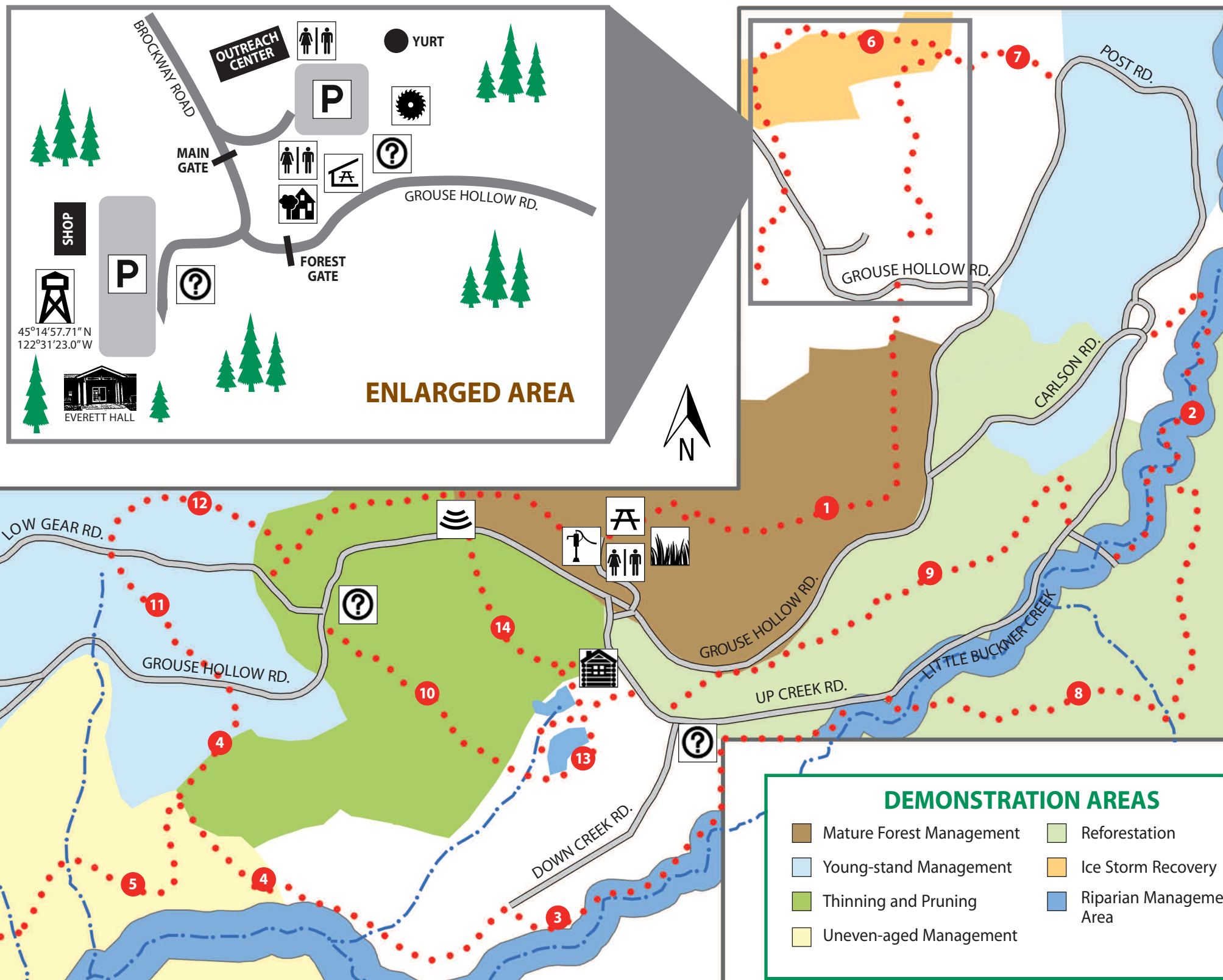


MAP KEY

- Welcome Center Info/Kiosks
- Everett Hall
- Hopkins Hall
- Poppino Pavilion
- Mill House Sawmill
- Cedar Grove Shelter
- Water Pump
- Parking
- Molalla Log House
- Restrooms
- Lookout Tower
- Amphitheater
- Activity Field
- Roads
- Trails
- Streams

TRAILS

- 1 Hopkins Trail
- 2 East Loop Watershed Trail
- 3 Middle Loop Watershed Trail
- 4 West Loop Watershed Trail
- 5 Uneven-Age Trail
- 6 Red Alder Trail
- 7 Hardwood Trail
- 8 Little Buckner Trail
- 9 Redcedar Trail
- 10 Douglas-fir Trail
- 11 Shortcut Trail
- 12 Pacific Madrone Trail
- 13 Ponds Trail
- 14 Molalla Log House Trail



0 200 400 Feet

Education Programs—Learning and Doing Go Hand in Hand

As you hike on Hopkins trails, you should know that the forests you see and the trails you walk on are managed as part of an education program. School and youth groups, teachers, landowners, and community members participate in programs that foster learning-by-doing throughout the year.

Every activity necessary to manage Hopkins Forest is an opportunity for an education program: building trails and roads, crossing streams, planting trees, enhancing wildlife habitat, thinning out dense forests, or harvesting and marketing timber.

Monthly Community Forestry Days bring adult and youth volunteers together to learn by working side by side.

Education Programs are provided in cooperation with the Oregon State University Extension Service, Clackamas County.



Please call, email, or visit us online to learn more about opportunities to attend programs or plan a new program for your group.



Please Protect and Care for the Forest and Facilities You Enjoy!

Welcome

Hopkins Demonstration Forest provides a valuable learning experience for students, teachers, woodland owners, and those who love the beauty and bounty of our woodlands. The forest highlights a variety of approaches to forest management. Hopkins Demonstration Forest includes several areas of varying age and a mix of tree species. Different management applications are applied to demonstrate and compare specific practices.

Please enjoy and follow these gentle reminders

Reminders and Rules

FOR YOUR SAFETY

Please do not park in front of restroom or other facility buildings/structures. Limited, authorized vehicular traffic is permitted on our roads—please use caution when walking our roads, especially Grouse Hollow Road.

FOOT TRAFFIC ONLY

Visitors are not allowed to bring motorized vehicles, bicycles, or horses into the forest. However, guests with mobility issues can request special accommodations in advance.

PETS

Well-behaved pets that do not create conflicts with wildlife and other guests are welcome. All pets must be leashed in and around buildings and parking areas and on leash or in site and under voice control of owner while in the forest.

TRASH

Pack out all refuse resulting from your visit, but pet waste (ONLY) can be placed in in trash bins located in the parking areas and forest—we do not have regular garbage service.

RESTROOMS

A full service restroom with running water is available in the bus/group parking area. Vault-style toilets are located next to Hopkins Hall and the Cedar Grove Shelter. Close the door and toilet lid after each use. DO NOT put anything besides human waste and toilet paper in the toilets.

SMOKING

Smoking is NOT permitted away from your vehicle. SMOKING IS NOT PERMITTED in the forest at any time.

FIRES and CAMPING

Camping and campfires are NOT allowed without written permission.

For More Information



Forests Forever, Inc.

BUSINESS OFFICE

503-655-5524

PO Box 1320 • Oregon City, OR 97045

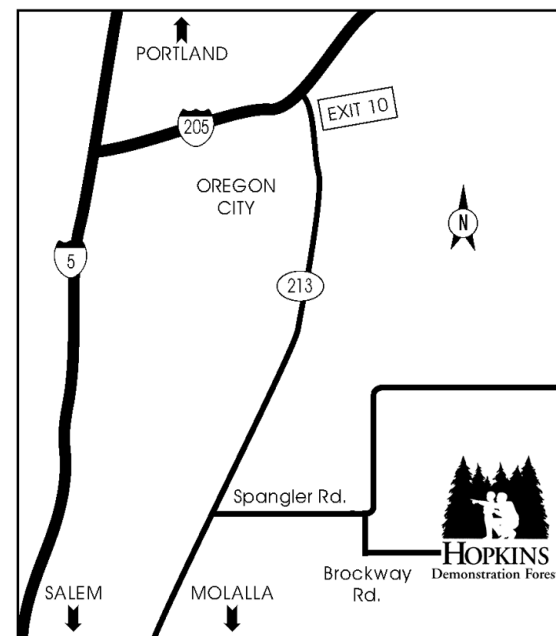
Website: www.demonstrationforest.org

HOPKINS OFFICE

503-632-2150

16750 S. Brockway Rd. • Oregon City, OR 97045

DIRECTIONS: From I-205 take exit #10 (Molalla/Park Place); drive south on Hwy 213 for 7.5 miles. Turn left (east) at Spangler Road; drive 2 miles. At Brockway Road, turn right (south) and follow Brockway Road to its end where signs will direct you onto the Hopkins Demonstration Forest.



Hopkins Demonstration Forest is owned and managed by Forests Forever, Inc. a publicly supported, tax-exempt, 501(c)(3) non-profit organization. For more information about Hopkins or to make a donation, visit our webpage at demonstrationforest.org

September 2021

EXPLORE



HOPKINS Demonstration Forest



Forest Guide & Trail Map

Where Learning and Growing Go Hand in Hand

Demonstration Areas

Mature Forest Management

Portions of the forest at Hopkins are maturing “second growth” forests, naturally regenerated after logging in the 1930’s. Some of these areas are thinned periodically to produce high-value large timber for utility poles and lumber while providing diverse mature forest habitat.

Young-stand Management

Areas of young forest planted in the 1990’s are managed by thinning. Thinning young forests prevents overcrowding and allows more daylight for understory plants. The mix of tree species is selected by weeding out overabundant or less desirable species. Invasive weeds such as blackberry, scotch broom, and English holly are controlled with cutting and/or herbicides.

Thinning and Pruning

About 20 acres was planted with Douglas-fir by Howard Hopkins in 1977. Stands grow increasingly dense over time, such that little else grows in their shade. Periodic thinning gives the remaining trees more room to grow and provides for more understory plants. Pruning removes lower branches to improve wood quality and reduce ladder fuels for fire.

Uneven-aged Management

The common practice of clearcutting and replanting produces even-aged stands of Douglas-fir. In contrast, the Uneven-aged demonstration area is being converted to a stand of multiple-aged (1 to 100 years) and mixed-species trees. First, a skid road system was established to confine the impacts of harvesting. Next, brush and hardwood patches were cleared, and select overstory trees were removed to allow more light to reach the understory.

A mix of species are planted following periodic “patch” thinning. Western redcedar, western hemlock, grand fir, Douglas-fir, and bigleaf maple now grow in the understory and small openings within the stand. This dynamic system requires periodic entries to manage overstory density, while taking care to minimize



damage to the understory trees as they grow up. This process of stand conversion will take many more years to complete.

Reforestation

Small harvest units are clearcut to generate revenue and create open sunlight to support vigorous growth of regeneration. A mix of Douglas-fir and western redcedar are planted, similar to historic forest types. Natural regeneration of red alder, bigleaf maple, and cherry add to the mix, though these species may also be controlled to prevent overabundance. Slash disposal, site preparation, and ongoing weed control are essential elements of the reforestation process.

Ice Storm Recovery

This 3-acre area in a moist ravine was planted in 2006 to demonstrate management of red alder for timber and biodiversity. In February 2021, an ice storm decimated the site. Reforestation and tree maintenance efforts have begun here, as well as in other isolated pockets around the forest. Areas where Himalayan blackberry persisted were impacted heavier due to the canes adding weight to and pulling on trees.

Riparian Management Area

Riparian management areas highlight ways to protect water quality and habitat in streamside forests. Examples of road drainage, erosion control, and fish-friendly stream crossings are featured. Riparian forest management practices are determined as part of the adjacent upland stand management. Predominant areas of mature riparian forest conditions are conserved and protected.

Facilities

Cedar Grove Shelter: A covered outdoor classroom located down in the forest for educational groups to break for lunch or when open visitors to enjoy a snack in the woods or rest on a hot or rainy day.

Everett Hall: Is a full service event and meeting space for our educational programing and is available for private rentals.



Hopkins Hall: Is the field office and educational space for Hopkins staff and OSU Extension Faculty to prepare and deliver our field-based educational programing.

Lookout Tower:

Originally constructed in 1954, the Clatskanie Mountain Lookout was moved to its third location here at Hopkins and reconstruction was completed in 2021.



Mill House: A small sawmill and other wood-working tools to convert some of our own logs to lumber. The cedar on the outside and inside of the restroom was milled right here.



Molalla Log House: Estimated at over 200 years old and constructed sometime around 1800, this historic structure that predates Lewis and Clark's arrival could be the oldest log house in Oregon.



Poppino Family Pavilion: A covered outdoor classroom (with fire-place) that is close to parking and amenities for educational groups to base their field day out of.



Welcome Center: With designated parking spaces for visitors, the Welcome Center is where our volunteer Forest Hosts are stationed. Please stop by a say hello or join our volunteer team to help inform new visitors about Hopkins' Mission and activities.



Event Parking: For visitors who are using Everett Hall or attending an educational event.

Bus/Welcome Center Parking: For large school groups as well as designated spaces for day use visitors next to Welcome Center.

Rental Information

Everett Hall at Hopkins Demonstration Forest is available for your next event.

- Weddings, meetings and more
- Quiet and secluded in 140-acre forest
- Caterer's kitchen and rock fireplace
- Accommodate up to 100 guests
- 75-space parking lot with handicap access

For more information and rental rates: www.demonstrationforest.org



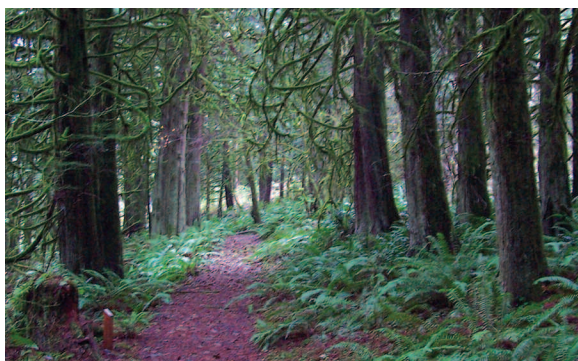
Trails

1 Hopkins Trail

This trail traces our northern property boundary, paralleling Grouse Hollow Road from Hopkins Hall to Low Gear Road. Hopkins Trail provides access to the Cedar Grove Shelter, Activity Field and the Amphitheater, with hand-pumped drinking water and a restroom nearby.

2 East Loop Watershed Trail

An easy trail that crosses Little Buckner Creek just downstream from a former beaver pond, then follows the stream to another creek crossing where skunk cabbage abound in early spring. Here, the trail moves into a 2015 timber harvest and continues on an old roadbed, past a junction with the Little Buckner Trail; ending at the “Vented Ford” stream crossing near Up Creek Road.



3 Middle Loop Watershed Trail

This section of the Watershed Trails' network skirts our southern property boundary beneath a shady grove of large western redcedar; then rejoins Little Buckner Creek amidst a red alder stand. It runs between Up Creek Road and the junction of the West Loop Watershed Trail and Down Creek Road.

4 West Loop Watershed Trail

The end of Down Creek Road is the beginning of adventure into one of the wildest portions of Hopkins Demonstration Forest. This trail extends to the west, rising above Little Buckner Creek for scenic views, and connecting with the Uneven-Age Trail.



5 Uneven-Age Trail

Connecting the far west end of Grouse Hollow Road with the West Loop Watershed Trail; the Uneven-Age Trail takes hikers around the southern perimeter of the Uneven-Age Management Demonstration, where multiple age-classes of mixed-conifer trees are grown together in the same stand. A short (established) side trail extends down to Little Buckner Creek and a small waterfall.

6 Red Alder Trail

Circling the Young Stand Rehabilitation Area north of the Outreach Center, access to this trail is next to the Welcome Center and runs behind the Mill House; or along the entrance driveway to Hopkins. The Red Alder Trail connects with the Hardwood Trail, providing access to Post Road.

7 Hardwood Trail

The Hardwood Trail connects the Red Alder Trail with Post Road. Along this short trail, several common broadleaf species of trees and underbrush grow that are very colorful in spring and fall.

8 Little Buckner Trail

Little Buckner Trail takes hikers on a climb to the southeast corner of a 2015 regeneration harvest that was planted in 2016. Planted primarily with Douglas-fir, the red alder lined riparian buffers were planted with Western red cedar. Scattered on the slopes are several relic stumps from old growth cut long ago plus the recent stumps of cedar and Douglas-fir both planted in 1978 or from natural regeneration post harvest from the late 1920's.

9 Redcedar Trail

Tracking along the side slope between Up Creek and Grouse Hollow roads, the Redcedar Trail goes through the middle of a 2020 thinning and clearcut timber harvest. The forest was replanted in 2021 with a mix of Douglas-fir and Western redcedar that will create the 3rd rotation in this even-age management approach. The trailheads for Redcedar Trail are on the north side of Up Creek Road at the Watershed kiosk and near the Vented Ford crossing of Little Buckner Creek.

10 Douglas-fir Trail

Walk from the Ponds Trail to Grouse Hollow Road. Find the trailhead just south of the ponds, or at the Thinning and Pruning Kiosk. The trail passes through a stand of Douglas-fir planted in 1977 that is now part of our Thinning and Pruning Demonstration.

11 Shortcut Trail

This trail follows along the edge of two different site preparation applications, and seedling stock-types used in our Reforestation Demonstration, to make a quick connect between Grouse Hollow Road at the bus turnaround, and Low Gear Road to the northwest.

12 Pacific Madrone Trail

Climbing up over a dry and rocky hillside, this short trail passes through some white and valley ponderosa pines before reaching a small cluster of Pacific Madrone at the top.

13 Ponds Trail

Short network of loops off Up-Creek Road with a lot to see, the Ponds Trail connects to the Molalla Log House, original fire pond and wetland restoration pathway before tying back into Up Creek and Down Creek Road or the Douglas-fir loop.

14 Molalla Log House Trail

Passing through the Thinning and Pruning Demonstration Area this trail goes by the historic Molalla Log House and connects to the Ponds Trail and wetlands.

Roads

Grouse Hollow Road

This all weather, gravel road is the mainline access and haul road running through the middle of the property and a variety of demonstration areas. It continues past a gate as it turns to a grass covered dirt road that provides summer access only.

Low Gear Road

Running through the middle of the Young-stand Management and Even-aged Management demonstration areas, this road begins and ends at one of Hopkins' first harvests in 1991 before entering an area planted by the Hopkins family in 1977.

Up Creek Road

Running along the north edge of Little Buckner Creek's riparian zone and at the base of a 2020 timber harvest, the western half is a 'legacy' road mixed with hardwood and conifer requiring measures to limit road-related sediment from entering the stream as the eastern half pulls away from the creek.

Down Creek Road

Providing access to the fire/wetland ponds, it eventually turns into the West Loop Watershed Loop Trail.

Carlson Road

Creating a connection road from Grouse Hollow to Up Creek, Carlson provides access to both young and older forest types of Douglas-fir, redcedar, and pine.

Post Road

A seasonal dirt road that winds through a 20-year-old stand of Douglas-fir (damaged by the 2021 ice storm) with hardwood pockets of big leaf maple. The fir were finally outcompeting the 'untreated' invasive Himalayan blackberry before portions collapsed from the weight of the ice.

