

A person wearing an orange hard hat and a grey jacket is standing in a forest, looking down at a book or tablet. The forest is dense with green ferns and trees. The text "McDonald & Dunn Forest Management Planning Process" is overlaid in white on the left side of the image.

McDonald & Dunn Forest Management Planning Process

Spring 2022 – Fall 2023

McDonald & Dunn Research Forests Management Planning Process

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

Initial Interviews

Inventory of
Academic Use

Community Listening
Session

Academic User
Listening Session

Stakeholder
Advisory Committee
Meetings

Faculty Planning
Committee Meetings



Phase II: Synthesizing, Modeling, Refining (Fall 2022-Spring 2023)

Stakeholder Advisory Committee Meetings

Faculty Planning Committee Meetings

Community Listening Sessions



Phase III: Finalizing (Summer-Fall 2023)

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

Forest management plan refinement

Forest management plan approval

McDonald & Dunn Forest Planning Process Update

Date	Meeting type
June 14	Joint SAC-FPC Meeting
Aug 30	SAC meeting #1
Aug 31	Community Listening Session #1
Sept 16	FPC meeting #1
Sept 20	SAC meeting #2
Oct 11, Oct 25, Nov 8, Nov 22	FPC meetings #2, 3, 4, 5
Nov ?	Community Listening Session #2

*SAC = Stakeholder Advisory Committee

*FPC = Faculty Planning Committee

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 Session II	TBD	Yes!	TBD	Yes

*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 [webform](#) through which written comments can be provided, and an [email](#) to which written questions can be sent.
- 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.

Upcoming Meetings & Events:

- *Check back for upcoming events*

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](#))

[SUBMIT YOUR COMMENTS](#)[SUBMIT YOUR QUESTIONS](#)[STAY CONNECTED \(COMING SOON\)](#)

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

Topic	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 ' <i>community connections</i> ' to ' <i>community and cultural connections</i> '
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 ' <i>actively managed forests</i> '	Change to ' <i>demonstration forests</i> '

Oregon Consensus is compiling a summary of high-level ideas, recommendations, and suggestions from the SAC



Answers to questions

- from Joint SAC-FPC Kickoff meeting**
- from SAC meeting #1**
- from FPC 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)?
 - Short answer -- no
 - Annual reports from 2006-2009 mention harvests, recreation, cultural resources, # of research projects and class visits, but are not written explicitly according to 'indicators' from 2005 plan
 - In Box



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*



Questions from SAC meeting #1

Current Forest Conditions

- 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.

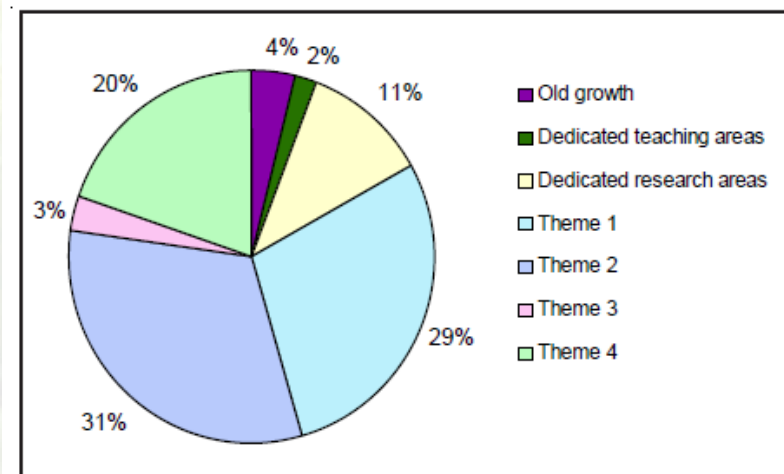


Figure 21. Forested acres by silvicultural strategy under the plan.

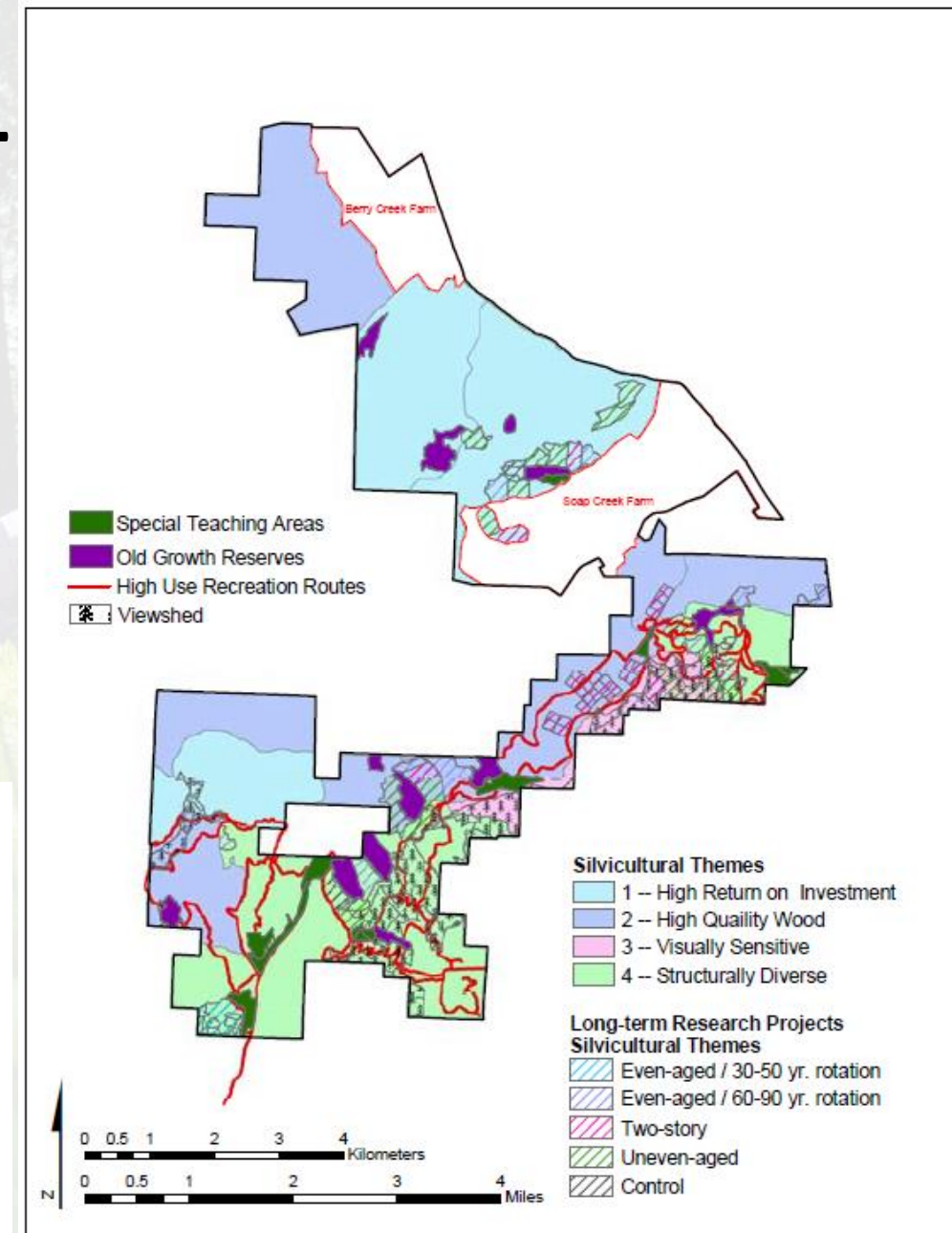
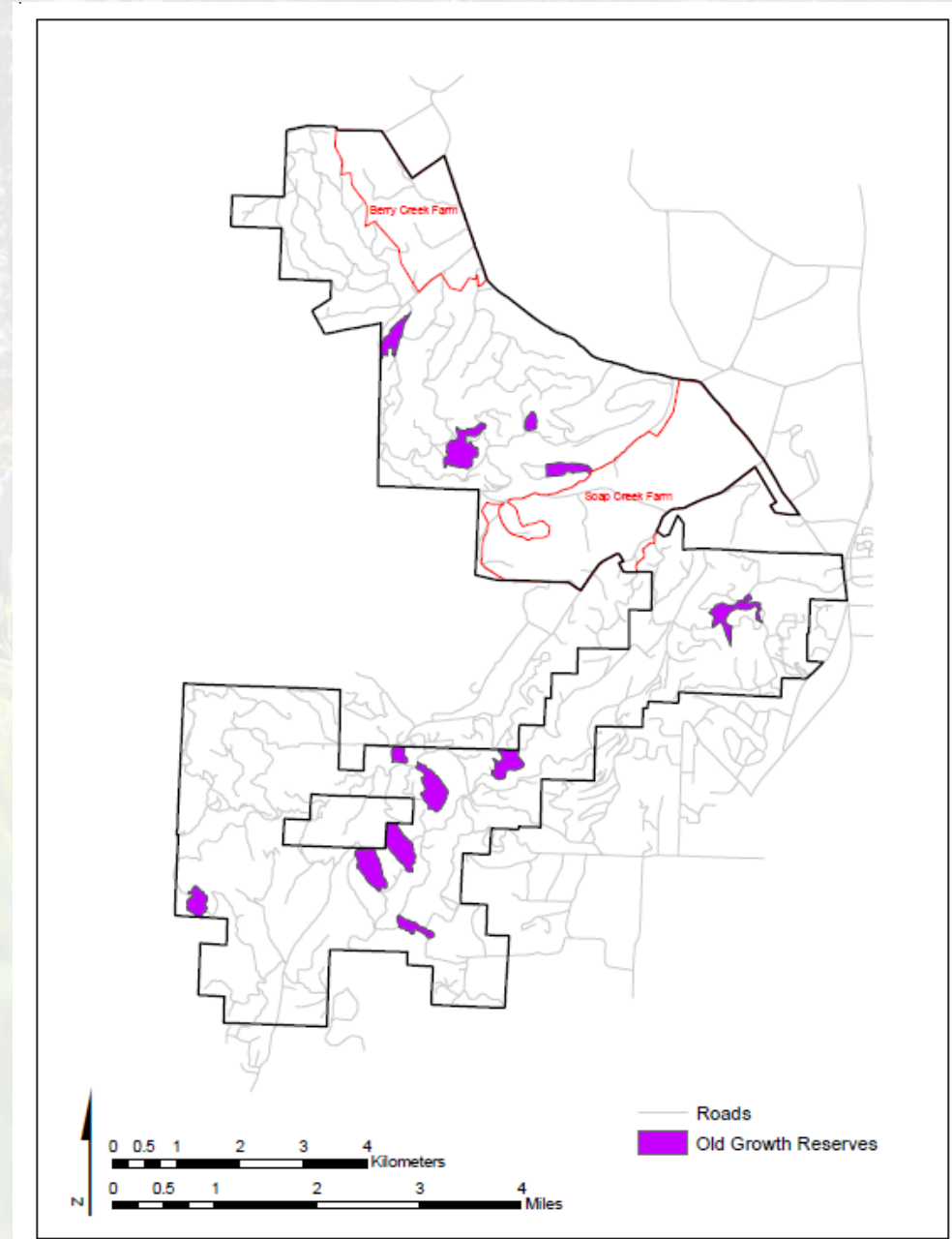


Figure 13. Land allocation

Questions from SAC meeting #1

Current Forest Conditions

- 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.



Questions from SAC meeting #1

Current Forest Conditions

- 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 2005 Plan.
 - 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

Questions from SAC meeting #1

Current Forest Conditions

- What long term research projects are currently in place?

Start Date	Project Title	Project Size
1925	Pole Wood Preservation Study	6 acres
1989	College of Forestry Integrated Research Project (CFIRP)	847 acres
1989	Stand Density Management Cooperative Douglas-fir Spacing Study	60 acres
1989	Urban Fringe Study	55 acres
1990	Forest Peak Uneven-aged Study	25 acres
1993	Stand Density Regulation & Understory Regeneration Study (Mature Forest Study)	139 acres
2011	Purple Martin Study	NA
2023	Assisted migration	6 acres

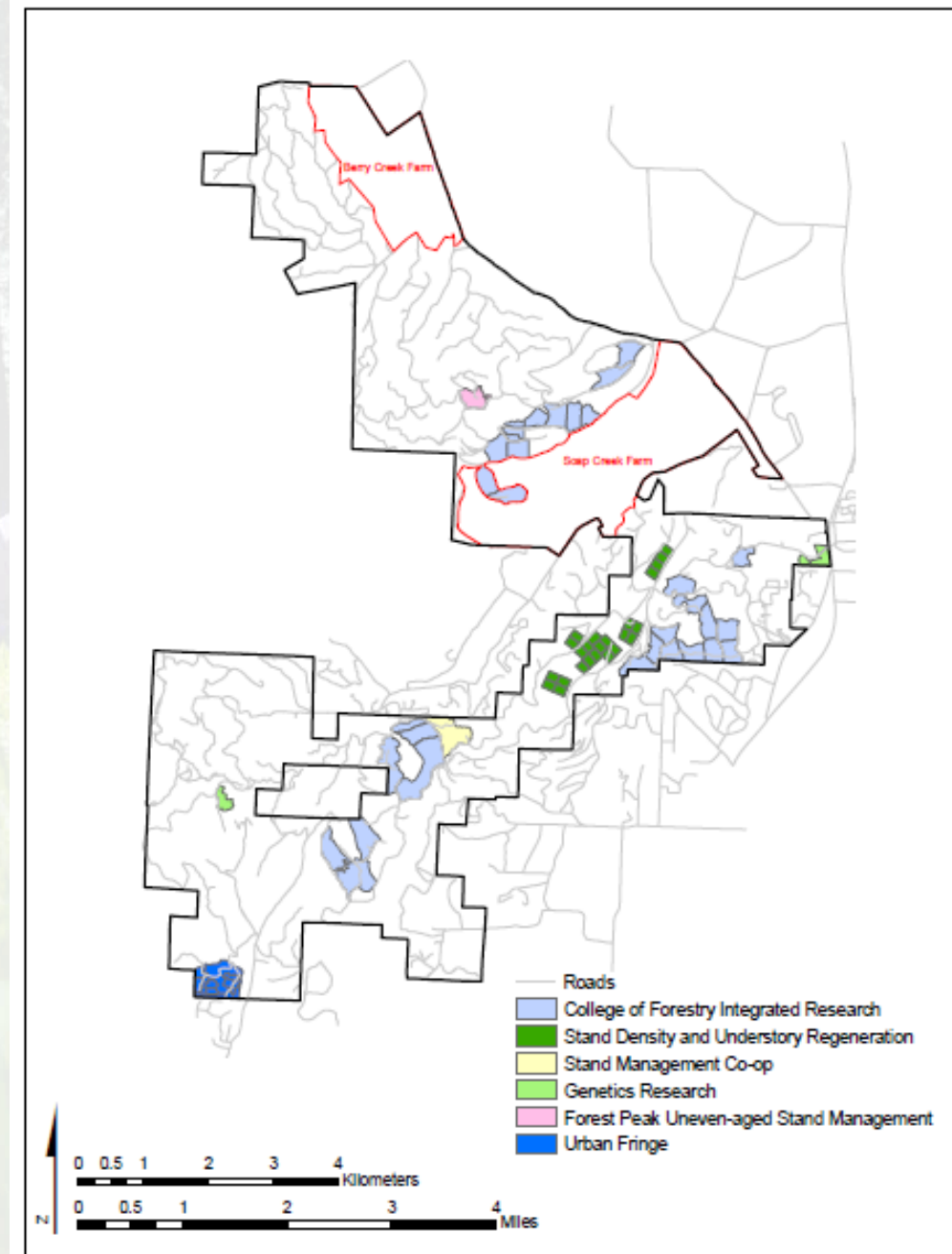


Figure 18. Long-term research project areas.

Questions from SAC meeting #1

Current Forest Conditions

- 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. [Use of Created Snags by Cavity-Nesting Birds Across 25 Years](#). The Journal of Wildlife Management 82(7):1376–1384; 2018; DOI: [10.1002/jwmg.21489](#)
- Barry, A.M., Hagar, J.C. and J.W. Rivers. 2017. [Long-term dynamics and characteristics of snags created for wildlife habitat](#). Forest Ecology and Management 403: 145-151. DOI: [10.1016/j.foreco.2017.07.049](#)
- Information is on the Research Forest website: <https://cf.forestry.oregonstate.edu/research/snag-study>

Use of Created Snags by Cavity-Nesting Birds Across 25 Years

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ABSTRACT Snags are important habitat features for many forest-dwelling species, so reductions in the number of snags can lead to the loss of biodiversity in forest ecosystems. Intentional snag creation is often used in managed forests to mitigate the long-term declines of naturally created snags, yet understanding of how the value of created snags changes through time is lacking and prevents a complete understanding of how to best manage snags. We used a long-term experiment to assess how cavity-nesting birds (i.e., small patch group selection, 2-story, and clearcut) and snag configuration (i.e., scattered and clustered) influenced nesting and foraging on 25–27-year-old Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) snags by cavity-nesting birds. In addition, we compared our contemporary measures of bird use to historical measures obtained from historical surveys conducted on the same group of snags to quantify how bird use changed over time. Despite observing mixed snags for >750 years across 2 consecutive breeding seasons, we found limited evidence of nesting activity. Only 11% of created snags across 2 consecutive breeding seasons, we attempted to attract birds (n=30 snags), however, we detected 12 cavity-nesting species present on our study snags. Furthermore, nearly all nests (94%) belonged to the chickadee (*Parus de rufus*), a weak cavity-excavating species that requires well-decayed wood for creating nest cavities. Our survey also recorded few observations of birds using created snags as foraging substrates, with only 1 foraging event recorded for every 20 hours of observation. We detected 826 fewer nests and recorded 7% fewer foraging observations during contemporary field work despite spending >7.5 times more effort observing created snags relative to historical surveys. We conclude that 25–27-year-old created Douglas-fir snags provided limited opportunities for nesting and foraging by most cavity-nesting birds, and that the period of greatest use for this group occurred within 3–15 years of creation. © 2018 The Wildlife Society

KEY WORDS: cavity-nesting birds, created snags, Douglas-fir, Oregon Coast Range, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, snag longevity, woodpeckers

Standing dead trees (i.e., snags) are common features of forested ecosystems that can form naturally through a range of disturbances, including fire, wind damage, insect kill, and are especially important features within forests because they provide habitat that is used by nearly a third of all forest-dwelling organisms (Thomas 1979, Newton 1994). Snags are because members of this group use snags for nesting and foraging (Hallett et al. 2001, Walter and Maguire 2005, Conde and Hanson 2012, Hare et al. 2012), and snag availability can limit cavity-nesting bird populations (Li and Martin 1991, Scheller and DeCakota 1992). Strong cavity-excavating bird species, namely woodpeckers (family Picidae), exert a disproportionate effect on the ecological community through

their foraging activities and via the creation of nesting and roosting cavities within snags which, in turn, supports a diversity of species that require cavities but cannot create them on their own (e.g., secondary cavity nesters; Devere et al. 2008, Hare et al. 2012, Bunnell 2013). Because of this, reductions in woodpecker populations that follow the loss of snags may lead to additional reductions in biodiversity and exert negative consequences for forest health within managed landscapes.

Despite their ecological value, the number of snags on the landscape has been significantly reduced over the last several decades, largely through anthropogenic activities (Lewis 1998, Knoll et al. 2012). In many regions, snag removal during timber harvest has been undertaken to comply with safety regulations and because of the commercial value of a reduction in snag availability in such managed second-growth forests (Spicer et al. 1997, Swanson and Franklin 1992, Hayes et al. 1997, Lewis 1998, Wilcox 2003). To counter the loss of snags, forest managers can intentionally

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Questions from SAC meeting #1

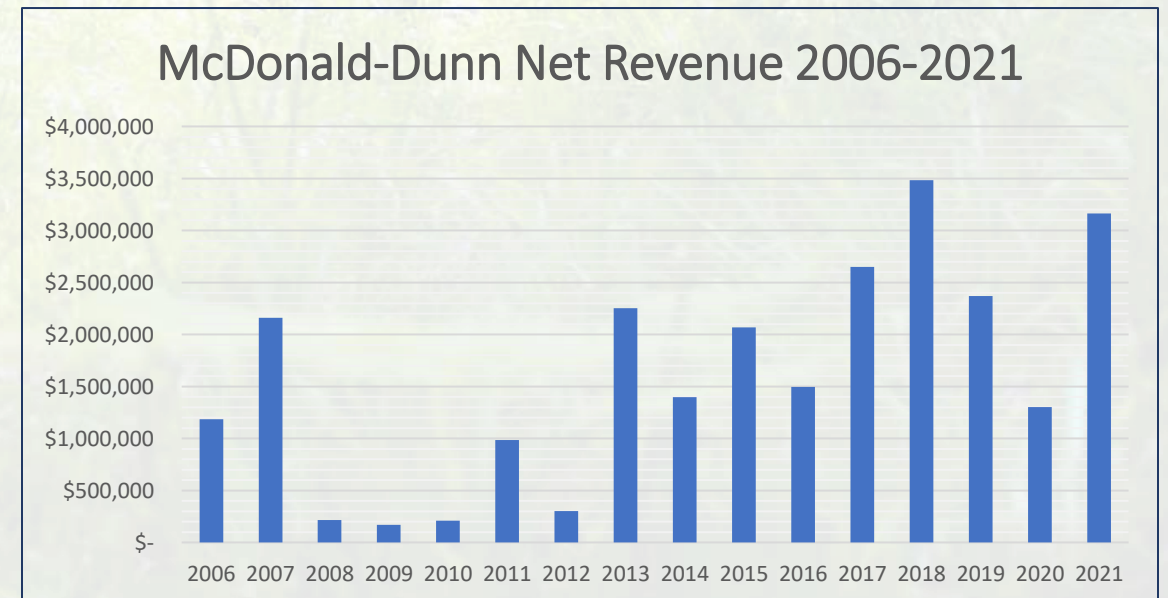
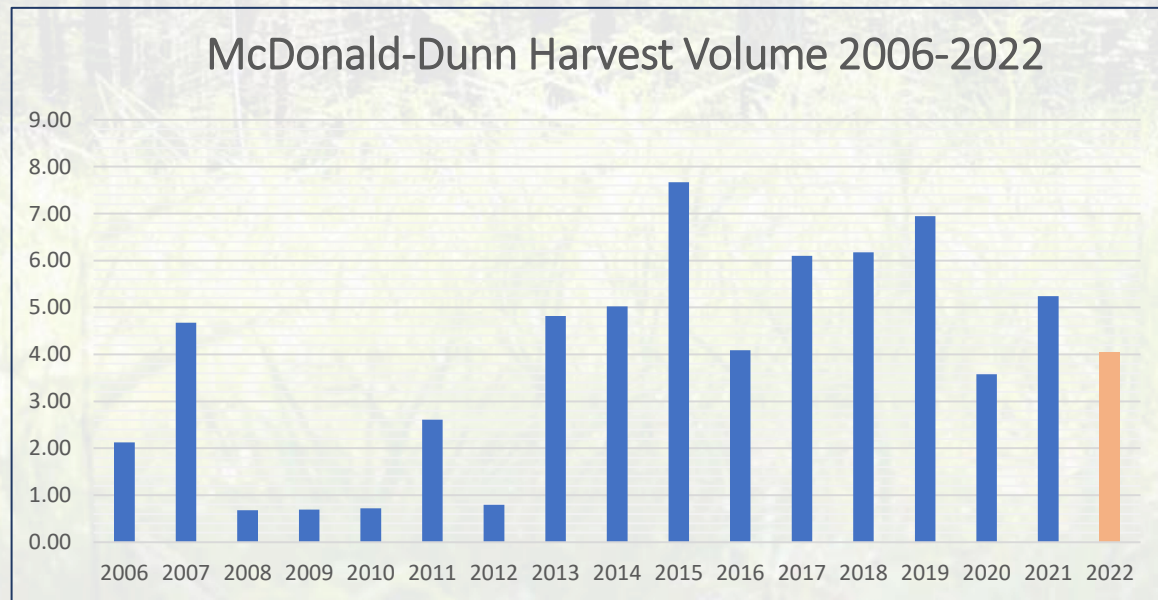
Current Forest Conditions

- 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 classes on the forests during past 5 years
 - 28 individuals from COF reported conducting outreach trainings on the forests during past 5 years (42 trainings)

Questions from SAC meeting #1

Current Forest Conditions

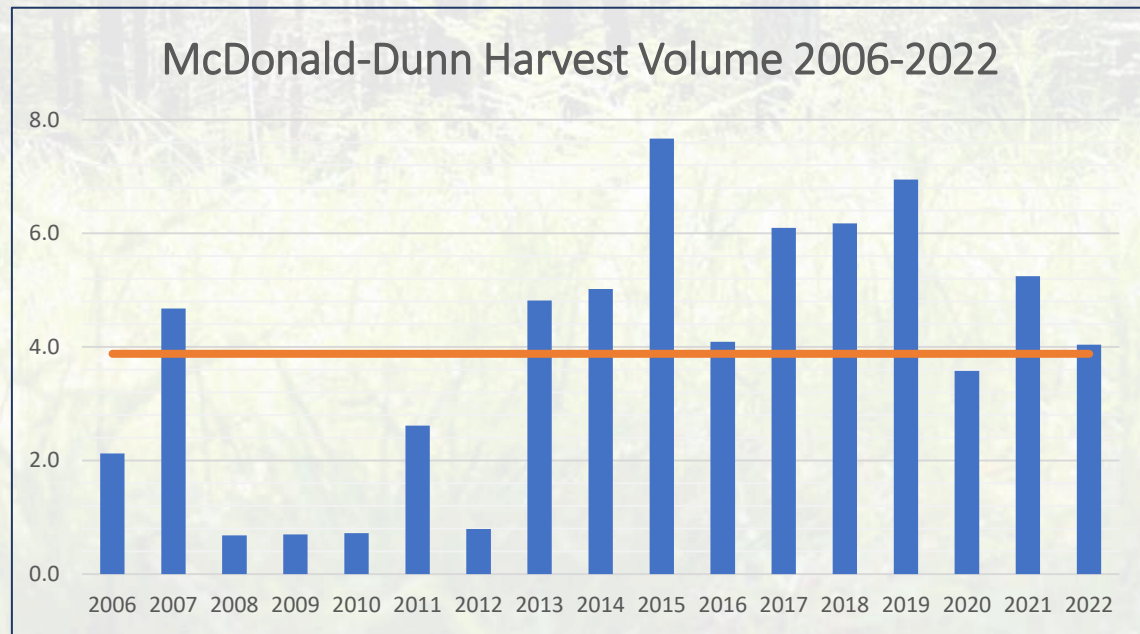
- What is the volume of timber produced annually on the McDonald and Dunn Research Forests since 2006?
- What is the net revenue generated from the McDonald and Dunn Research Forests since 2006?



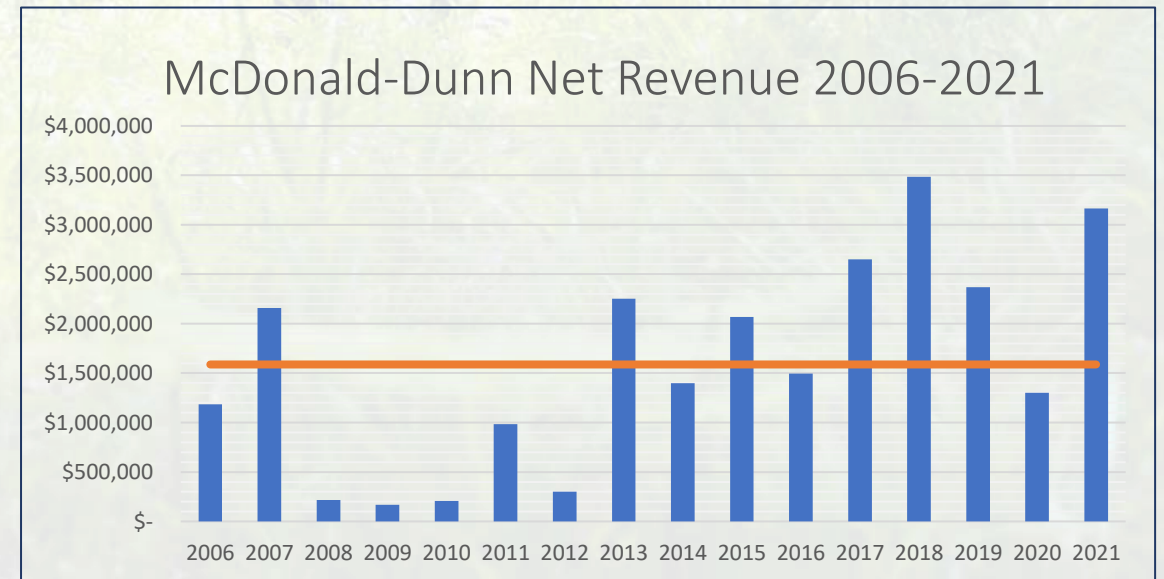
Questions from SAC meeting #1

Current Forest Conditions

- 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?



Average = 3.88mbf
(2005 plan anticipated 6mbf)



Average = \$1.59 million

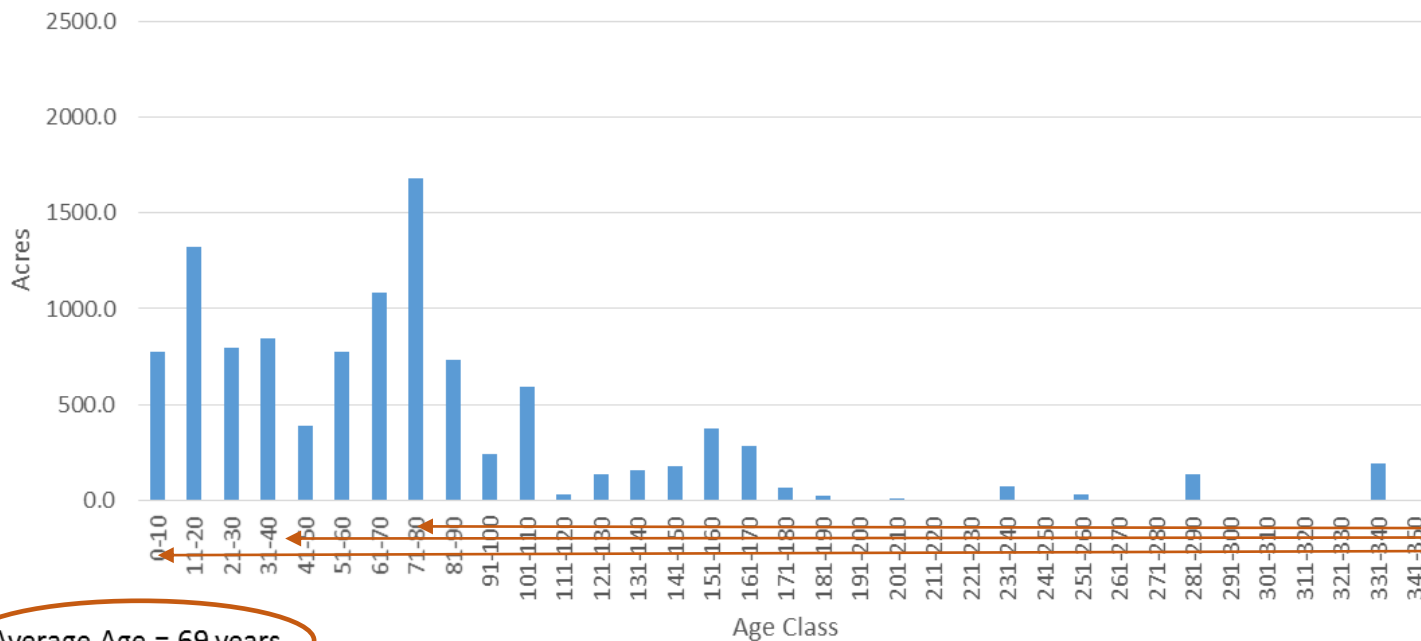
Questions from SAC meeting #1

Current Forest Conditions

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

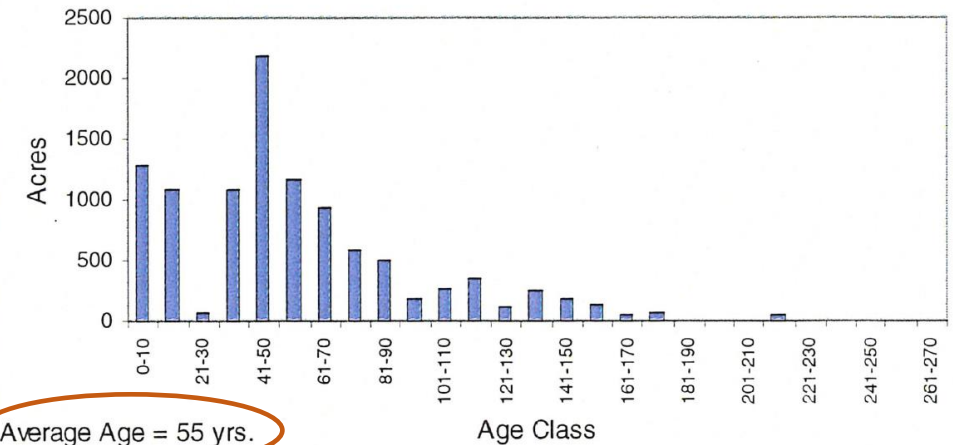
Projected & Current Age Class Distribution

McDonald Dunn Age Class Distribution (After 2019 Harvests)



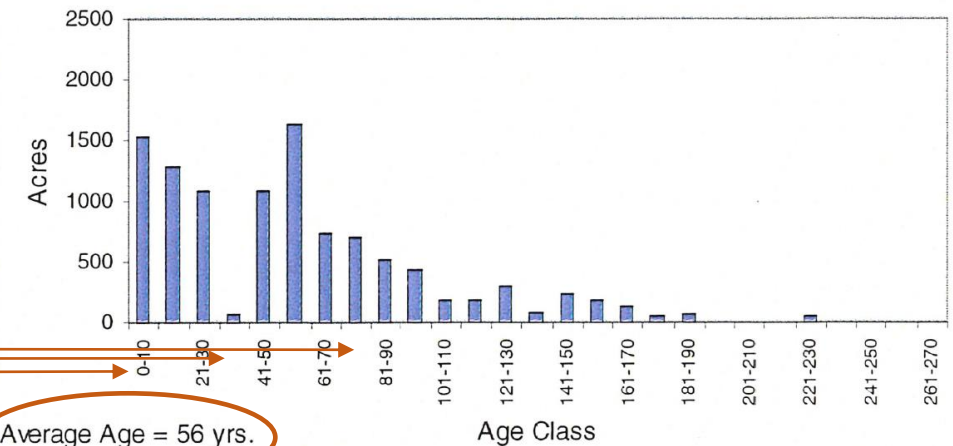
Average Age = 69 years

Current 2005

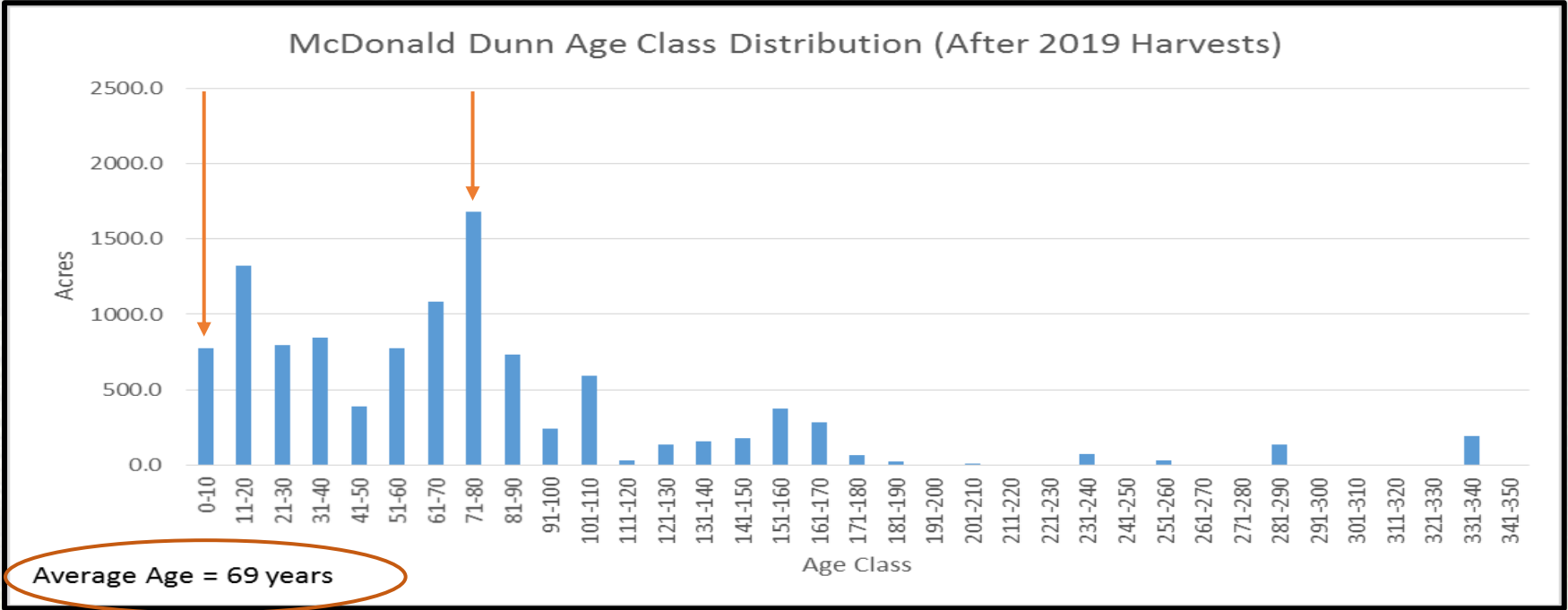


Average Age = 55 yrs.

10 Years From Now 2015



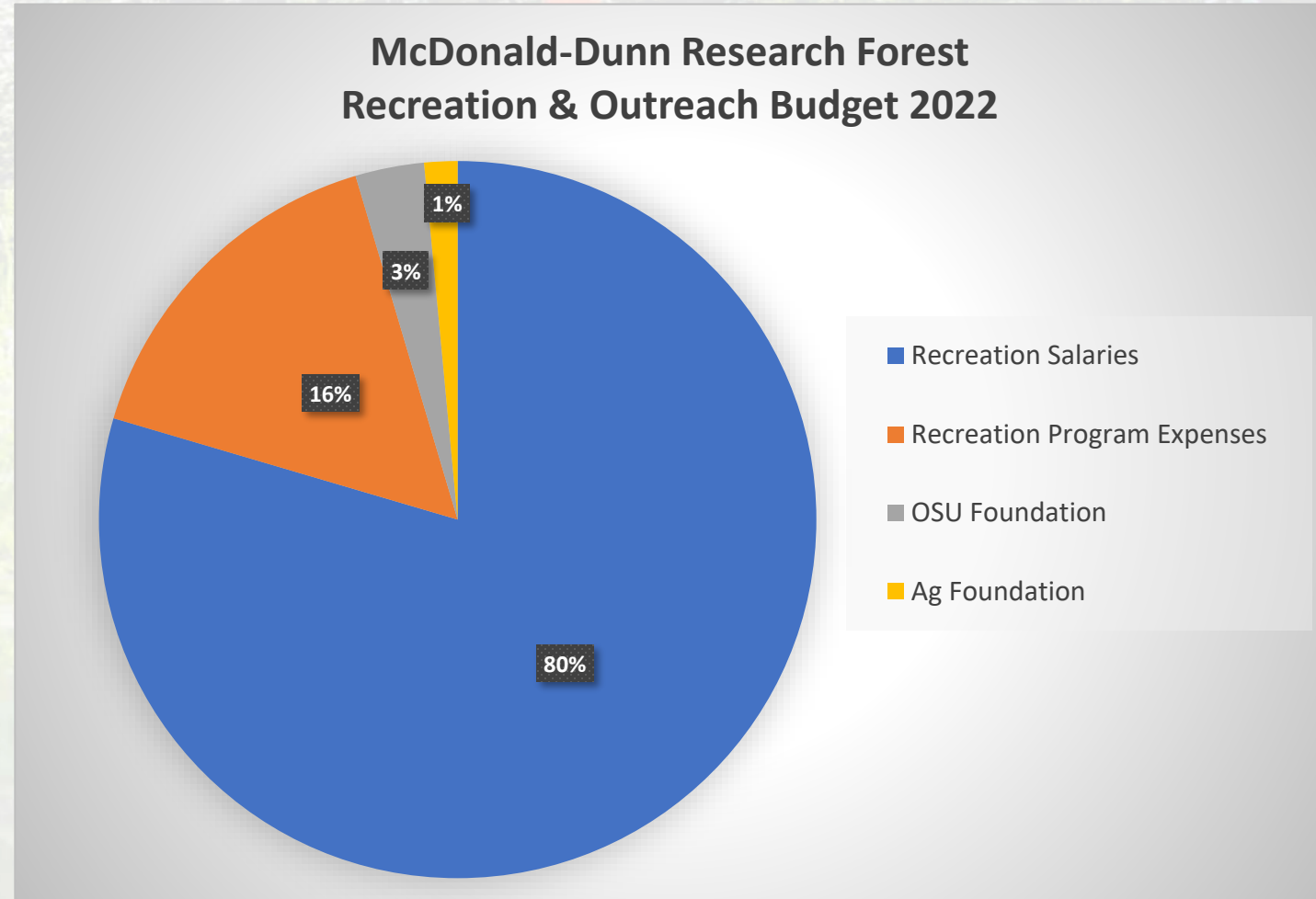
Average Age = 56 yrs.



Questions from SAC meeting #1

Current Forest Conditions

- 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



Questions from SAC meeting #1

Current Forest Conditions

- 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.



Questions from FPC meeting #1

Current Forest Conditions

- How much revenue generated from the forests are used to support activities associated with the research forests versus supporting other aspects of the COF?
 - Historically, \$1mil has been provided for COF operations
- Could all revenue generated from the forests be earmarked to go back to the research forests and not to be used to cover expenses associated with other aspects of operating the COF?
 - Tom DeLuca pledged to increase the proportion of revenue from timber harvest to support R/T/O directly tied to the Research Forests

- What are the minimum costs associated with keeping the research forests running?

Year	Expenses
2017	\$3,541,700
2018	\$4,027,900
2019	\$4,104,100
2020	\$4,338,700
2021	\$3,384,900

A person wearing an orange hard hat and a high-visibility orange safety vest is standing in a forest. They are holding a clipboard and a yellow flag. The background is a dense forest with many trees and green foliage. The image is slightly faded, giving it a soft, ethereal appearance.

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.