Upcoming Events & Classes

NIFS Webinar – From Experimentation to Innovation in the Forests of the PNW
Wednesday, August 30 @ 3:00 - 5:00 p.m. This webinar is one of two Northwest Innovative Forestry Series events in 2023. (There is a field tour in Washington on October 6th.) This year’s NIFS focus is experimental forests, traditional and non-traditional, and efforts in facilitating innovation and community within forest management and research. Full NIFS series details are on the NIFS website. Register for the webinar (free). This webinar is approved for 1.5 Category 1 SAF CFE credits.

Oregon Small Woodlands Association Annual Membership Meeting Election & Lunch (Veneta) Friday, September 22, 2023 at 11 AM, Veneta Community Center, 25192 E Broadway Ave, Veneta, OR 97487. OSWA members and guests welcome! FREE although reservations are required. Click here to reserve your spot. There will be a remote Zoom option available.

Optional Tour of Swanson Brothers Mill, 1 PM - 4 PM. Transportation provided.
Optional Thursday Night Social, 5 PM - 7 PM, Holiday Inn Kruse Way Springfield, 919 Kruse Way, Springfield, OR 97477
Special guest Dr. Steven Bada, University of Oregon history professor and author of Strong Winds & Widow Makers: Workers, Nature and Environmental Conflict in Pacific Northwest Timber County. Email or call Mary Berrien at the OSWA office for details mary@oswa.org or 503-588-1813.
Not an OSWA member and interested in more information? Click here.

Getting Started On Your Management Plan Webinar. This three-class webinar is ideal for anyone interested in starting a woodland management plan. Learn how to assess your site, integrate existing maps and resource data, collect field information, schedule management activities and how to get help. Tuesdays, September 19, 23 & October 3, 2023. 3:00 pm - 4:30 pm. Register online at https://beav.es/T7r.

Questions? Contact Dan Stark at dan.stark@oregonstate.edu or (541) 574-6534.
This is a FREE series brought to you by the Oregon State University Extension Service.

Tree School Field Day at Hopkins Demonstrations Forest (Oregon City). Oct 7, 2023. 8:00 am - 4:15 pm. Join us for our second annual Tree School Field Day at the Hopkins Demonstration Forest in Oregon City! The day will include a schedule of field classes and learning opportunities throughout the demonstration forest for students to choose from. The wide variety of forest types and demonstrations at the 140 acres of Hopkins provides diverse learning opportunities for woodland owners, caretakers, and enthusiasts. Register here.

Madrone Workshop (Roseburg). Oct 25, 2023. 9:00 am - 3:00 pm. 1134 SE Douglas Ave, PO Box 1165. Save the date – More information and registration coming soon. Accommodation requests related to a disability should be made by Oct 11, 2023 to alicia.christiansen@oregonstate.edu or 541-236-3002. See attached PDF for more details.

QPR Suicide Prevention Training for the Agricultural Industry. Sep 26, 2023. 3:00 pm-4:30 pm. (in English) here. Sep 28, 2023 (en Español). 2:00 pm – 4:00 pm here. Oct 24, 2023 (in English) here. Nov 2, 2023 (en Español) here.
In the Woods is a monthly podcast series brought to you by the OSU Forestry & Natural Resources Extension program. For more information, visit [https://inthewoodspodcast.com/](https://inthewoodspodcast.com/)

**EPISODE 36: OAK AUGUST 2, 2023**

In this episode, Jacob Putney is joined by Steve Denney and Alicia Christiansen to discuss the importance of educating the public about Oak trees and their positive impacts on Oregon’s woodlands.

“There’s an overwhelming interest in oaks, and once we explain the importance of oaks, [people] are excited about doing some things.”
– Steve Denney, Umpqua Oak Partnership Coordinator

[Continue reading Episode 36: Oak →](#)

**EPISODE 35: RANGE JULY 11, 2023**

In this episode, Jacob Putney is joined by Katie Wollstein to discuss strategies to mitigate fires and invasive plant species in Oregon rangelands.

“Fire resilience benefits everyone, it’s a public good… We can’t keep thinking we’re managing these complicated ecosystems in a vacuum.”
– Katie Wollstein, Rangeland Fire Regional Specialist for Harney & Malheur Counties. [Continue reading Episode 35: Range →](#)

**EPISODE 34: FIRE WEATHER JUNE 19, 2023**

In this episode, Jacob Putney and Aaron Groth invite Jon Bonk & Rebecca Muessle on the show to discuss the role incident meteorologists play in fighting wildfires.

“Being an Incident Meteorologist is by far the most rewarding thing I’ve ever done in my career.”
– Jon Bonk, Portland National Weather Service Incident Meteorologist

[Continue reading Episode 34: Fire Weather →](#)
For this edition of the Management Planning Series, check out this Forest Management Plan Writing For Tree Farmers webinar from the Tree School Online Webinar Library, featuring Lane Extension Forester Lauren Grand and Ryan Gordon, former Family Forestland Coordinator, Oregon Department of Forestry.

This class will go over the benefits of developing a plan, introduce the numerous resources to assist with plan development, and clarify why plans are important to state and federal natural resource agencies. Learn about Oregon’s Forest Management Planning System, a suite of guidelines, templates and supporting tools endorsed by all major natural resource agencies and key forest certification programs including the Oregon Tree Farm System. This class is ideal for landowners who do not yet have a forest management plan for their property.

Who wants to host a webinar watching party? I’ll bring the popcorn!

Questions from the Community

What are some suggestions to get the best survival for tree seedlings being planted in an El Niño year?

To tackle this question, let’s talk about El Niño for a minute. I visited Climate.gov to catch up on their latest ENSO Blog (more about ENSO in a second). According to blogger Emily Becker (to read the full blog post, click here):

The chance that El Niño—the warm phase of the El Niño Southern Oscillation (aka “ENSO”) climate pattern—will continue through the winter is greater than 95%. During El Niño, the warmer east-central tropical Pacific Ocean surface leads to lower surface air pressure and more rising air, clouds, and rain over that region, weakening the overall circulation. The trade winds slow, and drier conditions and higher-than-average air pressure are observed over the western Pacific and Indonesia. The ocean-atmosphere coupling is both how El Niño perpetuates itself, as the atmospheric changes feed back into the oceanic changes, and how El Niño affects global weather and climate.

Distilling this all down to northwest Oregon, El Niño is expected to bring dry, warmer weather in the winter. That can create unfavorable conditions for planting seedlings.

You can continue to plant from early January through the end of March, while avoiding times of frozen or dry soil, snow, and hot or dry weather. Particularly avoid dry, windy days. Cool, wet days are ideal. Prolonged drought can negatively impact seedling survivability, so timing will be crucial. In smaller acreage plantings, wood chips, as from mastication, may help with moisture retention, as can shade from surrounding trees. If there is not ample shade, planting close to stumps on the north side may provide a little refuge.

You may find this ODF Factsheet helpful Drought Impact on Conifers for a broader discussion of drought impacts.
August 2023

- **Trees surveyed to date:** 9,407 (95% are trees in Washington County)
- **# of trees with confirmed EAB presence:** 130
- **Square miles known to be infested with EAB:** 2.9

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**In this issue:**

- *EAB found in ash trees in Cornelius*
- *Most calls to the state’s invasive species hotline are look-alikes*
- *Peak emergence of EAB adults has passed*
- *No EAB found so far in traps in outlying counties*

**EAB confirmed in ash trees at two Cornelius parks**

The Oregon Dept. of Agriculture (ODA) has confirmed the presence of emerald ash borer in ash trees in two parks in Cornelius, a community of over 13,000 people in Washington County just east of Forest Grove. Both parks are less than two miles from the site in Forest Grove where EAB was first discovered in June 2022. Tarry Brooke and Harleman parks are only about a quarter of a mile apart on the city’s west side. The presence of EAB in ash trees in those parks is not unexpected given the closeness to the first site reported last year. Cornelius residents, like the rest of Washington County, are already under a wood quarantine to help slow the spread of EAB to areas outside the county.

**Look-alikes account for most reports**

One quick way for the general public to report a suspected sighting of EAB is through the Oregon Invasive Species Hotline ([https://oregoninvasiveshotline.org/](https://oregoninvasiveshotline.org/)). Between July 1, 2022 and July 31, 2023, some 276 reports have been made via the hotline. This has resulted in EAB being confirmed by state officials in six ash trees, all in Forest Grove.

Two-thirds of the remaining reports turned out to be one of two insects that closely resemble EAB. The look-alike most reported was the golden jewel beetle, which accounted for more than 40 percent of suspected sightings. It was followed by the western cedar borer with about 19 percent of the sightings. Photos of these and other insects easily confused with EAB can be found on the ODA’s [website](https://oregoninvasiveshotline.org/).

See attached PDF for the full August EAB Bulletin. If you would like to be on the Bulleting distribution list, email me and let me know dan.stark@oregonstate.edu.
Leafmining insects

- Leafminers are insects that feed within a leaf, producing large blotches or meandering tunnels.
- Although leafminer injuries are conspicuous, most leafminers produce injuries that have little, if any, effect on plant health.
- Most leafminers have many natural enemies that will normally provide good control of leafminers.

Leafminers are a group of insects - moths larva (Lepidoptera), beetles (Coleoptera), sawflies (Hymenoptera), and flies (Diptera) - that feed within leaves or needles, producing tunneling injuries (see Photo 1). Most of these insects feed for their entire larval stage within the leaf. Some will also pupate within the leaf mine, while others have larvae that cut their way out to pupate in the soil.

Leafminers have different patterns of the mine which they create. Serpentine leaf mines (again, see Photo 1) are sinuous or snake-like, gradually widening as the insect grows. Blotch leaf mines are generally irregularly rounded. One subgroup of these are the tentiform leafminers, which produce bulging blotch-type mines that curve upwards somewhat like a tent as the damaged leaf tissue dries. Mining patterns often are combinations of the above, such as species that initially produce serpentine mines but terminate by making the enlarged leaf cavity of a blotch mine.

You can read more about leafminers in the PNW [here](#).
Bigleaf maple is second to red alder among native hardwood species in abundance and in commercial importance in the Pacific Northwest (Photo 2). It is the only western maple that reaches commercial size, yet its potential as a commercial species has not been fully recognized.

To read more about bigleaf maple, visit the OSU Wood Innovation Center.

Photo 2. Bigleaf maple, *Acer macrophyllum*, at Henry Rierson Spruce Run Campground, Clatsop CO.
Like gardening? Check out the Monthly Gardening Calendars. Produced by OSU Extension, each month provides reminders of key garden chores, such as fertilizing, pest control, planting, and maintenance.

It’s Fire Season! Click here for public fire information. You will be presented a map of Oregon delineated by county. Click on your county (ies) for current ODF public fire restrictions. Click here for Industrial Fire Restrictions for current information relating to fire restrictions and closures for industrial operations on lands protected by ODF.


Another great resource to learn more about the process and changes is the Finding Common Ground publication from the Oregon Forest Resources Institute: https://oregonforests.org/pub/finding-common-ground.

Oregon Ash: Insects, Pathogens and Tree Health. EM 9380 This guide focuses on damage from insect pests such as the Oregon ash bark beetle, foliage diseases like leaf spot, or even issues like drought and heat. https://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog/pub/em-9380-oregon-ash-insects-pathogens-tree-health

Alternatives to Ash in Western Oregon: With a Critical Tree Under Threat, These Options Can Help Fill Habitat Niche. EM 9396 This guide will help you choose alternatives to Oregon ash in the variety of habitats it occupies. The information here can also help sustain ash in areas where it might continue to provide essential functions despite the emerald ash borer.

How to Prevent Phytophthoras in Restoration Plantings on Your Woodland. EM 9398. Small woodland owners are often engaged in a full spectrum of land management activities, including restoration planting projects. These projects might include planting riparian areas or other sensitive restoration sites. While restoration planting projects have great benefits, care must be taken to prevent the introduction of exotic and invasive Phytophthora species as well as other invasive pathogens. Available in English: here and in Spanish: here.

Oregon Native Edible Truffles. Non-timber Forest Products for Small Woodland Owners. EM 9369. Oregon provides ideal growing conditions for truffles. There are hundreds of native truffle species in Oregon, but only four are considered gourmet edible truffles. Learn more about these aromatic, highly sought-after fungi used as culinary delicacies in many dishes. Read it here.

Our Future in Our Hands. Reduce the impact a wildfire might have on your community. EM 9404. The future of our families, homes and communities confronting larger and more intense wildfires is in our hands. We can prepare for wildfire with simple actions and build our resilience to deal with potentially negative consequences here. Associated Publications: Make a Plan here. Protect Yourself from Wildfire Smoke here. Care for Your Mental Health here.

Invasive Weeds in Forestland: Bull Thistle. EC1588. Bull thistle is native to Europe, western Asia, and North Africa. It probably was introduced in eastern North America during colonial times, as a contaminant in seed or ship ballast. It is now the most widespread of the thistles in the United States. Read it here.