



Oregon State University Extension Service

Blue Mountains Renewable Resources Newsletter

Vol 23, No 2 Summer 2007

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Ecology and Management of Eastside Forests Workshops

July 23-24 Klamath Falls

Location TBA

July 26-27 Elgin

**Elgin Community Center
260 N 10th Street**

Who should attend:

If you are a family forest owner with small or large acreage, rancher, logger, contractor, teacher or anyone interested in learning about the ecology and management of eastside forests, this workshop is for you.

This 1 1/2 day workshop will give you an opportunity through classroom and field exercises, to learn about the basic ecology of our eastern Oregon forests and management options. Instructors will use the newly published (2005), Ecology and Management of Eastern Oregon Forests: A Comprehensive Manual for Forest Managers.

Objectives:

- ◆ Learn to use the manual to develop a basic understanding of eastside forest ecology as influenced by fire, pests, and forest successional trends.
- ◆ Identify forest types, access their potential to produce various values and determine management activities necessary to achieve owner objectives.
- ◆ Determine site potential for timber production and assess existing stand per-

formance and its potential.

- ◆ Determine appropriate stocking targets and create stocking level control (thinning) strategies appropriate for good growth and avoiding insect, disease, and wildfire.
- ◆ Recognize the consequences of poor management decisions (e.g. high grading) or undiagnosed pest problems and address reforestation options.

Schedule:

The workshop will include a 6pm to 9pm classroom session the first day. Day 2 will feature classroom and field activities from 8am to 5pm

Instructors:

Paul Oester, Extension Forester, La Grande
Steve Fitzgerald, Extension Specialist,
Redmond

Bob Parker, Extension Forester, Baker City

Registration Fee:

\$20 per person or \$25 per couple. Fee includes one copy of the manual, handouts, and refreshments. Bring your own lunch and dress for inclement weather. Each site is lim-

Best Regards,

Paul Oester, Extension Forester
Umatilla, Union & Wallowa Counties

ited to 25 (including couples). Locations with less than 10 registrations will be canceled. Pre-registration deadline is Friday, July 20. Registration fee must be paid by the deadline or registration will be canceled and opened to those on the waiting list.

A separate announcement with more detail regarding course content, will be mailed to you in July. For more information contact Tracy Smith, OSU Union County Extension Office (541) 963-1010.

Ecology and Management of Eastside Forests Workshop Registration Form

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Email: _____ City State Zip

_____ # Attending \$_____ Fee enclosed (make check payable to OSU Extension)

Mail form & fee to: **OSU Extension, Union Co, 10507 N McAlister Rd, Rm 9, La Grande, OR 97850 (Elgin)**
OSU Extension, Deschutes Co, 3893 SW Airport Way, Redmond, OR 97756 (Klamath Falls)

I will attend: *(please check one)*

July 23 & 24 at Klamath Falls - registration deadline July 20

July 26 & 27 at Elgin - registration deadline July 20

Cost:
\$20 per person
\$25 per couple
* Fee includes one copy of the manual, handouts, and refreshments. Bring your own lunch and dress for inclement weather.

-SAVE THESE DATES-

Forest Insect and Disease Field Classes

Wednesday, August 8 La Grande or Elgin
Thursday, August 9 Baker City

Who should attend:

Anyone interested in learning more about how to identify and manage our most important disease and insect pests. We'll cover everything from bark beetles to root disease to stem roots and even dwarf mistletoe. We'll visit some challenging field situations and discuss practical strategies for solving the problem (s).

Instructors:

Dave Shaw, Forest Health Specialist, Corvallis
Paul Oester, Extension Forester, La Grande
Bob Parker, Extension Forester, Baker City

Additional information will be mailed in July.



**Northeast Oregon OSU Extension
Forestry Tour
August 22 thru August 25, 2007**

Dear Woodland Owner,

You are cordially invited to join us for the first ever Northeast Oregon OSU Extension Forestry tour that will highlight some of the premier forestry educational opportunities available in the Pacific Northwest. The tour is scheduled from August 22nd to August 25th, 2007 and all transportation, motels and other logistics have been arranged by OSU Extension and Master Woodland Manager volunteers. On the tour, we will visit:

The Wind River Experimental Forest, White Salmon, Washington.

The Wind River Experimental Forest, known as the cradle of forest research in the Pacific Northwest, is a major center for ecological and silviculture research in west-side Pacific Northwest forests. The Wind River Experimental Forest is in the south-central area of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, north of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. It is administered cooperatively by the U.S. Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station and Gifford Pinchot National Forest. The Experimental Forest conducts extensive research on the compositions, structures, and functions of mature and old-growth forests and is one of the few places in the world boasting a Canopy Crane Research Facility which uses a 250-foot tall construction crane to study forest functions in the tops of old-growth trees.

The Tillamook Forest Interpretive Center, Tillamook, Oregon.

The region's newest interpretive and educational center showcases the legacy of the historic Tillamook Burn and the public spirit behind a monumental reforestation effort that left a permanent imprint on Oregon history while also shaping sustainable forest management today. It is the region's largest forest-based learning center and outdoor classroom facility and no other place in Oregon or the Northwest provides the forest-based learning opportunities found at the Tillamook Forest Center.

Camp 18 Restaurant and Logging Museum, Elsie, Oregon

Long-time professional logger Gordon Smith had a dream, and he built his dream. He made the biggest log cabin (Camp 18 Restaurant) you ever saw, complete with a 20-ton, 85-foot fir ridgepole surrounded by cedar and fir beams and two 500-pound fir front doors. He filled the inside with crosscut saws, topping axes, calk boots, and a huge stuffed cougar. Then he really indulged his fascination with logging by salvaging steam locomotives, boilers, a band saw, a giant skyline cable yarding machine and even an ancient fire engine, all of which he has showcased around outside the cabin as a kind of "open-air logging museum". The restaurant building in itself is a wonder of the modern world and the open air logging equipment museum is nothing short of mind-boggling. And – the food is great!

Starker Forests, Corvallis, Oregon

Starker Forests, Inc. owns, grows, and manages forests and is unrivaled in terms of forest resource stewardship. Starker Forests grows and harvests trees while working to protect the environment. One of their goals is to differentiate their product by selling larger logs that come from a forest based on a longer rotation period and the forest is managed for multiple values and uses. Starker Forests grows forests; not just trees. This truly state-of-the-art business enthusiastically and proactively encourages innovation in land management that improves the forest over the long term. The company has a strong commitment to public outreach, using effective ways to re-connect our increasing urbanized population to natural resources and our common reliance on them.

Master Woodland Manager Mini-College, Corvallis, Oregon

The Mini-College offers three days of forestry oriented classes primarily aimed at folks who have participated in OSU Extension Forestry’s outstanding Master Woodland Manager training program, although other woodland owners are also welcome to join in. The tour will join the MWM Mini-college for a half day to share in the classes and camaraderie of rubbing elbows with other forestry enthusiasts from around the state.

Lava Forest Tree Nursery, Parkdale, Oregon

The Lava nursery is a bare-root and container stock nursery situated on the northeastern flanks of Mt. Hood in the upper Hood River Valley. The combination of soil, water, and climate makes it possible to produce quality coniferous seedlings for reforestation and Christmas Tree plantations. The nursery specializes in growing trees for severe climate sites, high elevation and arid, cold regions. It produces over ten million seedlings annually for agencies, industry and small woodland owners. Modern tree seedling nurseries are fascinating operations and it is interesting to see how the seedlings for your reforestation efforts are grown.

The tour will also include a visit to an outstanding small woodland owner property and an overnight stay at the beautiful Mt. Hood Inn located in Government Camp.

Transportation will be via a comfortable commercial tour bus so all you need to do is show up and enjoy the trip. The total cost per participant will be approximately \$510 to \$540 which covers transportation, motel accommodations, fees and meals. We will need a minimum of 30 participants to make the tour costs affordable so please consider this unique opportunity.

Pre-registration is required by July 15, 2007 and a \$100 non-refundable deposit is required. Please send your registration form and deposit to: OSU Baker County Extension Service, 2610 Grove Street, Baker City, OR. 97814. For more information, please call either Bob Parker at 541-523-6418 or Paul Oester at 541-963-1010.

Northeast Oregon OSU Extension Forestry Tour
August 22 thru August 25,2007
Registration Form

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Email: _____ City State Zip

_____ # Attending \$ _____ Deposit enclosed (make check payable to **OSU Extension**)

Mail form & fee to: **OSU Extension, Baker Co, 2610 Grove Street, Baker City, OR 97814**



Tentative Agenda (Subject to Change)

Wednesday, August 22, 2007

8:00 A.M. Board the tour bus at the OSU Extension Service, 10507 N. McAlister, Island City. Depart for the Wind River Experimental Forest. Drinks will be provided.

12:00 Noon. Arrive at the Wind River Experimental Forest for lunch and tour.

3:00 P.M. Depart WREF and drive to Camp 18 Restaurant and Logging Museum for dinner and sight-seeing.

5:00 P.M. Arrive at Camp 18. Dinner will include a special presentation.

7:00 P.M. Depart for Forest Grove. Check in at motel.



Thursday, August 23, 2007

8:00 A.M. Board bus and travel to the Tillamook Forest Interpretive Center.

9:00 A.M. Arrive at the Tillamook Center for tour and lunch.

1:00 P.M. Depart Tillamook Center and drive to McMinnville/Dallas area for tour on small woodland owner property.

4:00 P.M. Drive to Corvallis for MWM Mini-College BBQ.

5:00 P.M. Mini-College BBQ

7:00 P.M. Check in to motel in Corvallis.

Friday, August 24, 2007

8:00 A.M. Board bus and drive to Starker Forest for tour.

12:00 P.M. Depart Starker Forest and drive to Mini-College for lunch and afternoon classes.

4:30 P.M. Depart Mini-College and drive to Government Camp

(As an alternative, we may go directly from the Starker Forest tour to Government Camp and enjoy an afternoon of hiking, golf, relaxing)

6:30 P.M. Arrive at Government Camp, check into motel.

Saturday, August 25, 2007

8:00 A.M. Depart Government Camp and drive to Lava Nursery for tour.

8:30 A.M. Arrive at Lava Nursery.

11:00 A.M. Return to La Grande.

2:30 P.M. Arrive back in La Grande.

Publications of Interest

Managing Woodland Roads: A Field handbook

This 2006 publication is well illustrated, easy to read and features road easements and contracts, road surface, cross drainage structures, stream crossings, inspections, maintenance and repair, wet weather questions and assistance. Contact the OSU Union County Extension Office for a free copy (541) 963-1010.

Ecology and Management of Eastern Oregon Forests: A Comprehensive Manual for Forest Managers

This publication has nine, well illustrated chapters that provide science based information regarding eastside forest types; silviculture; management of ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, and mixed-conifer forests; conifer pests; reforestation; and range and wildlife values. You can order the OSU Manual #12 by phone (541)737-2513 or email: puborders@oregonstate.edu. \$25.00

Woody Biomass Energy: A Renewable Resource to Help Meet Oregon's Energy Needs, Oregon Forest Resources Institute publication

Interest in renewable energy resources is growing daily. This new publication describes the energy potential from our forests, including taking advantage of thinnings and other waste wood to generate electricity and to produce transportation fuels (ethanol and biodiesel). Obstacles to address are also discussed. Order a FREE copy from OFRI 1-800-719-9195 or call the OSU Union County Extension Office (541)-963-1010.

What Can I Do With My Small Farm?

EC 1529, reprinted in 2006, addresses the kinds of information necessary to make decisions about what you can “do” on a small farm acreage. It discusses how each of the following interact and influence each other: goals for the farm, physical resources of the farm, family resources and skills, and the type of farm enterprise and crop produced. You can download this publication by going to <http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog/>.

Delivered

LOG MARKET REPORT *\$/1,000 board feet*

June 15, 2007

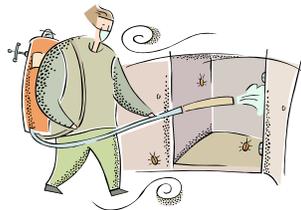
Umatilla/Pendleton/Lewiston								
Douglas-fir /Larch	Ponderosa Pine				Grand fir /White fir	Lodgepole Pine	Engelmann Spruce	Pulp/Chip Logs
	6-11"	12-17"	18-24"	25+"				
\$400-420	\$300	\$450	\$550	\$650	\$300-325	\$275	\$275	\$35/ton
La Grande/Elgin/Joseph								
Douglas-fir /Larch	Ponderosa Pine				Grand fir /White fir	Lodgepole Pine	Engelmann Spruce	Pulp/Chip Logs
	6-11"	12-17"	18+"	20-24"				
\$430-440	\$290	\$450	\$550	call	\$340-360	\$310-325	\$310-340	call
Burns/John Day								
Douglas-fir /Larch	Ponderosa Pine				Grand fir /White fir	Lodgepole Pine	Englemann Spruce	Pulp/Chip Logs
	6-9"	8-11"	12-17"	18+"				
\$410-440	\$220	\$280	\$445	\$495+	\$370	\$320	\$320	call
<i>Source: Oregon Log Market Report, Editor John Lindberg, ph 360-693-6766, fax 360-694-8466, logmkt@comcast.net</i>								

Pesticide Use Reporting System

In 1999 the Oregon Legislature passed a bill creating the Pesticide Use Reporting System (PURS). This law requires web-based reporting of all pesticide applications in the State of Oregon conducted: in the course of business; for a county entity; or in a location intended for public use or access. The 2006 legislature set 2007 as the year that reporting of all pesticide use must be reported. PURS will obtain actual pesticide use information according to water basin and ZIP code. The goal of the legislation is to collect information that will help to ensure public health and safety and protect Oregon's water and environment.

Reporting is required once per year at a minimum. All 2007 pesticide use must be reported by January 31, 2008 for those applications made in 2007. More information can be found at: http://oregon.gov/ODA/PEST/purs_index.html.

All use of registered pesticides (both restricted and general use pesticides) must be reported including herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, defoliants, and plant regulators. Generally, information reported includes date of application, amount of undiluted product, product identification, purpose of application and location (water basin or zip code). The different site categories include agriculture, forestry, aquatic, public health/regulatory pests, research, right-of-way, urban/general indoor, and urban/general outdoor.



To help local pesticide users learn how to report, the Oregon Department of Agriculture and the OSU Extension Service are planning trainings in northeast Oregon. No dates or locations have been set, but watch the paper or our newsletters for the information.

Oregon Wood Innovation Center "Ask the Expert"

Question: Is there any development work being done on small scale wood fired electrical generators? We have a 1000 acres we are growing timber on and could burn a cord or two a day forever of waste wood. It would make sense to be able to convert it to electricity and sell it to the power company. The wires are in place.

Answer: I know of one company that makes small-scale wood-fired electrical generators. The company is called [Community Power Corporation](#) of Littleton, Colorado. Their website states their BioMax product is "A small modular distributed energy biomass power system based on down-draft gasifier technology that uses high bulk density fuels such as wood chips and nut shells to produce both heat and power. System options include stationary (enclosure and containerized) as well as a mobile trailer version."

As far as generating your own heat and power, I think the BioMax units (and there may be other companies, I don't know) are designed to do that. Selling power back to the utilities is a different story though. I would suspect you have to be a pretty big player (like a pulp mill or large sawmill) to get a power purchase agreement with the utilities. You could try contacting someone with the [Oregon Department of Energy](#) for more information.

The Small Tract Forestland Severance Tax rate for 2007 will be:

\$4.23/MBF- Western Oregon
\$3.30/MBF- Eastern Oregon

This rate will apply to any timber harvested during calendar year 2007, January 1, 2007 - December 31, 2007.

This information is on the Department of Revenue website. The web address is http://www.oregon.gov/DOR/Timber/STF_severance.shtml.

A Recent Summary of the Condition of Eastern Oregon Private Forests and the Industry.....

Private timberlands comprise some 2.7 million acres in eastern Oregon, about 60% owned by forest industry. Site quality is low, with more than 56% of the private land base in productivity classes with growth of less than 50 cubic feet per acre per year. Current annual net growth averages about 21 cubic feet per acre per year for industrial lands and 17 cubic feet per acre per year for non-industrial private forestland (NIPF) owners. Average stocking is also low at about 4400 bd ft (Scribner) per acre or 1150 cubic feet per acre in growing stock larger than 5-in dbh. Surveys of private owners and management experts indicate that selection or uneven-aged silvicultural systems are the dominant mode of management in the region. Over the past two decades, softwood timber inventories have been declining on both industrial and NIPF ownerships, due in part to high levels of mortality from insects and disease. Recent studies suggest that potential future harvests from NIPF lands may be at least as high as the average of the past 40 years, while industrial lands may face harvest reductions by as much as half from recent historical levels.

In 1989, national forests provided roughly 63% of the region's harvest of 2.2 billion bd ft. By 2002, the national forest share had fallen to just 18% of the estimated 0.7 billion bd ft regional harvest. In the wake of this harvest decline, timber processing capacity fell by more than half. In 1988, the region supported 42 lumber and six plywood mills. Ten years later, numbers had dropped to 15 lumber mills and one plywood mill. There are four remaining reconstituted panel mills (particleboard and hardboard) primarily dependent on sawmill residues for fiber input. Like the forest resource, all of these mills are widely dispersed across the region.

Adams and Latta, Journal of Forestry, Vol 102 Number 8 December, 2004

Larch Casebearer (*Coleophora laricella*) Defoliating Western Larch Across Northeast Oregon

Bug History Lesson

This small moth is a native of Europe and was introduced into Massachusetts in 1886. It infests almost all species of larch and tamarack in the United States. After spreading through northeastern United States/southeastern Canada, it moved into the Lake States, then in 1957 the casebearer was discovered in western larch around St. Maries, Idaho. By 1982, the moth had spread into all the western larch range in the United States and Canada. The potential impact is substantial as there are 2.7 million acres of commercial larch forests in the western United States.



Adult

From egg to adult takes one year

The larch casebearer has one generation per year and four life stages (egg, larvae, pupa and adult). Adults are small (.25 inch), silvery to grayish-brown moths with narrow wings fringed with slender, hair-like scales. They can be seen flying from late May through July when eggs are laid singly on the underside of

needles. Larvae hatch in July and for the next 2 months mine inside the needle. Between late August and mid-October



larvae convert the "cigar shaped" cases. mined needles into cases. Casebearer larvae inside the needle continue feeding on needles throughout the fall. As they prepare to hibernate for winter the larvae attach their cases to twigs and bark of limbs or the trunk. These "cigar shaped" cases can help to identify this insect. The following spring, larvae resume feeding, then pupate by late May or early June.

Damage is mostly a growth reduction

Injury is caused by larvae mining inside

needles during spring, summer and fall, but the majority of damage is caused during the spring. Hollowed-out needles turn yellowish-green and by early summer defoliated trees take on a reddish-brown cast. From mid-June to September larch trees may look greener as new shoots elongate or the tree grows a second crop of needles.

The good news is that larch can withstand repeated defoliations better than most other conifers because it drops its leaves in the fall and can produce two crops of needles during the growing season. However, if larch experiences 4 or more years of continuous defoliation branch die back occurs. Longer term defoliation can cause tops to die and eventually tree death. Dominant trees, because they have higher concentrations of larvae tend to have the most top damage. Usually, younger trees growing in the open or along edges of openings have the greatest mortality.



Damage done from the larch casebearer.

Weakened trees grow slower and are more susceptible to other insects and diseases. One study in northern Idaho showed a 97% reduction in growth after 5 years of severe defoliation.

Nature should eventually take control

Natural control, such as weather, needle diseases and native predators and parasites can help reduce populations. However, because this insect is introduced from Europe native predators and parasites are fighting an uphill battle. Fortunately, imported parasites have helped keep the casebearer populations in check.

Since about 1960 two European parasites, *Agathis pumila* and *Chrysocharis laricinellae* have been introduced into western larch stands. Both of these wasp parasites are widespread and random sampling indicates that either one can parasitize over 90% of the casebearer population in an area. Entomologists

believe that it is just a matter of time before these parasites “catch up” to the higher population levels of casebearer. Once they do we should see a decline in damage.

Direct control with insecticides is not practical over large areas because larch grows with other species in scattered patches and individual trees. However, high valued trees, for example trees managed for seed production, recreation or aesthetics can be treated with an insecticide.

No silvicultural controls have been developed, although some research has been done. One study showed that casebearer populations increased on saplings as the space between larch increased. Other data suggest that above 4,000 ft elevation casebearer populations cannot remain dense enough to affect the radial growth of infested larch.

Reference: Tunnuck, S. and R.B. Ryan. 1995 Larch Casebearer in Western Larch. Forest insect and disease leaflet 96. U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service.

Bird Habitat Relations in Blue Mountains

The relationship between different forest habitats and the birds they support is the subject of a recently published article in *Forest Science*. This work was sponsored by the Western Wildlife NCASI program, Boise Cascade and the Forest Service. The study was based on surveying 200,000 hectares in the Grande Ronde River watershed in northeastern Oregon. Habitat and bird information was collected in 83 managed stands.. For reprints or additional information, please contact Rex Sallabanks at 208-287-2754.

From AFRC News, March 12, 2007

What's All The Buzz About Biomass?

Scott Leavengood
Director, OWIC
Scott.Leavengood@oregonstate.edu

Biomass, bioenergy, biofuels, biorefineries, bio-based products – seems like everything nowadays has a ‘bio’ prefix. So what’s all the buzz about biomass?

Three apparently unrelated needs – renewable energy, economic development, and forest health – have come together to result in the dramatic interest in biomass utilization. Depending on which need you emphasize, the definition of biomass, perception of barriers, and ‘solutions’ will vary. However, issues related to federal land management (and the resulting uncertainty about biomass supply) and needs for cost-effective harvesting and transportation systems transcend all three views. Aspects that are emphasized in each viewpoint include:

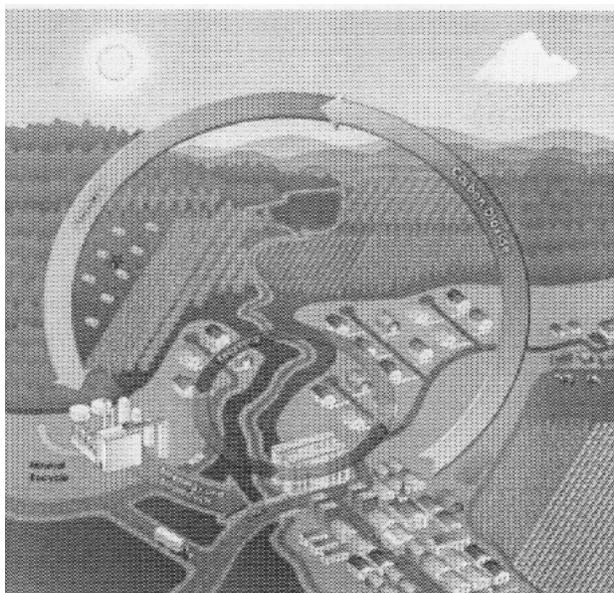
Renewable energy - For this viewpoint, the primary goal is reducing fossil fuel use via increased production of bioenergy/ biofuels (for example, cogeneration or cellulosis ethanol). Thus, biomass is seen primarily as non-merchantable timber, logging residues and perhaps urban wood waste. To impact fossil fuel use, scale and/or number of facilities must be large; thus large volumes of biomass are required. Energy policy is at the forefront in this perspective and technology needs are related to cellulosis ethanol conversion processes.

Economic Development - Here the primary goal is creation of local jobs via utilization of local raw materials. Small diameter timber utilization is the top priority which of course influences how biomass is defined as well. Scale must be suited to local biomass supply. Gaps in local infrastructure - timber harvesting as well as processing - are a key barrier and technology is needed to develop value-added products and markets from small timber.

Forest restoration - The primary goals are improving forest health in general and reducing wildfire hazard in particular. Public perceptions and acceptance of fuels reduction treatment on public lands is a key challenge. Biomass is defined broadly as simply whatever will be removed from forests in fuels reduction treatments. With respect to scale, there appears to be consensus that large-scale efforts are needed. Key needs are related to science underlying forest restoration and public perceptions of forest management.

So where should we focus our efforts? Well, it’s easier to suggest where it appears we are focusing efforts. At this point, it seems renewable energy is leading the charge. Several Oregon wood products firms have invested in new or upgraded biomass-fired boilers for heat and/or power generation. It is also likely that investments will be made in cellulosis ethanol research and perhaps pilot plants as well.

*The Oregon Wood innovative Center
Vol. 2, Issue 5*



And the Winner is..... Timber

Chris Knowles
Program Assistant, OWIC
Chris.knowles@oregonstate.edu

“The Great Materials Debate” was recently held at the Ecobuild conference in London, England from February 27-March 1, 2007. During an afternoon session on February 27, experts presented cases for steel, masonry, concrete, plastic and timber as sustainable building products.

An expert presented the case for each material followed by testimony from an expert witness. The testimony was followed by a group discussion and vote.

Following the vote by session participants, timber was overwhelmingly voted the most sustainable construction material.

More information on the “Great Materials Debate” is available at <http://www.ecobuild.co.uk/page.cfm/link=37>.

The case for wood was presented by Paul Newman, a manager with the Timber Research and Development Association, and is summarized at <http://www.trada.co.uk/news/view/0EDAD9F3-F55D-410C-A21C-3E62912C2D02/>.

*Oregon Wood Innovation Center
Vol 2, Issue 4*

Forest Resource Trust Changes

The Forest Resource Trust is a stand establishment program, run by Oregon Department of Forestry, that compensates family forest landowners up to 100 percent of the cost of planting and maintaining tree seedlings to convert marginal agricultural, pasture, range, or brush land back to healthy, productive forest land. The Oregon Board of Forestry recently



changed the rules governing the Trust, to make the program more palatable to family forestland owners.

Changes adopted were:

- ◆ Eliminating lien requirements which were placed on lands in the program
- ◆ Capping interest rates on funds provided
- ◆ Converting from compound to simple interest for funds
- ◆ Eliminating the revenue-sharing “grow-out” option (where future harvest revenues from stand establishment are shared with the State).

The changes were made because the previous rules were too complex and created unnecessary uncertainty, creating a barrier to family forest landowner participation.

Forest Forum, March 2007

Remember the Post and Pole Market- Community Smallwood Solutions (Wallowa)

Current Pricing:

\$40/ton for lodgepole pine– up to \$45/ton for premium loads (longer logs, large diameters) and longer hauls.

\$31/ton for mixed species– up to \$35/ton for premium loads and longer hauls.

Right now they’re looking for the following:

Mixed Species:

Length: Any length 16’ and longer to 41’ - Premium pricing for lengths over 21’

Diameter: Max 7” butt on long logs - no minimum top diameter-till it breaks off

Lodgepole Pine:

Length: Any length 11’ and longer to 41’ - Premium pricing for lengths over 21’

Diameter: Max 8” butt on long logs/max 6” on logs less than 17’- no minimum diameter-till it breaks off

Need to be well processed-minimum branch stobs/pig ears. Taper and sweep no more than 2” per 10’. No decay or crook. Minimal cat face. Blue stain and broken tops acceptable. Premium pricing for lodgepole pine, and longer lengths-but buying all species per above specs. Call 541-398-0887

this field. You can order a FREE copy from OFRI, 317 SW Sixth Ave. Suite 400, Portland, OR 97204. (971) 673-2944 or 1-800-719-9195

Ties to the Land: Your Family Forest Heritage (Planning for an orderly transition)
 This workbook (including a dvd) is intended to guide family forest landowners through a smooth transition process. It is part of the intergenerational Family Forest Project coordinated by the Oregon State University Extension Program. You can order your copy by contacting: Austin Family Business Program, Oregon State University College of Business, 201 Bexall Hall, Corvallis, OR 97331-2603. 1-800-859-7609 \$45.00

www.familybusinessonline.org

Shaping Your Forest: An Introduction to Thinning Practices in Eastern Oregon
 Join landowners and forest managers as they explore how to use thinning to create valuable wildlife habitat, improve forest health and productivity, and protect your home and property from wildfire. FREE. Contact the OSU Union County Extension Office (541)963-1010 or your local ODF office.

More Publications of Interest

Biomass Energy and Biofuels for Oregon's Forests (Executive summary and chapter 2: Assessment of Potential). Prepared for Oregon Forest Resources Institute. Identifies some short-term opportunities to move Oregon forward in developing a biomass industry. Order from: OFRI, 1-800-719-9195

TIMOS & REITs: What, Why, & How They Might Impact Sustainable Forestry. Dove-tail Partners, Inc. An interesting overview of TIMOS and REITs and the policies and pressures that have been driving their growth. Call the OSU Union County Extension office (541-963-1010) for a copy.

Forests, Carbon, and Climate Change: A Synthesis of Science Findings. The Oregon Forest Resources Institute (OFRI) commissioned this book. Although there is not scientific consensus about all the causes and implications of global climate change and the role of human activities, there is agreement that the relationships between forests and carbon, carbon and climate, climate and forests are important and need to be better understood. This publication brings together leading scientists and specialists working in

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