christmas Trees
- Pasture/Forage/Hay
- Seed Crops

Aquatic
- Forestry

Public Health/Regulatory Pests
- Research
- Right-of-way

**Urban/General Indoor**
- Dwelling/Residence
- Site with Non-public Access
- Site with Public Access
- Other

**Urban/General Outdoor**
- Site associated with Dwelling/Residence
- Site with Non-public Access
- Site with Public Access
- Other

**Other**

Previously, when site descriptions were more detailed, gathered information was expected to aid US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in risk assessments and other evaluations associated with pesticide product registration activities. Gathering pesticide use information by these less detailed site descriptions may reduce the usefulness of the information.

SB 290 also changed how the location of a pesticide use is to be reported. Each pesticide use in an Urban/General Indoor or Outdoor site is to be reported by ZIP code. All other uses, including agricultural sites, are to be reported by water basin. Established by the United States Geological Service using third-level hydrologic unit codes, Oregon has been divided into 15 distinct water basins. Reporting pesticide use information by these locations may simplify reporting for some users by facilitating the aggregation of information. As long as applications are made during the same calendar month to the same site category and specific site, within the same water basin or ZIP code, one report with the total quantity of undiluted product's can be filed.

Sunny Jones, PURS Specialist with ODA, encourages users to go online to learn about the system. “Users should be visiting the PURS Web site to see what resources are available. There is a statewide map of water basins, as well as county by county water basin maps.”

ODA continues to work with pesticide users to help them understand the requirements. Outreach efforts are ongoing especially to groups that do not traditionally work with the Department. The goal is to make sure no one is surprised now that the system is up and running. “Those users that don’t have to be licensed by ODA are the most difficult for us to reach,” Jones stated. “Some folks may not even realize they are using a pesticide.” Users have until January 31, 2008, to file all their pesticide use reports for 2007. For the purposes of PURS, pesticides that need to be reported include all EPA registered pesticides, regardless of general or restricted use designation, except for antimicrobials. Reportable products include insecticides such as bug killers, ant baits and insecticidal ear tags for livestock; herbicides such as weed control, “weed and feed” and moss control products; and rodenticides such as mouse and rat baits.

Go to the PURS web site, [http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/PEST/purs_index.shtml](http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/PEST/purs_index.shtml), to see the available information and to register and file reports in PURS. For additional information or questions, call the PURS Information Line at 503-986-6472 or email purs-info@oda.state.or.us.

-Sunny Jones, ODA

**Pesticide Use Reporting System (PURS) Q & A**

Don’t forget! Development of the Oregon Pesticide Use Reporting System (PURS) is finished and the secure web site is fully operational for those who need to file their 2007 reports. The following are some of the common questions we have received about PURS:

*Do I need to file my 2006 reports?*

Pesticide applications made in 2006 do not need to be reported. The PURS web site will give you an error message for reports entered with a date of 2006.

*I am trying to file a report but having trouble. I get to the Create Use Report and fill in page 1. When I try to continue, it says the entered ID does not match any reporters I am proxy for. I’m stuck. Can you help?*
You can register as either one reporter for all four farms or have a separate reporter for each farm. The advantage of having all of the farms together under one reporter ID is that you can aggregate (add up all of the amounts of) pesticides used and possibly have fewer reports. You can aggregate applications within a single calendar month as long as pesticides were used in the same site category, specific site, and location. In the example, four vegetable farms in the Willamette water basin would have the same PURS site category (Agriculture), specific site (Vegetables) and location (Willamette water basin). There is no advantage from the perspective of PURS in keeping pesticide application reports separate for each of the farms, but it may make more sense for your own needs to have each farm location register separately.

I filed my report but now I can’t do EDS. What do I do?

If you have saved your reports using the Create Use Report button from the main menu, you do not need to do anything with EDS (electronic data submission).

EDS is only for those who have set up special programs on their computers to upload a file with a large number of reports.

Where can I get help with PURS?

In addition to informative presentations being given at locations around the state, Pesticides Division will hold hands-on PURS workshops. Free computer lab time will be provided and an ODA staff member will be there to help you register and file reports. The current dates and locations in the Coos/Curry/Douglas County area are:

- **May 10th, Coos Bay/North Bend**, 5:00-8:00 pm, Southwestern Oregon C.C. Small Biz Center, 541.756.6866

For additional information, please visit the PURS Web site at: [http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/PEST/purs_index.shtml](http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/PEST/purs_index.shtml) or call the PURS Information Line at 503.986.6472.

### PURS Reporting for a Forestry Site Worksheet

Here is a sample of the PURS Reporting Worksheet for a forestry site, this sheet is for record keeping. All reporting must be submitted electronically by January 31, 2008.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Use</th>
<th>Location: Water Basin</th>
<th>Product Brand Name</th>
<th>Product EPA Reg. No., SLN, or Section 18</th>
<th>Amount &amp; Units</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
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Upcoming Programs

Rogue Tree School
June 2nd, 2007
Rogue Community College, Grants Pass
http://extension.oregonstate.edu/sorec/Forestry/

Tree School on the Umpqua
June 28th, 2007
Umpqua Community College, Roseburg
http://extension.oregonstate.edu/douglas/forestry/ed.php

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