

# Forest Forum

Washington County Small  
Woodlands Association

October, 2009

## ***Annual WCSWA Awards Banquet November 17<sup>th</sup>***

The annual WCSWA awards banquet will be held on November 17<sup>th</sup> at the Jennings-McCall Center in Forest Grove. **A flyer is included with this issue of the *Forum* that can be used to sign up for the event.**

The banquet is the traditional gathering of WCSWA members to enjoy a good meal, the company of other members, and celebrate the announcement of the year's Tree Farmer of the Year. A speaker is also a key feature, and WCSWA has been fortunate to have had some good ones in the past.

This year's speaker should be no exception. Peter Hayes will be our speaker. Peter is on the Board of Forestry, manages the family tree farms, and is active in a variety of ways benefiting small woodland owners. He has been especially effective in searching out markets for value-added products from small woodlands, including building materials that bear the FSC certification label and meet "local wood" sourcing requirements.

## ***October WCSWA Meeting:***

### **What Are They Doing With All Those Poplar?**

If you've ever driven on Interstate 84 near Boardman and seen all those plantations of hybrid poplar growing in uniform stands by the highway, you've probably wondered, "What are they doing with all those poplar?"

"They" in this case is GreenWood Resources, Incorporated. The speaker for the **October WCSWA meeting (7:00 p.m., October 27<sup>th</sup>, at the Capital Center, 185<sup>th</sup> and Walker Road in Beaverton)** will be ***Don Rice, Managing Director for GreenWood Resources.*** Don will be able to tell us not only what "all those poplar" will be used for, but how they are grown and managed.

Don Rice has more than 30 years of experience in natural resource management, manufacturing maintenance and project management, with specific focus on short-rotation agroforestry on both dry land (irrigated) and high-moisture (drainage) sites. He brings an extensive background in tree farm operations management — including project organization and execution, budgeting, planning and P&L responsibility — including all aspects of silvicultural activities from site preparation through harvesting. Prior to joining GreenWood Resources, Don was the Oregon poplar resource and manufacturing manager for Potlatch Corporation. Previously, he was director of operations for the Fort James Poplar Farm in the lower Columbia Basin in the Pacific Northwestern U.S. Don has a degree in agricultural engineering from Washington State University.

This is your opportunity to find out more about a pioneering forestry operation in the Pacific Northwest. For more information on GreenWood Resource management, see "GreenWood" on page 8

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## Notes from the President

by Dallas Boge

Sharon and I spent a good portion of our recent trip to Mexico in the town of Creel in the state of Chihuahua. (And, no, we did not see any of the namesake dogs.) Creel is a small town high in the mountains a couple of hundred miles south of the border. Like many of the small towns in the region, it has its own sawmill.

The timber in this region is predominantly Arizona pine. At 8000 feet elevation, it grows fifty to sixty feet tall, with most of the trunk bare of limbs, leaving only a spherical crown in the upper 20 percent of the tree. This leaves the tree with a trunk with little taper.

The sawmills of the area are pretty basic. Almost all have an open shed and a metal roof. Air drying is the norm, with the lumber carefully stickered. Virtually all logs brought to the mills are 8 feet long, neatly piled crossways on flatbed trucks. The one sawmill that I could see (fleeting) in Creel appeared to be about a 36" vertical band mill, like one would find in a large woodworking shop, next to a carriage on rails which holds the log and is pushed by the band mill by hand.

Our guide (we were on a tour bus with 37 other people) indicated that the lumber is used as pallet stock. I did see several truckloads of lumber which looked to have some 4" by 4" stock cut 3 or 4 feet long, so he probably had it right. We saw one more prosperous looking mill in Copper Canyon, but at the speed the train travels, it is hard to see details.

On the trip home up I-5 in northern California, we saw a lot of dead and dying oak trees. Not a lot seems to be being done about the problem. It looks like the problem has gotten completely out of control. With the California state budget in the shape it is, the problem is probably not a very high priority.

The long dry summer has taken a toll on newly planted trees and even some that survived the previous summer. In early August, as we were leaving the farm, we noticed that some of the western red cedar planted last year looked nearly dead, turning the tan color that they turn before dying. As a last resort, we took some of the "firewater" we were carrying and gave a number of them a drink, remembering an article that Jim Brown had written in the *Forest Forum* a few years ago. Within a couple of days, the trees began turning green. Today they look completely normal.

As I write this, summer is ending and is not going without a last blast of summer weather. But gone it is and fall is here. For those of us in the non-timber forest products side of the forests, harvest begins soon, ushering the closing of another year. It certainly has been an interesting year so far, with 40" of snow in January and 113 degrees in August. We can only hope that the rest of the year is more nearly normal, whatever that may be.

That's all for now.

*Dallas*

## WCSWA Leadership

**President – Dallas Boge; 503-357-7688**

**Vice-President – Jim Brown; 503-284-6455**

**Secretary-Treasurer – Bob Shumaker; 503-324-7825**

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Neil Schroeder; 503-628-2344

Bonnie Shumaker – 503-324-7825

Bill Triest – 503-626-1838

**Legislative Committee Chair:**

Ron Larson; 503-775-3223

## WCSWA Website

[www.wcswa.org](http://www.wcswa.org)

**Website Manager: Kathy Scott**

Contact Tom Nygren for web postings and information.

## Forest Forum Newsletter

Editors: Tom Nygren & Bonnie Shumaker

503-628-5472 or 503-324-7825

e-mail: [tnvaren@iuno.com](mailto:tnvaren@iuno.com) or

## The Tree Farm Tradin' Post

*A free service to our members: List tree farm items/land to buy, sell, or trade. Contact Tom Nygren, 503-628-5472. Got a tool or piece of equipment you don't need any more? Or maybe you are looking for tools, equipment, property, or materials? You can place a free advertisement in Forest Forum. Another way for tree farmers to help each other! (3 month limit)*

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## Event Calendar

- |                 |           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>October</b>  | <b>27</b> | <b>WCSWA Monthly Meeting</b> - Don Rice, Managing Director of the Resource Management Group of Greenwood Resources. The meeting will begin at 7:00 p.m., at The OSU Extension office, Capital Center, 185 <sup>th</sup> and Walker Road, Beaverton.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                 | <b>27</b> | <b>Growing Alder in the Pacific Northwest.</b> Vancouver, WA. Western Forestry and Conservation Association. <a href="http://www.westernforestry.org">www.westernforestry.org</a> , or call Michele at 888-722-9416, or 503-226-4562, <a href="mailto:michele@westernforestry.org">michele@westernforestry.org</a> .                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>November</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>WCSWA Annual Awards Banquet.</b> Jennings-McCall Center, Forest Grove. 5:30 p.m. social hour, 6:15 p.m. dinner. The Jennings-McCall Center is located near McMenamins at the corner of Pacific Highway and Highway 47. Speaker: Peter Hayes, Board of Forestry member and Washington County small woodland owner. Return enclosed flyer for reservation by November 9 <sup>th</sup> if possible. Contact Pat Nygren (503-628-5472) if you have questions or have item(s) to donate for door prizes. |
| <b>December</b> |           | <b>No meeting is scheduled</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

## Advertising Opportunity:

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Please send this form, ad copy, logos, photos, etc. to:

**Dallas Boge, 10735 NW Thornburg Rd, Gales Creek, OR 97117**

**Thank you for supporting Washington County Small Woodlands Association!**

## ***AUTUMN***

**But see the fading many-coloured Woods, Shade deepening over Shade;  
 The country round Imbrown; a crowded umbrage, dusk and dun,  
 Of every hue, from wan declining Green to sooty Dark**

*James Thompson, "Autumn"*



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## BIOCHAR: A NEW GROWTH INDUSTRY?

In August, several demonstrations were given in southern Oregon using a portable pyrolysis machine which turns wood waste into bio-char, syngas and oil. It is always interesting to keep up on new developments, so when an article normally found only in forestry related publications shows up in other media formats, it is noteworthy.

*The following is taken from an article in "The Economist" dated August 29, 2009*

The latest fashion for dealing with global warming is to bring back charcoal, re-branded for modern consumers as "biochar". This provides a convenient way of extracting carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and improving soil quality as well.

Over a century ago, an explorer named Herbert Smith noticed that there were patches of unusually rich soils in the Amazon rainforest at the sites of ancient settlements. It appeared as though the remains of burned plants had been mixed into the soil deliberately. Recently, modern farmers have found that using bio-char improved growth and reduced nutrient leaching.

Beyond agricultural interest, the idea of using biochar to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere on a semi-permanent basis is being taken seriously. In the natural carbon cycle, plants absorb carbon dioxide as they grow. When they die and decompose, this returns to the atmosphere. If, however, they are subjected instead to pyrolysis – a process of controlled burning in a low-oxygen atmosphere – the result is charcoal, a substance that is mostly elemental carbon. Charcoal does not decay very fast. Bury it in the ground and it will stay there. Some of the Amazon rich soil is thousands of years old.

Soil containing biochar releases less methane and nitrous oxide, probably because the charcoal acts as a catalyst for the destruction of these gases. Since both of these chemicals are more potent greenhouse gases than carbon dioxide, this effect, too, should help combat global warming. And the process of making biochar also creates beneficial by-products. These include heat from the partial combustion, a gaseous mixture called syngas that can be burned as fuel, and a heavy oil.

The claims for biochar are not supported by all. Biofuels Watch, a British lobby group, worries that virgin land would be tilled specifically to grow biofuel crops such as switchgrass or farmland would be used for the same, and food crops would move to untilled land. Kelli Roberts, a researcher at Cornell, agreed that growing switchgrass specifically for biochar may do more harm than good, but that using corn waste, garden waste and off-cuts from forestry and timber production are better sources.

If sequestration by biochar is deemed sensible, there remains the question of how to go about it. Pyrolysing stoves are easy to construct and available models range from portable to industrial scale. Jock Gill of Pellet Futures, a company based in Vermont that makes grass and wood pellets for use as fuel tells of a teenage protégé of his who has invented a stove that can be fed continuously, rather than processing batches of raw material. If that proves successful, it would be a breakthrough of the sort that has enabled other industries to take off in the past.

*Bonnie Shumaker*

### *Did You Know?*

- Fifty-six percent of the 751 million acres of forestland in the United States is privately owned?
- Privately owned forests supply nearly two-thirds of our nation's drinking water?
- Forestlands serve as natural filters and reservoirs?
- For every ton of wood a forest produces, about 1.5 tons of carbon dioxide is removed from the air and replaced with about 1.1 tons of oxygen?
- Approximately 90% of endangered species depend on forests for their habitat?

*American Forest Foundation Annual Report, 2008*

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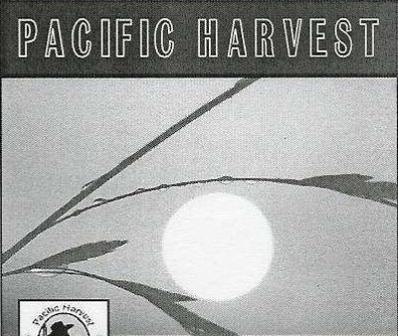


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At the end of August, Bob and I took the opportunity to attend the Master Woodland Manager's Mini-College at Oregon State University. The Mini-College is designed to further education in managing your own forest and to help you in answering questions from other woodland owners. It lasted from Thursday afternoon until Saturday noon.

This year, instead of having many classes and field tours to choose from over the course of the Mini-College, you chose from five focus areas. The choices were Forest Health, Silviculture, Wildlife in Managed Forests, Fundamentals of Forest Nutrition and Ties to the Land. Bob and I both chose Silviculture because we wanted to learn what is new in the study of forest management, and the schedule included a lot of walking in the woods.

On Thursday afternoon, the focus was uneven aged management. The private forest we visited was heavily damaged in the 1962 Columbus Day storm and not replanted. The uneven age was a result of natural regeneration. Harvest is done with careful "single tree selection" to release suppressed trees. No re-planting is done. Important to this type of silviculture is a knowledgeable forest manager and an excellent timber faller. We also viewed sections of the City of Corvallis Watershed where they are experimenting in small clear-cuts with clumps of leave trees. They do fall ground preparation and winter seedling planting. The hope is that there will be enough light for the seedlings and clumps of leave trees will be wildlife friendly and not blow down as readily.

Our next stop was at Jerri O'Brien's Valley Ponderosa Pine Plantation with Bob McNitt from the Willamette Valley Ponderosa Pine Conservation Association. The Association was formed when studies confirmed the genetic difference between Eastern Oregon Ponderosa Pine and Valley Ponderosa Pine. A seed orchard was started in St. Paul, Oregon in 1996 to propagate the dwindling supply of native Valley Ponderosa Pines. Valley Ponderosa will grow where Doug fir will not – in poorly drained clay soils, shallow, rocky clay soils and well-drained soils in flood plains. They grow best on good soils, but these sites are usually occupied by faster growing species.

On Friday, we visited several Starker Forests field trials. Starker Forests does an excellent job in planning, implementing and recording experiments. We viewed alternative species (12 native and non-native), vegetation control from zero to five years and the results on Douglas-fir, western hemlock, grand fir and western red-cedar. It demonstrated a clear picture of the benefits of controlling vegetation, at least for two years. Mixed species management was another stop. It works best for them to plant blocks of different species rather than interspersing on the same plot.

From Starker Forest land, we went to Siletz to view an Alder plantation study managed by OSU Hardwood Silviculture Cooperative. To get the quality product mills want, it is best to plant 600 trees per acre and thin at 6-12 years. This encourages straight growth with less limbs.

The Friday night banquet followed by the Benton Tree Farmer of the Year Tour and picnic at Nancy Hathaway's on Saturday was a pleasant ending to a fun and educational Mini-College.

## **BLA Issues "Build Local Challenge" To Wood Using Community**

The Build Local Alliance (BLA), an Oregon-based organization that seeks to improve the vitality of local forests and surrounding communities by connecting local, responsibly grown and processed wood with local projects, has issued a challenge in the form of an annual competition to recognize and honor individuals, companies, and organizations committed to advancing the use of locally and responsibly-sourced forest products in their building projects.

BLA provides a regional mechanism for bringing together individuals, businesses and organizations committed to green building and local forest stewardship by building market connections, educating wood products businesses and consumers about green building and sustainable forestry, promoting leaders, successes, and events within Oregon's sustainable 'woodshed', and identifying and addressing factors limiting the flow of wood through the value chain.

For Details on the BLA "Build Local Challenge, including eligibility, award criteria, and application due date, see "Build Local Challenge", page 8

**GreenWood,** continued from page 1

GreenWood Resources subscribes to sustainable tree farming: "...not only the right thing to do, it's the right way to do business." Their position is that socially responsible forestry practices help reduce reliance on natural forests and non-renewable energy sources. They believe their approach delivers the highest possible return for investors. Using genetically superior plant materials and sustainable silvicultural practices, GreenWood expects their tree farms to produce trees that grow faster and yield higher output than natural forests, and with less environmental impact.

GreenWood's sustainable forestry goals for their tree farms are:

- Growing high-yield, short-rotation trees for lumber and paper products
- Creating biomass for the production of energy
- Treating wastewater from municipal sewage through tree farm irrigation
- Supporting native species restoration in wetlands and riparian zones.

GreenWood Resources managers, foresters and researchers have extensive experience in applying sustainable forestry practices, and their management approach is verified by third parties under a globally recognized process such as Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification. Greenwood's Boardman tree farm has been certified under the Forest Stewardship Council since 2001 as a well-managed, sustainable plantation. This becomes a key differentiator for the wood markets supplied by our tree farms, making our wood products attractive substitutes in both hardwood and softwood specialty markets.

The above information was extracted from GreenWood Resources's web site:

[www.greenwoodresources.com](http://www.greenwoodresources.com)

The image shows the Trout Mountain Forestry logo on the left, which consists of a black triangle with the word "TROUT" in white, "MOUNTAIN" in black, and "FORESTRY" in white below it. To the right of the logo is a vertical flowchart with four upward-pointing triangles. The text between the triangles is: "A balanced approach", "TIMBER MANAGEMENT", "ALTERNATIVES TO CLEARCUTTING", and "FOREST PLANNING AND RESTORATION". Below the flowchart is the text "Forest stewardship for productivity and diversity". At the bottom left of the image is the FSC logo with the text "These forests have been independently certified as well managed." At the bottom right is the FSC trademark information: "FSC Trademark © 1996 Forest Stewardship Council A.C. SCS-FM-COC-00062GN".

"Build Local Challenge", from page 7

The Challenge is open to: Designers and architects; Contractors; Woodworkers; Wood Products Manufacturers; Home/building owners (educational institutions, agencies and nonprofits); Developers. Entries are limited to projects completed within a two hours drive of Portland. The competition will involve work begun during 2008- 2009 and completed by the end of 2009. Applicants can submit either a specific project or their company for consideration. The criteria for making award decisions include use of: local wood and other resources (thriving local forests and economies), responsibly-sourced wood (advancing forest stewardship), partnerships along the value chain (adding value throughout the system), creative expression and innovation, and replicability (enabling others to follow your lead).

Application due date is January 15, 2010.

For more information:

[www.buildlocalalliance.org](http://www.buildlocalalliance.org); Ben Deumling: [deumling@gmail.com](mailto:deumling@gmail.com)

## *A Perspective on Log Prices from the "Treeman"*

By Steve Bowers, Douglas County OSU Extension Forester  
Fall issue of the Douglas County Woodlander

In our last newsletter, we were lamenting the low values for our logs. Well, there's not much new on that front, as values continue to languish in a slow economy. However, we can say that prices have come up ever so slightly, so now things are just miserable instead of absolutely horrendous.

We are going to deviate a bit from the "regular" prices and trends report. A person grows weary, both those of us reporting and the recipient of the tidings, when they continue to hear people lament on how bad things are going in the timber industry. Just remember: if you, as woodland owners, think things are bleak, imagine yourself a mill owner/operator trying to survive in this economic climate.

But first things first. Douglas-fir values have increased from our last report. Bottoming-out at around \$300/MBF, buyers are currently paying over \$350/MBF for long logs. Selling to the right mill could even bring you over \$380/MBF. These values are a supply and demand equation for mills to operate and do not indicate any increase in market strength. Lumber values aren't any better than they were when log values were even lower than today, it's just that mills have to pay a little more \$/MBF to get material to run their operations.

The difference in whitewood values versus Doug-fir has been much closer than in previous years. This has everything to do with buyers needing the logs, and again, not an indicator of markets. Smaller diameter whitewoods are bringing around \$325/MBF for long logs. Demand for both larger diameter Doug-fir and whitewood logs are lower than for the smaller log used in the dimensional lumber operations. If anyone is interested in selling logs they will have to shop around for a bid because some of the mills in the area aren't buying at the current time.

Export values have also picked up a little bit: sellers can expect to fetch around \$450/MBF for a 9' to 13" log and a little more for larger material. Special Mill quality and better logs will require sellers to consider domestic versus export buyers as the two entities are quite close in their offers for this type of material. Again, some of the buyers are "in" at these values with others are standing on the sidelines.

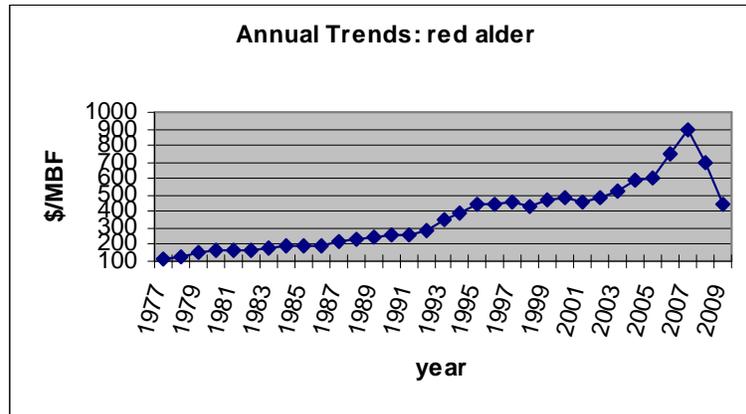
Despite the poor market, or perhaps because things are so bad, there are sellers who persist in the belief that mills are "putting the screws to them" in terms of bids. Nothing could be further from the truth. With very few exceptions, today's lumber markets are not enabling mills to recover a profit on their investment. How's that, you say? Here's how, or why.

Mills operate with differing overrun percentages, but it is safe to say the inefficient ones disappeared with the high log values of the early/mid 90s. To keep math as simple as possible (for my sake), today's Douglas-fir sawlog is bringing about \$350/MBF. The timber industry pays a greater percentage for their raw material than many other industries, with log values constituting almost 2/3 of the total production costs of an operation. Excluding raw material costs, milling and transporting lumber costs are somewhere in the range of \$80-\$100/MBF. So we are looking at a total production cost of around \$450/MBF to purchase and manufacture today's Douglas-fir log.

Overrun is the term mills use to define how much lumber they can recover per/MBF of log scale. The simplest overrun equation states that a dimensional mill will recover two or three times the lumber (in board feet) as they will in log scale (MBF). As a side note: mills that manufacture large diameter logs will not come close to these types of overrun, one explanation why large logs aren't valued substantially more than smaller material, though the larger logs may be better quality.

To give the benefit of doubt to the naysayers who think mills are still making plenty of money, we will

use the 3:1 ratio of lumber scale versus log scale. The current value for random length 2x4s is about \$150-\$170/MBF. This makes each \$450/MBF of log scale cost going into the mill valued at about \$450/MBF lumber scale out the other end. In our best case scenario, the mill broke even. Timber companies don't exist to break even. If they did, no one would invest in them and there would be no infrastructure for any of us to sell our logs. So next time we lament poor prices for our wood, think about the mills who, at best, are operating with no profit, and most of them at a loss. But as they say, this too shall pass.



So what does the future hold? Buyers continue to scale back their forecasts on when we will see a recovery. There are so many unknowns in today's economy that it really is a "crap shoot" for anyone to say when better days will arrive. But eventually, they will. All markets are cyclical, so be patient.

### ***Oregon's Forests – A Net Sink for Carbon***

Growth of trees significantly exceeds harvest and mortality. Through modeling work by the U.S. Forest Service, accumulated forest biomass is being evaluated for its potential to furnish energy and income for rural communities. The rising interest in biomass as an alternative source of energy will accelerate the need to understand how much biomass is available and where it is located.

*Oregon's Forest Resources, 2001-2005, November, 2008. U.S. Forest Service*



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***Why Is This?*** Answer to last month's question.

Madrone bark exfoliates (peels) as the tree grows to protect it from insects and diseases common to its more southerly habitat range. The Douglas-fir bark persists from an early age, providing a thick coat of protection against cold temperatures and wildfire.



# *Ecosystem Markets – Are They Coming Of Age?*

## **An Evaluation By Tom Martin, President and CEO, American Forest Foundation**

Ecosystem markets are emerging from the shadows and challenges of the early wetland banking projects to reach respected status as a highly effective and essential conservation strategy for protecting habitat, water quality, and carbon storage by forests. Why?

Here's what some 200 experts from conservation, government, business and academia found most interesting at a recent convening by the [American Forest Foundation](#):

- There's been a convergence across different types of markets in what's required to demonstrate ecological credibility.
- State and federal agencies are breaking down silos, increasingly moving toward cross-department commonality that can allow people to access multiple markets.
- The conservation community sees a huge opportunity to take the existing markets and make them more strategic, achieving better on-the-ground conservation results.
- As both the credibility and strategic impact have risen, so too has the investment interest that's looking for conservation projects of proven value. Voluntary carbon markets alone reached \$705 million in 2008, a doubling in just one year.

Together, these new directions signal important conservation opportunities through market-driven strategies. From our vantage point, as a conservation group focused on securing sustainable forestry on private land, we see ecosystem markets as a critical step toward making the conservation option viable for more of the 10 million family forest owners in America. That is why we've made it a priority to convene the best minds to confront what's working and what's not, as together we build ecosystem markets that succeed.

According to AFF board member Sara Vickerman, the optimism voiced by conservation participants at our June gathering in Portland, Oregon, is a big change from the past. This is an important area to watch, as the carbon markets expand and as multi-sector market registries like TZ1 develop exponentially as an internationally recognized way to trade high-quality credits.

Learn more about the trends, lessons, and challenges of the growing ecosystem marketplace by visiting our website and downloading the presentations. If you would like to receive future updates on ecosystem markets, email Todd Gartner, Conservation Incentives Manager, at [tgartner@forestfoundation.org](mailto:tgartner@forestfoundation.org), 202-463-5181.

***It's a slow ugly process, but there's been enormous progress this last year in developing successful and credible ecosystem markets."***

**Sara Vickerman, Defenders of Wildlife**

## **Oregon – Woodbasket Facts**

Oregon has approximately 100 billion net cubic feet (433 billion board feet) of wood volume on forest land. The greatest proportion is in softwood trees such as pine and fir, which make up 93 % of the total. The remaining 7% is in hardwood species. The mean volume of wood is 3,322 cubic feet (14,204 board feet) per acre.

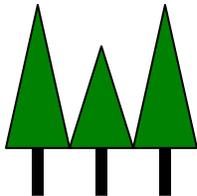
The majority (56%) of the live-tree volume is on National Forests. Most of the remaining is on other federal (13%) and corporate owned (15%) lands.

***Oregon's Forest Resources, 2001-2005, November, 2008. U.S. Forest Service***

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## ***Forest Forum***



COUNTY CHAPTER OF THE  
OREGON SMALL WOODLANDS  
ASSOCIATION

### ***Potpourri***

#### ***We Need New Members!***

WCSWA can help small woodland owners achieve their management goals, as well as make them feel welcomed into the woodland community. As members, we can help other small woodland owners get the most out of their membership, by inviting them to meetings and tours that are scheduled throughout the year. New members will find many kindred spirits among our diverse membership – and many opportunities to learn and share together! If you know a small woodland owner who is not an OSWA/WCSWA member – perhaps a neighbor or acquaintance – invite them to a meeting or event, and explain how membership can help them!

#### ***Evergreen magazine available on line***

Evergreen Magazine, a popular magazine in the forestry community for many years, ceased publication several years ago. Jim Peterson, the editor and publisher, found that the magazine could not maintain an adequate cash flow to continue publication. However, faithful readers of the magazine prevailed on Jim to create an on-line version, with lower costs, that could continue to serve its readers. The on-line Evergreen Magazine is now available at [www.evergreenmagazine.com](http://www.evergreenmagazine.com). The magazine is a news and opinion commentary on contemporary issues in forestry, primarily in the west.

#### ***How Much U.S. Forestland is Certified?***

A little over 16% of the 751 million acres of forestland in the United States is certified by the “Big Three” - American Tree Farm System (3.86%), Sustainable Forestry Initiative (8.25%), and Forest Stewardship Council (4.11%). Considering that a few large landowners hold dual certification, the area of U.S. certified forestland is probably closer to 10-12%. The biggest increase in the future is likely to come on the public lands, but the family forest sector also has a lot of potential to increase.

***American Forest Foundation, 2008 Annual Report***