We hope you are adjusting well and taking ample opportunity to get out on your land to enjoy the fresh air during these crazy times we’re experiencing. As you’ve likely heard, all in person classes offered by OSU Extension have been postponed or canceled. This doesn’t mean that we aren’t working hard to provide you with useful information for managing your woodlands though! In keeping up with the times, we’ve moved to an online virtual platform for all of our upcoming educational opportunities. Read more about what’s to come on page 2, and be sure to check out our Extension Forestry Learn From Home webpage each week to see what new classes are available virtually. In the meantime, if you have questions about your forest, don’t hesitate to reach out to us – we’re still available via phone and email.

In the meantime – this is a great time to get out on your property and check up on the health/status of your trees and roads. Take some time to survey for invasive species and make a plan for their removal. As we all know, fire season is fast approaching, so work on maintaining your defensible space around your home and property. And don’t forget to dust off your forest management plan and start planning your work for the summer.

Stay safe, stay well, and enjoy your forest!

Alicia & Lauren
Douglas & Lane County Extension Forestry agents
Upcoming Virtual Events

OSU Extension is working to keep our communities safe during the COVID-19 pandemic. All Extension county offices are closed. Many Extension programs have been postponed or canceled. Until we can resume regular activities, we are launching a variety of web-based programming opportunities.

All of these virtual learning opportunities are posted on the Forestry and Natural Resources Extension “Learn from Home” webpage (link below). **New opportunities are added frequently, so check back often.**

Below is a list of current virtual learning opportunities for forestland owners and enthusiasts. We hope you can tune in and take advantage of these unique learning opportunities, all from the comfort of your own home!

https://www.forestry.oregonstate.edu/forestry-and-natural-resources/stay-home-fnr

**LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES YOU CAN VIEW ANYTIME:**

**ONLINE CHRISTMAS TREE CLASSES.** Two classes offered: Learn how to use the web to find Christmas tree growing information and learn how to map your Christmas tree farm using Google Earth Pro. Both are available to view anytime at: [https://agsci.oregonstate.edu/nwrec/programs/christmas-trees](https://agsci.oregonstate.edu/nwrec/programs/christmas-trees). Questions? Contact Judy at judy.kowalski@oregonstate.edu.

**HOW TO USE THE OREGON FOREST INDUSTRY DIRECTORY.** Learn how to connect with forest product buyers, sellers, and service providers using the Oregon Forest Industry Directory ([https://www.orforestdirectory.com/](https://www.orforestdirectory.com/)). This webinar has two primary purposes: (1) Learn how to conduct common searches, such as for log buyers and service providers in your area as well as how to add your information to the directory, and (2) Give feedback on specific changes that can be made to the directory to improve its form and function. View anytime at: [https://www.forestry.oregonstate.edu/forestry-and-natural-resources/stay-home-fnr](https://www.forestry.oregonstate.edu/forestry-and-natural-resources/stay-home-fnr). Questions? Contact Lauren at lauren.grand@oregonstate.edu.

**MULTI-SESSION ONLINE LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES:**

**Tuesdays, April 21 – July 28. TREE SCHOOL OREGON.** This is a free, 15-week webinar series that will include many of the classes that were set for Tree School Clackamas, along with some new classes developed exclusively for Tree School Online. Tree School Online is brought to you by OSU Extension Forestry and Natural Resources with the Partnership for Forestry Education ([https://knowyourforest.org/about](https://knowyourforest.org/about)). **FREE** to attend all sessions, but advanced registration is required at [https://knowyourforest.org/TreeSchoolOnline](https://knowyourforest.org/TreeSchoolOnline). **Sessions will be recorded and available on the website previously mentioned.**

**Coming this May! INTRODUCTION TO WOODLAND MANAGEMENT.** This six-session course is ideal for anyone who is just starting out taking care of a woodland property in western Oregon. Topics covered include assessing your property, understanding tree biology and forest ecology, taking care of your property, and tools for getting it done. This will be an interactive online class. We will provide some lectures and allow for participant discussion as well. Interested in attending? Email Lauren Grand at lauren.grand@oregonstate.edu to get on the interest list.

**Wednesdays, June 10 – July 15. MAINTAINING A HEALTHY FOREST IN AN UNCERTAIN CLIMATE.** Discover practical, cost-effective approaches to strengthen your forest’s resilience to wildfire, bugs, & drought. Knowing the risks and taking action to mitigate these impacts on your forestland can save you money in the long run, while improving the health of your forest. Forestland owners of all sizes & management objectives are welcome to attend. **FREE.** Registration info coming soon! Want to know when registration is open? Email Norma Kline at norma.kline@oregonstate.edu to get on the interest list.
It’s time to get ready for fire season

By Lauren Grand, OSU Extension Forestry & Natural Resources Agent, Lane County

Fire plays a very important ecological role in forested ecosystems. Fires help maintain the forest by naturally thinning and pruning trees, and reducing the buildup of “surface fuels”. Fire also helps to recycle nutrients, regenerate plants, and stimulate the growth of diverse plants and habitats.

Today, wildfire behavior is changing. The wildfire risk to life and property is greater than ever due to an increase in the number of homes built in forests, and the introduction of human-caused “ignition sources” such as vehicles, equipment, fireworks, target shooting, outdoor burning, and recreational fires. This – coupled with the current climate trend for warmer and drier conditions – creates a high probability for large-scale, devastating fire.

While you can’t eliminate a wildfire threat, you can increase your home’s chance of survival if a fire does occur. Oxygen, heat, and fuel are the three ingredients needed for fire to occur. In the forest, oxygen is present in the air. Heat could be from lightning or human activity. Fuel is anything that burns - including wood, plants, and structures. Fuel is also the only ingredient required by fire that you as a landowner can influence and manage, so the key to reducing your home’s fire risk is reducing the buildup of surrounding fuels. The fewer and more spread out the fuels are, the slower a fire will spread.

Fire agencies do not always have the resources or manpower to defend every home during a wildfire, so it is important to take steps on your own to improve the survivability of people and homes. If you take preventative actions and utilize the Firewise construction and landscaping methods suggested in this article, your property and community have a better chance of surviving a wildfire.

Research suggests that focusing on a home’s immediate surroundings is the most effective way to improve its survivability. The zone closest to your home is called your defensible space. It should extend a minimum of 30 feet from each edge of your home. This is the area that separates a house from an approaching wildfire. If vegetation is properly modified and maintained in your defensible space, a wildfire’s speed, flame length, and heat can all be reduced. This decreases the opportunity for ignition and helps firefighters defend your home. Sometimes a defensible space is simply a properly-maintained yard.

Defensible spaces work best when they are kept lean, clean, and green. “Lean” means decreasing the horizontal links between trees and shrubs. The best way to accomplish this is to create wide spaces between individual trees and small groups of shrubs. This decreases the speed a fire can move across your property by decreasing the fuels available. But don’t purge the area of all vegetation! When given a choice, leave the largest trees because they’re the most fire resistant. Broadleaved (deciduous) tree species are “keepers” because they have higher moisture contents and less flammable resins than conifers. Reduce the vertical separation between vegetation layers by removing ladder fuels and pruning your trees to 10ft off of the ground. Remove tree branches that are within five feet of your home.

Continued on page 4....
It’s time to get ready for fire season (continued from page 3)

Keep your defensible space clean by reducing the amount of dead plant material around your home, such as dead leaves, dry vegetation, woody debris, flammable mulches, and even stacked firewood. Maintained lawns, groundcovers, perennials, and annuals that are properly organized in your defensible space decrease the buildup of dead plant material. If your lawn browns, mow it to two inches high. Prune dead branches on shrubs and trees. This will help reduce ladder fuels, too.

Keep your defensible space green by removing dead and dying plants and replacing them with native Firewise plants that stay green all year long. These are plants adapted to the local environment and tend to contain more moisture in their tissues. While no plant is completely fire-proof, the more moisture a plant contains, the more resistant it is to fire. Consider removing highly flammable plants such as junipers, holly and ivy that contain a large amount of oils and waxes.

Help firefighters by posting a permanent, non-combustible sign prominently displaying your house number along the road. If you have a gate, place it 30 feet off the road and install it to open inward so a truck can pull off the road to unlock the gate without having to reverse. If possible, install a rapid entry system which allows the fire department access to padlocked and electric gates with a master key. Emergency vehicles need a clearance of 12 feet across the road, 15 feet high and a turnaround radius of 45 feet.

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT:

- National Fire Protection Association: Firewise USA Program
  [https://www.nfpa.org/Public-Education/Fire-causes-and-risks/Wildfire/Firewise-USA](https://www.nfpa.org/Public-Education/Fire-causes-and-risks/Wildfire/Firewise-USA)

- Keeping Your Home and Property Safe from Wildfire: A Defensible Space and Fuel Reduction Guide for Homeowners and Landowners
  [https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9184](https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9184)

- Fire-Resistant Plants for Home Landscapes
  [https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/pnw590](https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/pnw590)

- Fire-resistant Landscape Plants for the Willamette Valley
  [https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9103](https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9103)

- Reducing Hazardous Fuels on Woodland Property: Pruning
  [https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1576](https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1576)

- Reducing Hazardous Fuels on Woodland Property: Disposing of Woody Material
  [https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/sites/catalog/files/project/pdf/ec1574.pdf](https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/sites/catalog/files/project/pdf/ec1574.pdf)

Fire season is fast approaching. Be sure to check with your local fire authority (ODF or DFPA) before burning!
State agencies ask Oregonians to voluntarily refrain from outdoor burning while communities respond to COVID-19

(SALEM, Ore.) — In response to the “Stay Home, Save Lives” Executive Order to reduce the effects of the COVID-19 virus, a coalition of Oregon state agencies are asking Oregonians to voluntarily refrain from conducting outdoor burning.

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), Oregon State Fire Marshal’s Office (OSFM), Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA), and Oregon Health Authority (OHA) recognize that many Oregonians use fire as a necessary tool to manage their lands, including industrial forest landowners, farmers, small woodland owners, and rural residents. However, it’s important to weigh possible effects on the wider community before choosing to burn. Please be a good neighbor. Smoke from fires during the current pandemic may result in the following negative consequences for the public and first responders:

- Smoke inhalation can cause upper respiratory symptoms, which could be incorrectly attributed to COVID-19, leading to unnecessary testing or self-isolation.
- Exposure to smoke and other forms of air pollution can increase the risk of contracting infectious respiratory disease such as COVID-19, increase the severity of existing respiratory infections, and worsen underlying chronic respiratory conditions.
- There is a severe shortage of personal protective equipment to reduce smoke exposure at this time.
- First responders and other emergency services are operating at a reduced capacity and have limited resources to respond to out-of-control burns.

COVID-19 affects the respiratory system. Fever, cough and difficulty breathing are the most common symptoms. While some people with COVID-19 are hospitalized, most patients recover at home, where smoke from a nearby outdoor burn could worsen their condition. To avoid additional health impacts, all people in Oregon are asked to voluntarily refrain from conducting outdoor burning activities until further notice.

Burning that can be delayed includes:

- Debris burning around one’s property
- Burn barrels
- Industrial burning
- Slash and forest burning
- Agricultural burning that would impact neighbors and can be delayed

Local officials may already have prohibited outdoor burning in your area. If you must conduct outdoor burning, please first check with your local fire agency to see if outdoor burning is still allowed. If it is, please follow best burn practices, which can be found on the website of the Office of the State Fire Marshall.

DEQ, ODF, OSFM, and ODA encourage the public to use the following alternatives to burning when available:

- Recycle paper products when possible
- Compost or chip yard debris on site
- Haul to a yard debris composting or recycling site
- Reuse old lumber

For more information, visit:

ODF: https://www.oregon.gov/odf/Fire/pages/Burn.aspx
DEQ: https://www.oregon.gov/deq/aq/Pages/Burning.aspx
ODA: https://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/NaturalResources/Pages/Burning.aspx

This is a rapidly evolving situation. The latest COVID-19 response and protocols information is available at the Oregon Health Authority COVID 19 Updates webpage (https://govstatus.egov.com/OR-OHA-COVID-19). Additional information can be found on the CDC website (https://www.cdc.gov/).
By Brad Withrow-Robinson, OSU Extension Forestry & Natural Resources agent - Benton, Linn & Polk Counties

Spring is the key time to tackle many non-woody weeds. These non-woody (also called “herbaceous”) plants include grasses and many common flowering plants including clovers, thistles, oxeye daisy, tansy ragwort and groundsel. There are many native and also non-native herbaceous plants in the fields and forests of Oregon.

Taking care of unwanted plants/weeds is often an important part of taking care of your land. Herbaceous weed control is often part of these common objectives:

• Successfully planting tree and shrub seedlings
• Reducing fine fuels defending against wildfire
• Enhancing forest diversity/improving wildlife habitat
• Easy access and enjoyment of your property

NOW is good time to get out on your property, take a look and assess the situation: What needs to be done, to accomplish what, by when? You might start by considering any of the items in the list above.

• If you have newly planted seedlings, you KNOW you will need to reduce competition in the first two years if they are to survive.

• Fire prevention strategies like defensible space focus on reducing fire fuels in different zones around the home. This often includes mowing strategic areas to prevent accumulation of dry grass and other fine fuels that could carry the fire to the home. To be effective, fields must be mown early and often to allow material to rot away. June is often too late to be very effective!

• Our forests are home to a wide variety of native plants. Invasive plants such as false brome, or shining geranium can crowd out many native woodland plants, reduce the diversity and lessen the habitat value of your woodland. Keeping invasives in check to favor native plants is often a key strategy in a conservation plan.

• How can we play in our woods with all these blackberry vines? Take control of favorite areas, pathways.

Although you may find you have a clear motivation for managing invasive weeds or other unwanted vegetation, what to do may be less clear. Different woodland conditions, situations and landowner objectives will justify using different approaches to vegetation control. These include: manual and mechanical methods such as mowing, grubbing or pulling; cultural methods such as grazing; or use of chemical herbicides. How appropriate each is depends somewhat on the weeds in question, the purpose of the action (to remove or to kill), and season of use (which has a strong impact on effectiveness).

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A good resource to explore those many options is the *TNC Weed Control Methods Handbook: Tools and Techniques for Use in Natural Areas*.

Often, the size of the task leads many people to decide to use some herbicides to meet their objectives. There are a variety of allowable products and methods to choose from. It is important to be informed about materials and rules involved. The use of chemicals in forestry is more regulated than in most other rural or urban land uses. Remember that Oregon forest practice rules require Notification to the Oregon Department of Forestry ahead of use.

Also, responsible use of herbicides means careful selection of appropriate materials and correct application methods. The *PNW Weed Management Handbook* is a vital source of information on safety, selection and use of herbicides.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT:**

- Pacific Northwest Weed Management Handbook: [https://pnwhandbooks.org/weed](https://pnwhandbooks.org/weed)
- Choosing the Right Service Provider for your Family Forest: Chemical Applicator: [https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9171](https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9171)
- Keeping Your Home and Property Safe from Wildfire: A Defensible Space and Fuel Reduction Guide for Homeowners and Landowners: [https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9184](https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9184)
- Pacific Poison-oak and Western Poison-ivy: Identification and Management: [https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/pnw108](https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/pnw108)
- Invasive Weeds in Forestland: Butterfly Bush: [https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1589](https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1589)
- Invasive Weeds in Forestland: Gorse: [https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1593](https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1593)
- Invasive Weeds in Forest Land: Yellow Starthistle: [https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1600](https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1600)
- Invasive Weeds in Forestland: Canada Thistle: [https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1590](https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1590)
- Invasive Weeds in Forestland: English Ivy: [https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1595](https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1595)
- Invasive Weeds in Forestland: Himalayan & Evergreen Blackberry: [https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1594](https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1594)
- Invasive Weeds in Forestland: Knapweeds: [https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1596](https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1596)
- Invasive Weeds in Forestland: Knotweeds: [https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1597](https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1597)
- Invasive Weeds in Forestland: French, Portuguese, Scotch, and Spanish Broom: [https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1598](https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1598)
- Invasive Weeds in Forestland: Slender False-brome: [https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1591](https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1591)
- Invasive Weeds in Forestland: Bull Thistle: [https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1588](https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1588)
- Invasive Weeds in Forestland: Tansy Ragwort: [https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1599](https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1599)
- Invasive Weeds in Forestland: Garlic Mustard: [https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1592](https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1592)
Spraying herbicides soon? PPE may be in short supply

Information provided by Kaci Buhl – AAPSE member since 2006, Statewide PSEP Coordinator, & Associate Professor of Practice – Department of Environmental & Molecular Toxicology, Oregon State University

Personal protective equipment (PPE) may be in short supply, regionally or nationally, in the 2020 growing season. I’m a member of the American Association of Pesticide Safety Educators (AAPSE), and our membership is raising the alarm.

With the critical need for N95 respirators in the health care field, there are few if any “dust/mist” type respirators or particulate filters (N, P, or HE) available in the marketplace, as of April 2020. Distributors are not even accepting new orders at this time, and back-orders have delivery dates in June, July, or later.

- Pesticides may not be applied without the label-required PPE.
- Home-made masks are not sufficient substitutes for label-required respirators/masks.
- No exemption or relaxation of the requirements has been made by EPA.
- Users may need to select alternative products or practices, if required PPE is not available. For example, reusable gloves can be washed and re-used in the absence of disposable gloves.
- If users go without required PPE, it may present an additional burden to emergency departments.

Organic operations must use respirators with many biopesticides. Respirators are required for some formulations of chlorpyrifos, paraquat, and hundreds of other products in Oregon. Many of our stakeholders may not feel the effects of PPE shortages until later in the year, so we have an opportunity to help them plan ahead – https://aapse.wildapricot.org/COVID-19PPE/ .

Remember to:
- Review product labels to identify key products that require respiratory protection.
- Evaluate existing inventory and/or availability of PPE.
- Seek alternative products or practices if PPE is not obtainable. There may be a very similar product available with different label requirements.

**Sleuthing Tools: Hunting for Alternative Products & Practices**

- **Crop Data Management Systems Label Database:** http://www.cdms.net/Label-Database
  - CDMS works with key pesticide registrants, hosting their current labels and Safety Data Sheets online.
- **Pesticide Information Center Online for WA & OR:** https://picol.cahnrs.wsu.edu/Home/Index
  - Using the search menu, you can find products by crop and pesticide type, filter by target pest to seek out alternatives, and view current approved labels.
- **Agrian:** https://home.agrian.com/
  - Works with manufacturers to have labels and other supporting documents. This search engine has a safety tab that lists the PPE requirements without having to search the label. The pesticide label can also be referenced.
- **USDA Integrated Pest Management Database:** https://ipmdata.ipmcenters.org/
  - Documents include common pests by crop and a variety of pest management options.
- **National Pesticide Information Center Product Research Online:** http://npic.orst.edu/NPRO
  - Search for federally-registered pesticides by crop, by pest/weed, and read labels online.
Leave it on the Stump: Log & non-timber forest product prices and trends

By Lauren Grand, OSU Extension Forestry & Natural Resources Agent, Lane County

Everyone said it would happen, that we were “due,” but we just didn’t know how or when. Well, it’s finally here. The arrival of the coronavirus has caused our economy to become recessed. While the country deems all aspects of forestry and the forest industry an essential service, it has not been protected from these uncertain times.

Normally, this time of year, I would be telling you that prices were on the rise coming out of January to their peak in March and April. Then, they take their slow decent through the summer as more wood becomes available. However, we have another abnormal year on our hands. In 2017 and 2018 it was good news. Prices were on the rise and higher than they have ever been. This year, prices are way down if you can find a buyer. The coronavirus has caused so much uncertainty in the market that consumers, builders, remodelers, etc. would rather hold on to cash than purchase inventory of finished wood products. Along with “stay at home” orders around the country wood products are hardly flying off the shelves. Too bad we don’t make much toilet paper around here. This lack of purchasing has affected everyone up the supply chain and now we have a surplus of wood and the summer hasn’t even started.

At the time this article is being written, mid-April, most log buyers are being extremely conservative writing new purchase orders. They either don’t have new contracts in or are looking for ways to honor the purchase orders they have already written. There are some still buying, however, prices are in the $500 per thousand board foot range for Douglas-fir and $400 per thousand foot range for the Hem-fir logs. Hardly seems worth it when prices have averaged over $600 per thousand for Douglas-fir since 1995 in a normal summer.

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If harvesting is on your to-do list this summer and you are lucky enough to have some poles at harvesting size, then poles may be able to offer you some relief. While the pole market has significantly slowed down and become more selective, their prices are more exciting than sawlogs. The volatility of the market has these prices changing frequently, but at the time of this article prices for short poles are fetching $750-$800 per thousand and $975-$1025 for long poles. Looks good compared to the $500 per thousand mentioned above, but these prices are still $100-$200 less than previous reports around this time. Note that if you are selling during this time you may have to deal with more constrained deliveries per week.

Cedar also seems to be doing alright. With all the time at home people must be fixing their fences, decks, and finding other projects around the house. This has kept a demand for cedar, but pricing has come off a bit. Western redcedar is $750 - $800 per thousand, incense cedar is $600-$700 per thousand, and Port-Orford-Cedar is in the $500-$550 per thousand range.

During the stay at home order, I hope many of you are able to enjoy some extra time on your property. Maybe you'll even be interested in starting a new hobby that can bring you some added income. Some non-timber forest product companies are still purchasing during this time because they still have contracts to fulfill and these products are often seasonal. Additionally, harvesters are having trouble getting permits with BLM and Forest Service offices being closed. This could be the perfect opportunity to capitalize on the situation. Currently, the ol’ standbys of Oregon grape and usnea lichen are still being purchased. Oregon grape is selling for around $0.70 a pound green. It’s best to get the product to your buyer within 2-3 days from harvest. There is a premium for certified organic. Usnea lichen is still sitting pretty at $5.50 per clean and dry pound. Cascara bark is also currently being purchased and will fetch you $0.45 green and $1.20 “potato chip” dry. Buyers are also looking for cones and it is morel season!

As the log market demonstrates uncharted volatility from week to week during the coronavirus crisis, my recommendation is if you can wait, then hold off on any harvesting until the market starts to look more favorable. In the meantime, now is a good time to dust off your management plan and start get your ducks in a row, in preparation for more certain times. If you are still interested in harvesting, or have a salvage project you have to do, then call around. The buyers are answering their phones and the market is so volatile that everything changes week by week, even day by day. You might find a buyer with the price you are looking for. Hang tight, we’ll get through this hiccup and hopefully see strong prices again soon.

**Meet Your Trees!**

*In this new section, we will feature a native Oregon tree! Have a favorite to request? Let us know!*

**Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)**

**CHARACTER:** Oregon’s state tree! Sun-loving conifer capable of living hundreds of years, reaching more than 200 feet tall and 10 feet in diameter.

**IDENTIFICATION:** Cones have 3 pointed bracts sticking out from the scales. Cones are always present, either on the tree or under it. Needles are about 1 inch long and spiral around the twig and are green on top with 2 white bands underneath.

**DISTRIBUTION:** Widely grown everywhere in western Oregon where sufficient soil drainage and sunlight are present. This tree is so prevalent in the Pacific Northwest that ecologists refer to it as the Douglas-fir region.

**USES:** Known worldwide as the premier structural wood, Douglas-fir is used for a wide variety of building products. Older Douglas-fir are important as homes for nesting birds, and decadent (older mature) trees and snags are a key source of cavities for woodpeckers and other birds. Millions of Douglas-fir Christmas trees are also exported from Oregon each year.
Canopy View News
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