Forests FOR OREGON

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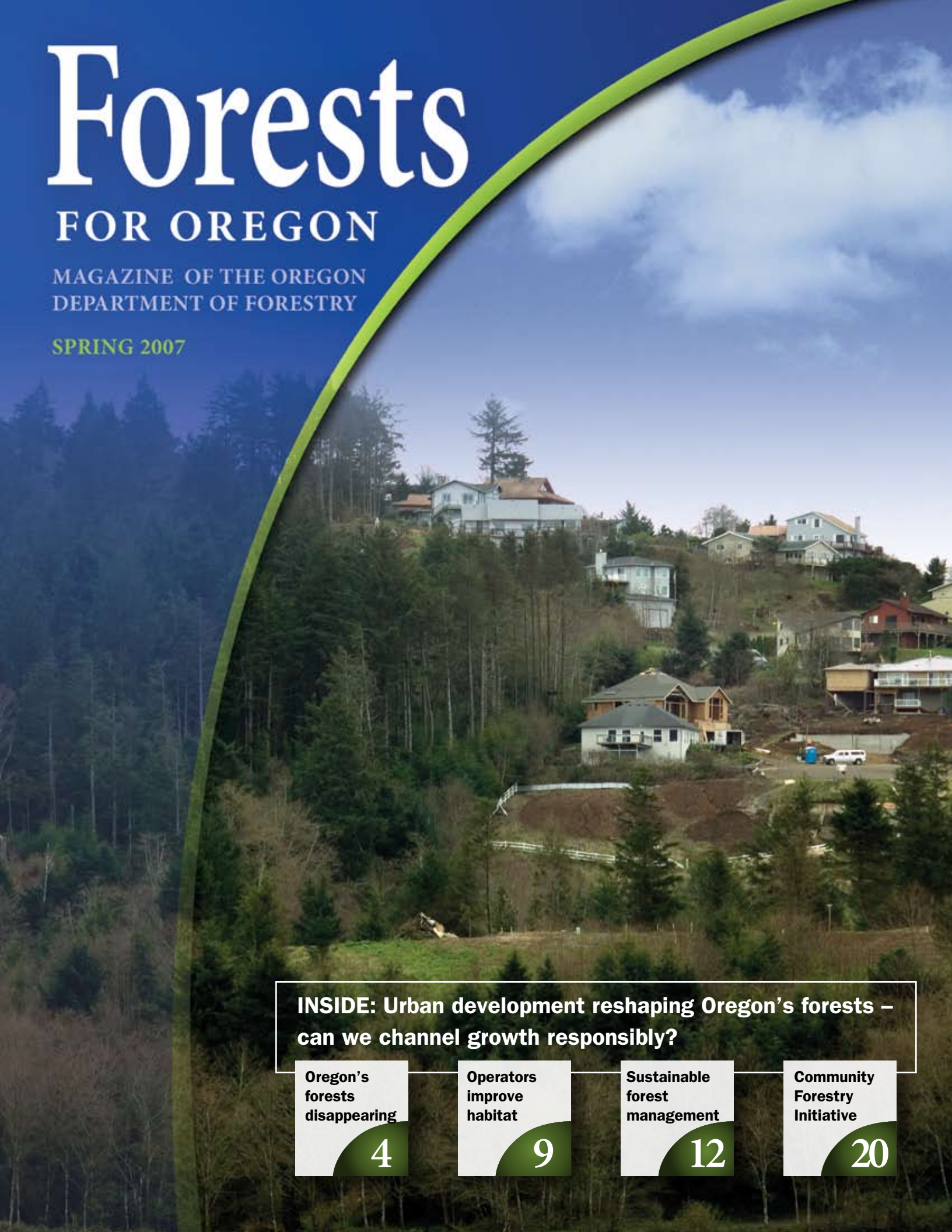

INSIDE: Urban development reshaping Oregon's forests – can we channel growth responsibly?

State Forester
Marvin Brown

FROM THE State Forester

Dear Readers,

A few weeks ago I spent the day with some of our field personnel looking at a host of on-the-ground situations related to the changing nature of forests in Oregon.

The changes are not unique to our state. In Oregon and across the country, tract sizes are getting smaller, fewer acres are owned as a long-term investment in forest management, and more forested acres are being viewed as potential residential development in the future.

With these changes come issues.

Less long-term forest management leads to reduced timber supplies. From there starts a downward spiral of less timber supply leading to fewer wood products manufacturers, leading to fewer market incentives for people to invest in forest management, that leads to less supply and ultimately fewer markets still, and so on.

As we see more fingers of residential ownership working their way into what had once been unbroken rural landscapes of actively managed forest, we see the spiral accelerate. These new residents may not welcome timber harvest, or prescribed fire or herbicide use on the other side of their backyard fence. They don't like to share their roads with log trucks or hear the noise of heavy equipment being operated before they ever get out of bed. These pressures encourage even more disinvestment in forest management.

These changes also certainly bring environmental issues. Wildlife habitat is often fragmented. Streams are less protected under many land conversions. Fewer trees mean fewer benefits to air quality, aesthetics, and carbon storage. Smaller tracts are normally closed to public recreation.

The demands on Department of Forestry programs also change. The control of wildfire moves from a "loss of timber investment" concern to a "loss of life and personal property" concern. Foresters responsible for enforcing forest practice laws that are built around a desire to maintain the continuous growing and harvesting of trees for forest products are repeatedly pulled in to "not in my backyard" disagreements.

On my day out of the office field staff were showing me all of these things firsthand, and more. In one suburban neighborhood of typical single-family homes, a homeowner was conducting a timber sale of all the trees in his front yard. In another place a resident claimed tremendous unhappiness with the slash burning that took place next door. In another, there were claims of damage to a municipal water source.

Frankly, the Department of Forestry doesn't have the right set of programs in place to deal with these issues effectively. Several articles here give more insight into the problems. Another article talks about how we would like to start addressing these changes. We hope you'll enjoy reading more on these issues, but we also hope it will get you thinking about them.

I'm sure we'll need the collective insight of many to craft sound solutions. So read, think on it, and then don't hesitate to share your thoughts with us on this important matter.

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STATE FORESTER
Marvin Brown

NEWSLETTER EDITOR
Cynthia Orlando

WRITERS
Rod Nichols
Jeri Chase
Arlene Whalen
Jeff Foreman
Cythia Orlando

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS
Doug Decker

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE
Mike Kuhns
Dan Postrel

BUSINESS &
CIRCULATION MANAGER
Darlene Downey

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inside

Left: The Western Meadow or Pacific Fritillary. These butterflies are found in western Oregon.

Range includes Pacific coast east to as far as western Montana, and from Canada south to central California. It frequents openings in moist forests, wet meadows, and streamsides.

Photo courtesy Donald H. Gudehus

COVER PHOTO: Communities like this one near Pacific City are becoming a typical sight in Oregon as forestlands give way to development. *Photo by Larry Kassell*

From its largest cities to its smallest communities...

OREGON IS LOSING PRIZED FORESTED LANDSCAPES TO DEVELOPMENT.

Arlene Whalen, Public Affairs Specialist

It's easy to take forestland for granted in Oregon. After all, trees are so abundant in many areas of our state that it's as though they serve as our official mascot marking Oregon's remarkable environmental beauty.

While many Oregonians are emotionally attached to the beautiful trees in our state and lament their loss, there is a failure to recognize that "unlike wildfires or logging, development is permanent."

Photo by Brian Ballou, ODF

Photo by Ann Walker, ODF

Mt. Hood and Hood River Valley.

Scenes like this one in east Medford are becoming more common all over Oregon.

Unfortunately, Oregon's abundance of trees has provided a false sense of security that they'll be around for generations to come - regardless of human impacts. The reality is, there are new forces reshaping Oregon's forests in ways more significant than any wildfire, windstorm or disease outbreak. Fueled by development pressures, population growth, concerns about Measure 37 and increasing real estate values, forestland is being converted to suburban and residential land uses.

This is not a new trend and it's not just affecting Oregon's rural communities. Even Oregon's largest cities and smallest communities are losing prized forested landscapes. Consider that about 10 percent of Oregon's non-federal forestland exists inside urban growth boundaries or other development zones; and, it's projected that these lands will be converted to development during this century.

A national trend

In the past 15 years alone, 30 million acres of private industrial forest in the U.S. has changed hands. A telling example of the scope of this trend is the state of Maine, where a third of the state has changed ownership in the last seven years. This same pattern is documented all along the east coast, the South, in Appalachia, the Lake states, the Midwest and the Intermountain Region.

Oregon following suit

Oregon State Forester Marvin Brown says that until recently, Oregon's land-use laws have kept the state from following this same trend to the extent that it has occurred elsewhere. However, he notes this is changing. "Forestland sales have become significant in Oregon in the past decade, and notwithstanding our existing land-use program, we appear to be following the national trends of initially large scale transactions [forestland sales], followed by an increasing number of smaller scale transactions. The private forest landscape is being fragmented and reduced."

According to Ralph Alig, with the U.S. Forest Service Pacific Northwest (PNW) Research Station in Corvallis, forests in the U.S. are primarily being converted to urban areas, but also to croplands, pasture and rangelands. Declining interest rates have helped prompt new housing starts, but Alig notes that the key determinants for conversion of forests to urban and developed uses are population and personal income. In general, as incomes rise, desire for larger homes and vacation homes rises, and forestlands experience increased development pressure. "In the U.S.," says Alig, "the population is expected to grow by 120 million people by the year 2050, an approximately 40 percent increase." In addition, he says average personal incomes are also expected to increase.

The human population is also increasing in Oregon, and this is triggering a decrease in forests and farmland and, therefore, forest management activities. Jeff Kline, another researcher at the PNW Research Station, says this activity change occurs because parcelization causes higher forest management operating costs, new owners aren't interested in doing forestry, and "neighbors in developed areas are less accepting of forestry practices." This issue is compounded when you consider that Oregon's population base is becoming increasingly urban, shifting from a 58 percent rural/42 percent urban ratio in 1910 to a 79 percent urban/21 percent ratio today.

Perhaps the most startling changes are occurring in Deschutes County in Central Oregon. This is an area with several scenic, cultural and other amenities that are attracting new, affluent residents (amenity migration). The county saw a doubling of its population from 1980 to 2005. This, unfortunately, has posed severe challenges in providing affordable housing, clean water and an adequate community infrastructure, and dealing with wildfire urban interface issues.

Peter Gutowsky, Deschutes County Commission Development Department, stresses that the destination resorts proposed in the area create a dilemma, "trying to determine where to allow them and where to hem them in." Currently, acreage eligible for such resorts is on private forestland and small tracts of irrigated land outside the urban growth boundary.

Continued on next page

Losing Forests to Development . . . Continued from page 5

In addition, forestlands that are worth more money if developed are naturally at risk of conversion. Unfortunately, research has shown that these are the forests usually closest to developed areas, and many of these forests are owned by family forestland owners, not large, industrial timber operators. These forest landowners also find it exceptionally hard to compete in today's timber markets. Because they often manage far fewer acres of forest, they often aren't able to realize the same economies of scale that larger timber producers derive. Family forestland owners are often managing their lands for multiple values and passing them on from one generation to the next. Unfortunately, it is getting harder and harder for them to make ends meet — a single financial obligation (i.e. medical expenses, college tuition, taxes) can often be just enough to force them to sell their forestland.

Losing forestland – what are the consequences?

With such significant changes well underway, land-use planners, policymakers, politicians, and others concerned about maintaining quality of life in Oregon have been analyzing the potential consequences of losing forestland. Naturally, from an Oregon Department of Forestry perspective, there's much at stake. For starters, development in forested areas changes everything about *wildfires* — more homes are placed at risk, and firefighting becomes more complicated and, expensive.

Degraded *water quality* is another consequence. The fragmentation and parcelization of Oregon's forests, combined with the development of roads and residences, can degrade the "green infrastructure" of a forested watershed and potentially impact water quality and quantity as well as the diversity of fish. Family forestlands are often located in lower elevations closer to developed areas and waterways, so their demise can have an especially serious impact on water quality. Overall, a significant amount of America's freshwater supply is dependent on private forests. Fragmentation can also impact *wildlife* species and their habitat.

As noted previously, converting forests to development also dramatically changes the way the land is managed, limiting the range of traditional forestry practices. Those who have made their living producing timber value from the land using sustainable forestry practices find it harder and harder to gain acceptance from those living in increasingly urbanized areas and neighborhoods.

The loss of a *viable timber industry* in Oregon will also affect surrounding economies and supporting industries – especially in several rural areas of the state. Forest products jobs and infrastructure will continue to disappear, and so will some of the tax revenues that support local government services and education. It is also inevitable that some forest landowners will find it necessary to sell their land for development or other non-forest use, because they will no longer be able to earn enough return for their forest management activities to make it worth the effort so they can afford to keep their forestland.

The irony, so poignantly noted in a publication produced by the PNW Research Station,* is that "unlike wildfires or logging, development is permanent." While many Oregonians are emotionally attached to the beautiful trees in our state and lament their loss, there is a failure to recognize that "after a forest is converted to urban uses, the ecosystem services, such as water and air filtration, biodiversity protection, and carbon storage are effectively gone."

It is inevitable that with a growing population, some development will and must occur. The questions Oregonians must ask include, "What should we be learning from other states that have experienced loss of forestland? Can we channel growth in Oregon responsibly, while maintaining a sustainable forestland base with its accompanying resources?"

The choices we make today will determine whether the "tree" will remain Oregon's environmental mascot in the future. It's not that hard anymore to imagine what some parts of Oregon would look like if that weren't the case — for some of us, that visual cue just might be a matter of checking out the view from our own backyard.

*Science Findings, Pacific Northwest Research Station, Society's Choices: Land Use Changes, Forest Fragmentation, and Conservation, November 2006

Voluntary incentives: tools to keep 'working forests' working.

Cynthia Orlando, Public Affairs Specialist

Ara Erickson, Forestry Research Consultant, College of Forest Resources, University of Washington, led a small group discussion about incentives at a November conference in Bend for family forestland owners.

The term "working forest" usually means a healthy, financially viable and actively managed forest that provides multiple benefits. A November conference in Bend – *"Keeping Working Forests: The Role of Forests in Preserving Open Space"* – gave 90 participants from all over the country the chance to meet in small groups and discuss a variety of topics related to land use, development, and ways to keep working forests working.

One such group looked at incentives or so-called "voluntary measures." Instead of relying on regulatory or punitive measures, these folks sought to identify rewards, motivators or shall we say, "carrots" currently available to enhance and ensure the probability of continued success for small family forestland owners.

Ara Erickson, forestry research consultant with the University of Washington, led the small group discussion on the benefits of using voluntary tools to maintain working forest land, and how agencies and landowners can make use of these tools in real-life situations.

Erickson, who researches issues related to forest land use and ownership, was tapped by the conference organizer to lead the hands-on exercise. The group developed a list of voluntary tools - and readers of this publication have told us they'd like to know more about cost incentives - so let's look at each in turn.

Conservation easements

Landowners interested in tax reductions or conservation may be interested in knowing more about "conservation easements." Conservation easements protect

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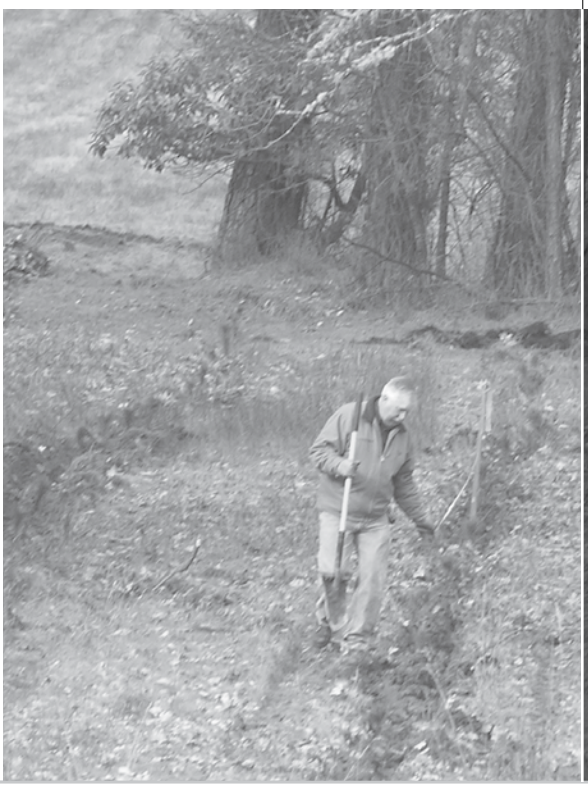

Consulting forester Rick Barnes of Roseburg checks tree spacing and tree planting quality on twelve acres of private land just north of Rogue River, Oregon. In a desire to benefit and rehabilitate nearby Evans Creek, the landowner, a long-time resident of the area, decided to stop farming and worked with the Forest Resource Trust and Oregon Water Trust on an innovative idea: planting a mixture of Ponderosa Pine and Douglas-fir, he used Forest Resource Trust dollars to replace crops with trees.

Voluntary incentives . . . Continued from page 7

forests that are being managed for timber production. They are a way for a landowner to permanently protect the environmental value of his or her land while continuing to own it, and, may qualify the landowner for a variety of tax incentives.

These legal agreements between a landowner and a government agency or nonprofit organization permanently (usually, 99 years) limit development of the land. In many cases, easements may serve multiple conservation purposes: agriculture... historic structures...scenic areas...fish and wildlife habitat...roadbuilding, etc.

Also, even if you, the owner, sell the land or pass it on to your heirs, the conservation easement could remain in effect.

Tax incentives

Oregon offers special incentives for forestland owners who agree to manage their property primarily for growing and harvesting timber. These programs reduce the property tax the landowner pays on their forestland. So, anyone owning forestland in Oregon needs to make sure their property is being taxed as *"forest deferral."*

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) offers a property tax incentive for property owners who create or provide for riparian (streamside) habitat on their property. That's because healthy riparian areas provide important benefits including cooler water and better habitat for salmon, trout and steelhead, better wildlife habitat, stabilized streambanks and erosion control.

According to ODFW's land and water use coordinator Patty Snow, tax exemptions usually apply to lands within 100 feet of a stream. For more information, contact Snow at 503-947-6089.

Incentives for wildlife habitat, planting trees

Family forestland owners can also reduce property taxes by providing wildlife habitat on their forestland. The Wildlife Habitat Conservation and Management Program sponsored by ODFW helps private landowners conserve native wildlife habitat. The purpose of this program is to preserve, enhance or improve the composition and function of habitat for native wildlife species. Land subject to an approved management plan receives an assessment; property taxes are assessed at the lower values that would apply if the land were being farmed or used for commercial forestry.

"What's exciting about this project," says ODF's Forestry Assistance Coordinator Steve Vaught, "is that others can follow suit," and undertake similar measures.

For more information, contact Patty Snow, 503-947-6089.

ODF offers an afforestation tax credit, i.e., a 50 percent tax credit if you take bare land, for example, and plant trees on it. This type of a tax break is also available for general reforestation (tree planting) work. See www.oregon.gov/ODF/PRIVATE_FORESTS/cslist.shtml#Tax_Credit for more information.

Good tax reminders from an expert

A general word of tax advice from Clint Bentz, a certified public accountant (CPA) with *Boldt, Carlisle and Smith* in Stayton: "Know what types of expenses can be deducted and how to deduct them, and also, keep track of things. Document what you do in terms of how much time and effort you spend on the property."

Very few sections of the Internal Revenue Code are written specifically for timber. This means there is a considerable amount of interpretation involved. In addition to finding a good CPA to help guide you through the tax maze, you can also get help from information posted online at the National Timber Tax Website, www.timbertax.org.

Grant-Loan programs

The Forest Resource Trust (FRT) provides monies for the direct cost payments of preparing a site for planting, planting the trees, seedling protection, and competitive release (removing competing brush) activities. The FRT program has funding available, and both loans and grants are possible.

Some highlights: The landowner commits to establishing a healthy "free-to-grow" forest stand and takes responsibility for seeing that the work gets done. An ODF stewardship forester provides technical assistance on how to complete the reforestation project, and he or she is available to provide direction with respect to the landowner's project and needs.

More information about the FRT program can be found online at: www.odf.state.or.us/pcf/assist/frt.asp

Cost share

Dollars to assist landowners with their forest stewardship plans have been somewhat scarce and sporadic recently. However, you can check with ODF's Steve Vaught (503-945-7393) on a regular basis to see if funding becomes available over the remainder of the year.

What's next?

Workshop participants left with new ideas about voluntary tools and other incentives to help keep working forests working. The *best* tool to use? Erickson says that "really depends on the piece of land the agency, group, or landowner is interested in maintaining as working forest, and thus, open space."

For more information about the various "carrots" available to family forestland owners, contact ODF's Steve Vaught in the Private Forest program at 503-945-7393.

Looking up at the tree canopy after a careful thinning on the Simmons Ridge timber sale in the Clatsop State Forest. The goal was to improve marbled murrelet habitat and access, and to generate some timber revenue.

Photo by Jeff Foreman, ODF

Mike O'Brien of O'Brien Felling led a crew that used precise falling to preserve large limbs for nesting marbled murrelets.

Photo by Ed Holloran, ODF

Operators conquer harvesting obstacles to improve habitat for protected species

Jeff Foreman, ODF Public Affairs Specialist

Logging is a tough business.

You're up and down hillsides meant for mountain goats. In Oregon on the westside, it's usually raining – making these climbs even more Everest-like.

And you're probably packing a chainsaw or lugging cable – clearly adding definition to the term "challenging." You can look it up in the dictionary – there's a picture of a choker-setter.

Continued on next page

Now add to that, the fact you're working on a state forest timber sale – maybe up on the Tillamook or Clatsop state forests in northwestern Oregon. Not only does the Oregon Department of Forestry expect you to follow the **Forest Practices Act** that applies to all non-federal lands, they have this thing called a "forest management plan."

The suspended cable – skyline – needed to be hung onto to steer clear of any big limbs on large spruce trees.

Photo by Jeff Foreman, ODF

Ken Fallon and Richard Nash of Fallon Logging carefully raised and lowered 4,000 feet of cable to tailholds in marbled murrelet habitat as part of the Camp Toberson timber sale in the Tillamook State Forest.

This plan for the forests arguably takes logging from mere science to nearly an art form. It talks in terms of mosaics and structure like there's an easel, canvas and palette.

State Forestry folks, for example, don't measure a forest simply by its age. When it comes to habitat, they're more interested in what's really in the forest. They call these components "structure" – the size and types of trees, standing dead trees, decaying logs and other vegetation such as shrubs.

All these components and how they're arranged are important to wildlife. Under the plan, different harvesting techniques are used on state forests to develop prescribed stages of structure. These stages range from simple habitat following a clearcut to a more complex environment where specific structure has been encouraged through multiple thinnings.

Truth is, the forest management plan is trying to do a lot. It's set up to produce timber revenue for counties that deeded these lands to the state; it develops different types of habitat for native wildlife and fish; and it creates forests that people want to visit for scenery and recreation.

Multiple goals like these tend to complicate things. Lots of moving parts that involve and affect each other. From a logger's perspective, it makes an already hard job even more … interesting.

But wait, there's more.

Just to spice it up a bit, let's put these timber sales near a protected species – say, marbled murrelets. This, of course, means biologists are now involved, too. More moving parts.

And to top it off, one timber sale is not only near a murrelet area, it's actually in it. A primary goal here was to improve the surroundings for these seabirds, which nest on big, "platform" limbs high up in older trees. In other words, when the sale is done, the area will eventually become better murrelet habitat. That's a pretty tall order, considering there are already murrelets in the vicinity.

Running this gauntlet is not for the faint of heart. It takes a certain kind of logger to take on this assignment. Crazy? Not necessarily. Cooperative? Definitely. Conscientious? Absolutely. Courageous? Well, you have to be willing to take on some risk and be creative.

Sometimes risk is rewarded.

Easy does it on these Tillamook, Clatsop timber sales

Three companies were recently singled out for their exemplary work on two timber sales in the Tillamook and Clatsop State forests. Fallon Logging of Tillamook, O'Brien Felling of Warrenton and Hopkes Logging of Tillamook received merit awards from the Oregon Department of Forestry's Forest Practices Forest Operator Recognition Program.

The two timber sales – both a combination of thinnings and clearcuts – epitomized all the challenges of working near marbled murrelets and trying to create future nesting habitat for this protected bird. But first and foremost from the state came the edict, similar to a physician's Hippocratic Oath, that the harvesting operation would do no harm to the habitat.

The large limbs used by murrelets for nests were sacrosanct – not to be touched.

On the Camp Toberson timber sale in the Tillamook State Forest, Fallon Logging used suspended-cable logging to thin the stand. Nothing unusual about this, except they needed to use a 70-foot tower, hang 4,000 feet of cable, set the cable end points

– tailholds – in murrelet habitat and had only 15 to 20 feet of corridor width to work with.

Every time they raised or lowered the cable line, they had to avoid breaking any large limbs. This easy-does-it approach took about three or four times longer than usual. When it came time to disconnect, the suspended cable – skyline – needed to be hung onto to steer clear of any big limbs on large spruce trees.

Resetting for a new corridor – first with 5/16-inch haywire and then with 7/8-inch working cable – took half a day. And they had to do it multiple times.

"It took more time," said Richard Nash of Fallon Logging. "We were hanging out (cable) a long ways and hitting those corridors was pretty tough."

Finding stumps big enough to be tailholds to secure that length of cable also proved challenging. Sometimes they just needed to make their own tailholds, using a wedged-in 90,000-pound bulldozer as the end point for the skyline cable.

"The operator was very cooperative and wanted to demonstrate that they could operate near murrelet habitat without causing damage," said Barb Moore, an ODF Tillamook District unit supervisor. "The concern and extra care on the part of the operator when designating cable corridors and when raising and lowering cables within this area of high-density murrelet habitat was key to the success of the operation."

While the Camp Toberson timber sale focused on improving structure that could – down the road – lead to habitat development, the state Department of Forestry still managed to squeeze out some revenue. The sale netted nearly $500,000, of which two-thirds was distributed to counties, schools and local taxing districts, the formula for dividing timber revenues from these lands. (One-third stays with the Department to run the State Forests Program.)

Wanted: Habitat for murrelets

Marbled murrelets used to frequent a few of the areas that made up the Simmons Ridge timber sale in the Clatsop State Forest east of Astoria. But not anymore. Recent independent surveys detected no birds.

The thinking among district foresters and the ODF biologist for this area was that if the birds once found this area attractive, they probably would again. It just needed some fixing up.

"The goal was to open the stand enough (to sunlight) to allow continued growth of limbs and mistletoe to improve and maintain nesting platforms," said Clint Smith, ODF biologist. "The thinning also was also designed to allow the fast-flying birds to enter the stand in a more direct flight path."

O'Brien Felling and Hopkes Logging thinned the stand and were careful not to damage the trees being left, particularly the ones with large diameter limbs with mistletoe. Trees to be felled or yarded were marked.

All the biologists – Smith from ODF and two others from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service – agreed that the sale made sense. It would improve the habitat.

Extra time to not disturb murrelets, extra stress to do pinpoint logging, and all under the watchful eye of the state.

The sale – in its entirety – also made sense in terms of dollars and cents. Of the $3 million it netted, two-thirds went to Clatsop County.

"They wanted to get as much production as possible and protect the marbled murrelets," said Josh Hopkes of Hopkes Logging.

Each tree being cut had to be evaluated to make sure it would not fall or rub against a platform tree. "It called for precise timber falling," said Mike O'Brien of O'Brien Felling.

Extra time to not disturb murrelets, extra stress to do pinpoint logging, and all under the watchful eye of the state – was it worth it? For these three companies, all with a solid history of working on state forests, the answer is yes.

They acknowledge there's likely to be even more sales like these in the future.

Loggers working alongside protected species – once a volatile mix, now a pairing that benefits both.

Marbled murrelets like this one prefer large tree limbs for nesting, but are extremely fast fliers, flying in excess of 75 km/hr. Thinning on the Clatsop State Forest was designed to allow them to enter the stand in a more direct flight path.

Photo by Thomas Hamer, Hamer Environmental L.P.

Historic 'Tillamook Burn' painting comes home.

PRESENTED TO ODF IN 1947, THE WORK BY NOTED ARTIST RAY STRONG FINALLY FINDS A HOME AT THE TILLAMOOK FOREST CENTER

Doug Decker, Interpretive Program Director

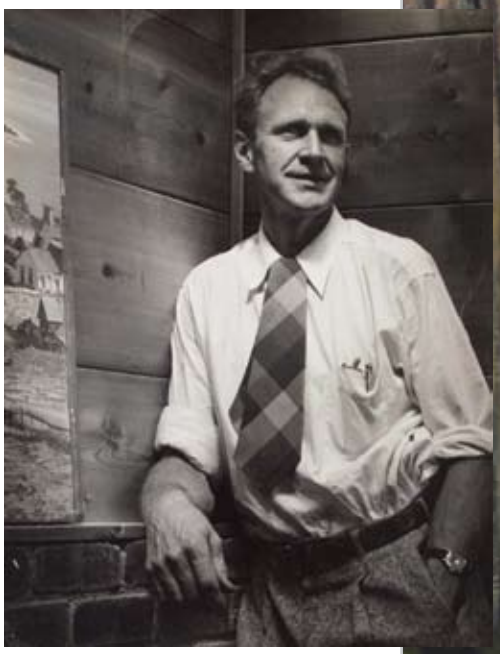

Photo courtesy Strong family

Ansel Adams' portrait of Ray Strong as a young artist.

When Strong died last year at the age of 101 he was still working on several paintings.

Artist Ray Stanford Strong first met the Tillamook Burn on a rainy Monday morning in July 1947. Smoke from the 1945 fire had long since cleared, but Strong was on site to soak up the essence of the place, and to do the homework for a painting he had in mind.

Weeks before, Stewart Holbrook, writer for *The Oregonian*, had written a column urging local artists to paint the Tillamook Burn, which he called "the debris of a monstrous tragedy that destroyed an empire of forest, a whole nation of wildlife and removed a source of forest products beyond compare, in Oregon or elsewhere."

With a writer's interest in forestry and fire, Holbrook was referring to the 500-square mile moonscape in the Oregon Coast Range devastated by the fires of 1933, 1939 and 1945: what we know today as the Tillamook State Forest. He had spent his own memorable days working in the woods. Now, he wanted to make sure the Tillamook Burn would be immortalized in art.

"Let some artist go there now—before the area is burned yet again. Let him sit a while to contemplate the disaster that hems him in on every side. Then let the gifted hand sketch the scene and paint it."

Which is exactly what Ray Strong set out to do that Monday morning. His guide for the day was District Warden Ed Schroeder, a person who fought the 1945 fire and was then in charge of an early effort to rehabilitate it. Ed went on to become State Forester from 1967-1979, but at that moment, his mission was to introduce the artist to the burned-over landscape.

Schroeder remembers being rained out that day but not before he and Ray Strong got a good look at clouds and mist cloaking the hillsides above the Wilson River. In the weeks that followed, Schroeder and his colleagues remembered seeing Strong with sketch pad and easel out in The Burn, always alone, always painting and drawing and staring far off into the distance. Strong was doing his homework.

Fast forward to September 1947. Ray Strong's completed painting, "Tillamook Burn," is presented to the Zig Zag Ranger District of the U.S. Forest Service, on Mt. Hood. Born in Oregon but living in Berkeley, California, Strong had fond memories of that area from his growing up years and felt strongly the Forest Service at Zig Zag should have the painting. Before heading home to Berkeley, Strong gave the painting to Stewart Holbrook, who made the trip up to Zig Zag to pass along the new artwork.

Unfortunately for both Strong and Holbrook, the U.S. Forest Service was not particularly interested. An early *Forest Log* article on the topic reports "Following the cool reception that the painting received at the Zig Zag Station, Mr. Holbrook got in touch with State Forester N.S. Rogers and Mr. Rogers gratefully accepted the painting."

Nels Rogers placed Strong's painting on the wall in the "museum room" of the State Forester's Office in Salem, which

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Above: Historic photo of the Tillamook Burn.

"Tillamook Burn" painting . . . Continued from page 11

was upstairs adjacent to the Old Board Room. And that's where the story gets interesting, and when the painting begins to slip from view.

Not long afterward, the painting was moved into an executive's office elsewhere in the building. Several years later it was "given" to another executive who, not knowing the full story of the painting, believed it had been a personal gift to him. He took it home, where it was on display for three decades, up until the summer of 2006 when some timely house reorganizing led from one conversation to another, and then to the Tillamook Forest Center.

Meanwhile, Ray Strong went on to become a nationally recognized landscape artist in the plein-air style, producing thousands of paintings that chronicle natural spaces in California, Oregon and elsewhere. Strong also was a noted muralist and even painted dioramas and other interpretive backdrops for museums and science centers.

Writes Mark Humpal, a Portland-based art historian, collector and Strong biographer, "Artist Ray Strong is considered by many today as one of the foremost California landscape painters of the 20th century."

"Throughout his long and prolific career as a professional artist, he repeatedly returned to Oregon for extended painting trips and exhibitions, and always kept the natural, rugged beauty of the Pacific Northwest alive in both his mind's eye and in his dreams," writes Humpal in a soon-to-be-published article in the *Oregon Historical Quarterly*.

In addition to painting, Strong was a noted teacher working with students interested in learning landscape techniques. And he just kept painting. When Strong died last year at the age of 101 he was still working on several paintings and was engaged with a collective of California artists called the Oak Group in talking about, promoting and celebrating landscape art and precious natural landscapes. In the last 20 years, the group has raised more than $1 million which has been instrumental in preserving open natural spaces in California.

Today, Ray Strong's "Tillamook Burn" has come home. The painting has been returned to the Oregon Department of Forestry after 30 years and is now on display less than five miles west of the haunting view it depicts, in the Community Room at the Tillamook Forest Center.

"Although the Tillamook Burn painting resurfaced a few months after the death of the artist, I am certain that Ray would have been delighted to know that it is now being publicly displayed in the Tillamook Forest Center," says Strong biographer Mark Humpal. "It's a fitting testimony to the artist, who deeply loved the natural beauty of his home state and strove to portray Oregon with integrity and sincerity."

You can see Ray's painting "Tillamook Burn" in the Community Room at the Tillamook Forest Center, 45500 Wilson River Highway, Tillamook, Oregon (22 miles east of Tillamook on Oregon Highway 6). For more information on the Center check on-line at www.tillamookforestcenter.org or call toll-free at 866-930-4646.

Collection of Mrs. C.W. Cotrell

California Hills 1945 **– another work by artist Ray Strong.**

Photo by Cynthia Orlando, ODF

These young Douglas-fir trees in Lane County are now taller than competing brush ("free to grow") – just one aspect of sustainable forestry.

Sustainable forest management

'INDICATORS' HELP US TALK ABOUT OREGON'S FORESTS

Jeri Chase, ODF Public Affairs Specialist

Sustainability. What does that word mean to you, to your friends, or to your children? Sustainability means different things to different people, and – to complicate things even more – it may mean different things at different times and be used in different ways.

Continued on page 16

What is sustainable forest management?

As defined by the Oregon Board of Forestry in the ***2003 Forestry Program for Oregon***:

Sustainable forest management means forest resources across the landscape are used, developed, and protected at a rate and in a manner that enables people to meet their current environmental, economic, and social needs, and also provides that future generations can meet their own needs [based on ORS 184.421].

On a statewide basis, sustainable forest management will provide:

- Healthy and diverse forest ecosystems that produce abundant timber and other forest products;
- Habitat to support healthy populations of native plans and animals;
- Productive soil, clean water, clean air, open space, and recreational opportunities; and
- Healthy communities that contribute to a healthy state economy.

Examples of Oregon's "Forestry Indicators" measurements & outcomes.

Forestry Program for Oregon – Strategy F:

Protect, maintain, and enhance the health of Oregon's forest ecosystems, watersheds, and airsheds within a context of natural disturbance and active management.

Indicator: Tree death from insects and other damaging agents

Measurements:

- Tree mortality (cubic feet)
- Current tree mortality from insects and diseases

Desired Trend: *Stable or decreasing long-term levels of Oregon forest tree mortality.*

Indicator: Invasive species trends on forestlands

Measurements:

- Exotic insects and diseases, invasive plants and animals (acres affected)
- The number or percent of invasive pests on Oregon's 100 most dangerous list excluded or contained in native and urban forests

Desired trend: *No invasive species on Oregon's 100 most dangerous list that are uncontained in the state's forests, and a stable or decreasing forest acreage is affected by invasive species.*

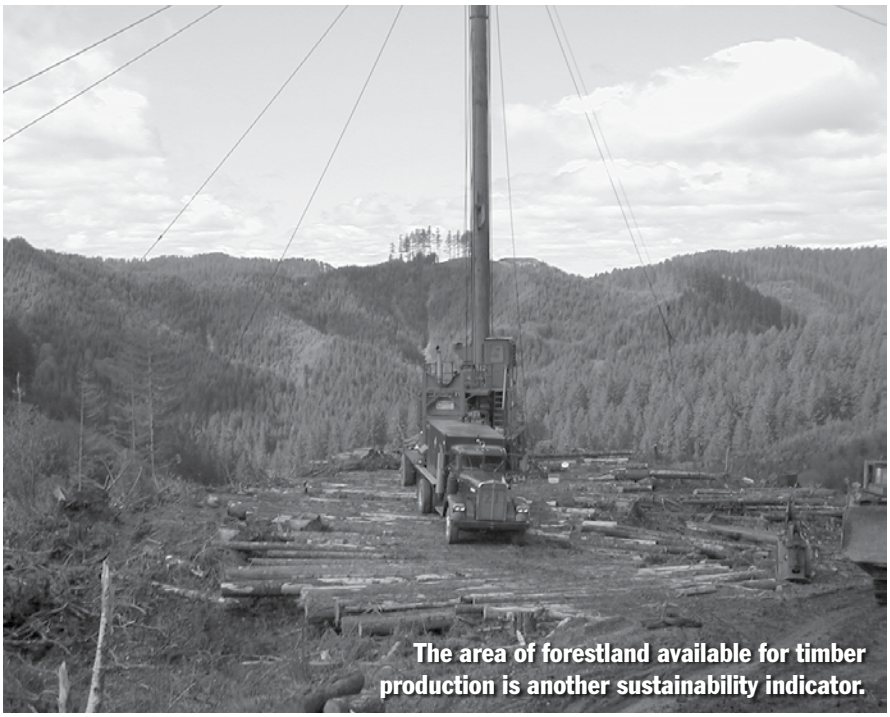
Indicator: Forest fuel conditions and trends related to wildfire risks

Measurements:

- Percent of forestland in condition class I or fire regime IV or V.
- Percent of forestlands that product a surface fire type (no passive or active crown fire) at 90th percentile weather and wind for region.
- Acres of forestland in fire regime I, II, or III that are treated to either maintain at, or reduced to, condition class I.
- Acres of forestland treated to either maintain at, or reduced to, a surface fire type at 90th percentile weather and wind for region.

Desired trend: *Increasing rates of effective forest fuel treatments to improve resiliency to wildfire and an increasing area of Oregon forestland resilient to wildfire.*

Sustainable Forest Management . . . Continued from page 15



The area of forestland available for timber production is another sustainability indicator.

And if sustainability is that hard to define and agree upon, it can be even harder to know that it has been achieved. Sustainability is an abstract concept. The problem is in the details – breaking the concept down into pieces that can be measured.

Worldwide concept

Sustainability has emerged worldwide as a unifying concept in forest management. The Oregon Board of Forestry defined sustainable forest management in its strategic plan, the *Forestry Program for Oregon*, and adopted strategies and actions to achieve sustainability for Oregon's public and private forestlands. The Board then needed a way to know if these strategies and actions were being met.

To begin to answer that question, in early 2007, the Board endorsed Oregon's Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management – 19 of them. These indicators were based on recommendations from an advisory committee to the Board that was made up of a broad-based group of Oregonians. The committee sorted through scientific, technical, and policy information, sought public input, and recommended a set of indicators that could be used to measure progress implementing the *Forestry Program for Oregon*.

"These indicators are a huge accomplishment," said Marvin Brown, State Forester. "This work begins to build the foundation for talking about the forests in the future differently than we have in the past."

But what are indicators and how can they help us talk about sustainability? "Indicators are similar to measuring sticks - a way to make Oregon's forest conditions and trends measurable and understandable," said the department's forest resource planning manager David Morman. "They can tell us what the current conditions are and track how those conditions change over time."

This work has received national and international attention. "This is another Oregon 'first'," added Morman. "We are being watched carefully by the sustainable forest management community as a possible model if we are successful."

"These indicators can be used on an ongoing basis to address and communicate what Oregonians need from our forests," said Board of Forestry Chair Steve Hobbs. "They are powerful tools that will allow us to be better informed about how well we are

The area of forestland managed for general recreation is just one indicator of social benefits valued by the public.

managing Oregon's forests and what we need to improve upon."

Indicators were developed for legal and institutional frameworks, social and economic benefits, forest productive capacity, soil and water resources, native plant and animal conservation, forest ecosystem health, and forest carbon – the seven strategies that were adopted by the Board in their strategic plan. This framework is built on the three "legs" of the sustainability "stool" – the environmental, economic, and social benefits that Oregon's forests can provide.

These indicators are more than a Board work product, though. "The Board of Forestry's intent was always that these indicators can be supported by anybody who cares about the state's forests," said Hobbs. "By agreeing on these key measures of forest sustainability, we can take a major step towards reducing the polarization that has plagued forestry in Oregon for decades. Ultimately, these are indicators that will serve the interest of *all* Oregonians."

The Board also adopted the department's initial recommendations for desired trends for each indicator. Where appropriate, these indicators and desired trends link to already-established benchmarks for Oregon, linking this strategic forest policy work to the bigger picture – the state's strategic vision, *Oregon Shines*.

Each indictor comes with a set of "metrics" – also recommended by the committee – that identify the data that will be tracked to measure the progress for each indicator. "Our next step is to begin to compile that information," Morman said. "Much of that work will be done in partnerships with other agencies and organizations. We will then use this to provide an assessment of Oregon's forests, and report on how the strategies and actions in the *Forestry Program for Oregon* are being met." In 2010, this assessment will be used during a Board of Forestry symposium on the state of Oregon's forestlands that will be held to kick off the next strategic planning process for the future of Oregon's forests.

Sustainable forest management – are we done yet? It has been said that sustainability is a journey and not a destination. *With these indicators in place, we will be able to see where we have been and begin to foresee where we are going.* We will know what our successes have been and where we need to focus our efforts. We can lead and plan for the future of Oregon's forests – achieving the Board's vision to provide a sustainable flow of environmental, economic, and social benefits for all Oregonians.

To find out more about Oregon's Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management, visit the Oregon Board of Forestry's website at www.oregonforestry.org and follow the links to "Sustainable Forestry Indicators".

Want more information?

Would you or your organization like to learn more about sustainable forestry or about Oregon's Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management? Contact David Morman, Forest Resource Planning Program Director, at 503-945-7413 or dmorman@odf.state.or.us

Members of the Oregon Board of Forestry Ad Hoc Sustainable Forest Management Indicator Advisory Committee:

Committee Chair
Craig Shinn
Portland State University

Susan Ash
Portland Audubon

Representative
Chuck Burley
House District 54

Kevin Craig
Coquille Tribe

Jon Germond/Audrey Hatch
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Kevin Godbout
Weyerhaeuser Co.

Jim Golden/Cal Joyner
USDA Forest Service, Region 6

Mike Haske
USDOI Bureau of Land Management, Oregon/Washington Office

Chris Jarmer
Northwest Regional Forest Practices Committee/Oregon Forest Industries Council

Kemper McMaster
USDOI Fish and Wildlife Service

Tom Quigley/Cindi West/
Paul Dunn
USDA Forest Service/ PNW Research Station

Hal Salwasser
OSU College of Forestry

John Shelk
Ochoco Lumber Company

Gary Springer
Committee for Family Forestlands

Karen Steer
Sustainable Northwest

Rex Storm
Associated Oregon Loggers

Karen Tarnow/
Bob Baumgartner
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Bob Van Dyk
Pacific University

Sara Vickerman
Defenders of Wildlife

Representative
Brad Witt
House District 31

‘Heritage’ and ‘Trees’ go together for this committee

Cynthia Orlando, Public Affairs Specialist

Oregon’s stellar reputation for its abundant and majestic trees is a given, but what’s lesser known is a state-sponsored committee whose main purpose is to increase public awareness of the important contribution of trees to Oregon’s history. Oregon’s Heritage Tree Program began in 1995, when tree expert and enthusiast Maynard Drawson, a retired barber and author, first approached the state’s Travel Information Council with an idea. Drawson sought to create a formal committee whose mission would be raising public awareness about the significant role trees have played in Oregon’s history.

Plaque reads: Black Tartarian Cherry; Circ: 15 ft. 10 in.; Ht.: 60 ft.,Width: 80 ft.; Approx. Age: 130 yrs.

Photo by Cynthia Orlando, ODF

Jim Renner works for the state's Travel Information Council and manages the Heritage Tree Program as well as the states' historical marker program. Renner serves as head of the committee, which meets three times per year (winter, summer and fall), including an annual dedication event during Arbor Week in April, which includes inducting a new tree into the program. Last year's statewide ceremony was held at Tillamook Forest Center and Renner says the Student Planters' Grove was recognized "for trees that were planted at that site by school students back in the fifties." Between 1949 and 1973, a small army of volunteers helped plant an estimated 72 million trees to reforest the Tillamook Burn.

Riding Whip Tree

Another example of an interesting heritage tree designation is the Riding Whip Tree located in the Silverton area. A large cottonwood tree originally planted by Florinda Geer during an 1854 (yes, we said 1854) pony ride with her sweetheart, the tree is located at what is today known as the Vesper Geer Rose Ranch in Waldo Hills. Upon completion of their countryside ride, the young girl stuck her switch into the ground, and it grew…and grew…and grew…into a very large cottonwood. Later, Geer married her beau and they had a son they named Homer. (Homer went on to become a world-renown political cartoonist and is honored by Silverton's annual Homer Davenport Days.)

Does a heritage tree designation automatically ensure protection for the tree? Not necessarily. "No regulations or laws dictate tree care or management, so only good stewardship is relied upon to ensure the preservation of the trees," says Renner.

Most nominations for heritage trees come from ordinary Oregonians who are interested in seeing a particular tree recognized for its historical notoriety. There are currently 40 trees or groves on Oregon's Heritage Tree list.

To nominate a tree, it should meet one or more of the following criteria:

- The tree is associated with significant events
- The tree is associated with a significant person or people
- The tree is a significant entity within its community
- As a species, the tree is of an age or size that is significant.

Do you know of a tree on your property or in your community that might qualify?

The goals of the *Oregon Heritage Tree Program* are to recognize and designate individual heritage trees or groves of trees with statewide or national significance, to educate Oregonians about the value of the history of these trees, to promote appreciation of the trees, and to retain and protect these trees as part of our state's heritage.

ODF is a standing member of the state Heritage Tree Committee. *ODF's Urban Forestry program, in partnership with the USDA Forest Service, has provided funding for several of the recognition plaques present at each Heritage Tree.* There are currently 40 trees or groves of trees making up the Oregon Heritage Tree list.

For more information about the heritage tree program, location of heritage trees and nomination process, visit: http://heritage.oregontic.com/trees.php

The Owen Cherry *(Prunus avium)* **tree, above and left, is believed by some to have been planted in 1847 by Eugene Skinner, an early settler and the man for whom the City of Eugene is named. The only heritage tree in Lane County, it's located in Eugene's Owen Rose Garden.**

Considered the largest cherry tree in Oregon and possibly the entire United States, its cables and braces attest to its age.

ODF'S COMMUNITY FORESTRY INITIATIVE:

One tool to address Oregon's changing forest landscape

Doug Decker, Interpretive Program Director

New forces are reshaping Oregon's forests in ways that may ultimately be more significant than any wildfire, windstorm, or disease outbreak. Fueled by development pressures, population growth, concerns about Measure 37, and increasing real estate values, forest land is being converted to other land uses such as residential development, or sold to new owners with limited understanding about forests. This is not just an urban or rural problem. It affects Oregon's largest cities and smallest communities.

As this pattern spreads into forestland, new challenges emerge, including protecting homes from wildfire, retaining healthy streams and other forest values in developing areas, and helping homeowners and commercial forest operators coexist as neighbors.

As a step toward addressing fundamental changes in Oregon's forest landscape, a budget proposal offered by the Oregon Department of Forestry and included in the Governor's Recommended Budget would provide assistance on the ground to help with these complicated issues that arise in Oregon's "residential forests."

The Department's ***Community Forestry Initiative*** would provide experienced and knowledgeable foresters in these vulnerable areas to assist landowners, communities, and local government in maintaining forest values. The Department and the Board of Forestry are contemplating other tools to

Facts about population and f

Since the early 1970s, areas in Western Oregon zoned for residential and urban land use have increased markedly (45 percent and 36 percent) while areas in forest land use classification have decreased.

An estimated 1 million acres of Oregon forest—about 10 percent of the state's non-federal forestland—

Photo by Stu Otto, ODF

forest land use change in Oregon:

exist inside urban growth boundaries or other development zones. **These lands will be converted to development during this century.**

Statewide, another 2.5 million acres of forest exist within one mile of residential or urban areas.

Oregon's population base has become predominantly urban, shifting from a 58 percent rural/ 42 percent urban ratio in 1910 to a 79 percent urban/21 percent ratio today. Since 1990, Oregon has been among the leading states in population growth.

The population in the Pacific Northwest is expected to grow faster than the national average.

"This is shaping up as the defining forestry issue of our times," says Brown. "Keeping forests as forests is in the best long-term interest of the state."

help communities prevent the loss of forest landbase, and to help address wildfire safety, stream health, and other issues in forested areas where development is occurring. These tools also include seeking ways in which development can occur in a manner that is compatible with maintaining forest values that are important to Oregon's quality of life.

"There is no single solution to this problem, nor any short-term fix," says Oregon State Forester Marvin Brown. "The key is to get people talking and thinking about the community-wide consequences of forest fragmentation." According to Brown, the purpose of the Community Forestry Initiative is to provide a mix of tools and resources that support sound decisions that keep forests as forests.

"Unless we recognize this trend and respond with thoughtful, community-based tools, policy and incentives, this loss of forest to development will change our environmental, social and economic quality of life," Brown says, offering the following consequences:

- The presence of development in forested areas changes everything about wildfire—placing homes at risk, making firefighting more complicated, and increasing firefighting costs.
- Fragmentation and parcelization of forests, combined with the development of roads and residences, can degrade the "green infrastructure" of a forested watershed, including clean water, and the diversity of fish and wildlife species and their habitat.
- Conversion from forest to development dramatically changes the way the surrounding landscape is managed, limiting the range of traditional forestry practices. In many areas, the notion of producing a timber value from the lands — even in the context of sustainable forestry practices — is no longer acceptable to neighborhood residents.

When formerly productive forestlands are converted to development, surrounding economies and supporting industries are affected as forest products-related jobs and infrastructure is no longer viable. Fewer tax dollars are available to support local government services and education. With no workable return for their investment in forest management, some landowners sell the land for development or other non-forest land use, perpetuating the problem.

Looking for solutions

Brown and a team of others working on this topic have gained helpful input from ODF Stewardship Foresters on the ground in these areas, and have been meeting with a wide variety of stakeholders and interests this winter to raise awareness about the trend and its consequences. While a secure funding source for the budget proposal remains elusive, the department is committed to addressing the challenge over the long term.

"The loss of forest land to development — and all the consequences — is a reality we have to respond to," says Brown, comparing the trend to major challenges the Department and the forestry community responded to in the 20th century including the need for fire protection and emphasizing the importance of reforestation.

"This is shaping up as the defining forestry issue of our times," says Brown. "Keeping forests as forests is in the best long-term interest of the state."

Photo by Cynthia Orlando, ODF

Oregon white oak tree, leaves and bark.

Photos courtesy OSU Department of Horticulture

What's so special about Oregon White Oaks?

Cynthia Orlando, Public Affairs Specialist

The Oregon white oak *(Quercus garryana)* is an attractive deciduous hardwood tree native to Oregon, found as far north as British Columbia and as far south as southern California. These lovely hardwoods seem able to withstand both lengthy flooding and drought, and are most common on sites that are either too exposed or too dry for other tree species.

During the 1800's oak savanna was a common sight in the Willamette Valley. Mature oaks provided an abundance of food for the Kalapuya Indians, who used the tree's acorns to make acorn meal. Its large acorns mature in one season, ripening from late August to November.

Although it can reproduce in its own shade, Oregon white oak will die after overtopping by Douglas-fir. Oregon's periodic summer wildfires and the burning practices of the Kalapuya created white oaks that were mostly open-grown, individual trees. However, with the arrival of European settlers and the suppression of most naturally occurring fires, conifers (evergreen trees) like Douglas-fir began to naturally encroach upon the oaks.

It's now estimated that more than 99 percent of pre-settlement prairies and savannas in Oregon have been converted to urban areas, farms, and other developments. In addition to urban development, yet another challenge to this native tree is the spread of invasive plant species. In order to germinate, its seeds need to be kept moist in soil or under leaf litter. Unfortunately, invasive, non-native plants like Scotch broom and Himalayan blackberry reduce the survival and growth rate of oak seedlings.

What's in a name?

The Oregon white oak's scientific name, *Quercus garryana*, was chosen to honor Nicholas Garry, who served as deputy governor and as a board member of the Hudson Bay Company. In the early 1800's the Hudson Bay Company served as a center of the fur trade in the vicinity of Winnipeg, Man. Canada. Garry was known for his tactful and diplomatic fur trade dealings with both whites and Natives alike.

Oregon white oak can also sprout from cut stumps and root collars, and their roots also go deeper than many other tree types. A deep taproot and well-developed lateral roots serve to make them very wind firm, even in wet areas.

In the wood products industry, Oregon white oak's strong, hard, and attractive wood is sometimes used for flooring and other wood products. It has also been used for furniture, chairs, and wine barrels, and is also frequently used for firewood.

Worth the wait

Generally speaking, Oregon white oaks grow slowly in both height and diameter. Unfortunately, park managers and homeowners don't plant Oregon white oak for landscaping because of its reputation as a slow grower. That's a shame, as this tree really has a lot to offer.

Valuable real estate? Ask birds, wildlife.

An important aspect about all native plants and trees in general is their ability to provide much-needed habitat for wildlife. Diversity of bird species is often higher in oak forests than in adjacent conifer forests. Oregon white oaks provide favorable habitat to a number of important wildlife types, including the western gray squirrel, which is listed as threatened in Washington and sensitive in Oregon - and to many birds, including dark-eyed juncos, goldfinches, nuthatches, wild turkeys, and acorn and pileated woodpeckers.

Enjoy, appreciate, grow and cultivate these important Oregon natives at every opportunity.

Landscapers, Nursery Owners, Arborists network at annual Redmond conference

A long-standing partnership between the Oregon Landscape Contractors Association, Oregon State University and the Oregon Department of Forestry, was behind a very successful conference held recently in Eastern Oregon. February's 15th annual High Desert Green Industry Conference held in Redmond allowed landscapers, nursery owners, arborists, and others to take positive steps towards achieving success in their careers and businesses.

Attendees found exceptional buying and networking opportunities during the conference's trade show, where exhibitors showcased the latest industry innovations, products, and services. The conference fosters education and professional development to strengthen the Green Industry.

More than 200 people attended the conference, which included 21 speakers and 46 trade show booths. Attendees came from all over Oregon, including Klamath Falls, Ashland, Portland, Hermiston, and Roseburg.

Amy Jo Detweiler works with OSU Extension providing customer service to homeowners, nurseries, and master gardeners, and was on the planning committee of this year's conference. Detweiler sees its greatest value in providing quality education to help attendees improve their professional businesses. "It also exposes them to new innovations, technology, and best management practices they might otherwise not have the time to find," adds Detweiler. ODF's Katie Lompa says evaluations filled out by attendees of this year's conference "look really good," and that it's been personally rewarding to "hear the gratitude and feedback" from attendees. This was the ninth year Lompa helped coordinate the event.

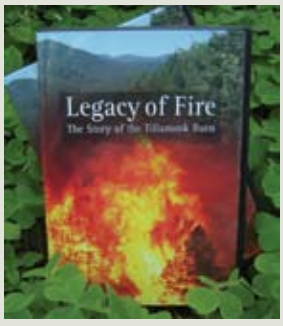
Photo courtesy Mike Kuhns

Mike Kuhns, Extension Forester from Utah State University, was one of many highly regarded speakers at February's annual "High Desert Green Industry Conference" in Redmond. Kuhns' talk on the importance of retaining large trees in urban settings acknowledged that while smaller trees are often chosen for the space, liability, and "hurry-up mentality" restrictions of modern life, it's the larger trees that are often best for community values. Big trees not only provide more environmental benefits, public opinion polls show people *prefer* seeing streets with large trees on them.

Trees need lots of room for their roots and trunks, so Kuhns encourages cities to do a better job in adequately planning for wider parking strips. While many cities commonly provide 2 - 3 feet parking strips, Kuhns says 8 - 10 feet strips are more in line with what trees need for healthy growing conditions.

The photo above, taken in Omaha, Nebraska, shows the benefits of using pavers in parking strips where trees are planted. As opposed to solid concrete, pavers allow increased room for roots, better soil aeration, and improved water infiltration – just a few environmental factors that will help nurture these Northern red oaks.

Tillamook Forest Center's fire film nets award



"Legacy of Fire: The Story of the Tillamook Burn," the short film shown many times daily at the Tillamook Forest Center, recently won a prestigious CINE Golden Eagle Award.

The Council on International Non-theatrical Events (CINE) announced the award after more than 300 judges viewed and evaluated hundreds of entries. "Legacy of Fire" was one of three exhibit films chosen to receive the Golden Eagle Award.

North Shore Productions worked with Oregon Department of Forestry staff to produce the film. A DVD of the award-winning film is available for $15 at the center, or may be ordered with a credit card by calling toll free (866) 930-4646.

"Working on the film was one of the most satisfying parts of exhibit development," said Doug Decker, TFC project leader, who coordinated work on the film. "All of us involved in the production were inspired by the firefighters and tree planters we interviewed. A big part of the honor is a tribute to what they accomplished half a century ago."

The CINE Golden Eagle Film and Video Competitions are held in the spring and fall. The Golden Eagle Award acknowledges high-quality professional production in a variety of content categories.

CINE was founded in 1957 to recognize and foster the highest quality of non-theatrical films and videos.

coming up

APRIL 26
8:00 - 5:00 p.m.
Board of Forestry Meeting
Corvallis • **503-945-7210 for info**

APRIL 27 AND 28
27th, 8:00 - 4:00 p.m. • 28th, 7:30 - 3:00 p.m.
Symposium: The Future of Oregon's Family Forests
OSU, Corvallis • **541-737-9300 for info**

MAY 8 AND 9
Oregon Forestland Classification Steering Committee
Eastern Oregon meeting and field trip • **503-945-7488 for info.**

MAY 12
11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.
Wildflower Walk • *Tillamook Forest Center*

MAY 13
11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.
Forest Birding • *Tillamook Forest Center*

JUNE 6
8:00 - 5:00 p.m.
Board of Forestry Meeting
Salem Hdqtrs, Tillamook Room

JUNE 7
9:00 - 4:00 p.m.
Oregon Forestland Classification Steering Committee
Salem Hdqtrs, Tillamook Room

JUNE 28 AND 29
Field Trip - State Forests Advisory Committee
Times, locations TBA.

JULY 10
9:00 - 4:00 p.m.
Oregon Forestland Classification Steering Committee
Salem Hdqtrs, Tillamook Room

Forests for Oregon
Oregon Dept. of Forestry
2600 State Street
Salem, OR 97310

"STEWARDSHIP IN FORESTRY"