



Pathway to the Future for Northwest Oregon State Forests

Oregon Department of Forestry

Pathway to the Future for Northwest Oregon State Forests

This pathway charts a course filled with diversity for Oregon’s northwest state forests. It foresees a forest decades into the future – one with a full range of social, economic and ecological benefits to Oregonians. And at each step along the way, this path can be changed, if need be, to sustain timber revenue, protect native wildlife habitat, contribute to properly functioning streams, and offer outdoor recreation opportunities.

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Cover photo: Older trees mixed with younger trees represent the long-term vision for diverse northwest state forests. Mike McMurray photo

Pathway to Jobs, Recreation, Protected Wildlife

This pathway, called the *Northwest Oregon State Forests Management Plan*, takes a big-picture – or landscape – approach and provides direction for the forests as a whole.



Mike McMurray photo

Foresters strive for a blend of trees – different ages and species – to reflect diversity naturally found in forests.

It guides planned activities in the state-owned northwest forests, taking into

account the many and varied resources of the forest. It goes beyond timber-harvest plans of the past to assure

sustainable economic, environmental and social values – now and in the future.

The plan recognizes the need for sustainable harvesting to maintain forest health, develop habitat and generate predictable revenue. It protects and nurtures the multiple forest resources so Oregonians – today and tomorrow – can work and play in the woods and know native wildlife and plants are cared for and thriving.

Looking Back at Nature to See Pathway to Future

Historical forest landscapes boast a mosaic of thick and sparse stands of trees, along with open areas. This patchwork of trees of varying ages and variety is the result of natural disturbances, such as weather events, forest fires, windstorms, landslides, floods, and insect and disease outbreaks. These disturbances have always shaped the changing landscape of the Pacific Northwest. Native wildlife depend on the diverse habitats created by these disturbances.

The forest management plan seeks to mimic the historic diversity of nature’s patchy stands through thinning, partial cutting and clearcutting. As wildlife find habitat, timber jobs are created, counties and schools gain revenue, and people in general are able to enjoy themselves in the forest.

The plan reflects a more historic range of forest conditions across the landscape by:

- Mixing older and younger trees
- Developing mature forests

STATE FOREST RESOURCES

- Air Quality
- Diverse Biological Landscapes and Ecosystems
- Cultural (Historical) Resources
- Energy and Mineral Resources
- Fish and Wildlife
- Forest Health
- Geology and Soils
- Land Ownership and Access
- Plants
- Recreation
- Scenic Resources
- Social Resources
- Economic Resources
- Special Forest Products
- Timber
- Water Resources

- Diversifying native tree species
- Saving existing critical habitat
- Promoting habitat for native species
- Protecting and maintaining streams and lands alongside water (riparian areas) for habitat and water quality
- Building and improving roads so as not to hinder fish movement
- Assessing and minimizing potential landslides hazards
- Detecting and appropriately controlling pests and diseases



Forest hikes are among many recreational opportunities; others include camping, horse riding, mountain biking, fishing, hunting and riding motorized off-highway vehicles.



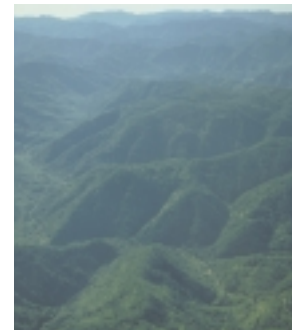
Arrowheads are examples of historic items representing cultural resources at forest sites in need of protecting.

Recreation opportunities on these state forests include camping, hiking, horse riding, mountain biking, fishing, hunting, boating and riding motorized off-highway vehicles. Sightseeing, too, is viewed as recreation, and efforts are made to ensure the views one sees while traveling through the state forests yield uninterrupted vistas of healthy, growing trees. The plan also recognizes historic sites, relics and structures as cultural resources that need to be preserved

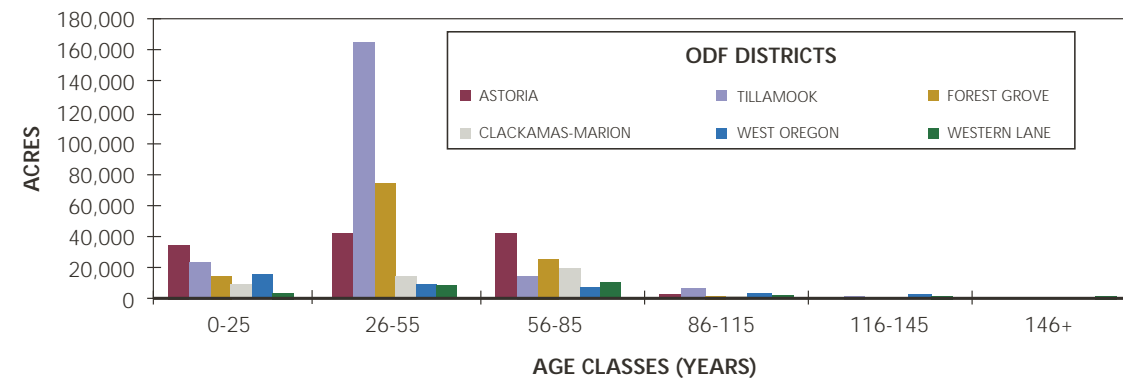
Young Forests - Lots of Potential

The Tillamook State Forest is a sea of green. One ridgeline after another, as far as the eye can see, is a dense Douglas-fir forest. The breath-taking beauty of these rolling waves of trees must be tempered, however, by the knowledge this even-aged forest is a man-made marvel that fails to meet the diverse biological needs of wildlife.

State forests in northwest Oregon have potential – lots



Rolling ridgelines of green are typical in the Tillamook State Forest; while beautiful from afar, the dense Douglas-fir forests fail to provide biological diversity for wildlife.



of it. But most of these forests are young. They were planted about 40 to 60 years ago after catastrophic fires or unrestricted logging. Massive reforestation – unrivaled in scope – by the Department of Forestry and thousands of volunteer citizens helped put nature on the road to recovery. But the trees are primarily Douglas-fir and all about the same age. This sameness lacks the diversity needed by wildlife.

Birds and mammals look for diverse habitat. They need big and small trees as cover from predators; dead and decaying trees for homes and food; open areas for foraging; and cool, clear water to drink. Fish need diverse streams, with riffles and gravel for eggs and gentle pools for safety.

Working Forest Needed

Taking a passive management approach that lets these young forests evolve toward useable habitat on their own could take centuries. The process of natural selection – where one tree over time dominates others that eventually die off – consumes staggering amounts of time.

Threatened species such as northern spotted owls and marbled murrelets may not have the luxury of waiting 100 to 200 years for their habitat to be created naturally. Their population numbers in the northwest state forests continue to decline. They lack the older forest habitat they need. Relying on nature's unhurried process could cause the owls and murrelets to disappear from these forests for decades – possibly affecting their recovery as species.

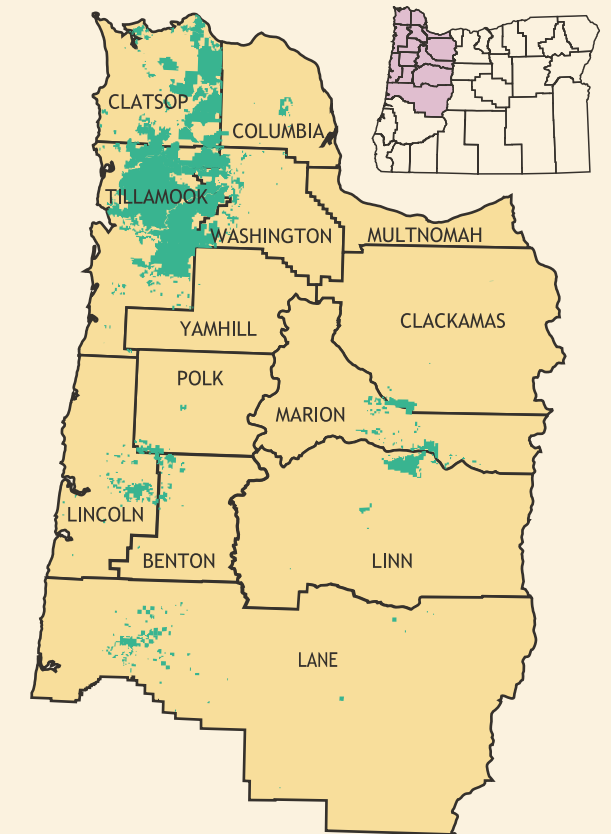
Summary of Conifer Age Classes by District

In the northwest Oregon state forests, most conifer forests are less than 85 years old

These same-aged forests fall short of providing varied habitat. Older forests, which many wildlife species need, are missing – only 4 percent of the conifer stands in the northwest state forests have trees older than 85 years. Less than one-half of 1 percent of the 615,000 acres of Oregon's northwest state forestland qualify as old growth. In a natural stand, old growth characteristics generally begin at 175 years, and include large trees, lots of down wood, snags, and diverse undergrowth and tree species.

Instead, tightly packed stands of trees carpet the landscape. This compacted condition detracts from wildlife habitat. But the young forests hold enormous potential if appropriately managed.

The Northwest Oregon State Forests Management Plan provides direction for managing the Astoria District, Tillamook District, Forest Grove District, Clackamas-Marion District, West Oregon District and Western Lane District. More than 615,000 acres, located in 12 northwest counties, make up the state forestland covered in the plan.



Population of Spotted Owl Sites on Northwest Oregon State Forests in 1999

District	Pair Sites		Resident Single Sites		Total
	On ODF Land	Adjacent to ODF Land	On ODF Land	Adjacent to ODF Land	
Astoria	7	1	2	0	10
Tillamook	1	0	1	1	3
Forest Grove	1	0	2	0	3
West Oregon	0	7	0	0	7
Western Lane	8	41	0	3	52
Clackamas-Marion	3	12	3	4	22
Total	20	61	8	8	97



Mike McMurray photo

The northern spotted owl, a threatened species, needs older forest habitat – currently lacking in the state forests.

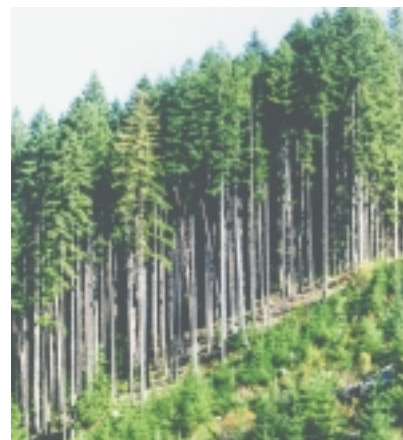
Foresters believe they can use a hands-on approach, called active management, to encourage development of older forest structures that mimics mature, natural habitat. Selecting the best trees in these dense forest stands – as nature does – and manually thinning the smaller, less desirable trees allows the remaining trees to grow taller and thicker much faster.

Pathway to Habitat: Decades Versus Centuries

Where it might take nature centuries to advance a forest to old-growth status, a similar type of forest can – through strategic and timely thinnings – be developed in a matter of decades. Several thinnings typically occur on each stand of trees.

When treetops – the crowns – grow together so the branches are touching, it's time for another thinning. If not thinned, the canopy formed by the trees prevents sunlight from reaching the forest floor. No new vegetation grows in the shaded area below the trees. Called closed single canopy, this forest-development stage provides habitat for a relatively narrow range of native birds and mammals.

Wildlife species do not thrive in these dark, dense forests; they require bigger trees with smaller trees, shrubs and fallen trees underneath. Northern spotted owls and marbled murrelets, two threatened species, prefer to live in more complex



Upper branches of tightly spaced trees form a canopy, preventing light from reaching the forest floor. Thinning these dense stands promotes tree growth and allows new vegetation beneath the bigger trees.

stages typically found in old-growth forests in northwest Oregon.

Opening up the forest with thinnings creates this more complex habitat. Remaining trees grow larger and new growth flourishes beneath the bigger trees. By actively monitoring and managing development of the stands of trees, foresters can promote the development toward “structure” similar to old-growth stands. The term structure means the things you can see or touch in an ecosystem; in a forest, that would be the species and size of trees, and fallen and standing (snags) dead trees, forest canopies, shrubs and herbs.

Structural Stages Point to Pathway

A landscape approach called structure-based management follows nature's stand development patterns, and does it in fewer years. Foresters actively coax the forests along – using thinnings and other techniques such as creating snags and leaving down wood and older trees – to help them more quickly evolve into the older stages.

The five stages – or stand structures – describe how a forest looks at specific points in time as it undergoes change and develops. The stages range from regeneration (young trees planted after a clearcut or natural disturbance) to older forest structure (resembling an old-growth forest). Foresters use these stages to assess the landscape and determine what they need to do to move a forest along the range of forest conditions.

Percentage targets assigned to each of

Stand structure

Stand Type 1: **Regeneration** (Goal: 5-15%) Occupied primarily by tree seedlings or saplings, and herbs and shrubs. Trees can be conifers or hardwoods. Vigorous herb, shrub and/or grasses cover up to 80% of land. Also snags, residual trees and down wood.



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Begins when disturbance – timber harvest, fire or wind – has killed or removed most or all larger trees.

Stand Type 2: **Closed Single Canopy** (Goal: 10-20%) Trees fully occupy site and form a single, main canopy layer. Little or no understory vegetation. Later, as less competitive trees die, snags and down wood appear.



Mike McMurray photo



Stand Type 3: **Understory** (Goal: 15-35%)

Gaps in tree canopy of branches from one tree to another provide adequate light to reach ground to allow shade tolerant diversified understory of shrubs and herbs.



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Stand structure continued

Stand Type 4: **Layered** (Goal: 20-30%)

Tree canopy of two or more layers, with extensive layering of diverse shrubs and herbs in understory. Trees of 18-inch diameters and 100 feet tall, mixed with younger trees at least 30 feet tall.



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Stand Type 5: **Older Forest Structure** (Goal: 20-30%)

Trees with desirable wildlife characteristics. A minimum of eight trees per acre with at least 32-inch diameters. Two or more canopy layers with shade-tolerant species. At least six snags per acre. Substantial down wood at various stages of decay. Diverse understory.



Mike McMurray photo



the five stand structures provide guideposts. At any given time, foresters will know how much of the land should be in each of the stand structures. The stand targets reflect ranges – 5 to 15 percent, for example, for regeneration – to describe upper and lower limits. History suggests that when all these stand structures are in place with their ascribed percentages, the diverse habitat needs of all native species will be met.

The first order of business: Align the predominately young northwest state forests with the stand structure percentages to achieve the “desired future condition” – reflecting a more diverse landscape. Most of the forests (63 percent) currently fall into the closed single canopy category. When the right mix of the five stand structures is achieved, the strategy will be to maintain these percentages.

It will take decades – an estimated 20 to 80 years – to arrive at the designated percentages. Pinning down a more precise time frame is difficult because growth rates vary among forests. Another factor is the Swiss needle cast disease that stunts growth among Douglas-fir. These stands may need to be started again with different tree species.

No one professes absolute certainty about the stand structure percentage figures. Foresters and biologists established the current percentages – based on historical knowledge – as a reasonable first estimate. The Oregon Department of Forestry plans to conduct a broad review of this strategy every 10 years and when layered and older forest structure stands added together reach 30 percent. The review will determine

Current and Desired Future Condition Percentages for Forest Stand Structure

District	REG	CSC	UDS	LYR	OFS
Astoria	15% to 12%	50% to 15%	21% to 25%	12% to 21%	1% to 26%
Tillamook	3% to 11%	79% to 16%	13% to 24%	2% to 26%	2% to 22%
Forest Grove	6% to 8%	56% to 9%	30% to 25%	4% to 25%	0% to 30%
Clack.-Marion	10% to 10%	62% to 16%	19% to 20%	5% to 23%	2% to 30%
West Oregon	28% to 9%	41% to 17%	19% to 26%	10% to 25%	2% to 23%
Western Lane	8% to 9%	35% to 24%	45% to 24%	3% to 21%	9% to 22%
TOTALS (%)	9% to 11%	63% to 15%	20% to 24%	6% to 24%	2% to 25%
TOTALS (acres)	52,480 to 64,610	387,230 to 91,200	124,240 to 149,780	34,370 to 148,330	9,380 to 154,070

Abbreviations for Forest Stand Types: REG – Regeneration, CSC – Closed Single Canopy, UDS – Understory, LYR – Layered, OFS – Older Forest Structure. Note: NSC – Non-Silviculturally Capable, ranging 0%-3% and totaling 7,780 acres, is not listed on this chart.

Time needed to achieve the desired future condition will vary. Beginning with young CSC stands, it could take 20 to 50 years to develop OFS on higher quality sites, and as much as 50 to 80 years on low quality sites.

whether habitat needs of native species are being met and whether stand-level percentages should be adjusted.

Social and Economic Pathway

Northwest Oregon state forests comprise only about 2 percent of Oregon's forestland. These forests, however, are important to local community residents who depend on forest resources for

Revenue Distribution Percentage from Harvesting For Board of Forestry Lands

Schools	46.9%
County General Fund	13.6%
Other Taxing Districts	3.2%
Department of Forestry*	36.2%

*Includes management and protection costs.

Estimated Annual Harvest Activities 2001-2010

District	Partial Cut Acres	Partial Cut MMBF	Clearcut Acres	Clearcut MMBF
Astoria	2,300-3,450	27.6-41.4	560-845	19.6-29.6
Tillamook	2,000-5,000	14.0-35.0	1,000-2,750	12.0-32.0
Forest Grove	2,300-2,900	27.6-34.8	360-440	12.6-15.4
Clackamas-Marion	1,000-1,300	10.0-19.0	150-250	4.5-9.0
West Oregon	800-1,300	7.0-11.0	80-100	1.8-2.3
Western Lane	200-800	2.6-10.4	0-200	0-5.0
TOTAL	8,600-14,750	88.8-151.6	2,150-4,595	50.5-93.3

MMBF: Million Board Feet. The Forestry Department is analyzing ways to address Swiss needle cast infection in the Tillamook and Astoria Districts, which may result in increased harvest estimates for those two districts. An estimated 33,000 acres in the Tillamook District and 2,700 acres in Astoria District are heavily infected with Swiss needle cast, a fungus that stunts Douglas-fir growth and frequently requires trees to be removed to manage the disease.



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Aquatic and riparian habitat goal: Develop forest and stream conditions that more closely resemble the historic forest.

jobs. Counties and other local taxing districts also depend on the revenue they receive from timber harvests.

As a state, Oregon's dependence on the forest products industry has steadily declined. But in Clatsop and Tillamook counties, where 73 percent of the state northwest forests are found, timber sales and wood products mills

continue to be important contributors to the local economy, generating 11 percent of the personal income in both counties.

It is estimated that for each 1 million board feet of timber harvested in northwest state forests, 24 jobs and \$1.2 million in personal income are generated. The jobs are primarily in the lumber and wood products industry, with other jobs in schools, local government, construction and retail services.

In terms of annual harvest levels as they relate to the entire northwest state forest area, about one-half of 1 percent of the forest is projected for clearcutting and another

2 percent for partial cutting or thinning. Over a 10-year period, harvesting activity would occur on 25 percent of the landscape, leaving 75 percent with no activity. The plan is scheduled to have a broad review after 10 years.



Mike McMurray photo

Placing down wood in streams restores aquatic habitat by slowing water flow and creating pools.

Pathway Protection: Aquatic and Riparian Habitats

A two-tiered approach for maintaining and restoring aquatic and riparian habitat involves landscape and site-specific strategies. Foresters are more likely to successfully meet all or most water-related habitat needs by addressing the issues both on a broad level and at specific areas. The goal of both strategies focuses on developing forest and stream conditions that more closely resemble the historic forest.

The broader, or landscape, approach ties riparian areas directly to structure-based management. As the forest moves along the structural continuum to layered and older forest structure, down wood and other natural composition will accrue in and around aquatic areas. Eventually, this will closely resemble historic conditions. Meantime, while this longer process unfolds, site-specific strategies are counted on to maintain or restore riparian habitat more quickly in the short term.

Watershed assessment and analysis play a critical role in evaluating and refining both landscape and site-specific approaches for maintaining and restoring riparian habitat. A watershed is the area where all water that falls as rain or snow drains to the same stream or river. The plan calls for conducting periodic assessments on watersheds in state forestlands, with the results systematically applied to promote good water quality and habitat.

Standards for establishing and maintaining riparian management areas adjacent to all streams – as described in the proposed *Western Oregon State Forests Habitat Conservation Plan* – will guide activities in the forest. These standards will remain in effect until new information becomes available.

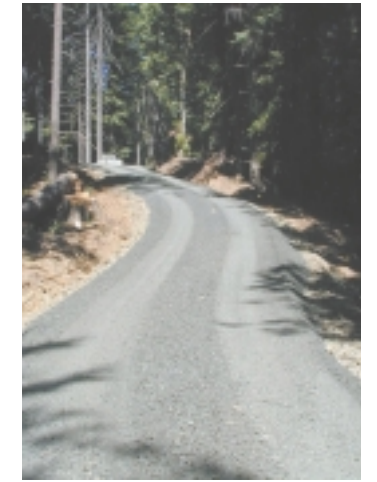
Foresters work with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to restore aquatic habitats. Restoration projects, such as stream enhancements, mimic natural processes. An example would be placing large trees and boulders in streams to slow the flow of water and create pools. Foresters also may change tree species, where appropriate, to create better habitat along streams.

Landslides and erosion are natural processes – at work since the earth was formed. They happen regardless of human influence. Management operations that lack the proper care and planning, however, can affect the likelihood of landslides and erosion.

To assure appropriate precautions are taken on these state forests, geotechnical specialists evaluate the slope stability of landslide-prone areas on a hazard-assessment scale. This risk assessment is used to ensure management practices minimize debris slides, road-related landslides and sedimentation into streams.

Roads on state forestlands provide access for logging operations, fire suppression and recreation. The road system is essentially complete, though additional smaller roads – connecting to main roads – often are needed to access timber sale sites. Roads are built or improved as part of timber sales.

In general, the road network is kept to a minimum. Unnecessary roads are closed or removed. Roads are constructed in the most suitable terrain to protect water quality and



State Forests roads provide access for logging operations, fire suppression and recreation. Barriers to fish passage are being eliminated with modern culverts and bridges.



A natural landslide shows destructive and regenerative forces of nature. Management practices on State Forests attempt to minimize debris slides.



Swiss needle cast stunts growth of Douglas-fir, causing them to lose their yellowed needles prematurely. The fungal disease has reached epidemic levels, affecting 75,000 acres in northwest state forests. Removing the infected trees and replacing them with disease-tolerant native species is often the remedy.

prevent erosion runoff into streams. Foresters are eliminating road-crossing barriers to fish passage by installing modern culverts, replacing old culverts and building bridges.

Pathway Protection: Forest Health

When diseases and insects damage or kill trees, they affect the structure of the forests. These effects

can either be positive or negative, depending on what is trying to be accomplished with a particular stand of trees. Dead or decayed trees, for example, can be used by birds and other animals for nesting, hiding and foraging.

Forest health strategies to reduce the undesirable impacts of pests are based on ecosystem ecology. Strategies are tailored to individual stands, specific situations and the objectives for the stands and the larger landscape. Objectives often vary from stand to stand across the landscape. Linking forest health and forest management helps achieve a stand's desired future condition.

Preventing undesirable conditions from occurring involves:

- Planting trees well-suited to a site;
- Diversifying species to avoid all-or-nothing losses;
- Achieving appropriate stand density to reduce stress in trees and their susceptibility to pests; and
- Encouraging stand structure unfavorable to unacceptable levels of insects or disease.

All control efforts are carried out in an environmentally sound manner to meet

Anchor habitat areas, such as a stream for spawning salmon, are protected and maintained while new habitat develops.



Mike McMurray photo

site-specific objectives. Techniques include the use of natural predators and parasites, genetically resistant hosts, environmental modifications, and, when appropriate, chemical pesticides or herbicides.

Swiss needle cast, a fungal disease, leads a list of nearly 20 diseases and pest-caused problems specifically addressed in the plan. Swiss needle cast stunts the growth of Douglas-fir trees by causing them to lose their needles prematurely. This seriously reduces the infected stands' capability to develop into desired forest types and significantly reduces the timber value.

While the disease is a historic component of the forest, it is currently at epidemic levels. It is a severe problem that affects as much as 75,000 acres in the northwest state forests within about 20 miles of the coastline. The remedy often involves removing the infected trees and replacing them with disease-tolerant native species, such as hemlock, Sitka spruce, western red cedar and red alder.



Frequent tours into the state forests allow visitors to learn firsthand about planned activities. Ongoing monitoring and public involvement ensure appropriate adaptations are considered.

Pathway Protection: Species of Concern

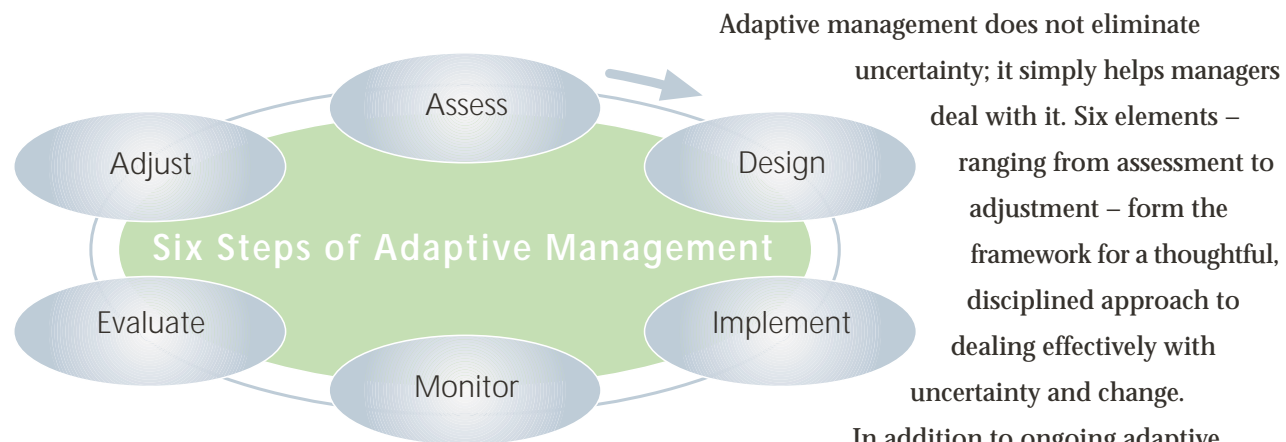
This plan and the associated proposed *Western Oregon State Forests Habitat Conservation Plan* contain species-specific strategies to protect existing key habitat or sites considered critical to the short-term survival of species of concern. "Anchor habitats" provide this short-term, higher level of protection to existing key habitat areas.

Anchor habitats allow species that tend to be faithful to a particular site – for a nest for example – to stay in that preferred area undisturbed by management activity. Examples include sites used by northern spotted owls, marbled murrelets and salmon. While anchor habitat areas are stationary blocks, they are not intended to be permanent reserves. They are, however, *maintained until it can be demonstrated that the species of concern have moved on and are thriving in new habitat areas*. It is believed these species will consider other areas when suitable habitat is created and expanded with structure-based management.

Staying on Right Path – Monitoring and Adapting

It's impossible to predict the future with 100 percent accuracy. The Oregon Department of Forestry has based this plan on the best available science, the prevailing social environment and within the constraints of laws and rules governing the agency. But any one of these elements could change, and this plan allows for that.

Adaptive management acknowledges this uncertainty and considers results from forest activity – be it logging, road-building or habitat creation – as opportunities for learning how to manage better. Adaptive management recognizes that ecosystems are always changing, and a successful process requires a strong monitoring program. Natural resource specialists monitor key indicators, analyze the outcomes and incorporate the results into future planning decisions.



In addition to ongoing adaptive management, a long-range report is called for in the forest management plan. After the plan has been in place for 10 years, the Oregon Department of Forestry will compile an Implementation and Monitoring Report summarizing activities, monitoring, research and any proposed changes to the plan. Similar reports follow at 10-year intervals.

Public involvement represents another process that uses an adaptive management approach. It is a flexible process that adapts to different environmental issues and public concerns. Public involvement is seen as critical to staying in touch with Oregonians and gaining their understanding, acceptance and support for implementing the forest management plan in the six districts covered in the plan.

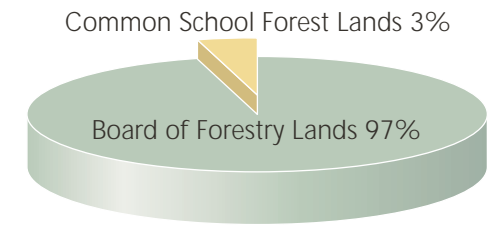
The initial 10-year implementation plans will focus on how the districts intend to move their current forest landscapes to the desired future condition for the forests. A mechanism also is planned to gain public input on annual operations plans, which include yearly timber sales, and habitat and recreation development projects.

Forestry Department: Mapping Pathway Continues Tradition

The Oregon Department of Forestry was created in 1911 to control forest fires. In the 1940s, the Board of Forestry began acquiring forestland that had been badly burned or heavily logged and not reforested. The land was seen as not having much value, and owners let it default to counties to cover back taxes. The counties deeded the lands to

the Board of Forestry in an agreement that called for most net revenue from the lands to be returned to the counties.

Some state forestlands are owned by the State Land Board, which consists of the governor, secretary of state and the state treasurer. When Oregon became a state in 1859, the federal government granted two sections of every township for schools. Much of this land was either sold to benefit schools or lost through fraudulent land deals. The remaining land, called Common School Forest Land, is managed by the Department of Forestry on behalf of the State Land Board to generate income for the Common School Fund.



The Forestry Department has invested millions of dollars in reforestation and rehabilitation projects in northwest Oregon's state forests. The result is standing timber valued at \$5 billion. Estimated value for the 3,290 miles of active forest roads and related infrastructure, such as the 153 bridges and thousands of culverts, is \$209 million.

The Department is legally required to manage the Board of Forestry Lands to achieve the "greatest permanent value." This means healthy, productive and sustainable forest ecosystems that, over time and across the landscape, provide a full range of social, economic and environmental benefits to the people of Oregon.



The lands must remain forestlands and be actively managed in a sound environmental manner to provide sustainable timber harvest and revenues to the state, counties and local taxing districts. They also must be managed to maintain and restore properly functioning aquatic habitat for fish; habitat for native wildlife; productive soil, clean air and water; protection against floods and erosion; and opportunities for recreation.



Sustainable forest management means meeting present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. A healthy environment, a strong economy and room for diverse social connections to the forest – now and in the future – are the goals of the forest management plan.

The legal requirement for managing Common School Forest Lands is similar to the greatest permanent value rule. It says the lands must be managed “with the object of obtaining the greatest benefit for the people of this state, consistent with the conservation of this resource under sound techniques of land management.” An attorney general’s opinion defined “greatest benefit” as the production of income for the Common School Fund.

Using these laws – along with laws related to endangered species and forest practices – as underpinnings, the Oregon Department of Forestry developed this long-range plan. It provides overall direction on a regional level. A habitat conservation plan helps filter decisions as they relate to protecting wildlife species of concern. District implementation plans provide a 10-year vision of the desired future condition for each district. Annual operations plans identify specific projects on the land and explain how they move the district toward its desired future condition.

Oregonians view their forests with passion and pride. The forests represent a rich resource that can be managed for multiple values. The Oregon Department of Forestry is committed to exemplary stewardship – based on sustainability – for these state forests. The forest management plan promotes a healthy environment, a strong economy and fulfills the diverse social aspirations for the forests.



Charting a Course Filled with
Diversity for Oregon's
Northwest State Forests



Mike McMurray photo



"STEWARDSHIP IN FORESTRY"

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