

A person wearing an orange hard hat and a grey jacket is standing in a forest, looking down at a device in their hands. The forest is lush with green ferns and trees. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

College Forest Updates: McDonald & Dunn Forest Management Planning Process

Spring 2022 – End of 2024

OSU College of Forestry
McDonald-Dunn Research Forest Faculty Planning Committee Meeting #27
Peavy Forest Science Center or Zoom ([Join Zoom Meeting](#))
19 Nov 2024, 11am-1pm

Agenda

Meeting Purpose:

- Share information on recent and upcoming efforts and events
- Decide upon policies for retaining older trees
- Explore ideas on alternative sources of revenue
- Discuss next steps

Start Time	Activity
11:00am	Review where we've been and where we're going
11:05am	Discuss the establishment of thresholds pertaining to the harvest of older trees or stands
12:15pm	Explore ideas on alternative sources of revenue
12:55pm	Anticipated next steps <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Writing○ Reviewing○ Revising
1:00pm	Adjourn



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. 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 research agendas, education and demonstration opportunities, and considerations of an inclusive balance of forest uses and values. The full intent of the research forests is described in the [Vision, Mission, and Goals](#).

The plan is being crafted with input from diverse voices. Two committees, comprised of 23 individuals total, have been providing input throughout the planning process. One group, the **Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SAC)** is made up of individuals external to the university with representation from Tribal natural resource managers, state and local agencies, NGOs, private industry, and forest neighbors, and another group, the **Faculty Planning Committee (FPC)**, has representation from 5 academic departments across OSU, providing expertise on all aspects of forest management. [Members of the Stakeholder Advisory Committee and Faculty Planning Committee](#)

Research forest staff are not members of the SAC or FPC, but are involved in discussions as needed, as technical resources. They serve in an ex-officio capacity.

The dean of the College of Forestry will make all final decisions regarding the new research forest management plan.

Once a plan has been adopted, a Research Forest Technical Advisory Committee will be formed. This committee will provide an avenue for research forest staff to seek guidance on various forest management issues that arise during the implementation of the new forest plan, review annual reports, consider exceptions to land allocation designations, and work with the dean to appoint additional committees and task forces as needed.

The process of developing the new management plan will involve opportunities for public input, including two Community Listening Sessions to gather information on aspirations and concerns of forest users early in the planning process, two Community Input Sessions to gather input on forest land allocation decisions late in the planning process, a [webform](#) through which written comments can be provided, and an [email](#) to which written questions can be sent. We usually respond within 14 days.

UPCOMING MEETINGS & EVENTS

- Nov. 19, 2024, 11:00 am-1:00 pm, Faculty Planning Committee meeting ([agenda](#), open to the public to listen remotely through Zoom but not comment; video recording will be posted online after the meeting)
Zoom link: <https://oregonstate.zoom.us/j/92990641369?pwd=MOTagdHwT0m9SWTKk6EN7x6OmFppFQ.1>

PAST MEETINGS & EVENTS

Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SAC): This committee engages a broad and diverse array of voices and perspectives in the planning process. The primary role of the SAC is to provide recommendations regarding the balance of forest uses, values and management practices and helps to ensure that broader stakeholder and public input is understood and reflected. SAC members are requested to share concerns and aspirations regarding the management of the forests to contribute to community expectations being understood by College of Forestry leaders and will be reflected in the alternative scenarios to be developed and evaluated during the management planning process. The SAC is not a decision-making body, but will work in tandem with the FPC to inform the development of a new management plan that will ultimately be reviewed and approved by the College of Forestry Executive Committee and Dean.

- Oct. 24, 2024, SAC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#))
- Sept 25, 2024, SAC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#))
- June 3, 2024, SAC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#))
- Jan. 30, 2024, SAC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#))
- Apr. 13, 2023, SAC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation 1](#), [presentation 2](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Mar. 27, 2023, SAC and FPC Joint Field Tour
- Mar. 1, 2023, SAC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Feb. 25, 2023, SAC and FPC Joint Field Tour
- Jan. 18, 2023, SAC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Dec. 13, 2022, SAC Meeting ([agenda](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Dec. 5, 2022, SAC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Sept. 20, 2022, SAC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Aug 30, 2022, SAC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [meeting summary](#))
- June 14, 2022, SAC and FPC Joint Kickoff Meeting ([agenda](#), [video](#), [meeting summary](#))

Faculty Planning Committee (FPC): This committee provides technical input related to the forest management plan. Members will help develop the new draft plan, independently assess modeled management scenarios, review various portions of the draft plan, help contribute to public input being evaluated and considered in the forest management planning process, and provide input on the implementation approach and communication strategies for long-term engagement and accountability.

- Nov. 4, 2024, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Oct. 18, 2024, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Oct. 3, 2024, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Sept 16, 2024, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- May 30, 2024, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Feb. 22, 2024, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Jan. 25, 2024, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Dec. 12, 2023, FPC meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Nov. 28, 2023, FPC meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Nov. 14, 2023, FPC meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Oct. 31, 2023, FPC meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Oct. 17, 2023, FPC meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- June 12, 2023, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- May 1, 2023, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Apr. 17, 2023, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Mar. 27, 2023, SAC and FPC Joint Field Tour
- Mar. 20, 2023, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Mar. 6, 2023, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Feb. 25, 2023, SAC and FPC Joint Field Tour
- Feb. 20, 2023, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Feb. 6, 2023, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Jan. 23, 2023, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Dec. 20, 2022, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Dec. 6, 2022, FPC 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.
- Nov. 22, 2022, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Oct. 25, 2022, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Oct. 11, 2022, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Sept. 16, 2022, FPC Meeting ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [meeting summary](#))
- June 14, 2022, SAC and FPC Joint Kickoff Meeting ([agenda](#), [video](#), [meeting summary](#))

Community Input and Listening Sessions

- Oct. 28, 2024, Community Input Session ([presentation](#), [video recording](#), [background materials](#)) - A Q&A including the questions received during the session is [available here](#).
- June 5, 2024, Community Input Session ([presentation](#), [video recording](#), [additional material](#)) - A Q&A including the questions received during the session is [available here](#).
- Mar. 21 & 22, 2023, Academic User Listening Sessions (open forums)
- Nov. 7, 2022, Community Listening Session ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [video recording](#), [meeting summary](#))
- Aug. 31, 2022, Community Listening Session ([agenda](#), [presentation](#), [meeting summary](#))

SUBMIT YOUR COMMENTS

SUBMIT YOUR QUESTIONS

STAY CONNECTED

READ PUBLIC COMMENTS

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

FAQ ABOUT THE RESEARCH FORESTS

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 – Fall 2024)

Stakeholder Advisory
Committee Meetings

Faculty Planning
Committee Meetings

Community Listening
Session II

Academic User
Listening Sessions

Community Input
Sessions I & II

Comment / Question
Submission



Phase III: Finalizing (End of 2024)

Draft to FPC for review

Draft to SAC for review

Draft to public for review

Draft to Dean & Forestry
Executive Committee for
review

Forest management plan
approval by Dean

Retention Trees

A photograph of a forest with a path leading through trees, overlaid with a semi-transparent white box containing the text 'Retention Trees'.

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>

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
<p>Even-aged plantations of Douglas-fir (or other climatic-appropriate species and genetic stock) will be established and managed... Clearcut harvests will not exceed 80 acres (with limited exceptions due to large-scale disturbances)... 5% of hardwood resprouts will be left free to grow in the understory... <u>Legacy element retention will follow OFPA regulations</u> (i.e., retain wildlife trees and CWD in harvest units >25 acres).</p>	<p>Even-aged forests of Douglas-fir (or other climatic-appropriate species and genetic stock) will be established and managed... Clearcut harvests will not exceed 40 acres (with limited exceptions due to large-scale disturbances)... 10% of hardwood resprouts will be left free to grow in the understory. <u>Legacy element retention will exceed OFPA regulations</u> (i.e., retain additional legacy trees, green trees, snags, and CWD).</p>	<p>Multi-aged, mixed-species forests of primarily Douglas-fir will be established and managed using <u>shelterwood-with-residuals</u>, <u>group-selection</u>, and <u>variable retention</u> 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... Harvests will not exceed 40 acres. <u>This management system will maintain abundant living and dead structure constantly within each stand to create and sustain diverse forest conditions.</u></p>	<p>These areas will be managed 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... Areas added to the existing reserve base may need more active operations to promote the development of historical conditions.</p>	<p>Restoration and maintenance activities will be undertaken in native oak savanna/woodlands, meadows, and riparian/aquatic systems. <u>Old oaks with an open grown character dating to pre-settlement will be retained. Large old trees and big logs will be retained or enhanced both in-stream and in riparian zones.</u></p>

Current policy regarding harvest of old trees

- Following the harvest of a very old Douglas-fir tree in 2019...
- CoF Interim Dean Anthony Davis wrote 2 memos about older trees and stands
- The policies initiated then are still in place now, but need to be revisited...

Harvest of old trees – Memo from 12 July 2019



Oregon State University
College of Forestry

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109 Richardson Hall
Corvallis, Oregon 97331

P 541-737-1585
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7/12/2019

Dear College of Forestry Community,

While the College maintains around 350 acres of mature reserves within its own forests that are intended to provide older stands for conservation, growth, study, monitoring change and aesthetics, we do not have guidelines for forest age class distributions outside of those reserve tracts.

The College will begin to address these matters immediately by enacting a preliminary suite of measures until the new comprehensive forest plan can address such matters more fully. This includes ceasing harvest of trees older than 160 years, an age identified as significant in the 2005 Forest Plan in the designation of reserve units.

On its own, this action is not enough to build an enduring, diverse, suite of tree age classes. As a result, I am directing the College's Research Forests team to immediately begin to develop actionable strategies to retain individual older trees and continue to broaden the age class distribution within the McDonald and Dunn forests. This increases the potential for these forests to grow large trees that are several centuries old. By doing so, we will expand our capacity for research across a more extensive array of age classes into the distant future.

To be clear, the immediate and unequivocal measures described here are preliminary, and will be in effect until a new forest plan is complete.

McDonald–Dunn Forest Plan



June, 2005



approximately 38% of the area within this circle qualifies as habitat—slightly less than the 40% recommended by USFWS. To complicate matters, a pair of barred owls have pushed the northern spotted owls out of several nest sites. In April, 2004, a spotted owl activity center was located near Lewisburg Saddle.

Guidelines

Butterfly Meadows will be managed, cooperatively with Starker Forests, to restore and maintain the diversity of native plant and animal species that are found there.

Management recommendations in Kaye et al. (2003) will be followed for management activities in and around populations of tall bugbane.

Management activities will maintain the current level of NRF in the South Zone (1585 acres).

Over the next year, Forest staff will develop thinning regimes that maintain NRF and the associated timber yields.

Old Growth Forest

In 1850, conifer forests in the Willamette Valley foothills were largely restricted to northerly facing drainages on middle and lower slopes (Juday 1976). These stands comprised a small part of the landscape; they sat in a matrix of oak savanna and prairie. Some, but not all of these conifer stands had a closed canopy. Frequent fire kept the understory open and limited tree regeneration. The fire control that followed Euro-American settlement of the Valley created a flush of successful tree regeneration both in and around these scattered conifer stands. This eventually created the continuous forest cover we see today on McDonald-Dunn Forest. It also changed the structure and developmental pathway of the old stands.

Because the developmental history of old-growth conifer forest on McDonald-Dunn is different from that of most of the Coast Range, it is difficult to develop a clear definition of what constitutes an "old-



growth" stand, other than the presence of large old trees. Approximately 350 acres have been designated as "old growth" (Figure 15) in the Forest Plan.

The purpose of old-growth management areas is to have stands with big, old trees (>160 years), to demonstrate stand and community development in the absence of management, and to conserve elements and processes of biological diversity associated with the stands.

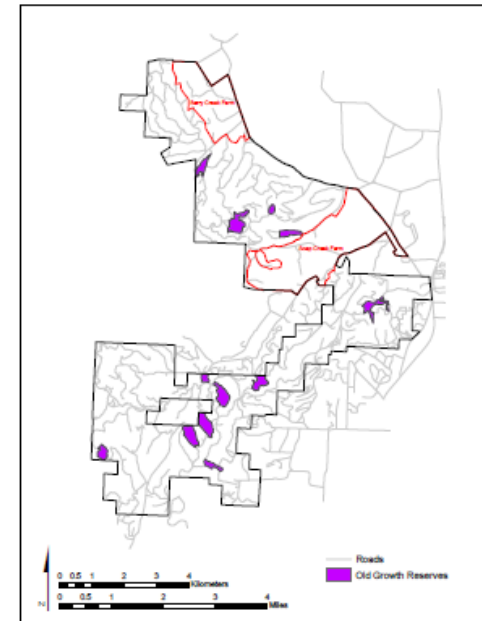


Figure 15. Old growth reserves.

Harvest of old trees – Memo from 26 July 2019



Oregon State University
College of Forestry

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7/26/2019

Dear College of Forestry community,

This was the basis for the 12 July memo I shared regarding our management practices. The reason we are now restricting harvesting to trees that are less than 160 years old is that we have a limited number of older trees within our holdings, and not all of them are in our forest reserves. We must be intentional about the availability of older trees and forests for multiple future values and studies. As we develop future plans, I think all would agree that **age alone is not an adequate metric. Structure, species, and canopy position are at least as, and perhaps in some cases, more important.** It is our challenge to identify and regularly discuss the mixture of future stand conditions that we aspire to see on the College's forests.

Characteristics of Old and Unique Trees and Identification of Individual and Tree Clumps for Retention within Harvest Units on the OSU Research Forests

Stephen Fitzgerald
College of Forestry Research Forests
Updated 9/2022

Introduction and Purpose

Mature and old trees, often called “legacy trees,” are important ecological components of stands and larger forest landscapes (Franklin et al. 1981; Franklin et al. 2002). Retention of legacy trees is generally required when conducting silvicultural treatments on the Research Forests, especially during the regeneration and development of young stands. Retention of legacy trees can provide a variety of benefits including structural complexity, wildlife habitat, carbon sequestration, aesthetics, and retention of original genetic material.

This guide is intended to assist forest managers and student workers in identifying trees to be retained that have unique and mature and old-tree characteristics as indicated in the 2005 McDonald-Dunn Forest Management Plan (page 2) and directed per Interim Dean, Anthony Davis’s October 21, 2020 memo that states:

“I remain concerned that ambiguity in the 2005 Forest Plan exists around older trees and stands. Accordingly, I have directed our forest management team to collaboratively develop guidelines for retaining trees of unique character to ensure that trees of significant age, condition, structure, or habitat value remain standing following harvest operations. Once adopted, these guidelines will replace the temporary age-based direction I issued regarding trees of 160 years or older as restricted from harvest as they will be more effective at meeting habitat and conservation values.”

This guide is intended also to identify trees of unique character, significant age, condition, structure, species, and habitat value to be retained on the Research Forest. It also provides guidance of retention of other structural elements within harvest units. The guide is designed to use visual or morphological characteristics of unique and old trees so that tree coring to determine age is minimized (but not eliminated) as tree coring is very time consuming. In addition, increment borers are often not long enough to reach the pith to get a precise age on large, old trees and the presence of internal heart rot and decay can make it difficult or impossible to obtain precise tree ages.

The pre-settlement year of 1859 (160 years), mentioned in Interim Dean, Anthony Davis’s memo, is based on extensive Euro-American settlement in Oregon. Prior to and after this date the influx of pioneers and homesteaders removed Native Americans (through introduction of disease and forcibly removing remaining native populations onto reservations) and their influences on forest, range, and prairie habitats across the Oregon landscape. It has been widely documented that much of Oregon and the Willamette Valley were subject to frequent Native American burning, which strongly influenced forest development and Willamette Valley native prairies and woodlands. Although one could make the case for an earlier pre-settlement date base on disease epidemics, development, and land use activities here in the Willamette Valley in the 1820s and 1830s, by 1859 Oregon had become a state and had undergone considerable development along with extensive farming and other land use activities that forever transformed the original landscape and landscape processes.

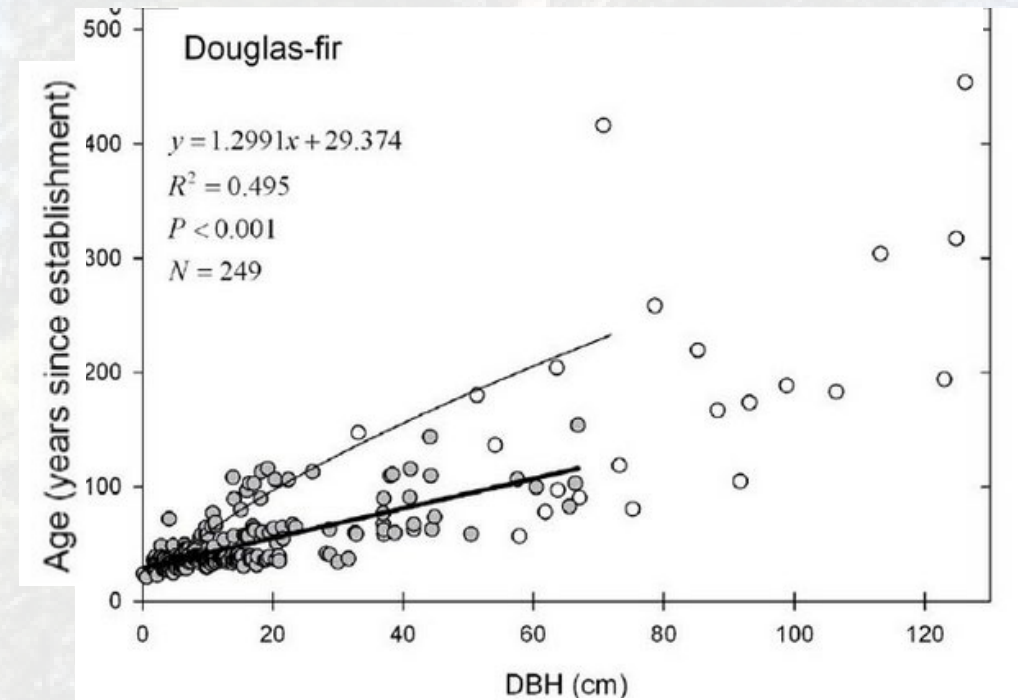
Even with this guide, there will be situations where old trees may need to be removed during silvicultural treatments. These include trees situated along property lines where the tree(s) could blow over and fall onto adjacent property, old trees deemed hazard trees with the potential of falling on to hiking, parking, and other recreational infrastructure and trees that pose safety hazards logging equipment and workers. During cable logging, old trees may need to be removed from cable corridors. Removal of old trees in these situations (and others) would be on a case-by-case basis.

Please note that this guide is not precise. There is substantial variation in tree age across a broad range of diameters (Figure 1), site productivity, and forest ecosystems. Specifically, this guide will not be able to definitively identify trees that are exactly 160 years old and older. Some additional (but limited) measurement and aging will be required as stands are assessed for silvicultural treatments. **It is possible that some trees 160 years or older could be inadvertently missed.**



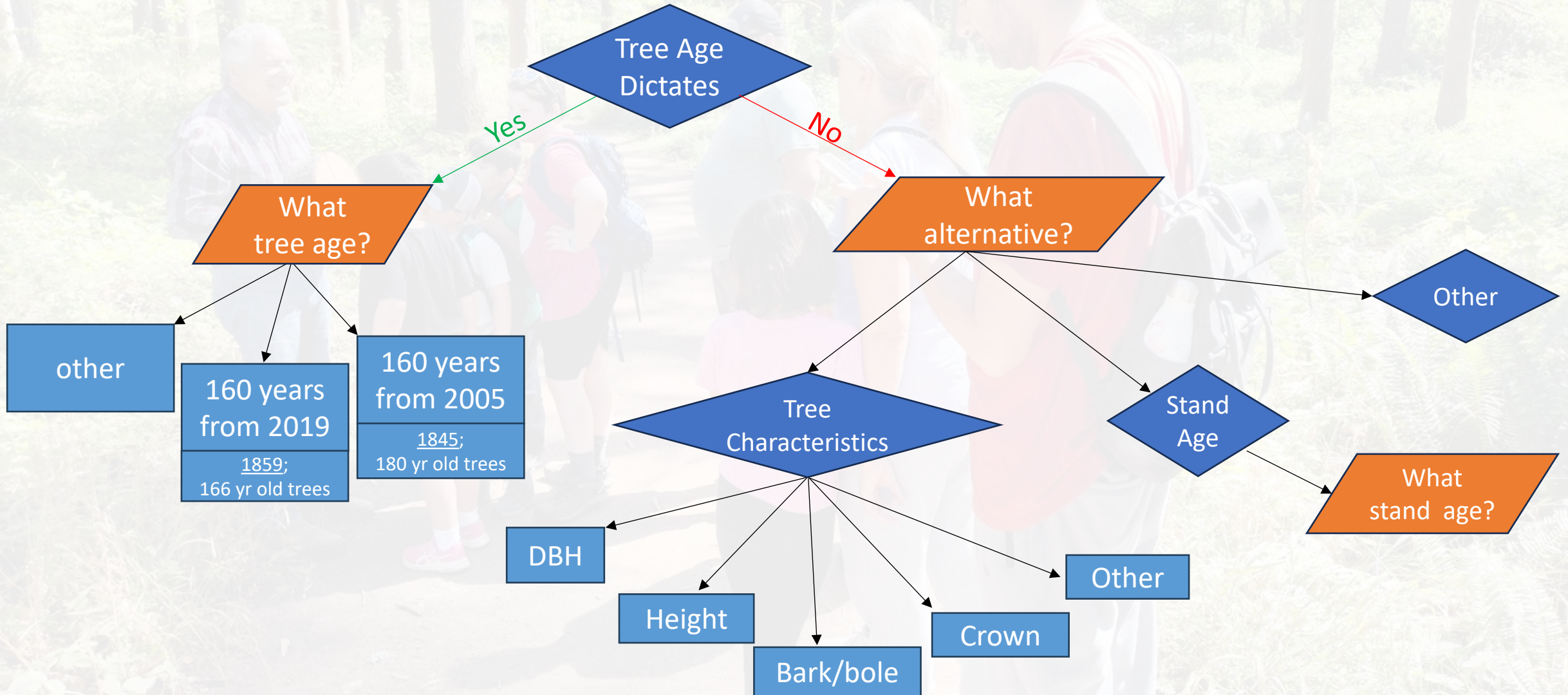
Characteristics to use to define older trees

- Tree age
 - Challenge: very time consuming to determine
- Tree diameter
 - Challenge: doesn't reflect age because influenced by site productivity, stand density, disturbances, etc.
- Tree height
 - Challenge: older trees have endured more harsh weather events, so likely to have broken tops
- Bole characteristics
 - Deeply furrowed, grey bark
- Branching characteristics
 - Irregular, heavy branching; large, dead lower branches; epicormic branching; sagging, downward pointing branches
- Crown characteristics
 - Long crown length; flat crown shape



(Dunwiddie et al. 2011)

What Characteristics Should be Used to Define Retention Trees?



Guidelines for Removal of Hazard Trees

- Near property lines, buildings, parking areas, roads, trails, equipment
- Extensive evidence of decay (e.g., conks, root or butt rot)
- Evidence of internal decay (e.g., fire scars, charcoal)
- Physical damage (e.g., broken top)

Managed reserves

All areas may receive intermediate treatment under limited circumstances:

- 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 change



Alternative Sources of Revenue

Economic sustainability

- Timber has always been the primary revenue stream for the research forests
- Are there alternative sources of revenue the research forest staff should consider as the new plan is implemented?
- What are some of the benefits and downsides of each?
 - Grants (to cover what specific costs; are there any specific suggestions?)
 - e.g., to cover individual restoration projects
 - e.g., *Good Neighbor Authority*
 - Donations (ideas on how to solicit?)
 - Fees for use of the forest (ideas on which types of uses to charge?)

Potential Alternative Sources of Revenue

- Which might be considered as the new plan is implemented?
- What are some of the benefits and downsides of each?

Potential revenue source	When to consider	When to avoid	How to employ	Other considerations
Grants...				
Donations...				
Green bonds...				
Environmental finance...				
Fees...				

A photograph of a dirt path winding through a dense forest. Sunlight filters through the trees, creating a dappled light effect on the path and the surrounding foliage. The trees are tall and thin, with green leaves. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and natural.

Next Steps

Plan writing – remaining work

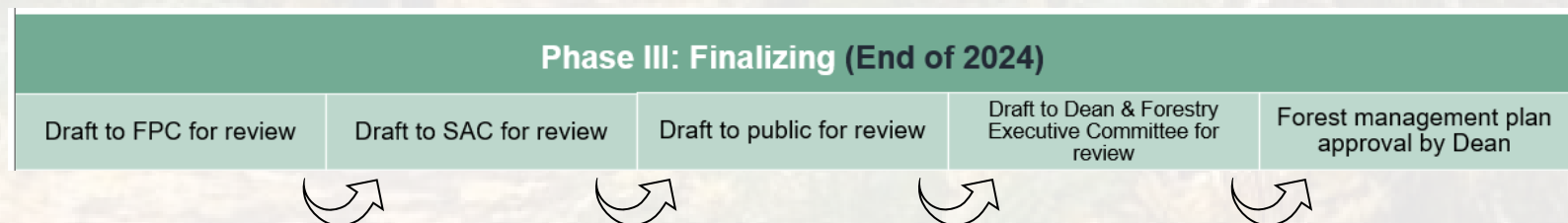
Writing of various sections that still needs work

- Management of stand-scale elements to enhance biodiversity (3.5.4 & Appendix 9) – *awaiting today's conversation*
- Alternative sources of revenue (3.3.2) - *awaiting today's conversation*
- Timber harvest schedule (3.4.3) – *awaiting final scenario selection*
- Anticipated future forest conditions (3.4.4) – *awaiting final scenario selection*
- Cultural resources (2.4 & Appendix 3) – *awaiting review by Dawn Marie*
- Enhancing community engagement (3.8)
- Guidelines for managing oak and prairie Ecosystems of Concern (Appendix 7)
- Guidelines for managing riparian Ecosystems of Concern (Appendix 8)

Figures

- Final graphs and graphics
- Final maps

Review and refine the document



Tentative timeline for events & milestones

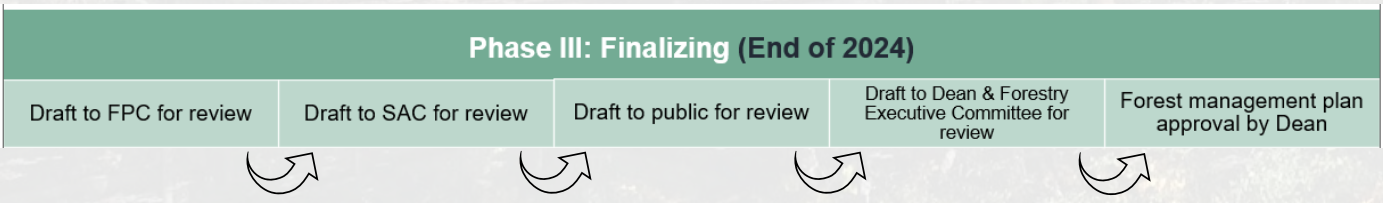
- Nov 4 and Nov 19 – FPC mtg #26 and #27
- Late Nov – finalize solo and small group writing
- Early to mid Dec – FPC review of entire document
- ?? – SAC review of entire document

NOVEMBER 2024

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	FPC mtg	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	FPC mtg	20 wrap up FPC writing	21 wrap up FPC writing	22 wrap up FPC writing	23
24	25 wrap up FPC writing	26 wrap up FPC writing	27 wrap up FPC writing	28	29	30

DECEMBER 2024

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9 FPC review of entire document?	10 FPC review of entire document?	11 FPC review of entire document?	12 FPC review of entire document?	13 FPC review of entire document?	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4



When reviewing, keep in mind the Overarching Principles

McDonald-Dunn Research Forests Overarching Principles Guiding New Forest Management Plan

Each principle described below reflects the Vision/Mission/Goals identified for the Research Forests plus input received during the development of the McDonald-Dunn Forest management plan from the Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SAC), Faculty planning Committee (FPC), or the [general public](#) between June and January 2023. Each principle is written so as to provide overarching suggestions for the management of the McDonald-Dunn Research Forest in the context of the [three missions of the College of Forestry Research Forests](#).

FOUNDATIONAL PREMISES

- **Operate as an actively managed forest that advances the forestry profession by informing best practices in all aspects of forest management.** The McDonald-Dunn Research Forest (hereafter “forest”) is a working forest that provides opportunities for research, teaching, and outreach while providing social and cultural benefits to a variety of users including the College of Forestry, Oregon State University, and the surrounding community.
- **Serve as a demonstration forest that provides diverse research and learning opportunities for students and the public, while being open for public use.** The forest will provide learning opportunities on all aspects of active forest management, demonstrating principles associated with sustainably managing forests for multiple values. The forest will also provide a wide variety of use values to the public.
- **Be adaptive and accountable.** Feasible monitoring expectations will be built into the management plan to enable adaptive management. The plan will incorporate enough flexibility to allow for adjustments over time in response to unforeseen opportunities, constraints, and disturbances as well as new information produced on the College Forests and elsewhere.

CREATE LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

- **Provide opportunities to conduct innovative research on emerging issues.** The forest will be managed so as to create opportunities to conduct research on the role that managed forests can play in the production of and trade-off between a wide variety of ecosystem services, from the genetic to the ecosystem to the social scale.
- **Utilize creative approaches to monitor trends over time.** Inventory and monitoring efforts will seek to incorporate opportunities to pair traditional inventory and monitoring approaches with emerging technology to ensure accuracy and cost-efficiency, while also creating opportunities for research and education.
- **Foster public awareness and understanding of sustainable forest management.** Interpretation of management and research actions, coupled with outreach on the forest, will seek to promote broader understanding and awareness of the role of actively managed forests to produce and support resilient ecosystems, forest products, and healthy communities.

teaching, research, outreach, and

and Tribal Governments, the

staff will improve projects and outcomes, and within and outside the teaching, research, and

generate revenue to support reach associated with the opportunities.

the Research Forests as well as be accurately incorporated

flexibility that allows it to related disturbances, market

harvest long-term. Harvest ability over time and must be

and monitoring will be including at-risk species and the activities will be adjusted

communities of concern. Active communities in need of and riparian/aquatic

ment of the forest will, on the from early seral to late-seral in order to provide variety of learning

opportunities, will be s. Target conditions for and composition.

climate change and invasive ment of these threats will be

le to the public for a ces at all times (e.g., safety

to nurture social engagement with the research, and monitoring

to communicate and in order to provide ment of these resources.

to ecosystems, ed and managed for t management plan and promising ongoing

forest will seek to provide a forest. Research-guided of recreational users; it minimize potential conflict

The forest will support ge and informing policies