

*Opportunities for
Rediscovering
Oregon's Forests*

**OREGON FOREST
RESOURCES INSTITUTE**

Opportunities for Rediscovering Oregon's Forests

Experience the woods. Take yourself on an adventure in Oregon's forests to see, hear, smell and feel all you can. Learn from and enjoy the opportunities described in this publication.

The Oregon Forest Resources Institute (OFRI), created by the Oregon Legislature to improve public understanding about Oregon's forests and forest practices, offers this booklet to anyone who wants to enjoy a learning experience

in Oregon's forests. The programs and activities presented here are consistent with OFRI's forestry education mission and goals, but OFRI is not responsible for the content or accuracy of information or materials provided in association with these opportunities.

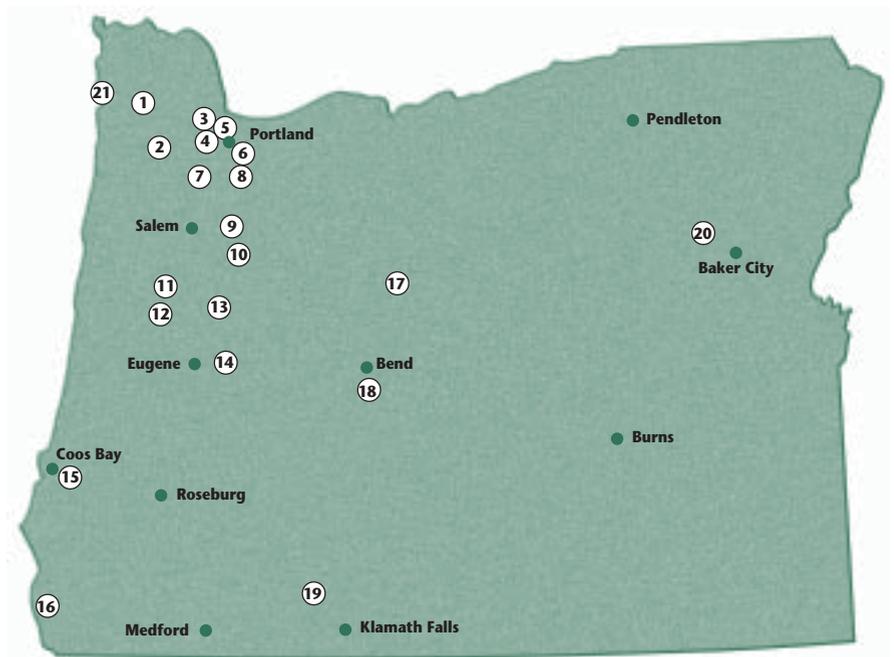
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www.oregonforests.org

Photographs by Steve Terrill
(except as noted)

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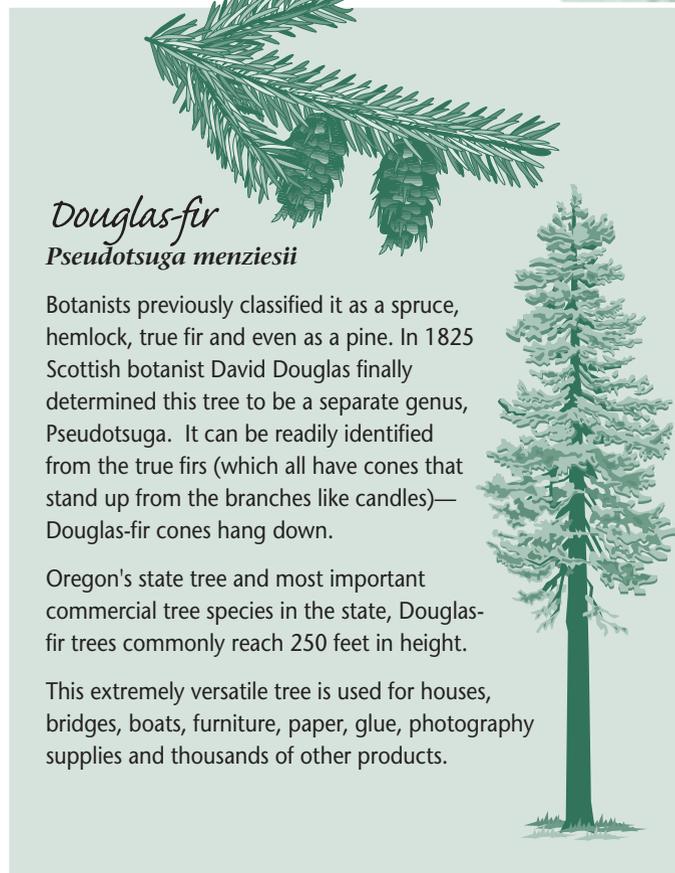
A walk through a forest renews, soothes and inspires. If you're walking in a second-growth forest (one that has been cut and has regrown), you might be surprised by its beauty and diversity. On the wet, western side of the Cascades, more than 11 million acres of forestland are growing Douglas-fir, hemlock, cedar, spruce, alder and maple trees. On the dryer eastern side, Oregon boasts another 8 million acres of forestland—mostly ponderosa, lodgepole and sugar pine, larch, Douglas-fir, true firs and Englemann spruce.

Oregon is one of the best places in the world to grow trees; tall trees you can walk among today in Oregon may have been seedlings just 50 years ago.

Oregon was the first state in the nation to enact legislation calling for comprehensive environmental protections on private and state forestlands. The Oregon Forest Practices Act, passed by the legislature in 1971, protects fish and wildlife, sets standards for reforestation and eases impacts of logging and other operations on soil, water and air. The Act is an

evolving set of forest protection rules; as scientists learn more about the intricate workings of a forest, it continues to be revised.

While researchers explore the intricate inner life of the forest ecosystem, you are invited to go on your own adventures. Stretch your legs, your lungs, your mind and your spirit: rediscover Oregon's forests!



Douglas-fir
Pseudotsuga menziesii

Botanists previously classified it as a spruce, hemlock, true fir and even as a pine. In 1825 Scottish botanist David Douglas finally determined this tree to be a separate genus, *Pseudotsuga*. It can be readily identified from the true firs (which all have cones that stand up from the branches like candles)—Douglas-fir cones hang down.

Oregon's state tree and most important commercial tree species in the state, Douglas-fir trees commonly reach 250 feet in height.

This extremely versatile tree is used for houses, bridges, boats, furniture, paper, glue, photography supplies and thousands of other products.

A Guide to Exploring Oregon's Forests



Bigleaf maple

Acer macrophyllum

A hardwood tree, the bigleaf maple is aptly named. Its leaves are usually 6 to 12 inches in diameter but can stretch to 15 inches, the largest of any maple. Each leaf has five deeply cut lobes.

Bigleaf maple can grow to 100' tall and 4' in diameter.

Preferring moist, well-drained soils, it grows on the west side of the Cascades and Sierra Nevadas from British Columbia through most of California.

Bigleaf maple is a prized furniture wood. It's also used for paneling and is suitable for flooring.



There are more than 45,000 individuals or families in Oregon who own small woodlands. These woodland owners have a variety of goals for their properties. They employ diverse approaches to forest management, depending on their priorities and the ecological, economic and operational factors they are working with. Many have a mix of timber, reforestation areas and wildlife habitat enhancements.

In addition to the opportunities to visit private lands listed in this publication, there are other woodland

1

Camp 18

In addition to a restaurant and gift shop, Camp 18 features an "outdoor museum" of old-time logging equipment, including a 161-foot raised spar tree, steam shovels, cranes and

2

Tillamook State Forest

The Oregon Department of Forestry invites you to discover the Tillamook State Forest. Come and explore a unique forest located just 35 miles west

owners who, through prior arrangement, open their lands to visitors. To arrange a visit, call one of the OSU Forestry Extension agents below:

Statewide

(541) 737-3700

Northwest Oregon

Portland (west of the Willamette River) plus Columbia and Washington counties:
Chal Landgren – (541) 725-2102

Portland (east of Willamette River) and Clackamas County:

Mike Bondi – (503) 655-8631

www.cof.orst.edu/cof/extended/extserv

In addition, the OSU Forestry Extension Service and local woodlands associations sponsor numerous forest tours each year.

saws. Located at milepost 18 on Highway 26, Camp 18 is 60 miles from Portland and 22 miles from Seaside.

Camp 18
Elsie Route, Box 195
Seaside, OR 97138
(503) 755-1818

of Portland in the lush, northern Oregon Coast Range. Here you will find 364,000 acres of rugged mountains rising above clear rivers where salmon and steelhead return to spawn.

Opportunities for Rediscovering Oregon's Forests

Beginning in 1933, this area experienced a series of devastating fires that consumed more than 350,000 acres. A reforestation program supported by Oregonians helped transform the *Tillamook Burn* into the Tillamook State Forest. Today, visitors enjoy a young, replanted and restored forest managed to provide a range of benefits, including recreation, wildlife habitat, clean water and forest products we use everyday.

The new Tillamook Forest Center near milepost 22 on Highway 6 is a great place to start or end your adventure. The Center is a captivating design that includes a fire lookout tower and a suspension bridge spanning the Wilson River. Visitors to the Center will find forest information, engaging and fun exhibits and family friendly activities.

Whether you're looking for a scenic drive, a place to pitch your tent or a trail adventure, you'll find something special in the Tillamook State Forest. Many visitors also enjoy the forest and its streams for fishing, hunting, kayaking, swimming and viewing wildlife.

Eight developed fee campgrounds offer a range of features and are open from May to October. You'll also find a trail for every type of use and challenge here, with separate trails for motorized and non-motorized activities. There are several viewpoints, waysides and picnicking opportunities along Highway 6 and Highway 26.

For information about the Tillamook Forest Center:
www.tillamookforestcenter.org.

For more information on the Tillamook State Forest, contact a district office or visit
www.oregon.gov/odf.

Forest Grove District Office
Oregon Department of Forestry
801 Gales Creek Road
Forest Grove, OR 97116
(503) 357-2191

Recorded Recreation Hot Line:
503-359-7402

Tillamook Forest Center
45500 Wilson River Highway
Tillamook, Oregon 97141
(503) 815-6800



Photo provided by OFRI.

The new Tillamook Forest Center on Highway 6 is a great place to learn about the surrounding forest and the infamous fires that occurred there.

3

Forest Park

More than 110 species of birds and 50 species of mammals have been seen in Portland's Forest Park, the nation's largest wilderness park within city limits.

Within the park, forest trails connect the Washington Park Zoo complex, Hoyt Arboretum, the Pittock Mansion and Audubon House. As the hike trails winds through a second-growth Douglas-fir

forest harboring a wide variety of wildlife and native plant species, hikers and joggers are delighted with the seasonal displays of spring wildflowers and fall colors. Brochures and maps, along with interpretive information, are available at the Hoyt Arboretum Tree House.

Portland Parks & Recreation
(503) 823-7529
www.portlandonline.com/parks/

*Black cottonwood*

Populus trichocarpa

The black cottonwood is a large hardwood growing 100' to 200' tall and 6' in diameter. Its leaves come in two distinct shapes: triangular and spear shaped.

Black cottonwoods generally grow along rivers and streams. Growth is quite rapid. Paper companies grow black cottonwood to produce fiber for paper.

It is used for pulp, plywood cores, crates and toys.



4

Hoyt Arboretum

Hoyt Arboretum is a 185-acre global garden where trees and plants from around the world are grown and exhibited. The Arboretum collections and programs promote education and research while helping to conserve plant biodiversity. Admission is free. Grounds are open

from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily; the Visitor Center is open Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. and Saturdays from 9 a.m. - 3 p.m.

Hoyt Arboretum
4000 SW Fairview Blvd.
Portland, OR 97221
(503) 823-3655
www.hoytaboretum.org

5

World Forestry Center

The World Forestry Center Discovery Museum in Portland's Washington Park features two floors of hands-on exhibits about sustainable forestry in the Pacific Northwest and around the globe. The Center also offers lectures, special events, classes and tours for schools. Many activities are held outdoors at the Center's Magness Memorial Tree Farm, 25 miles south of Portland.

World Forestry Center
4033 SW Canyon Road
Portland, OR 97221
(503) 228-1367
www.worldforestry.org

As you visit forests and tree farms throughout Oregon, you will find different forest types. The Cascade Mountains separate dry eastside forests—dominated by ponderosa pine—from the wet, highly productive westside forests, where Douglas-fir is king. Oregon's southwestern forests boast a diversity of tree species that often grow in mixed stands.



It's easy to recognize Douglas-fir cones. They are the only ones with three-pronged bracts extending from the scales. An old story describes the protruding bracts as the legs and tails of mice which dove into the cones for protection from a forest fire.

6

Tryon Creek State Natural Area

Established in 1970, this park resulted from widespread community opposition to the site's commercial development. The result is a 645-acre natural area that was the first state park in any major metropolitan city. A unique partnership between the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department and Friends of Tryon Creek enhances the educational programs offered here. The Nature Center is open daily. Come explore this beautiful forest in the city.

To visit Tryon Creek State Natural Area, take I-5 to Exit 297

(SW Terwilliger Blvd.). Turn south on Terwilliger Blvd. and follow the brown and white Tryon Creek State Park signs. The park entrance is one mile past Lewis and Clark College on the right. For information on free guided hikes and other programs contact:

Friends of Tryon Creek State Park
11321 SW Terwilliger Blvd.
Portland, OR 97219
(503) 636-4398
www.oregonstateparks.org/park_144.php

7

Magness Memorial Tree Farm

Magness Memorial Tree Farm is an 80-acre demonstration forest and outdoor-education site owned and managed by the World Forestry Center. This private

*Grand fir**Abies grandis*

A large conifer up to 250' tall, it prefers moist locations and is commonly found near streams, around valleys and on lower slopes.

It is one of six firs common to the Pacific Northwest. True firs can be identified because their cones stand up on the branches like candles, as opposed to Douglas-fir, which is not a true fir and has cones hanging down like those of hemlock.

Grand fir needles are two-ranked, meaning they come out on opposite sides of the stem.

Its wood is often used for construction lumber. The grand fir is also an appealing Christmas tree.



woodland, located 20 miles south of Portland (near Wilsonville), has 2.5 miles of hiking trails. The Woods Tour trail takes approximately two hours to walk and passes through nine forest units that feature different management

techniques. The popular half-mile Nagle Trail is hard surfaced and offers a fascinating look into dynamic forests of the Pacific Northwest. Magness Memorial Tree Farm is open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. A schedule of tours, classes and special events is available. Free guided tours are offered every Sunday at 2 p.m., rain or shine. Reservations are not necessary.

To visit the Magness Memorial Tree Farm, take I-5 to Exit 283. Turn west on Wilsonville Road and drive four miles to Edminston Road. Turn right and travel 1.3 miles to SW Ladd Hill Road. Turn right and travel a half mile to the tree farm.

World Forestry Center
4033 SW Canyon Road
(503) 228-1367
www.worldforestry.org

8

Hopkins Memorial Tree Farm

This 140-acre "family forest," owned and managed by Forests Forever, Inc., features a variety of management demonstrations, wildlife habitat and watershed protection measures. Located ten miles south of Oregon City, the tree farm is open daylight hours, seven days per week. Guests are invited to enjoy a self-guided walk or guided tour or to participate in a volunteer workday or community event. For more information, contact:

Forests Forever, Inc.
(503) 655-5524
www.forestsforever-or.org

9

Oregon Garden Rediscovery Forest

The Rediscovery Forest, located in the beautiful, park-like environment of The Oregon Garden, is a demonstration forest for forestry education, research and public enjoyment. Hike the trails through the forest and learn about reforestation, growing Christmas trees, hardwood forest management, hybrid poplars and native Douglas-fir forests.

This forest presents numerous opportunities for visitors to learn about the dynamics of tree growth and forest development, the role of management in maintaining forest health and vigor, and the products and other values that come from Oregon's forests to help support the quality of life we enjoy in the Northwest. The forest is handicap-accessible and The Oregon Garden provides restroom facilities, a visitor center and café. Admission to the Rediscovery Forest is free with paid Oregon Garden admission.

To visit The Oregon Garden, take I-5 to the Keizer exit (Exit 260 northbound or Exit 260B southbound). Go east on Chemawa Road, which becomes Hazelgreen Road in one mile at the intersection with Highway 99E. Follow Hazelgreen Road approximately five miles. Turn right on Howell Prairie Road and follow it for two miles to Silverton Road (Highway 213), then turn left. Continue to the first stop sign in Silverton, and then turn right on Westfield Street. Follow Westfield to its intersection with Main Street and then turn right. The Oregon Garden entrance is directly ahead on the left.

The Oregon Garden
(503) 874-8100 or (877) 674-2733
www.oregongarden.org



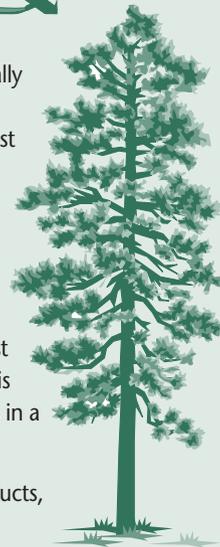
Lodgepole pine

Pinus contorta

Lodgepole pines are medium-sized conifers 70' to 100' tall. This tree usually grows in pure, dense stands in dryer areas of Oregon—generally on the east side of the Cascades. This is the same species known commonly as shore pine, which grows in a contorted manner along the Oregon coast.

Lodgepole pine is one of the most aggressive and hardy of western forest trees and under favorable conditions is capable of fully restocking open areas in a remarkably short period of time.

It is used for lumber, poles, fiber products, fencing material and mine timbers.



Gateway to the Rediscovery Forest at the Oregon Garden.

Photo provided by OFRI.



Sitka spruce

Picea sitchensis

This is the largest spruce, measuring 125' to 180' tall. Early on it was known as tideland spruce because it is found on moist, well-drained sites not more than 50 miles from the Pacific Ocean.

Spruce needles have points on the ends that make them prickly to the touch. This spruce is rated as shade tolerant, meaning it can grow in the shade, but is not as tolerant as hemlock.

It is used for lumber, aircraft, boats, piano sounding boards, organs and violins. It also makes high-quality newsprint.



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Silver Falls State Park

The 8,700-acre Silver Falls State Park is the largest and most diverse state park in Oregon, combining hiking, biking and horse trails, campgrounds, group picnic shelters, natural interpretation, historical buildings, youth camps, ranches and a conference center for groups.

The trails encompass second-growth stands of Douglas-fir and western hemlock. Oregon grape, salal and sword fern are among the common vegetation here. Deer are numerous and beavers have built dams and gnawed trees in the canyon creeks. Rabbits, birds, chipmunks and squirrels seem to be everywhere. Black bear, coyotes and mountain lions (cougars) live in the remote areas of the park.

The spectacular Silver Creek Canyon Trail, a seven-mile hiking trail, is the park's most famous feature. The trail follows the courses of the north and south forks of Silver Creek and affords some of the most awe-inspiring views anywhere in Oregon.

To visit Silver Falls State Park, take I-5 to the Woodburn exit. Go east on Highway 214 and travel through Woodburn. Follow signs on Highway 214 to Silverton (6 miles). From Silverton, follow the signs to Silver Falls State Park on Highway 214 (about 15 miles).

Oregon State Park
Information Center
(800) 551-6949
[www.oregonstateparks.org/
park_211.php](http://www.oregonstateparks.org/park_211.php)

11

McDonald-Dunn Research Forest

Oregon State University's McDonald-Dunn Forest comprises 11,250 acres dedicated to strengthening the research, teaching and outreach mission of the College of Forestry. Located just north of Corvallis, the forest supports over 60 active research projects each year. Visitors are invited to learn about forest research, ecology and management on 8.5 miles of interpretive trails and by foot, horseback or bicycle on over 60 miles of multi-use trails and roads.

A good place to begin your visit is at the Badewitz Kiosk in Peavy Arboretum. Visitors will find five interpretive trails of varying lengths,

including the 1.5-mile Intensive Management Trail, and a large open-air shelter is available for educational group use.

To visit the McDonald-Dunn Research Forest, take Highway 99W about 5 miles north from Corvallis and follow the posted signs to the Peavy Arboretum.

OSU College Forest Field Office
8692 Peavy Arboretum Road
Corvallis, OR 97330
(541) 737-4452
www.cof.orst.edu/cf/



Moss covers the trunks of oak trees on Fanno Ridge, west of Corvallis.

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Starker Forests

An afternoon guided tour of a working Oregon forest awaits you. Enjoy the natural beauty of a 63,000-acre forest carefully managed by Starker Forests, Inc. A forester guide, transportation and refreshments are all provided. You'll learn about Oregon's Coast Range geography, geology and history. Discover the diversity a multiple-use forest provides, from recreational

opportunities to plant and animal habitats to forest products. Tours run Wednesday afternoons, mid June through September, and depart at 1 p.m. from the Corvallis Inn, 1550 North Ninth Street, Corvallis, and return at 4:30 p.m. A mill tour is also offered during the summer. For reservations, directions and more information, call the Corvallis Convention and Visitors Bureau at (541) 757-1544 or (800) 334-8118.

*Red alder**Alnus rubra*

Oregon's most important hardwood tree, red alder can reach 120' in height and 3' in diameter. It primarily grows in lowland areas and is seldom found above 2,500 feet. It's identifiable by its leaves and bark. The leaves are large and eggshaped. Its trunk is covered with gray-white bark with black patches.

Alder captures nitrogen in its root nodules. As roots die, some nitrogen is released into the soil, creating an environment good for conifers.

Alder is used for furniture, pallets, wooden ware, plugs for paper rolls and toys.



13

Happy Valley Tree Farm

National Outstanding Tree Farmers of the Year (1982) Bert and Betty Udell use a technique of removing larger, marketable trees, allowing sunlight to reach the smaller trees and releasing them to grow faster. Tours of this tree farm in Lebanon are available by appointment. For more information and directions, call the Udells at (541) 258-6643.

14

Kintigh's Mountain Home Ranch

This Springfield-area property has been in the Kintigh family, honored as 2005 Oregon Tree Farmers of the Year, for nearly 50 years. What then were stumps, brush and small trees now is an intensively managed forest plus a tree seedling nursery and a Christmas tree business. The timber management goal is sustainable wood production while protecting soil productivity and water quality, creating or improving wildlife habitat and controlling invasive non-native plants. A garden with more than 700 types of rhododendrons is open to the public. Tours are available by appointment. For directions and more information, call the Kintighs at (541) 741-9833.

15

Menasha Woods Tour

Spend a day in the woods with a forester. From July to September, Menasha Forest Products Corporation offers free guided tours with a professional forester of their Isthmus Slough Working Forest near Coos Bay. Free transportation departs from the Bay Area Chamber of Commerce in Coos Bay. For more

information or to sign up for a tour, call the Chamber at (541) 269-0215.

Menasha Forest Products Corporation also offers tours by appointment. For information, call the company at (541) 756-1193.



Western red cedar
Thuja plicata

A large conifer 150' to 200' tall, the western red cedar is found along river bottoms, flats and mountain slopes.

Red cedar is soft in texture, even and straight grained.

Considered one of the four most important species of the Pacific Northwest, red cedar is used for siding, interior finish, boat building, fences, poles, posts, shakes and shingles.



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Skyview Ranch Tree Farm

Wayne and Colleen Kreiger were named the 1993 National Outstanding Tree Farmers of the Year. Both a cattle ranch and a tree farm, their land near Gold Beach is managed

to encourage habitat for wild birds, fish and other animals in addition to wood products. Tours are available by appointment. Call the Kreigers at (541) 247-7990

17

The Museum at Warm Springs

The Warm Springs Tribes own and operate this museum that offers a look into their history and culture, including their relationship with the forest. The museum, located in Warm Springs at 2189 Highway 26, is open daily (except New Year's Day,

Thanksgiving and Christmas) from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Museum at Warm Springs
P.O. Box 753
Warm Springs, OR 97761
(541) 553-3331
www.warmsprings.biz/museum/

18

The High Desert Museum

The Changing Forest Exhibit explores the ponderosa pine forest ecosystem, the history of its use and management, and current use conflicts and solutions. This exhibit explains the role of forests and their dynamic nature. A steam-powered sawmill is operated occasionally in

the summer months. The Museum includes an interpretive trail and programs that focus on forest fire.

The High Desert Museum
59800 South Highway 97
Bend, OR 97702
(541) 382-4754
www.highdesertmuseum.org

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Collier Memorial State Park and Logging Museum

Collier Memorial State Park features a campground, outdoor museum of historic logging equipment, a relocated pioneer village and a new four-coral primitive horse camp and trailhead. The logging museum features rare and antique logging equipment

dating to the 1880s as well as more recent pieces.

Collier Memorial State Park
and Logging Museum
46000 Highway 97
Chiloquin, OR 97624
(541) 783-2471
[www.oregonstateparks.org/
park_228.php](http://www.oregonstateparks.org/park_228.php)



*The Logging
Museum at
Collier
Memorial
State Park,
Chiloquin*

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Elkhorn Drive

A signed 106-mile route travels through the Elkhorn Mountains, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest and Anthony Lakes Recreation Area. The tour passes through Sumpter, a booming mining and lumber town in 1900, and Granite, called “Oregon’s Greatest Ghost Town,” which features an old school, dance hall and saloon. Most of the route is open year-round but is not snow plowed between Granite and the Anthony Lakes Recreation Area. For a descrip-

tive guide to the Elkhorn Drive, contact the Baker City Visitor & Convention Bureau at (800) 523-1235 or Wallowa-Whitman National Forest at (541) 523-6391.

To begin the driving tour, take State Route 7 from Baker City to Sumpter and continue west on Granite Hill Road to Bull Run Road. At Granite, follow Forest Road 73 north and follow signs to Haines. Finish on Route 30 and head south back to Baker City.

Hikers on the Clatsop Loop Trail at Ecola State Park learn about the history of the forests along the trail.



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Ecola State Park

Ecola State Park offers year-round recreation for all types of modern-day explorers. Stop for a picnic to feed your hungry adventurers before taking to the many miles of trails. At Indian Beach you can begin your own expedition on The Clatsop Loop Trail, an interpretive trail that gives you the chance to walk in the footsteps of Captain Clark and members of the Lewis & Clark Expedition. This 2.5-mile trail climbs through a lush forest of Sitka spruce up to a hikers camp and returns along the western face of Ecola State Park, where it offers stunning vistas of the Pacific coastline. Along the way you'll

learn about the forests encountered by Lewis and Clark and about the ecology of today's coastal forestlands through interpretive signage and trail guides.

Oregon State Park
Information Center
(800) 551-6949
[www.oregonstateparks.org/
park_188.php](http://www.oregonstateparks.org/park_188.php)

Oregon's Public Forest Lands



Rhododendrons bloom in a once-logged meadow slope below Mt. Hood, in Mt. Hood National Forest.

Oregon has about 28 million acres of forestlands. About 60 percent is owned by government agencies and is open to the public. You are welcome at Oregon's 13 national forests, national parks and national scenic areas plus more than 200 state parks. Many hiking trails and other recreational opportunities are available. For information, maps and brochures, contact one of the agencies below:

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

1115 Commercial Street NE
Salem, OR 97301-1002
(503) 378-6305
www.oregonstateparks.org

Oregon State Forests

Tillamook State Forest

Forest Grove District Office
801 Gales Creek Road
Forest Grove, OR 97116
(503) 357-2191
<http://egov.oregon.gov/ODF/TSF/tsf.shtml>

Clatsop State Forest

Astoria District Office
92219 Highway 202
Astoria, OR 97103
(503) 325-5451
www.stateparks.com/clatsop.html

Elliot State Forest

Coos District office
63612 Fifth Road
Coos Bay, OR 97420
(541) 267-4136
http://egov.oregon.gov/odf/state_forests/elliott.shtml

Santiam State Forest

North Cascade District office
22965 North Fork Road SE
Lyons, OR 97358
(503) 859-2151
www.stateparks.com/santiam.html

Sun Pass State Forest Klamath Lake District office

3200 DeLap Road
Klamath Falls, OR 97601
(541) 883-5681
www.stateparks.com/sun_pass.html

Crater Lake National Park

P.O. Box 7
Crater Lake, OR 97604
(541) 594-2211
www.nps.gov/crla

Fort Clatsop National Memorial

92343 Fort Clatsop Road
Astoria, OR 97103-9197
503-861-2471, Ext.214
www.nps.gov/lewi

Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area

Waucoma Center
902 Wasco Avenue, Suite 200
Hood River, OR 97031
(541) 386-2333
www.fs.fed.us/r6/columbia

Deschutes National Forest

1645 Highway 20 East
Bend, OR 97701
(541) 383-5300
www.fs.fed.us/r6/centraloregon

Fremont National Forest

1300 South G Street
Lakeview, OR 97630
(541) 947-2151
www.fs.fed.us/r6/fremont

Malheur National Forest

431 Patterson Bridge Road
John Day, OR 97845
(541) 575-3000
www.fs.fed.us/r6/malheur

Mt. Hood National Forest

16400 Champion Way
Sandy, OR 97055
(503) 668-1700
www.fs.fed.us/r6/mthood

Ochoco National Forest

3160 NE Third Street
Prineville, OR 97754
(541) 416-6500
www.fs.fed.us/r6/centraloregon

Rogue River National Forest

333 West Eighth Street
Medford, OR 97501
(541) 858-2200
www.fs.fed.us/r6/rogue

Siskiyou National Forest

333 W. Eighth Street
Medford, OR 97503
(541) 858-2200
www.fs.fed.us/r6/siskiyou

Siuslaw National Forest

4077 Research Way
Corvallis, OR 97339
(541) 750-7000
www.fs.fed.us/r6/siuslaw

Umatilla National Forest

2517 SW Hailey Avenue
Pendleton, OR 97801
(541) 278-3716
www.fs.fed.us/r6/uma

Umpqua National Forest

2900 NW Stewart Parkway
Roseburg, OR 97470
(541) 672-6601
www.fs.fed.us/r6/umpqua

Wallowa-Whitman National Forest

1550 Dewey
Baker City, OR 97814
(541) 523-6391
www.fs.fed.us/r6/w-w

Willamette National Forest

211 East Seventh Avenue
Eugene, OR 97401
(541) 465-6521
www.fs.fed.us/r6/willamette

Winema National Forest

2819 Dahlia Street
Klamath Falls, OR 97601
(541) 883-6714
www.fs.fed.us/r6/frewin

For general information on the national forest lands near you:

U.S.D.A. Forest Service Pacific Northwest Regional Office

333 SW First Avenue
Portland, OR 97204
(503) 808-2200
www.fs.fed.us/r6

For more information about Oregon's forests:

Oregon Department of Forestry

2600 State Street
Salem, OR 97310
(503) 945-7200
www.egov.oregon.gov/odf/

Oregon State University College of Forestry

140 Peavy Hall
Corvallis, OR 97331
(541) 737-2004
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Ponderosa pine

Pinus ponderosa

Commercially, this is the most important pine in western North America. It is a prominent eastern Oregon conifer, growing 125' to 180' tall and 3' to 6' in diameter. It can be recognized by its bark, which is yellowish-orange when mature and composed of distinctive jigsaw-looking pieces.

Ponderosa pine makes up half the trees found east of Oregon's Cascade summit. It also can be found growing in southwest Oregon, down the western slope of the Cascades and even in the Willamette Valley. It is used for molding, windows, doors and other millwork, furniture, piling, poles and general construction lumber.

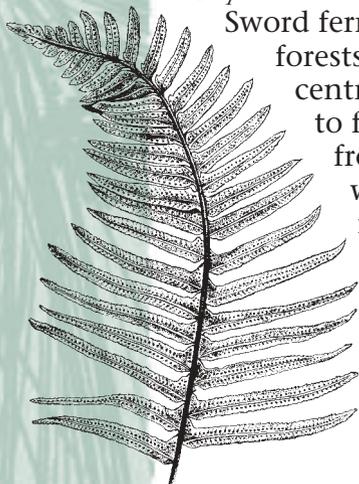


Common Plants of Oregon's Forests

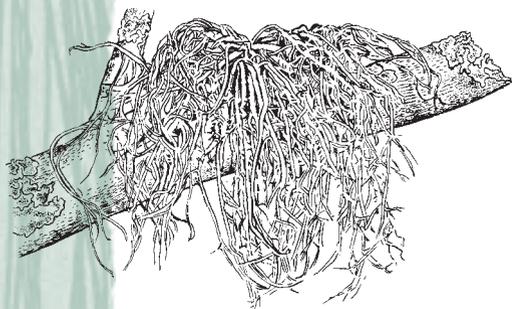
These plants are common in Oregon's second growth forests:

Sword fern

Polystichum munitum



Sword fern abounds in westside forests. Its fronds grow from a central point and can be up to five feet long. Separate a frond's leaflets and, toward the stem, you'll find a little "thumb" on each one. In the Mesozoic era these ferns grew as trees and covered much of the earth.



Old man's beard

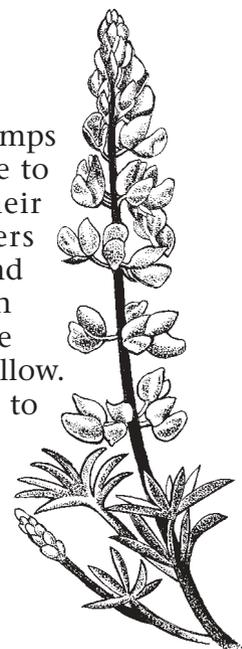
Usnea spp.

This gray-green lichen, commonly found growing on tree bark or hanging from branches, resembles a straggly beard. When pulled gently, each strand reveals an elastic, white core. Lichen does not harm trees, and is eaten by deer and elk in the winter, which helps them absorb nutrients from other foods.

Lupine

Lupinus spp.

Lupines grow in clumps and stand from one to three feet tall. Their many small flowers range from blue and purple, to white with pink, and—on the east side—bright yellow. Lupines are related to peas and their flowers are similar to pea flowers.



Pearly everlasting

Anaphalis margaritacea

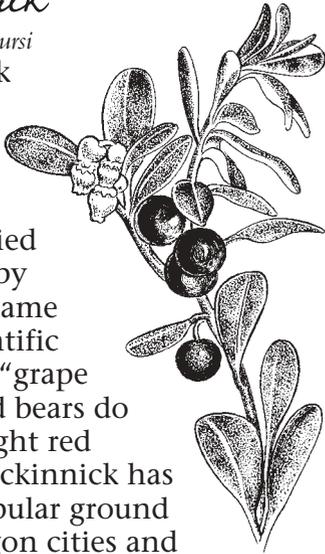
Several little white "pearls" cluster on each stem of this plant, and they eventually open to show yellow centers. Pearly everlasting does indeed last a long time, and it is common on roadsides, burns, clearcuts and other open areas.



Kinnickinnick

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi

Kinnickinnick was a trading word used by eastern tribes and was applied to this plant by traders who came west. Its scientific name means "grape of bears," and bears do enjoy the bright red berries. Kinnickinnick has become a popular ground cover in Oregon cities and suburbs.



Cascade Oregon grape

Berberis nervosa

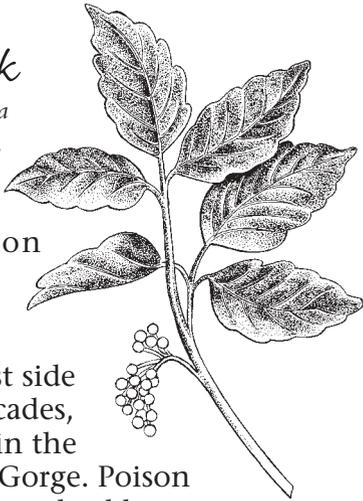
Especially common west of the Cascades, Oregon grape is an evergreen with leaves that resemble holly. The *nervosa* of its scientific name refers to the veins in its leaves. Its "grapes" are really sour berries which were used by early settlers to make jelly and wine.



Poison oak

Rhus diversiloba

In Oregon, you are likely to find poison oak only at low elevations on the west side of the Cascades, especially in the Columbia Gorge. Poison oak can grow shrubby or vine-like. Watch out for three leaflets with wavy edges. The center leaflet is symmetrically lobed but the other two leaflets often are more lobed on their outer edge than on their inner edge (the edge towards the center leaflet). The "oak" in this plant's name comes from its resemblance to oak leaves; the "poison" comes from the allergic reaction most people develop by coming in contact with it. Stay away!



Huckleberry

Vaccinium spp.

More than a dozen species of huckleberry can be found in Oregon, their berries ranging in color from blue-black, through blue to red.

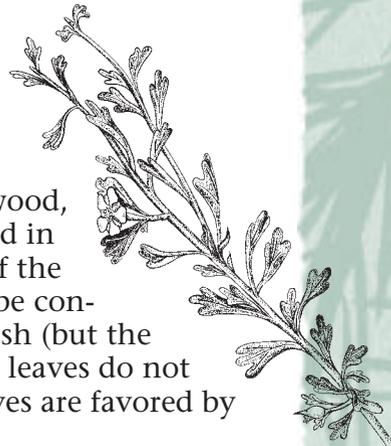
Huckleberries were extremely important to certain tribes, who used fire to maintain acres of the plants. The tasty berries are still gathered by tribes and newer Oregonians.



Bitterbrush

Purshia tridentata

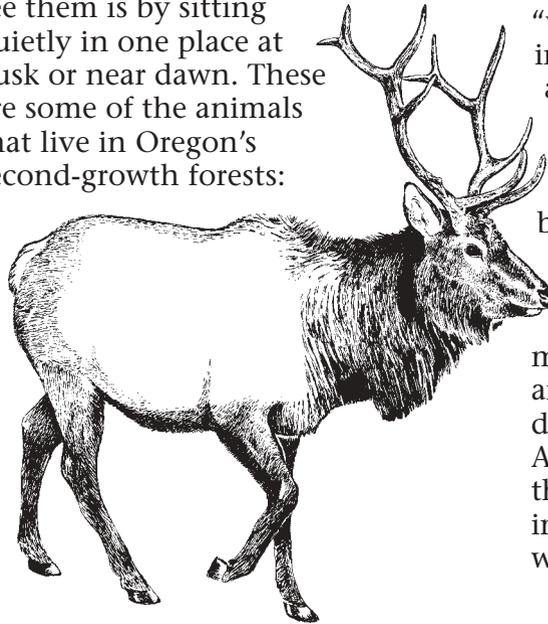
Also called greasewood, bitterbrush is found in open forests east of the Cascades and can be confused with sagebrush (but the edges of sagebrush leaves do not roll under). Its leaves are favored by elk and deer.



Who Lives in the Forest?

LARGE MAMMALS

Most forest-dwelling animals are secretive and may avoid human presence. The best way to see them is by sitting quietly in one place at dusk or near dawn. These are some of the animals that live in Oregon's second-growth forests:



Elk

Cervus elaphus

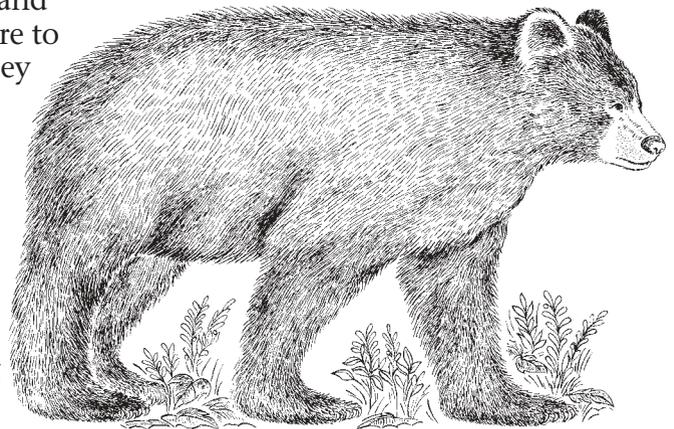
Also known by their Shawnee name "wapiti." Most of the year, elk travel in separate herds of adult males (bulls) and females (cows) with young.

During the autumn breeding season, bulls announce their location by "bugling." This haunting deep bellow and whistle can carry for miles. Only the most fit bulls are able to attract the females into herds called harems. The harem's movements, however, are directed by an older cow, as the bull attempts to defend the harem from other bulls. After mating season, the males lose their antlers which can grow to an impressive five feet in length and weigh 40 to 50 pounds.

Black bear

Ursus americanus

Black bears are notoriously shy and avoid people so well that it is rare to catch even a glimpse of one. They also tend to avoid each other most of the time. Cubs (usually two) are born while the mother is in hibernation, and they spend the winter suckling and sleeping. Because bears do not go into a deep hibernation, the mother is able to take care of her young's basic needs. During hibernation, a bear's heart rate and metabolism slow considerably, and it depends on fat reserves built up in the fall. A black bear's favorite foods are fruits, nuts, fish, insects and their larvae, and honey.

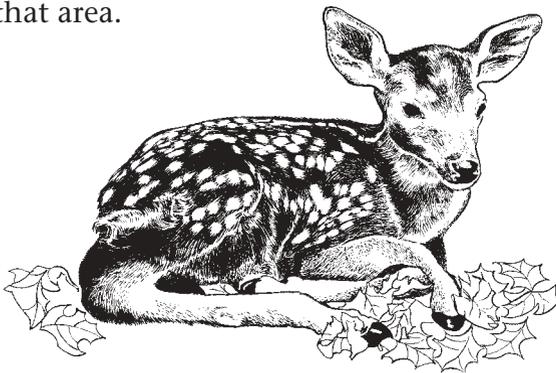
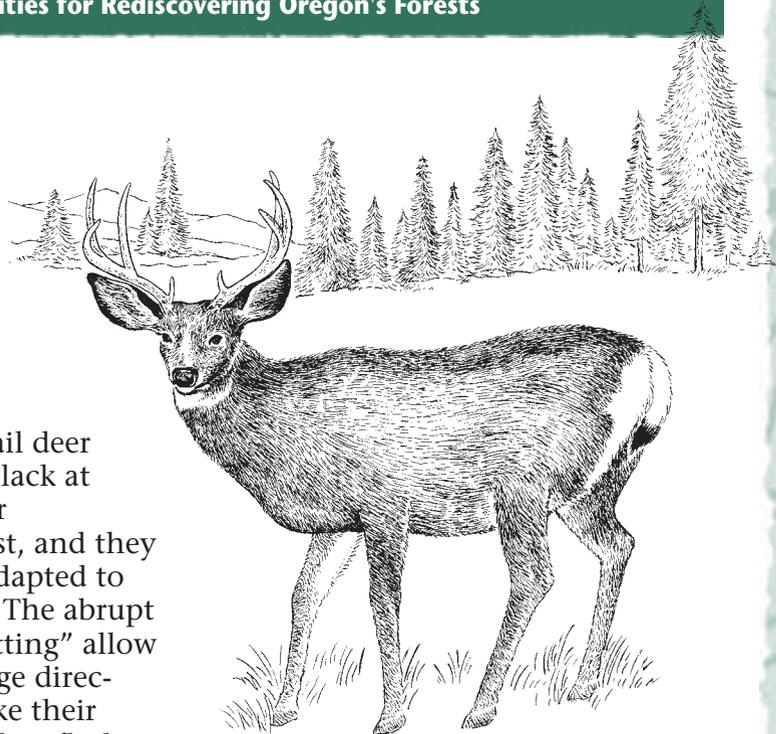


Mule deer

Blacktail deer

Odocoileus hemionus

The closely-related mule deer and the blacktail deer have large ears and tails black at least at the tip. These deer are found only in the West, and they exhibit a particular gait adapted to the West's rough terrain. The abrupt high leaps known as "stotting" allow the animal to easily change direction to elude pursuers. Like their whitetail relatives, these deer flash the bushy white underside of their tail as they flee. You may find their bedding sites, which tend to be secluded spots of dense vegetation. Deer wear paths by regularly using the same routes. When you see a deer sign on the highway, it is likely that one of their paths crosses the roadway in that area.



When in danger, a fawn's legs collapse and it lies quietly until its mother returns. Every year, well-intentioned visitors take fawns from the woods in the mistaken belief that they are abandoned or sickly. If you happen across a fawn on one of your visits to the forest, remember to leave it alone.

Animal tracks

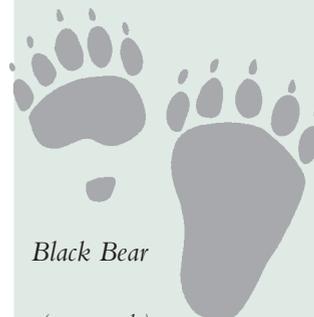
You are more likely to find evidence of large animals than to see them. Look for these tracks, especially near streams or in muddy or dusty trails.



Elk



Deer



Black Bear

(not to scale)

Who Lives in the Forest?

SMALL MAMMALS



Deer mouse

Peromyscus maniculatus

Its Latin name translates as “tiny-handed boot mouse.” Deer mice eat seeds, berries, and the larvae and adults of insects. A female may have up to four litters a year, each with three to five young.



Douglas's squirrel

Tamiasciurus douglasii

When the leaves are off deciduous trees, it is easy to spot squirrels' nests (which many people mistake for those of birds). Squirrel nests are large accumulations of leaves and twigs, found near the tops of trees. These spherical leafy nests are used most in summer; tree holes are favored in winter and by mothers with young.

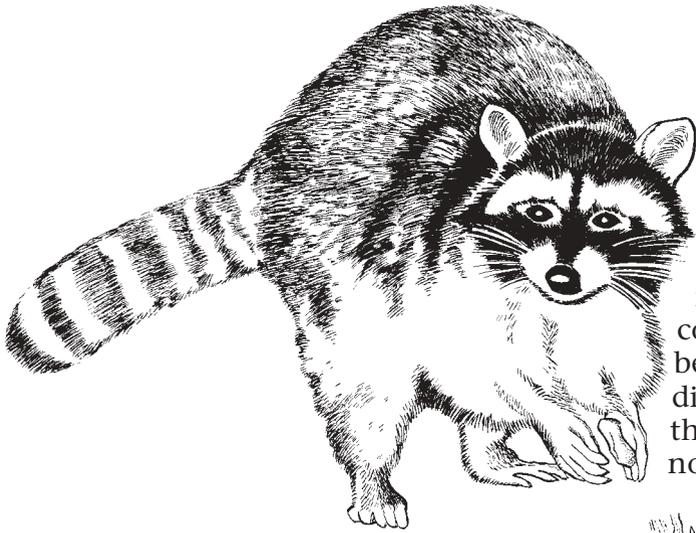


Townsend's chipmunk

Tamias townsendii

Ground squirrels and chipmunks look very much alike. Here's a quick way to tell them apart: Ground squirrels have a light-colored circle around their eyes while chipmunks have a dark horizontal stripe which runs “through” the eye. Their diet varies seasonally and includes fungi, huckleberries, conifer seeds, nuts and roots.

If you find an unopened cone on the ground, chances are it was harvested by a squirrel. Ordinarily, cones are still attached to the tree branch when they drop their seeds. But squirrels nip many green cones off their branches, and then retrieve the fallen cones for their winter caches. You might find some overlooked or forgotten cones the next time you are in a forest.



Raccoon

Procyon lotor

Raccoons are nocturnal and often spend their days sunning in a tree's branches. They will eat just about anything, but crayfish are a favorite. Do raccoons really wash their food before eating it? They often dip their food in water, but the purpose of this activity is not known.

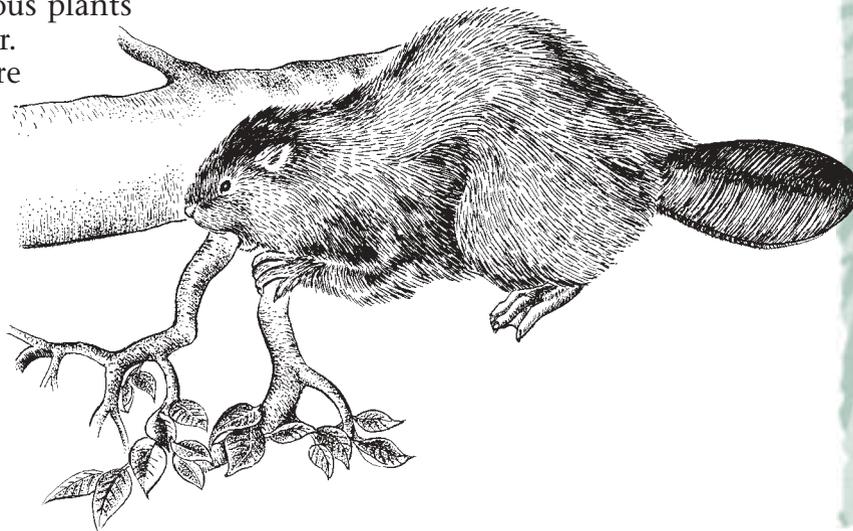


Beaver

Castor canadensis

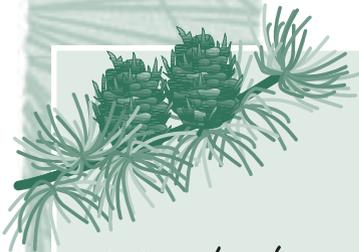
Oregon's State Mammal makes ponds by damming streams, and controls the pond's size by releasing water or reinforcing the dam. Beavers are herbivorous and eat leaves, buds, branch ends and bark of woody plants as well as aquatic plants and herbaceous plants that grow near water. Willow and aspen are their favorite foods.

Although you may not spot a beaver, look for characteristically chewed tree stumps along a pond's shore.



Who Lives in the Forest?

BIRDS



Western larch

Larix occidentalis
A unique conifer measuring 140' to 180' tall, western larch loses all its needles in the fall, when its bright yellow foliage is easily identified. It is also called tamarack, although that name usually applies to larch in the eastern United States.

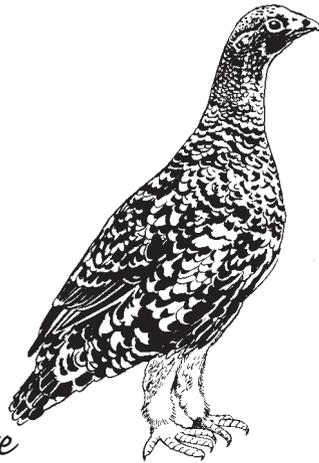
In Oregon, western larch is found on the east side of the Cascade Range from the center of the state north. It is also found in the Blue Mountains.



Larch is very intolerant of shade. The wood is hard to distinguish from that of Douglas-fir. Larch is used for construction lumber, posts and mine timbers because of its resistance to decay.

Blue grouse

Dendragapus obscurus

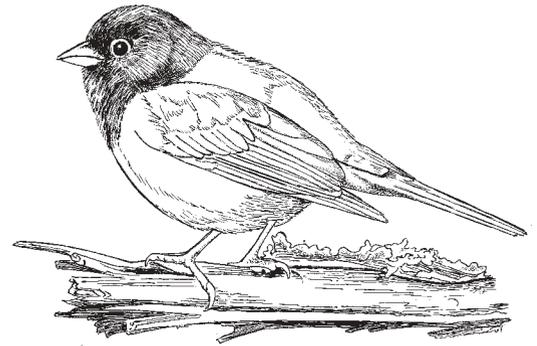
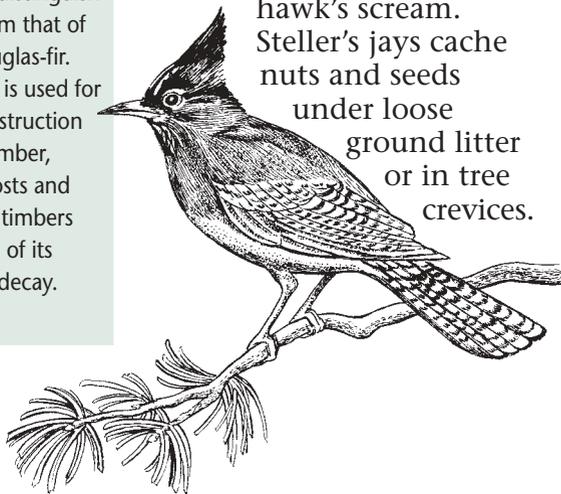


Large birds related to chickens, grouse are grey-brown with blackish tails. They feed and nest on the ground and are capable of flying only in short bursts.

Steller's jay

Cyanocitta stelleri

This large bird's crested head and shoulders are black, and its body is a deep blue. Among its repertoire of raucous calls is an imitation of a red-tailed hawk's scream. Steller's jays cache nuts and seeds under loose ground litter or in tree crevices.



Dark-eyed junco

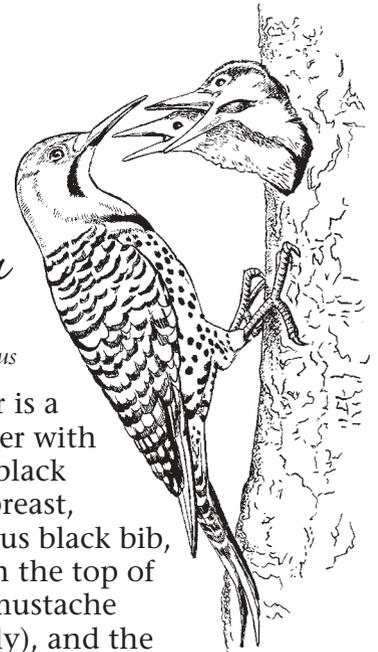
Junco hyemalis

The junco is a small bird that looks like it has a dark hood over its head. They are ground feeders that consume mostly seeds and some insects. Watch for white outer tail feathers that show when they fly.

Northern flicker

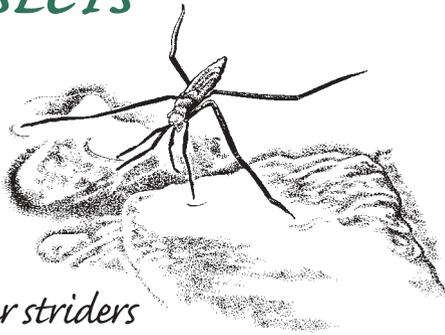
Colaptes auratus

The flicker is a woodpecker with a spotted black and buff breast, conspicuous black bib, and red on the top of its head, mustache (males only), and the underside of wings and tail. Like other woodpeckers, the flicker has a tongue considerably longer than its head. The tongue loops around the skull beneath the skin when the flicker is not retrieving insects from holes in trees.



Who Lives in the Forest?

INSECTS



Water striders

Gerris species

These thin insects skate atop water on four graceful long legs. The tips of their legs are covered with water-resistant hairs that allow the insects to glide on the surface tension in calm pools or moving streams. Two smaller, less noticeable legs near the head are used for grasping prey.



Spittlebugs

Various genera and species

While the many species of spittlebugs may be hard to distinguish, they are easily found in the nymph stage under masses of spittle on plant stems. By probing gently in the spittle, you can find the spittlebug nymph; it is usually green and about one-eighth inch long. The nymphs create the spittle from the plant juices they eat. The froth keeps the nymph from drying out and may also protect it from predators. Adult spittlebugs resemble leafhoppers.



Tent caterpillar moths

Malacosoma species

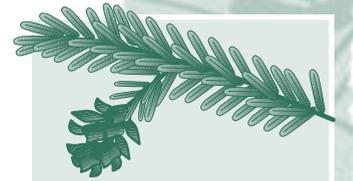
The silk “tents” the bristly caterpillars build are conspicuous in red alder trees every decade or so, when cyclical outbreaks of these brown moths occur. In an area of many alders and many caterpillars you can actually hear them chewing the leaves. They slow the growth of the trees, but rarely kill any.



Western thatching ants

Formica obscuripes

The nests of thatch ants are often made of pine needles and twigs and are usually 1- to 2-foot-tall mounds, though they can be much higher. You might try following one of the trail of ants radiating from the nest to the plants where they tend aphids. These tiny green or black insects are protected by the ants and release sugary “honey dew” when stroked by the ants’ antennae.



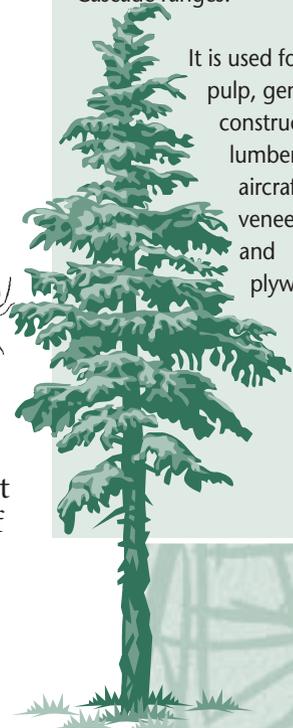
Western hemlock

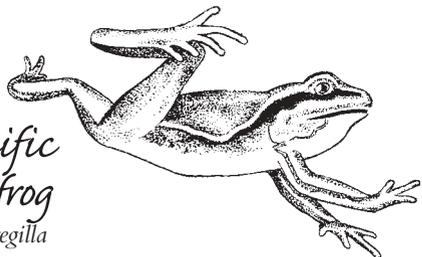
Tsuga heterophylla

A large conifer 125' to 200' tall, western hemlock is quite common in western Oregon forests. The tops of this species are bent over, which is quite noticeable on younger trees. Seeds are prolific and seedlings can be found growing on partially rotted stumps or logs, moist duff or bare mineral soil.

Western hemlock prefers deep shade, rain and fog. It grows especially well in the dense, dark forests of Oregon's Coast and Cascade ranges.

It is used for pulp, general construction lumber, aircraft veneer and plywood.

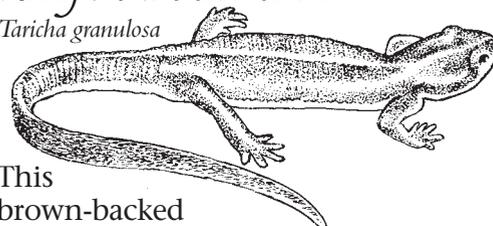


*Who Lives in the Forest?***AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES***Pacific treefrog*
Hyla regilla

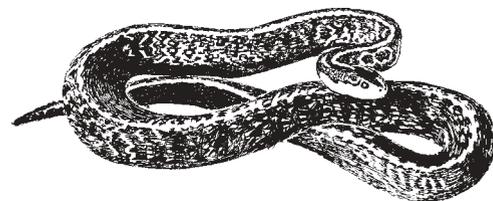
Its Latin name translates to “queenlet of the forests.” The Pacific treefrog can be recognized by its bulbous toe pads (which offer good grips on trees) and the dark horizontal stripe running “through” each eye. The male’s call is often heard coming from ponds in the spring.

*Western toad**Bufo boreas boreas*

Oregon’s only native forest-dwelling toad, the western toad is distinguished from frogs by its warty skin and tendency to walk instead of hop. And it can be found well away from water because it resists drying better than frogs. The western toad lives in burrows that it digs itself.

*Rough-skinned newt**Taricha granulosa*

This brown-backed and orange-bellied newt is the one you are most likely to find in the forest—unlike most of its kind, it isn’t nocturnal. The rough-skinned newt is safe roaming about in the daylight thanks to a strong toxic skin secretion that can sicken or kill small animals that eat it. (If you handle one, be sure to wash your hands afterward.) Like other salamanders, newts must stay fairly close to water.

*Northwestern garter snake**Thamnophis ordinoides*

If you happen to see a snake, chances are good it is a garter snake. These pretty little snakes are highly variable in color (black, brown, grey, or greenish, with a yellow, orange or red stripe down the back). They often bask in sunny areas near cover, and are harmless except to the slugs, salamanders and frogs that they eat.

*Who Lives in the Forest?***MOLLUSKS***Banana slug**Ariolimax columbianus*

Common in the damp, westside forests the notorious banana slug gets its name from its yellow-greenish color. A mucous slime covers the slug and enables it to travel. Would-be predators (and audacious humans) find banana slug slime numbs the lips and tongue for a short time.



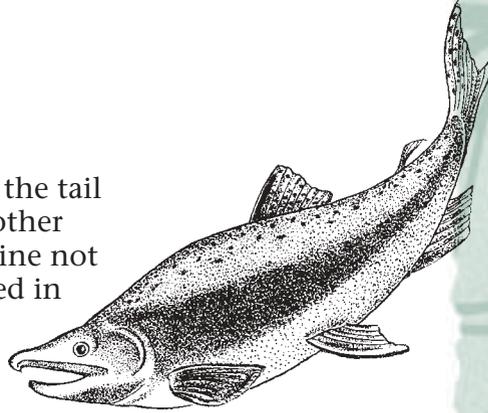
Who Lives in the Forest?

FISH

Coho salmon

Oncorhynchus kisutch

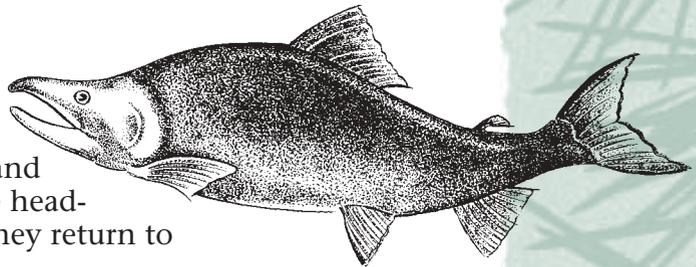
Look for black spots on the back and top half of the tail fin. Spawning males have bright red sides. Like other salmon, Coho use their sense of smell to determine not only which particular tributary they were hatched in and will spawn in, but also to recognize other fish by species and sex.



Kokanee or sockeye salmon

Oncorhynchus nerka

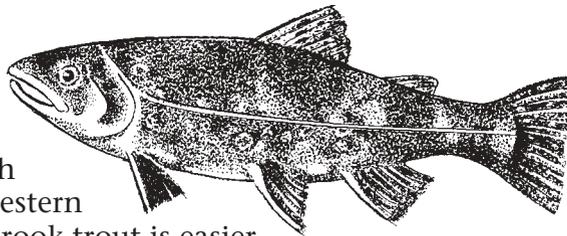
Spawning adults have dark, greenish heads and red bodies; the males are more vivid in coloration than the females. Kokanee are typically hatched in streams near lakes, and live in the lakes for one to three years before heading for the ocean. After two to three years, they return to their native stream to spawn.



Brook trout

Salvelinus fontinalis

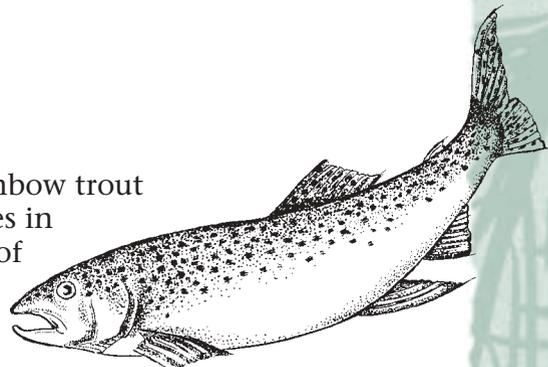
Dark green fish, brook trout have yellow spots and red spots outlined in blue. This fish is native to eastern North America but is commonly stocked in western streams. Like other hatchery fish, the brook trout is easier to catch than more elusive, wily wild fish.



Rainbow trout/steelhead

Oncorhynchus mykiss

Steelhead are rainbow trout that go to sea. Rainbow trout (wild or hatchery-raised) spend their entire lives in inland waterways; steelhead leave the streams of their youth to travel the wide ocean, then return home to spawn. A silvery, protein coating covers steelhead while in saltwater, but the red-streak "rainbow" on their sides gradually returns when they enter freshwater.





**OREGON FOREST
RESOURCES INSTITUTE**

Rediscover Oregon's Forests

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