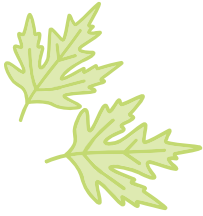


The Coos and Curry Woodland Show



Spring Newsletter



June 2008

OSWA and Tree Farm Team-Up!

At the annual meeting in Florence last month, the OSWA board of directors unanimously voted to undertake a huge endeavor entitled, "Working Forest Carbon Aggregation System." A comprehensive Draft Business Plan was presented to the members of the Board for review. Using grant money from The American Forest Foundation (Tree Farm), OSWA will help implement a planning action to see how small woodland owners can get payments for accumulating carbon credits. The grant is ambitious and will double the annual operating expenses of our organization. This is a temporary 3-year project and, if the plan is ultimately adopted, another pass-through organization will be selected to handle the carbon credit payments to qualified forestland owners.

The Oregon Small Woodland Association is a natural partner to team with Tree Farm. We have a long-standing association with Tree Farm including a memorandum of understanding to cooperate on this project. Many OSWA members are likely already "certified" by The American Tree Farm System. The Oregon Small Woodland Association was selected as the Tree Farm "preferred" organization from a number of candidate organizations in the West. OSWA is merely acting as a conduit for this pilot program to organize a panel of experts who will thoroughly review the issue of carbon credits locally, regionally, nationally and worldwide. The process of valuing stored carbon is continually evolving in the market and politically and will likely change during the course of this study. The panel of volunteer experts has a broad-based background and will act as a steering committee that will hire paid consultants to research and write the actual report for Tree Farm. The Board sees the biggest benefit to our organization as one of increased awareness about our group and more credibility among the membership at-large. If this thing takes off and becomes operational, there will be a number of non-member, small woodland owners who will likely decide to join OSWA.

Greg Stone



**Extension Service
Coos County**

**New Forestry Agent
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OSU Extension Service to Hire Coos / Curry Forester Soon!

In late June the search committee will be conducting interviews for the OSU Extension Forester position. This agent will be located in Myrtle Point and will serve Coos and Curry counties. We hope to have them on-board by August and will send out an announcement at that time. It is exciting to be so close to having this position staffed once again. In the meantime, we appreciate your continued patience and understanding.

After Logging

Good forest management requires active management and adequate investment. After logging, some type of work preparing the site for successful and productive reforestation is generally required. In some cases logging slash must be mechanically piled or burned. Generally landings should be burned working with the local forest protective association. In most situations, herbicide application to control competing vegetation allows quicker stand establishment and a higher return on your investment. Vegetation management research throughout the region has shown that reducing grass and herbaceous weed cover to 30% or less through at least the first growing season significantly increases seedling growth. This allows your seedlings to better withstand animal damage and reach crown closure sooner. Before logging, evaluate a preharvest hack and squirt treatment to control sprouting hardwoods such as tan oak, madrone, and myrtle reducing future treatment needs.

When your site is prepared, plant about 435 quality seedlings per acre adapted to the location. Try to arrange for seedlings well before logging. Seedlings must be planted well, so hire a good planting contractor. Animal damage can run from negligible to severe in some areas. Generally deer and elk browsing and boomer clipping are the major problems. There are a number of treatments that can reduce animal damage.

Vegetation in SW Oregon recovers quickly after logging. Plan to release your new stand from competing vegetation around age 4. It is not unusual to need another release. If you have done a good job establishing a fully stocked new stand, expect crown closure from about age 8 to age 15 and about 20,000 board feet per acre at stand age 40. If you did a poor job and your stand has large unproductive areas, do not expect much volume.

Steve Wickham

Planting Tips

The following is a seedling-care checklist to improve reforestation success:

- Handle seedlings carefully and as little as possible.
- Keep seedlings cool (34 to 36°F) and protect them from freezing.
- At field sites, store seedlings in shade or under a reflective "space" blanket. Do not use canvas to protect seedlings from solar heating.
- Protect seedlings from desiccation (water loss) by reducing exposure to the drying air and by adding water during the processing. If temperatures climb and humidity drops, quit planting.

(Continued on Page 3)



Sudden Oak Death (SOD) Continues to Move Northerly

Dead trees infected with the agent have been found as far north as Pistol River in southwest Oregon. The worst outbreaks of the disease are apparently centered around San Francisco with confirmed occurrences as far north as Humboldt County. Ironically, Del Norte County just south of Oregon has no confirmed cases. Researchers believe the California and Oregon infestations are distinct but may have been introduced from a similar source.

State, Federal and Private landowners continue to pour resources into stopping the spread of this pathogen. The agent, *Phytophthora ramorum* moves with the prevailing winds, apparently not through the soil and water like its related *Phytophthora* cousin, responsible for Port Orford-cedar root disease. Ellen Goheen of the USFS talked about the status of eradication efforts by the coordinated task force at a Society of American Foresters chapter meeting at Ophir. Representative Wayne Kreiger was at the meeting too and said the State Assembly is following the eradication efforts with an eye toward keeping the disease out of the state's valuable nursery industry, not that they aren't concerned with the forestry implications too. Since about 2001, state and federal agencies have spent about \$2.75 million dollars on eradication. This does not include additional money spent on surveys, monitoring, research or moneys lost in Oregon's nursery industry.

There is a huge amount of material on the disease at: suddenoakdeath.org

P:\Documents\OSWA\Sudden Oak Death 5-23-08.doc

Planting Tips continued

- Use bags and boxes that have a vapor barrier to restrict water loss during storage; keep these containers sealed (use tape for tears and rips).
- Dip seedlings in water for 1 minute before you place them in a moist planting bag.
- Don't cram too many seedlings into your planting bag, and plant them as soon as possible.
- Keep seedling roots in the moist planting bag until you put them directly into the moist planting hole.
- Keep seedlings out of direct sunlight

For more information, please see OSU Extension publication EC1095 or visit our office.



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Oregon Department of Forestry Hosts Public Meeting June 25

Family forestland owners are invited to attend a meeting in Roseburg to comment and hear updates from the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) regarding revisions to Oregon’s forest management rules. The Southern Oregon Regional Forest Practices Committee will meet Wednesday June 25 at 10:00am in the American Red Cross office, 870 NE Alameda Avenue in Roseburg.

Oregon’s three Regional Forest Practices Committee members are appointed by the Oregon Board of Forestry to review proposed forest practices rules. Committee members assist and advise the Board in developing rules appropriate to forest conditions within their respective regions of the state.

Rule concepts and topics on the agenda for discussion include: Riparian management areas above artificial fish barriers and stream classification. (OAR 629-635-200), Large wood delivery from debris flows. (OAR 629-640-0210), Adoption of permanent rules directing how “large wood” (logs and tree root wads) can be placed in streams during logging operations to create habitat for fish, Information about legislation regarding hybrid poplar.

Draft rule language regarding areas deemed at intermediate risk of landslides and public safety will be discussed. Committee members will also hear ODF staff updates regarding Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds measures, recovery plans for listed salmon species and an overview of ODF’s Invasive Species Workplan.

Members of the public requiring special accommodations to attend and participate in the meeting should contact the ODF Private Forests Division at 503-945-7472 at least two working days prior to the meeting. Oregon became the first state in nation to enact comprehensive forest management laws in 1971 with the passage of the Forest Practices Act. Additional information about the Oregon Department of Forestry is available on the ODF website, www.oregon.gov/ODF.

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