

Adaptive Management

Restoration is a dynamic process. Each site responds to actions differently depending on factors such as soils, topography, and past land use.

A key element of the Jackson Meadow restoration strategy will be to use an adaptive management approach.

Management decisions may change based on annual monitoring data and observations.



More information



Scan for more information or visit <https://cf.forestry.oregonstate.edu/>

Information about this restoration project adapted from:

Reed, P., Mitchell, J.C., Esterson, A.T., and Harris, S. 2023. Restoration and management plan for Jackson Meadow in the OSU McDonald-Dunn Research Forest. Institute for Applied Ecology, Corvallis, Oregon.

JACKSON MEADOW RESTORATION PROJECT

QUICK FACTS

Restoration Objectives



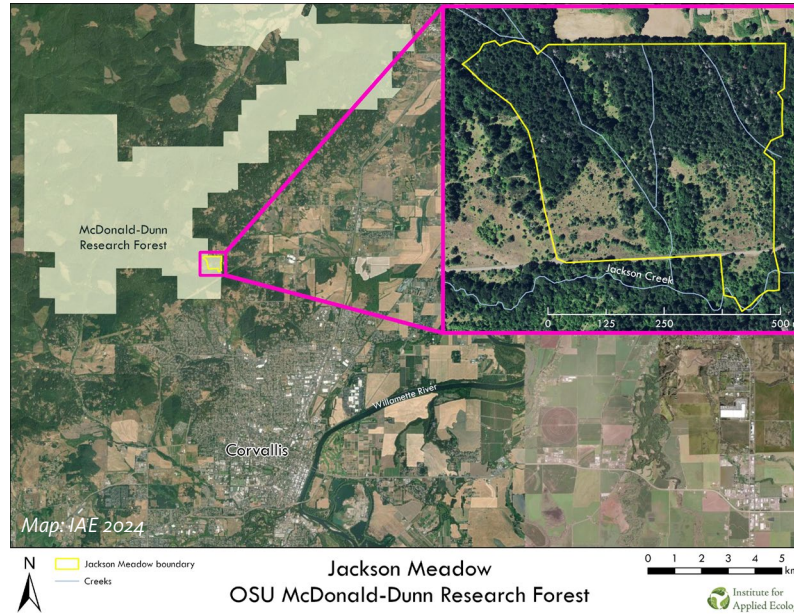
Transition the upland area from a closed-canopy forest to oak savanna-woodland.



Decrease woody vegetation in remnant prairie meadows



Reduce non-native species and increase the abundance and diversity of native species.



What to Expect



Stay on authorized roads and trails and keep out of restoration area.



Signs will be posted around the perimeter of the restoration area.



Join our email list for Forest Updates and closure information:
<https://beav.es/cf9>

Restoration Activities

Oak-release Timber Harvest

In summer 2022, OSU completed a timber harvest. Many oaks, other hardwoods, wildlife snags, riparian trees, and large diameter Douglas-fir trees were retained.



Photo: IAE 2023

Tree stumps and woody debris following timber harvest

Mulching

A mastication machine mulched the entire project area. This helps expose bare soil, flush out weeds, and makes the ground easier to navigate for subsequent treatments.

We are here

Remove Ground Vegetation

Typical restoration of prairie-oak habitat includes several years of herbicide application to remove ground vegetation and create bare soil conditions in which to replant. This is known as a 'chemical fallow' treatment.

Spot Sprays

Once native seed is on the ground, spot spray herbicide treatments will be conducted to address problematic weed outbreaks.

Burn Debris Piles

After the 2022 harvest, several slash piles were burned to reduce logging debris.



Photo: IAE 2023

A large madrone amid Oregon White Oak

Revegetation

Once the site has been fallow for 2 to 3 years, a mixture of native seed purchased from local producers will be sown.