Programs for you . . .

Listen to the Gardening Spot on KOHI (1600 am) radio - Every Saturday, 8:05 to 8:15 a.m.

August 1 ....... Master Gardener™ Board Meeting  10:30 a.m.  OSU Extension Service, St. Helens.
August 1 ....... Columbia County Oregon Beekeepers  6:00 p.m. Columbia River PUD, 64001 Hwy 30.
August 13 ..... Lower Columbia River Watershed Council  7:00 p.m. Clatskanie PUD, 495 Hwy 30.
August 13 ..... Scappoose Bay Watershed Council  7:00 p.m.  57420 Old Portland Road, Warren.
August 17 ..... Garlic Festival - Clatskanie Farmers Market  10:00 am-2:00 pm Copes Park, Clatskanie.
August 17 ..... Neighbor to Neighbor Woods Tour  8:00 am-1:30 pm, Vernonia. Registration required.
August 22 ..... Upper Nehalem Watershed Council  5:30 p.m. at the Vernonia Grange, 1201 Texas Ave.
August 23 ..... Oregon State Fair  Aug. 23rd thru Sept. 2nd. * August 27th is our Master Gardener Day!
August 26 ..... Farm Bureau Meeting  7:30 p.m. OSU Extension Service, St. Helens.
In the garden

Growing melons in Columbia County
(and salting watermelon slices)

I recently had a question about why it was so hard to grow cantaloupes here. I replied that cool springs and heavy, clay soils made melon culture difficult but not impossible. I mentioned that I knew two exceptional melon gardeners, one now retired from it and one very active. Both have grown 50+pound watermelons and other exquisitely flavored melons of all types and sizes. So here are their methods, more or less:

- On very well-drained ground, raised beds aren’t necessary. But on most of our soils, raised beds improve drainage and warm up much faster. For melons, this is important.

- Seed into small pots in a greenhouse or cold frame by mid-April for a mid-May transplant time. This gives them a “month in Georgia” when the days are still getting longer.

- Fertilize and lime the soil as appropriate. Install a drip or soaker irrigation system on (raised, if needed) beds.

- Prepare a system for keeping the mid-May transplants warm. Our current gardener uses concrete reinforcing wire that he cuts into semi-circle pieces and places over the transplanted beds. He then covers the wire hoops he made with floating row covers to increase the night and day temperatures around the newly transplanted melon starts. He waters as needed.

- He takes the covers off so the bumblebees can get to them when the plants begin to flower. The plants are on their own. This is generally done 30-45 days after transplanting but might be longer depending on the weather. He may water in a bit of nitrogen fertilizer at flowering. If all goes well, he is grinning from ear to ear with the prospect of sharing and eating the best melons you and I have ever tasted.

Why does this work? Because he has actively growing plants outside on warm beds in the longest days of the year. You can’t get those long days back if you miss them.

Now, to salting watermelons. Apparently, watermelons are screaming hot in the produce aisle this year. An article in a produce trade mag talked about people salting melons. It isn’t something I had heard of but clearly has an extensive culinary history. I plan to try it this summer. Here are some links to this topic:

https://www.thepacker.com/article/salt-watermelon

And: https://www.postandcourier.com/free-times/food/diving-into-the-south-s-obsession-with-salt-on-watermelon/article_e233f1df-7f41-5c8d-b618-83193048e083.html

I sometimes put freshly ground pepper on strawberries. I didn’t learn this at home. Our children don’t understand it.

Summer transplanting

Landscape plants are usually transplanted in the spring and fall when temperatures are mild. But sometimes it is necessary to transplant in the heat of the summer. The key to success this time of year is minimizing water stress.

During a normal summer day, plants experience increasing water stress in the late morning and afternoon as temperatures rise and humidity drops.
The stress diminishes at night allowing the plant to regain a favorable water balance. The period of minimal water stress is early morning. Digging plants before 9a.m. will significantly increase their survival rate.

One study showed that plants dug in early morning had an 80% survival rate while only 30% of the afternoon-dug plants survived. 100% of the morning-dug plants that had been irrigated the night before survived. This study experienced daytime temperatures of 90+ degrees.

After digging, plants to be relocated into a shaded area can be transplanted directly. The bed should be ready for them to move right in. Daily leaf sprinkling and maintaining good (but not too much) soil moisture will get the plant going quickly.

Plants that will go into sunnier sites need some time to regenerate roots and otherwise “harden off”. Those shrubs or small trees need to be put in a shady area in a sawdust or compost pile and sprinkled several times in the day and keep the media around the roots moist. After 7-14 days, they will be ready to take their new place in the landscape.

In summary, to increase summer woody plant transplanting success:

1. **Water plant thoroughly one day before digging.**
2. **Dig early in the morning.**
3. **Place the newly dug plant in the shade and sprinkle often with water until wilting stops (about one week).**
4. **Keep plant adequately watered after transplanting.**

*Adapted from an article by Dr. Ray Maleike, WSU Horticulturist Emeritus.*

---

**Sheet-mulch grass for new beds**

Digging out tough turf to start new beds is a real back-breaker and often fails to remove roots effectively. Save your back and improve your soil by sheet mulching instead of digging. First, cut or knock down tall grasses and weeds. Then apply some compost or fertilizer to jump start the composting process, and water. Next, cover the area with a biodegradable weed barrier such as cardboard or 4-6 sheets of newspaper, overlapping edges by 6-8 inches, and water again. Then, cover weed barrier with 3 to 5 inches of organic mulch such as chipped tree trimmings or straw and leaves. Now sit back and relax while your weedy grasses die, your soil improves, and your back thanks you.

*From King County Weed News*

**Winter vegetables**

Winter gardening is a confusing concept. Novice gardeners often expect to be planting after the frost. Not true. The object is to grow crops that survive colder temperatures so you can eat out of your garden during the winter. Most of those vegetables need to be planted now. Classic winter vegetables include kale, chard, many types of lettuce, mustard greens, broccoli, cauliflower, beets, and carrots. It is a little late to plant Brussels sprouts. Green beans planted in early August should be ready in late September to early October.

You need to till and fertilize the planting area again. Proper irrigation is critical since hot days can fry seedlings. Soaker hoses work well. Some gardeners start plants like broccoli in transplant trays.

For specific variety choices, look at catalog descriptions. Territorial Seed Company has specialized in offering winter-hardy varieties.

Binda Colebrook’s *Winter Gardening in the Maritime Northwest* is an excellent reference.
AUGUST

Garden hints from your OSU Extension Agent

Oregon State University Extension Service encourages sustainable gardening practices. Always identify and monitor problems before acting. First, consider cultural controls; then physical, biological, and chemical controls (which include insecticidal soaps, horticultural oils, botanical insecticides, organic and synthetic pesticides). Always consider the least toxic approach first. All recommendations in this calendar are not necessarily applicable to all areas of Oregon. For more information, contact your local office of the OSU Extension Service.

Planning
- Dampwood termites begin flying late this month. Make sure your home is free of wet wood or places where wood and soil are in contact.
- All of Oregon: Optimal time for establishing a new lawn is August through Mid-September.

Maintenance and Clean Up
- Make compost of lawn clippings and garden plants that are ready to be recycled. Don’t use clippings if lawn has been treated with herbicide, including "weed-and-feed" products. Don’t compost diseased plants unless you are using the "hot compost" method (120° to 150°F).
- Fertilize cucumbers, summer squash, and broccoli to maintain production while you continue harvesting.
- Clean and fertilize strawberry beds.
- Use mulch to protect ornamentals and garden plants from hot weather damage. If needed, provide temporary shade, especially for recent plantings.
- Camellias need deep watering to develop flower buds for next spring.
- Prune raspberries, boysenberries, and other caneberry after harvest. Check raspberries for holes made by crown borers, near the soil line, at base of plant. Remove infested wood before adults emerge (approx. mid-August).
- Monitor garden irrigation closely so crops and ornamentals don't dry out.
- If a green lawn is desired, make sure lawn areas are receiving adequate water (approximately 0.5 to 1.5 inches per week from June through August). Deep watering less often is more effective than frequent shallow watering.
- Prune out dead fruiting canes in trailing blackberry and train new primocanes prior to end of month.

Planting/Propagation
- Plant winter cover crops in vacant space in the vegetable garden.
- Plant winter kale, Brussels sprouts, turnips, parsnips, parsley, and Chinese cabbage.
- Mid-summer planting of peas; use enation-virus-resistant varieties, plant fall crops of cabbage, cauliflower, and broccoli.
- Plant cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, spinach, turnips, and parsnips.

Pest Monitoring and Management
- Continue monitoring peaches, plums, prunes, figs, fall-bearing raspberries and strawberries, and other plants that produce soft fruits and berries for Spotted Wing Drosophila (SWD).
- Check apple maggot traps; spray tree if needed.
- Control yellowjackets and wasps with traps and lures as necessary. Keep in mind they are beneficial insects and help control pest insects in the home garden.
- First week: if necessary second spray for peach tree borer and/or peach twig borer.
- First week: if necessary, spray for walnut husk fly.
- First week: if necessary, second spray for filbert trees for filbertworm.
- Check for root weevils in ornamental shrubs and flowers; codling moth and spider mite in apple trees; scale insects in camellias, holly, maples. Treat as necessary.
- Watch for corn earworm on early corn--treat as needed.
- Control caterpillars on leafy vegetables, as needed, with Bt-k, or by hand picking and removal.
- For mite control on ornamentals and most vegetables, hose off foliage, spray with approved miticide if necessary.
- Remove cankered limbs from fruit and nut trees for control of diseases such as apple anthracnose and bacterial canker of stone fruit. Sterilize tools before each new cut.
- Corn may need protection from earworm. Spray new silks with appropriate pesticides if necessary.
- Spray potatoes and tomatoes for early and late blight.
Giant Hogweed  
(Heracleum mantegazzianum)

Giant hogweed got a lot of television and press coverage the past several weeks. It is originally from Asia and was introduced as an ornamental. Spreading by seed, giant hogweed has escaped into numerous backyards, ravines, parks, abandoned lots, streams, woods, and roadides. It can crowd out other plants and take over natural areas, especially in moist areas such as stream sides. Somewhat shade tolerant, giant hogweed can also thrive in full sun and has been known to even invade healthy turf.

Giant hogweed is an herbaceous perennial member of the parsley family with a slowly spreading tuber that can produce multiple shoots and seed dispersal for reproduction. It is a massive plant that can reach 10 to 15 feet when in flower. It has hollow stems, 2 to 4 inches in diameter, with dark reddish-purple raised spots and stiff bristle-like hairs. Coarse white hairs are also at the base of the leaf stalk. The sharply incised compound leaves grow up to 5 feet in width (see picture from Rainier). It dies back in the winter, only to re-emerge next spring.

Giant hogweed starts to bloom from mid-May through July, with numerous white flowers clustered in an umbrella-shaped head that is up to 2.5 feet in diameter across its flat top. The plant produces flattened, 3/8-inch long, elliptical to oval dry seeds. Giant hogweed is similar in appearance to our native cow parsnip, only it is much larger. The purplish blotches in giant hogweed are raised with hairs coming out of them, slightly bumpy, and very extensive creating a deep purple/redness on the stem.

Cow parsnip stems are either completely yellow green or slightly red/purple on a largely green background. Cow parsnip stems are grooved, creating vertical ridges. Giant hogweed stems are smoother. Cow parsnip seeds also tend to be wider at the base whereas giant hogweed seeds are more often elliptical, the same width at the base and seed tip. Cow parsnip is very common. Giant hogweed, thankfully, is not.

Giant hogweed is a public health hazard due to its clear, watery, and toxic sap that cause photodermatitis. Skin contact followed by exposure to sunlight produces painful, burning blisters that may develop into purplish or blackened scars. Eyes can be severely injured. It is really awful.

Public and private landowners are required to control this plant when it occurs on their land. Because of the risk of injury when handling this plant and the difficulty of distinguishing it from the native plant cow parsnip, we recommend contacting either the Columbia County Extension office or the Columbia SWCD for a positive identification and advice on control methods before removing it yourself. It has been found in Rainier, St. Helens, Warren, Columbia City, and the Clatskanie area. In some cases, it could be traced to gardeners but in others, its source was obscure.

It is illegal to transport, buy, sell, offer for sale, or to distribute plants or plant parts, seeds in packets, blends or "wildflower mixes" of this species, into or within Oregon.

Text adapted from King County, WA
Farm and livestock notes

Livestock condition for winter

It seems a little odd to be talking about livestock health in winter now with the mid-eighties weather. However, our livestock need to be managed to come into the cold, rainy season in as good a body condition as you can give them. So far, we have had good pastures. The heavy late rains in May developed some good moisture in the lower soil profiles and most grass and grass/clover pastures have responded with great growth. Most cut hay fields are looking good with new growth. It shows how important it is to let the grass grow for a period of time to develop deep roots and vigorous crowns.

The exceptions to the generally nice pastures are those that had been heavily grazed throughout the winter and spring. They couldn’t respond as well to the great April/May weather. Now they are drying down fast with their more modest root systems unable to get deeper soil moisture. In this situation, it is important to look at your animals and assess their current condition (look on Google for information on body condition scoring).

Start supplementing your thin animals and considering selling those that aren’t part of your long-term plan for your farm. Keep an eagle eye on the condition of the rest of your herd. If we have a good fall pasture season with decent rains and warm weather, it will help improve livestock condition just before the cold, wet weather.

Light up their lives

Chickens are tropical birds. They don’t like decreasing day-lengths. When days get short, so does Ms. Hen’s egg output. She must have light, sixteen hours to keep her happy. It’s time to turn the lights on.

One 40 watt bulb per 200 square feet of coop will do the trick. A timer set to turn the light on at 5 a.m. and off at 9 a.m. and then on at 5 p.m. and off at 9 p.m. will help to keep the yolks coming. Continue to provide high quality food for your flock and don’t expect top performance from four-year old hens.

Keep an eye out for predators, especially dogs, coyotes and hawks. Fall is tough for them as well and they will take more risks to get fed.

Cattle vaccinations

Most calves are ready to get the Bang’s vaccination (heifers only), the “Blackleg” series and a good worming. Blackleg is a clostridial disease that seems to be more common in the late summer and fall when the calf immunity acquired from her mother is about running out. Infected animals die quickly, usually in 24-48 hours. No farm is immune and the combined vaccines make this one a no-brainer. Get it done!

Hot weather concerns

Pay attention to heat stress that can affect all livestock. Keep all drinking water equipment around the farm in good repair. As pastures dry up, extra feed may be needed.

Some pastures have been grazed so hard that there isn’t much left. Animals left on these pastures must be supplemented with hay and possibly some concentrate feed. We don’t want our stock to lose condition. We have had a good grazing season to date. With any luck, fall rains will provide us with a good shot of feed before winter.
Consider applying about 40# of actual nitrogen per acre to encourage the fall pasture. If you are using urea, this would be about 90-100 pounds per acre. It should be applied just before the first good soaking rain in September. Watch the forecasts. If the fall is dry through mid-October, it probably is a waste to apply the nitrogen.

**Face flies**

Female face flies feed on protein present in mucus around the eyes (and noses) of cattle. She needs the mucus as part of the reproductive cycle. If there is not enough mucus, she sets about irritating the eyes to get a mucus flow going. Cute. The irritation and fly movement between animals can spread pink eye. Face flies lay eggs in manure piles. Clean up manure piles, use insecticide ear tags, and find a place out of the sun for your animals to rest or eat since the flies won’t follow.

**Rooting depth and climate change**

Scientists are looking deep into the molecular basis for plant rooting patterns. It has been an area that is poorly understood but has become increasingly important. In a hotter world, important food-crop plants will need to reach deeper moisture zones and have the sheer volume of roots to collect and transport needed water throughout the plant. To some extent, experiments with grafted tomatoes and other vegetables have focused on root system benefits on tough sites.

In addition, deeper roots with higher mass would capture more carbon and store it in the soil after the plant dies for a longer period of time. This would slow climate change. Recent work identified a key gene sequence and plant hormone relationship that appears to control rooting architecture in one highly studied “lab rat” plant (*Arabidopsis* sp.). The ultimate opportunity would be to look for this genetic sequence in other plants and incorporate it into breeding programs. The challenge will be to do it without compromising crop yield and quality. For more information, see [https://www.salk.edu/news-release/gene-identified-that-will-help-develop-plants-to-fight-climate-change/](https://www.salk.edu/news-release/gene-identified-that-will-help-develop-plants-to-fight-climate-change/)

**Organic food challenge**

There are some indications that the rapid growth of organic food is flattening. While dollars spent are still climbing, actual volumes seem to be slowing, at least in the minimally processed organic food categories like milk, grain, flour, meat, nuts, fruits and vegetables, etc. Berries and other small fruits seem to be the big exception, with sales booming. All this is in the context of a very healthy economy.

Retail price has a lot to do with it. Most organic “raw” foods are purchased in supermarkets (and their organic sections have expanded a lot) and in the summer, farmers markets. That is good for organic growers.

However, prices tend to be about 15-25% more than conventionally grown products. That is a challenge. Many years ago, a Portland food co-op dropped all their conventionally-grown produce (most very local, at least in the summer) and went organic only.

I asked the produce managers how the transition went and they were pleased that their sales in dollars hadn’t dropped. But with the higher cost for the organic produce, they were selling ~20% less volume. Ultimately, not good and probably represented an actual loss in customers as well.
The organic farming community has worked hard to improve crop efficiency, especially in the areas of weed control and harvest labor costs. More relevant research and grower adoption is needed to keep this portion of the agricultural community growing and financially stable.

**Ancient roots and hooves**

Farmers on Crete, a hot island in the Mediterranean, have been growing grapes and making wine for 3,000+ years. But most of the old indigenous varieties had fallen out of favor and were on the verge of extinction. Some smart people realized those lines represented plants that had survived very tough conditions and might have genetics that would be valuable in climate change. The best way to save something is to make something useful from it. Wine is certainly something of value. They started planting vineyards and making wine again from their ancient varieties. All seems to be going well.

Less comforting is the loss of livestock breeds. People in the business of raising hogs, sheep, goats, cattle, and poultry for meat or milk benefit from animals that produce meat, milk, or eggs faster and with less feed. But, within older and now extinct breeds are some crucial genetics that have been lost.

There could be genes for internal parasite resistance, the ability to survive on “rougher” forage, heat tolerance, mothering instincts, or better flavor. There are conservancies for rare breeds in all the major groupings. No one will get rich raising them but preserving those genetics could really be important in the future.

For more information, see: https://livestockconservancy.org/index.php/resources/internal/rare-breed-facts


**A word to the wise**

Periodically, the IRS takes a close look at small farm operations. To satisfy their inquisitive tendencies and their insatiable appetite for details you should start keeping good records now. Half a year of good records is better than nothing.

The IRS wants to know if you have a reasonable plan to make a profit. You can show this by keeping business-like records, utilizing appropriate farming techniques, attempting to learn more about what you raise (by going to classes, seminars, etc.) and making some measurable progress to a profitable outcome.

Talk to your accountant to get the exact picture of where you stand and what you need to do to support your tax filings. Often I find that good IRS records lead to better business judgments. But that shouldn’t surprise you, should it?
Moldy hay

Moldy grain and hay is a potential health hazard for livestock. Our early hay season was a nightmare. A lot of grass was cut and rained on before it could be baled. Much of that hay was left on the field. Some hay that was baled dry was still in the field when it started raining.

Depending on location and handling of those bales, they may be salvageable for some purposes or may need to be discarded. There have been a number of barn fires in Western Oregon over the last few years started by stored hay with unsafe moisture levels.

In most cases, feeds that have deteriorated but aren’t moldy can still be fed to cattle, as long as high quality supplemental feed is available.

Moldy feeds can cause problems for several reasons. Palatability is often decreased causing a reduction in feed intake and performance if the ration is not supplemented. Molds may produce mycotoxins that are harmful to animals. Some moldy forages may lead to mycotic abortions in cattle.

When the mold spores are inhaled, they may also cause allergic reactions leading to respiratory difficulties and pneumonia. Horses are particularly susceptible to inhaled mold spores.

If moldy hay or grain is fed, minimize the risks by observing the following precautions:

- Send a representative sample of the feed in question to a lab for mold analysis. This will indicate the level and types of molds present in the suspect feed. Call me if you have questions about how to take the sample.

- Discard obviously moldy forage and grain.

- Avoid feeding moldy feed to young, lactating or pregnant animals. These animals are most at risk to mold related problems.

- Feed the suspect feed to a small pen of animals for 2 to 3 weeks and closely monitor their performance.

- Introduce moldy feeds into a ration gradually. If problems occur, stop feeding the moldy feed immediately and seek help from a competent source.

- Balance moldy feeds with good quality ingredients. It is particularly important to feed a well-balanced ration.

- Feed moldy feeds outdoors to minimize the effects of dust and spores on the respiratory system.

- Producers should be aware of the health hazard involved in working with moldy feeds and take every precaution to decrease personal exposure.

*Adapted from Manitoba Agriculture publication*
Pre-registration is required for all courses. Educational, Fun, Hands-on workshops in St. Helens are designed for adults over 18. Space is limited - sign up today! Requests for scholarships or accommodations for physical disabilities may be made by contacting our office or through the online registration system. To Register Online: [http://bit.ly/ColumbiaFoodPreservation](http://bit.ly/ColumbiaFoodPreservation).

For information, contact Sonia Reagan at: (503) 397-3462 or Sonia.Reagan@oregonstate.edu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>COURSE TOPIC</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>COST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8/6/2019</td>
<td><strong>The Secret to Perfect Pickles</strong></td>
<td>5:30pm-8:00pm</td>
<td>Columbia Soil &amp; Water</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Have you ever wanted to learn how to make and can the perfect pickles? Experienced &amp; beginner pickle makers will learn tips and tricks from Master Food Preserver &amp; Local Food Entrepreneur, Betsy Walton.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/13/2019</td>
<td><strong>Making Herb-Infused Jelly</strong></td>
<td>5:30pm-8:00pm</td>
<td>Columbia Soil &amp; Water</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Learn how to extract fruit juice from fresh-picked produce &amp; practice making that juice into delicious jellies to enjoy year round. We’ll combine fruit juice &amp; herbs to create unique flavors perfect for gifting.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/20/2019</td>
<td><strong>Drying Fruits, Vegetables &amp; Meats</strong></td>
<td>5:30pm-8:00pm</td>
<td>OSU Extension Service</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drying foods is an easy way to make your food last longer, whether prepping for the &quot;big one&quot; or just planning your outdoor adventures! Learn to produce perfectly dehydrated foods, with Don Wiley.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/27/2019</td>
<td><strong>The Science &amp; Art of Canning Salsa</strong></td>
<td>5:30pm-8:00pm</td>
<td>Columbia Soil &amp; Water</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explore the science behind safely preserving tomatoes &amp; salsas using boiling-water canning. Includes a hands-on lab to hone your culinary arts in the kitchen as we practice making delicious salsas.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/21/2019</td>
<td><strong>Hunt to Home: Game Processing</strong></td>
<td>9:00am-1:00pm</td>
<td>Columbia Soil &amp; Water</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are you a novice or seasoned hunter looking to improve your butchering and processing skills? Class includes hands-on butchery instruction, freezer wrapping, and a pressure canning demonstration.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Neighbor to Neighbor Woods Tour  
Saturday, August 17, 2019  
You are invited to:  
Dick Courter’s  
Nehalem Tree Farm  
57641 Timber Road, Vernonia, OR  
8:00 am to 1:30 pm  
Registration Required  
Admission and Lunch are Free  

Dick and Gayanne Courter’s family has owned Columbia County property for nearly 80 years. This 54 acres is now a thriving 80 year old forest managed under the sustainable forestry standards of the American Tree Farm System. The tour will focus on property history, the importance of knowing your property’s boundaries, road construction, thinning strategies, planning for desired species, reforestation challenges with wildlife, riparian protections, and reducing forest fuels.

Mature Stand Before thinning  
Mature Stand After Thinning  
Young Stand Needing Thinning  

Walking Tour - wear proper clothing and foot wear  

To Register email cswaevents@gmail.com or call (503) 588-1813 by August 12th  

Tour Sponsors: Dick and Gayanne Courter, Columbia County Chapter of Oregon Small Woodlands Association, Oregon Tree Farm System, Oregon Forest Resources Institute, Oregon Department of Forestry, Society of American Foresters, Oregon’s Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI®) Implementation Committee, and National Woodland Owners Association.

Society of American Foresters (SAF) members can receive 3.5 hours of category 1 continuing education credits.

See directions to 57641 Timber Road, Vernonia on back of flyer
Directions to 57641 Timber Road, Vernonia – About 7.5 miles from Timber Road intersection with Hwy 26 and about 2.6 miles from Timber Road intersection with Hwy 47. **Watch for Woods Tour signs.**

**More specific directions to Courter Tour Property:**

GPS likely will locate you South of Nehalem River Bridge and North of Courter entrance gate.

**From Vernonia:**
Head South on Hwy 47 towards Forest Grove
At 2 miles South Turn Right at Timber Road
Continue on Timber Rd crossing over Nehalem River Bridge
Arrive at 57641 Timber Rd. Approximately 2.6 miles South on Timber Rd.

**From Portland or Tillamook:**
Head West on Highway 26 (Sunset Hwy)

*From Tillamook Turn onto Highway 47 at Banks*
Right Turn at Hwy 47 toward Vernonia - Staleys Junction between MP 46 & 45
Turn Left onto Timber Rd - Approximately 13 miles
Continue on Timber Rd crossing over Nehalem River Bridge
Arrive at 57641 Timber Rd. Approximately 2.6 miles South on Timber Rd.

**From Seaside:**
Head East on Hwy 26 (Sunset Hwy)
Left Turn at Timber Junction heading toward Vernonia between MP 37 & 38
Arrive at 57641 Timber Rd. Approximately 7.5 miles North of Hwy 26