


A person wearing a grey jacket, a red hard hat, and safety harness is standing in a lush forest. They are looking down at a tablet or notebook they are holding. The forest is filled with tall trees and dense green ferns and undergrowth. The scene is captured in a natural, slightly overcast light.

McDonald & Dunn Forest Management Planning Process

Spring 2022 – Early 2024

A person wearing a hard hat and holding a clipboard is visible in the background, standing in a forest. The text is overlaid on this image.

I. Updates on McDonald-Dunn Forest Land Base

II. Updates on Summer-Fall Forest Planning Activities

III. Updates on Modeling/Tradeoff Assessment Metrics

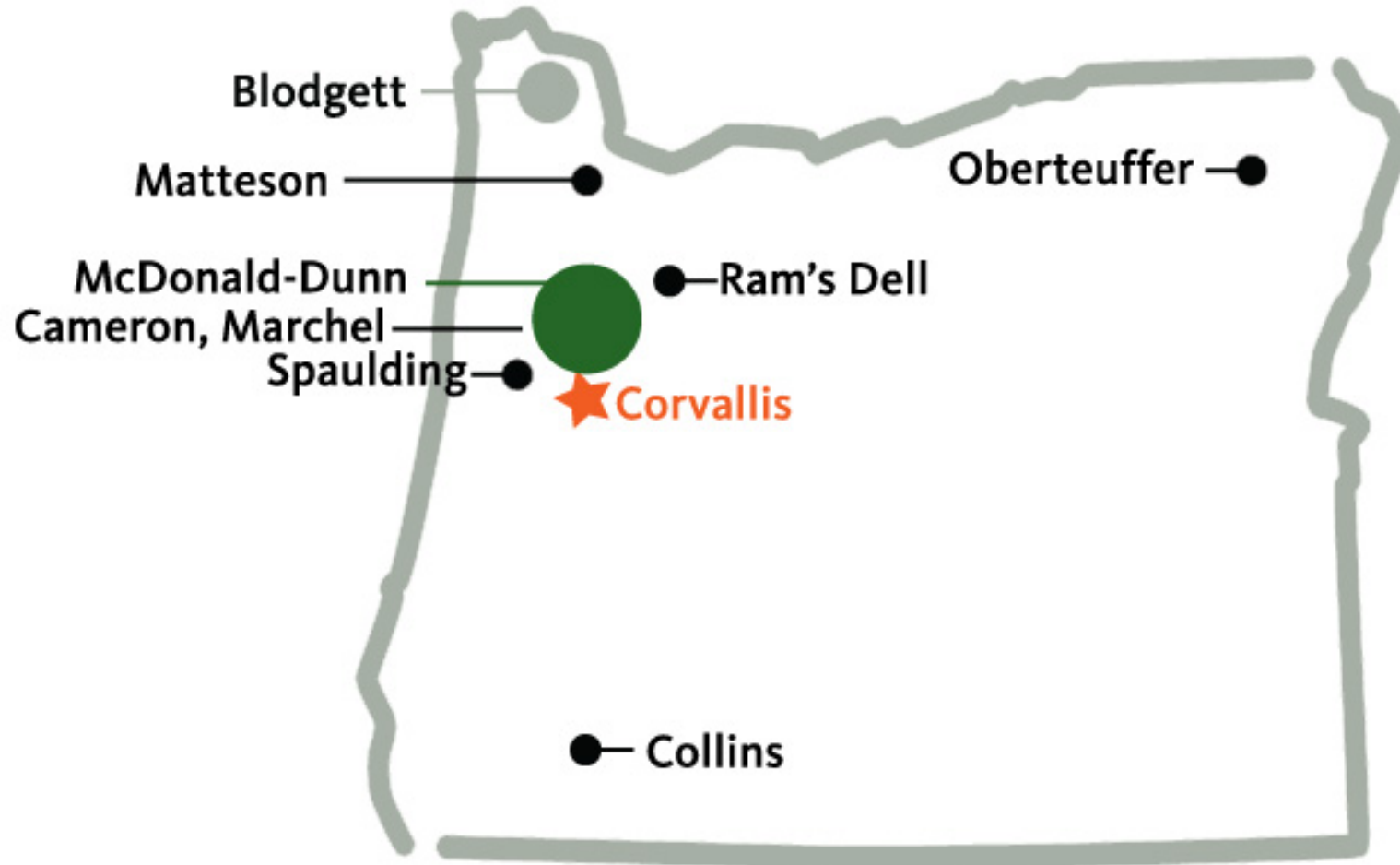
IV. Updates on Monitoring Discussions

IV. Updates on Plan Writing

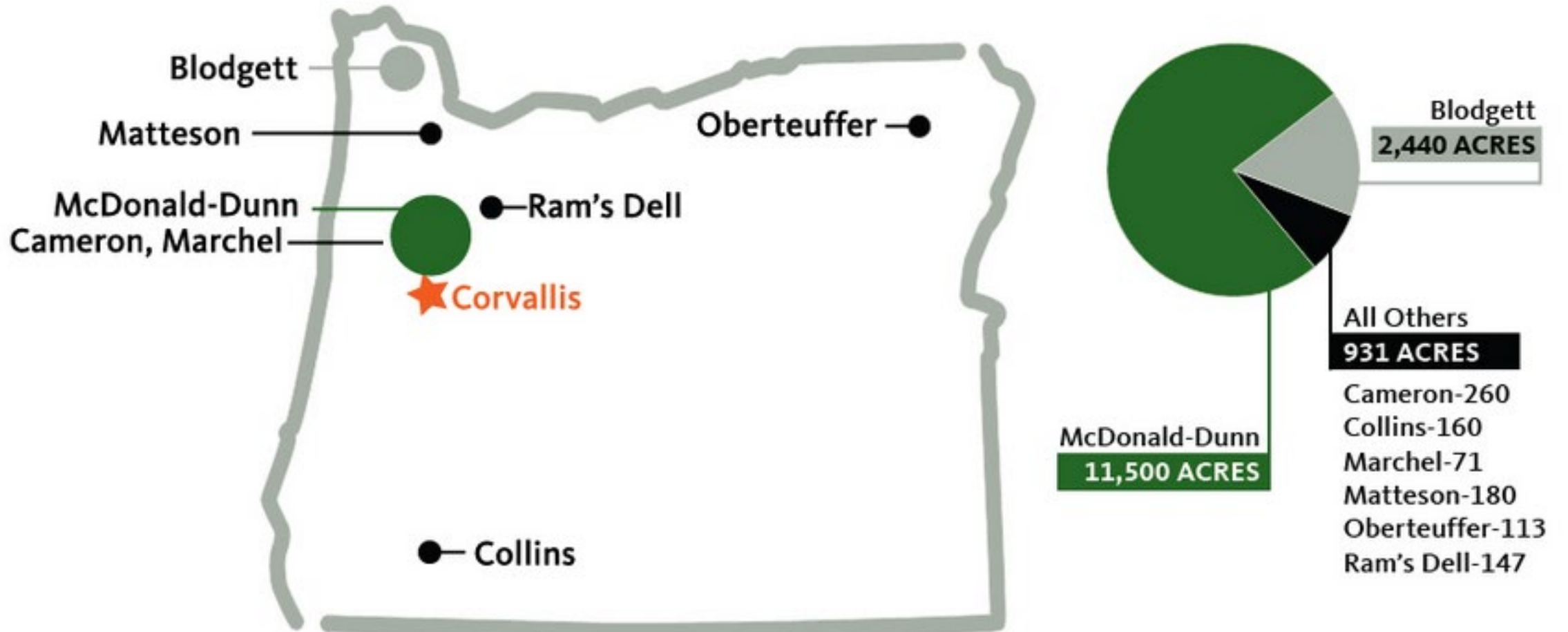
Updates on McDonald-Dunn Forest Land Base



OSU Research Forests



OSU Research Forests

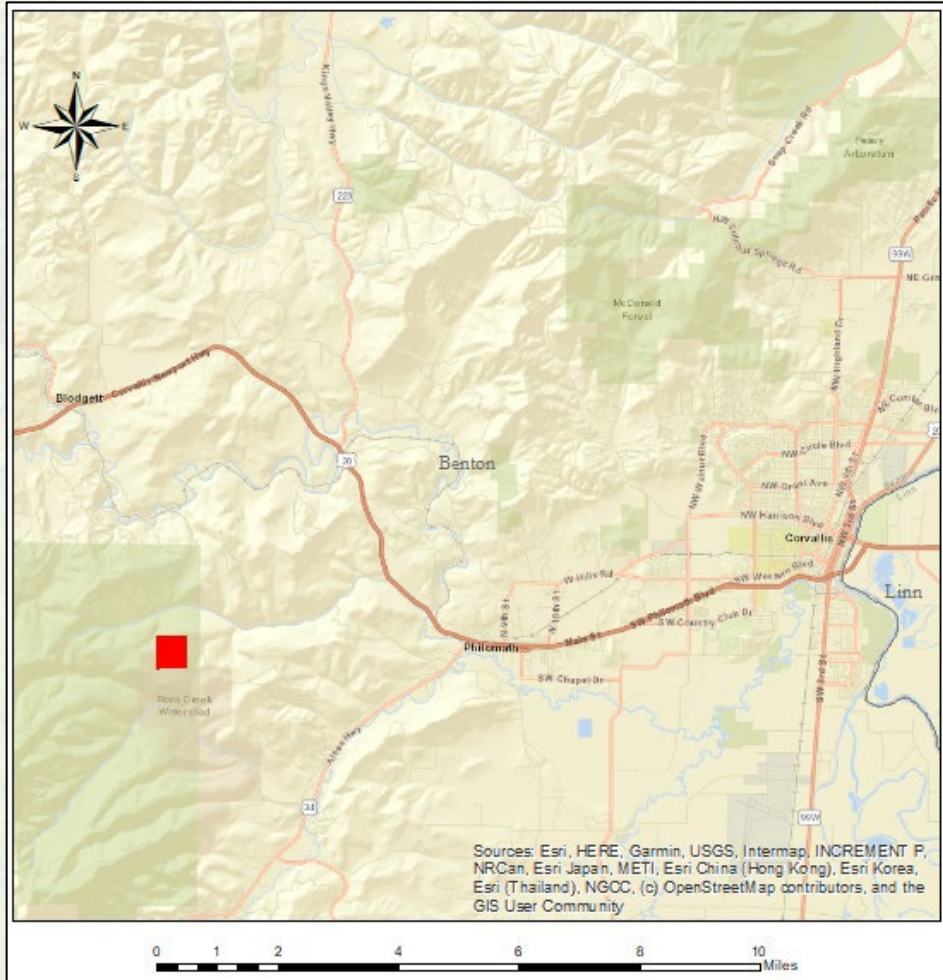


September 2023 Land Exchange

- Discussions of a land exchange between OSU and Starker Forest have been ongoing for a decade
- Multiple benefits for both parties
 - consolidate our respective ownerships
 - straighten property boundaries
 - enable more efficient and improved improved management of our respective properties
- In Sept, several parcels were exchanged
 - Land given by OSU
 - Spaulding Tract (164.5 acres)
 - section of Dunn Forest (168.5 acres)
 - Land received by OSU
 - Baker Tract (317 acres)



September 2023 Land Exchange



- Spaulding Tract = 164.5 acres
- SW of Corvallis, NE of Mary's Peak
- Bordered by Starker Forests property on two sides, and by the Corvallis Watershed and USFS on other sides
- Acquired by OSU in 1921
- Limited research, teaching, demo
 - Densely planted Douglas fir, intensively managed
 - Limited size
 - Not close to campus

September 2023 Land Exchange

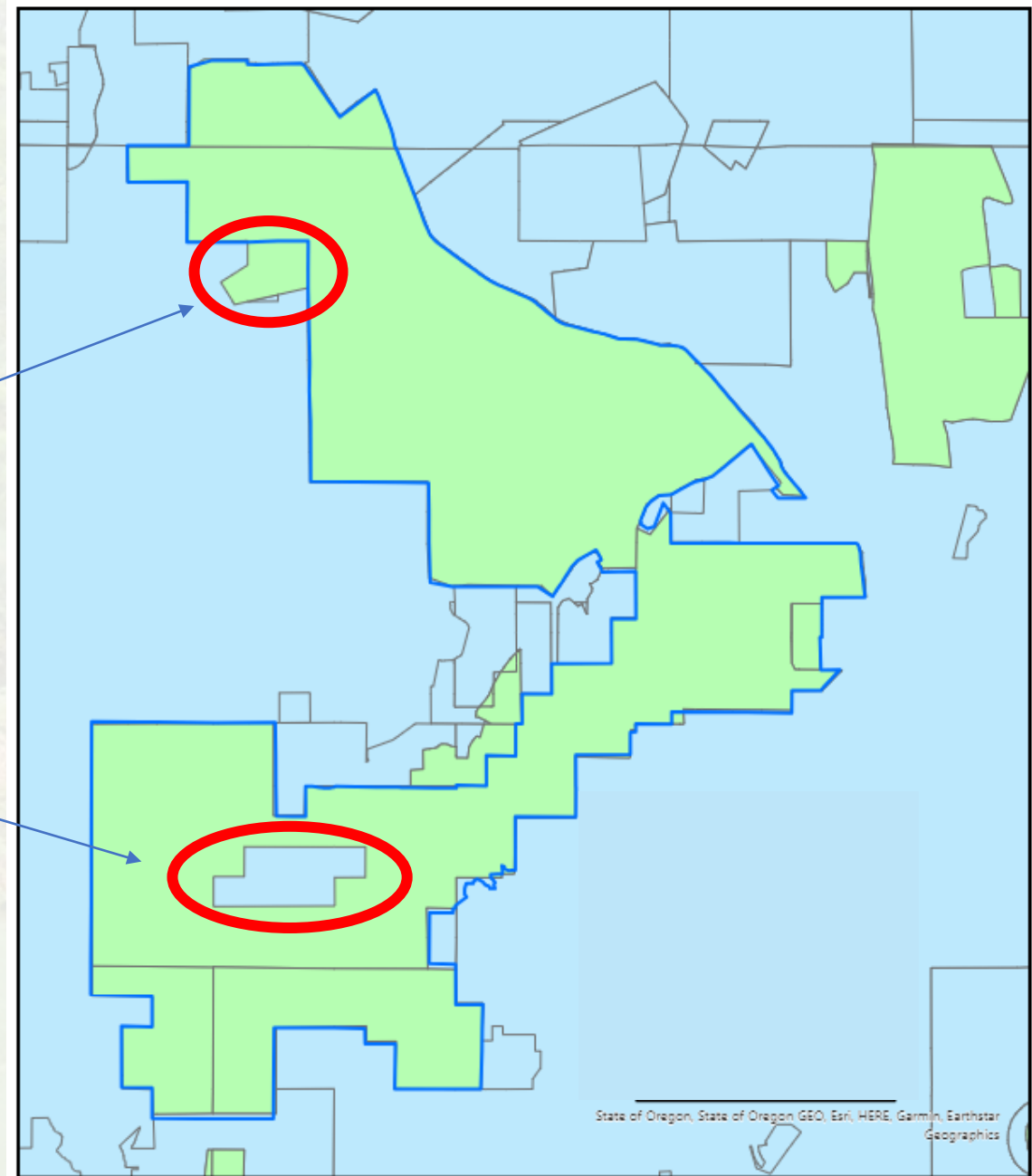
Land given by OSU

Land acquired by OSU

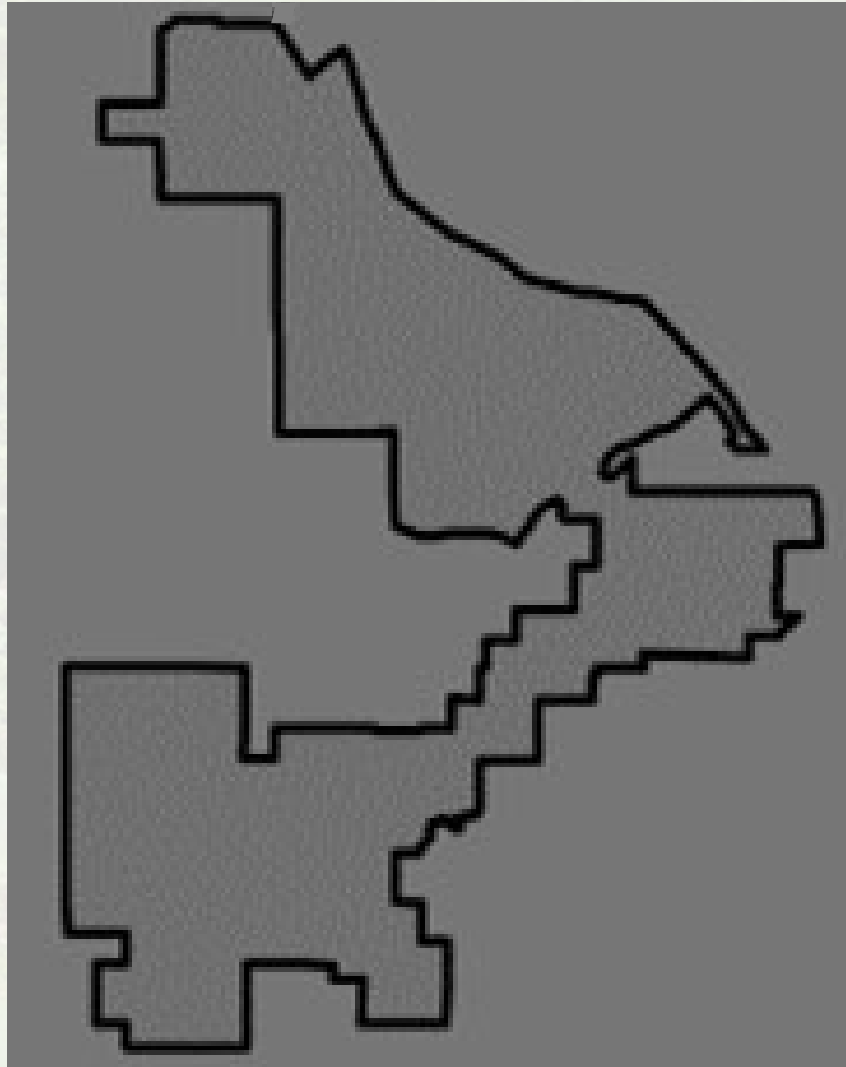
The intent of the land trade was to consolidate our respective ownerships, straighten our property boundaries, and enable improved management of our respective properties.

Additional details can be found here:

<https://re.bentoncountyor.gov/real-property-records/>



Current McDonald- Dunn Forest



A person wearing a red hat and a blue jacket is standing in a forest, looking at a notebook. The forest is dense with green ferns and trees. The text is overlaid on the image.

Updates on McDonald-Dunn Forest Planning Activities Summer and Fall 2023



MCDONALD-DUNN RESEARCH FOREST PLANNING PROCESS



The OSU College of Forestry is developing a new management plan for the McDonald and Dunn Research Forests, which is anticipated to be ready for implementation in 2025. This new plan will determine how the forests provide opportunities for teaching, research and outreach efforts of the College of Forestry. The new research forest plan will reflect the college's diverse values, and will position the McDonald-Dunn Research Forest to be a model example of multiple value forest management. Management decisions and activities on the McDonald-Dunn Research Forest will be driven by College of Forestry research agendas, education and demonstration opportunities, and considerations of an inclusive balance of forest uses and values.

The process of developing the new management plan will involve opportunities for public input, and two committees working in tandem from spring 2022 through winter 2024.

- Public input opportunities include two Community Listening Sessions, two Community Input Sessions, a [webform](#) through which written comments can be provided, and an [email](#) to which written questions can be sent. We usually respond within 21 days.
- Two committees will assist in the development of the new plan: an external Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SAC) and College of Forestry Faculty Planning Committee (FPC). Comments submitted through the webform will be forwarded to these committees.

Happening Now:

On Sept. 28, 2023, OSU and Starker Forests agreed to a land trade impacting the McDonald and Dunn Research Forests. Before this trade was complete, Starker Forests owned a Tetris block shaped tract in the middle of the McDonald Forest. After conversations spanning many years, OSU came to an agreement with Starker to incorporate this land into the McDonald Forest. In return for the Starker tract, OSU transferred the Spaulding Research Forest, as well as approximately 170 acres of the Dunn Forest to Starker ownership.

OSU is currently working through modeling for how best to incorporate and manage the now contiguous forest acreage. Part of this modeling includes determining which stands within the McDonald and Dunn Forests will be converted to managed reserves as part of the new Forest Management Plan.

Once the modeling is complete, OSU will be hosting a series of Community Input Sessions to provide public updates. More details and timing for these sessions will be communicated here as they become available.

Upcoming Meetings & Events:

Upcoming Meetings & Events:

- Jan 30, Stakeholder Advisory Committee Meeting, 10:30am - 12:00pm - *This meeting was originally scheduled for January 17 but was postponed due to weather* ([agenda](#))
Zoom - <https://pdx.zoom.us/j/88944136411>
- Feb 22, Faculty Planning Committee Meeting, 11:30am-1:30pm
[Join Zoom Meeting](#)
- March 21, Faculty Planning Committee Meeting, 11:30am-1:30pm
[Join Zoom Meeting](#)

Past Meetings & Events:

- June 14, 2022, SAC and FPC Joint Kickoff Meeting ([agenda](#), [video](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Aug 30, 2022, SAC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Aug. 31, 2022, Community Listening Session ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Sept. 16, 2022, Faculty Planning Committee Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Sept. 20, 2022, Stakeholder Advisory Committee Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Oct. 11, 2022, Faculty Planning Committee Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Oct. 25, 2022, Faculty Planning Committee Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Nov. 7, 2022, Community Listening Session ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Nov. 22, 2022, Faculty Planning Committee Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Dec. 5, 2022, Stakeholder Advisory Committee ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Dec. 6, 2022, Faculty Planning Committee Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))- Remarks made by an individual during the Dec 6 Faculty Planning Committee meeting do not reflect the values of the university or the College of Forestry, or our shared commitment to respectful discussion and engagement. The College appreciates all input being provided in planning the future of the McDonald-Dunn Research Forests and is committed to listening to and considering all perspectives with respect. An apology for these remarks was made during the Stakeholder Advisory Committee meeting on Dec 13.
- Dec. 13, 2022, Stakeholder Advisory Committee Meeting ([agenda](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Dec. 20, 2022, Faculty Planning Committee Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Jan. 18, 2023, Stakeholder Advisory Committee ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Jan. 23, 2023, Faculty Planning Committee Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Feb. 6, 2023, Faculty Planning Committee Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Feb. 20, 2023, Faculty Planning Committee Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Feb. 25, 2023, SAC and FPC Joint Field Tour
- Mar. 1, 2023, Stakeholder Advisory Committee Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Mar. 6, 2023, Faculty Planning Committee Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Mar. 20, 2023, Faculty Planning Committee Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Mar. 21 & 22, 2023, Academic User Listening Sessions (open forums)
- Mar. 27, 2023, SAC and FPC Joint Field Tour
- Apr. 13, 2023, Stakeholder Advisory Committee Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation 1](#), [presentation 2](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Apr.17, 2023, Faculty Planning Committee Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- May 1, 2023, Faculty Planning Committee Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- June 12, 2023, Faculty Planning Committee Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Oct. 17, 2023, Faculty Planning Committee meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Oct. 31, Faculty Planning Committee meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Nov. 14, Faculty Planning Committee meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Nov. 28, Faculty Planning Committee meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Dec. 12, Faculty Planning Committee meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Jan 25, 2024, Faculty Planning Committee Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#))

SUBMIT YOUR COMMENTS

SUBMIT YOUR QUESTIONS

STAY CONNECTED

READ PUBLIC COMMENTS

HISTORIC DOCUMENTS - MCDONALD-DUNN RESEARCH FOREST PLANNING
2004-PRESENT

McDonald-Dunn Research Forest Management Planning Process

Phase I: Information gathering, Discussions, Assessment of former FMP (Spring-Summer 2022)

Initial Interviews

Inventory of COF
Academic Use

Community Listening
Session I

Stakeholder Advisory
Committee Meetings

Faculty Planning
Committee Meetings

Comment / Question
Submission

Phase II: Synthesizing, Modeling, Writing Refining (Fall 2022-Winter 2024)

Stakeholder Advisory
Committee Meetings

Faculty Planning
Committee Meetings

Community Listening
Session II

Academic User
Listening Session

Community Input
Sessions I & II

Comment / Question
Submission

Phase III: Finalizing (Early 2024)

Presentation of draft plan to the Dean &
Forestry Executive Committee for review

Forest management plan refinement

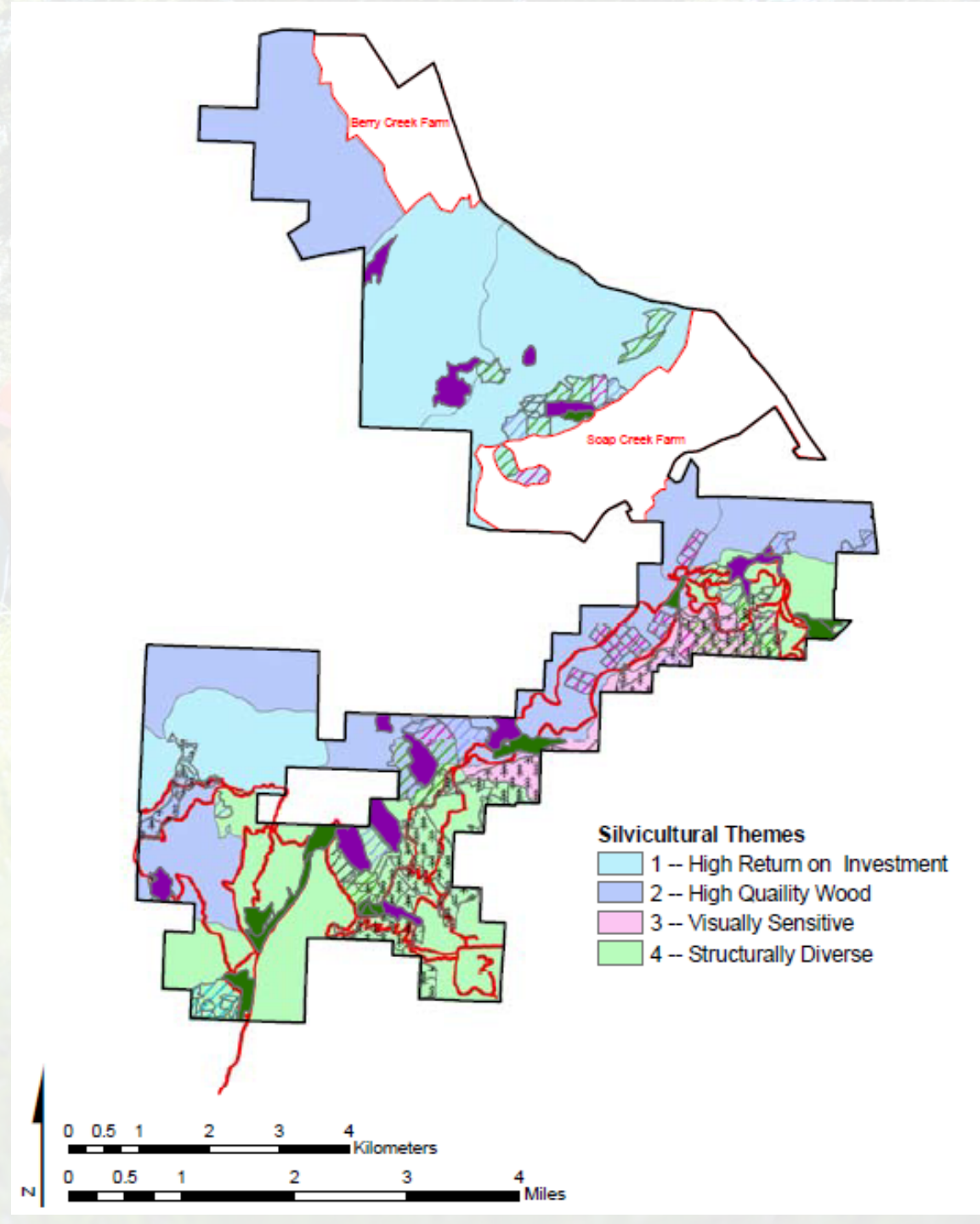
Forest management plan approval by Dean

A person wearing a red hard hat and a grey jacket is kneeling in a forest, holding a clipboard and looking at it. The forest is dense with green ferns and trees. The text "Updates on McDonald-Dunn Modeling/Tradeoffs" is overlaid in the center of the image.

Updates on McDonald-Dunn Modeling/Tradeoffs

Recap: the 2005 Forest Plan allocated land to 4 “Themes”

1. Short rotation wood production w/ high return on investment
2. Long rotation, high quality wood production
3. Visually sensitive, two-story forest
4. Multi-aged, structurally diverse forest



Recap: 5 new 'Forest Management Strategies' (spring 2023)

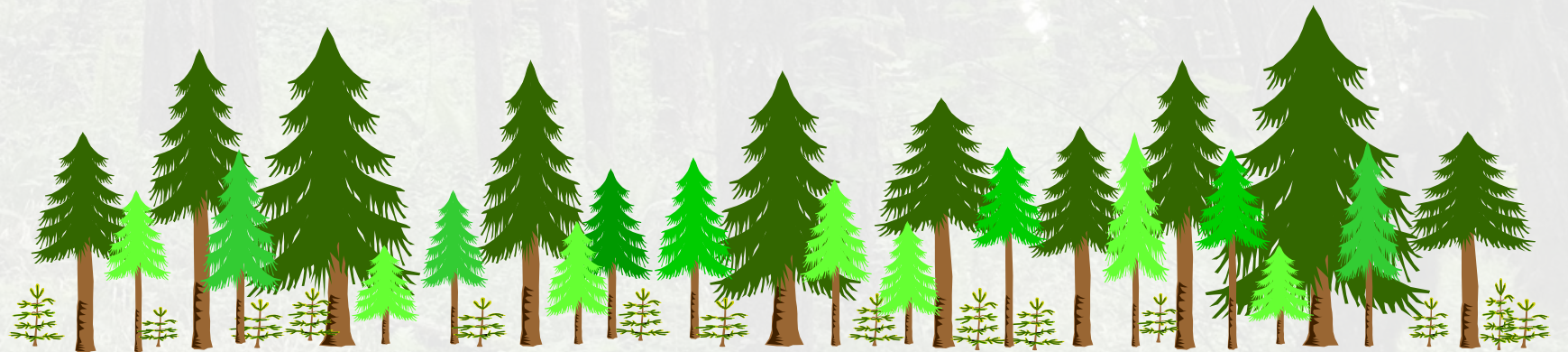
A. Even-aged, short rotation

B. Even-aged, long rotation

C. Multi-aged, multi-species

D. Managed reserves

E. Ecosystems of concern (oak woodlands, meadows, riparian)



McDonald-Dunn Research Forests draft guidelines for each new 'Management Strategy'

	Even-aged short rotation	Even-aged long rotation	Multi-aged multi-species	Managed reserves	Ecosystems of concern
Overview	Even-aged plantations of Douglas-fir (or other climatic-appropriate species and genetic stock) will be established and managed to be financially competitive by maximizing yields of wood products valuable for domestic mills. Clearcut harvests will not exceed 80 acres (with limited exceptions due to large-scale disturbances).	Even-aged forests of Douglas-fir (or other climatic-appropriate species and genetic stock) will be established and managed to provide older forest conditions and produce high-quality wood for domestic mills. Clearcut harvests will not exceed 40 acres (with limited exceptions due to large-scale disturbances).	Multi-aged, mixed-species forests of primarily Douglas-fir will be established and managed using <i>shelterwood-with-residuals</i> , <i>group-selection</i> , and <i>variable retention</i> regeneration harvests to create heterogeneity in openings, regenerate new age classes of trees, and maintain structural diversity and visual aesthetics. Multiple native tree species will be encouraged. These harvests will not exceed 40 acres.	These areas will be held and conserved outside the management base using only a light touch when needed to promote and maintain historical older-forest structural and compositional diversity, visual aesthetics, and provide for public safety. Forest succession and developmental processes following natural disturbances will proceed with little human intervention. Areas added to the existing reserve base may need more active operations to promote the development of historical conditions.	Restoration and maintenance activities will be undertaken in native oak savanna/woodlands, meadows, and riparian/aquatic systems. Two strategies will be employed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • retain and conserve the most at-risk and highest value components of ecological and cultural diversity, and • use intensive efforts where needed to improve and restore broader ecological and/or cultural functions at specific sites.
Guiding principles	<i>Manage in a way that creates learning and research opportunities about short-rotation forestry and early seral conditions, under the principle of financial sustainability, informed by both Indigenous knowledge and Western science.</i>	<i>Manage in a way that creates learning and research opportunities about long-rotation forestry and retention of legacy elements throughout the life of each stand, informed by both Indigenous knowledge and Western science.</i>	<i>Manage in a way that creates learning and research opportunities about managing multi-aged and/or multi-species stands, informed by both Indigenous knowledge and Western science.</i>	<i>Manage in a way that ensures learning and research opportunities about the creation and maintenance of historical late-seral forest conditions informed by both Indigenous knowledge and Western science.</i>	<i>Manage in a way that creates learning and research opportunities about a range of restoration opportunities and intensities to improve and maintain the health and resiliency of selected ecosystems, informed by both Indigenous knowledge and Western science.</i>

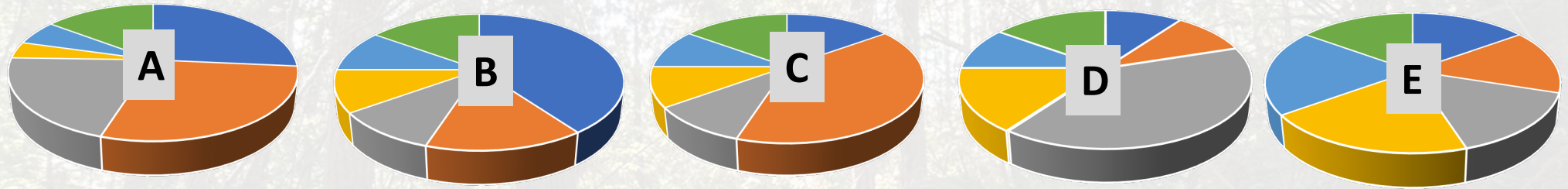
	Even-aged short rotation	Even-aged long rotation	Multi-aged multi-species	Managed reserves	Ecosystems of concern
Stand establishment	<p>Employs intensive site preparation following industry standards (prescribed fire and vegetation control) for ease of planting and early stand establishment. Planted seedlings will be from the best genetically selected material available for timber production but will also consider genetic seed sources adapted to a changing climate. Planting densities will be sufficient to meet the Oregon Forest Practices Act and will be selected with the intent to avoid the need for precommercial thinning (PCT), but PCT would be allowed if warranted. Spacing will be <u>more or less uniform</u>. Competing vegetation will be managed to minimize growth loss of tree seedlings for the first 1-5 years until trees are free-to-grow, and then competing vegetation will be allowed to grow. ~5% of hardwood trees and/or resprouts will be identified and purposely left free to grow in the understory throughout the rotation.</p>	<p>Employs adequate site preparation to plant and establish a stocked young stand. Planted seedlings will be from the best genetically selected material available for timber production but will also consider genetic seed sources adapted to a changing climate with an eye to longer rotations. Initial stocking rates will be appropriate for the site conditions with enough established trees to accommodate multiple commercial thinning harvests within the rotation, with the intent to avoid PCT but allowing it if warranted. Spacing can be variable and appropriate to the site. Competing vegetation will be managed with less herbicide than short rotations, with the intention of limiting tree seedling mortality during the first 1-3 years, and then competing vegetation will be free to grow. ~10% of hardwood trees and/or resprouts will be identified and purposed left free to grow in the understory throughout the rotation.</p>	<p>A combination of pile burning, broadcast burning, and limited surface herbicide treatments will be used for site preparation in understory and/or small openings. Seedlings will be interplanted to augment natural regeneration of conifers from seed and hardwoods from both sprouts and seed, with an eye to species richness and genetic variability.</p> <p><u>Shelterwood with residuals</u> will maintain an appropriate overstory density to allow understory trees to grow. Overstory trees may be spaced uniformly or variably, dictated by site, stand, and windthrow risk conditions.</p> <p><u>Group-selection harvests</u> will contain small (1.5-4.0 acre) openings.</p> <p><u>Variable retention regeneration harvests</u> will retain individual trees, clumps of thinned and unthinned trees, and/or no-touch areas that are dictated by site, stand, and windthrow risk conditions.</p>	<p>Typically, stands will regenerate continuously on their own from natural seeding. Active conifer and hardwood regeneration efforts may occur in areas subjected to large-scale disturbances (e.g., windstorms, ice storms, or wildfires), or when adding acres to the reserve base. Invasive vegetation will be managed to ensure establishment and growth of tree seedlings and culturally significant species.</p>	<p><u>Oak savanna/woodlands</u> – in areas designated to receive intensive restoration treatment, oaks may be purposefully established through seed or seedlings at appropriate densities along with other native and culturally significant vegetation that historically occurred in these ecosystems. Site preparation with prescribed fire and/or judicious surface herbicide use may be required.</p> <p><u>Meadows</u> – may require site preparation with prescribed fire and/or judicious surface herbicide use and seeding of other appropriate native herbaceous vegetation.</p> <p><u>Riparian systems</u> - in areas designated to receive small-scale restoration treatment, limited harvests will occur with site preparation and planting at appropriate densities along with other native vegetation that historically occurred in these ecosystems.</p>

	Even-aged short rotation	Even-aged long rotation	Multi-aged multi-species	Managed reserves	Ecosystems of concern
Intermediate treatments	<p>Thinning and other intermediate stand treatments will only be done if justifiable economically or if needed to respond to an unplanned disturbance event to maintain the health of each the stand. ~5% of hardwoods will be retained during thinning treatments.</p>	<p>The first commercial thinning will occur as dictated by stand conditions, likely around 28-34 years of age. Additional commercial thinning entries will be done until <u>final</u> harvest using a variety of thinning approaches. The last thinning will occur no later than 10-15 years before final harvest. ~10% of hardwoods will be retained during thinning treatments.</p>	<p><u>Shelterwood-with-residuals</u> - understory trees may be commercially thinned when needed (likely 30-40 years of age) depending on the overstory density. If overstory trees die, replacement trees may be assigned from the understory cohort to maintain the two-storied canopy structure over time.</p> <p><u>Group-selection</u> - Periodic thinning will be used to increase vertical and horizontal structure, maintain health, and provide interim income.</p> <p><u>Variable retention regeneration harvests</u> - Periodic thinning will be used to increase vertical and horizontal structure, maintain health, and provide interim income.</p>	<p>All areas may receive intermediate treatment under limited circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment of invasive species • Removal of individual trees due to safety concerns • Prescribed burning to emulate historical processes and for research purposes. Areas newly added to the reserve base may need intermediate treatment under limited circumstances: • Irregular thinning or creation of gaps to promote characteristics of historical late-seral forest conditions typical of the region and in light of climate <u>change</u> 	<p><u>Oak savanna/woodlands</u> - treatments could include prescribed burning, control of invasive plants, and/or precommercial thinning to remove young invading conifers.</p> <p><u>Meadows</u> - treatments could include repeat prescribed burning and control of invasive plants and invading conifers.</p> <p><u>Riparian systems</u> - treatments could include additional structural thinning, repeat prescribed burning, and control of invasive plants.</p> <p><u>Aquatic systems</u> - In-stream and pond treatments could include removal of invasive species, including invasive aquatic plants.</p>

	Even-aged short rotation	Even-aged long rotation	Multi-aged multi-species	Managed reserves	Ecosystems of concern
Stand age	Rotation lengths will be regulated primarily by age that maximizes net revenue production. Rotations will be 30-60, likely 35-45 years.	Rotations typically will be 60-90 years, with a small percentage (<10%) managed to 120 years.	<p><u>Shelterwood-with-residuals</u> - Final harvest of understory trees will be 60-70 years. The age of the oldest trees harvested from these stands will be 60-120 years, regulated primarily by the complexity of habitat desired for each stand.</p> <p><u>Group-selection</u> - Re-entry harvest will occur every 15-30 years to create 3-4 age classes. Minimum proximity of group selection openings to previous harvest entries will be >200 feet.</p> <p><u>Variable retention harvest</u> - Re-entry harvest will occur every 15-30 years to create 3-4 age classes.</p>	NA. The age of the oldest trees in these stands will continue to increase over time adding to the age-class diversity across the forest.	NA. The age of the oldest trees in oak ecosystems will tend to increase over time. For riparian ecosystems, tree age will increase for long-lived conifers but for alders and other short-lived species, tree age may decrease as they achieve senescence and die.
Legacy elements	Procedures will follow OFPA regulations (i.e., retain wildlife trees and CWD in harvest units >25 acres).	Procedures will exceed OFPA regulations (i.e., retain additional legacy trees, green trees, snags, and CWD).	This management system maintains abundant living and dead structure constantly within each stand <u>in an effort</u> to create and sustain diverse forest conditions.	NA – it is the legacy	<p><u>Oak savanna/woodlands</u> - old conifers with an open grown character dating to pre-settlement will be retained.</p> <p><u>Meadows</u> - NA</p> <p><u>Aquatic/riparian systems</u> - large old trees and big logs will be retained or enhanced both in-stream and in riparian zones.</p>

Recap: Modeling will enable us to evaluate implications of various land allocation “scenarios”

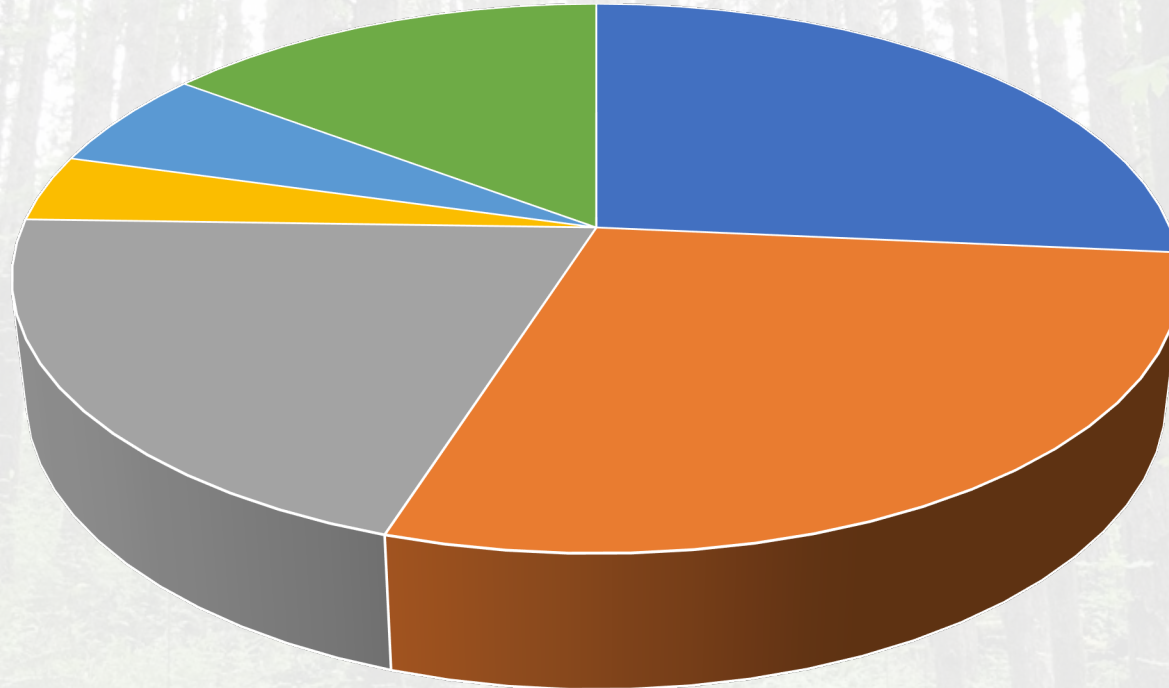
- We need to decide how much forest to allocate to each of the 5 “management strategies”
- What would the implications be of wildly varying proportions of each?



- Each *management strategy* provides slightly different amounts of ecosystem services
- A comparison of *scenarios* will enable evaluation of tradeoffs

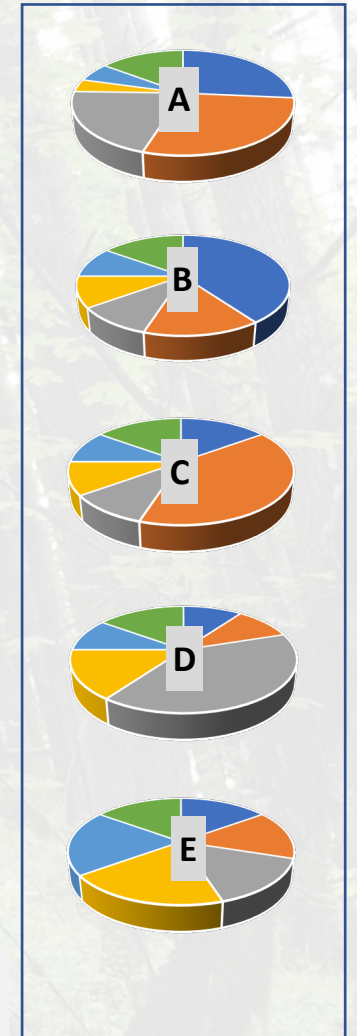
Recap: We'll be evaluating the merits of several 'scenarios'

Baseline Scenario



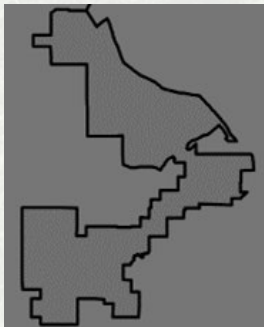
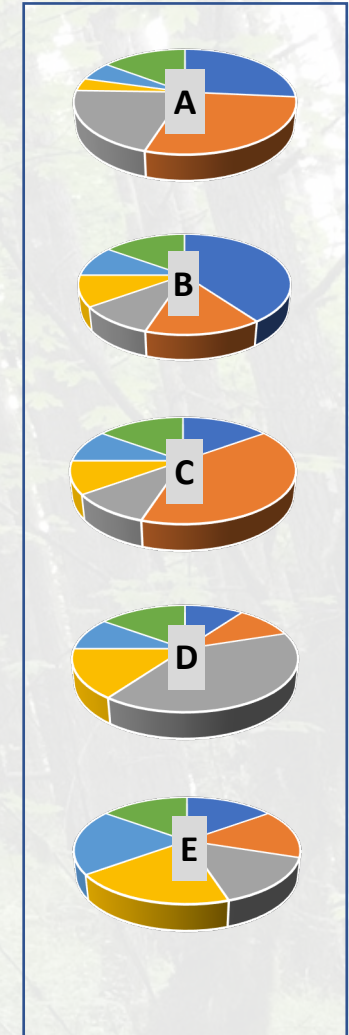
- Even-aged, short rotation
- Even-aged, long rotation
- Multi-aged/multi-species
- Managed reserve
- Ecosystems of concern
- Long term learning *

- long-term learning = acreage used for long-term research and recurring teaching and demonstrations



Recap: Modeling of Scenarios to Evaluate Tradeoffs

Proportion	Scenario A (baseline)	Scenario B (lots of EASR)	Scenario C (lots of EALR)	Scenario D (lots of MAMS)	Scenario E (lots of MR & EOC)
Even-aged, short rotation	27%	40%	15%	10%	15%
Even-aged, long rotation	29%	15%	40%	10%	15%
Multi-aged/multi-species	21%	10%	10%	40%	15%
Managed reserve	4%	10%	10%	15%	20%
Ecosystems of concern	6%	10%	10%	10%	20%
Long term learning *	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



- long-term learning = acreage used for long-term research and recurring teaching and demonstrations



Options for assessing metrics used to evaluate scenarios

- Relative comparison with baseline: color-coded % change [mock #s]

Forest Value	Scenario A (baseline)	Scenario B (lots of EASR)	Scenario C (lots of EALR)	Scenario D (lots of MAMS)	Scenario E (lots of MR & EOC)
Carbon storage	XX	+++	++	++	+++
Forest products	XX	++	-	--	--
Resilience - density	XX	+	---	++	-
Revenue	XX	++	--	--	---
Biodiversity	XX	--	+	+++	--
Rec suitability/scenic beauty	XX	-	+	+	++
Resilience - composition	XX	-	---	++	+
Wildfire resistance	XX	++	--	+	+

Considerable increase (>50% increase or +++)

Modest increase (10-50% increase or ++)

Little change (10% increase – 10% decrease or +, -)


Modest decrease (10-50% decrease --)

Considerable decrease (>50% decrease or ---)

Tentative Timeline (subject to change)

- FPC meetings
 - Winter term: monthly (Jan 25, Feb 22, March 21)
- SAC meetings
 - January 30
 - Late February/early March?
 - Late March/early April?
- Community Input Sessions
 - Mid-March?
 - Mid-April?



A person wearing a red hard hat and a blue jacket is standing in a forest, holding a clipboard and looking at a notebook. The background is a dense forest with many trees and green foliage.

Updates on McDonald-Dunn Monitoring Discussions

Indicators of Performance and Sustainability

- 2005 Plan

- defined 7 goals
- set 1-4 objectives for each goal
- proposed 1-8 indicators for each objective... n=57

- New plan

- FRAC in 2021 defined 3 missions and 10 goals for all Research Forests
- we need to set objectives and indicators that align with the new mission & goals
- the intent is to define monitoring needs ... to enable adaptive management



Missions & Goals



Oregon State University
College of Forestry

College Research Forests Vision, Mission, and Goals

Oregon State University and the College of Forestry are stewards of 10 separate tracts of land around the state. This document articulates the collective vision, mission, and goals for the College of Forestry's Research Forests. It reflects how we value our forests, and the benefits we wish to derive from them, now and in the future. Just as college and unit strategic plans are reflections of OSU's strategic priorities, individual forest management and tactical plans will strive to meet the goals in this document to ensure the Research Forests achieve their vision and mission.

Vision:

The OSU Research Forests aspire to be globally recognized as a model for an actively and sustainably managed forest system that supports the College's desire to advance forestry through scientific inquiry, education, and the application of new knowledge to inform best practices of forest management.

Mission:

- To create opportunities for education, research, and outreach to address the economic, social, and environmental values of current and future generations of Oregonians and beyond.
- To demonstrate how an actively and sustainably managed forest fosters economic prosperity, biodiversity conservation, and resilience amidst disturbances and global change.
- To support social and cultural values of forests, enhancing the wellbeing of local communities, Tribal communities, and our broader citizenship.

Goals:

Learning, Discovery, Engagement - Provide students, teachers, researchers and the general public diverse opportunities for learning, discovery, and engagement related to forest ecosystems and management for multiple resource values.

Stewardship - Demonstrate sound forest stewardship principles that address the challenge of balancing the need for productive forests, diverse plant and wildlife communities, healthy aquatic ecosystems, carbon storage potential, recreation opportunities, and other resource values.

Research - Provide long- and short-term opportunities for student and faculty research, citizen science, and the sharing of research findings.

Resilient Forests - Promote resilience to the effects of a changing climate, invasive species, insect pests, pathogens, wildfire, urban encroachment, and other disturbances.

Working Demonstration Forest - Demonstrate contemporary and innovative aspects of an active and sustainably managed forest, based on the best available science and technology.

Recreation - Provide safe, diverse, and inclusive recreation opportunities that build forest connections and contribute to community well-being.

Community Connections - Establish, maintain, and enhance relationships and communication with neighbors, the broader community, and all those connected with the Research Forests.

Financial Sustainability - Provide revenue that sustains Research Forest operations and supports the College of Forestry's education, research, and outreach mission now and in the future.

Accountability - Demonstrate a commitment to transparent governance of OSU's Research Forest properties focused on achieving the stated vision, mission, and goals.

Continuous Improvement - Demonstrate a commitment to continuous improvement in the management and stewardship of the Research Forests based on adaptive management principles.

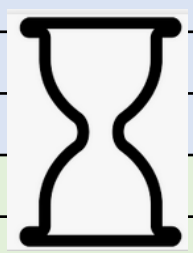
Revisit 57 Metrics Proposed in 2005 Plan; categorized according to 3 Missions

Mission	Objectives	Indicators	Methodology to measure	How often to measure	Who will measure	Goal(s)
1						
2						
3						

Revisit 57 Metrics Proposed in 2005 Plan; identify areas in need and add new

Mission	Objectives	Indicators	Methodology to measure	How often to measure	Who will measure	Goal(s)
1						
2						
3						

Revisited Overarching Principles... n = 39





Updates on McDonald-Dunn Plan Writing

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- 1.3 Developing the 2024 McDonald-Dunn Forest Plan (2022-2024)
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• Literature Cited

• Glossary

• Appendices