

# LONG RANGE PLANNING CONFERENCE

Douglas County, Oregon  
1968



# COVER PHOTO

## Garden Valley, Northwest of Roseburg, Oregon

Indicative of the diversity of Douglas County, this photo includes a sample of the many resources of the county. Included in the view are:

### Commercial Agriculture

- Tomatoes
- Carrots
- Potatoes, Certified
- Sweet Corn
- Cole Crops
- Squash
- Grapes
- Winery
- Pole Beans
- Strawberries
- Caneberries
- Cantaloupes
- Watermelons
- Alfalfa
- Grass Clover Hay
- Irrigated Pastures
- Improved Dryland Pastures
- Cherries
- Peaches
- Pears
- Apples
- Prunes (three types)
- Walnuts
- Filberts
- Barley
- Wheat
- Oats
- Clover Seed
- Nursery Stock
- Greenhouse Crops
- Rhododendrons
- Cattle
- Sheep
- Horses
- Goats
- Chickens
- County Hort Demo Farm

### Recreation

- Several Parks
- Sport Fishing, including
  - Salmon
  - Steelhead
  - Trout
- Water Sports
- Hunting, including
  - Deer
  - Ducks
  - Upland Game Birds
  - Elk
  - Black Bear

### Forestry

- Commercial
  - Public
  - Private
- Farm Forestry

### Water

- Municipal Use
- Agriculture
- Sand & Gravel

# DOUGLAS COUNTY LONG RANGE PLANNING

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# Douglas County

## LONG RANGE PLANNING REPORT

The beginning of 1967 found the Douglas County Extension Advisory Council busy appointing committee chairman and other knowledgeable persons within the county for the purpose of writing and publishing a broad report on Long Range Planning for Douglas County. This is not the first Long Range report published in Douglas County. About once every ten years a report on present and future trends, problems, and opportunities is written by laymen and women of the area in cooperation with Oregon State Extension Service and the County Commissioners office.

In the beginning it was necessary to divide the area to be studied into sections or topics. These topics were again divided, in several cases, into sub-divisions for the purpose of a more concentrated approach.

It also had the effect of obtaining a broader range of knowledge by acquiring a larger number of qualified people in the committees. Not all topics of interest within the county were studied as several other fine reports have been completed by other groups within the last two years.

The individual committee reports were viewed and edited by the Advisory Council but only for the purpose of uniformity and not to make changes or alterations in the context.

Many hundred man hours have gone into collecting and writing the material used in this report. However, it is felt by the committees the time and energy consumed for it's completion will have been well spent if the community will benefit from the contents.

It has been my pleasure as Chairman of the Extension Advisory Council to work with so many fine people of this area in compiling this booklet. I thank you.

Webster Briggs  
Chairman  
Extension Advisory Council and  
Long Range Planning Committee

# INTRODUCTION

## DOUGLAS COUNTY IS —

— A GENTLE COUNTY - Climate

— A FERTILE COUNTY - Land

— A RICH COUNTY - Water

— A UNIQUE COUNTY - Boundaries

— A FRIENDLY COUNTY - People

— A RESOURCEFUL COUNTY - Opportunities

These phrases describe attributes of a growing county. Geographically, Douglas is the only county in the nation whose borders coincide with the water shed limits of a major river.

The Umpqua watershed virtually outlines the county boundary.

“The Hundred Valleys of the Umpqua” is the slogan of the Roseburg area Chamber of Commerce. Many long narrow fertile valleys, sandwiched between varied slopes of rolling fertile hills of crop and grass land, blend into rising hills of forests and grazing areas. These in turn are topped by the heavy timbered mountains of Douglas County.

Elevations vary from sea level to 9,182 foot Mt. Thielsen. To the south, the Umpqua river drainage basin is separated from the Rogue river basin by the Klamath mountains, which reach a 6,000 foot elevation. To the north the Calapooyia hills, reaching elevations of 1,500 feet, separate the Umpqua and the Willamette drainage basins. To the west is the coast range rising to 2,500 feet, through which the Umpqua river flows to the Pacific Ocean. To the east are the Cascade mountains which reach heights of 9,000 feet.

The flat lands of the county follow the Umpqua river and its tributaries. Elevations of cities within the county are: Glendale in the south, 1,446; Riddle, 715 feet; Roseburg 485 feet; Oakland 453 feet, and Drain, 299 feet.

### CLIMATE

Temperatures are generally mild throughout Douglas County. The coastal slope seldom experiences freezing temperatures. The central valley is more varied in temperature, depending upon elevation. The coldest temperature recorded for the county was a -6 degrees reported in 1888. The highest temperature, 109 occurred in 1946.

The temperate climate in most of the county is such that winter days are seldom below 20 degrees or summer days above ninety degrees. Precipitation averages from about 24 inches at Riddle to 67 inches at Reedsport. Roseburg's average over a forty-year period is about 35 inches of rainfall.

The average date of killing frost in the Roseburg area has its latest occurrence on April 5. The average fall killing frost occurs about November 13.

The Weather Bureau and the local Chamber of Commerce claim that the Roseburg area has the lowest average wind velocity of any place in the United States.

### LAND

Most of the bottom lands in the extensive valley system are dark, rich, well-drained soils which are slightly acid. There are lesser amounts of soil which are of a heavier clay, and other types which are tighter, poorly drained soils. These latter are much less common.

The upland and bench soils are less well-drained, acid, and finer in texture. These are the soils which are still rich and adapt themselves to dry land crops as well as to tree fruit production.

On the soil slopes there are many fans and terraces which have been deposited from a variety of sources and vary extensively. They have a large productive capacity as grass lands, and are adaptable into various types of tree production. From these belts on up the slopes of the mountains the soils vary considerably but still are acid-type, mostly adequately drained and perfectly adapted to coniferous forest production.

History has proven the productivity of these various classes of lands from the river bottom to the steep hill slopes. Purpose for land-use must be considered, as these lands are better managed. New technology on management and production, especially on fertility, broadens the use of these rich belts of soil types in the county.

### WATER

Douglas County is dominated, to some degree in its economy, by the Umpqua river system and its tributaries. Coming from the south is the southern branch of the Umpqua and its tributaries. From the east is the North Umpqua and its tributaries. These join in the Garden Valley area and proceed to the ocean as the main Umpqua river. The Umpqua is approximately 211 miles long from its mouth at the Pacific Ocean to its headwaters in the high Cascades.

The North Umpqua to Diamond Lake is approximately 106 miles long. The South Umpqua to its headquarters on the Rogue - Umpqua divide is 104 miles in length.

The North Umpqua is quite steep and has lent itself to the installation of many exemplary power-producing dams.

The South Umpqua has a much flatter gradient, especially from its confluence with Cow Creek where its slope is approximately 6 feet per mile.

As the two rivers join, the main Umpqua has an average gradient of about 4 1/2 feet per mile until it drops to tidewater in the Scottsburg area.

The main river, and its branches and many tributaries are important sources of irrigation, recreation, power production and municipal use.

The Umpqua river basin drains 4,560 square miles which are divided as follows: the South Umpqua drains 1,760,000; the North Umpqua, 1,308,000, and the lower Umpqua, 1,490 square miles.

The Umpqua river and its tributaries show a wide variation in its maximum and minimum discharge records. At Elkton gauging station in 1955 there was a maximum flow of 218,000 cubic feet a second. In July of 1926 the records show a minimum discharge of 640 cubic feet a second. These records cover over 50 years.

The main water uses in Douglas County include domestic uses for household and minor irrigation purposes.

Other uses include:

- Municipal, which includes municipalities and public corporations relying primarily on surface waters of the Umpqua system.

- Power, which has been estimated as adequate for the immediate future but inadequate for the long-range future. At the present time the estimated physical power potential of the Umpqua system is at about 25% of development.

- Mining, operations in the county are to a large extent located in the headwaters of the small tributaries of the Umpqua.

- Recreational, needs of sufficient quantities is of great importance to Douglas County. Most of the income from outdoor recreation

comes into the county from some phase of recreation linked to water.

- Irrigation, from the main rivers and their tributaries has been increasing over the past few years. Some streams have been fully subscribed on water rites. Projects to establish dams for additional water utilization and control are under active development.

## PEOPLE

Latest population studies show Douglas County with a population exceeding 76,000 persons. This ranks Douglas County as 7th in the State of Oregon in population. Recent population estimates show 34,000 residents in cities and towns, and 42,000 rural residents in Douglas County.

The population trend for Douglas County has been consistently upward in the past 25 years. The 1961-62 period showed some decline. Population increased, however, in later years and continued population gains are estimated through 1970. It appears that the population of inland Douglas County now is in the process of leveling off with probable gains at about the same rate as the rest of the state in prospect for the next five years.

The labor force in inland Douglas County is fairly stable and presently is predominantly characterized by lumber manufacturing. A local labor force in agriculture is utilized to some extent as the season demands. This labor force is not affected by migrants.

A full report of the manpower resource of Douglas County was prepared by the Oregon State Department of Employment in 1966. Reference is made to this publication in other data included in this report.

## OPPORTUNITIES

As the balance of the Long-Range plan indicates, there are expanding opportunities in Douglas County. These opportunities exist as outlined in the sections on forestry, agriculture and industry.

Change in thinking, and a change in willingness to investigate opportunities, will spell the success of private land owners in agriculture as well as in private ownership forestry. Continued efforts to take advantage of these opportunities by every means possible is mandatory.

## 1965 SELECTED STATIONS - DOUGLAS COUNTY

Station	Elevation	Annual Average Temperature	Annual Total Precipitation
Reedsport Drain	94 feet	52.0°F	67.3 inches
Roseburg	372 feet	53.5°F	46.0 inches
Riddle	505 feet	54.5°F	38.0 inches
Toketee Falls	663 feet	54.0°F	24.0 inches
	2,430 feet	51.1°F	34.2 inches

**MONTHLY DISTRIBUTIONS**  
**Average Temperatures and Total Precipitation**  
**of Selected Stations - 1965**

Station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Aver. temp. (°F)												
Reedsport	44.3	45.2	47.2	50.6	50.8	54.7	59.1	63.3	58.8	57.8	50.7	42.0
Drain	41.8	44.8	47.7	52.2	54.2	61.2	67.0	67.2	60.3	57.2	49.1	39.7
Roseburg	42.2	45.6	48.2	53.4	55.2	62.1	69.6	69.3	62.0	58.1	49.3	40.3
Riddle	41.6	45.1	48.2	52.9	54.6	61.5	68.7	68.6	59.9	58.2	49.8	39.4
Toketee Falls	35.8	40.0	44.8	50.0	52.3	61.2	69.4	67.1	59.0	54.4	44.3	34.3
Precipitation (inches)												
Reedsport	19.40	4.07	2.46	6.18	2.64	.91	.37	.47	.10	2.29	13.4	15.00
Drain	9.37	2.19	.71	4.48	1.45	.75	.05	.92	.00	1.92	5.45	8.16
Roseburg	5.93	1.31	.47	2.45	.53	.27	.10	.82	.00	1.67	4.55	7.35
Riddle	7.02	1.46	.25	2.62	1.17	.24	.02	1.05	.00	1.50	4.72	8.93
Toketee Falls	9.46	3.04	.76	3.19	1.56	1.01	.13	1.46	.06	2.80	5.24	5.53

**FREEZE DATA**

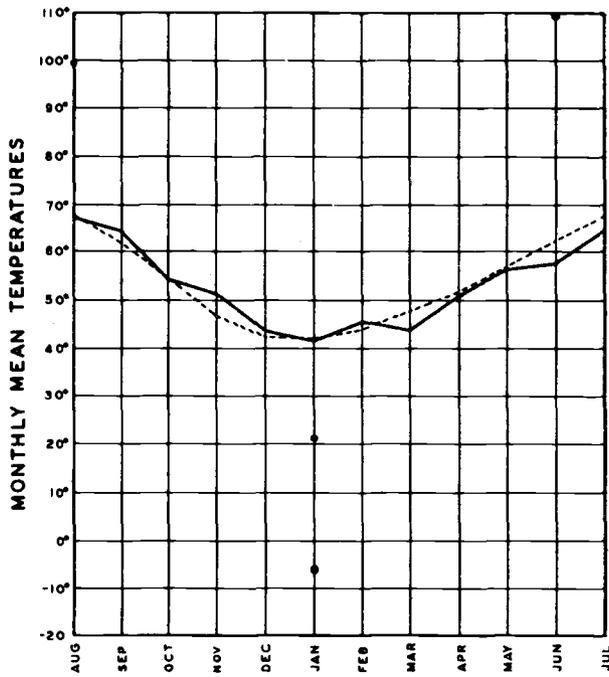
**Date - Last Spring Minimum of**

Station	16°-	20°-	24°-	28°-	32°-
Reedsport	none	none	none	4-6	4-6
Drain	none	none	3-19	4-3	5-17
Riddle	none	none	3-19	3-20	5-17
Roseburg	none	none	none	3-19	5-8
Toketee Falls	none	1-1	3-18	4-7	5-24

**Date - First Fall Minimum of**

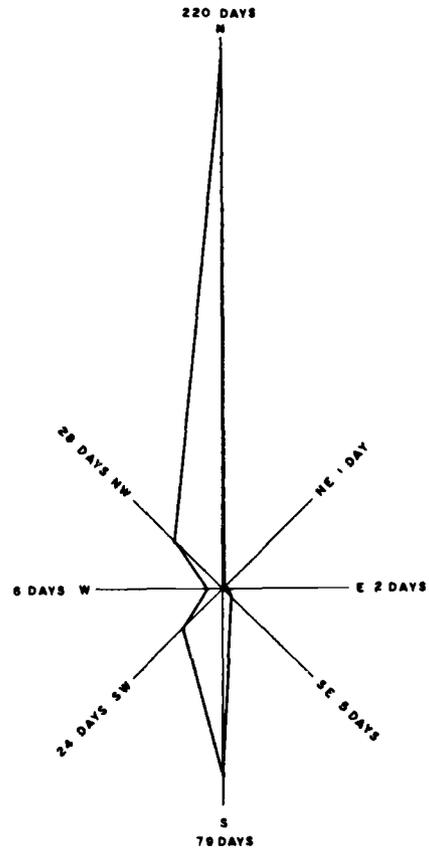
Station	32°-	28°-	24°-	20°-	16°-
Reedsport	9-17	12-14	12-16	none	none
Drain	9-17	9-17	12-18	12-20	none
Riddle	9-17	12-15	12-16	12-18	none
Roseburg	--	--	12-16	12-19	none
Toketee Falls	9-17	11-28	12-14	12-15	12-16

Source: U. S. Weather Bureau

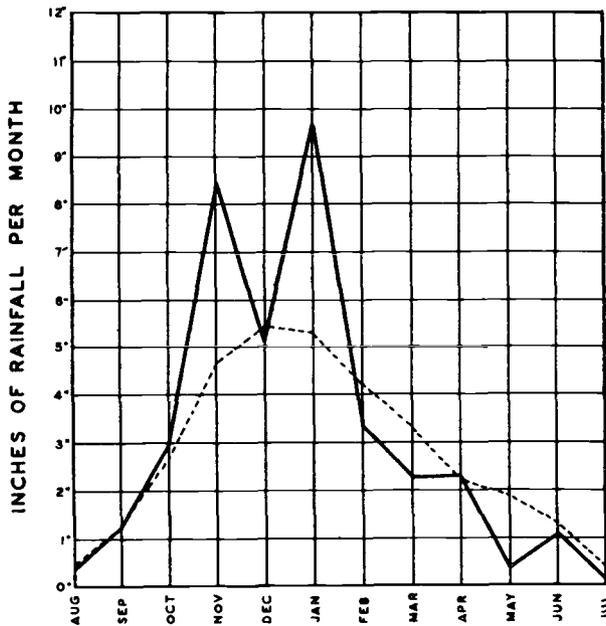


**AVERAGE MONTHLY TEMPERATURES**

— AVERAGE MONTHLY TEMPERATURES FROM AUG '53 TO AUG '54  
 - - - - - NORMAL MONTHLY TEMPERATURES FOR ONE YEAR PERIOD  
 • EXTREMES IN TEMPERATURE FROM AUG '53 TO AUG '54  
 ○ EXTREMES IN TEMPERATURE EVER RECORDED IN ROSEBURG



**WIND ROSE**  
AUG '53 TO AUG '54



**AVERAGE MONTHLY PRECIPITATION**

— AVERAGE MONTHLY PRECIPITATION FROM AUG '53 TO AUG '54  
 - - - - - NORMAL MONTHLY PRECIPITATION FOR ONE YEAR PERIOD

## WEATHER

FOR ROSEBURG, OREGON  
AUGUST 1953-AUGUST 1954

### PRECIPITATION

SNOWFALL	NONE
OCTOBER	NONE
NOVEMBER	NONE
DECEMBER	2"
JANUARY	NONE
FEBRUARY	NONE
MARCH	2"
TOTAL SNOWFALL	2"
YEARLY AVERAGE	6.6"

TOTAL PRECIPITATION	
AUG '53 TO AUG '54	37.78
YEARLY AVERAGE	32.49

### TEMPERATURE

ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURE	
AUG '53 TO AUG '54	53.4°
AVERAGE MEAN	53.6°
HIGHEST TEMPERATURE	
AUG '53 TO AUG '54	99°
EVER RECORDED	1948 109°
LOWEST TEMPERATURE	
AUG '53 TO AUG '54	22°
EVER RECORDED	1888 -6°

AVERAGE DATE OF KILLING FROST	
LATEST IN SPRING	APRIL 5
EARLIEST IN FALL	NOV 13

### WIND

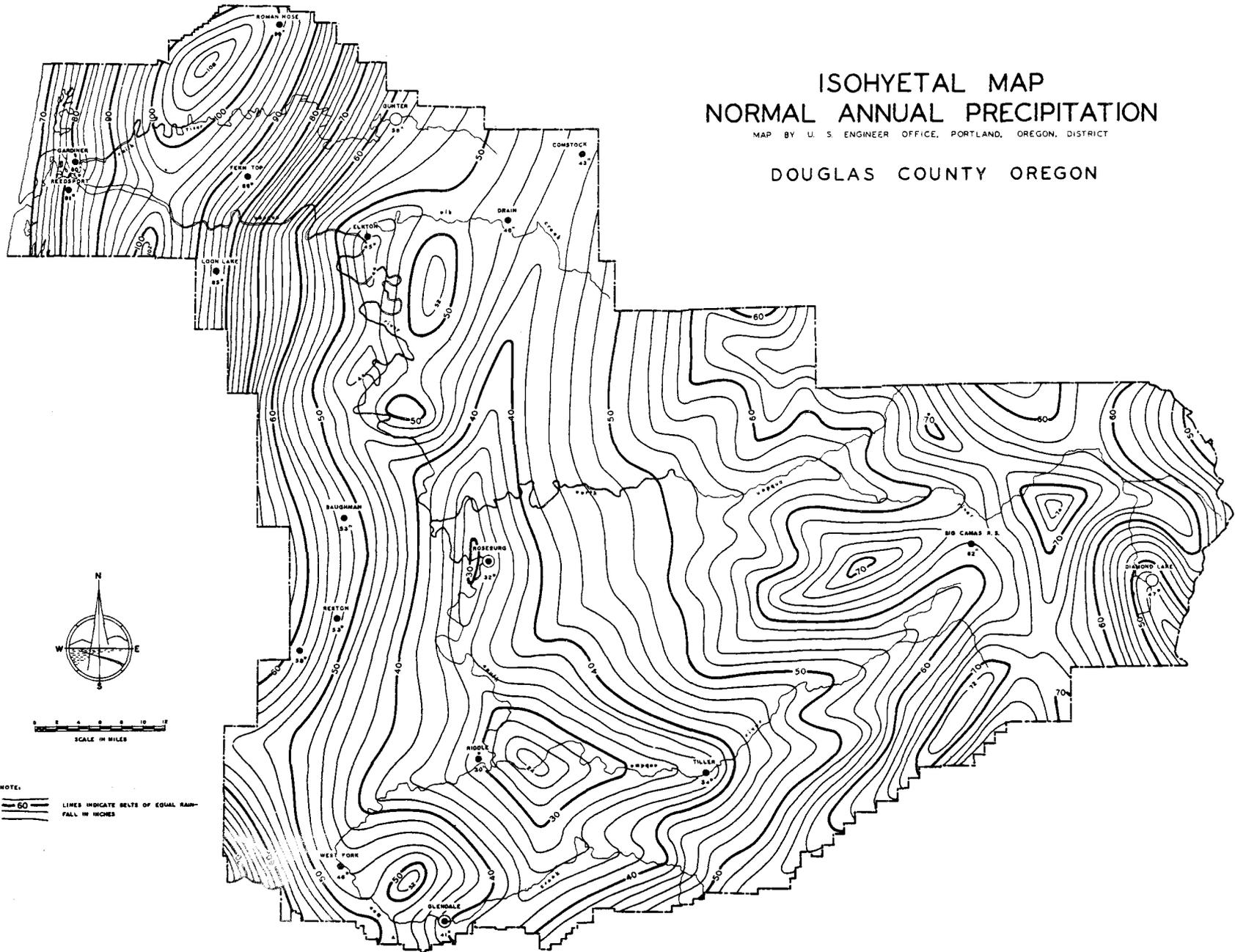
MEAN HOURLY WIND VELOCITY FOR ROSEBURG 4.3 MILES PER HOUR.  
 HIGHEST WIND VELOCITY EVER RECORDED AT ROSEBURG 40 MPH

SOURCE OF DATA  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
WEATHER BUREAU

# ISOHYETAL MAP NORMAL ANNUAL PRECIPITATION

MAP BY U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, PORTLAND, OREGON, DISTRICT

## DOUGLAS COUNTY OREGON



NOTE:

— 60 — LINES INDICATE BELTS OF EQUAL RAINFALL IN INCHES

# LAND USE

"Livability" is the guiding factor in looking at the current and proposed guidelines for land use in Douglas County. The term "livability" basically indicates balances in the way the land is used. "Livability" has been a feature of the life of the residents, in this county and today is the attraction that is bringing many many new residents to the area.

To retain this feature of "Livability" it must be realized that the county's 3,238,000 acres is divided as follows: 83% is forest land; 17% is agriculture land. The 83% area contributes to the "Livability" of the county; the 17% area is where life is sustained. Constant inroads are being made in the living area. New roads are constructed - Interstate 5, better than 33 acres per standard mile - new county roads, with 7-plus acres per mile - utility right-of-way, such as the El Paso gas line - new transmission lines. All of these are taking away from residential land use. Increased population creates demands for more services, which in turn calls for a closer evaluation of future land use, particularly if it is the desire of the people of Douglas County to retain this feature of "Livability".

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Forest Land - Research and development of procedures in land management that would allow for an economically feasible logging, construction and development process that would (a) reduce siltation pollution of the streams and rivers, (b) reduce and eventually eradicate debris in the waterways, and (c) control erosions recommended.

- Agricultural Land - This classification is divided into two categories - (1) agriculture and (2) suburban.

Agriculture is defined as that area being exclusively used for farming uses.

Rural Suburban is that area being developed and used for rural residential purposes and not commercial farming.

## AGRICULTURE

1. In depth research and study is needed to determine the optimum use of the various soil types, and the quantity of each type within the county.

2. Development of a land taxing procedure more realistic in true farm values is needed. Without a tax structure which is tied to economic return, proper land use will be questionable.

3. Agriculture acreage as farm use land should be retained.

4. More study and development of land use practices should be made with the aim of soil

conservation and the lessening of stream pollution by siltation and pollutants.

5. Investigation should be made of the feasibility of combining farm use and recreation to provide additional income through multiple land use.

## SUBURBAN

This classification involves two basic categories, (1) Rural Suburban, and (2) Urban Suburban, which is that area in close proximity to a municipality. For purposes of this study, the Urban Suburban is too complex in its problems to be considered. For this report only the intermingling residential and agriculture land of the general county area will be treated. The introduction of water systems into large areas of agricultural land makes this category of land use a timely consideration. The build-up of rural suburban residential areas creates many problems - shifting school population with creation of space problems, transportation of students, etc., greater road usage requiring road improvement programs, sanitation and pollution problems, and problems associated with normal farm practices.

- Suburban residential areas should be directed toward that area where there are utilities, public facilities, improved roads, proper soil condition for sanitation, and where residential living will not be in conflict with agricultural practices.

- Consideration should be given to land development to avoid rural suburban sprawl with its resultant high cost of providing public and private services.

- Consideration should be given to the realization that initial land parcels can and are being further parcelized so that the original idea of a few units resulting in many family units. Each parcel should be viewed toward its maximum land use possibilities.

## SUMMARY

Planning for land use does not necessarily mean to follow the line of least resistance. It is recommended that a full inventory of our current land uses, land capability, population forecast, industrial and commercial, human needs such as water, sanitation, schools and other public services, all be correlated into a comprehensive plan to serve as a guide for future land use. When completed, this plan should then be presented to the people of Douglas County for their evaluation. If such a land use program appears feasible, and the people feel that this is a proper approach, it should be adopted as a developmental guide. A comprehensive plan is not a regulatory thing, but more of a guide. If the desire is to assure and insure

“Livability”, it will require a regulatory measure which could be provided by a zoning process.

The people of the county should be aware that

population wise the county will grow, but cannot grow more land. Industrial land use needs will unquestionably re-appear. The opportunity of wisely locating such land use can assure the assimilation of this usage into “Livability”.

### DOUGLAS COUNTY

Subject	1950	1954	1959	1964
Total Land Area, acres	3,239,680	3,239,680	3,239,040	3,240,320
Percent in Farms	18.1	17.1	15.6	16.3
Total Number of Farms	2,651	2,155	1,811	1,922
Acres in Farms	587,854	553,903	505,501	528,304
Average Size of Farm	221.7	257.0	279.1	274.9

### Federal Land Ownership in Douglas County by Agency

Agency	1962	Douglas County Acres
Bureau of Land Management		748,261
U. S. Forest Service		897,829
Corps of Engineers		360
Army		36
Bonneville Power Administration		21
Federal Aviation Agency		52
Coast Guard		89
Veterans Administration		256
Total Federal Agencies		1,646,905
Percent Federal Ownership		50.8%

### State Land Ownership in Douglas County by Agency

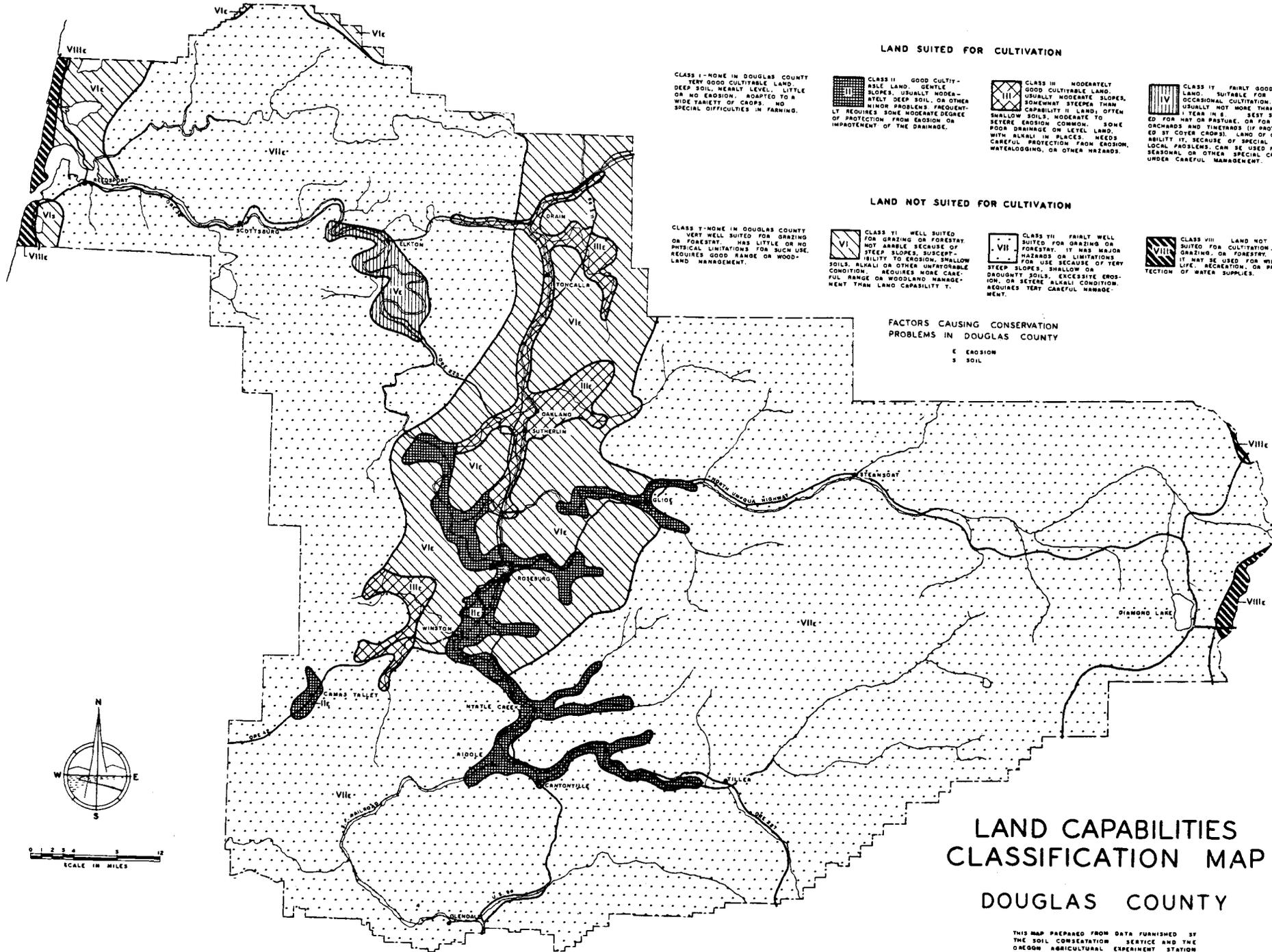
Agency	1962	Douglas County Acres
Land Board		34,040
Board of Forestry		8,990
Highway Commission		13,730
Game Commission		708
Total		57,469

### Land Area in Highways, Streets and Roads

Ownership	Douglas County Acres
State Highways	9,120
County Roads	9,765
City Streets	810
Total	19,695

### Land Use and Ownership

Land Ownership	1964	Acres
Total Land in Acres		3,239,680
Public Land Ownership in Acres		
Total		1,733,376
Federal		1,646,906
State		57,469
Local		29,001
Public Land Ownership as percent of Total Land Area		
Total		53.5
Federal		50.8
State		1.8
Local		0.9



**LAND SUITED FOR CULTIVATION**

CLASS I - NONE IN DOUGLAS COUNTY  
 VERY GOOD CULTIVABLE LAND,  
 DEEP SOIL, NEARLY LEVEL, LITTLE  
 OR NO EROSION. ADAPTED TO A  
 WIDE VARIETY OF CROPS. NO  
 SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES IN FARMING.

CLASS II - GOOD CULTIVABLE LAND. GENTLE SLOPES, USUALLY MODERATELY DEEP SOIL, OR OTHER MINOR PROBLEMS FREQUENTLY REQUIRES SOME MODERATE DEGREE OF PROTECTION FROM EROSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF THE DRAINAGE.

CLASS III - MODERATELY GOOD CULTIVABLE LAND. USUALLY MODERATE SLOPES, SOMEWHAT STEEPER THAN CAPABILITY II LAND, OFTEN SHALLOW SOILS. MODERATE TO SEVERE EROSION COMMON. SOME POOR DRAINAGE ON LEVEL LAND. CAREFUL PROTECTION FROM EROSION, WATERLOGGING, OR OTHER HAZARDS.

CLASS IV - FAIRLY GOOD LAND. SUITABLE FOR OCCASIONAL CULTIVATION. USUALLY NOT MORE THAN 10% AREA IN COUNTY. BEST SUITED FOR HAY OR PASTURE, OR FOR ORCHARDS AND TIMBERLAND (IF PROTECTED BY COVER CROPS). LAND OF CAPABILITY IV, BECAUSE OF SPECIAL OR LOCAL PROBLEMS, CAN BE USED FOR PERSONAL OR OTHER SPECIAL CROPS UNDER CAREFUL MANAGEMENT.

**LAND NOT SUITED FOR CULTIVATION**

CLASS V - NONE IN DOUGLAS COUNTY  
 VERY WELL SUITED FOR GRAZING OR FORESTRY. HAS LITTLE OR NO PHYSICAL LIMITATIONS FOR SUCH USE. REQUIRES GOOD RANGE OR WOODLAND MANAGEMENT.

CLASS VI - WELL SUITED FOR GRAZING OR FORESTRY. NOT AVAILABLE BECAUSE OF STEEP SLOPES, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO EROSION, SHALLOW SOILS, ALKALI OR OTHER UNFAVORABLE CONDITION. REQUIRES MORE CAREFUL RANGE OR WOODLAND MANAGEMENT THAN LAND CAPABILITY V.

CLASS VII - FAIRLY WELL SUITED FOR GRAZING OR FORESTRY. IT HAS MAJOR HAZARDS OR LIMITATIONS FOR USE BECAUSE OF VERY STEEP SLOPES, SHALLOW OR DROUGHTY SOILS, EXCESSIVE EROSION, OR SEVERE ALKALI CONDITION. REQUIRES VERY CAREFUL MANAGEMENT.

CLASS VIII - LAND NOT SUITED FOR CULTIVATION, GRAZING, OR FORESTRY. IT MAY BE USED FOR WILDLIFE, RECREATION, OR PROTECTION OF WATER SUPPLIES.

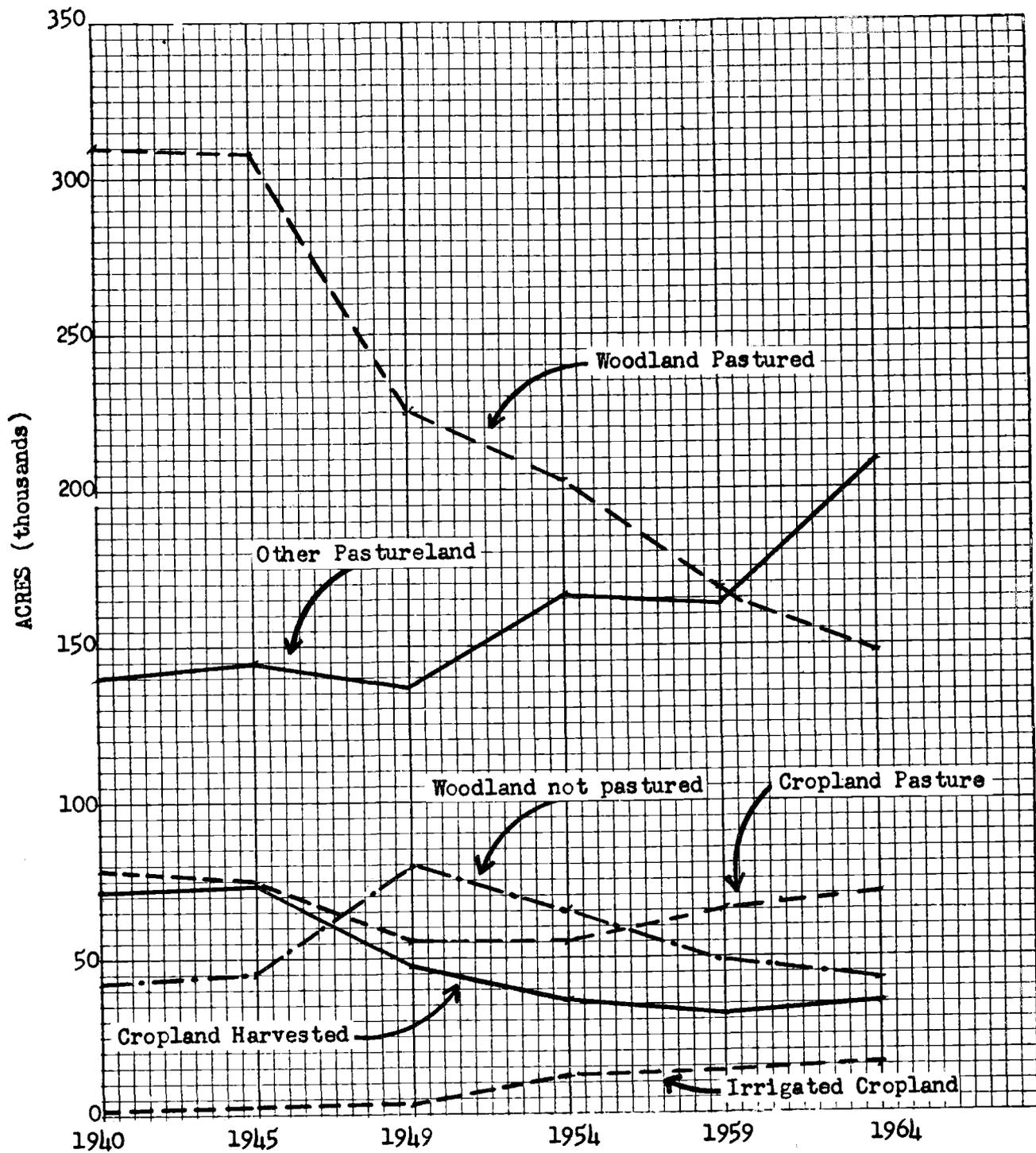
**FACTORS CAUSING CONSERVATION PROBLEMS IN DOUGLAS COUNTY**

E EROSION  
 S SOIL

**LAND CAPABILITIES CLASSIFICATION MAP DOUGLAS COUNTY**

THIS MAP PREPARED FROM DATA FURNISHED BY THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE AND THE OREGON AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

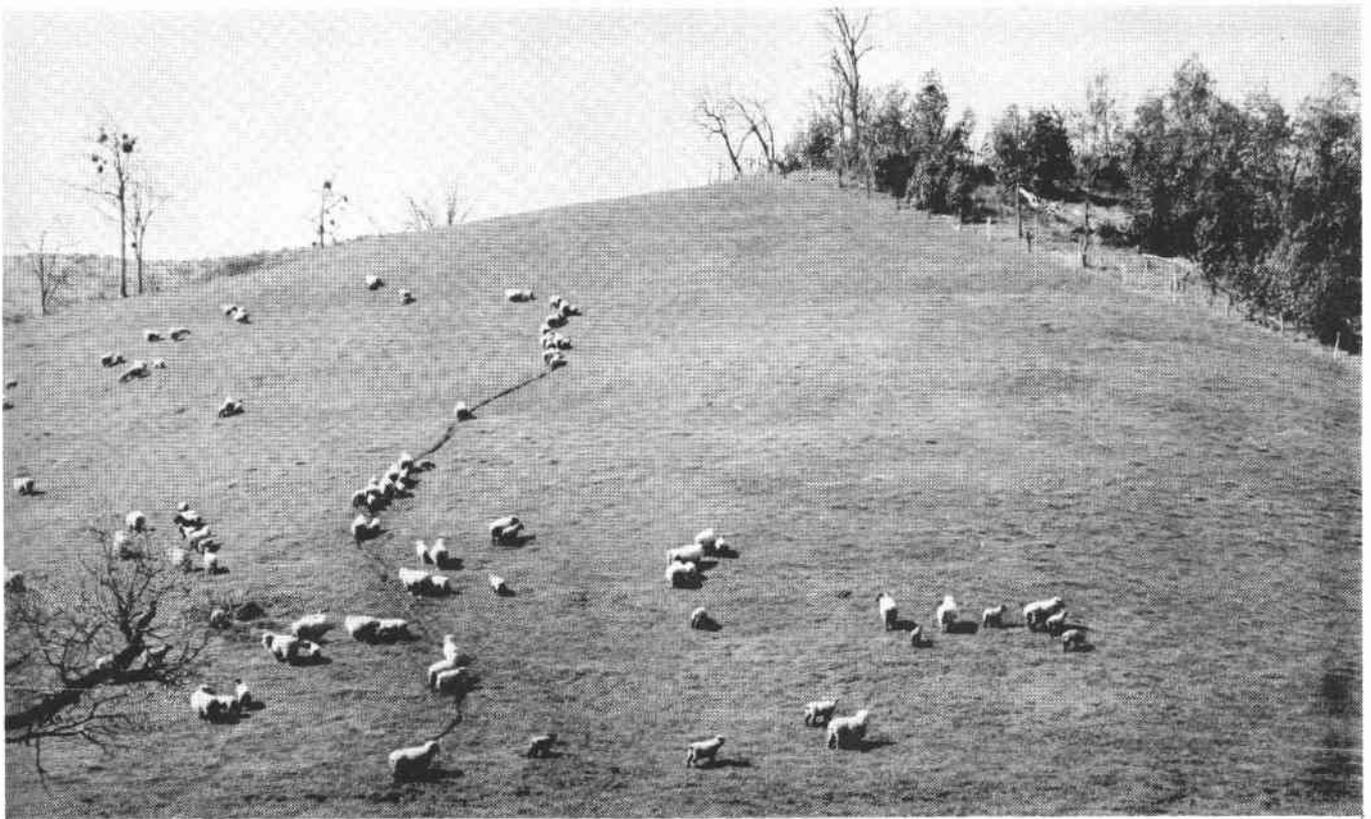
# LAND IN FARMS ACCORDING TO USE - DOUGLAS COUNTY



Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture

**DOUGLAS COUNTY**  
**ESTIMATED ANNUAL FARM INCOME (000)**

Item	1950	1960	1965	1967
<b>LIVESTOCK</b>				
All Cattle	450	760	1,665	2,157
Hogs	55	142	216	176
Sheep and Lambs	1,386	1,665	897	1,286
Dairy Products	1,250	825	790	724
All Chickens	276	25	76	9
Turkeys	605	39		55
Eggs-Chickens	1,762	583	432	268
All Other	28	44		332
<b>ALL LIVESTOCK &amp; PRODUCTS</b>	<b>5,812</b>	<b>4,083</b>	<b>4,076</b>	<b>5,007</b>
<b>CROPS</b>				
All Grains	110	95	310	100
All Hay Crops	125	81		536
All Grass & Legumes	102	15		22
Fruits & Nuts	454	541	646	431
Small Fruits (all berries)	243			90
All Potatoes				16
Vegetables	15	290	377	629
Specialty Horticultural			280	
Crops	100	175		237
<b>ALL CROPS</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>2,061</b>
<b>ALL CROPS, LIVESTOCK &amp; LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS</b>	<b>7,716</b>	<b>5,651</b>	<b>5,689</b>	<b>7,968</b>



Sheep production is a major agricultural enterprise and Douglas County is the leading sheep county in the state. Conversion of brush land to sheep pasture carrying up to 2 ewes per acre is a major project. A half million acres of hill land has this potential in pasture for sheep & cattle.

# WATER

The economy of Douglas County is limited by improper water distribution. To overcome this inequitable distribution, it is necessary for the construction of structures to hold back winter runoff for release during summer low discharge. Such storage facilities would provide water for irrigation, flood control, municipal and industrial water, fish and wildlife enhancement, recreation, quality control and power production.

Future development of water along the lines mentioned would provide for the expansion of agriculture, fish and wildlife, recreational facilities, industrial plants for development of wood chemistry, and the mining and processing of agricultural products.

Controls of winter runoff would, in addition reduce the erosion and siltation which now occurs in the county's streams.

Because the boundaries of Douglas County are practically the same as the Umpqua basin a unique situation presents itself which would permit water storage and control by medium, large and small dams, depending upon the topographic features of the watershed. This watershed ranges from 9,000 feet elevation down to sea level. In the upper reaches, the gradients are quite steep, levelling off as they approach the sea. This, together with clayey and shallow soils in the upper reaches, accounts for the quick runoff.

Frequent inundation of the flood plains of the Umpqua valleys causes considerable damage to residential improvements and to building contents. This can be lessened by flood control, or prevented by flood plain zoning.

At the present time there is no definition of the term surplus water, and the committee is opposed to any diversion of water from the Northwest, including the Columbia basin and

the smaller coastal basins, until the ultimate water needs of the states within these basins has been determined.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

● A zoning plan limiting uses on the flood plain to those that would not be excessively damaged by floods;

● That some government agency (federal, state or county) acquire potential dam and reservoir sites before land values go higher. This may be done by outright purchase, or by long term option, and/or by zoning. Such sites may be leased back to the owner or others until future use is needed;

● That active steps be taken to reduce or eliminate stream pollution particularly from the following sources:

- a. Sewage and waste disposal
- b. Industrial wastes
- c. Silting due to road and highway construction, mining operations and poor logging practices.
- d. Excessive use of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers. Good farming practices should be emphasized;

● That when storage becomes available sufficient water may be released for fish enhancement, and for reduction of natural pollution;

● That agriculture production is limited because there is insufficient water during the summer months for irrigation, therefore, water storage by large and small controlled structures should be encouraged to provide this needed water.

● That it is advisable that the remainder of Douglas County organize into a Conservation District, or Districts.

# LIVESTOCK

Douglas County is the sheep capital of the State of Oregon, running almost one-sixth of the total sheep in Oregon. With the pasture improvement program that is being carried on, it is the major fat-lamb producer in the state. Some 35,000 to 40,000 fat-lambs are shipped annually out of the county. In addition, another 40,000 or 50,000 feeder lambs are shipped out or fed out in the county. This, plus 700,000 pounds of wool marketed annually, contributes greatly to the livestock production of the county. Sheep appear to be the best bet for most of the land in the county. However, at the present time cattle seem to

be more popular with new buyers than sheep. Cattle numbers are increasing quite rapidly, whereas sheep numbers have been about holding their own for the past few years. The general trend with new buyers is to sell the sheep and purchase cattle. This may not be the most practical method, but appears to be the trend.

The possibilities in the livestock industry are much greater than what is being realized at the present time. Most of the hill land which is very low grade timber land or brush land could be converted to good livestock pas-

ture, which has been ably demonstrated by the work that has already been done. It has few other potential uses at the present time. Most of it will not raise adequate timber to be economically sound under the present tax system and the present rate of growth on timber.

In the national picture it appears that agriculture could certainly use a more favorable attitude from government. The government generally seems to be opposed to helping agriculture in any way, and this attitude probably has been quite detrimental to agriculture as a whole. One of the by-products of this attitude appears to be the changing from a surplus producing nation to the point where we may become deficit in some areas of good production. This will inevitably lead to higher prices for food for the general consumer. In this respect, education is needed for the general public to the fact that they can expect higher food prices in the future because of rising costs, government opposition, and the fact that the population is increasing faster than agriculture production. Much more food can be produced, but better prices for farmers appear to be one of the few possibilities of getting the job done.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The major needs of the livestock industry to really increase production in the county generally fall in the following categories:

- Considerable work needs to be done on sheep diseases and parasites, with particular work needed on the foot rot situation. It is the general feeling of the committee that present systems of foot rot control are not adequate and that intensive research work needs to be done to see if something can be developed that will be a more satisfactory control for the disease. Other livestock diseases also need additional work if production is to increase satisfactorily.

- While the Livestock Association and the Extension Service have done much work on marketing in the last few years, more work needs to be done to develop a more satisfactory system of marketing in the county.

- The tax situation on agricultural land is a real burden on the livestock industry. Sales to outside buyers for purposes other than agriculture have caused the taxes under the present system to have a tendency to drive land out of agriculture and into subdivision. The committee deplored the breaking up of good agricultural units into subdivision land. Suggestions in regard to property taxes included a sales tax to relieve property taxes or to have taxes equally assessed on all property without preferential taxes that some industries now enjoy. In Douglas County in particular the timber industry does not appear to be paying their share of the property tax which causes a burden on all of the rest of the property owners in the area.

Zoning also might be used for keeping land in agriculture. This also could cut down on speculative buying. Zoning should be used to protect land for the specific use for which it is best adapted. This could be agricultural, keeping residences off the flood plains, protecting land for recreation, for timber and other similar purposes. Zoning might be more palatable if it were controlled more by the local people in any given area.

- Better law enforcement as regard to livestock theft and trespass on private lands would be helpful. Theft and vandalism on private land create a burden on the land owner and on the livestock industry. It was the feeling of the committee that the courts do not seem to feel that livestock theft or vandalism is a very serious offense and, consequently, punishments are not satisfactory as far as preventing these acts.

- Shipments into and out of the county suffer from excessive freight rates in many cases. The rail service generally seems to be inadequate and has not provided satisfactory service for livestock shipping. Railroad administrators in the Roseburg area are not friendly to agriculture. The statement was made by a Southern Pacific manager that he wishes the county didn't have a single sheep because shipping a few carloads of wool was more trouble than all the timber that is shipped. Trucking firms seem to be the only reasonable satisfactory hope for shipping. Freight rate breaks seem to be discriminatory toward the shipper from this area. Freight rates appear to be higher here than in most other areas in western Oregon.

- Predatory animals are also a big problem in the county. At the present time losses are high and there is great concern about predatory animal problems. The committee generally felt that the predatory animal problem was much worse than it was ten years ago. Dog problems also are worse. It appears that the government hunter program is the only feasible control for predatory animals; but hunters are somewhat hindered by public opinion. Apparently there is a great need to educate the general public as to problems with coyote predators both on livestock and their influence on meat prices. More control is needed in the back country to cut down predator losses on livestock in the valleys. It appears that deer are being forced into the low country from the high country partly because of coyote attacks. Deer hunters also should be made aware of the fact that coyotes are in some cases seriously limiting the deer population in much of the back country. Deer which are being forced out of the back country by predators end up being on the farms on the fertilized pastures and in the crops where they create more damage.

- The committee discussed to some extent the possibilities that might be achieved by a

demonstration farm as a means of enhancing the sheep industry in the county. The possibility was discussed of using some land already owned by the county in the Glide area for a limited dry-land sheep farm to demonstrate the techniques that are presently known and to try and work out satisfactory methods of management for future increases in livestock numbers. Stocking rates and management systems probably would be the major benefits to be achieved. A budget is being worked out at the present time by the Extension Office as to the possibilities of this type of an operation. This will be presented to the County Board of Commissioners by some of the interested citizens.

- The committee considered the effect that the Olalla project and other dam construction projects might have on the livestock economy

of the county. It would appear that a good share of this land once it becomes irrigated wouldn't be too practical in livestock production. However, many more folks will be able to continue in livestock production with the projects. The rate of stocking should be able to be greatly increased by the irrigation. But this will entail much better management on the part of the operator to maintain a successful operation.

- Other effects on the livestock industry could be the feeding of refuse from other crops to sheep and the production of grain and hay for livestock feed. These could conceivably have quite an influence on the economy of the county over the long run and could have some influence on expanding livestock numbers in the county from the additional feed produced.

## FORESTRY

Acreage - 3,240,000 total: - 2,707,000 commercial forests - 1,700,000 publically commercial forests - 1,007,000 privately owned commercial forests - 350,000 privately owned forest acres - (in 1000 acre blocks or less).

Manufacturing plants - 30 sawmills, twelve integrated plywood plants, 5 veneer plants, 2 chipboard plants, 1 pulp and paper plant, and a large number of specialty plants for such products as: pencil stock, battery separators, lathe work, broom handles, shingles, moldings, arrow shafts, and wood novelty items.

Employment in these industries totals half of the entire industrial payroll of the county, which includes more than 20,000 people.

Douglas County leads all other counties in the United States in timber production in rate of annual growth. It also leads all counties in the nation in annual lumber production. The industry is characterized by cyclic and seasonal activity. The less efficient plants appear to suffer worse from these cycles.

### PROBLEM

- Unskilled workers suffer unduly from the seasonal and cyclic work condition.

- Competition from southern pine plywood is forcing the less efficient northwest mills out of market.

- Competition with the forest products industry and from non-wood materials is damaging the less efficient mills. It is forcing lumber and plywood to cut for specific markets and products.

- Competing land uses are cutting down land areas and forcing greater production from the lands that remain in forest production.

- Export logs, chips and other wood products are becoming a real challenge and a real opportunity. This forces up stumpage prices to the already harassed medium sized operator. However, it also affords markets for the smaller, less marketable material normally found in the thinnings from the small private holdings.

- There are increasing tax loads partly because of competition of other land uses. Other values are forcing land either into sub-division or other high priced useage. Where this is not possible higher production of timber and more intensive management is an answer.

Unskilled workers should be given additional training within the county to allow them to be re-employed in Douglas County during times of seasonal unemployment. This would retain the labor force within the county. This is thought to be a step in increasing the attraction for new industry to the county.

The committee calls for emphasis in improving the efficiency of the old forest products plants within the county to make them competitive in todays markets.

The committee feels that research and development must be emphasized to specifically tailor wood products to consumer needs and seek and develop new applications for wood. New treatment and improved milling of lumber and plywood must be sought to better fill existing markets.

Competing land uses will continue to be an increasing problem for the forest industry. To combat this situation, the response should be in the following steps;

- A careful planning of the highest use for

each acre of land.

- The use of the excellent technical assistance that is available in the county.
- The choice of the best tax plan for the land.
- The use of the best known management techniques and practices.

This will develop the highest possible production on those lands left in forests. Special attention to the management of the highest value crop that it can produce is the major effort.

Many Douglas County acres are covered by high value hardwood timber. This can not be converted to products at this time because lack of the processing and marketing knowledge, and of processing plants within the county. Where possible, these stands should be retained, and the development of the plants to process them should be encouraged.

## **FOREST PRODUCTS**

Forests are no longer a long term investment of a hundred years or so. Instead they are now a form of land use, where Christmas trees, small round pole products, fence posts, seed cones, chips, pulp wood, cord wood and novelty products can be harvested a few years after planting. Under intensive management there can be income from a stand, right on through the final rotation. This may be hastened by new developments, such as; proper fertilization, proper thinning and pruning techniques, faster re-forestation by control of brush, and better sight preparation practices, more intensive and thorough protection from the forest tests, such as fire, insects and disease.

### **Secondary Manufacturing**

The secondary manufacturing of softwoods such as sash and door stock, molding, finished lumber, box shoo, heel stock and toys is encouraged.

There is a market for novelty items from the Myrtle for such products as; dowls, handles, bobbins, spools and clutches, furniture parts and toys. This is anticipated and encouraged, many of these products would also be satisfactorily manufactured from other hardwoods of Douglas County.

### **Special Forest Products**

There are special forest products to be considered and there are markets available for such things as; evergreen boughs, decorated cones, cascara bark, Douglas fir pitch, tree burls, quinine conks, greenery such as sword fern and salal, evergreen huckleberries, Oregon grape, mistletoe. These are products of the wood land though not of the trees themselves in many cases.

### **Christmas Trees**

Christmas trees are an excellent and rela-

tively high valued crop for woodland which is accessible to roads. With proper care and proper attention to culturing practices and markets there should be a continually expanding industry. Douglas Fir should continue to be a very popular tree in all of the western markets. We are seeing an increase in scotch pine, shore pine and true fir sales. It is emphasized that continuing and intensive management is necessary to bring a Christmas tree plantation to the market profitably.

## **TECHNICAL AID AND EDUCATION**

### **Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service**

A variety of cost shares are available for stand improvement practices. This includes site preparation, brush control, tree planting, thinning, pruning, development of water reservoirs for fire control.

### **Industrial Forest Association Tree Farm Service**

Services of one part time forester in general advice about woodland management, plus a recognition program for those establishing tree farms now exist. The State Forestry Department CFM 1 farm forestry program has one full time farm forester advising land owners on property appraisal, land use, land management, stand management, marketing, stand production, conservation act compliance and taxation.

### **Douglas County Extension Service**

The Douglas County Extension Service is assigned the assistance in furnishing of publications on stand management, land use, land appraisal, protection from insects, disease and fire along with latest information on forest research. Many of these are accomplished through the forest research center and Oregon State University researchers. The Extension Agent is also responsible for wood products information and general management help through tours, demonstrations, field trials, news releases and personal consultations.

### **Forestry Consultants**

Forestry consultants are available on a fee basis for management advice, for help with the making of contracts, the carrying-out of marketing and harvesting of stands and other incidental economics of managing a forest property.

### **Federal and Private Foresters**

Although not directly involved in the field, foresters are brought in as resource people for both youth and adult education. They deal with many of the aspects of forest management during the various tours and demonstrations sponsored for the most part by the Ore-

gon State University Extension Agents. Various state, federal and industry forestry people assist in these school forestry tours.

### **Soil Conservation Service**

The SCS has farm planners to help with irrigation, drainage, soil typing, soil and forest type correlation and similar subjects.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- The committee believes that the forestry education program begun by the Oregon State University Extension Service at the 6th grade level should be expanded and broadened.

- The committee recommends that these be followed up in later years to increase the level of knowledge of forestry in the county.

- Good cooperation exists between the County Extension Forester and various federal and state agencies as well as industrial forestry association members.

- More news articles for radio and televi-

sion programs by industry members, foresters and particularly researchers is encouraged.

- The committee regrets the apparent decision to eliminate the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station at Roseburg and strongly protests this plan of action.

- Greater enforcement of the re-forestation section of the Oregon Conservation Act is urged.

- The committee strongly urges the Bureau of Land Management to re-evaluate their road standards with the view towards reducing the cost of these roads. This reduction would release more of the value of the timber stands to the county.

- The committee urges that full time service of an Extension Forester be afforded to Douglas County.

- Realizing that the general public is responsible for 20% of all acreages burned, the committee does not feel that the forest land owner should bear the entire responsibility for protecting his stand and land from fire.

## **POMOLOGY - NURSERY**

Opportunities for greatly increased horticultural crop production exist in Douglas County. The unique climate found in the interior valleys of Douglas County makes the production of superior quality possible. The relatively long growing season as compared to the Willamette Valley offers opportunities to mature and harvest certain crops earlier, thereby, utilizing existing processing facilities in surrounding areas.

From the standpoint of land utilization, Douglas County is relatively undeveloped. While the county cannot boast large expanses of tillable acreage, numerous smaller blocks totaling thousands of acres are available for development into a high value horticultural enterprise.

The recently completed Plat I reservoir and two proposed irrigation storage facilities at Olalla and Yoncalla will put an additional 20,000 to 25,000 acres under irrigation. Readily available irrigation water on deep bench soils and other non-river bottom soils will intensify the opportunity and need for horticultural crop development.

Improved transportation and storage facilities have brought markets once considered distant within practical reach of Douglas County growers. Development of local processing facilities would certainly open up new opportunities for horticultural crop production, but until such facilities can be justified through increased production, Willamette Valley pro-

cessing plants are providing numerous opportunities for Douglas County growers.

There is a need for experienced, progressive growers to develop and utilize the available resources apparent in Douglas County. Such growers must concentrate on those high value crops for which this county exhibits unique advantages. Superior yields of those crops best suited to this area are the key to future development.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **Production**

The need for improved management is recognized as critical in the areas of pomology and nursery. To be profitable in the future, horticultural enterprises must be based on the most advanced information and technology available. Careful attention to production, quality and efficiency, as well as market trends, will pay large dividends for producers in the future.

Limited experience with foliar analysis in relation to tree crops has shown considerable opportunity for enhanced yields and quality through improved fertility management. The complexity of fertilizer management and the danger of indiscriminate fertilization has also been pointed up by the foliar analysis program.

Pest control, particularly in the tree crop field, shows considerable opportunity for improvement. The lack of conscientious pest control programs has contributed to erratic pro-

duction in the case of prunes and has reduced yields and quality in other tree crops. More vigorous application by growers of pest control technology will do much to strengthen the horticulture industry in Douglas County.

Orchard renovation and additional planting of proven varieties are essential to the development of a strong horticultural industry in Douglas County. Older orchards which have deteriorated into uneconomic units should be removed and vigorous new trees planted to meet the challenge of stronger markets.

The availability of certified small fruit and stone fruit nursery stock and the possibility of certified pome fruit nursery stock within a few years is seen as an important advancement in the horticultural field. Careful attention to nursery stock quality is essential to the development of healthy, economic enterprises. The importance of growers working closely with nurserymen and actually contracting for trees with the variety and rootstock combination best suited for each site is also stressed.

Careful orchard site selection will become increasingly important. All but the most efficient and productive orchard units will prove unsatisfactory as production costs continue to increase without relative increases in grower prices.

The fruiting wall concept utilizing dwarf trees and/or concentrated planting arrangements is considered important in future orchard plantings. The stress in the future will be for higher yields, improved efficiency and more mechanization. As these concepts are put into effect, growers will need to adapt their machinery to the crop rather than planting to accommodate their existing equipment.

More extensive research into orchard crop as well as small fruit irrigation is felt to be needed. As irrigation becomes more readily available and the need for top production increases, growers will need more elaborate and complete information on irrigation.

### **Marketing**

Erratic production along with a need for uniform grading and quality standards is recognized as the major marketing problem. Prunes are the best example of erratic production both in Douglas County and statewide. Market development is severely hampered by the lack of uniform production.

Cooperative marketing and grade standardization is seen as a must. As it stands now, numerous growers with, for example, small quantities of apples, all market them individually in competition with each other. The grower who strives for quality is penalized by the grower who gives his product little attention and is willing to accept ridiculously low prices.

Some effort to develop consumer pride in the purchase of local products is also suggested. This concept might be implemented by a farmers' market.

A related topic is crop identification. It is recognized that Douglas County fruit and nut quality is comparable to, if not superior to, any other area; and yet this fact is not utilized to any extent. The term "locally grown" is too often equated with culls. Prunes are an excellent example of the need for crop identification. Douglas County prunes are recognized throughout the industry as superior in quality and yet little effort has been made to profit by this fact.

An opportunity for increased sales through well managed road-side sales and "U-pick" operations is recognized. As the community becomes more urbanized, more and more buyers will be attracted to well-managed road-side sales outlets. There is a vast amount of valuable information available on this topic which is not being utilized by present operators of such enterprises.

Strong grower support of Oregon commodity commissions is recommended. These grower organizations can remain effective only if they have full support of the industries they represent.

### **Labor**

Although labor appears to be generally adequate for tree crops now and for the relatively small cane berry and strawberry industry, the supply of labor is recognized as the key limiting factor in the future development of high labor crops. Growers considering long-term crops which at present are dependent upon hand labor are encouraged to plant only after full consideration of the labor situation and possible mechanical harvest advances.

Those crops which cannot be mechanized will disappear from the common diet or tend toward luxury items within a relatively short time.

The demand for unskilled labor in agriculture is rapidly declining while the need for semi-skilled and skilled labor is on the increase. At present there is concern over the lack of qualified labor available for agriculture, and the situation will certainly grow worse unless there is a major change in the image of agriculture.

Labor organization and minimum wage legislation without a corresponding increase in skills will tend to remove labor from agriculture. To a certain extent, cost is no object if growers could find qualified people. As farming techniques become more critical and equipment becomes more expensive and complicated, growers are finding it more difficult to find qualified help.

## Finance

Finance organizations are not always in time with modern agriculture. The availability of short-term production loans is generally adequate, but greater availability of long-term finance would help to strengthen the local agriculture industry. Persons without considerable capital and/or equity in land and equipment will have difficulty developing an agriculture enterprise of economic size. Complete management records are recognized as essential for agriculture business management as well as for obtaining and handling finance.

A trend toward increased processor contractual-finance combinations for short-term crops is recognized. This situation is providing an opportunity for additional persons to produce and is generally recognized as sound business as long as processor finance does not obligate the grower to less than market prices. Long-term processor contract-finance combinations are also being made available. Such contracts provide an opportunity for growers to produce and to take capital improvements with assurance. Greater efforts toward keeping potential finance organizations informed concerning agricultural potential is encouraged.

## NURSERY

Opportunities in the nursery field for experienced, well-trained persons are recognized. Growers starting out will have considerable difficulty breaking into the wholesale market, but even here opportunities exist for the grower specializing in those products which do particularly well in Douglas County.

Well managed retail outlets and grower - landscaping combinations show promise as well as the county matures and more people become concerned about their homes and surroundings.

Consumer education is a must in the nursery field. Buyers often fail to distinguish quality. With this situation, low quality materials and even culls tend to effect the market price of quality plant materials. Grower organization and communication will tend to offset this problem. Cooperation with existing organizations such as the Oregon Association of Nurserymen in an effort to establish quality standards and pricing structures will also be helpful.

The lack of qualified labor in the nursery field as in all agricultural enterprises is of concern. Mechanization, container growing, etc. show much promise for improved efficiency; but the need for qualified labor will continue to expand in the nursery industry.

# ROW CROP

Douglas County is relatively undeveloped from the standpoint of horticultural crops. While there are not large expanses of acreage suitable for intensive cultivation, there are many smaller fields totalling up to thousands of acres. The county has a history of livestock and forage production which, in many cases, does not make the best use of these small acreages of deep, well-drained soil.

The unique climate found in Douglas County makes the production of superior quality produce possible. The potential based on this unique climate, good soil and in many cases readily available water has not been exploited to any great extent. Coastal areas of the county also have unique possibilities which are not being utilized. The coastal area is almost totally undeveloped from this standpoint.

Crop adjustments and population shifts in other areas combined with new technology has intensified the vast potential seen in Douglas County for horticultural crop development. Transportation has improved to the point that movement of a crop to Eugene, Salem or even Portland is no longer a major task.

Lack of experienced or interested farmers has retarded development of the potential observed in Douglas County. Much of the land referred to must change ownership or be leased before it will be developed.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### Labor

Labor is recognized as a limiting factor for those few vegetable crops which rely solely on hand harvest. The future of the pole bean for example is dependent entirely upon the development of practical and efficient harvesting equipment. Until crops in this category are fully mechanized, increases in the cost of labor must be met by increased grower prices. Increased efficiency of production can help to write off some increased production cost but there is a limit to the amount of cost which can be written off in this manner.

The demand for unskilled labor in agriculture is diminishing rapidly. While the need for semi-skilled labor is increasing every day, growers are finding it difficult to find competent help at any wage, and there appears to be little likelihood that this situation will be reversed. In fact, as equipment becomes more complicated and the need for careful attention to detail in agriculture becomes more critical, the lack of semi-skilled and skilled labor in agriculture will become more threatening.

The dependence of the American consumer on low-cost food is so well established that crops which cannot be mechanized within a relatively few years will disappear from the common diet or become luxury items.

## Marketing

Lack of quality and grading standards is seen as a critical problem in agriculture and in particular the row crop field. Growers often receive less for their produce than is justified due to a lack of standard composition and quality control. Brokers and wholesalers as well as consumers are interested in cleanliness, freedom from pesticide residues, uniformity of size and supply as well as in the eating qualities. All these requirements must be met.

To meet these requirements, the need for cooperative marketing organizations is stressed. Such facilities, whether grower owned or private enterprises, could pool production, establish standards and serve as a broker for growers in the area. Third party grading is seen as eventually being essential to an effective marketing organization. Attempts at cooperative marketing in the past have failed due to a lack of understanding of the need for unbiased standards and grading.

An additional topic which cannot be separated from marketing and grading is crop identification. There can be no question that a number of commodities produced in Douglas County exhibit superior qualities, yet little effort is being made now to distinguish these items on a market shelf, or to promote them through the marketing channels. The Dillard melon for example was at one time recognized statewide while new melons are simply marketed as cantaloupes with little effort to identify them as Douglas County cantaloupes or as the superior product they are known to be. An opportunity for greater grower returns is seen through crop identification.

A need for standard measures is seen throughout the field of agriculture. Such terms as basket, flat, carton, etc. mean little as now used without definite weight or size requirements. While some fruits and vegetables are sold by number or by weight, there is a large group sold in containers without a standard measure.

An opportunity for increased sales through road-side markets and U-pick operations is seen. Well planned and well managed road-side sales operations are profitable and show an opportunity for expansion. Considerable information on road-side sales operation and management is available and should be investigated by anyone considering this area of marketing. Such things as market design, sign size, parking facilities and display arrangements can make considerable difference in the profitability of a road-side stand.

A need for more accurate and applicable market information has been recognized. For example, figures published in the Portland area newspapers represent the wholesale level, not grower prices. Not knowing what their crop

is worth is costing growers many dollars every day.

Changes in the nation's eating habits is seen as having a considerable effect on fruit and vegetable production. Fresh vegetables are rapidly disappearing from the average diet, with the exception of lettuce, peppers, cucumbers, etc. Vegetable varieties more adaptable to processing will certainly be more important in the future. There may certainly be a demand for fresh vegetables for some time to come, but growers will want to give full consideration to the changing eating habits observed in the nation.

A need for education in the area of marketing was recognized in combination with improved marketing information. Too often growers produce a crop without a firm market commitment. Growers who try to market their produce without prior arrangements are at a disadvantage. To avoid some of the difficulties and expense involved in working through brokers and wholesale buyers, growers should consider the possibilities provided through vertical integration. Many of the large processing and marketing facilities now in use started with relatively small cooperative arrangements. There may be an opportunity for local growers to assume some of the marketing jobs now handled by others or even move into processing in a small way.

Finance. A trend toward increased processor financing of short-term crops is recognized. This situation is providing an opportunity for additional persons to produce and is considered to be sound, as long as financial obligations to processors do not lessen the growers bargaining powers. Some processing companies are even offering contracts ranging from three to five years. Such contracts offer an opportunity for growers to plan and expand their equipment inventory with less risk.

## Finance

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While locally owned banks are seen as one of the better sources of agricultural finance, agricultural financing in general is inadequate. Finance organizations were criticized as not being in tune with modern agriculture. The really progressing and qualified grower is often hampered by lack of adequate finance. Greater efforts toward keeping potential finance organizations informed concerning agricultural po-



Dwarf apples planted 6 feet by 12 feet in hedge rows are revolutionizing the apple industry.

tential and new technology was suggested.

A trend toward more custom application and harvesting will serve to take some of the financial load off growers.

### **Inexperienced Buyers**

The influx of inexperienced farm-land buyers and/or part-time farmers is recognized as having an effect on farm land prices and in some cases on product prices. The number of such persons is high now and will undoubtedly increase as more and more people learn of the attractive climate and environment in Douglas County. Many of these buyers are interested solely in a rural living situation while others expect to make a living through agriculture. Unfortunately, the majority are inexperienced and under financed. The properties they are buying are often too small or the enterprises they select are so poorly chosen that economic units are impossible. The result too often is disillusionment. The owners end up getting a job to support and pay off the farm or the property returns to the real estate market at a higher price for the next uninformed buyer.

In addition, part-time and/or inexperienced farmers usually sell their products for less than market value due again to inexperience or because they are not depending on the farm for a living. The net result for the community as a whole is unrealistic land values and in some cases disrupted agricultural markets.

Newcomers or persons seeking agricultural property in the area are encouraged to investigate all sources of experience and information. Every possible effort should be made on the part of the Extension Service and other agencies to furnish factual information for these buyers.

### **Water**

The subject of water was considered under two main topic headings: flood control and irrigation.

Agricultural land covered by flood waters during the disastrous flood in 1964 was contaminated with weed seed which will take many years to clean up. Silting, washing and debris deposition are, of course, problems as well, but were not as general and do not represent as costly a problem as the weed seed. Major flood control facilities on all of the major streams would be required to alleviate this problem completely. Every possible effort to implement feasibility studies now in progress is suggested.

The Elk Creek and Lookingglass areas were pinpointed as two of the major areas in need of irrigation water development. Vegetable crop yields were reduced in the Elk Creek area in 1966 due to a shortage of irrigation water toward the end of the season.

Agricultural development in the Lookingglass area is dependent solely upon irrigation water

development. The Olalla project needs to be implemented in every way possible.

### **Zoning**

The political and social concerns created by zoning efforts in other areas are recognized, but zoning to protect agricultural land from urbanization is recognized as critical.

Flood plain information produced following the 1964 flood may serve to withhold the urban sprawl from certain agricultural areas temporarily, but other protective devices need to be instigated immediately.

The majority of farms in Douglas County are too small to comprise economic units under the present enterprise, and the situation is growing rapidly worse. Land once lost to residential housing is from all practical purposes lost forever from agricultural production.

Highways, airports and other public facilities are also serving to remove considerable acreage from agricultural production. A need to consider longer term goals before constructing facilities on agricultural acreage is suggested. The construction of Interstate 5 through the middle of Missouri bottom south of Roseburg was given as an example. Construction costs were without question reduced by going through the flat agricultural land, but what is the cost to the community and the state in lost agricultural production? These several hundred acres destroyed by the freeway construction costs through agricultural production had the freeway swung slightly to the east or west to avoid the rich agricultural plain. An airport is now being considered for the same areas which will remove several more hundred acres from agriculture production.

### **Communication and Agricultural Image**

Need to do a better job of telling the agri-

cultural story was recognized. The average person has no concept of the value of agriculture to the community. The Extension Service was encouraged to make news and publicity of agricultural development and research a major part of their program.

### **New Technology**

The vast amount of new technology available now and that projected for the near future was considered. It is recognized that farmers of the near future will need to become much better business managers and will need to seek out information on new technology more aggressively. The types of technology which were seen as having the most change in agriculture in the future are as follows:

- Increased plant densities
- Mechanical harvest and precision seeding
- New mechanical move irrigation systems or permanent set systems
- Precision fertility
- Minimum tillage
- Plant breeding
- Herbicides, insecticides and biological control

### **Pesticide Residues**

The problem of pesticide residues was recognized as a matter of major concern. It has become extremely important that growers use pesticides judiciously and that the best possible information be sought prior to any application. Growers must be made to understand that pesticide misuse by one person can nearly destroy an entire industry. The cranberry situation a few years back was given as an example.



With a climate nearly identical to the famous old-World wine regions, Douglas County has an outstanding opportunity for high quality table wine production.



White Riesling grapes ready for pressing and fermentation, Hillcrest Vineyard, Roseburg. Hillcrest Vineyard wine has attracted nationwide interest with its exceptionally high quality.

## CROPS

With the advent of new varieties of small grains, limited crop acreages in Douglas County may offer more possibilities in small grain crops than was the case in past years. In addition, as the forage crop production program increases and more livestock come into the county, there will be more of a demand for small grains for supplemental feed for livestock. Over a period of time, it appears the livestock numbers should increase enough that the need for grain will increase probably as fast or faster than the production of grain and the county probably will remain a deficit area. It would be possible, however, with a relatively fast increase in the grain production in the area which could be possible with some of the new varieties that the area might be a surplus area rather than a deficit area as it is now. In this event, marketing may be a problem with the small grain grower. If the county changes from a deficit area to a surplus area, this will change the price level at which grains will move, and consequently, would result in quite a different price structure for the grain farmer.

As livestock numbers and permanent pasture

areas increase, it probably will be feasible for livestock growers to plow up some areas of subclover pasture and put these into grain crops for a year and then put them back into pasture. This would provide some feed for the livestock as supplemental feed in the winter time and make good use of the soil fertility that is being built up by the constant fertilization and use of the pasture by sheep and the legumes in the pasture and their influence on fertility. It probably will take more volume than presently available to make bulk handling practical, but the same equipment used for small grain may possibly be used for the handling of bulk fertilizer, as fertilizer tonnage increases.

The most promising crop of small grain appears to be wheat with such varieties as Gaines and Nu-Gaines. Methods of growing winter grain, controlling grass and weeds and developing proper fertility programs are work that needs to be done. This should increase the total yield to a much more economical level than is presently the case.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- More work needs to be done to show the

timing when grain should be planted for best results.

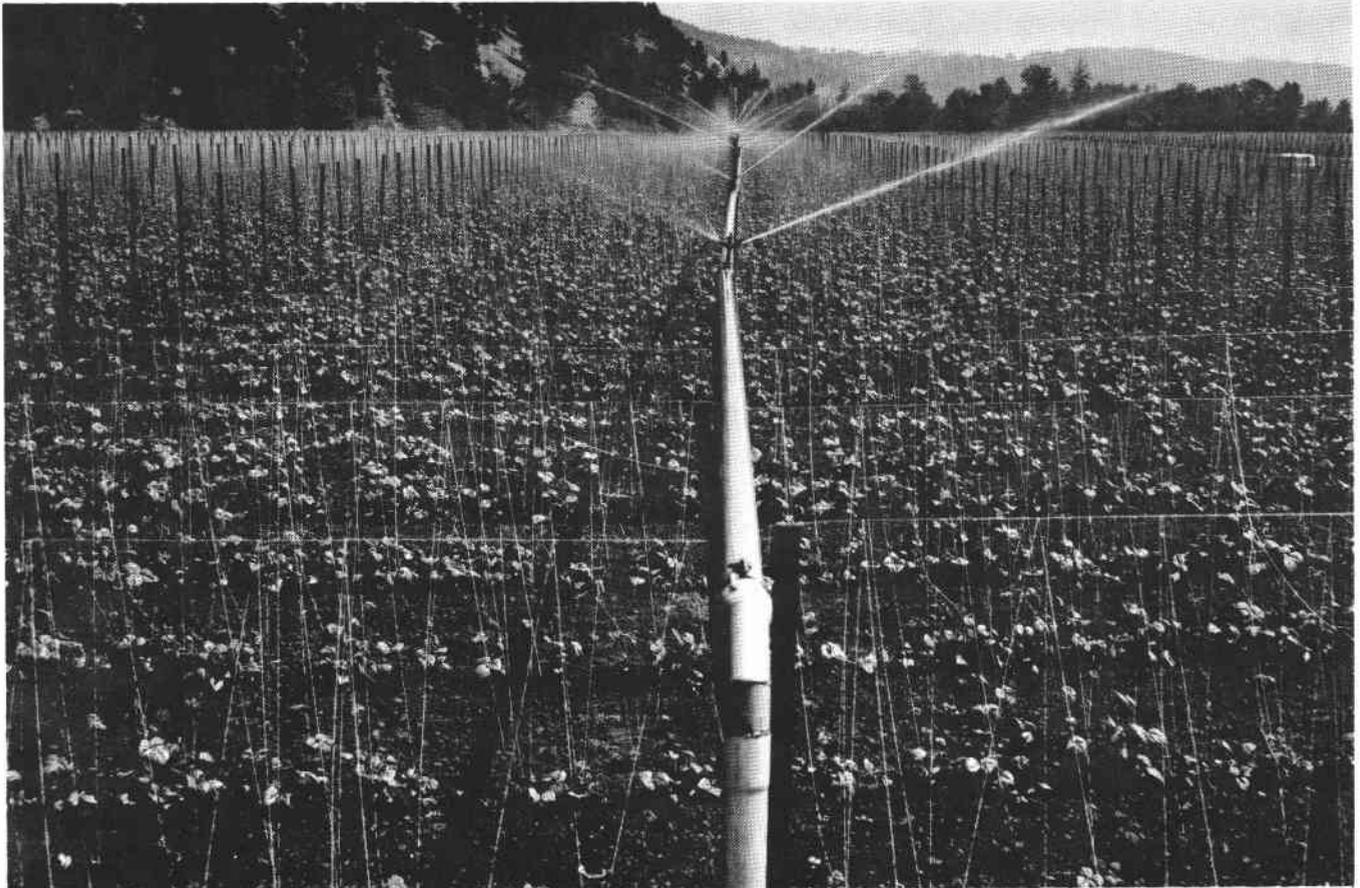
● Better systems of marketing would be extremely helpful to the small grain grower. At the present time there seems to be difficulty in moving the small grain from the grower to interested livestock people or to feed mills. Some bulk storage probably will be necessary to get efficient marketing.

● Much work needs to be done to determine the optimum fertilizer program for the various classes of small grain which might be grown,

both under dryland conditions and under irrigation. This also should include work showing the fertilizer rates needed when plowing up good subclover pasture to plant to grain, as opposed to growing small grain on hills which come out of native pasture.

● A lot of work yet needs to be done on weed control in small grains particularly in the implementation of use of the new materials that will give seasonlong weed control.

● A major problem confronting the field crop grower in some areas is deer damage.



Irrigation boost yields on rich Douglas County soils. Rain periods cease during summer months. Sprinkler irrigation on pole beans and many other horticulture crops comes from creek and river water sources. Increase in the number of dams will expand the production potential for the county future.

## HEALTH, WELFARE AND FAMILY RELATIONS

### HEALTH

There is a changing concept of health. No longer is health defined merely as freedom from disease with sole emphasis on the curative aspect. The newer, more dynamic emphasis included preventative aspects as well. Although the primary leadership must still come from medical disciplines and hospitals, active support and participation is needed from all segments of the community - government, business, education, etc.

The preventative aspect of health demands careful planning resulting in a coordinated effort to bring about that orderly development of industry and living conditions that will result in healthful surroundings for the citizens of Douglas County.

Even in this day, ignorance of many phases of health is responsible for such things as poor nutrition, diseases of early infancy and childhood, emotional and social disorders. There must be new approaches made by our



Vigorous new prune plantings are making Douglas County an important prune production center once again.

educational system to provide a curricula for the county's school population that will include total health education in a positive manner. In its broadest sense health education must include moral and social responsibilities as well as other general health information.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

● An active Douglas County Health Planning Commission should be formed. This committee, to be most effective, should be composed as follows: (1) one-fourth from the medical professions, (2) one-fourth from the medical institutions and (3) one-half from county citizens who have a vital interest in such a program.

● A concentrated well planned effort on the part of all rural communities is needed to develop adequate domestic water supply that is not subject to contamination or pollution during periods of low water availability.

● In the next ten years there will be a need for more dumps in Douglas County. There now are only five.

● Every effort must be made to attract the services of a full time resident psychiatrist. Currently there is not a resident psychiatrist or any mental health facility for primary treatment in Douglas County.

● By conservative estimate 20-30 new resident physicians will be needed in Douglas County in the next ten years. There are areas of the county that are in need of a resident physician right now.

● The committee strongly urges a county ordinance that will require commercial food handlers in restaurants and other food establishments to attend a training course on sanitary food handling.

● With the increased in-patient care need of the Medicare age group, there probably will be more need for good facilities of the Nursing Home type over the next ten years.

● We call on our educational system to make an up-to-date study of total realistic health education in the school curriculum.

● The following are some problems which concern the Douglas County Planning Commission.

1. Problems of sanitation in the county.
2. Coordinate future development of medical care facilities such as hospitals, medical centers, extended care facilities, nursing homes.
3. Aid in avoiding needless duplication of medical care facilities within existing institutions.

4. Together with Health and Educational specialists as consultants consider problems of education relative to environmental health, nutrition, physical and emotional health in the community.

5. Develop a public informational program on environmental health within Douglas County relative to housing, waste disposal, nutrition, stream and air pollution. Coordinate and present all health problems in such a realistic way that every citizen of our county will be urged and will have access to community health resources which will enable him to maintain a high individual state of health and well being.

● Problems in the area of septic tanks are urgent. Large sums of money have been made available for development of rural water lines, but no money was made available for accompanying sewerage systems. Much of the soil of Douglas County will not satisfactorily accept sewage from septic tank drainage fields. To forestall a health catastrophe in the next ten years we recommend:

1. Full support for the county ordinance requiring permits for installation of septic tanks.
2. Education outlining sanitary requirements for installation of septic tanks and drain fields is essential.

## WELFARE

Welfare is one area where there is much misunderstanding. Too often conclusions are made on the basis of hearsay, or isolated instances of seeming abuse based on inadequate observation. Yet here our attitudes are of utmost importance. The committee was impressed with the fine work being done by the professional leaders in this field and their own concern over the degree to which the federal government has come to dominate various areas of public welfare. They would like to see the state, county, and local communities reverse this trend. If this is to be done there must be an attitude of intelligent, compassionate, realistic concern upon the part of all citizens. Continuance of a negative, indifferent attitude only can lead to that kind of default that begs federal intervention to meet great need. The end result all too often is greater cost with less benefit to those who most need help.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

● United Fund - The committee recommends increased support of the United Fund in terms of both help and money. Reliable sources estimate that there will be increased need for financial support each year for the next ten years. By 1977 it is estimated that at least \$250,000 per year will be needed.

● Transient Relief Fund - It is recommended that funds from all sources (i.e. United

Fund, churches, etc.) be coordinated through the police departments of our various communities. This will give a point of central referral marked by reducing or eliminating duplicate and fraudulent requests. Service clubs, churches and concerned business institutions could make annual donations to a Transient Relief Fund administered by the local Police Department to meet this need.

● Senior Citizens - The social needs of our senior citizens are not being adequately met. It is urged that churches in our communities establish senior citizen programs similar to the one now sponsored by the Y.M.C.A. in Roseburg.

● Day Care Center - Serious consideration should be given to the establishing of such a center for the supervised care and recreation of children of working mothers, elderly or retarded persons. The downtown Roseburg area is recommended because it is central to Douglas County and is the area of greatest need. There are about 2000 handicapped adults who could be trained to help in the work of such a center.

## FAMILY RELATIONS

Douglas County, along with other communities in the United States, has experienced an upward trend in divorce, births out of wedlock, juvenile delinquency, crime. Factors are involved that overlap in many areas. Health problems in their broadest sense, physical, emotional and social are involved. The mobility of our population is a factor. Currently, the average length of stay in one place per family is seven years. Family ties are weakened. Many young people are in violent rebellion against parents, schools, communities, old accepted standards. They are frightened and confused by their parents. Teachers and other adult leaders often are not able to cope with the problem. Hence, there is an increasing tendency to make greater demands on the community as a whole. Problems of this sort are not problems of broken home or economically poor homes as such, they are problems of unhappy families or families in crisis.

It was recommended to the committee that it be urged that the courts be allowed to deal solely with the jurisdiction of legal matters and leave counselling services to social agencies. With an average 300-700 divorce cases pending our county court is overloaded.

Some general, but profoundly important observations made by professional leaders with whom the committee consulted fall into two general categories. They are the home and the school, inasmuch as these are the two primary factors in shaping young lives.

● The Home - Basic needs of each member: love, honesty, dignity and integrity. Each home

must maintain its own healthy family life and tradition.

● The School - Too often the goal seems to be to achieve and succeed rather than to enjoy and be grateful for what we have. Every child needs self-realization not a self image. If this goal is overlooked we produce children who lack a sense of pleasure in living. They become more concerned with pleasing others as an end in itself and fail to develop the best of their own unique person. Educational goals must be broadened to include, not exclude, the so called "non-achiever".

## RECOMMENDATIONS

● There is a need to ease the restrictions on adopting children.

● There is a need for more Juvenile Case Workers in the Juvenile Department due to the increased number of referrals. (i.e. 2600 in 1966 against 1400 in 1963 in Douglas County)

● This committee observed that there is great need for more adults to accept leadership in the youth organizations provided by various institutions in our county. Lack of concerned adult leadership is the chief handicap in the efforts of our community sponsored youth organizations.

● It is strongly recommended that there be trained counsellors for all grades in our public school system. Only in this way will personal problems of students be met early enough to provide the most effective help. There should be a trained social worker in all schools.

● Family Service Clinic - Presently only the central portion of Douglas County is being served. Increased staff, more emphasis on group work are needed if there is to be an expansion of this essential service.

Persons and agencies making referrals need to be more familiar with the services this clinic does provide.

## DOUGLAS COUNTY POPULATION GROWTH

Population	1950	54,549
	1960	68,458
	1963	66,904
	1965	76,000
Percent Change		Percent
	1950-1960	25.5
	1960-1963	-2.3
	1963-1965	11.0
Rank in State	1964	7
Urban and Rural Population		
Douglas County		
Year	Urban	Rural
1950	8,390	46,159
1960	19,541	48,917
Percent Change 1950-60	132.9	6.0

## HOME MANAGEMENT

In general the consumer in the United States is buying in an ever changing market -- with new products, easy credit and new merchandising methods. Families have higher incomes on the average, but they are living in a period of inflation which reduces the buying power of the income earned. Many of the homemakers are employed outside of the home. All of these factors have brought changes in family living patterns and have expanded and complicated the choices that are available to the family.

In Douglas County this committee found that population wise in 1960 over 42% of the population was under 19 years of age and 23% were under 10 years of age. However, only 7% of the population in the county was over 65 years of age. In Roseburg 11% of the population was over

65. Only 45% of the population is in 25-64 age bracket or the income producing age of the population.

Educational levels differ among the people who are 25 years and older according to the 1960 census. About 34% have an 8th grade education or less, 24% have some high school education, 28% were high school graduates and 14% had some college or were college graduates.

The median income in 1959 was \$5710. According to Sales Management, June 10, 1965, in 1964 about 1/4 of the household in the county had an estimated net buying power of less than \$2,500 and half had incomes under \$4,000. In one month in 1966 there were 358 families receiving aid to dependent children. There were

1324 cases receiving direct payments for assistance.

In 1964 there were 516 marriages in the county. If Douglas County follows the trend in Oregon, 58% of the brides were under 19 years of age and many of them did not finish high school.

In 1959 twenty-eight percent of the women in Douglas County over 14 years of age were employed. In almost 1/3 of these households there was no husband, and in about 1/6 of them there were children under six years of age.

In the markets in which families are buying, the committee found that many families were victims of deceptive schemes of door-to-door salesman. Roseburg has a licensing ordinance that requires door-to-door salesmen to be licensed, but this is not true in other parts of the county. Many of the stores offer charge accounts to families and some of them also offer teenage charge accounts. Credit is available from a variety of sources and the costs vary from 9% to over 36% true annual interest rate. In Oregon there were over 4,000 personal bankruptcies in 1964. Families in financial difficulty have no place to go for financial counseling. Use of the debt consolidation organizations available in the county result in increased cost to the families.

Douglas County and the communities offer certain types of facilities for families. Of the public high schools in the county, 13 have home economics departments. Consumer education and home management is a part of these programs, but all the students in the schools do not include home economics as part of their programs.

The Oregon State Board of Health reported 27 infant deaths in 1964. In the Well Child Clinics, health workers have noted that some mothers lack knowledge of feeding and care of children.

The county provides good support for parks and recreational programs. The parks are expanding with the communities, but for many families the home lots are too small and children are forced to play in the streets. There are private kindergartens in some parts of the county, but no public kindergartens are provided by public schools. Many children miss the opportunity to attend kindergarten.

## PROBLEMS

1. Employed mothers of low income families often have problems in arranging suitable care for small children at a price they can afford.

2. Labeling and sizing of children's clothing caused confusion for shopping mothers.

3. Consumers are not aware of protection provided in the market place and of their responsibilities as a consumer.

4. Use of credit is especially attractive to young families and they are not informed about

the costs involved.

5. Young married families need skills in consumer education, budgeting, selection of home furnishings, nutrition, and care of the home.

6. Many city neighborhood lots are small, and no parks or safe playgrounds are available to some families.

7. Employed mothers of low income families often have problems in arranging for suitable care of small children at a price they can afford.

8. Lack of suitable care facilities for small children of working mothers cause problems for the family and for the community.

9. Some senior citizens have problems in filling in the forms necessary for medicare and some are without health insurance to supplement the medicare coverage.

10. Retired people have difficulty in using their time in a meaningful and satisfying manner.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

● A counseling board with banks, credit manager and other qualified people to aid families that are in financial trouble.

● An education program through newspapers, TV and radio to encourage families to get information about door-to-door sales persons before buying or signing and to encourage them to report schemes that sound questionable to the proper authority.

● Potential homemakers enroll in home economics classes.

● Girls enroll in 4-H Home Economics project and to consider the possibility of including Home Economics in Junior High and make it a required subject for all girls.

● The planning and conducting of information programs for brides and young homemakers.

● Development of neighborhood park or play areas with some type of supervision, and the expanding of summer programs to include supervised play and crafts.

● Schools make kindergarten available to all children through the public school.

● More day care facilities, at prices low income families can afford, for children of women who are supporting their families.

● The training of a volunteer group to assist older people with their medicare forms, and the development of educational programs for retired people concerning medicare and health insurance programs.

● A job registry for older people who can do things like carpentry and yard work.

● A workshop where senior citizens could teach teenagers sewing, cooking, carpentry and the repairing of automobiles.

# FAMILY LIVING

A nation-wide housing boom of extraordinary proportions is forecast for the next decade by both public and private sources. It is expected that this growth in Oregon will exceed the national average. In a little more than ten years, the Willamette Valley will add another half million people. There is every reason to believe that Douglas County will follow the trend.

With expansion will come problems. Situations are beginning to appear which were of no concern in the past but which will assume major importance within the next ten years. It is recognized that there are problems in the house and surroundings area which must be dealt with today. It is the committee's opinion that corrective action starting immediately will go a long way toward eliminating problems which will develop due to the growth expected. The committee has considered the problems of house and surroundings and recommends a course of action.

## PROBLEMS

1. Information presently available is not reaching people who could use it.
2. Zoning often is ineffective or does not exist in suburban areas.
3. New houses are not always well-situated on lots.
4. New houses often are poorly planned when compared with research standards.
5. Some houses are improperly financed.
6. Some houses are poorly landscaped, or not landscaped at all.
7. Areas with meager water and no sewage systems become overcrowded.
8. Family requirements for housing during the family life cycle are constantly changing.
9. Many families apparently have insufficient knowledge of how to maintain a house, or they have no desire to do so.
10. A segment of the population if fluid and tends to move in and out of an area, or even within a given area. For the most part this group lacks interest in its temporary surroundings.
11. Mobile homes, on the increase, present a location problem.
12. Special groups with special housing problems (such as newly married and retired couples) are on the increase.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

● While the County Extension Service and other agencies, both governmental and private, have accumulated a wealth of information, there seems to be a problem in making the general public aware of this worthwhile knowledge.

Through coordinated efforts, the county extension group and other interested and concerned agencies should concentrate on the general public becoming aware of the facts and services available with special effort aimed at certain specific groups.

News media of all types should be used to emphasize the availability of materials pertaining to house and surroundings. Avoid "How-to-do-it" type items because they require costly media time and space.

● This committee favors and recommends a county zoning study by the land sub-committee and the county planning commission. Most of the required detail is on hand in report form but needs to be dusted off and promoted vigorously.

● Workshops are needed in the areas of house location, planning, financing, and landscaping. Such workshops need to be well publicized. There are many examples of houses placed on lots in poor drainage areas, in frost pockets or shaded areas or built with too little or no ventilation, all conducive to mold and mildew. Valuable farm land is used up by dwellings and outbuildings while untillable well-drained hillsides go begging for use. These errors need to be corrected and it will take considerable repetition to reach those who most need the information.

● Planning and citizen groups need to act fast on zoning laws. Already rural slum areas are developing with serious sewage and water problems. Extension people are urged to perform an educational function here.

● Few young mothers with growing families are reached by workshops. TV lessons would be most effective for them.

● House maintenance literature should be circulated through low-cost government housing facilities, and TV used to reach other housing. Housewives are required to do more maintenance than commonly believed and radio and TV spots would help many of them.

● People on the move are less inclined than permanent dwellers to maintain house and premises. This would be the most difficult group to reach but the TV approach and zoning laws, strictly enforced, are recommended.

● Planning groups must begin to consider mobile home sites a major factor in the county and the committee recommends that gentle hillsides be so used rather than using flat tillable or commercial land. Specifications regarding design and landscaping should be upgraded to make the installations more attractive and functional.

● By adequate newspaper, TV and radio publicity, groups with like interests should be

told about pending workshops dealing with their special problems. Newly-married couples and retiring couples are two special groups which will continually require more attention in the next decade.

## CONCLUSION

It is the considered opinion of this committee

that many worthwhile, available programs go begging due to outdated publicity methods and that most of the house and surroundings problems result from lack of planning by individuals, and public as well as private groups. It is in these areas that concentration is recommended, using the media extensively to attack the problems.

# YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES

## EDUCATION

Our high schools are presently geared to a curriculum which is designed to equip all students with sufficient background to enter institutions of higher learning. However, it is becoming increasingly evident that in future years many more skilled and semi-skilled production and service technicians will be needed. Opportunities for this type of training are now lacking in secondary education. Educators warn that a significant percentage of their students lack either the incentives, or abilities to avail themselves of an advanced academic degree. Through study with these officials it is obvious that local school planning bodies are aware of these needs, but lack public support.

There is growing awareness that a more broadened and detailed health program is needed in the county's schools. Such a program should encompass not just purely academic health subjects, but should include the basic fundamentals of good grooming and sex education as well. It has often falsely been assumed that all youngsters receive adequate background in these subjects at home. However, the facts indicate that this is not the case, and, therefore, it is felt that this area of responsibility must be accepted by our schools.

Extensive testing indicates that certain irrational behavior in juveniles, when noted at an early age level by trained personnel, can be indicative of future mental disorders. Through the guidance of such personnel, undesirable behavior in youngsters can often be reduced and future disorders avoided. At the present time, counseling services are not available in the schools to work with these students. Again, it is apparent that local school planning bodies are aware of these needs, but lack public support.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the above statements the following recommendations are offered;

● We recommend that a closer working relationship be developed between the public and the school administration to:

1. Familiarize the people as to the needs and values, and enlist their support for vocational training of youth.

2. Familiarize the people as to the needs and

values, and enlist their support of a broadened Health Education Program, to include physical and mental fitness, nutrition, sex education, and personal grooming.

3. Familiarize the people as to the needs and values, and enlist their support for an adequate counseling program at the elementary level.

● We support the pending bill before the Legislature to establish elementary school libraries.

● We recommend that vocational centers be established to accommodate vocational training for associated school districts.

● We recommend that guidance and counseling be established on a county basis for elementary school children with the services of adequately trained personnel available.

As a closing statement, we feel that in order to accomplish some of these recommendations it may be necessary to develop cooperative education programs among school districts.

## EMPLOYMENT

Douglas County, like many other areas, has young people who are eager and willing to work. Each year there are many who enter the labor force when they discontinue or complete their high school training. Many are interested in locating part-time employment while still in school. Employers have indicated a willingness to hire youthful employees, but where Union Employment Regulations apply, employers feel that the automatic pay increases sometimes outstrip the value of the youthful employee.

The Oregon State Employment Office operates an employment placement service specifically designed for young workers. The office also provides a testing service to help determine skill areas. Information is also available on procedures to use when applying for employment.

Some of the difficulties facing youth looking for employment are as follows:

1. Many youth lack knowledge about proper procedures to use in applying for work.

2. Many youth have been unable to gain work experience, therefore, have little to offer a prospective employer. This may also cause difficulty in holding a job.

3. Employment opportunities are fewer than the demand during the peak summer months.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the above statements the following recommendations are offered;

● Youth should be made more aware of information about proper procedures to use when applying for employment. This might be accomplished by inviting employment office personnel to speak at each high school, or perhaps a training session of a teacher representative from each high school.

● We recommend every effort be made to develop a work training experience in connection with academic training, such as the technical and industrial training of past years. Continual evaluation of work training experiences should be made to assure experience gained is of an up-to-date, saleable nature. Students who are interested in learning a trade or a business skill would work part time for a local employer and attend school part time. Employers would be asked to help evaluate students to determine successful completion of the program.

● We recommend some tolerance be shown by labor bargaining groups in relation to automatic pay increase demands. This is in an effort to keep pay scale more closely tied to actual labor value of youthful employees.

● We recommend that all local governmental agencies and businesses be alert to job opportunities for teenagers which would help young people gain work experience.

## RECREATION

The committee was impressed with the existing recreational facilities and programs available to youth. The summer activities offered by the YMCA and the City of Roseburg in the areas of athletics, crafts, and social activities seem to be adequate.

Adequate summer camps are available through existing youth organizations, such as 4-H, Campfire, Scouting, YMCA, and churches.

It was noted that most other communities in Douglas County also offer recreation based on competitive athletic activities.

The fall, winter, and spring seasons seem to be appropriately filled with school related activities.

vities.

The committee commends the programs currently offered and encourages any community without programs to consider development of recreational activities.

## INDUSTRY

Because Douglas County is primarily dependent upon timber and its manufacture for its basic economy, there has been a program developed to attempt the diversification of the economic base. A \$5,000 study was contracted with the engineering firm of Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merrified of Corvallis, Oregon to study the potential sites for industrial development.

The result was the establishment of an industrial park in the Green area and in Sutherlin, with selected alternate sites in various parts of Central Douglas County. The prime purpose for establishing the program for industrial park development was to have prepared sites available for potential industrial firms seeking plant location. Particularly important were those converting local wood materials in their final products.

Since the start of the program of diversification, The Commodore Corporation, a mobile home manufacture, has located in the area, and employs approximately 125 people. Ramey Self Loaders which manufactures machinery for loading logs, have located in the area and employs approximately 100 people. V & W Manufacturing Company which manufactures cranes has located in Sutherlin and employs about 50 persons.

Redbell Plastics manufactures spheres for power lines and plastic covers for transformers, and employs four persons. Snively Wedge manufactures plastic wedges which are used in the woods and employs twelve persons.

The program of diversification has the leadership of the entire business and industrial community. Prospects for relocation and establishment of plants are being worked through the volunteer efforts of those desiring to establish and maintain a level conducive to the continued growth of the area.

Full reports, data, and other pertinent information relative to industry is available from the Roseburg Area Chamber of Commerce.

## RECREATION

Recreation is one of the most important assets of Douglas County. For the purpose of this report, the term recreation will be used to include all types of activities undertaken for purposes of diversion and entertainment. This varies from a Sunday afternoon scenic drive to a summer vacation, or from a boy at a catfish hole with a can of worms to the elk hunting

party camped in the snows of the High Cascades. A major portion of this report will deal with the efforts that will be required to preserve and develop the recreational resources with which Douglas County is so richly endowed.

The basis of a sound recreation industry is development of the area for year-round recreation. The combination of a rapidly increas-

ing local population; an adjacent recreation-hungry, high-density population (California); and rapid, comfortable, long distance transportation from all parts of the nation assures a supply of tourists that staggers the imagination. The range of climates, slopes, sites, and accessibilities affords opportunity for almost unlimited variation of developments. The destruction of recreational opportunities by the industrial development of much of the rest of the nation daily is making the resources of Douglas County more singular and, consequently, more valuable. With proper development and coordination, recreation might soon prove to be the most valuable asset of Douglas County.

The first step in recreation is preservation. An obvious example, and seemingly simple requirement, is the preservation of geographic features of scenic value. A second example is the preservation of such specialties as historic sites, covered bridges, outstanding rock formations, or unique trees. The real problem is that any force of sufficient magnitude to threaten these features will prove most difficult to oppose or divert. The only possible solution lies in complete coordination and long-range planning. A realistic approach to this area must start with bringing to each and all landowners and management agencies, as well as a significant portion of the general public, a definite appreciation of the fact that their own interest will prosper along with the economy of Douglas County, from the additional revenues produced by an expanding recreation industry.

Douglas County consists of 3,240,320 acres and is likely to remain the same size in the foreseeable future. At the same time that the recreation resources are being developed there will be developments in agriculture, industry, urban and suburban businesses and dwellings, and transportation facilities. Each will share in the available area according to its needs, and to the people's need. It is essential that the forms basic to the recreation resource be guarded against inclusion in the list of resources to be inhibited, or those which may be destroyed by careless manipulation. This will demand the most careful integration with other land uses in certain areas.

The second step concerned with the recreation resource is development. The most commonly recognized area of development is that of increasing the available supplies of the resources which form the basis for the recreation industry. This may be clearing scrub-oaks to add to the scenic rolling pasturelands; constructing small dams to create new fishing waters and waterfowl attraction; building new parks and campgrounds to provide outdoor living; organization of local theater groups; designation and development of ranges for game animals, or any of a host of other developments or improvements.

Equally important is the provision of convenient and easy methods for the visiting public to reach and enjoy the recreational facilities. Mo-

dern freeways and air services are basic needs. A network of good secondary roads, as well as hiking, packing, and cycling trails, is essential. Provisions for food and lodging within easy travel distance of each attraction is another consideration of importance. Docks, boat ramps, parking facilities, guided tours, rest areas, viewpoints, and many other facilities will be necessary to serve the comfort and convenience of the public.

In providing accommodations for large numbers of highly mobile guests during a relatively short visit, it is well to remember that there is more merit in providing what they desire than in providing what they need. It also is more profitable. Most tourists and vacationers insist on the best of whatever type of facility they use, whether it be hotel, motel, trailer park, campground, restaurant, drive-in, picnic area, or supermarket. The attitude of the people providing the service is equally as important as the quality of the service.

The neglect of a given type of facility will mean the loss of visitors who prefer its use. They will spend their vacations, and their money, in areas providing what they want, rather than being forced to patronize other types of accommodations. The prevention of campground construction will force very few into hotels or motels, but will appreciably reduce the patronage of service stations, cafes, markets, souvenir shops, and sporting-good stores. Again, a unanimous, energetic effort to provide the best in every field of recreation will result in the establishment of a vigorous new industry destined to serve as the stabilizer of the county's economy.

With a firm determination to develop a recreation industry, and having at hand some of the rudiments; an additional consideration is necessary--letting the prospective customers know what is offered. Having begun on the thesis that Douglas County is readily accessible to an over-abundance of recreation seekers, it must be borne in mind that any appreciable imbalance of supply and demand would prove injurious to the new industry, and that excessive demand is the far greater danger. The old adage, "A satisfied customer is the best advertisement", should not be overlooked. A great many services have died from being over-sold and underperformed.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

From the foregoing, the committee feels that many of the recreational forms are not mutually compatible, necessitating regulation of areas, times, or extent of development. Some may conflict with other activities, necessitating evaluation and an equitable division of opportunities. An inventory of the values presently involved, and projection of demands, opportunities, and values to be expected in the future now are of paramount importance. Unless these are prepared by experts in the field, they will prove misleading, and even useless. Developmental

plans of all of the agencies, firms and individuals that may be expected to affect the resources involved must be reviewed and incorporated into a master plan of recreational development. This master plan, to be effective, must provide the following: (a.) preserve the scenic, scientific, and ecological values occurring naturally within the area, (b.) meet the present and projected demands of both residents and tourists for quality recreation, and (c.) provide guidelines for development of an integrated and financially sound recreation industry.

The committee feels that there are items in immediate and critical need of action, and recommends that all interested individuals, organizations, firms, and agencies apply their efforts to accomplish the following:

- That access to the entire sand dune area of the county be made available by the construction of paths for foot or horseback travel, roads, or other avenues of access.

- Establishment of a marine museum and marine garden in the Salmon Harbor area to give to those not going out on a fishing boat a place to spend his time.

- That development of our ocean bottom fishery be encouraged by construction of artificial reefs, trails and docks for access, and wind-breaks along natural areas.

- That efforts be made to preserve the scenic values and route of the lower Umpqua Canyon, below Scottsburg, similar to the program on the North Umpqua Highway.

- That pressure be brought for construction of impoundments with adequate safeguards to ensure the relative purity, favorable temperatures, and adequate flows, at all times of the year, in all streams and rivers within the county.

- That impoundments and man-made lakes be provided for fishing. In particular, the development of ponds for warm water fish. Excellent sites are available in or near Glendale, Riddle, Roseburg, and Sutherlin.

- That public access to lakes and streams be provided. Access by boat is particularly needed along the main stem of the Umpqua River between Sawyer's Rapids and the "Forks", as well as the North Umpqua between Glide and Winchester.

- That production and holding of waterfowl be increased by the development of ponds, grain feed plots, and resting areas to provide for duck hunting in the valleys along our larger streams.

- That such items as waterfalls, mountain peaks, rock formations, fossil beds, tallest tree of a species, historic sites, etc. be brought to the attention of the traveller by appropriate signs and that they be provided with roads, trails, rest areas, etc., necessary to the public enjoyment.

- That all governmental agencies and private firms be encouraged to provide parks, campgrounds, and picnic areas adequate to meet the demand. Additional overnight camping areas are urgently needed in the coastal, upper North Umpqua, and upper South Umpqua areas.

- That continued pressure be brought forth to provide year-round travel along the North Umpqua Highway to Highway 97.

- That curtailment of water pollution be emphasized by:

1. Strict enforcement of anti-pollution laws.
2. Promote additional, and/or better land conservation practices by agriculture.
3. Increased stream flows during low water periods.
4. Leaving timber cover strips along streams.
5. Establishment of sanitary districts along larger streams.
6. Strict control to prevent soil movement into streams by farming, logging, road construction, road maintenance, etc.

- Establishment of arterial roads through forested lands for tourists and for recreation. Many visitors are afraid to travel much of our county because of intense log truck travel.

- Establishment of a community, near main routes of travel through the county, from the standpoint of history, old-time scenic value, human interest, etc. Oakland is an excellent site.

- That tours of local industries should be provided and promoted. An example of this is the county having the only nickel mine in the state, but where on the freeway do you see any promotion?

- That special programs be set up for retirees.

- That Chamber of Commerce enlarge and coordinate their programs so all activities in the county will be recognized.

- That additional information centers be provided, such as at Salmon Harbor.

1. At Information Centers: Their aim should be to send tourists to other areas in the county when conditions are not favorable in their locale.

2. A questionnaire be provided at Information Centers asking the visitor to comment on what is needed in areas of the county.

- That the Douglas Board of Commissioners consider the establishment of a Recreation Advisory Committee similar to the Water Resources Advisory Committee. Membership to come from representatives from the Coast (Reedsport - Winchester Bay), North (Drain - Yoncalla), Central (Roseburg), South (Riddle-Glendale-Tiller), and East (Glide-Toketee).

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