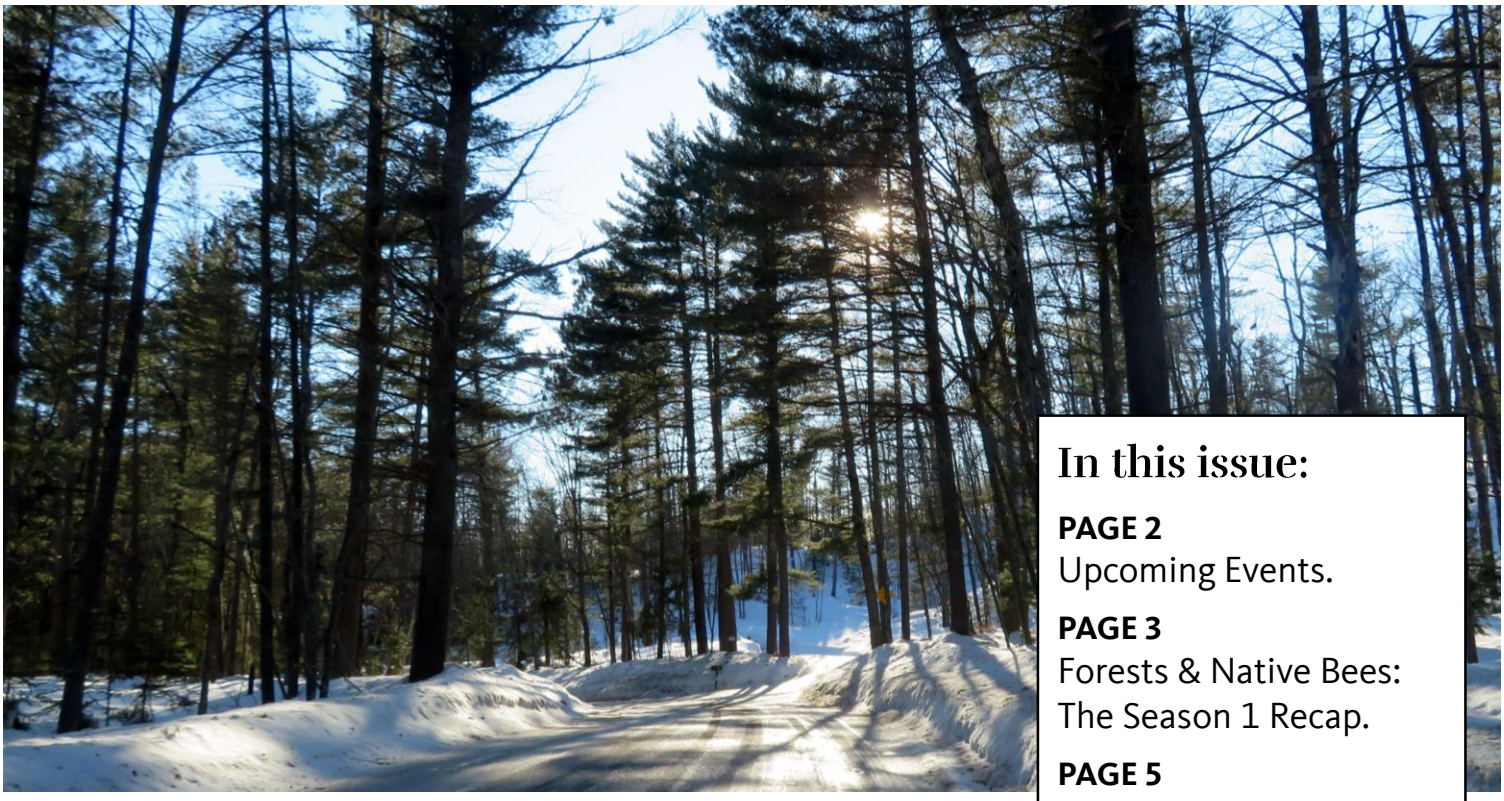
OSU Extension – Forestry & Natural Resources – Douglas & Lane Counties

CANOPY VIEW NEWS

Winter 2019, ISSUE #5



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A Message From Your Extension Foresters

The mornings are frosty, the days are crisp, and the leaves are falling. It looks like winter is creeping closer! Winter is a perfect time to get out and light some burn piles (pg. 5), harvest evergreen boughs from your forest (pg. 7), inspect the health of your trees (pg. 6), and if we're lucky, harvest timber (pg. 8). This is also a great time to attend classes and events to help boost your knowledge of managing your forest (pg. 2).

If you have some down time when the weather is bad, we would like to encourage you to browse the OSU Extension Catalog to see what new publications are available for you to read (for free!). OSU Extension strives to publish timely and relevant information that is useful to landowners. You'll find information on forestry, livestock, gardening, health, and more. Visit https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ to browse publications and see what might be useful for you as you work to take care of your land.

Enjoy your holidays, and we'll see you next year!

Alicia & Lauren
Douglas & Lane County Extension Foresters

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Upcoming Events

Nov. 2 **Effective Forest Roads.** 9am – 3pm. Mapleton Grange, Mapleton. Cost $20/person & $10 for each additional person. Learn to properly maintain/improve the roads in your forest. This workshop covers water quality/aquatic habitat concerns, regulations, contracts, & technical/ financial assistance available to small woodland owners. Includes lunch & roads book.

Nov. 4 **Learn and Burn: Hands-on Slash Burning Workshop.** 9am – 5pm. The Nature Conservancy, Eugene. $20/person (includes lunch). Learn how to safely & effectively burn slash on your property in this hands-on slash burning training for private landowners & natural resources professionals.

Nov. 5, 12, 19, 26, Dec. 3, 10 **Introduction to Woodland Management and Planning.** 6pm - 8:30pm. Pleasant Hill High School, Pleasant Hill. This 6-session course is ideal for anyone who is just starting to care for a woodland property. Classes are designed to provide a broad & thorough overview of many topics of importance when managing a woodland. While learning about your property we will guide you through writing a forest management plan that is tailored to your property & your woodland management goals. Includes an on-site visit of your woodland, materials, & refreshments. $50/person, $15 for each additional person sharing materials.

Nov. 6 **Forestry & Natural Resources Pesticide Recertification Course.** 8am – 5pm (registration starts at 7:15am). OSU Extension annex (upstairs, 1134 SE Douglas Ave., Roseburg). Cost: $145. Lunch included. Training is focused on the proper use of pesticides, which includes Integrated Pest Management. 8 continuing education credits available through Oregon Department of Agriculture. For more information & to register, visit Beav.es/Z7y.

Nov. 23 **Women Owning Woodlands Network presents: Special Forest Products: Wreath Making Workshop.** 10am – 2pm. Spencer Creek Grange, Eugene. Cost: $10/person. Come meet, learn, & create with fellow women tree lovers! Learn how to utilize native forest materials to make wreaths. You will design & build your very own wreath to take home with you! You do not have to be a member of WOWnet to join us! Includes some materials & lunch.

Dec. 2 **Women Owning Woodlands Network presents: Wreath Making Workshop.** 1pm – 4pm. Riversdale Grange, Roseburg. Cost: $10/person. Come meet, learn, & create with local women woodland owners at this fun & hands on workshop! Learn how to identify, harvest, & use native forest materials to make wreaths & swags. You will design & construct your very own wreath to take home with you. Before class, walk your property & collect greenery, cones, & berries to bring to the workshop. Round up any extra decorations too! Bring needle-nose pliers, wire cutters, gloves, & scissors. Some greenery and tools will be available to share. You do not have to be a member of WOWnet to attend! Visit beav.es/ZdF to register by November 28th!

Dec. 19 **Forest Carbon:** 6pm – 8pm. OSU Extension Office, Eugene. Cost $10/person. Forests have an amazing ability to remove carbon from the atmosphere & store it! In this class, we will be discussing how carbon moves in & out of the forest through natural and anthropocentric actions in the environment. Then we will discuss some management strategies that promote carbon storage. Includes light refreshments.

Feb. 5 **Douglas County Weed Day.** 8am – 5pm. Douglas County Fairgrounds. *New program format in 2020!* Learn to control noxious & obnoxious weeds in our environment. Topics for everyone, including homes, farms, ranches, forests, roadsides, fields, etc. Contact Shelby Filley for more information at (541) 672-4461 or shelby.filley@oregonstate.edu.

March & April 2020 **Maintaining a Healthy Forest in an Uncertain Climate.** ***Workshop offered in 2 locations!*** 9am – 4pm. Roseburg & Tiller area (Douglas Co.). Cost: $15/person, $20/couple sharing materials. Discover practical, cost-effective approaches to strengthen your forest's resilience to wildfire, bugs, & drought. Knowing the risks & taking action to mitigate these impacts on your forestland can save you money in the long run, while improving the health of your forest. This workshop is for forestland owners of all sizes & management objectives. **Flyer coming to your mailbox in 2020!**

Forests & Native Bees: The Season 1 Recap

By Amy Grotta & Lauren Grand, OSU Extension Forestry & Natural Resources Extension

The health of insect pollinators is an issue of increasing concern and attention. Both managed bees (honeybees) and native bees face various threats, including diseases, chemical use, and loss of suitable habitat. While pollinators can include other insects (flies, butterflies, etc.), bees are considered some of the most important. Without healthy bee populations, many flowering crops we humans depend on would not flourish, and native ecosystems that other animals depend on would be impaired.

Clockwise from top left: 1. Andrena bee with pollen visible on hind legs[1] 2. A cuckoo bee (Nomada)[2] 3. A small carpenter bee (Ceratina)[1] 4. The yellow-faced bumblebee (Bombus vosnesenkii) - the most common bumblebee in W.OR[3] [Photo credits: [1]David Cappaert. [2]David Anderson. [3]sarahnwilson. All photos courtesy inaturalist.org]

Because many individuals and organizations are interested in protecting and conserving bees in Oregon, the Oregon Bee Project came into being in order to be a clearinghouse of information and a facilitator of bee conservation and education initiatives. As a result, lots of research is beginning on forestry and bees. Here are some of the highlights.

Many of Oregon's species of native bees live in forests. However, we are just beginning to learn about their populations and their roles in forest ecosystems. Recently harvested areas are especially important for native bees. Although many people might look at a clearcut and think it devoid of habitat value, the research indicates otherwise. It makes sense when you think about it – open areas such as clearcuts have an abundance of flowering plants, providing bees with a food source (pollen and nectar). Moreover, these areas also provide ideal nesting sites for bees. Many native bees are ground nesters that create burrows in the soil. Other bees nest in wood cavities, which may be found in down wood, stumps, and snags. Then, there are those that like to hollow out pithy stems such as blackberry or elderberry stems and nest in there.

Small bowls filled with soapy water were set along a transect on the ground to supplement our netted collections.

Many small woodland owners would like guidance on what they can do to manage their forests for pollinators. We're not at the point where we can offer specific guidance yet, but that is certainly a goal. In the meantime, we can talk about broad bee-friendly guidelines, such as maintaining nesting habitat (see above) and floral resources.

A few OSU Extension agents are working with the Oregon Department of Forestry and the Oregon Bee Project to install bee monitoring and demonstration plots. We have 2 sites in Lane County (Cottage Grove and Leaburg) and several sites at the Matteson Demonstration Forest in Washington County.

The Cottage Grove collection site is on a small private landowner's property which has a 5 acre clearcut that was completed andreplanted with Douglas-fir in 2015. We'll be planting a pollinator hedgerow at this site soon. The Leaburg site had a variable retention harvest in the summer of 2017. Our collection site is in one of the 3 acre clearcuts slotted to regenerate Douglas-fir and western redcedar. Because these sites are quite open, we expect them to have abundant floral resources that would attract bees. In addition to what plants came into these areas naturally, we scattered native wildflower seed in a 1/10th acre strip plot. We would like to see whether this additional influx of floral resources is beneficial to bee populations.

We visited the sites monthly with volunteers from the Oregon Bee Atlas. We collected bees using a combination of methods, and information about each one is recorded in a database. When we used nets to catch bees, we also

(Continued on page 4...)

Continued from page 3 *(Forests & Native Bees)*

recorded the plant species we caught them on. But we also used traps filled with soapy water to supplement our netted collections.

So what did we find? Well, we found lots of bees of many different types! While we won't know how many bee species we collected until they are all reviewed by experts at OSU, it is clear that this forest is home to many native bees. In the spring, we caught an abundance of mining bees in the Andrena genus. These bees nest in bare ground, and in April the soil in the clearcut sites were full of small holes, presumably mining bee nests. We also found red cuckoo bees in the Nomada genus. These bees don't make their own nests, but lay their eggs in Andrena nests! As the season progressed we found lots of bumblebees, longhorn bees, and beautiful, metallic green small carpenter bees. Carpenter bees nest inside dead wood or old broken off stems, so finding them in a forest seems logical.

At both sites, non-native weedy plant species were abundant and consequently, we found nearly twice as many bees visiting non-native plants (~225) compared to natives (~126). Here's a full list of the plants we caught bees on:

NATIVE PLANTS	NON-NATIVE PLANTS
Camas (*Camassia sp.*)	Common vetch (*Vicia sativa*)
Candy flower (*Claytonia sibirica*)	Bull Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)
Common madia (*Madia elegans*)	Common St. John's-Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*)
Creeping snowberry (*Symphoricarpus mollis*)	Oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*)
Elderberry (*Sambucus sp.*)	Common dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*)
Farewell-to-spring (*Clarkia amoena*)	Nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*)
Fireweed (*Chamerion angustifolium*)	Armenian Blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*)
Licorice root (*Ligusticum apifolium*)	Meadow knapweed (*Centaurea pratensis*)
Miner's lettuce (*Claytonia perfoliata*)	Hairy vetch (*Vicia villosa*)
Ocean spray (*Holodiscus discolor*)	Cat's ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*)
Pacific Ninebark (*Physocarpus capitatus*)	Creeping Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)
Pearly everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*)	Shiny geranium (*Geranium lucidum*)
Red-flowering currant (*Rives sanguineum*)	Ragwort (*Jacobaea vulgaris*)
Self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*)	Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)
Shade phacelia (*Phacelia nemoralis*)	
Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*)	

We also caught all kinds of bees in the bowl traps, but in particular there were dozens – perhaps hundreds – of small bees. These can be more difficult to observe and catch with nets, so although we don't know what plants these small bees were associated with, by using the traps we do know they are inhabiting the site.

The native seed mix that I sowed at one of the sites germinated well, and some of the species even flowered this first year. It takes time for the population to establish so I expect that next year the flowers will be more abundant. We didn't find many bees visiting these plants – likely because the bees focused their energy on other plants outside the seeded plot which were much more abundant.

We'll be monitoring the sites at both locations again next year, and we're looking forward to seeing whether any of these dynamics change. Will we find more bees visiting the native flowers that we seeded in as they become more established?

If you are a woodland owner who would like to learn how to provide habitat for native bees on your own property, you're in luck. Next year, OSU Extension will be offering workshops in various locations on this subject. If you'd like to get involved with our pollinator sampling at Cottage Grove or Leaburg, and/or on your own property, you can become an Oregon Bee Atlas volunteer. Look for new training opportunities to be announced soon.

Thanks to all of the Oregon Bee Atlas volunteers who enthusiastically helped us survey, and to the Oregon Department of Forestry for providing the funds to set up this project.

BURN PILE TIPS

Please consider chipping or recycling your yard debris. If burning is the only option , it is less likely to escape control by following some simple safety tips:

✦ **Call before you burn** - Burning regulations are not the same in all areas and can vary with the weather and fuel conditions. Check with your local Oregon Department of Forestry district, fire protective association, or local air authority to learn if there are any current burning restrictions or regulations, and whether a permit is required.

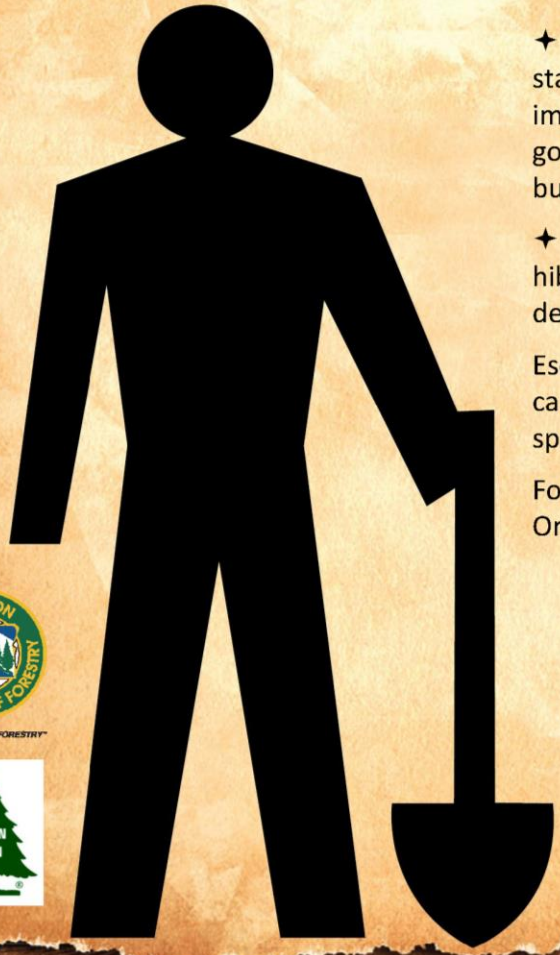
✦ **Know the weather forecast** - Never burn on dry or windy days.

✦ **Clear a 10-foot radius around your pile** - Make sure there are no tree branches or power lines above.

✦ **Keep your burn pile small** - Small piles, 4 x 4 feet in dimension, are recommended. Add debris in small amounts as existing material is consumed.

✦ **Always have water and fire tools on site** - When burning, have a charged water hose, bucket of water, and shovel and dirt nearby to extinguish the fire. Drown the pile with water, stir the coals, and drown again, repeating until the fire is DEAD out.

✦ **Stay with the fire until it is completely out** - Monitoring a debris burn continually from start to finish until dead out is required by state law. Go back and recheck old burn piles, as they can retain heat for several weeks and rekindle when the weather warms and winds blow.



✦ **NEVER use gasoline** or other accelerants to start or increase your open fire. Every year, approximately 60 percent of all burns treated at the Oregon Burn Center are the result of backyard debris burning.

✦ **Burn ONLY yard debris** - State regulations prohibit the open burning of any material that creates dense smoke or noxious odors.

Escaped debris burns are the leading human-caused fire issue in Oregon, particularly in the spring and fall.

For more tips on wildfire prevention, visit the Keep Oregon Green site, www.keeporegongreen.org/.

Forest health update

By Lauren Grand, OSU Extension Forestry & Natural Resources Extension

On October 25th, Dr. Dave Shaw, OSU Extension Forest Health Specialist, gave a presentation to an enthusiastic group of landowners about some of the issues our native trees have been having this year. Here is a rundown of what he discussed.

Balsam woolly adelgid

Oak root rot fruiting body

The most prolific issue that was discussed was the 2015-2018 drought. While we are out of the drought now, trees are still dying or showing symptoms of mortality in 2019 because of the stresses they endured during the previous three years. Drought kills trees through a process called vapor pressure deficit (VPD). Vapor pressure deficit is the difference between the amount of moisture in the air and how much moisture the air can hold. The higher the VPD, the more the air pulls water from the plant. Temperature plays a role in this process too. Our summers have been hotter as well as drier. Warmer air can hold more water. So, on hot days the VPD is even higher and will exert more press on the plant to lose water. This causes faster mortality during the drought. Drought symptoms include the crown dying from the top down. Some trees are also producing a "stress cone crop." These cones are typically smaller than usual and are the trees last effort to reproduce before they die.

For Douglas fir, drought has been a huge issue particularly at low elevations and the inland valleys. Especially in the oak zones. Trees that haven't been killed by the drought are likely stressed. Stressed trees can sometimes also be affected by beetles that take advantage of the trees lowered defenses. Douglas-fir beetle is associated with drought stress on trees and they have been commonly found in dead and dying trees experiencing drought stress. Flat-headed fir borer of Douglas-fir has also been taking advantage of trees weakened by drought and dense stands. Flat-headed fir borer is a woodboring beetle that acts like a bark beetle. Both of these insects make distinct galleries under the bark.

Grand fir is a live fast, die hard type of tree. They are a prolific seeder, but are more susceptible to health issues. Currently, we are seeing lots of dead trees in the Douglas-Fir and oak areas. The main driver again is drought, but there are a few insect friends that are helping to make things worse: the fir engraver beetle and the non-native balsam wooly adelgid. Fir engraver will cause top and branch kill, and sap streams running down the bole in all true firs. This beetle can kill the tree in one year or over a few years. The balsam wooly adelgid arrived in our area in the 1950's and used to be a major grand fir killer, but now it is a greater problem in subalpine fir. The insect sucks sap from the branches and bole of the tree while injecting toxic saliva inducing changes in the sapwood that result in decreased water and nutrient transport.

The last tree we'll discuss is Oregon white oak. Oregon white oak has a host of insects and diseases, but only a few cause major problems. Root disease is likely the biggest issue for older trees. The rot is caused by a fungus called *Inonotus dryadeus.* It has a yellow conk that looks like it is bleeding at the base of the tree in the fall. This fungus eats away at the roots and base of the trunk which can cause the tree to fall over in a heavy wind storm. Defoliators and gall forming insects come and go, but this year was a good one. Leaf issues are usually caused by caterpillars of micro-moths including leaf rollers, leaf miners, blotch miners, and leaf skeletonizers. Branch flagging, sections of dead branches, can be caused by the cynipid twig-gall wasp which lays its eggs under the bark which causes small galls to form and girdle the branch causing the branch tips to die. Squirrels exacerbate the problem by peeling the bark off around those areas, but we aren't sure why they do it. Maybe to get at the insects? Oak mistletoe typically doesn't cause major problems, however, can eventually intensify within a crown and cause decline.

To learn more about these forest health issues, visit knowyourforest.org and the Oregon Department of Forestry's forest health page: oregon.gov/odf/forestbenefits/pages/foresthealth.aspx

Harvesting Evergreen Boughs from your Woodland

By Alicia Christiansen, OSU Extension Forestry & Natural Resources Extension

Constructing a wreath from a variety of evergreen boughs (native & non-native). Photo credit: Alicia Christiansen.

One of my favorite ways to get into the holiday spirit is to make a beautiful wreath to hang on my front door from boughs harvested on my own woodland property. I look at this process similar to how I approach gardening – yes, I could go to the grocery store and buy vegetables, but I get so much more satisfaction when I grow them myself. The same goes for wreaths – I could buy one from a local store, but it is so much fun harvesting the boughs, cones, and berries myself and using my own creative freedom to make a beautiful wreath to adorn my door.

There are many native evergreen conifers that you can harvest boughs from to make wreaths. Popular ones include Douglas-fir, western redcedar, incense-cedar, grand fir, and other true firs. While you're in the woods harvesting boughs, look for cones, berries, and evergreen hardwood foliage to incorporate into your wreath to add some flair.

It is best to harvest boughs after they've been exposed to a hard frost, which allows the tree to be in a dormant state, thus reducing stress to the tree. This also allows the needles to remain on the cut branch through the holiday season. You can start harvesting boughs as early as October and continue through December.

When cutting boughs, be aware of where you make the cut. In order to encourage regeneration, boughs should be cut 3-4 feet from the tip of a branch (above the node). If you are achieving multiple woodland management goals while cutting boughs, such as pruning or harvesting your trees, then you can cut the entire branch off the tree. Remember to use proper pruning techniques by avoiding leaving stubs, avoiding any flush cuts, and cutting just outside the branch collar to promote a faster healing process.

In general, avoid cutting more than 25% of the live crown of any tree that you harvest boughs from (that will remain standing). This will help prevent stress on the tree. Harvest boughs using a rotation process through your woodland, so you don't harvest from the same area each year. Aim to reenter an area every 3-5 years.

Once you've harvested your boughs, store them in loose piles in a refrigerator at 37°F or outside under a cool, dense tree canopy with good air flow. Keep boughs moist with periodic misting or sprinkling with water, but be careful not to do this in excess as it can promote mold growth.

If you find that collecting boughs is your new passion, then you may be interested in marketing some of your product to local buyers. You may find that harvesting boughs goes hand in hand with some other forest management activities, such as pruning, pre-commercial thinning, or commercial thinning. Think about how you can incorporate multiple goals and revenue streams into one operation.

The ideal age for bough trees is 10-30 years old, however you can certainly obtain quality boughs from older and younger trees as well. Before you get out there and start cutting boughs, talk with local bough buyers to see if there is interest in your boughs. You want to make sure you have a market in place before you put in all the work. Buyers might include retail florists, nurseries, seasonal wreath-makers, and intermediary buyers. Talk with the buyer to understand exactly what they want – including species, size, cut, color, and other preferences. Contact them well before the holiday season begins, such as late summer/early fall. Prices will vary depending on who you sell to, so do your homework before you start harvesting boughs on your woodland.

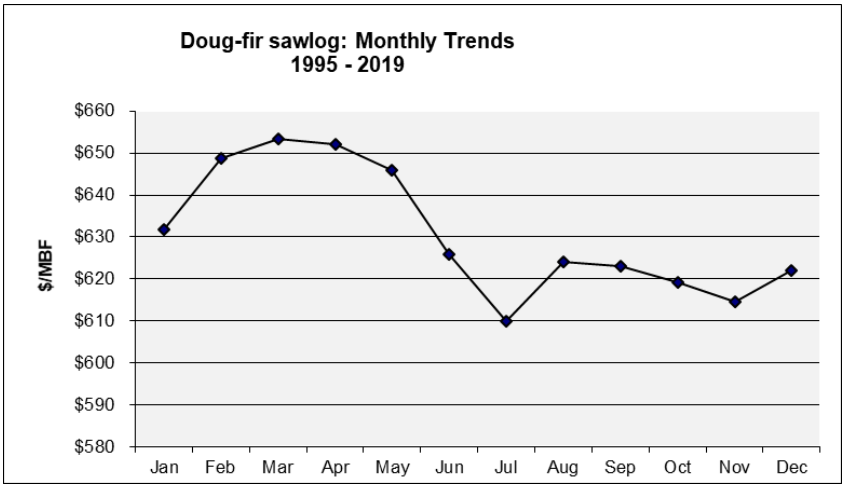
So join me this fall by walking your woodland and making a wreath (or two or more to share!). It's a fun way to spend time with family and friends and cheerfully ring in the holiday season.

For more information, visit www.knowyourforest.org/sites/default/files/documents/Evergreen_boughs.pdf.

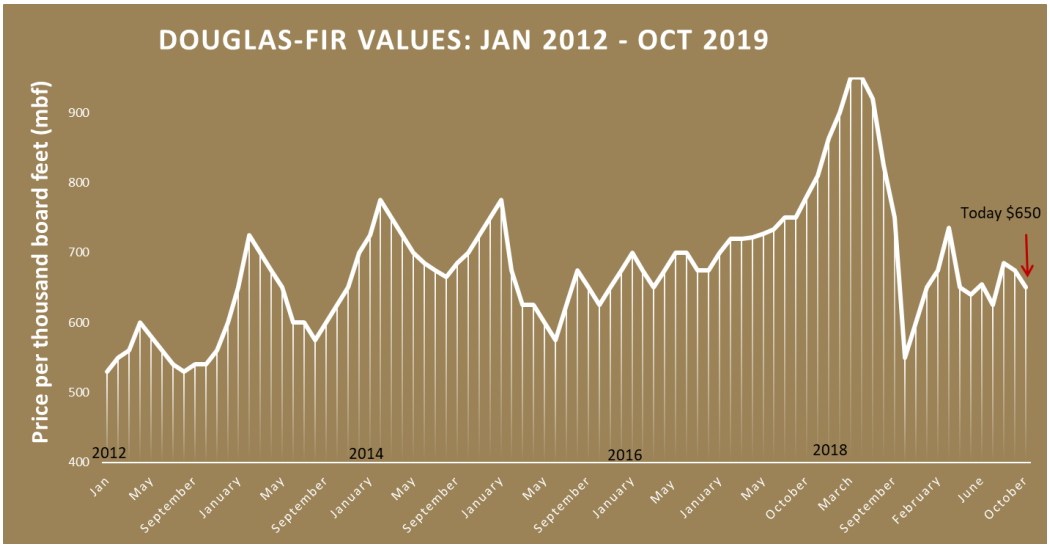
Everything, but predictable: Logs & Non-timber Forest Products - Prices & Trends

By Lauren Grand, OSU Extension Forestry & Natural Resources Extension

Our log prices have never been predictable. However, one could argue that they could predict the best time of year or even month to sell their logs based on historical trends. This is because our log prices tend to have seasonal rises and falls with micro corrections based on circumstances such as weather, fire, foreign policy, and the lumber markets. When looking at a graph of the average prices of Douglas-fir logs over the last 25 years, you should be able to predict that the best time to sell should be the in the early spring, March and April, when prices have been the highest. The worst time to sell is the summer when the market is flooded and the prices are the lowest.



This year, all bets are off. Our market has been erratic to say the least. In the next graph you'll see that the prices we've recorded follow the trend above from 2012-2016, but after that the trend goes haywire. Prices rise and fall erratically through 2016 and then take off on a steady rise through the spring of 2018. Once the summer of 2018 hits, prices fall quickly before bouncing up and down again for the next year. Additionally, prices unexpectedly came up last month, but not at all mills. Some mills were comfortable with their inventories as the lumber market came on hot and heavy. However, some mills were nervous about meeting their inventory needs as a result of the wet September slowing down wood coming out of the hills. Now that drier weather is upon us and some new rocked roads are in place, inventory is rising again and prices have seemed to cool off for now.



Douglas-fir prices are currently sitting around $650 – $695 /mbf for 2mill and $650/mbf for the 8-11 inch at the small end. If you are selling it all in a camp run then you are still seeing a pretty good price at $660/mbf. If history teaches us anything we'd know that typically it takes a few months before prices start to rise again, but with the way things are going this year we will just have to wait and see.

The Hem-fir sorts (spruce, hemlock, grand and white fir) are fairly variable now as well. Prices range widely depending on the buyer and what you've got, but seem to be more favorable than last quarters report. Currently prices are in the $380-$535 /mbf range. Roseburg's prices are slightly higher ranging from $450-$500.

Pine prices in the southwest are holding steady around $400/mbf. If you are selling pine, consider your trucking distance. At these prices, if you have to move it too far, you may be losing money instead of making it. That being said, rumors of light at the end of the tunnel are starting to surface. Hopefully I'll have higher prices for you with my next report, but no promises.

Typically, trends in the Alder market follow Douglas-fir, but more recently have been slowing and flattening

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out. Unfortunately, production in many mills has slowed down with lower demand for raw wood furnishings in homes. Someone call HGTV and tell them what's up! As a result, prices have come off a bit since the last report especially for the small diameter logs. Alder prices range between $400 and $600/MBF for the 7" and up sorts. Prices increase with diameter increases.

Incense-cedar and redcedar prices are holding pretty steady with a slight decline from the last report. Current values of incense-cedar in the south valley are running close to $650 for long logs. Incense-cedar in Douglas County is usually purchased at slightly higher values, in the $750 range. Western redcedar prices are still lower than they have been in the recent past and are $50 down from last quarter at $800/MBF for a long-log and $50 less in Roseburg. Short log values decline by another $100-$200 depending on the length. Port-Orford-cedar prices are holding steady in the $500-$550 range.

Usually I don't have much good to say about chips and that theme continues. Due to all the terrible winters we've been having coupled with summers of intense drought. There have been lots of landowners trying to salvage the damage. As a result the chip market is overrun and few people are buying. If they are buying, prices are low $20/ton.

Last, but not least non-timber forest products. While floral greens wholesale orders are finished right now, you may be able to get in some smaller contracts for home use. These buyers are typically looking for salal, fern, and huckleberry. Mushroom season is also upon us. We've had lots of rain early which means lots of mushrooms, without getting too soggy. Mushrooms typically claim a large sum, but they have to look good and be clean. With mushroom popularity increasing, lots of pickers have flooded the market and prices are way down. Chanterelles usually claim a decent $6-$8 per pound, but this year they are down to $1.50. If you have the time and patience, it's worth the reward especially if you are just collecting for yourself. Always, be 100% sure you know what you are eating. If not, contact your mycological society for some good resources.

This year has certainly been an unpredictable one, especially with different buyers offering drastically different prices. But, that's what makes it interesting! Because this market has been so unpredictable, make sure you are calling around to multiple buyers to make sure you get the best price for your logs. Hope you enjoy your holiday season!

Happy Anniversary Lane County 2018 Master Woodland Manager Graduates!

By Lauren Grand, OSU Extension
Forestry & Natural Resources Extension

Last year, the Master Woodland Manager Program (MWM) came back to Lane County for the first time since 1998. MWM is a master's level course for landowners who are interested in an intensive forest management training and sharing the knowledge gained through this training with people in their local communities. We had a great class with 28 graduates and new volunteers to the program. Participants have been gaining their hours by volunteering with local nonprofit organizations to teach youth about forestry, helping out to do landowner site visits, volunteering with local forestry organizations, helping neighbors with management planning, and helping the Lane County Agent (me) with office work, data collection, and putting together new community classes. I'm so grateful to have such an amazing group of new volunteers and lifelong learners in forestry education.

These MWM classes don't happen very often, but if you'd like to be added to the MWM interest list for Lane County email lauren.grand@oregonstate.edu. For Douglas County email Alicia.Christiansen@oregonstate.edu.

Canopy View News

A Forestry & Natural Resources Newsletter for Woodland Enthusiasts of Douglas & Lane Counties

Winter 2019 – ISSUE #5

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