Upcoming Classes

March 11  **Gorse and Noxious Weed Training** Port Orford Field Station, 8:00am-12:00 pm. See page 5 for details.

April 24 –May 18  **Basic Forestry Short Course, Managing Your Woodlands.** Myrtle Point. Evening classes 6-8pm, Wednesdays, April 24– May 15th, Saturday field trip, May 18, see page 5 for details.

2019/2020  **Citizen Science Workshops to help prevent the spread of Sudden Oak Death.** Various locations in Curry County. Contact Norma Kline at norma.kline@oregonstate.edu for more information.

Visit us at extension.oregonstate.edu/coos

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Five Easy Steps to Start Your Woodland Plan
By Norma Kline

Do you have a plan for your small woodland? Whatever your objectives, developing a management plan is a valuable process that helps you assess the current condition of your property, consider your short and long term goals, and strategize on how to achieve them. This might seem like a big project, but by breaking the process down into steps you may find it’s a fun way to learn about your property.

**Step 1.** Locate your property on a county assessors tax lot map available through your county website or use ORMAP, the Oregon Map Project: [http://www.ormap.net/](http://www.ormap.net/). Zoom in and locate any roads, structures, ponds or other obvious features. Print out a hardcopy of your map (you can also save a copy to your computer). This is the start of your base map.

**Step 2.** Review the historical imagery of your property. This is a great way to learn about past land use including harvests and road construction. You may be able to view old aerial photos at a local natural resource agency office. Another option is to use Google Earth (available as a free download for non-commercial uses, as always only download applications from trusted sites). Figure 1 shows Google Earth imagery from 2016, if you look closely you can pick out conifers and hardwoods. Figure 2 shows Google Earth imagery from 2005. Compare the Figures and you can see that the area circled in yellow in both images is a harvest area in the 2005 imagery, the roads show up more clearly in the 2005 photo also.

![Figure 1: 2016 Image](image1)

![Figure 2: 2005 Image](image2)

**Step 3.** Review your soil data to help you understand the capability of your site to grow trees and withstand erosion. The USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service maintains soil survey information at [https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx](https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx). Zoom in on your tax lot and view soil data including soil types, site quality, and information regarding erosion. Consider taking a look at these other resources: fish distribution maps from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife website: [https://www.dfw.state.or.us/maps/compass/data.asp](https://www.dfw.state.or.us/maps/compass/data.asp); and slope stability information from the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries website: [https://www.oregongeology.org/slido/index.htm](https://www.oregongeology.org/slido/index.htm).

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Step 4. Check it out on the ground (while considering your goals and objectives). Go check out the mapped resource information by taking a walk around your woodlands. Actually, this step is recommended throughout the entire planning process. Can you find the old roads that show up on the historical imagery? Can you distinguish the difference on the ground between the different vegetation types that show up on the photos (and vice versa)? How about your streams? This is a great time to envision your goals and objectives for your property, a critical component of a management plan.

Step 5. Draw boundaries around different vegetation types and other areas of interest on your property. You can do this by printing out one of the online aerial images and using a marker to sketch out the unique areas on your land. Keep walking your property to learn more. For example, delineate areas with young conifers, mature hardwood, mixed stands, open pastures, etc. Go ahead and label your areas - this can be as simple as “young conifer”, “older mixed species”, or “hardwood”. Consider this initial attempt a draft that can be changed and improved as you learn more about your property. Figure 3 shows an example of a quick map where boundaries were drawn around an area with young conifer labeled as “CON Y”, mature conifer “CON M”, a mixed conifer and hardwood stand was labeled as “MIX”, a brushy patch “B”, and the home and outbuildings are designated with a “H”.

For more information on developing a management plan (as well as the Oregon Forest Management Plans Template) see [http://oregonforestmanagementplanning.org/](http://oregonforestmanagementplanning.org/)

The Know Your Forest website has a wealth of information for folks starting out managing their woodlands: [https://knowyourforest.org/](https://knowyourforest.org/). Happy planning everyone!

1. Remember, digital tax lot information is for approximate planning purposes only, it is recommended to have a licensed surveyor survey your property if there is any uncertainty where the boundary is on the ground.
Fire FAQs—What is forest fuel, and what are fuel treatments?

Forest fuel is combustible biomass—everything from needles and twigs to shrubs, downed trees, and logs. Wildland fire managers reduce and rearrange fuel to reduce the probability of forest fires. Fuel treatments include thinning, prescribed burning, pruning, and mowing. A combination of treatments works best. Fuel treatments generally target dry forests.

https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9230/html


Describes how woodland owners can participate in public policy development. Provides basic information about the public policy process and presents guidelines for constructive personal and group involvement. Lists contact information for public policy organizations such as the U.S. government, state agencies, and nongovernmental state, regional, and national groups involved in forestry and natural resource public policy.

https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/ec1200


https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/manual12

Pacific Poison-oak and Western Poison-ivy: Identification and Management

Discusses how to identify and control Pacific poison-oak and western poison-ivy, and how to prevent exposure to the plants' oily substance, urushiol, which can cause an allergic contact dermatitis.

https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/pnw108
Share Your Lessons Learned: A Gorse, Broom, and Other Noxious Weed Management Training
Sponsored by the Gorse Action Group

Who: Foresters and Professional Herbicide Applicators

What: The latest on gorse and broom management, Best Management Practices, lessons in Silviculture practices related to gorse and broom control, a round-table discussion to share noxious weed lessons learned with other foresters and applicators.
*Receive ODA herbicide applicator license credits (an application for 4 credits has been submitted, approval is pending)

Where: Port Orford, Field Station (444 Jackson St., Port Orford)

When: Monday, March 11th from 8:00am-12:00 noon

Questions: Please contact Carri Pirosko at 541-291-2680 (text or call)

Woodland Management: A Basic Forestry Short Course.
This five-session course is ideal for anyone who is just starting out taking care of a woodland property. Topics covered include: Assessing your property and your site, What’s going on in your woods? Understanding tree biology and forest ecology, Tree planting, care for an established forest, weed control, safety, timber sale logistics, laws and regulations, and a field trip to see real examples of things learned in class. Instructor Norma Kline. Evening classes on April 24, May 1, May 8, May 15 from 6—8 pm and field trip on May 18 from 10 am—3 pm. Classes held at the Coos County Extension building, Myrtle Point. Cost is $50 per person or $60 per family when sharing materials.

To register for this workshop, call Shawna at 541-572-5263 ext 25292 or email shawna.horner@oregonstate.edu

If you have a disability that requires accommodations, please call Shawna at 541-572-5263 or email shawna.horner@oregonstate.edu to make arrangements at least one week prior to the event.
OSU EXTENSION SERVICE

South Coast Field and Forest

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