Management Planning

Oregon’s Forest Practice Rules

If you’re an Oregon woodland owner planning some logging, road building, chemical spraying, or other forest operations, chances are that the Oregon Forest Practice Rules will apply (figure 1). To be sure that you practice good land management and avoid some unpleasant surprises, it’s a good idea to become familiar with the rules and your responsibilities.

This circular will introduce you to the general objectives, scope, and nature of the Oregon Forest Practice Rules. You’ll still need to refer to the published rules and any other applicable regulations to be certain that actions on your property comply with the law (see “For further reading,” page 9).

Objectives and approach

Oregon’s Forest Practice Rules are intended to protect our soil, water, and forest resources, including fish and wildlife habitat. The first version of the rules was approved in 1972, when the state was required by Federal law to develop ways of reducing water pollution problems. In this and more recent versions of the rules, the state also recognized the importance of including specific measures for protecting soils, fish and wildlife habitat, and timber production.

Soil erosion and water pollution problems are usually easier and less costly to prevent than to correct or repair, so Oregon’s Forest Practice Rules emphasize techniques for avoiding these problems before they begin.

In most cases, this means applying measures that good forest managers use to protect their resources while also acting as conscientious citizens. Just look at the small amount of time, effort, and cost to follow the Forest Practice Rules as an investment in good woodland management.
Statewide rules

Certain Forest Practice Rules apply to woodlands throughout the state (figure 2), but others apply only to certain regions. The following sections describe the rules that apply to all forest lands in Oregon.

Notification

The first thing to remember is that you or your contractor must notify the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODOF) at least 15 days before you begin any of the following activities on your property:

- timber harvesting
- road construction
- site preparation
- chemical applications
- land clearing
- slash treatment
- precommercial thinning

Blank notification forms are available at local ODOF offices (see the appendix, pages 10-11). When you complete a form, it provides basic information on the type of operation that’s planned, its location (including a map and the legal description: for example, NE ½ SW ¼ sec. 8, T. 11 S., R. SW.), and the parties involved. This helps the ODOF determine whether an inspection or technical advice is needed to avoid potential problems.

If you hire contractors to do the work, you can ask them to notify the ODOF and send you a copy of the notice. Be sure to check with your contractor to avoid any misunderstandings or problems about meeting the notification requirements.

Chemical Applications

Herbicides, insecticides, and fertilizers are useful in protecting and promoting productive forests, but these same chemicals can create health hazards for people and aquatic life if they are not properly handled and applied. The Oregon Forest Practice Rules provide a number of statewide requirements for minimizing the hazards of using these chemicals.

Mixing of any chemicals must be done carefully and without spillage. Use clean, leakproof containers; clean them again after use. Apply chemicals only when wind and other weather conditions favor an effective, low-risk operation.

When you apply pesticides near dwellings or water bodies important for domestic use, recreation, or fisheries, you must leave a border of unsprayed vegetation. The width of this protective "buffer strip" will depend on the application technique; aerial spraying requires the widest strip.

Persons who apply chemicals on forest lands must keep daily records.
Some Forest Practice Rules are regional—that is, their application differs, depending on the region in which your forest property is located.

 Slash disposal

Tree cutting on your property may leave behind large amounts of tops, limbs, and other unused material. Risks of fire, insect and disease problems, and entry into streams from channels are some important reasons for treating this slash in some way. Burning or machine piling of slash can create its own soil and water problems, however, so several Oregon Forest Practice Rules apply to slash treatment.

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The most obvious differences among Oregon's regional Forest Practice Rules relate to the requirements for reforestation; however, significant differences also exist among the rules concerning roads and timber harvesting, particularly between the eastern and western regions.

Always refer to the rules written specifically for your location—a seemingly minor change in wording can mean the difference between compliance and violation of the law.

To be sure about which rules apply to your property, check the regional boundaries and accompanying rules given in the Field Guide to Oregon Forest Practice Rules (see "For further reading," page 9) or consult your local ODOF office.

Reforestation

Oregon's economy depends strongly on a sizable and steady supply of marketable timber. To help maintain this supply, the Forest Practice Rules require that after most harvesting operations, you promptly and completely reforest the cutover areas.

These requirements apply to any lands that can produce an adequate forest crop (see "Field Guide to Oregon Forest Practice Rules" for the minimum productivity levels), except in the eastern region, where owners are not required to reforest at least smaller than 11 acres. Note, however, that these and other lands subject to the reforestation requirements must have some type of vegetative cover within a year following timber harvest.

At least 100 well-distributed seedlings (150 in the northwest region) must be established on forest lands where harvesting operations have reduced stocking below specified levels (25 percent in most areas). You must also establish these seedlings within three to six growing seasons after harvesting, depending on where your property is located. Shorter time limits apply to areas in western Oregon, where competing vegetation becomes a serious problem if reforestation is delayed.

Keep in mind that reforestation failures from poor seedling quality, brush competition, animal damage, etc., do not absolve you from your legal responsibilities. Help ensure reforestation success by good planning and techniques (see "For further reading")

If you contract your reforestation work, choose a contractor who is known locally to be successful and/or contact your local ODOF office for recommended contractors.

Many sites require special procedures. For reforestation after timber harvest (your local ODOF office has a list for your area). In western Oregon, red alder and other hardwoods are acceptable on lands the ODOF office has designated as suitable for hardwoods.

Since a few markets do exist for some hard to sell and related specialty products, however, the ODOF can modify this restriction if you submit an acceptable request before you propose any action (a written management plan may also be necessary).

Roads

Access roads are a vital part of any actively managed woodland property—and all too often they are a major source of soil erosion and water quality problems.

To avoid these problems, you need to give attention to some key road characteristics: location, design, construction, and maintenance. The Forest Practice Rules include some detailed regional requirements in each of these categories, most of which help protect your own investments in roads (which can be substantial).

You can avoid quite a few road-related problems before construction by sound road location and design. Road locations must avoid steep, unstable terrain as well as marshes, meadows, and existing drainages. If streams must be crossed, there should be few crossings as possible and they should be at right angles to the main channel.

Road design must match the terrain and soil conditions, as well as the expected level of use. Since proper road drainage is critical for soil and water protection, plan to incorporate outspooling, grade changes, ditches, relief culverts, or other appropriate design features.

Stream-crossing culverts and bridges must not act as barriers to migrating salmon and steelhead. These structures must also be designed to handle at least a "25-year frequency" storm, which is a very large storm that (on the average) happens once every 25 years. Your local ODOF office or Extension forestry agent can provide you with information about designing stream crossings that meet this requirement.

Heavy machinery operations and accompanying ground disturbance during road construction can sometimes lead to soil erosion and water pollution problems. Exposed soil that is potentially erodible must, therefore, be stabilized—by seeding, riprapping (rock or other covering that shields and holds the soil against erosive forces), compacting, benches, or other suitable means.

Excess material from construction must be deposited in stable locations above the high water level. You also need to minimize machine
activity in streambeds as well as disturbance to streambanks and channels during construction of stream crossings.

Road maintenance is one of the most valuable (yet frequently overlooked) ways of avoiding soil and water problems on woodland properties. Drainage ditches and culverts are an important focal point, and the Forest Practice Rules require that these be cleaned regularly to avoid clogging and washouts. You must also provide for adequate drainage on inactive or closed roads on your property.

Timber harvesting

Harvesting of forest crops through well-planned and executed operations is a vital part of woodland management. Normally, this causes negligible and temporary site disturbance; however, poorly conducted logging operations can damage site productivity, cause soil and debris to enter water courses, and harm wildlife and fish habitat.

A significant number of Oregon regional Forest Practice Rules are, therefore, directed toward timber harvesting and its accompanying activities.

To help insure future productivity of the forest, for example, you are required during logging to minimize damage to any residual trees you leave for later harvest. To control soil erosion needed for future forests, an instability strip must be left in as wide a strip as necessary to control erosion.

Rolling and downhill logging, which tends to cause greater soil disturbance, unless you provide for full toppling and log suspension.

Landings, skid roads, and fire trails are much like woodland roads in their potential for causing soil and water problems. The Forest Practice Rules include several similar requirements for constructing these features.

Landings and trails must be located on stable ground above the high water level, and they must incorporate cross-drains, dips, water bars, or other methods for controlling drainage. Drainage systems must also be properly maintained.

Felling and bucking operations must keep tree parts from falling into or across “Class I” streams. These are waters that are valuable for domestic use, angling, or other recreation, or used by significant numbers of fish. Contact your local ODOF office if you’re unsure of the classification of a stream that passes through or near your property.

Trees must be felled away from smaller headwater streams that feed into and influence their sensitive areas. (In this situation, the smaller headwater streams are considered Class II streams.) Slash and other debris that get into a Class I stream must be removed promptly after the harvesting operation. Immediate removal is required from any Class I stream.

Several other Forest Practice Rules also focus directly on stream protection in relation to timber harvesting. During and after logging, for example, streambanks and streamside vegetation must be left in as natural a condition as possible.

Clearcutting operations should allow for adequate wildlife escape corridors, and you must carefully consider preserving any critical habitat that is used by rare or endangered species.

Prior approval

Some activities and locations on forest lands have an especially great potential for resource problems. There are also situations where a landowner or contractor believes that there is a reasonable alternative to complying with the Forest Practice Rules.

In these instances, the rules require the landowner or contractor to notify the ODOF about the intended operation and to receive written approval from the ODOF before the operation can proceed (figure 4). The ODOF may also ask for a written plan that describes the operation in some detail.

The prior approval requirement allows the ODOF to review the planned activity closely, inspect the site if necessary, and recommend ways of avoiding resource damage. Although these steps and final approval can often be completed within the 15-day notification period, it’s usually best to allow extra time for the process.
• High risk sites
• Operations in and around streams
• Other activities

High potential for resource problems
Approval from ODOF needed before starting operations

Figure 4.—You must receive prior approval from the Oregon Department of Forestry before you can begin operations with a high potential for causing resource problems.

Situations requiring prior approval often represent fairly complicated problems that demand careful planning and action. You may, therefore, need some help from a consulting forester or engineer, as well as a highly skilled operator, to be sure of avoiding any resource damage and rule violations.

High risk sites
Landslide problems in certain parts of western Oregon recently led to the adoption of several new Forest Practice Rules. Locations showing a significant potential for destructive landslides because of terrain, soil, site, and rainfall characteristics have been identified as high risk areas.

High risk sites are specific problem locations within high risk areas such as slopes over 60 percent, steep headwalls, and highly dissected land formations.

Prior approval is necessary before any road building or timber harvesting operations can begin on high risk sites. Additionally, some other rules that cover road location, construction, and maintenance specifically apply to high risk areas and sites.

Check with your local ODOF office if you have any questions about the new rules or the locations to which they apply.

In and around streams
Streambeds, banks, and other nearby areas are particularly sensitive to damage that leads to problems in water quality, fisheries, habitat, and the like. For this reason, prior approval from the ODOF is necessary for machine activity or logging in or through any Class I stream.

Prior approval is also needed before any change or relocation of fish-bearing stream channel or habitat. Such operations are normally discouraged, but the ODOF recognizes that changes and current installations and other situations may make some instream actions unavoidable. The ODOF must approve any plans to harvest mature timber from protective strips around Class I streams, as well as planned removal of any trees that reduces the shading of such a stream to less than 75 percent of the original level.

If approval is given, you or your contractor may be required to use techniques like directional felling or to establish or promote alternative vegetative cover.

Other activities
If there is a high risk of soil or other debris entering existing water bodies, you'll need prior approval from the ODOF before you can locate a road in difficult areas like marshes, steep narrow canyons, or drainage channels. Special measures to avoid erosion or other problems will probably also be necessary.

As suggested earlier, prior approval is required if you want to reforest your property with nonapproved species. This is particularly important to remember if you are interested in managing your land for hardwoods, exotic species, or related specialty products.

Administration and enforcement
Oregon's Forest Practice Rules are primarily administered and enforced by the ODOF forest practice foresters (FPF'S), who work in behalf of the State Forester in Salem (figure 5).

The FPF's operate out of local ODOF offices, with each FPF responsible for a specific geographic area. It's a good idea to know the name of the FPF who handles the area where your property is located.

FPF's review the operations notifications that are filed in their areas, provide onsite inspections if necessary, and make decisions about requests for prior approval and the need for operations plans. They are also available for some consultation and general forest practices information, although their limited staff restricts the amount of time that they can spend with individual landowners.

FPF’s can issue a citation if you or your contractor violates the Forest Practice Rules. Citations are usually given to the person who is directly responsible for the violation.

For example, if a violation takes place during a contract logging operation, the contractor normally would be cited, and copies of the citation would be sent to the landowner and timber owner (if they are different parties). However,
Governor
- elected by general public

Board of Forestry (BOF)
- appointed by governor under standard guidelines
- establishes new and revised Forest Practice Rules

State Forester
Oregon Department of Forestry, Salem
- statewide administration of Forest Practice Rules
- reviews and recommends new or revised rules to BOF

Regional Forest Practice Committees
- appointed by the BOF under standard guideline
- reviews and recommends new or revised rules to BOF

Forest Practice Foresters
ODOF (local offices)
- local administration of Forest Practice Rules

Land Owner
Timber Owner Operator
- individuals affected by Forest Practice Rules

Other sources of information and assistance
- Oregon State University Extension Service
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service
- consulting foresters and engineers

Reviewing and revising the rules
Three regional forest practice committees have primary responsibilities for recommending new or revised Forest Practice Rules (figure 5). Each committee is made up of nine people with natural resource management backgrounds, most of whom also live in, own, or manage land in the region.

The committee members are appointed for 3-year terms by the State Board of Forestry, which takes final action on the recommendations that are submitted.

Each year the ODOF and other agencies with natural resource concerns meet to review the Forest Practice Rules. Recommendations to the State Board of Forestry may be made at this time to repeal, change, or add new rules. These meetings are open to the public, and any comments from those who attend are included in the record of the meetings.

The history of the Forest Practice Rules has been one of change and refinement. The regional forest practice committees and the State Board of Forestry have each been responsive to new information, techniques, and concerns. Heightened awareness about landslide problems, for example, led to new rules for high risk areas.

If the landowner or timber owner is also cited if the FPF considers him or her to be involved with the violation.

The individuals who receive a citation must immediately cease the activities that are in violation. They may also receive fines or jail sentences, and they may be ordered to repair any damages.

If these orders are not followed, the operations may then be suspended. The ODOF may repair the damages and charge the costs to the landowner, timber owner, or contractor. If not paid, these charges can also be held as a joint lien (debt) against the real and personal property of all three parties.

Although they are empowered and ready to issue citations, the FPF's and the ODOF are primarily interested in encouraging good resource management. They prefer to work with land owners and contractors to avoid problems before they begin, and to quickly correct any unforeseen problems that develop.
It's important that you keep abreast of any changes in the Forest Practice Rules that could affect you. You should also recognize that you can have some involvement in the process of change.

Summary and checklist

Oregon’s Forest Practice Rules apply to many of the management activities that you are likely to undertake as a woodland owner. Most of the rules are preventive measures that help protect our soil, water, and forest resources.

The first step in complying with the rules is to notify the ODOF before you begin operations like road building, logging, slash treatment, or chemical applications. Certain activities like logging through or near major streams may also require advance approval from the ODOF.

It's essential to know the current specific rules that apply to your property, because most of them are regional in nature—and all of them are regularly reviewed and revised.

Forest practice foresters administer the rules and can issue citations that can lead to both criminal and civil penalties for violations. Avoiding resource problems is the major goal, however, and your local ODOF and ODF office can thus be a helpful source of conservation information. Other sources of assistance include your county office of the Oregon State University Extension Service, the USDA Soil Conservation Service, and private consulting foresters and engineers.

Help from consultants and highly skilled operators can be particularly valuable when dealing with areas and operations with high potential for resource problems.

You can use the checklist (right)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forest practice rules checklist</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do I have an up-to-date copy of Oregon's Forest Practice Rules?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Am I familiar with the general nature and requirements of the Forest Practice Rules?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do I know which regional or subregional rules apply to my property?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do I know which specific rules must be followed for the management activities that I am planning?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do I need to notify the ODOF about the management activities that I am planning?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do any of the activities that I am planning require prior approval from the ODOF before they can begin?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Are there any other laws or regulations that apply to the management activities that I am planning?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do my contractor and I understand and agree in writing on our legal responsibilities?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will I be able to adequately supervise and evaluate my contractor's operations to avoid problems?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do I know where to go for help or further information?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

FILL IN FOR FUTURE REFERENCE (Use pencil—addresses and phone numbers change!)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ODOF office and forest practice forester for my area</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name ____________________</td>
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<td>Address ____________________</td>
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<td>Phone ____________________</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>OSU Extension Service office and forestry agent for my area</th>
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<td>Address ____________________</td>
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<td>Phone ____________________</td>
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Date ____________________
to help comply with Oregon’s Forest Practice Rules.

For further reading

For OSU Extension Service publications (unless another address is given), enclose the amounts indicated and send your order to Bulletin Mailing Office, Oregon State University, Corvallis 97331.

Legal requirements

Field Guide to Oregon Forest Practice Rules, State of Oregon, Department of Forestry (revised periodically; available from ODOF, 2600 State St., Salem 97310, or from local ODOF offices).

Oregon Forest Laws and Administrative Rules, State of Oregon, Department of Forestry (periodically revised and updated).

“Prior Approval of the State Forester,” Forest Practice Note No. 3, State of Oregon, Department of Forestry (Salem, 1981).

General soil and water conservation


Sidle, Roy C., Impact of Forest Practice on Surface Erosion, Pacific Northwest Extension publication, PNW 195 (Oregon State University, Corvallis, 1980). 50¢ plus 25¢ postage.

Roads


“Ditch Relief Culverts,” Forest Practice Note No. 5, State of Oregon, Department of Forestry (Salem, 1982).


“Road Maintenance,” Forest Practice Note No. 4, State of Oregon, Department of Forestry (Salem, 1981).

“Waterbars,” Forest Practice Note No. 1, State of Oregon, Department of Forestry (Salem, 1979).

Timber harvesting


Reforestation


“Reforestation,” Forest Practice Note No. 2, State of Oregon, Department of Forestry (Salem, 1979).
NOTIFICATION OF OPERATIONS

STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

NO. 84

EXPIRES DEC. 31, 1984

NOTICE IS GIVEN TO THE STATE FORESTER THAT AN OPERATION(S) WILL BE CONDUCTED ON LANDS DESCRIBED BELOW AND ON THE COMPLETED ATTACHED MAPS (ORS 527.670).

PREVIOUS NOTIFICATION NO.

COUNTRY (ENTER ONLY ONE):

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO OPERATE POWER DRIVEN MACHINERY (ORS 477.625).

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO CLEAR RIGHTS OF WAY (ORS 477.685).

CHECK

1A

OPERATOR

NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY, STATE AND ZIP CODE

PHONE NO.

NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY, STATE AND ZIP CODE

PHONE NO.

NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY, STATE AND ZIP CODE

PHONE NO.

NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY, STATE AND ZIP CODE

PHONE NO.

THE PARTY OWNING TIMBER AT THE TIME OF HARVEST IS SHOWN IN SECTION 4 AND IS THE PARTY RESPONSIBLE FOR PAYMENT OF OREGON TIMBER TAXES.

WESTERN OREGON PRIVATE LAND ONLY

CHECK BOX IF ALL TIMBER TO BE HARVESTED UNDER THIS NOTIFICATION IS EXEMPT FROM WESTERN OREGON SEVERANCE TAX. IF CHECKED AND UNDER "SMALL TRACT OPTION", GIVE CERTIFICATION.

TIMBER OWNER

TIMBEROWNER E.I. NUMBER OR SOCIAL SECURITY NO.

THE OPERATOR, TIMBER OWNER OR LAND_OWNER UPON GIVING THIS NOTICE GIVES CONSENT TO THE STATE FORESTER TO ENTER UPON THE LAND SUBJECT TO THE OPERATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF INSURING COMPLIANCE WITH THE FOREST PRACTICES ACT.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYER

THE PARTY OWNING TIMBER AT THE TIME OF HARVEST IS SHOWN IN SECTION 4 AND IS THE PARTY RESPONSIBLE FOR PAYMENT OF OREGON TIMBER TAXES.

WESTERN OREGON PRIVATE LAND ONLY

CHECK BOX IF ALL TIMBER TO BE HARVESTED UNDER THIS NOTIFICATION IS EXEMPT FROM WESTERN OREGON SEVERANCE TAX. IF CHECKED AND UNDER "SMALL TRACT OPTION", GIVE CERTIFICATION.

PLEASE CHECK 1/16 SECTIONS WHERE OPERATING

COMPLETE FOR AREAS OUTSIDE OF REGULAR SECTIONS.

EXPLAIN "OTHER TYPES OF OPERATIONS"

TO BE COMPLETED BY OREGON DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE.

DATE SIGNED

STATE FORESTRY COPY

Appendix.—ODOF notification form. You must fill out this form, and turn it in to the Oregon Department of Forestry, at least 15 days before you begin your forest operations. The form has two parts. Part one (above) covers basic information, including taxation. Part 2 (on page 11) asks for greater detail on your site and operation.

THIS PUBLICATION IS OUT OF DATE.
For most current information:
http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog
The following information is needed for administration of the Oregon Forest Practices Act. (Check blocks and complete blanks which apply to this operation.)

1. TYPE OF OPERATION
   - Clear cut acres
   - Partial cut acres
   - Precommercial Thinning
   - Salvage acres
   - Felling & Bucking only
   - Road construction, Ft.
   - Road reconstruction, Ft.
   - Other (specify)

   (woodcutting, rock pits, road surfacing, scarification, etc.)

2. METHOD OF OPERATION
   - Cable system
   - Ground skidding system
   - Cable & Ground system
   - % Cable % Ground
   - Other yarding system (specify)

3. CHEMICAL APPLICATION
   - Chemical name
   - Formulation
   - Acres to be treated

4. TOPOGRAPHY
   - (Over steepest 1/3 of operation area)
   - 0-35%
   - 36-70%
   - Over 70%

5. SLOPE STABILITY
   - No evidence of movement
   - Evidence of old slides or small failures
   - Recent or active movement; wet areas, seeps

6. PRIOR APPROVAL BY THE STATE FORESTER IS REQUIRED FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING (Check any which apply to this operation):
   - Any changes in natural fish bearing stream channels
   - Road locations having apparent risk of materials entering waters of the state
   - Machine activity in Class I streams
   - Skidding or yarding through any Class I stream
   - Removal of timber from buffer strips

Remarks:

FORM 629-6-2-1-101.4

THIS PUBLICATION IS OUT OF DATE. For most current information: http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog
The Woodland Workbook is a collection of publications prepared by the Oregon State University Extension Service specifically for owners and managers of private, nonindustrial woodlands. The Workbook is organized into 10 sections containing information of long-range and day-to-day value for anyone interested in wise management, conservation, and use of woodland properties. The sections are Management Planning, Forest Measurements, Reforestation, Stand Management, Logging, Marketing Forest Products, Multiple Use, Forestry Issues, Business Management, and Kinds of Assistance.

The Workbook is available in a three-ring binder with tabbed dividers for each section. For information about how to order, and for a current list of titles and prices, write Bulletin Mailing Office, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon 97331—or inquire at the office of the Oregon State University Extension Service that serves your county.

The Oregon State University Extension Service provides education and information based on timely research to help Oregonians solve problems and develop skills related to youth, family, community, farm, forest, energy, and marine resources.

Extension's forestry program improves Oregonians' knowledge of forest resources and their options for expanding benefits from these resources. This educational program assists forest owners, managers, processors, and users in understanding small woodland production, management, and use of all forest lands. Priority subjects are reforestation, growth, management, harvesting, processing and use of wood, protection of soil and water, and other multiple uses and values.

This publication was prepared by Paul W. Adams, Extension watershed management specialist, Oregon State University.

For most current information: http://extension.oregonstate.edu/catalog