McDonald & Dunn Forest Management Planning Process

Spring 2022 – Fall 2023

McDonald & Dunn Forest Planning Process Update

Meeting type	Meeting format	Open to the public	Recording posted online	Written summary posted online
SAC meeting*	Hybrid	Listen in via Zoom	Yes	Yes
FPC meeting*	Hybrid	Listen in via Zoom	Yes	Yes
Community Listening Session I	Hybrid	Yes!	No	Yes
Community Listening Sessions II and III	TBD	Yes!	TBD	TBD

*SAC = Stakeholder Advisory Committee *FPC = Faculty Planning Committee

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 2024. 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 fall 2023.

Public input opportunities include three Community Listening Sessions, a <u>webform</u> through which written comments can be provided, and an <u>email</u> to which written questions can be sent.
 Two standing committees will assist in the development of the new plan: an external Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SAC) and College of Forestry Faculty Planning Committee (FPC).

Upcoming Meetings & Events:

Nebsite

- Sept. 16, 2022, Faculty Planning Committee Meeting (agenda)
- Sept. 20, 2022, Stakeholder Advisory Committee Meeting (agenda)
- This meeting is open to the public for remote listening only, through ZOOM Register Now!

The Stakeholder Advisory Committee will meet to discuss the development of the new forest management plan for the MacDonald and Dunn Research Forests. The meeting will be facilitated by Oregon Consensus. Members of the public are invited to listen via Zoom. There will be no comment period during this meeting. To join and listen, please register in advance. Following the event, a written summary and recording of the meeting will be posted on this webpage.

Past Meetings & Events:

- June 14, 2022, SAC and FPC Joint Kickoff Meeting (agenda, video, meeting summary)
- Aug 30, 2022, SAC Meeting (agenda, presentation)
- Aug. 31, 2022, Community Listening Session (agenda, presentation, meeting summary)

About

Recreation

Summary of FPC Meeting #1

- FPC meeting #1 agenda was similar to SAC meeting #1 agenda
 - Review of the planning process
 - Discussion of draft operating principles
 - Questions from the group
 - Discussion of the 2005 McDonald-Dunn Forest Plan
 - Goals
 - Themes
- Materials associated with every meeting type are on website

SAC and FPC deliberations regarding OP and Goals - Similarities

Торіс	SAC discussion	FPC discussion
Operating principles	Meetings open to listening in & recorded	Meetings open to listening in & recorded
General suggestions for new plan	Make it understandable to all readers	Make it understandable to all readers
General suggestions for new plan	Climate change was absent: include it in new plan	Climate change was absent: include it in new plan
Goal – net revenue financial sustainability	Need further clarification	Need further clarification
Goal – cultural heritage sites	Should not be dropped; should be enhanced; consult tribes	Change 'community connections' to 'community and cultural connections'
Goal – natural heritage & ecosystem services	Prioritize opportunities to enhance a variety of ES	Use opportunities to provide outreach on restoration of natural ecosystems
Goal – working demonstration forest	Change to 'actively managed forests'	Change to 'demonstration forests'

Answers to questions -from Joint SAC-FPC Kickoff meeting -from SAC meeting #1

Question from Joint SAC-FPC Kickoff meeting

- Are there any historical 'Annual Performance Reports' available, as described in the 2005 McDonald-Dunn Forest Plan (Appendix 10)?
 - We are searching historical documents for information pertaining to indicators described in the 2005 Plan.

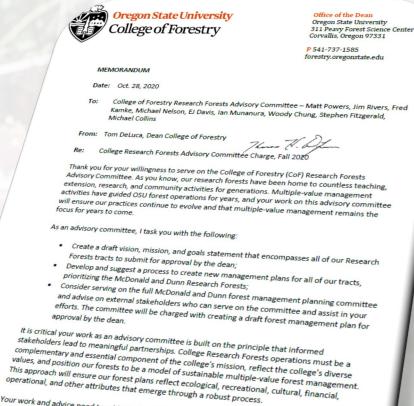
Appendix 10 – 2006 Annual Performance Report and Forest Plan Updates

This appendix will be completed at the end of each year to document performance for the year as measured by the performance and sustainability indicators (see page 40), as well as any new updates that are made to the plan.

McDonald/Dunn Forest Pl

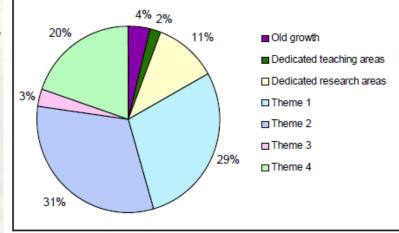
Questions from SAC meeting #1 DeLuca's Charge to Research Forests Advisory Committee

- Oct 2020 letter from Dean DeLuca charged the committee
- 3 specific tasks were specified
 - Create a draft vision, mission, goals statement for all research forests - completed
 - Suggest a process to create a new management plan for McDonald & Dunn Research Forests - completed
 - Consider serving on a planning committee and advise on who else might serve - most opted not to continue serving



Your work and advice need to address the challenges anticipated from the impacts of climate change and identify potential climate change mitigation strategies, such as carbon storage, while emphasizing management for diverse forest characteristics. As a result, individual forest management plans will ensure our Research Forests serve as a base for the College of Forestry's teaching, research, and extension activity.

- What is the current % of acreage for each theme?
 - The 2005 McDonald-Dunn Plan called for all land to be allocated to one of the four themes (with a few exceptions).
 - These four themes relate to approaches being used by various
 Oregon forest landowners and managers.
 - The intent was that research forest staff would manage the areas allocated to each of these themes using forest practices appropriate to the vision described in each of these landscape themes.
 - See pages 19 and 37.



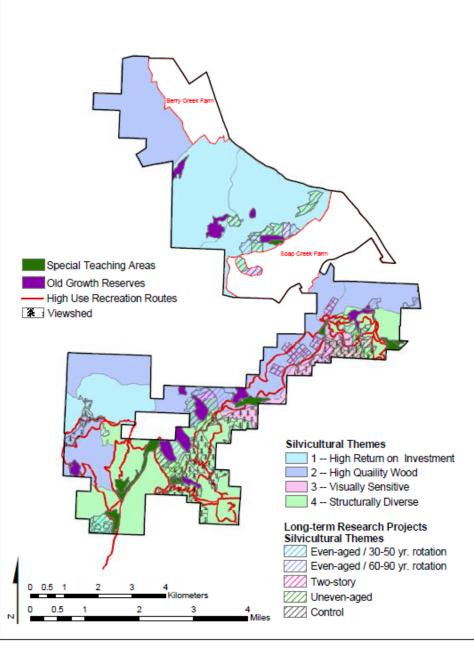
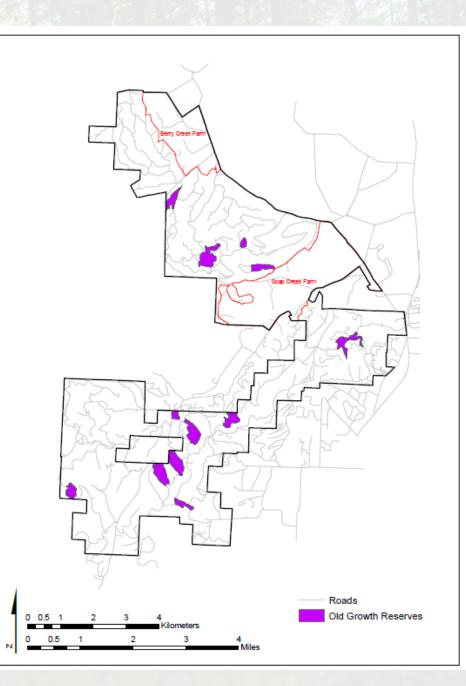


Figure 21. Forested acres by silvicultural strategy under the plan.

Figure 13. Land allocation

- What is the current acreage managed for old growth?
 - Currently, approximately 3.6% of land (421 acres)
 in the McDonald-Dunn Forests are old forest
 reserves.
 - These patches are permanently set aside.
 - They are located primarily in moist ravines resistant to wildfire.
 - In addition, individual old trees ("legacy trees") within younger stands are retained when younger forested areas are harvested.



- Are there any active Northern Spotted Owl nests?
 - Survey are conducted annually
 - There are currently many barred owls but no Northern Spotted Owls
- Were stream surveys done and what were the findings?
 - We do not believe stream surveys were conducted as described in the 2005Plan.
 - Recently, West Inc. (an environmental consulting company) conducted an assessment to verify alignment between GIS data and stream classifications used by COF relative to ODF's FPA stream GIS layer.
 - Surveys of unknown stream classifications will be contracted out in 2023. These are needed for implementation of the Private Forestry Accord new stream rules and also so that streams are buffered properly in forest inventories.
- What is the status of hunting in the forests?
 - Hunting is allowed in the Dunn Forest, but not in the McDonald Forest
- What are examples of wildlife damage control efforts?
 - Physical barriers (e.g., vexar tubing and netting) to protect seedlings
 - Chemical repellents (e.g., "deer away") to protect seedling leaders
 - Planting of western redcedar bred for high terpene content so they are less palatable to wildlife

- What long term research projects are currently in place?
 - College Forests Integrated Research Project (CFIRP)
 - Urban Fringe Study
 - Pole Wood Preservation Study
 - Stand Management Cooperative Douglas-fir Spacing Study
 - Forest Peak uneven-aged Management
 - Stand Density Regulation and Understory Regeneration Study
 - Purple Martin Study
 - New "assisted migration" (genetics study) study will be initiated in 2023

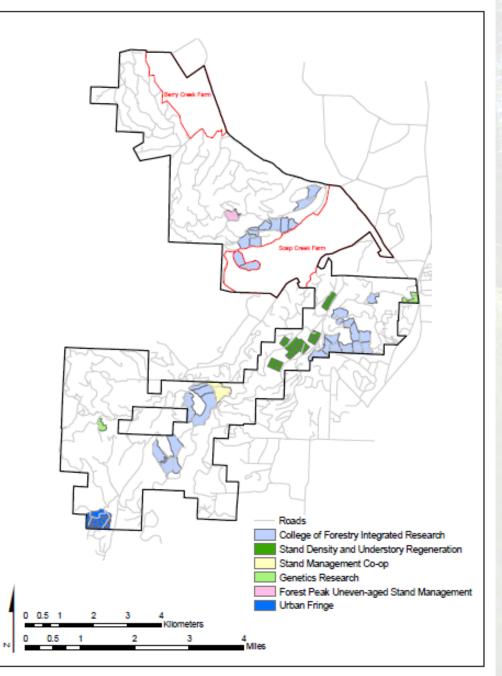


Figure 18. Long-term research project areas.

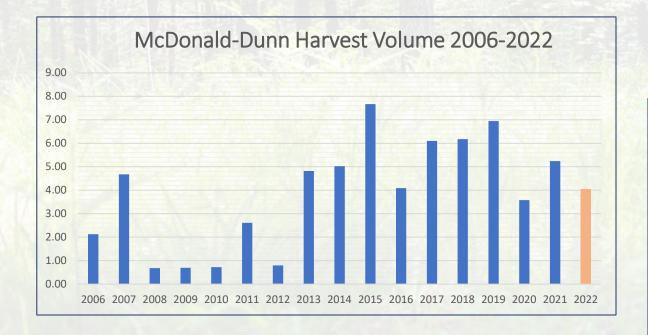
- What is the status of the downed wood/snag research and what were the findings?
 - The exact project originally proposed in the 2005 Plan was not completed.
 - A long-term investigation of snag use was part of the CFIRP study, which included following and assessing created snags after 25-30 years of use and decay. Two papers were published.
- Barry, A.M., Hagar, J.C. and J.W. Rivers. 2018. <u>Use of Created Snags by Cavity-Nesting Birds</u> <u>Across 25 Years</u>. The Journal of Wildlife Management 82(7):1376–1384; 2018; <u>DOI:</u> <u>10.1002/jwmg.21489</u>
- Barry, A.M., Hagar, J.C. and J.W. Rivers. 2017. <u>Long-term dynamics and characteristics of snags created for wildlife habitat</u>. Forest Ecology and Management 403: 145-151. <u>DOI:</u> <u>10.1016/j.foreco.2017.07.049</u>
- Information is on the Research Forest website: <u>https://cf.forestry.oregonstate.edu/research/snag-study</u>

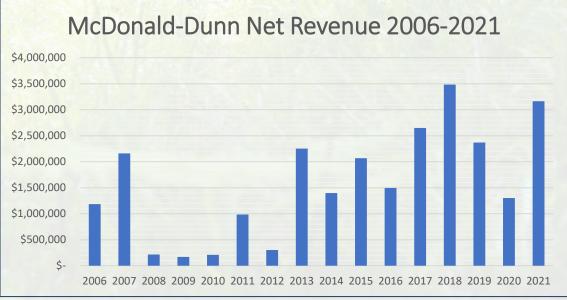
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1987; Duane, 2001; Manting and Rige, 2004; Rore et al., 2001; Therefore, greater residual live tree density wood within strange, in turn influencing bark and wood retention.	1. Introduction Waldien et al. 2000, pp. 1	
1987; Duane, 2001; Manting and Rige, 2004; Rore et al., 2001; Therefore, greater residual live tree density wood within strange, in turn influencing bark and wood retention.	Standing dead trees, or mags, are important ecological structures that can be formed naturally through the actions of the structures during timber house the structures of the removed	
1987; Duane, 2001; Manning and Rige, 2004; Rore et al., 2001; Therefore, greater residual live tree density wood within strange, in turn influencing bark and wood retention.	and range (Morrison and Raphael, 1993; Rose et al., 2001). Snag play a crucial role in forest health by storing investigations (McComb et al., 1993; Kroll et al., 2013).	
1987; Duane, 2001; Manting and Rige, 2004; Rore et al., 2001; Therefore, greater residual live tree density wood within stags, in turn influencing bark and wood retention.	Rose et al., 2001; Angers et al., 2012). In addition, and con- mumber of management practices, such as number of management pr	
1987; Duane, 2001; Maniring and Hige, 2004; Rone et al., 2001; Therefore, greater residual live tree density wood within snage, in turn influencing bark and wood retention.	unership by providing nesting and foraging habitat for many species of insects, amphibians, birds, and mammals during the formation process of finite sectors and pranklin, 1992; Wilhern, 2003). A reduction is a reduce nation like sectors and pranklin, 1992; Wilhern, 2003). A reduction is	
1987; Duane, 2001; Manning and Hige, 2004; Rone et al., 2001; Therefore, greater residual live tree denotes the second se	1996 Rose et al., 2001; Selbold et al. 2016; Newton,	
1987; Duane, 2001; Manning and Rige, 2004; Rore et al., 2001; Therefore, greater residual live tree density wood within strange, in turn influencing bark and wood retention.	and roating habitat for mecies the remined at provide oritical needing	
1987; Duane, 2001; Maniring and Hige, 2004; Rone et al., 2001; Therefore, greater residual live tree density wood within snage, in turn influencing bark and wood retention.	peckers) and areas under require cavities (e.g. wood	
1907, Duane, 2001; Manring and Hige, 2004; Rone et al., 2001; Therefore, greater residual live tree density wood within snage, in turn influencing bark and wood retention.	americanu); Harmon et al., 1986; Frankfer and Creeper (Certain at which snage decay are critical for data and ing and the rate	100 C
1907, Duane, 2001; Manring and Hige, 2004; Rone et al., 2001; Therefore, greater residual live tree density wood within snage, in turn influencing bark and wood retention.	averang h Hammer et al., 1966, Frankin et al., 1967, Chamber et al., 2002, Burnel, 2011, Gelymer et al., 2016). An ange decay processor and the set within hands and the set within hands and the set and be influenced by the dominant of the set and	
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Soul advant in drandpargung and an adv (18 km-	aveckents). Harmer et al. vise nak (eg., bast, hown Creptor (1996) 2002, humar, d. 2017, oblevant, et al., 2009, here, al. and all all all all and all and all all all all all all all all all al	
	1907, Duane, 2001; Manning and Hige, 2004; Rone et al., 2001; Manning and Hige, 2004; Rone et al., 2001; Manning and Hige, 2004; Rone et al., 2001; Therefore, greater residual live tree density and wood retention, hereit and the second seco	

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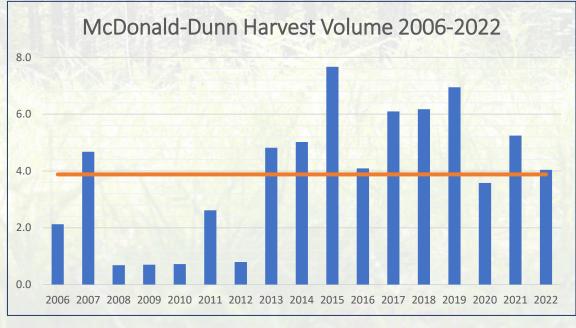
- Is there a bibliography of studies that have been conducted in McDonald-Dunn since 2006?
 - We will compile one.
 - Older research efforts are already in a research data base, but additional effort will be needed to update info on recent studies. There are >440 projects in historical database, 1925-2012.
 - Survey of academic use of the forests in June 2022
 - 27 individuals from COF reported conducting research on the forests during past 5 years (33 different projects)
 - 22 individuals from COF reported conducting <u>classes</u> on the forests during past 5 years
 - 28 individuals from COF reported conducting outreach trainings on the forests during past 5 years (42 trainings)

- What is the volume of timber produced annually on the McDonald and Dunn Research Forests since 2006?
- What is the net revenue generated from the McDonald and Dunn Research Forests since 2006?

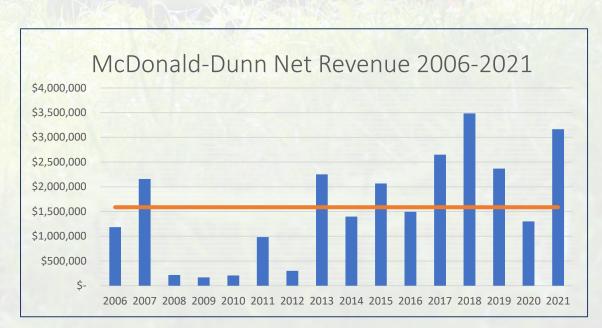




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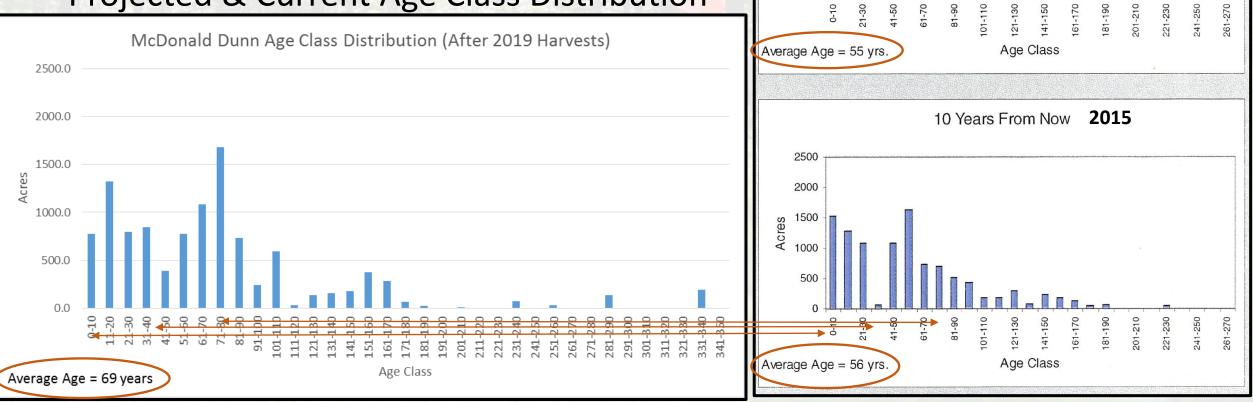
Average = 3.88mbf (2005 plan anticipated 6mbf)



Average = \$1.59 million

 What is the age class distribution of trees on the McDonald and Dunn Forests?

Projected & Current Age Class Distribution



Page 39 in the Plan

2005

Current

2500

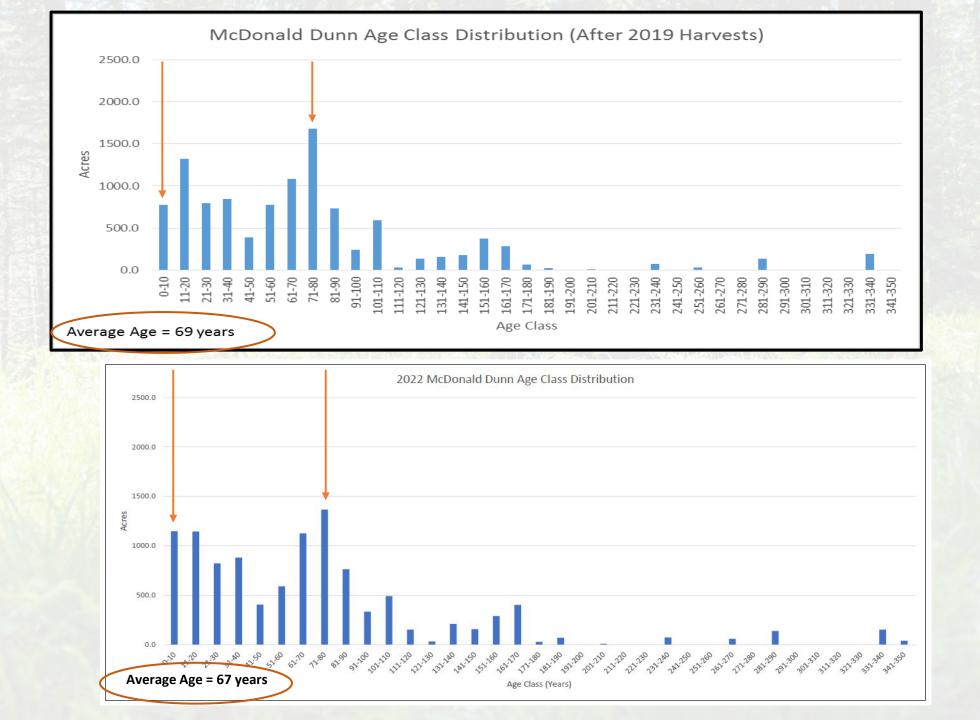
2000

1500

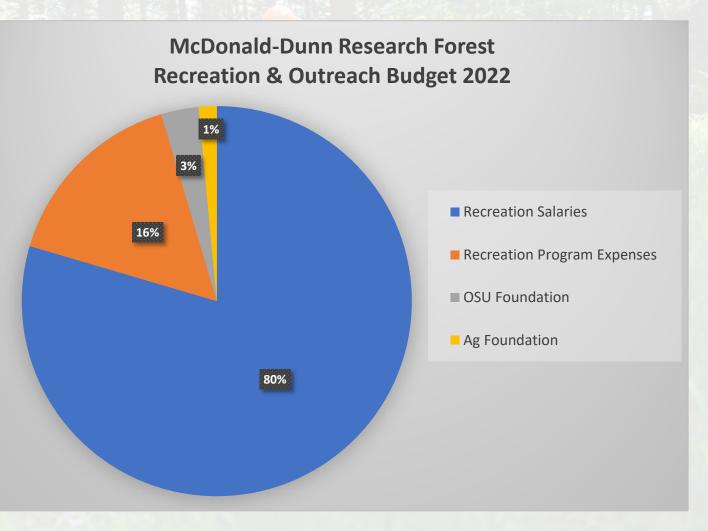
1000

500

Acres



- What is the recreation and outreach budget?
 - The total need is \$335,000/year
 - Currently, 4% of this comes from donations and 96% from timber revenue



- Is there an updated forest inventory?
- If so, can it be used to calculate a carbon inventory?
 - These data are almost ready from 2019-2020. Research forest staff has compiled all the 2019 data and is halfway through the 2020 data.
 - There is funding in place for a graduate student to use these data to conduct a carbon assessment.



Return to the 2005 McDonald-Dunn Forest Plan...

2005 McDonald Dunn Forest Plan - Themes

- 1. Short rotation wood production with high return on investments
- 2. High-quality, growth maximizing timber production
- 3. Visually-sensitive, even-aged forests
- 4. Structurally diverse complex forest

Each represents a different set of management objectives used by various forestland owners and managers in Oregon.

2005 McDonald Dunn Forest Plan – Special Areas & Issues

- Habitats of sensitive species
- Old growth forest
- Native grasslands, oak savannah, oak woodland
- Dedicated teaching areas
- Long-term research projects
- Research, teaching, and demonstration projects
- Snags and downed wood
- Riparian areas

- Oak Creek watershed
- Identification and management of sensitive species
- Landscape level diversity
- Invasive plants
- Recreational use
- Visual resource management
- Hardwood levels
- Cultural resources

McDonald & Dunn Research Forests Management Planning Process

