

The South Coast Field and Forest

An OSU Agriculture / Forestry and Natural Resources newsletter serving land managers in Coos and Curry Counties

Upcoming Classes and Events

Sign up to receive the SCF&F newsletter via email!

- Nov 29 **Trees & Taxes**, Douglas County Extension, Roseburg 5:30—8:00pm. \$15/family
- Dec 7 **Pesticide CORE Training**, Gold Beach & Myrtle Point. 4 Oregon pesticide recertification credits offered. 9:45am—3pm. FREE.
- Dec 9 **OSU Calving School**, Myrtle Point. 4–8pm. \$20
- Dec 10 **Ties to the Land, Your Family Forest Heritage**, Douglas County Extension, Roseburg 9—12:00pm. \$50/family.
- Jan 13 **Logs to Lumber to Living, A Cabin in the Woods**, Gold Beach, 5 -7 pm. \$15/family.
- Jan 14 **Logs to Lumber to Living, A Cabin in the Woods**, South Slough Interpretive Center, 2-4 pm. \$15/family
- March 31 **Tree School Umpqua**, Umpqua Community College Campus, registration info TBA

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More information for agriculture classes can be found on page 10 and at <http://extension.oregonstate.edu/coos/>

More information for Forestry and Natural Resources classes can be found on page 3 and at: <http://extensionweb.forestry.oregonstate.edu/> and <http://knowyourforest.org/events/upcoming>

Winter
2016

<http://extension.oregonstate.edu/find-us>

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Log Prices

Below are recent and past quarterly domestic prices for delivered logs in Coos/Curry Counties. All values are averages of quotes from sawmills and are reported in \$/MBF (thousand board feet). Keep in mind that each mill will have a different price and different grading practices. These values, however, are good measures of general price trends. Last year's values are not adjusted for inflation. Prices are reported by Oregon Department of Forestry and can be found online at: <https://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Working/pages/TimberSales.aspx>

| Species | Grade | 2015 4th Q | 2016 1st Q | 2016 2nd Q | 2016 3rd Q |
|-----------------------|-------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Douglas-fir | P | 685 | 700 | 700 | 685 |
| | 2S | 665 | 680 | 675 | 670 |
| | 3S | 630 | 660 | 650 | 655 |
| Hemlock/ white fir | 2S | 440 | 485 | 500 | 500 |
| | 3S | 415 | 455 | 460 | 460 |
| Red cedar | 2S/3S | 1000 | 1170 | 1100 | 1050 |
| Red alder | CR | 600 | 605 | 605 | 615 |

All values reported are in \$/MBF (thousand board feet)

P = Peellers

2S = No. 2 Sawmill (Logs suitable for the manufacture of Construction & Better lumber grades - 65%)

3S = No. 3 Sawmill (Logs suitable for the manufacture of Standard & Better lumber grades- 33%)

CR = Camp Run (Log production from the forest of the species or group of species being logged, that are better than Cull grade)

How Was This Tree Damaged? (An Occasional Featured Quiz in Field and Forest)



- A. Skidder Damage
- B. Porcupine
- C. Bear
- D. Bigfoot

Think you know the answer? Send me an email at: norma.kline@oregonstate.edu

Logs to Lumber to Living: A Cabin in the Woods

What's better than woodland ownership? How about living there? Or at least the opportunity for a secluded weekend. Whether it's pride of ownership, a primary residence or second home, utilization of resources, or resale value, building on your respective woodlands consists of a number of things you need to consider. Among those are: permits, material costs (portable mills versus big box stores), design features, amenities (water, septic, electricity), optional accessories (ponds, docks, decks, firepits make it your own), and access/liability (roads, gates, fire, safety features). We'll also show you a start-to-finish cabin project that was recently completed, including information on materials, costs and added amenities. This is a new program offering from OSU Forestry and Natural Resources Extension, so we hope to see you there!

Instructors: Steve Bowers and Francisca Belart

Friday, January 13th
5:00 to 7:00 PM
Curry County Extension Office
Gold Beach

Saturday, January 14th
2:00 to 4:00 PM
South Slough Reserve
Interpretive Center
Charleston

\$15/Family (Same household)



Registration: Online (credit/debit) at: <http://extension.oregonstate.edu/coos/> (online registration available mid December) Or in person or by mail (check or cash) *must be received by 01/12/17 by 5:00 PM. Make checks payable to: OSU Extension Service, Mail along with this form to: OSU Extension 631 Alder St. Myrtle Point, OR 97458.

Questions: Call Shawna at 541-572-5263 ext 25292. Accommodations for disabilities may be made by calling 541-572-5263 preferably one week in advance.

Name(s) _____

Address _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Gift Ideas for the Holidays - The Extension Catalog Has Some Great Books a Friend or Family Member Would Enjoy

Woodland Ponds: A Field Guide

Steve Bowers

This field guide describes in detail the steps woodland landowners would take to build a large pond on their properties. The guide describes the planning, permitting and construction of the pond, and includes sections on maintaining and repairing woodland ponds. It also describes the aesthetic values and benefits to wildlife of woodland ponds.

EM 9104 Published April 2015 104 pages \$12.00

Trees to Know in Oregon

Ed Jensen

A full-color field guide to tree identification in Oregon. Contains keys to identifying common conifer and broadleaf trees and discusses ornamental, shade, and fruit trees as well. For each species, provides identifying characteristics, range, and distinctive features. Includes hundreds of photos and drawings and a list of Oregon's champion trees. Indexed by common and scientific tree name. This 60th anniversary edition includes over 70 new color photos!

EC 1450 Revised November 2010 156 pages \$18.00

Shrubs to Know in Pacific Northwest Forests

Ed Jensen

This full-color, simple-to-use field guide makes shrub identification easy and fun. It features 100 of the most common shrubs that grow in and around Pacific Northwest forests—from southern British Columbia to northern California and from the Pacific Ocean to the northern Rockies. Includes an overview of shrub communities in the Pacific Northwest; more than 500 color photos; individual range maps and complete descriptions for each species; notes on range and habitat, response to disturbance, traditional and current uses, and origin of names; glossary of identification terms; and an easy-to-use, well-tested identification key.

EC 1640 Published September 2013 148 pages \$11.00

Managing Woodland Roads: A Field Guide

Steve Bowers, Paul Adams

A full-color field guide to building and maintaining unpaved roads in woodland environments. Contains information on road shapes and surfaces, cross-drainage structures, stream crossings, wet-weather operations, and inspection and maintenance regimes. Discusses legal issues and contracts; culvert sizing; designs for fish passage; road capacity; and filtering methods.

PNW 641 Published September 2013 104 pages \$11.00

Publications are available for order online <https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/> or purchase at the Coos County Extension Office in Myrtle Point. Listed price does not include any shipping fees or updated versions.



Stop the Spread of Sudden Oak Death

Sudden Oak Death is the common name for a disease caused by *Phytophthora ramorum*, a previously unknown and presumably non-native pathogen. At this time, no one knows where the pathogen came from or how it was introduced into Oregon.

Phytophthora ramorum has killed more than 1 million oak and tanoak trees in 15 coastal counties in California and thousands of tanoaks in Curry County, Oregon. It also causes branch and shoot dieback and leaf spotting on a large number of woodland and nursery plant species.

State and federal inspectors survey forests and nurseries in Oregon regularly to detect the disease. Infected plants and adjacent host plants are destroyed in an effort to slow disease spread.

State and federal quarantine regulations are in place to minimize the risk of new infections and prevent human-assisted spread. Complete texts of these regulations (ORS 603-052-1230 and 7 CFR 301.92) are on the Oregon Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of Agriculture websites.

The pathogen has a wide host range including tanoak, California black oak, Douglas-fir, grand fir, coast redwood, Pacific madrone, Pacific rhododendron, evergreen huckleberry, and many other tree and shrub species common in Oregon and Washington forests. Hosts in the nursery trade include varieties of rhododendron, camellia, and *Pieris*. A complete,

current host list is at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/pram/index.shtml

P. ramorum spreads naturally when clouds and rain move spores within forest canopies—from treetops to stems and shrubs below, or across landscapes from treetop to treetop. Artificial (human-assisted) spread occurs when people transport infected plants or plant parts or infested soil. The pathogen survives in infested plant material, litter, soil, and water.

Help protect Oregon forests and plant nurseries — and the people who depend on them!

People can spread *Phytophthora ramorum* across long distances by moving infected plants either purchased at a nursery or collected in the wild, or by moving infected wood, leaves, stems, or soil.

If you live, work, recreate, or travel in the quarantined portion of Curry County, Oregon

- **Become familiar** with the most recent regulations related to Sudden Oak Death (see websites listed under “For more information”).
- **DO NOT** collect and remove host plants or plant parts from the forest (see http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/pram/ndex.shtml).
- **DO NOT** collect or remove soil.
- **Stay** on established trails, and respect any trail closures.

Before leaving infested areas:

- Clean and disinfect equipment (saws, shovels, pruning equipment, etc.) you have used in infested areas.
- Wash soil off tires, wheel wells, and the undercarriage of your vehicle.
- Clean soil off shoes, mountain bikes, horses’ hooves, and pets’ paws.
- For best protection, use a 10-percent bleach solution for cleaning.

Buy healthy plants from reputable nurseries.

If you travel or work in any of the 15 quarantined counties in coastal California follow these same rules. Don’t bring *Phytophthora ramorum* into Oregon!



Area in Curry County, Oregon, under state and federal quarantine regulation for Sudden Oak Death, as of August 2015.

EC 1608 • Revised March 2013. • Revised October 2015.

Full brochure of **Stop the Spread of Sudden Oak Death** available at: <https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/search/content/EC%201608>

Oregon Private Pesticide Applicator CORE Training

Course Date: Wednesday, December 7, 2016
9:45 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

*** Please RSVP to Shawna Horner by Monday, December 5 ***
541-572-5263 ext 25292 or Shawna.horner@oregonstate.edu

Course held at two separate locations (RSVP for both with Shawna)

Coos County OSU Extension Office
631 Alder Street, Myrtle Point

Curry County OSU Extension Office
29390 Ellensburg, Gold Beach

Course Description: The *free* training session will be delivered simultaneously via video-conference to the locations listed above. The course is divided into two 2-hour sessions which allows participation in either AM or PM session (2 credits each) or both sessions (4 credits total). OR pesticide applicator re-certification credits earned during this training will count either as **CORE** or **general** credits. Please **RSVP** by contacting your local OSU Extension Service office and let us know you plan to attend.

Morning Session: 2 CORE/general applicator recertification credits

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| 9:45—10:00 am | Welcome, Orientation, and Local Updates Host county Extension faculty |
| 10:00—10:50am | Zinc Phosphide and Application to Various Crops Laurie Gordon, ODA |
| 11:00-11:50am | ODA Pesticide Divisions Update , includes updates on Worker Protection Standards Laurie Gordon, ODA |
| 12:00-12:50 | Lunch break —on your own. <i>Bring a lunch and visit with your colleagues & neighbors! Microwave and refrigerator available.</i> |

Afternoon Session: 2 CORE or general pesticide recertification credits

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1:00-1:50pm | Getting Tough with Pests (while staying soft on pollinators) Andony Melathopoulos, OSU |
| 2:00—2:50pm | Risk Assessment/Risk Communication Kaci Buhl, National Pesticide Information Center |

****DISCLAIMER**** *The delivery of this training session relies solely upon video-conferencing technology, therefore, the organizer does not guarantee the program will be delivered in full if technical difficulties occur which prevent partial/full participation at any or all participating sites. Re-certification credits for the topics presented during the 2015 CORE PAT have received accreditation from ODA. In the event of program disruption (in either 2-hour session or both), re-certification credits will not be available for the part of the program impacted.*

Coos County Animal Damage Control District

In 2011 the Coos County Board of Commissioners formed the Coos County Animal Damage Control Advisory Committee (CCADCAC). The primary goal of the CCADCAC is to support the USDA/APHIS Wildlife Service Program by assisting in the procurement of funds to enable the program to provide long-term and stable funding for appropriate predator control within Coos County.

House Bill 3188 was passed in 2015 and allows a county to form a "Predator Damage Control District" for the purpose of funding county services to help prevent, reduce, and mitigate damage caused to property by predatory animals.

As a side note, predatory animals are those animals listed in ORS 497.655 and ORS 610.002 (Predatory animals defined) and includes black bears, cougars, fur-bearing mammals, gray wolves, feral swine, coyotes, and rabbits, rodents and birds that may be destructive to agricultural crops. You can look the up individual ORS for more information.

Under the new bill, owners of land with 10 or more acres (agriculture land, small woodlands, etc) may form a Predator Control District by petition and public hearing before the Board of County Commissioners. If approved, a fee assessment designed to meet the Predator

Damage Control District's needs will be implemented.

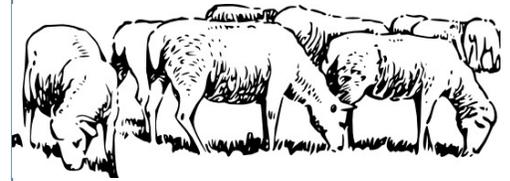
The reason we are including this information in the Extension newsletter is that we want to make sure that landowners are aware of the efforts being undertaken to establish more stable funding for damage control in Coos County. There is definitely a need for it.

At this point in time, they are trying to find out the number of landowners who are interested in supporting (on a purely voluntary basis) the predator control district. Once they have an estimate of the number of landowners interested in participating, they will be able to propose an annual cost based on acreage. At that point in time, they will contact you again and you can make a final decision as to whether you will commit to participating.

If you are interested in participating in the potential Coos County Predator Control District you can download the survey form at <http://www.co.coos.or.us/Departments/BoardofCommissioners/CountyBoardsandCommittees/AnimalDamageControl.aspx>

There are instructions online on where to send it.

If you have questions or concerns, please contact Sharon Waterman, CCADCAC Chairman, at 541-347-3453



The Natural Resource Conserva-

NRCS EQIP Deadline: November 18

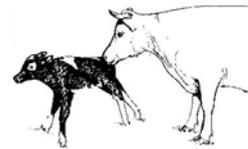
tion Service is accepting applications for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) through **Friday Nov. 18**. Oregon EQIP funds are available within target areas of Coos and Curry counties to address natural resources concerns.

Funding is available to assist Oregon farmers and ranchers with voluntary conservation projects, including cranberry irrigation automation, more efficient irrigation systems, livestock watering systems, enhancing wildlife habitat or thinning fuels to reduce the risk of catastrophic fires.

For more information on EQIP or other Conservation Programs stop by the Coquille NRCS office at 382 N. Central Blvd. Coquille, or contact them at 541-396-2841.



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Calving School

Preparing for the next calving season

Friday, December 9th, 2016

Coos County OSU Extension Office
631 Alder Street, Myrtle Point, OR

| | |
|------------------|--|
| 04:00 – 04:10 pm | Introduction Reinaldo Cooke - <i>Beef Cattle Specialist</i> Cassie Bouska - <i>Agriculture Extension</i> |
| 04:10 – 04:40 pm | The Calving Process Charles Estill - <i>Extension Veterinarian</i> |
| 04:40 – 05:00 pm | Nutritional and Management Strategies to Prevent Calving Problems Reinaldo Cooke - <i>Beef Cattle Specialist</i> |
| 05:00 – 05:20 pm | Designing Calving Facilities Cassie Bouska - <i>Agriculture Extension</i> |
| 05:20 – 05:40 pm | Break – Refreshments Provided |
| 05:40 – 06:25 pm | Dystocia and Calving Assistance Charles Estill - <i>Extension Veterinarian</i> |
| 06:25 – 06:40 pm | Diseases and Injuries Associated with Calving Charles Estill - <i>Extension Veterinarian</i> |
| 06:40 – 07:00 pm | Managing Newborn Calves Charles Estill - <i>Extension Veterinarian</i> |

This program will consist of presentations, educational videos, and simulated calving assistance. A handbook will be provided.

Registration Fee: \$20.00 (pay at the door)

Please RSVP by Wed., Dec. 7. to Shawna Horner (541-572-5263 ext. 25292).

For more information, call Cassie Bouska (541-572-5263 ext. 25290)
or Reinaldo Cooke (541-573-4083)

Working Your “Best Fields First”

Shelby Filley, Professor and OSU Extension Livestock & Forages Specialist, Linn, Benton, Lane, Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine Counties.

Winter is a great time to start planning for next year. If you're like most people, you're always thinking of ways you can improve your pastures. You may have a good idea of how you want your pastures and hay ground to look and work, but you might not have a solid plan for how to go about getting there. Additionally, you might be apprehensive about investing in pasture or hay ground improvement. Please consider the following information as one way to approach field work.

The following advice was put together out of concern on how to address a statement made all too often. That is, **“I can't afford to fertilize all my fields; it costs too much!”** Related to this, another common practice seen all too often is either NOT fertilizing at all ... OR spreading a little bit here and there and not getting the proper amounts applied. *Best Fields First* has been developed to help producers apply time and other resources to the improvement of forage production in an agronomic-economic way and to fields that have the best potential to respond to inputs.

The first thing that should be done is to identify the differences in soil types of your fields. You can do this by going to the NRCS Web Soil Survey site at <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/>, identifying the area you are interested in (Area of Interest, or AOI), and outlining your fields. The program will give you an aerial

photograph with soil types outlined and numbered. You can select a report that lists the number of acres of the total field along with the acres of each soil type.

On the Web Soil Survey you can also access information on the different soil types—their description and properties (e.g., composition, depth, drainage class, slope, etc.) and use that information in choosing what to plant, how best to divide the land into management units, or how to use the land for other purposes. Use this information to make sure conditions for forage growth (plant-site compatibility, soil fertility, grazing management, etc.) are optimized for agronomic-economic forage production.

Don't stress on all the work you are faced with. Rather, work smart by starting with a small section of the land that has the most potential to respond to your inputs. The website's DATA EXPLORER tab leads to information on the potential productivity of each soil type for pasture carrying capacity (animal unit months, AUM), tons of hay per acre (Table 1), or other crops

Note from Cassie:

Some people find this website easy to use; others do not. Sometimes the computer is at fault. Either way, if you would like to access information for your own fields (and I hope you do) and need help, please contact me and we can work together on it.

under irrigation or dry-land (rain-fed) systems. Use it to help you identify your “best field” and work with that one first. THEN work on other fields as need, finances, and time allow.

Table 1. Potential hay production (tons/acre, “Rating” column) by soil type and properties

| Yields of hay (Tons) | | | |
|----------------------|--|--------|-------|
| Map | Map unit name | Rating | Acres |
| 37A | Chapman-Chehalis complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes | 5.00 | 2.4 |
| 149F | McMullin-Reston complex, 30 to 75 percent slopes | | 77.0 |
| 188D | Pengra silt loam, 2 to 20 percent slopes | 2.92 | 3.8 |
| 188E | Pengra silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes | 2.92 | 28.2 |
| 202B | Redbell silt loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes | 3.00 | 5.7 |

The reward for all this hard work, done in a smart way, is that forage can be produced economically by comparing current and potential yields, knowing what inputs are needed to close any gaps, and applying science-based management. For example, a survey of producers in western Oregon found that soil testing and fertilizing according to the OSU Pasture Fertilizer Guide saved an average of \$30.25 per acre per year in resources (lower fertilizer inputs) or improved forage production (quality and/or yield). Other management practices proven to work in Oregon can be obtained through OSU Extension Service. We are here for you!



Coos County Extension
Ohlsen Baxter Building
631 Alder Street
Myrtle Point, Oregon 97458

To receive this newsletter by email and help save postage costs, OR if you would like to be removed from our mailing list, please email Shawna Horner at shawna.horner@oregonstate.edu or call 541-572-5263, ext 25292. Thanks!

OSU EXTENSION SERVICE

The South Coast Field and Forest

Winter 2016

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Inside This Issue:

- Current Log Prices, pg 2
- Logs to Lumber, pg 3
- Holiday Gift Ideas, pg 4
- Sudden Oak Death, pg 5
- Calving School Schedule, pg 8
- Working Your Best Fields First, pg 9

**New format with
woodland and
agriculture news
and information!**

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