Welcome to my first Coos/Curry Forestry Newsletter. I am looking forward to providing you up-to-date and applicable forestry information. I hope to keep this an interactive newsletter, so if you have questions or comments relating to forestry that you would like mentioned please forward them to me.

I chose the title of this newsletter to be *The Coos and Curry Woodland Show* because I was informed at my first workshop a few weeks ago by one of your fellow woodland owners that being a woodland owner means that the work is never finished. I felt that Woodland Show was appropriate since “show” means “a unit of operation in the woods associated with timber harvesting.” Whether you are harvesting or clearing brush in your woods there is always activity on your land.

Just in case you did not get my introduction letter and survey, I will briefly tell you about myself. I am a recent graduate from just over the southern borderer at Humboldt State University. I finished with a B.S. in Forest Production and I have three summers of great field experience that included forest research measurements, state lands, and private industry. My husband (who is a forester as well) and I just bought a house in Coos Bay and we have an enormous ten month old chocolate lab named Hershel.

I am looking forward to meeting you soon at an up coming workshop!

Have a Happy Halloween!

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**Extension is Here For You**

Being new to extension I have been learning all of the ins & outs to it. I recently attended the Extension Annual conference where I met all of my colleagues and got greater insight to how Extension operates. What it all boiled down to was educating the greater general public to help them “improve their quality of life by making well informed decisions.”

The Extension Service was developed in Oregon in 1911 by the Oregon Agricultural College. This was three years prior to the Smith-Lever Act that created the national Extension program for all Land Grant colleges. Between the 1960’s and 1970’s the forestry program was developed along with others.

Today the Extension Forestry Program offers a variety of educational programs, materials, and the latest research for small woodland owners, timber companies and wood industry manufacturers, loggers and forest workers, the general public, educators and youth.

For more information on OSU Extension Forestry Programs please visit [http://www.cof.orst.edu/cof/extended/extserv/](http://www.cof.orst.edu/cof/extended/extserv/)
Woodland Assistance Workshop Review

Here’s a review of my first workshop that was held on September 30th.

I am sure that most of you have attended this workshop in the past, but I wanted to refresh your memory as to what sources are available to you for woodland assistance.

**Technical Assistance:** Fee consultants, industrial assistance programs, several public agencies, and Extension Master Woodland Managers.

**Educational Assistance:** Oregon Small Woodlands Association, Oregon Tree Farm Program, community colleges, and your local OSU Extension Services.

**Financial Assistance:** Cost-share programs, loans, and tax credits. For more information on cost-share programs contact Jen Wright with Oregon Department of Forestry at 541-267-4136.

**Locating Markets & Supplies:** Woodland Assistance Directory, ODF Service Foresters, Master Woodland Managers, neighbors, and consulting foresters.

If you were unable to attend this workshop, but would like more information on contacts for woodland assistance please feel free to contact me.

Women Owning Woodlands Network (WOWnet)

I recently learned that Elissa Wells (our new 4-H Agent who came from Douglas County as a Forestry Instructor) and some other forestry gals have put together a new program for women that own, co-own, or could possibly in the future be owning woodlands. Some topics this program highlights are:

- **Logger Lingo**
- **Weed Management**
- **Forest Plant ID & Ecology**
- **Setting Goals & Objectives**
- **Chain Saw Safety**

At these network sessions you will get the opportunity to learn basic forestry and decision-making skills through hands-on activities, share experiences, and discuss the current issues facing woodland management.

Elissa and I look forward to starting a chapter for the Coos/Curry region in the near future, please watch for the announcement. If you would like more information please call me or visit their website at [http://groups.yahoo.com/group/wownet](http://groups.yahoo.com/group/wownet).

Forestry Terms & Acronyms

- **Outplant:** Planting nursery-grown tree seedlings on a freshly prepared area.
- **Progeny:** The offspring of a particular tree or mating.
- **P.A.S.S.:** Acronym for using a fire Extinguisher: **Pull** (the pin), **Aim**, **Squeeze**, and **Sweep** (back & forth)

If you have a forestry term that you would like defined email me at eva.bailey@oregonstate.edu

These words will be defined using The Dictionary of Forestry published by The Society of American Foresters & Glossary of Woodland Words from OSU Woodland Workbook.
Resistant Port-Orford-cedar Available

Did you know that Port-Orford-cedar seedlings resistant to Port-Orford-cedar root disease are available for woodland owners?

In 1996 an operational program coordinated with the Forest Service, BLM and OSU began to develop a program to find and cultivate resistant seedlings. Their goal is to..."Identify naturally resistant trees and provide seed using traditional breeding techniques that generate populations of genetically diverse, adapted, and resistant trees."

Part of their program is to establish validation outplantings. I recently visited one of these outplantings with a local woodland owner in Coos County. In 2003 Mr. Hickerson allowed the Forest Service Dorena Genetic Resource Center to come and plant two sites of varying resistant Port-Orford-cedars (POC) on his property. Forty-eight POC seedlings were planted in both of the plots and monitored on a yearly basis.

This year when Leslie Elliott, Dorena’s POC Operations Coordinator came out take an inventory of the plots, their survival was about 42% with no new mortality since last inventory. She says it can be hard to tell whether mortality was caused from the disease once the tree dies and the cambium dries out.

Therefore they plant several seedlings from the same tree. This way over time ..........Continued on page 5

There is One Way You Could Save Your Dying Cedar

If you really hate to see your Port-Orford-cedar go, you can capture its existence with a carving.

Dale and Patricia Pike of Bandon noticed their 8 trunk cluster Port-Orford starting to show signs of the disease in 2000. After endless efforts to save it, the tree died the next year. They hated the thought of cutting it down so they decided to carve St. Francis out of one of the trunks, a replica of an 18 inch statue from her stepfather’s garden.

Beginning in the summer of 2002 the main stump was topped a little over 8 feet and the rest were cut to different heights. A scaffolding was built so Patricia could work from the top down. She used mainly angle grinders and dremel tools, and occasionally had her husband use the chain saw to remove larger chunks.

During the dry seasons of the summers Patricia worked on the carving until early this year. She completed it by putting a sealer on it, adding a bird feeder and a fountain to their new garden setting.

“Now when we sit at the kitchen table we remember the tree, my stepfather and enjoy the birds and chipmunks that feed in the garden.”
I recently acquired a DO-IT-YOURSELF booklet on 101 Reasons to Own a Chain Saw. In this book it demonstrates fun and creative projects that you can do with a chain saw.

The first one I chose to demonstrate is the Target-Practice Bullet Catch since hunting season just began and I figured before you head into your woodlands you could take a couple of practice rounds.

**Target-practice bullet catch**

Log-cabin construction, or any other method of containing dirt (or sand) pile may be employed. Consider all aspects of safety, including ricochets. Minimum depth should be determined by referring to bullet penetration data on ammunition being used.

Corner Notching — These are the typical “log cabin” corner notches. Round Notching makes the best notch, because the shape of the notch prevents water collection. It must be fitted carefully, however.

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**Publication Review**

New OSU Extension Publications are now available through your local extension office or on line at [http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog/](http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog/)

**Timber Harvesting Options for Woodland Owners** - Guides owners of small woodlands in choosing harvest options most appropriate for their timber and property characteristics. **EC1582** $2.50

**Wood Preservation and Wood Products Treatments** - Designed to help those preparing for the wood preservative pesticide licensing examinations administered by the state departments of agriculture in the Pacific Northwest. **EM 8403** $3.50

**101 Reasons to Own a Chain Saw!**

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**Forestry Issues and Public Policy EC1200 Revised** - Describes how woodland owners can participate in public policy development. Provides basic information about the public policy process and presents guidelines for constructive personal and group involvement. **EC1200** $3.00

**Managing Himalayan Blackberry in Western Oregon Riparian Areas** - Discusses the biology of Himalayan blackberry, its effects on riparian functions, and strategies for managing Himalayan blackberry specifically in riparian areas. Includes various blackberry removal and site preparation options—mechanical, chemical, and biological—and their relative effectiveness. **EM 8894** $3.00
Firewood Collecting

As the cold weather approaches most people begin to seek firewood for their wood stoves. See the chart below for some wood characteristics to consider for fuelwood heating; coalig qualities, ease of starting, and ease of splitting.

The Department of Agriculture would like to remind people that the correct unit of measure when purchasing or selling firewood is in cords. A cord is 128 cubic feet of tightly stacked wood. It usually comes in rectangular form that measures four feet high by four feet wide by eight feet long (4’x4’x8’).

Be sure to get a receipt for your purchase that includes the following information:
- name & address of seller
- your name & address as purchaser
- date of delivery & quantity of cords
- price paid for cord
- species of wood
- if it is seasoned

Don’t forget to check with your local forestry departments for woodcutting permits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Btu*</th>
<th>Heat Output</th>
<th>Coals</th>
<th>Starting</th>
<th>Splitting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red Alder</td>
<td>18.4-19.5</td>
<td>M-L</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Easy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas-fir</td>
<td>23.5-26.5</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Easy</td>
<td>Easy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hemlock</td>
<td>21.6-24.4</td>
<td>M-L</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Easy</td>
<td>Easy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myrtlewood, Laurel</td>
<td>24.6-26.1</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Fair-Difficult</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madrone</td>
<td>29.1-30.9</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Difficult</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple, Big Leaf</td>
<td>21.4-22.7</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Fair - Difficult</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port-Orford-cedar</td>
<td>20.7-23.4</td>
<td>M-L</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Easy</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanoak</td>
<td>25.9-27.5</td>
<td>H-M</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Difficult</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sources come from [http://www.consumerenergycenter.org/home/heating_cooling/firewood.htm](http://www.consumerenergycenter.org/home/heating_cooling/firewood.htm)

Port-Orford-cedar Cont...from page 3

the program can monitor the trends in seedling mortality.

There are resistant seedlings available for landowners to purchase. However, please note that seedlings are not 100% resistant to sites infested with the disease. The seedlings are produced from seeds of resistant trees that have been tested in a greenhouse at OSU by inoculating them with the disease. As testing continues, the level of resistance should increase in the seed available.

If you are interested in doing some POC planting the Dorena Center is always interested in hearing reports on how many seedlings planted and what the survival rates are.

For information to purchase POC seedlings please contact Sara Lipow with ODF at 503-945-7389 or by email slipow@odf.state.or.us.

If you would like more information on the POC resistant program you can visit [http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/dorena](http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/dorena).

Myrtlewood Logs Needed

A custom sawyer from Albany (Logs to Lumber Inc.) looking for myrtlewood logs and possibly cants. His contact information is:

Logs to Lumber Inc.
34473 Mountain View Place NE
Albany OR 97322
541-917-3385
Upcoming Workshop

Selling Logs on the Southwest Coast
November 15 at 2pm
Coos County OSU Extension Office
Myrtle Point, OR
Presented by
Lane County Forestry Agent Steve Bowers

This course will cover selecting a logger, types of timber sales, contracts, easements, purchase orders, prices and trends, and much more.

Watch for this upcoming workshop announcement.