Hopkins Demonstration Forest Stewardship Plan

Forests Forever, Inc.

October 2025

5-year plan

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A1 Landowner Information

Name: Forests Forever, Incorporated

Address: PO Box 132

Oregon City, OR 97045

Phone: 503-655-5524

email: ken@mapforesters.com

Tract Information

Name: Hopkins Demonstration Forest

Size: 140 acres

Legal description: T 4 S, R 2 E, Section 2 (tax lots 1600, 1690 and 1700)

Latitude & Longitude: N45/15.020; W122/31.300 (at Main Gate)

Watershed: Molalla Pudding

Tax Information

Land use classification: TDR (Timber District Rural; 80 acre minimum lot)

ODF Fire Protection Dist: North Cascade (Clackamas-Marion Fire Protection District)

Rural Fire District: CDF Beavercreek Fire Station #10

Property tax classification: Small Tract Forestland (STF)

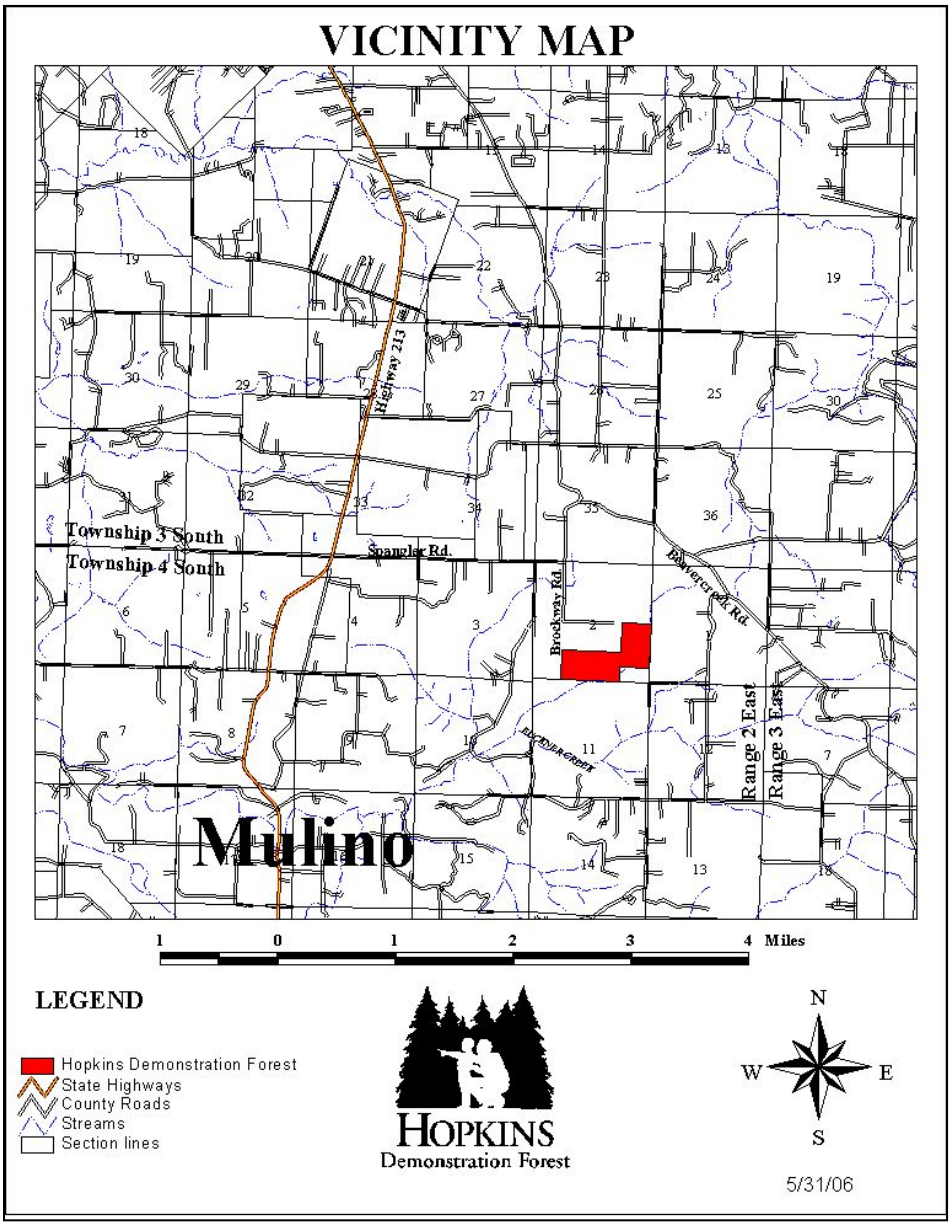
Plan writers 2006, 2009: Michael C. Bondi, Extension Forester,
OSU Extension Service, Oregon City, OR

John Poppino, US Forest Service, retired, and family
Forest Owner, Milwaukie OR

Revisions 2014-2025: Glenn R. Ahrens, Extension Forester
OSU Extension Service, Oregon City, OR

A2. Property Description

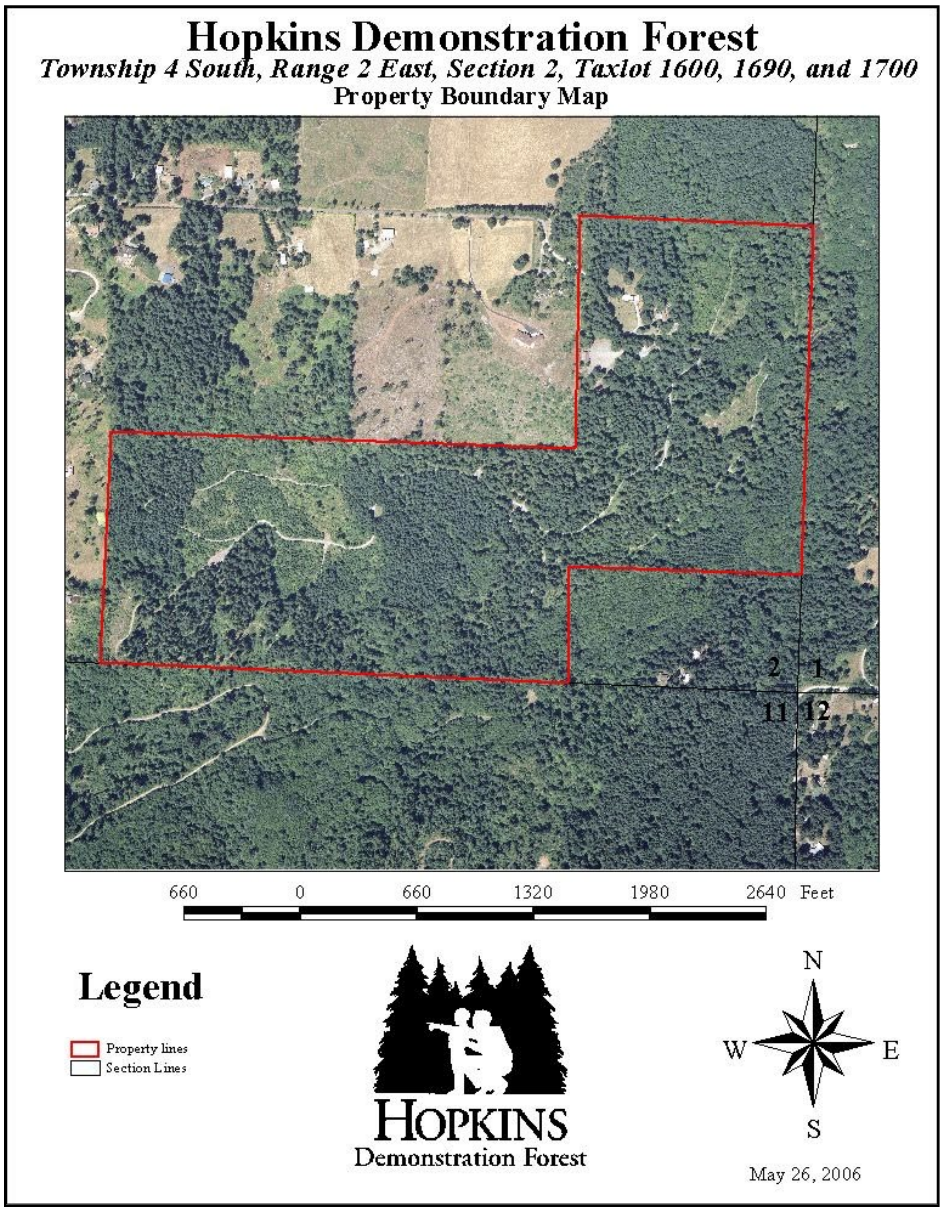
Figure 1.



The Hopkins Demonstration Forest is located approximately 10 miles south and east of Oregon City, in the Beavercreek area. Travel on Highway 213 from Oregon City about 4.5 miles south from the Clackamas Community College Entrance. Turn east on Spangler Road and travel two miles to the junction of Brockway Road. Follow Brockway Road about one mile to the end of the pavement and proceed on the gravel access driveway to the farm gate.

The Hopkins Demonstration Forest is a 140 acre parcel with a southerly and westerly sloping landscape composed of primarily Douglas-fir and western redcedar forests—from newly planted areas to natural stands up to 90 years old. Other less common tree species include red alder, bigleaf maple, black cottonwood, and Pacific madrone.

Figure 2.



The property elevation ranges from approximately 400′ to 700′.
Soils are mostly shallow and rocky. The predominate forest site productivity is Site Class III. Nearly 3500 feet of a small and medium fish bearing stream parallels the southern boundary of the farm. Three significant intermittent streams are found on the property too.

This forest property has been mostly managed as a family forest ownership for the past fifty years. As a result, road access is good, including all-weather and summer-only routes. A wide variety of forest management treatments and habitat types have been developed. Since 1991 the Hopkins Demonstration Forest has been managed as an educational and demonstration forest.

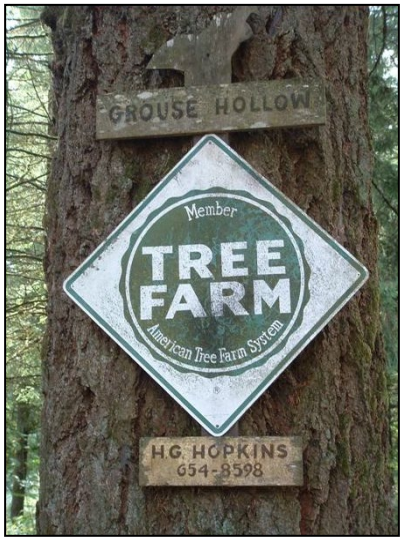
Prior to April 2006 this property was known as the Hopkins Memorial Tree Farm.

Background and History

Margaret Hopkins

The Hopkins Memorial Tree Farm was created in 1990 when Margaret Hopkins, Milwaukie, gifted her family's 120-acre Grouse Hollow Tree Farm to the non-profit organization, Forests Forever, Inc. Margaret had worked closely with forestry consultant, Ken Everett, and Oregon State University Extension Agent, Mike Bondi, to establish a demonstration forest as a memorial to her late husband, Howard.

Howard Hopkins



Howard and Margaret Hopkins purchased their forest tract in 1962. The land provided Howard, a career professional forester with the U.S. Forest Service, a place to practice his passion—managing a forest—during his personal time. When purchased, their Grouse Hollow Tree Farm was mostly a cut-over property (Howard called the land a "stump ranch"), the result of several loggings during the earlier portion of the 20th century.

Howard worked diligently to clear the brushy and underproductive areas and plant new trees. He developed a road access system throughout the farm including an all-weather mainline road. Howard built two small fire-chance ponds. He thinned merchantable forest stands. Most of his efforts resulted in relatively small treatment areas on the property ranging in size from 1 to 25 acres.

Howard, affectionately known as "Hoppy", was well-respected within the forestry profession and the family forestland owner community. He was active in the Clackamas County Farm Forestry Association, working closely with the Seedling Committee and serving as the organization's president. Howard and his wife, Margaret, were recognized as Clackamas County Woodland Farmers of the Year in 1978 and Evergreen Awardees in 1985. Howard passed away in 1989.

When Margaret Hopkins decided to create an educational forest honoring her late husband, her dream was to create a place where a wide variety of visitors (from school children and teachers to woodland owners, professional foresters and the public) could learn about Oregon's forests, forest management, and the important role of family forest owners in the region's economy. The Hopkins' tree farm was an ideal place to showcase family forest management. The family's gift is an enduring memory to both Howard and Margaret.

Following months of investigation and planning, Forests Forever, Inc. (FFI) was incorporated in September 1990 by Ken Everett and Mike Bondi. At the close of the calendar year, Margaret gifted the Hopkins family's property, Grouse Hollow Tree Farm, to FFI. Early in 1991, a Board of Directors was appointed to oversee the new non-profit organization. Since taking ownership, FFI has undertaken an aggressive program to manage the Hopkins Memorial Tree Farm in conjunction with their mission, vision and goals for the organization and their tree farm. During the past 35 years more than 50,000 visitors have visited Hopkins Demonstration Forest to learn about and study Oregon's forest.

The first management plan, a Stewardship Plan submitted to the Oregon Department of Forestry, was prepared in 1992. Updated forest inventory (timber only) was collected in 1997 and 2005. Revised timber harvest schedules were prepared too. Various other inventories and data collection activities have been done since the original management plan was written and have been added to this revised Stewardship Plan.

In 1999, Forests Forever, Inc. purchased the neighboring 20 acre parcel owned by Juanita "Nita" Corene Post. Her parents, William and Essie Gehren, had purchased their tract about the same time that Howard Hopkins bought Grouse Hollow. Nita and her husband, Norm, lived on the family property during the last years of the Gehrens' lives, as well as their own. After Norm's death, Nita contemplated selling a portion of her property to help with her financial situation.

Following discussions with the family, FFI purchased the Gehren property on a life estate agreement with Nita. The purchase secured FFI's access to the Hopkins Memorial Tree Farm and limited the future impact the demonstration forest might have on new neighbors—plus provided a home where Nita could remain for the rest of her life.

Following Nita's passing in December, 2003, Forests Forever gained possession of the property in May, 2004. The Post's mobile home was renovated inside and out. The old Gehren house and several outbuildings were removed. Timber harvesting and thinning was completed on about four acres on the site. And, a new two-lane entrance road was constructed, including a new access gate for the forest..

For the first dozen years since the inception of Forests Forever Inc., the organization functioned largely as a volunteer entity. The twelve person Board of Directors provided oversight and guidance for the non-profit corporation. And the Board did most of the work from on-the-ground management to the educational program delivery.

The first significant grant funding, Title III—Secure Rural Schools, was awarded to Forests Forever by the Clackamas County Board of Commissioners in 2002. The grant provided the opportunity to take Forests Forever's educational program to new heights with the hiring of a full-time Community Outreach Coordinator, Tim Lichen. Additional Title III grants were awarded to FFI during 2003, 2004 and 2005, to continue and grow this education program.

In addition, Forests Forever initiated an Education Consortium of community partners to develop an on-going and sustainable flow of financial resources to ensure continuity of its education program after the termination of Title III funding (2007). The Consortium provides a broader base of financial support and grows funding for education, approximately $100,000 each year. Funds are used to maintain facilities and support the staff needed to manage the education program.

HOPKINS
Demonstration Forest

Infrastructure to support forest management and forestry education at Hopkins has grown continuously over the years. The current facilities include:

- Everett Hall classroom and event center
- Belton Outreach Center and Caretaker Residence
- Restrooms, his and hers with shower room
- 3-bay shop and attached tool room
- Hopkins Hall – OSU Forestry Education Coordinator's office
- Poppino Pavilion
- Sawmill and attached wood shop
- Visitor Center
- Sugar Shack
- 2-bay equipment building adjacent to sawmill
- Cedar Shelter
- Molalla Log House
- High School Forestry activity field
- Amphitheater
- Eight Interpretive signs and kiosks

A new Hopkins Trails App was developed in 2025, providing comprehensive coverage of trails, roads, facilities, signage, demonstration areas, flora and fauna, and events schedules. The App is available for both Apple and Android devices.

A3 Landowner Goals & Objectives

In 1999 Forests Forever, Inc. Board of Directors established the vision, mission, goal and objectives for the organization and management of the Hopkins Demonstration Forest. These have been reviewed and updated periodically since then.

Vision Statement

Forests Forever, Inc. operates Hopkins Demonstration Forest as an accessible example of sustainable forestry, which provides woodland products, fish and wildlife habitat, and experiential learning opportunities. Youth, woodland owners, and the broader community are invited to learn through visits, educational events, and participation in the operation of Hopkins Demonstration Forest

Mission Statement

Forests Forever, Inc. promotes science-based education to enhance understanding of, and appreciation for the complexities and benefits of woodland management.

Goal

The goal of FFI is to utilize the 140 acre Hopkins Demonstration Forest as an outdoor laboratory where learners are actively engaged in the practice of forestry through practical and hands-on experiences.

Management Objectives

OBJECTIVE #1: Manage a hands-on woodlands education program at Hopkins Demonstration Forest serving a variety of audiences and including:

- school-based curriculum
- forest landowner classes and demonstrations
- teacher training and workshops
- tours and outdoor experiences for the public
- tour guide support

An Education Committee will overss the coordination of these activities.

OBJECTIVE #2: Manage a minimum annual operating budget of about $120,000 for the general management of the Hopkins Demonstration Forest. Primary sources of funding include:

- memberships
- grants
- donations
- sales of sustainable forest products

OBJECTIVE #3: Manage Hopkins Demonstration Forest timber resources to provide a sustainable flow of forest products for income and to maintain forest health and productivity. The annual sustainable harvest is approximately 50,000 board feet per year.

OBJECTIVE #4: Manage Hopkins Demonstration Forest wildlife and fish habitat to accommodate a diverse natural fauna consistent with other objectives, thereby creating a healthy environment for the growth and development of these species—while providing opportunities for enjoyment.

OBJECTIVE #5: Manage Hopkins Demonstration Forest soil and water resources to maintain or enhance soil productivity and water quality. First priority will be to address any significant problem areas where off-site damage might occur. Resource protection to avoid future problems will be the second priority.

OBJECTIVE #6: Manage Hopkins Demonstration Forest recreation opportunities, in conjunction with project development and educational activities, to provide:

- hiking trails that access demonstration areas
- picnic and overnight camping in designated areas
- observable wildlife
- other recreational activities as appropriate

OBJECTIVE #7: Develop a property management and administrative process to meet objectives #1 through #6 in a timely manner by:

- developing annual activity plans and budget
- maintaining current management plans
- managing facilities
- overseeing volunteer committees assigned with specific responsibilities such as:
    - budget and finance
    - education, fire and safety
    - forest management, membership
    - property management
    - publicity and media
    - recreation and trails, wildlife
    - providing administrative oversight

B. PHOTOS AND MAPS

On the following pages are several photo-maps of the Hopkins Demonstration Forest including the following:

- topographic photo map (Figure 3)
- management unit photo map (Figure 4)
- soils photo map (Figure 5)
- roads, trails and streams photo map (Figure 6)
- adjacent ownership map (Figure 7)

Figure 3. Topographical map.

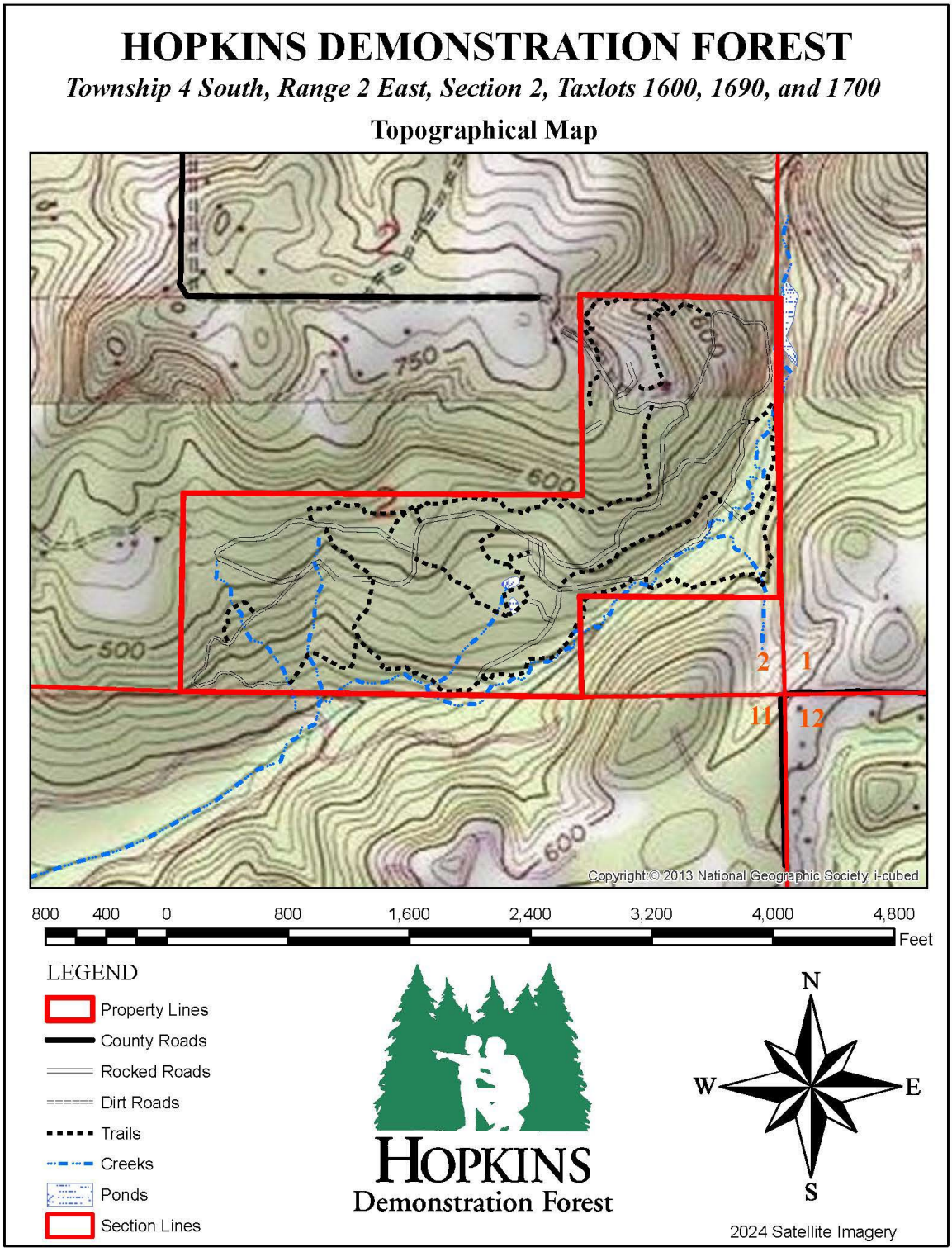


Figure 4. Hopkins forest management units.

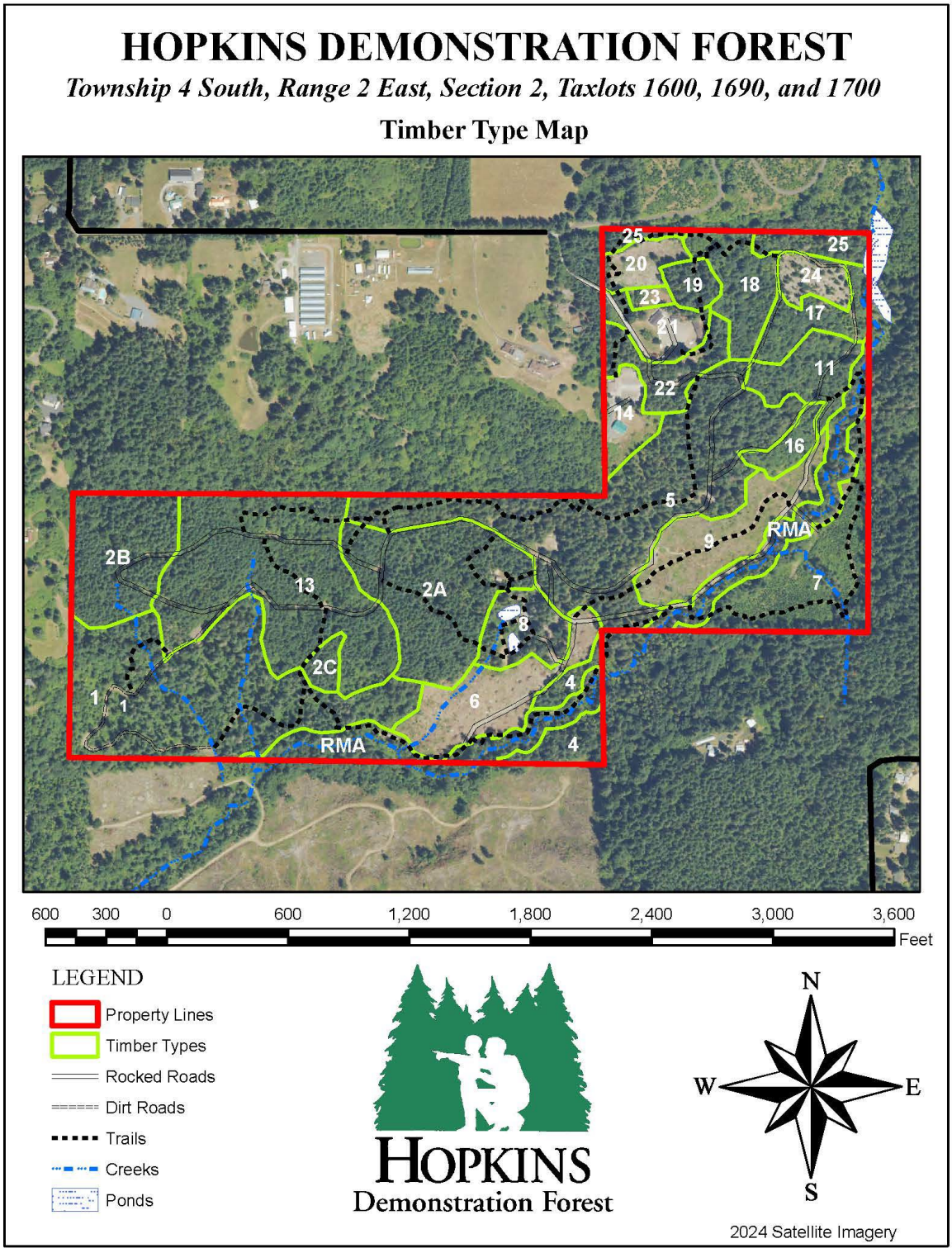


Figure 5. Soils Map.

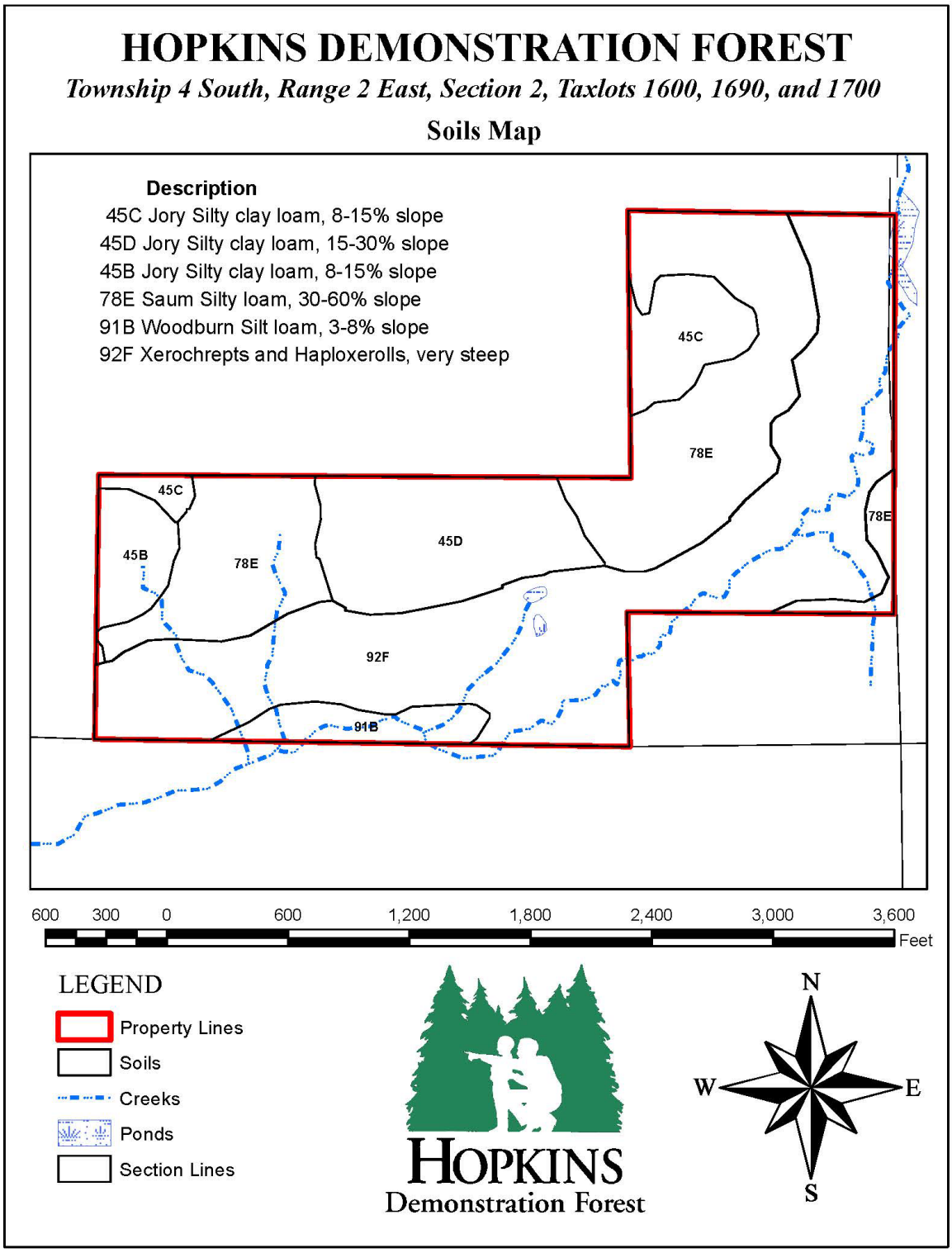


Figure 6. Roads, trails and Streams.

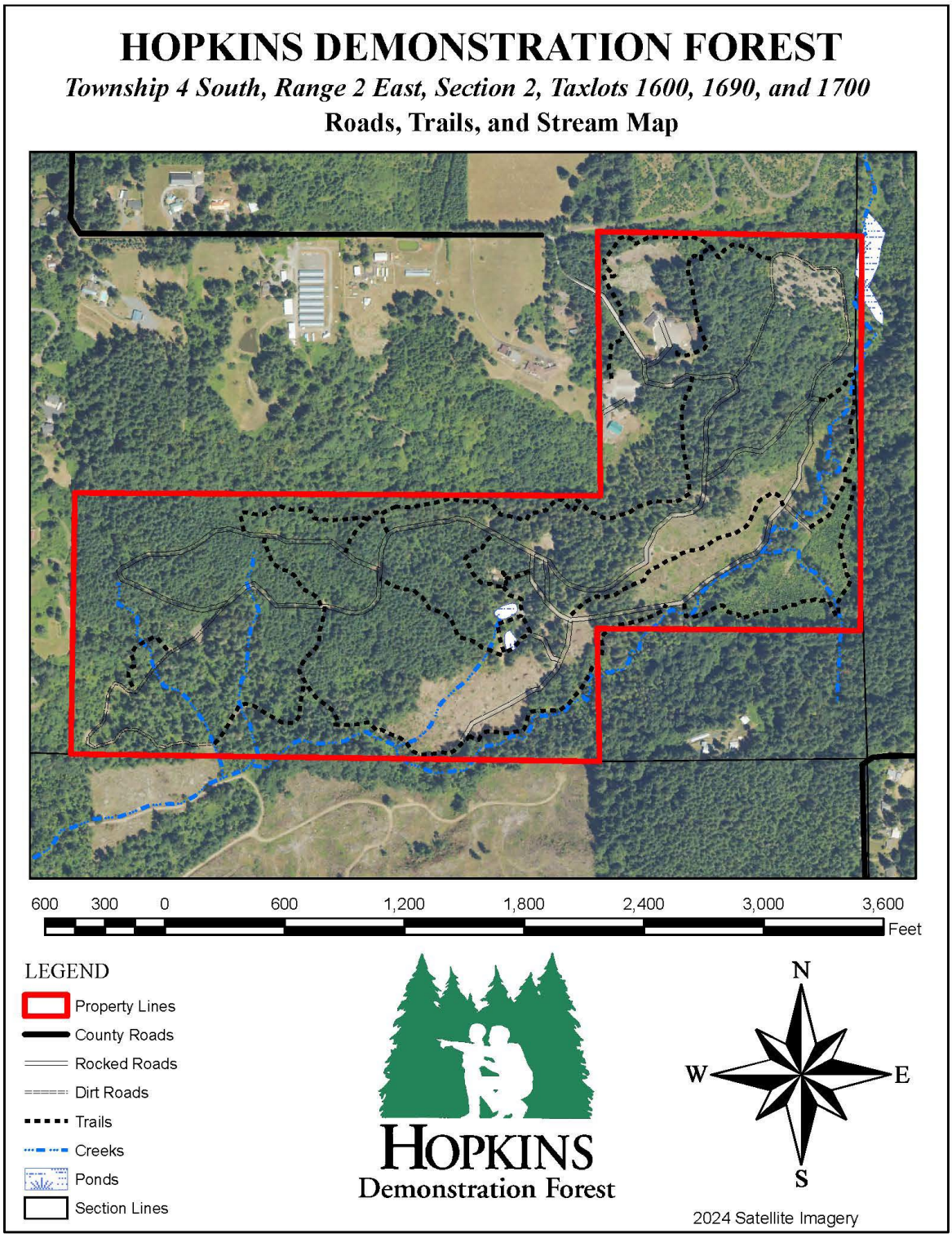
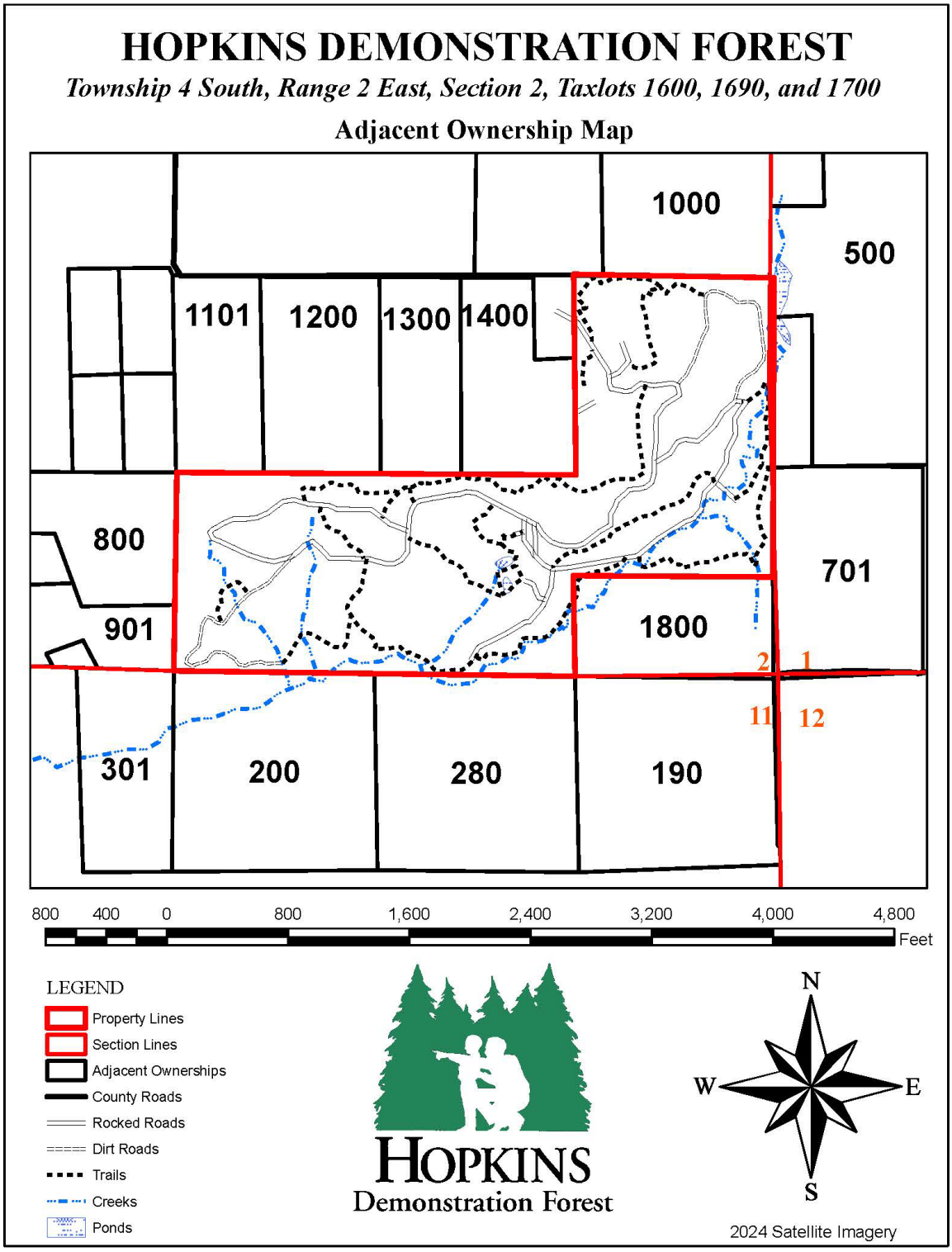


Figure 7. Adjacent ownership map.



C. Resource Inventories

C1. Upland Inventory

Forest Management Units

The forest management units at the Hopkins Demonstration Forest generally match the major vegetative types on the property. Roads and topographic features are sometimes used to define management or operating units. The map in Figure 4 shows the management unit delineations. Table 1 summarizes the characteristics for these units. A more detailed description for each of these units follows.

Table 1. Forest Management Unit Summary

Unit #	Name or Description	Birth Date	Area (acres)	Volume per acre est. (BF)	Volume per unit est. (BF)
1	Uneven Age Management Area (includes 6.4 acres of group selection regeneration areas)	1931	18.8	26,800	504,000
2	Plantation Forest – Thinning and pruning demonstration area 2A 11.1, 2B 6.9 ac and 2C 0.9 ac:	1977	18.9	25,900	489,500
3	Bigleaf Maple Tapping Demonstration Area (contained within type 5)	1985	0.8	NA	NA
4	No Man's Land	~1960	2.7	18,000	48,600
5	Upland Hillside Forest	1939	20.7	25,000	517,500
6	Down Creek 2024	2024	6.0	NA	NA
7	Across the creek 2016	2016	8.0	NA	NA
8	In and Around the Ponds	1945	3.2	14,500	46,400
9	Below the Mainline 2021	2021	6.3	NA	NA
RMA	Riparian Forest –	Multiple	9.8	NA	NA
11	Steep Hillside Forest	1983	3.9	12,000	46,800
13	Margaret's Clearcut	1992/93	17.2	12,000	206,400
14	Parking Lot, Forest Hall, Main Shop area	--	2.3	NA	NA
16	Cedar Clearcut & Reforestation	1999	1.4	NA	NA
17	Post Rehab	2005	3.0	NA	NA
18	Norm's Logging	1993	3.9	NA	NA
19	Post Thinning	1968	1.3	20,000	26,000
20	Alder ice damage rehab	2006	1.9	NA	NA
21	Lower parking, saw shop, restroom, caretaker residence and outreach center	--	2.6	NA	NA
22	Fringe forest around the compound	--	3.0	NA	NA
23	Old Bough Orchard	2006	0.3	NA	NA
24	Post ice damage rehab	-	1.8	NA	NA
25	North boundary road edge	1968	2.3	20,000	46,000
	TOTALS		139.3		1,931,200

Unit #1: Uneven Age Management Area (18.8 acres)

This management unit Hopkins' oldest and finest timber stand. The area developed naturally since the 1930s. The dominant trees are mature Douglas-fir and western redcedar, mixed with an understory of western redcedar and bigleaf maple. The average volume per acre is about 30,000 board feet within the matrix forest (i.e., the non-group selection areas). This management unit includes 6.4 acres located within four group selection areas. Each of these areas has been regenerated with periodic under-planting over the last 15 years.

The soils in this unit are composed of Jory (45B, C, D), Saum (78E), and Xerochrepts and Haploxeroll (92F) which are well drained and have some limitations for road building in that they need heavy base rock to prevent sinking. Care must be given to placing skid trails and roads on the more gentle areas of the slopes to reduce the chances of slumping. Skid trails must be cross drained or outsloped to prevent erosion.

Unit #1 was designated as an Uneven Age Management Area in 1994 when OSU Extension Silviculturalist, Bill Emmingham, and Extension Forestry Agent Mike Bondi, decided to model the partial harvest silvicultural system in the Douglas-fir type. A committee of about 10 local family forest owners and professional foresters helped design and implement the demonstration project.

The first activity included the development of a permanent designated skid road system in 1994. At this time about 40,000 board feet of wood was harvested as the roads were established and underproductive hardwood patches were cleared for replanting. Young forest plantings were established in the ¼ acre to ¾ acre open patches formerly occupied by hardwoods. Douglas-fir and western redcedar were planted to create small even age patches within the open areas.

During 1995 and 1996, a thinning was implemented each year treating the west half and east half of the matrix forest within the unit. Harvest removals were 45,000 and 50,000 board feet, respectively, during these years. Following these harvests, the residual stocking was about 60 trees per acre and approximately 80 square feet of basal area.

Understory planting was undertaken on about three acres within the matrix to begin the process of establishing a multi-storied and multi-aged forest. Douglas-fir and western redcedar were planted.

A second thinning harvest entry was conducted in 2002 on the western half of the matrix forest. About 24,000 board feet of timber was removed. Based on observations of poor performance of regeneration in selective harvest areas, a heavier thinning harvest was planned in 2008 to create more daylight for understory trees. This harvest was delayed during the recession. It was finally done in 2012 with the removal of about 250 trees and 155,000 board feet.

The overall strategy for the Uneven Age Management Area is to continue periodic thinning

entries in this unit, depending on growth and markets, and to maintain understory tree growth. Open areas are planted as needed to encourage understory tree development. Competing vegetation including shrubs and trees (mostly bigleaf maple) are controlled periodically to favor understory and intermediate canopy trees. This unit will never be clearcut but managed using a periodic series of thinnings designed to maximize light to the understory. Trees removed will generally be larger diameter individuals. About one acre of older western redcedar and Douglas-fir and bigleaf maple is designated as a no-cut reserve (ravine east of information kiosk).

An updated inventory and applied research project was completed in 2017. Results showed that total timber volume in 2016 was about the same as it was in 1991, after harvest removals of about 330 mbf over the 25 year period. Key issues for the future are to increase vegetation management of understory, control the bigleaf maple component, and take extra care to minimize damage to trees and soils in subsequent periodic entries.

Goals for the next 5-year period are to remeasure the forest inventory plots, plan and implement the next selective harvest entry along with vegetation management treatments. Another goal is to re-open the existing network of designated skid trails for both recreational and management purposes.

Unit #2: Thinning and Pruning Demonstration Area (18.9 acres)

This area was part of a total of 23 acres across five stands on the tree farm that were clearcut harvested in 1976 and broadcast burned before planting in 1977. Three of these stands persist (2A, 2B, and 2C) and are included in the Demonstration Area. Units 2A and 2B contain a replicated thinning and pruning study established in 1998 as described below. Unit 2C was not part of the original thinning study (it received bird nest boxes), but it was thinned in the 2013 harvest entry.

The stands were poorly stocked conifer areas with significant hardwoods prior to harvesting. The areas were planted with a pure stand of Douglas-fir following logging. Although generally considered fully stocked, there are some areas in each stand that are under-stocked openings resulting from heavy mountain beaver damage. These areas are scattered, ranging in size from one- fourth to one acre. Besides weed control during the first few years of establishment, no other management had taken place prior to 1998.

In 1998, a series of thinning and pruning research plots were established to compare these stand treatments. Design and layout for this study was accomplished by Jacob Weiss, a German forestry student in Oregon on a work practicum. Karsten Schulz, another German forestry student, provided the logging oversight for the project in 1998 and 1999. Thinning was accomplished as part of a week-long education program led by Mark Havel, utilizing his small scale logging arches and an ATV. Sadly, Mark died in a logging accident in 2023. A memorial bench for Mark was installed at the Thinning Demonstration Area kiosk in 2025.

Four treatments are replicated twice. Each treatment is indexed to a relative density measurement that estimates the stocking of the forest based upon an assumed maximum value for Douglas-fir. Treatments include standard thinning model (Relative density = RD~ 35) with and without pruning, uneven age conversion thinning (RD ~ 25) with high pruning, and control (i.e., no treatment). The Thinning and Pruning Research plots were established within areas 2A and 2B.

The second thinning was done in 2013 when the standard thinning area was RD~ 46 and the uneven age conversion area was RD ~40. Total volume removed was 81,000 board feet. After the 2013 harvest, timber inventory in this unit overall totaled 18.4 mbf/acre, averaging 157 sqft/ac, and 140 trees/acre.

Table 2. Stand data for Thinning and Pruning Demonstration Area before harvest in 2013.

	Inventory estimate				**Target**			
Treatment type	Trees Per acre **before**	Dbh (in) **before**	Basal area sqft/ac **before**	Relative Density **before**	Trees Per acre **after**	Dbh (in) **after**	Basal area sqft/ac **after**	Relative Density **after**
Control (n=3 plots)	260	13.6	260	71%				
RD35 Even age thin (n=7)	157	14.3	176	46%	110	15	135	35%
RD25 Uneven age thin (n=5)	132	14.5	155	40%	80	15	100	25%

The historic Molalla Log House was relocated to Hopkins Demonstration Forest and installed in a cleared area at the eastern end of Unit 2A, north of the upper pond.

Soils in this unit are composed of Saum (78E) and Jory (45B, C, D) that are well suited to timber production. However, slopes need to be considered when logging. Skid trails should be carefully placed in the more gentle areas and cross drained or outsloped to reduce erosion. Roads need heavy base rock to prevent sinking.

The long-term plan for the standard thinning treatments (RD 35) will be clearcut harvested at about age 60 years. The uneven age treatments (RD 25) will be progressively thinned continuously as an understory forest is established. The uneven age treatment areas will never be clearcut.Goals for the next 5 years are to re-measure the inventory plots and plan the next thinning in conjunction with a thinning entry in the adjacent Margaret's Unit (#13) depending on stand growth and relative density.

Unit #3: Bigleaf maple tapping demonstration (0.8 acres)

This is a small area at the boundary between Unit 5 and Unit 2A above Grouse Hollow road. It includes mostly large clumps of bigleaf maple stump sprouts. In addition, scattered conifers are present in this stand. During 1996, students from the Sabin-Schellenberg Center thinned this stand leaving the best maple stem or two within each clump. And, the cut trees were high-stumped and inoculated with several varieties of edible mushrooms. The harvested trees were utilized for firewood.

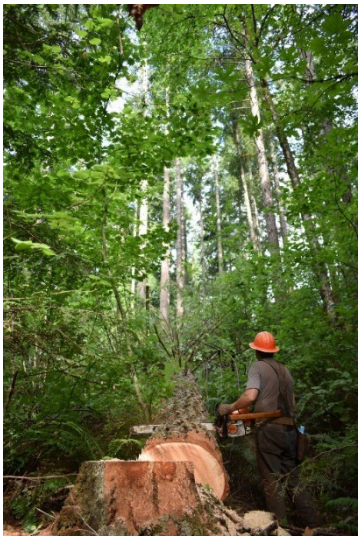
In 2023 a maple tapping demonstration area was installed, tapping about 35 stems to collect sap for making syrup. This is a long-term demonstration area that will be utilized for education and production of Hopkins Bigleaf Maple Syrup.

Unit #4: No Man's Land (2.7 acres)

This unit is dissected by Little Buckner Creek. The majority of the area is a steep slope adjacent to the riparian buffer on the south side of the creek that is not accessible from the current road system. It will most likely remain as an expanded riparian buffer and wildlife habitat area.

Unit #5: Upland Hillside Forest (20.7 acres)

This forest stand developed naturally and has a birth date of about 1939. It is likely that some of this area was cleared for pasture in the late 1800s or early 1900s. Eventually, the site became established with trees after pasture was abandoned or after logging on the hillside. Stocking and species composition is variable, with the dominant overstory trees being Douglas-fir (66%) and western redcedar (33%) along with a significant component of intermediate redcedar, bigleaf maple, and cherry. This unit also includes the Cedar Shelter and the High School forestry activity area.



Several forest management activities have occurred within Unit #5. First, a commercial thinning was conducted in 1991, removing about 30,000 board feet of mostly Douglas-fir. A pole thinning removed eight large transmission poles in 1992. And approximately 25,000 board feet of western redcedar was removed in a thinning in 1997. About 5 acres of Douglas-fir dominated timber in the upper portion of Unit 5 has been managed to produce pole timber. A pole management, harvest, and marketing demonstration was conducted there in 2022, removing 45 poles and some sawlogs (49,440 BF harvested). Portions of Unit 5 have never been thinned and are being retained to demonstrate natural development of 2nd-growth forest.

Small pockets of laminated root rot occur affecting Douglas-fir in this unit. The disease is slow moving and gaps created by tree mortality provide habitat diversity. Western redcedar (planted and natural) and bigleaf maple are filling in the gaps. Root rot pockets are monitored and utilized in forestry education programs.

Soils in this unit are composed of Saum (78E) and Jory (45B, C, D) that are well suited to timber production. However, slopes need to be considered when logging. Skid trails should be carefully placed in the more gentle areas and cross drained or outsloped to reduce erosion. Roads need heavy base rock to prevent sinking. Estimated site index is 133.

Overall, this hillside forest represents a maturing forest that has been managed with multiple thinning strategies for over 30 years. This type of mature forest management with periodic partial cutting is common among small woodland owners who are interested in periodic income while maintaining a forest for aesthetics, wildlife habitat, and recreation. Future silvicultural options are being considered by the forest management subcommittee.

Unit #6 Down Creek 2024 (6.0 acres)

This unit was clearcut harvested in 2023 and replanted in 2024, mostly with Douglas-fir, along with some western redcedar, and a small batch of incense cedar. Western redcedar planting was concentrated in the area south of the road, adjacent to the riparian area. About 50 incense cedar were planted in the rocky area near the top of the unit. This unit combines parts of the previous Unit 6 (No Man's Land) and Unit 8 (In and around the ponds). The harvest combined salvage of dying western redcedar with a rehabilitation of areas previously occupied by hardwoods and scattered conifer.

As part of the harvest entry, Down Creek Road was extended with a rock base, accomplishing one of the objectives identified for this area in previous versions of the management plan. With this access, Unit 6 will be useful for demonstration and education featuring early plantation establishment and vegetation management.

Xerochrepts and Haploxeroll (92F) is the major soil in this unit. The soil is generally deep, well-drained and suitable for timber production soil, but steepness can be problem. Soil is prone to slumping so roads must be located in more gentle areas and have adequate drainage.

Unit #7. Across the creek 2016 (8.0 acres)

Pure natural stands of red alder developed in a few areas south of Little Buckner Creek. Part of this area, previously typed as Unit 7A was harvested in 2015 along with adjacent unit 2E after the access road across the vented ford was improved. The unit was replanted with Douglas-fir except for a fringe of western redcedar near the riparian area. The area has been used extensively for tree planting and vegetation management demonstration and education. The next activities will be pre-commercial thinning at around age 15.

Soils in this unit are generally composed of Saum (78E) and Xerochrepts and Haploxeroll (92F) which are well drained and well suited to timber growing. Slope steepness is a concern and care needs to be taken in locating skid trails in the more stable areas. Roads also need to be on the more gentle slopes and have adequate drainage. Skid trails also need adequate drainage in the form of cross drains and/or outsloping.

Unit #8. In and Around the Ponds (3.2 acres)

This unit consists of lands "in and around" the two fire-chance ponds that were developed in the early 1960s. A 100 foot buffer will be maintained around the ponds. The forest is a mixture of ages and species of conifers, hardwoods, and open or brushy areas. A commercial thinning was conducted in Unit 8 in 2006.

The lower pond was restored using a grant from the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board in 2018-2019 to provide a "wetland pond" designed to favor habitat for amphibians. Wetland herbs, shrubs, and trees were planted in 2019 by volunteers from Dosha Salon and Aveda Institute as part of their Earth Month activities.

The trails around the ponds and over to the Molalla Log House were improved and paved in 2025 to provide wheelchair access.

There is some dieback of Douglas-fir in wet areas. Small pockets of laminated root rot also affect Douglas-fir in this unit. Root disease is slow moving and gaps created by tree mortality provide habitat diversity. Western redcedar (planted and natural) and bigleaf maple are filling in the gaps. Western redcedar dieback (top dieback and some whole tree), is also occurring on a few trees around the ponds, but many healthy cedars are persisting. Snags created by tree mortality provide good wildlife habitat features around the ponds.

Jory (45D) is the major soil in this unit. It is an ideal tree growing soil; well drained and deep clay loam. The only limitation in this unit is the stoniness in surface layer. All weather roads require heavy base rock to prevent sinking.

The current management strategy for this unit is to develop a multi-age, multi-species forest that provides maximum wildlife values and watershed health protection. Ongoing control of invasive blackberry and reed canary grass is needed in open habitats around the ponds.

Unit #9: Below the Mainline 2021 (6.3 acres)

This area was clearcut harvested in 2020. Slash was piled and burned and site preparation with herbicides was applied prior to planting in February 2021. The previous forest was about 60% western redcedar, so initial planting was an even mixture of western redcedar and Douglas-fir. However excessive heat in June 2021 (the Heat Dome), caused extensive seedling mortality. Interplanting with Douglas-fir, western redcedar, and incense cedar was done in 2022-2024.

Bigleaf maple sprout clumps were treated with a basal herbicide in oil treatment in 2023 and another herbicide release treatment was applied targeting Himalayan blackberry and other competitive shrubs in 2025. For the next few years, Unit 9 will be useful for demonstration and education featuring early plantation establishment and vegetation management. An educational kiosk with interpretive signage about reforestation was installed at the landing overlooking this unit.

Small pockets of laminated root rot affected Douglas-fir in this unit prior to the harvest in 2020. Western redcedar has been planted throughout these areas to provide regeneration that is resistant to the disease.

Soils in this unit are generally composed of Saum(78E) and Xerochrepts and Haploxeroll (92F) which are well drained and well suited to timber growing. Slope steepness is a concern and care needs to be taken in locating skid trails in the more stable areas. Roads also need to be on the more gentle slopes and have adequate drainage. Skid trails need adequate drainage in the form of cross drains and/or outsloping.

Unit RMA: Riparian Forest (9.8 acres)

About 7% of the Hopkins Demonstration Forest is included in riparian management areas. This area stretches from the far northeast corner of the property and along much of the eastern and southern border of the tree farm. Currently, nearly all of the land on the south and east side of Little Buckner Creek is inaccessible by vehicles.

Xerochrepts and Haploxeroll (92F) is the primary soil in this unit. It is deep, well-drained and well suited to timber production soil, but steepness can be problem. Soil is prone to slumping.

The Riparian Forest represents a typical vegetative community representative of many such forests in western Oregon. The most common plant communities include Douglas-fir, western redcedar, red alder, big leaf maple, black cottonwood, with an understory of salmonberry and swordfern.

The area was heavily harvested during the past century. Many examples of large, old-growth stumps still remain today. No management or regeneration was ever done, so the legacy we now have is mostly one of scattered conifer, many hardwood trees, and extensive areas of brush—sometimes featuring invasive plants like blackberries.

The Riparian Forest is regulated by the Oregon Forest Practices rules now in place to protect and enhance these aquatic ecosystems. This unit is frequently used by students learning about riparian and aquatic ecosystems.

Unit #11: Steep Hillside Forest (3.4 acres)

This Steep Hillside Forest was clearcut, burned, and replanted in 1983. Although stocking is good over about half of the area, there are significant portions that are understocked or occupied by scatterd bigleaf maple and red alder.

The portion of the stand adjacent to Grouse Hollow Road and just below the switchback has done well. Stocking and survival was good. Down over the hill from this location is where most of the problems exist in this unit. As a result, the upper portion of the unit was precommercially thinned by the Sabin Schellenburg Skill Center's vocational forestry students in 2002. The lower slope of this unit is stocked with sprouting big leaf maple. As this stand grows, thinning entries will be used to remove poorer quality trees and upgrade the overall condition of the stand.

Saum (78E), a deep, well drained soil, is the primary soil in this unit. It is commonly used for timber production. Steepness of slope is a concern when growing timber. Roads need heavy base.

Unit #13: Margaret's Clearcut (17.2 acres)

This area was the last area harvested by Margaret Hopkins prior to her gifting the property to Forests Forever, Inc. and the development of the Hopkins Demonstration Forest. The area was clearcut in 1990. Mechanical site preparation was done in the summer of 1991. Reforestation was started in 1992 when nearly 5,000 tree seedlings were planted by more than 200 middle and high school youth. Additional planting was done in 1993 to fill in mortality.

Soils in this unit are composed of Saum (78E) and Jory (45B, C, D) which are well suited to timber production. However, slopes need to be considered when logging. Skid trails should be carefully placed in the more gentle areas and cross drained or outsloped to reduce erosion. Roads need heavy base rock to prevent sinking.

The original regeneration plan for this unit was to observe the results of using a variety of site preparation methods and seedling stock types. As a result, the unit was divided into several management compartments. 13A is the predominant treatment and features land that was site prepped by machine piling, followed by a burning of the piles. Two Douglas-fir stock types, standard seed source and genetically improved, were planted.

13B is located below the Grouse Hollow Mainline Road and includes areas machine piled into windrows, without any burning. Several Douglas-fir seedling stock types were planted in blocks from containerized to 1-0s, 2-0s, 1-1s, plug-1s, and 2-1s (from east to west).

13C is a wet, toe slope location that was planted with a variety of species including Douglas-fir, western redcedar, western hemlock and grand fir.

Finally, 13D represented the case with no site prep, but planting was done through the logging slash. Survival was very poor in this area, so the compartment was treated by machine pile site prep and replanted in 1997 and 1998.

Follow up weed control has been done to each compartment over the years but with the exception of a 1-acre thinning demonstration in 2025, no other management has occurred. Stand development has been variable across the unit due to diverse topography and the different initial treatments. Inventories in 2016 and 2025 indicate that only about half of the area is crowded enough to require thinning and thinning will yield relatively little merchantable volume.

Goals for the next 5 years are to remeasure the forest inventory plots and plan a thinning entry in conjunction with a thinning in the adjacent Unit 2 depending on stand growth and relative density.

Unit #14: Parking Lot and Everett Hall classroom (2.3 acres)

This area includes mostly the main demonstration forest parking lot, Everett Hall, the main shop building, native landscape plantings, and a few clumps of forest trees. The management of these areas will focus on the primary requirements of these developed uses. Ongoing control of poison oak, blackberry, and maple sprout clumps is needed on the slope below Everett Hall. Some tree planting is also planned for this area.

Unit #16: Cedar Clearcut & Reforestation (1.4 acres)

This former 60-year old western redcedar stand was clearcut in 1998. At that time there was only a lightly stocked stand that was very limby and growing poorly. As a result, the area was

harvested and a new stand was established. Intensive site preparation was done using a track-hoe for piling. Piles were burned and the area was planted in 1999 and 2000. Subsequent additional planting was done to fill gaps in the plantation.

Weed control was done to limit the development of big leaf maple sprouts and to limit the spread of blackberries. Significant ice damage occurred in February 2021, which had the effect of thinning out weaker trees. Further thinning and blackberry control will be considered as needed.

The soils in this unit are Xerochrepts and Haploxeroll (92F) which is deep and well-drained. This soil is well suited to timber production, but steepness can be problem. It is prone to slumping so roads must be located in more gentle areas and have adequate drainage. Saum (78E), a deep, well drained soil on steep slopes from 30 to 60% on rolling uplands, is also found in this unit. Steepness of slope is a concern when growing timber. Roads need heavy base.

Unit #17: Sabin-Schellenberg Center Post Rehab (3.0 acres)

The high school vocational forestry students began a logging and rehabilitation project on the Post Property in 2001. The plan was to harvest, clean up, and replant a portion of Unit #17 each year over a four to five year period. During 2004, the southern half of the area was harvested and cleared. Planting began in 2005. The northern half was harvested and reforested in 2007-8.

This stand was mostly poor quality hardwoods—predominantly alder—and marginal quality Douglas-fir and western redcedar.

Additional treatments for control of blackberry and bigleaf maple were applied with some success in the upper part of this unit. But significant amounts of blackberry and maple persisted in lower portion of the unit and crowded the planted conifers.

The 2021 ice storm severely damaged this lower part of the original Unit 17 (which is now Unit 24 Post Ice Damage Rehab). The remaining 3 acres of Unit 17 will be considered for pre-commercial thinning and weeding in the next 5 years.

The soils in this unit are Xerochrepts and Haploxeroll (92F) which is deep and well-drained. Well suited timber production soil, but steepness can be problem. This soil is prone to slumping so roads must be located in more gentle areas and have adequate drainage.

Unit #18: Norm's Logging (3.9 acres)

In 1992, neighbors Norm and Nita Post had their back hillside logged. They seemed uninterested in planting new trees, so Sabin Schellenburg Skills Center vocational forestry instructor, Terry Wertz, offered his students' help to plant the area. A Douglas-fir plantation was created using a 10′ x 10′ spacing or about 400 trees per acre. No weed control was done by the Posts in subsequent years. The vocational forestry students did some follow up weed control in 1993 and 1994 but several areas of non-stocked ground exist in the unit. None-the-less, a stocking survey in 2003 indicated that the majority of the area was adequately stocked.

The 2021 ice storm damaged many of the trees in this unit, particularly the hardwoods but also some conifer. In the next 5 years, the goals for this unit are to take inventory and develop a plan for treatments. Some areas may need to be cleared and replanted, while others may be thinned, depending on the results of the inventory.

Saum (78E) a deep, well drained soil is the primary soil in this unit. It is commonly used for timber production. Steepness of slope is concern when growing timber. Roads need heavy base.

Unit #19: Post Thinning (1.3 acres)

This unmanaged Douglas-fir stand was about 35 years old when it was first thinned in 2004. Poorer quality trees were removed to upgrade the overall timber value of the stand. It is anticipated that this area can be thinned at least two more times prior to clearcut harvesting and regeneration.

Saum (78E) a deep, well drained soil on steep slopes from 30 to 60% on rolling uplands. Commonly used for timber production is the primary soil in this unit. Steepness of slope is concern when growing timber. Roads need heavy base.

Unit #20: Alder Plantation – Ice-Damage Rehabilitation (1.9 acres)

During the summer of 2004, this former mixed conifer and hardwood stand was clearcut and machine prepared for planning in 2005. The stand had few opportunities for thinning to improve growth and volume. Stocking was relatively poor and tree quality was only marginal. The stand had been unmanaged for many years.

During the fall and winter of 2004 and the summer, fall and winter of 2005, intensive cleanup of this site was undertaken. This included herbicide spraying of the vegetation (grasses, blackberries, and other brush), burning slash piles, and manual brush cutting. A red alder demonstration plantation was planted in April 2006.

The 2021 ice storm devastated the alder across the whole unit. A grant from the Natural Resource Conservation Service was initiated in 2023 to assist with rehabilitation of ice damaged areas. Treatments included manual cutting and machine mastication of bigleaf maple and blackberry. The area was site prep sprayed and planted in 2024 with a mix of Douglas-fir and western redcedar. Bigleaf maple sprout clumps were sprayed in 2024 and another herbicide treatment was applied to control blackberry in 2025.

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The primary soil in this unit Saum (78E) a deep, well drained soil. It is commonly used for timber production. Steepness of slope is a concern when growing timber.
Roads need heavy base.

Goals for this unit are to monitor the new regeneration and apply vegetation management treatments as needed to promote establishment of a new stand.

Unit #21: Lower parking, saw shop, restroom, caretaker/outreach center (2.6 acres)

This area represents the location for the Post family mobile home that was renovated during the summer of 2004. This renovation included the grounds immediately adjacent to the home. Old buildings were destroyed, trees were cleared and debris and trash removed. The area will be managed as a residential site and overflow parking area.

The access road to the Demonstration Forest was upgraded to two lanes, new rock base, and improved drainage during 2004. The road provides access to the residence at the Post Home Site as well. Additional drainage management is needed near Hopkins Hall on the Grouse Hollow Road.

Unit #22: Fringe forest edge around compound (3.0 acres)

This small stand is adjacent to the entry driveway, just prior to the forest's main entrance sign and gate, on the right. Immediately behind this strip of mostly Douglas-fir timber is the Wills/Van Nice property.

This stand has never been managed. However, a significant portion of it was effected by the right-of-way development for the new driveway road established in the summer of 2004. Thinning will be done to carefully remove poorer quality trees and not influence the stability of the remaining ones.

The soils in this unit are mostly Jory (45 c), which is an ideal tree growing soil; well drained and deep clay loam. Limitations include steep slope and stoniness in surface layer. All weather roads require heavy base rock to prevent sinking.

Unit #23: Old Bough Orchard (0.5 acres)

This small unit is located north of the Post Home Site adjacent to the Alder Ice Damage Rehab unit. About 200 trees were planted in March 2006 on a 5′ x 5′ spacing. Species included 120 noble fir seedlings from the Hopkins transplant nursery and about 80 incense cedar seedlings donated from Weyerhaeuser Company.
The orchard has provided greenery for holiday wreaths and swags, supporting youth and public education.

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The noble fir was removed in 2022 to clear the

area over the septic drainfield for the Belton Outreach Center.

Saum (78E), which is a deep, well drained soil
on steep slopes is present in this unit. Commonly used for timber production. Steepness of slope is a concern.

Unit #24: Post Ice Damage Rehab (1.8 acres)

The 2021 ice storm laid down more than half of the spindly conifers in this unit, which was previously part of Unit 17. A grant from the Natural Resource Conservation Service was initiated in 2023 to assist with rehabilitation of ice damaged areas. Treatments included manual cutting and machine mastication of bigleaf maple and blackberry. The area was site prep sprayed and planted in 2024 with a mix of Douglas-fir and western redcedar. Bigleaf maple sprout clumps were sprayed in 2024 and another herbicide treatment was applied to control blackberry in 2025.

The soils in this unit are Xerochrepts and Haploxeroll (92F) which is deep and well-drained. Well suited timber production soil, but steepness can be problem. This soil is prone to slumping so roads must be located in more gentle areas and have adequate drainage.

Goals for this unit are to monitor the new regeneration and apply vegetation management treatments as needed to promote establishment of a new stand.

Unit #25: North boundary road edge (2.3 acres)

This isolated strip of forest is estimated to have established in about 1968, similar to the forest in Unit 19. It is a steep south facing slope into the ravine. Underplanting of western redcedar has occurred in areas dominated by bigleaf maple. There are no plans for further management at this time.

The soils in this unit are mostly Jory (45 c), which is an ideal tree growing soil; well drained and deep clay loam. Limitations include steep slope and stoniness in surface layer. All weather roads require heavy base rock to prevent sinking.

C2. Streams Inventory

Little Buckner Creek is the only significant fish-bearing stream on the Hopkins Demonstration Forest (Figure 6). The stream includes about 3500 feet of distance along the southern boundary of the property. The lower half of Little Buckner Creek is a Medium-sized fish stream (Type F) and the upper half is a Small Type F.

Stream inventories were conducted in 2003 (Donal Wilkinson, a home-school charter school science teacher in Oregon City) and in 2010 (Mike Bondi and Dave Gilbert).
The stream inventories identified and described the significant stream reaches within the property. All pools, riffles and rapids were located. The inventory conclusions include:

- Little Buckner Creek is a complex stream with a variety of pools and habitat for aquatics and amphibians
- significant and adequate amounts of woody debris are present in the stream channel

- meandering stream reaches and incised canyons exist within the stream profile
- bank conditions are stable and well protected by existing vegetation
- streamside vegetation of trees and shrubs provide adequate shade cover to control summer stream temperatures

Several small tributary non-fish streams feed into Little Buckner Creek. The forest practices rules resulting from the Private Forest Accord expanded stream buffers on fish-bearing (Type F) streams and require new buffers on the non-fish streams (Type N). Based on observations in late September, it appears that all Type N tributaries are perennial at their junction. Further surveys are needed to determine the extent of the perennial portions.

C3. Roads Inventory

The Hopkins Demonstration Forest includes one all-weather road (Grouse Hollow Rd) running generally east → west, across the property (Figure 6). About 4,000 feet long, the road features a rock base that is capped with ¾ minus crushed gravel. The road is located in a hillside position on the landscape and includes sections that are ditched and drained with culverts, plus other sections where drainage is provided by outsloping. The road, culverts and drainage is monitored regularly to ensure proper functioning.

In addition, about 5,000 feet of summer-only road is present on the property. Low Gear Road provides access across the northern portion of Margaret's Clearcut (Unit 13) located in the western section of the tree farm.

The Creek Road system goes Up Creek and Down Creek along—and sometimes within—the Riparian Management Area. The location of this road goes back several decades and was upgraded in 1997 to provide improved access in the southern part of the tree farm. About 800 feet of Down Creek Road was improved with base rock as part of the 2023 timber harvest in Unit 6. An unimproved road loops through the 10-acre section of the Post Property that exists down over the hill from the residence. The road eventually loops back to join with the Up Creek Road at the Carlson Loop.

Significant road additions and improvements occurred after the acquisition of the Post Property. A significant upgrade to the entrance road to the property was undertaken in the summer of 2004 when a two-lane road was constructed. This work included widening, resloping the cutbank, ditching and culverts for drainage, plus base rock and surface gravel.
Finally, a designated skid road system was developed within the Uneven Age Management Unit (#1) during the past several years. Although these roads are used primarily for timber harvesting activities, they also provide access for recreational users too. The roads are water-barred to control drainage and erosion.

A detailed road survey was completed in 1998 to identify any road-related issues and areas of concern. Also, the survey provided the opportunity to identify all points of interest within the road system and serves as the basis for road monitoring. All of the high priority needs identified in the survey were resolved within the first two years.

The entire length of Grouse Hollow road is periodically maintained with added gravel. The road drainage system was improved significantly with additional culverts, ditch work, and repair of problem areas in 2012-2014.

A Road Condition Assessment was filed with Oregon Department of Forestry in July 2025.

C4. Soils Inventory

The soil resource at the Hopkins Demonstration Forest is a combination of relatively thin and skeletal, hillside soils. On the upper slopes, rock outcrops are common. Since the most common site aspects on the property are south and west facing slopes, an interesting mix of not-so-common tree species and vegetative communities exist on the land. Perhaps of most interest is the presence of Pacific madrone (Arbutus menziesii) mixed with Douglas-fir and western redcedar. The ecological association is not generally seen this far north in the Willamette Valley. Table 3 identifies the most common soil type found at the Hopkins Demonstration Forest.

Table 3. Forest Soil Types

Soil Type	Acres	Site Index	Comments including drainage, road development, limitations, etc.
Jory (45B, C, D)	27	155 (III+)	Ideal tree growing soil; well drained and deep clay loam. Limitations include steep slope and stoniness in surface layer. All weather roads require heavy base rock to prevent sinking.
Saum (78E)	35	135 (III-)	Deep, well drained soil on steep slopes from 30 to 60% on rolling uplands. Commonly used for timber production. Steepness of slope is concern when growing timber. Roads need heavy base.
Woodburn (91B)	8	169 (II)	Deep, moderately well drained soil. Very productive, but can be limited by wetness. All work must be done during dry summer months to prevent excessive compaction.
Xerochrepts and Haploxeroll (92F)	50	140 (III)	Found on terrace escarpments and steeper ground from 20-60%. Soil is deep and well-drained. Timber production soil, but steepness can be problem. Soil is prone to slumping so roads must be located in more gentle areas and have adequate drainage.

Significant Soil –Related Factors Influencing Forest Management at the Hopkins Demonstration Forest

- One rotational failure exists in the northwest corner of the Management Unit #1 along the upslope bank of the summer access road. The upslope bank of the road cut was reshaped in 1995 when drainage improvements using a ditch and culvert were installed.
- Severe erosion and downcutting is currently active in the western portion of the Management Unit #2 along the Low Gear Road. The problem first began to develop in

the late 1990s. Apparently, there is internal water movement through the hillslope above the failure. Efforts to change the overland drainage flow will be implemented during 2006.

- A small wetland (about 0.5 acre) is present in the southwest corner of the Management Unit #4. The area was originally planted with Douglas-fir seedlings in the 1980s. Today, there are only a few trees surviving on this very wet site. Plans exist to restock this area using wet-site tree species like western redcedar, grand fir, or ponderosa pine.
- All harvest activities are scheduled for dry summer months, generally June through October. Designated skid trails will be utilized in all management units where multiple entry activities are planned too. These techniques are used to minimize soil compaction and the potential for erosion.

C5. Wildlife Inventory

Wildlife at the Hopkins Demonstration Forest may be classified as big game, fur-bearing, non-game mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish, upland game birds, waterfowl, and songbirds. In some cases, these species may be absent at Hopkins, but the habitat is present and these species are found elsewhere in the Willamette Valley.

Big Game, Fur-Bearer, and Non-Game mammals that may be found at Hopkins Demonstration Forest:

Elk (Wapiti)	*Cervus elaphus*
Black Tail Deer	*Odocoileus colubiana*
Coyote	*Procyon lotor*
Opossum	*Didelphis virginiana*
Western Spotted Skunk (Civet Cat)	*Spilogale gracilis*
Striped Skunk	*Mephitis mephitis*
Porcupine	*Erethizon dorsatum*
Mountain Cottontail	*Sylvilagus nuttallii*
Mountain Beaver (Boomer)	*Aplodontia rufa*
Bushy-Tailed Wood Rat	*Neotoma cinerea*
Northern Pocket Gopher	*Thomomys talpoides*
Northern Flying Squirrel	*Glaucomys sabrinus*
Red Squirrel	*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*
Western Gray Squirrel	*Sciurus griseus*
Meadow Vole	*Microtus pennsylvanicus*
Deer Mouse	*Peromyscus maniculatus*
Pacific Jumping Mouse	*Zapus trinotatus*
Dusky Shrew	*Sorex monticolus*
Little Brown Bat	*Myotis lucifugus*
Big Brown Bat	*Eptesicus fucus*
Silver-Haired Bat	*Lasionmycteris noctivagans*
Black Bear	*Ursus americanus*
Mountain Lion (Cougar)	*Felis concolor*
Bob Cat (Wild Cat)	*Lynx rufus*
Fisher	*Martes pennanti*
Marten	*Martes americana*
Long-Tailed Weasel	*Mustela frenata*
Beaver	*Castor canadensis*

Species common to Hopkins n Demonstration Forest riparian zones and wetland pockets include the following reptiles, amphibians, and fish:

Racer Snake	*Coluber constrictor*
Common Garter Snake	*Thamnophis sirtalis*
Rubber Boa	*Charina bottae*
Long-Toed Salamander	*Ambystoma macrodactylum*
Pacific Giant Salamander	*Dicamptodon ensatus*
Rough-Skinned Newt	*Taricha granulosa*
Pacific Newt	*Var. Taricha species*
Western Toad	*Bufo boreas*
Pacific Tree Frog	*Hyla regilla*
Bull Frog	*Rana catesbeiana*
Crayfish	*Var. Pacifastacus species*
Cutthroat Trout	*Oncorhynchus clarki*
Sculpin	*Var. Cottus species*

More people than ever are watching birds. Visitors to Hopkins Demonstration Forest wish to experience bird watching in a meaningful outdoor setting that reflects the importance of the natural world. Bird populations are important indicators of the general heath of a given environment. The Hopkins Demonstration Forest provides dense stands of second growth forest as well as extensive brush land areas for habitat. The riparian zone that meanders through the tree farm and the wetland pocket areas provide habitat that gives shelter and food for those bird species that thrive in a more open environment. By providing a diversity of habitats throughout the tree farm, bird populations grow and species diversity is increased.
Many bird species at the tree farm are migratory, while other species may be seen throughout the year. Visitors to Hopkins Demonstration Forest may see rare species because of its undeveloped nature and location near migratory flyways.

The following bird species may be observed at various times at Hopkins Demonstration Forest:

Great Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*
Turkey Vulture	*Cathartes aura*
Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis*
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*
Cooper's Hawk	*Accipiter cooperii*
Northern Goshawk	*Accipiter gentilis*
Red-tailed Hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*
Sharp-Shinned Hawk	*Accipiter striatus*
American Kestrel	*Falco sparverius*
Ruffed Grouse	*Bonasa umbellus*
Northern Bobwhite	*Colinus virginianus*
California Quail	*Callipepla californica*
Killdeer	*Charadrius vociferus*
Band-tailed Pigeon	*Columbia fasciata*
Mourning Dove	*Zenaida macroura*
Western Screech Owl	*Otus kennicottii*
Great Horned Owl	*Bubo virginianus*

Northern Pygmy-Owl	*Glaucidium gnoma*
Barred Owl	*Strix avaria*
Northern Saw-Whet Owl	*Aegolius acadicus*
Common Night Hawk	*Chordeilies minor*
Vaux's Swift	*Chaetura vauxi*
Rufous Hummingbird	*Selasphorus rufus*
Allen's Hummingbird	*Selasphorus sasin*
Belted Kingfisher	*Ceryle alcyon*
Lewis' Woodpecker	*Melanerpes lewis*
Red-Breasted Sapsucker	*Sphyrapicus ruber*
Downy Woodpecker	*Picoides pubescens*
Hairy Woodpecker	*Picoides villosus*
Northern Flicker	*Colaptes auratus*
Pileated Woodpecker	*Dryocopus pileatus*
Steller's Jay	*Cyanocitta stelleri*
Grey Jay	*Perisoreus canadensis*
Clark's Nutcracker	*Nucifraga columbiana*
American Crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*
Common Raven	*Corvus corax*
Tree Swallow	*Tachy cineta*
Barn Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*
Winter Wren	*Troglodytes troglodytes*
Golden-Crowned Kinglet	*Regulus satrapa*
Ruby-Crowned Kinglet	*Regulus calendula*
Western Bluebird	*Sialia mexicana*
American Robin	*Turdus migratorius*
Song Sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*
Dark-Eyed Junco (Oregon Race)	*Carduelis pinus*
Evening Grosbeak	*Coccothraustes vespertinus*
Varied Thrush	*Lxoreus naevius*
Pacific Slope Flycatcher	*Empidonax difficilis*
Hutton's Vireo	*Vireo huttoni*
Bewick's Wren	*Thryomanes bewickii*
Lesser Goldfinch	*Carduelis psaltria*
American Goldfinch	*Carduelis tristis*

D. Implications & Opportunities

D1. Soils

Management Opportunities/Actions

There are four distinct soils groups on the farm. They are all well-suited to timber production. The official descriptions are shown in Table 4. Specific limitations for these soils are:

Table 4. Soil Limitations

Jory (45 B,C,D)	All weather roads require heavy base rock to prevent sinking.
Saum (78E)	Roads need heavy base rock..
Woodburn (91B)	All work must be done during dry summer months to prevent excessive compaction.
Xerochrepts and Haploxeroll (92F)	Soil is prone to slumping so roads must be located in more gentle areas and have adequate drainage.

Nonetheless, soil-related concerns at the Hopkins Demonstration Forest generally result due to local landscape and site conditions. Local wet hillside seeps can limit reforestation and timber management opportunities. Careful attention to appropriate equipment operation practices and tree and vegetation selection needs to match with soil conditions.

D2. Timber & Associated Vegetation

The Hopkins Demonstration Forest is well-forested with approximately two-thirds of the property in some level of active management for the production of timber. In addition, several other areas are available for management but have not be accessed yet. The property's sustainable growth and harvest potential in areas managed for timber production is estimated to be about 50,000 board feet per year based on current stand ages and growth rates.

The future potential for the Hopkins Demonstration Forest to produce timber harvest volume will come from young plantations. Management Unit #2, planted in 1977 and Management Unit #13 are samples of larger units that will produce significant harvest volume in years to come.

Invasive species and noxious weeds; management opportunities/actions

Himalayan and evergreen blackberry and scotch broom are constant irritants and are actively controlled. Reed canary grass is a minor problem in some riparian areas in Unit 9. Poison oak is also present and has been controlled, particularly in high use areas along roads, trails, and facilities. Known areas of significant poison oak occurrence include the Type 14 and Everett Hall area, Type 5 (Upland Hillside Forest), Type 1 (UEMA) and Type 13 (Margaret's clear cut).

D3. Water

Management Opportunities/Actions

Several key water resource features exist at the Hopkins Demonstration Forest. First, the 3000+ feet of stream provides important habitat for wildlife, amphibians, fish, and insects. Little Buckner Creek is a small fish stream in the upper reaches and a medium fish stream in the lower reaches. Four small perennial non-fish tributaries are also important water features contributing to water quality and habitat. Two old fire-chance ponds were created by Howard Hopkins in the early 1960's and are being maintained and improved for fire protection, aesthetics, and habitat values.

All activities in proximity to streams and ponds will be conducted in compliance with water protection rules under the Oregon Forest Practices Act.

D4. Wildlife & Habitat

Wildlife Management Goals

- Provide watchable wildlife opportunities for visitors to the tree farm
- Partner with groups such as school science classes, teachers doing continuing education, the Audubon Society, and Scouts who could use the tree farm for wildlife watching and study; these groups could learn wildlife survey methods and perform surveys to verify which species and habitats are present
- Continue to improve wildlife habitat and feature wildlife habitat improvement projects and features that are integrated with other forest management activities.
- Plan and implement timber management projects that demonstrate to small woodland owners the opportunity to enhance both wildlife populations and timber revenue
- Add or delete species to the list of found on the tree farm as surveys are completed
- Recruit interns from local high schools and Colleges to do wildlife projects and conduct field surveys

Priorities for Wildlife Habitat Management

Like many parcels of land in western Oregon, the Hopkins Demonstration Forest contains second growth forests in several stages of development. These forests are often deficient in some of the different habitats required by the more than 400 species of forest-dependent wildlife that occur in the Pacific Northwest. Wildlife Habitat Improvement Demonstration Areas will be identified for the tree farm. The following wildlife habitat priorities provide the foundation for managing this important resource on the tree farm.

Dead Trees and Down Logs. When it was established, the Hopkins Demonstration Forest was missing older forest habitat. Older forest habitat would include snags that are important for many wildlife species found at the tree farm. Bird boxes, bat boxes and snags have been created and placed throughout the tree farm to help fill this void. The phrase, "there is a lot

of life left in that dead tree or down log" is so true at the Hopkins Demonstration Forest. Downed logs have been left in recently harvested areas as legacies to provide habitat for rodents, insects and other species that find food and shelter in down wood. Rodents and insects using the old wood will spread important fungi into the root zones of the new forest. Logs have also been placed in streams to provide habitat for fish and other aquatic species.

Edge Areas. By harvesting trees in small irregularly-shaped harvest units, edge areas that are very active biologically, have been created to improve habitat conditions for many species that require denser cover for shelter and more open forage areas where sun-loving plants grow.

Understory and Brush Cover. Understory and brush are important for food, shelter and cover to well over 100 species of wildlife. Most of these plants are shade tolerant. At the Hopkins Demonstration Forest, plants that produce "mast" including berries, fruits and nuts are protected during timber harvest and other activities. Crab apples have been planted around the tree farm to improve habitat for various bird species.

Springs and Seeps. There are numerous seeps and springs at the Hopkins Demonstration Forest. They function as amphibian breeding pools, drinking water and as a source of forage and hiding cover around the wetted perimeters. These areas have been protected from machinery and cared for by eliminating noxious weeds.

Ponds The enhancement of both the upper pond and the lower pond will provide significant wildlife and aquatic habitat benefits.

Timber Sale and Road Design. Roads and timber sale operations have been designed to minimize impact to wildlife. Examples include installing culverts to improve drainage of water from roads and reduce erosion and sediment into riparian areas and putting roads to bed after harvest activities to reduce disturbance and erosion. Some old roads and landing areas have been seeded with grass to provide forage for wildlife and to reduce erosion. Some recent thinning projects have been designed to create a more layered forest canopy and to aid in the development some elements of older forest structure to add those habitat elements to the forest landscape. Reforestation efforts may at times require measures to control damage to tree seedlings by wildlife such as installing rigid plastic tubes around seedlings to protect them from browsing by deer and elk. Mountain beaver are trapped, where necessary to reduce clipping damage to seedlings.

Wildlife Habitat Improvement Projects

Several wildlife habitat improvement projects have been undertaken at the tree over time.

- Establishment of approximately 30 upland songbird nesting boxes. Initially constructed and located in 1995 to provide nesting habitat for western bluebirds, the first group of about 15 boxes were located in the 1990 clearcut and reforestation area (Unit # 13). The boxes were constructed by Binnsmead Middle School. The school students located the boxes, too. Additional boxes were located in Unit # 2C and continue to be monitored.
- Planting of seven groups of wild crabapples and the ornamental, Autumn Glow. The plantings include two to four trees in each group. All trees were caged with chicken

wire to prevent animal damage. Trees were planted in 1995 and 1996. The plantings were designed to provide late winter food for upland game and songbirds. Many of these plantings persist today.

- About 25 wildlife trees have been permanently designated on the tree farm over the years. Metal diamond shaped tags are attached to the trees. These trees have been selected for their current and/or potential habitat for wildlife. Examples include multi-topped cedar trees, dead or dying trees within the forest, old snags in various stages of decay.
- Maintenance and enhancement of two ponds for wildlife use. Howard Hopkins built these ponds for fire protection in 1962. Both were filling in with sediment over the years. The upper pond was significantly deepened and enhanced in 2011 including major improvements to road access to provide good access for pump trucks. The lower pond was improved as part of a grant funded wetland enhancement project (2017-2019) focused on amphibian habitat.
- Students in the Sabin-Schellenberg Skill Center's vocational forestry program created a reptile sunning area in 2000 that includes a rock pile for reptiles and snakes.

Management Opportunities/Actions

1. Continue monitoring the bird boxes on the property. Provide needed maintenance, relocate boxes as needed, and add new boxes to appropriate locations. Maintain data records.
2. Maintain the presence of an understory of hazelnut in forest plantations throughout the farm. Hazelnut is a preferred food source for grouse. We'd like to provide significant habitat for this species.
3. Provide deer browsing protection to newly planted tree seedlings by tubing following planting. Priority will be given to western redcedar seedlings for protection.
4. Trap mountain beaver wherever possible.
5. Increase the number of designated wildlife trees throughout the farm. The goal is to have two trees per acre marked on the farm..

D5. Fish & Habitat

Management Opportunities/Actions

Continue stream inventory and riparian area studies, building on work in 2003-2006 with Oregon Teacher on Summer Assignment (ORTOSA) interns and re-visited with a Clackamas Extension Innovative Grant projects in 2016 and 2018. Aquatic and terrestrial food webs and habitat are important topics for school groups visiting the stream and riparian area sites. A watershed trail and riparian demonstration area interpretive kiosk is also maintained. Opportunities exist for pool and riffle development in the stream with log structures and sills.

D6. Threatened & Endangered Species

Management Opportunities/Actions

A US Fish and Wildlife Service IPaC report for Hopkins Forest location showed 7 potential species of concern for the location. But no Critical Habitat for these species is noted for the location. Hopkins annually hosts wildlife experts for field classes and visiting wildlife biologists (ODFW, Forest Stewards Guild, private consultants) have assisted with identifying likely habitats and presence/absence of priority species..

We hope that western pond turtles will find our ponds some day. Spotted owls have not been detected, but barred owls are common based on observations and owl calling. Our practices of retaining snags, large old trees, and other wildlife habitat elements could be attractive to some priority species, especially snags near ponds where migratory birds may find them.

No threatened &/or endangered species have been identified on the property

D7. Forest Health

Management Opportunities/Actions

Members of the forest management subcommittee along with knowledgeable volunteers regularly visit management units across the property and make observations on signs or symptoms of forest health problems. Findings are noted in each management unit description and addressed as needed in management activities. The OSU Extension forester is also on the lookout for examples of forest health issues at Hopkins to be featured in forest health classes and workshops.

The most significant forest health issue at Hopkins has been decline of mature western redcedar trees. This has been widespread across the Willamette Valley area and it has been studied by forest health experts. While no specific pest or pathogen has been identified and the most likely driver is the increased heat and drought https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/1405dab5f59246aa83849ec43f72b15a Systematic surveys of stands at Hopkins detected about 200 dying western redcedar in 2022-2023, mostly in proximity to Little Buckner Creek in Units 6 and 9.. Most of these trees were harvested in fall of 2023. Scattered cedar dieback is present in upland areas, but the incidence is relatively minor.

The next most common health issue is scattered pockets of root disease (mostly laminated root rot*)* which occur in management units 5 and 9 on the hillside and Unit 8 in and around the ponds. Mortality is minor, disease progression is slow. As Douglas-fir trees die off in root rot areas, gaps are being filled with western redcedar and bigleaf maple. The total aggregate size of root disease areas is about 1 acre and these areas contribute to wildlife habitat (snags and logs) and canopy diversity. In 1998 a forest health improvement cut was made in a larger root rot area in Type 9 which removed infected Douglas-fir and replaced it with western redcedar and bigleaf maple. Similar harvests/sanitation cuts may be made as conditions warrant.

There are no significant insect problems on the property. Douglas-fir beetle has been found in a few trees associated with root rot areas in Unit 8. Declining Douglas-fir on wet soils are also found in a few small areas.

D8. Agroforestry, Other Products & Crops

Management Opportunities/Actions

A noble fir/incense cedar bough orchard was established in Unit 23 to provide greenery for holiday decorations. Additional Christmas Tree demonstration area is being planned for open ground near the Belton Outreach Center. The Bigleaf Maple Sugaring demonstration area and associated sugar shack was developed in 2023-2025.

D9. Archeological & Cultural Resources

Management Opportunities/Actions

The historic Molalla Log House was moved to Hopkins Demonstration Forest, located in the eastern portion of Unit 2A north of the ponds. A few springboard stumps still can be found. Most are quite soft and are continuing to deteriorate**.** No plans are being made to preserve these.

D10. Recreation

Management Opportunities/Actions

The most significant concentrated recreation area is the Cedar Grove Shelter and Amphitheater. Maintenance of the existing facilities will be a high priority in the coming years. The potable water well site will continue to be monitored for water quality. Low impact overnight camping opportunities have been developed in this area. Forests Forever, Inc.supports Scouting groups utilizing Hopkins Dwemonstration Forest.

But probably the most significant recreation resource on the property is our network of trails. Currently we have approximately three miles of trails and about the same distance of low grade truck roads that are used for hiking. Foot traffic access is now possible to about 90 percent of the property and most of the management units. Thousands of visitors enjoy the Forest and learn from interpretive signs and demonstration areas every year.

D11. Aesthetic/Scenic

Management Opportunities/Actions

A diverse array of habitats at the Hopkins Demonstration Forest has resulted through the mix of management practices on the property. Some viewpoints have been created and additional opportunities are identified. The newest viewpoint is a rocky knob overlooking the Down Creek 2024 management unit, accessed via a spur trail off of the Douglas-fir trail (2025).

D12. Fire Plan

Management Opportunities/Actions

The following actions have been identified to help prevent wildfires

- fire prevention education in conjunction with ODF
- renovation of the landscaping to improve defensible space around Everett Hall
- posting of fire safety signs during fire seasons
- possible closure of the tree farm to the public during periods of extreme fire danger
- improving road fire break effectiveness; pruning trees to 15' minimum adjacent to roads, especially on downhill sides (higher pruning heights where slopes are > 20%), removal of ground vegetation on downhill and uphill sides of roads within 20-30', special attention to water draws for intense fire movement, removal of all ground vegetation at road intersections—especially inside curves—to limit fire movement and improve visibility for vehicular traffic
- removal of specific soft snags and stumps that are immediately adjacent to roads and highly traveled routes that are key ignition sources
- day lighting roads, buildings and structures

Forest Fuels

The property contains a wide variety of fuel conditions. A mixed conifer second growth forest describes much of the property managed and owned at the Hopkins Demonstration Forest. NFFL fuel models describe fires in these stands as: low flame slow moving ground fires with low heights as the rule, although the fire may encounter heavier fuel concentrations that can cause more active burning with more resistance to control actions. Under severe weather conditions involving high temperatures, low humidity and high winds the fuels support a higher fire hazard. Fire intensity may support crown runs and torching in closed canopy stands.
Fuel treatments used to modify fire intensity and fire occurrence in this fuel model include:

1. Concentrations of ladder type fuels which would allow transport of fire from the ground to canopy will be mechanically treated to reduce fire severity.
2. Slash burning will be the primary means to reduce fire hazard fuels created by timber harvesting activities. Air quality regulations will be adhered to and managed under the Oregon Smoke Management Program regulated by the Oregon Department of Forestry. Chipping will be done to reduce slash concentrations when air quality and economic

considerations need to be addressed.

Location Information

Maps and a property locator sheet for Hopkins Demonstration Forest are attached to this plan.

A copy of this Fire Plan will be kept at the Dispatch Center located in the Molalla Office of the North Cascade District, Oregon Department of Forestry. Portions of this plan will be used to aid in the dispatch of the closest fire fighting resources in case of fire. (See attached maps and location spreadsheet.)

Roads/Access

- No vehicle bridges are located on the property. The 6-foot culvert and vented ford across L Buckner Creek is maintained. Ditch relief culverts have been added and maintained.
- Roads and turnarounds will be maintained to meet logging standards and tree farm tour needs. Both of these activities will support wildland firefighting equipment and access to the tree farm. Fire fighting apparatus such as a Dozer and lowboy, 1,000 gallon engines and water tenders have full accessibility to the maintained roads on the tree farm.
- Directional signs are clearly visible from public roads.
- Safety Zones and escape routes are established and marked on fire plan maps. Employees are trained to provide for firefighter safety as per Section I of this document.
- Roads providing access to buildings located on the Hopkins Demonstration Forest will meet the Fire apparatus standards which include the following.
-

    1. Maintain a minimum clear height of 13’6”.
    2. 20’ minimum without parking on either side
    3. All weather road surfaces with a road grade less than 12%
    4. All dead-end roads must have adequate turnarounds for fire apparatus

Water Sources

The CFD Beavercreek Fire Station #10 is located at 22310 S. Beavercreek Rd is the closest tanker and tender fill opportunity. There are no nearby helicopter dipping sites. Water can also be obtained from Buckner Creek at the junction of Buckner Creek Rd and New Kirchner Rd.

The larger pond west of the Down Creek Road is a small tanker fill site with paved road access.

Landowner Resources

Hopkins Demonstration Forest has only one employee who is trained in the use of hand tools for fire suppression. The tree farm does not own any fire fighting machinery. Any major fire suppression activity is done by ODF and the CFD Beavercreek Fire Station #10 which is part of the Clackamas Fire Dist #1.

Protecting Agency

Oregon Department of Forestry provides fire protection on forest lands managed by Hopkins Demonstration Forest. Their local office can be reached at 503 829-2216. For fire emergencies dial 911.

CFD Beavercreek Fire Station #10 provides protection to structures and non-forest land. For fire information call 503- 742-2610. For fire emergencies dial 911.

Defensible Space

Fuel alterations have been made for defensible space around all improved properties. The alterations include, but are not limited to, fuel modifications in a 100 foot primary zone and a 300 foot secondary zone. Hopkins Demonstration Forest has adopted the "Living with Fire Program" sponsored by ODF and the Pacific Northwest Coordinating Group. (See attached Living with Fire brochure.)

- The fuel modifications have been made to keep flame lengths below one foot in the primary zone along with ladder fuel removal to keep the remaining trees from torching and causing spotting to unaltered fuel beds.
- The purpose of the secondary zone fuel modifications and maintenance is to slow the fires progress and intensity through fuel concentration removals and the pruning and spacing of the live trees left for environmental purposes.
- Most buildings have fire retardant roofing materials. As roofing maintenance becomes necessary fire retardant materials such as composite shingles and metal roofing will be used.
- Where fire poses a risk of spread to buildings, landscape designs next to the buildings has been used to reduce the risk of fire. Fire retardant plants have been used in place of flammable plant species. Fire wood storage is located away from the buildings.
- Each building on the property contains a narrative on what to do in case of fire. A map of escape routes and safe areas is included in the narrative. The process "When Wildfire Approaches" from the Living with Fire Brochure was used to develop the home and building plans.

Prevention

Prevention of fires on lands managed by Hopkins Demonstration Forest is a top priority. To ensure adequate prevention measures a comprehensive survey will be conducted in partnership with ODF each year prior to fire season. This survey will include but not be limited to the following.

1. Fire Prevention signs are posted
2. Harvesting operations are identified and receive a pre-season fire prevention inspection
3. Identified water sources identified in section III of this document will be checked to make sure they are still viable water sources
4. Fuel treatment areas and fuel breaks will be inspected and required maintenance work will be scheduled for treatment areas not meeting standards to prevent fires from traveling from public roads and adjacent ownerships.

    a) a representative from Hopkins Demonstration Forest and ODF will have periodic

contacts, in person or over the telephone to discuss fire danger and preventive actions the farm needs to consider

b) Burn Permits from ODF or the CFD Beavercreek Fire Station #10 will be obtained for fire safety purposes prior to burning any debris on the Tree Farm. The burning information number is 503-632-0211.

c) Hopkins Demonstration Forest employees will follow all public use restrictions that are placed upon forest lands as a "Regulated Closure" during the summer fire season months. (See Attachment F Regulated Use example.)

d) during lightning storms employees will assist ODF in location of strikes on Hopkins Demonstration Forest properties

Prescribed burning

Hopkins Demonstration Forest uses prescribed fire in the form of pile burning to dispose of logging slash, reduce fuel hazards, and prepare sites for replanting. All burning activities are conducted under Oregon Department of Forestry permits and in compliance with state smoke management regulations. Burns are planned in advance, supervised by trained personnel, and monitored to ensure safety and protection of surrounding resources.

D13. Roads & Access

Management Opportunities/Actions

Road inventory has identified several areas of concern and continued maintenance. First, periodic additions of crushed rock will be added to sections of the main access and haul roads, including Grouse Hollow Road, Up Creek Road, and Down Creek Road.

The Post Road Loop needs upgrading including base and crushed surface. This road has existed as a summer-only road for many years. Improvement of Post Road is anticipated when the next thinning and rehab activity is done in Unit 18.

A significant sink hole on the west end of Low Gear Road developed in 2014 due to poor drainage. This was repaired and bolstered with large rock but it requires continued monitoring.

The road along L. Buckner Creek in Unit 9 is a legacy road very close to the creek in some areas. Special attention to road surfacing, drainage, and wet weather use is practiced. Periodic monitoring and maintenance of ditches and cross drains is done to avoid water quality problems from road drainage into the creek.

A Road Condition Assessment form was filed with Oregon Department of Forestry in July 2025.

D14 - Pesticides & alternatives

Pesticides and herbicides are used at Hopkins Demonstration Forest on a limited basis to control invasive plants such as Himalayan blackberry, Scotch broom, and reed canary grass or to protect young plantations from competing vegetation. All applications will follow EPA label requirements, Oregon state regulations, and professional guidance. Alternatives to pesticides are considered first, including mechanical removal (mowing, cutting, hand-pulling), biological or

cultural methods (shading, competitive planting, mulching), and use of improved genetic stock where appropriate. When chemical control is necessary, a record of each application will be maintained.

D15 - Forests of Recognized Importance (FORI)

As part of meeting ATFS standards, Hopkins Demonstration Forest will periodically review whether the property contributes to any Forests of Recognized Importance. This involves checking resources such as the Oregon Conservation Strategy maps, the Oregon Biodiversity Information Center (ORBIC) database, and consulting with the ATFS inspector or Oregon Department of Forestry staff. Based on current information, the property does not fall within a designated FORI, but records of this research will be kept and updated during future plan reviews.

With retention of strategic conservation features at Hopkins, including large trees, maturing mixed species stands managed with selection systems, and the wetland pond restoration area, elements of forests of recognized importance are maintained. But the area is not large enough or old enough to qualify as a FORI.

D16 – Special Sites

Special Sites at Hopkins include selected areas of the forest along with facilities, memorial benches, and other features recognizing people who have played an important role in developing Hopkins Demonstration Forest. These include:

In Unit 1 about one acre of older (100-140 years) western redcedar, Douglas-fir and bigleaf maple is designated as a no-cut reserve (ravine east of information kiosk).

In Unit 5 about one acre of maturing forest demonstrating development of second-growth without management (at the first bend at the top of Grouse Hollow Rd.).

In Unit 5 the cedar grove on the prominent rocky knob above the Cedar Shelter.

Facilities including:

- Everett Hall.
- The Belton Outreach Center.
- The Poppino Pavilion adjacent to Hopkins Hall.
- The Sawmill donated by the Dilley brothers.
- The Cedar Shelter.
- The Molalla Log House.

The display and collection in memory of Howard and Margaret Hopkins in Everett Hall.
The display and collection in memory of Bob Phillips in Everett Hall.
The collection of historic logging tools and equipment on display in Everett Hall.

Memorial benches, stones, and plaques in memory of key people including Wendal Harmon, John Poppino, Mark Havel, Jim Schreiber and others as they are added over time.

E. References & Required Statements

E1. Forest Practices Rules. BMPs and All Applicable Laws

Oregon Forest Practices Rules function as Oregon's Best Management Practices (BMPs) for forestry, ensuring that all operations are conducted in a manner that protects water quality, soil stability, and other critical environmental resources. This plan and all management recommendations, management activities, and operations comply with the Oregon Forest Practices Rules and all relevant federal, state, county, and municipal laws, regulations and ordinances governing forest management activities. Notifications of forest operations will be obtained more than 15 days before the planned start unless there is a waiver approved by ODF. In the event that written plans are needed they will be developed in cooperation with the Stewardship Forester. The riparian area has been identified on our Stewardship Plan map and other maps showing the vegetation on the property.

E2. Assistance

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board grants along with incentives from the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service and other sources have been used in the past to implement needed projects. We expect to continue these as the need and the opportunities exist.

Technical assistance is provided through the expertise of the Board of Directors of Forests Forever, Ind. The Board currently has six professional foresters, one professional engineer and several experienced woodland owners. In addition, technical advice is provided by the Oregon Department of Forestry staff and Stewardship Foresters, consulting foresters and a CPA.

The Board includes natural resource educators who provide oversight and guidance for the education and community outreach activities for the property. OSU Extension provides two faculty members, and Extension Forester and an Outreach Coordinator who develop and deliver education programs and events for youth, public, woodland owners, and natural resource professionals.

The property also has the benefit of additional professionals who help with a variety of educational and resource activities.

E3. Tax & Business Management

Boundaries

Boundaries are clearly marked and property corners located.

Liability

Presently we have a 2 million dollar liability insurance policy.

Land use

Timber District Rural

Assessment
Forestland SAV

Property tax
Currently under the Small Tract Forest (STF). This category was granted in 2005.

Income tax
As a non-profit corporation this is not an issue.

Other taxes
Beavercreek Rural Fire District and Oregon Forest Protection assessment cover this property.

Estate plan
Since a non-profit corporation owns this property we are required by law to maintain the property in forestry. In the future if this is not possible, we are required to transfer the property to another non-profit body that will.

Records
Records pertinent to activities of the Board of Directors along with all management documentation, financial records, contracts, and education activities include both paper copies and computer files. Records are maintained in the office of the Executive Director and in the Hopkins Hall office on the forest.

F. Management Recommendations/Action Plan

F1. Management Actions and Priorities

Key Action Priorities 2026-2030

- Unit 1 Unevenaged Management Area:
  - remeasure the forest inventory plots,
  - re-open the existing network of designated skid trails for both recreational and management purposes.
  - plan and implement the next selective harvest entry along with vegetation management treatments.

- Unit 2 Thinning and Pruning Demonstration Area
  - remeasure the forest inventory plots
  - plan the next thinning in conjunction with a thinning entry in the adjacent Margaret's Unit (#13) depending on stand growth and relative density.

- Unit 13 Margarets Clearcut
  - remeasure the forest inventory plots
  - plan a thinning entry in conjunction with a thinning in the adjacent Unit 2 depending on stand growth and relative density.

- Unit 18 Norm's Logging
  - take inventory and develop a plan for treatments. Some areas may need to be cleared and replanted, while others may be thinned, depending on the results of the inventory.

- Ongoing maintenance of forest regeneration, weeding and release of seedlings from brush and weed trees in the following units:
  - Unit 6, Down Creek 2024
  - Unit 9, Below the mainline 2020
  - Unit 20, Alder ice damage rehab
  - Unit 24, Post ice damage rehab

- Unit 8, In and around the ponds, weeding and maintenance of wetland plantings and open areas.

- Periodically convene the forest management subcommittee to consider objectives and silvicultural methods for managing priority stand units and demonstration areas.

F2. Timber Harvest Schedule, 2026-2030 (5 year forecast)

Table 5. Management activity and Timber Harvest Schedule 2026-2030

Unit #	Name	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1	Uneven Age Management Area)	Inventory & planning	Skid trails, Vege.mng	~110 MBF TBD		
2	Thinning and pruning demonstration area:	Inventory & planning	~50 MBF TBD			
3	Maple Forest (contained within type 5)					
4	No Man's Land					
5	Upland Hillside Forest					
6	Down Creek 2024	Maintenance& weeding				
7	Across the creek 2016					
8	In and Around the Ponds	Maintenance& weeding				
9	Below the Mainline 2021	Maintenance & weeding				
RMA	Riparian Forest –					
11	Steep Hillside Forest					
13	Margaret's Clearcut	Inventory & planning	~30 MBF TBD			
14	Parking Lot, Forest Hall, Main Shop area					
16	Cedar Clearcut & Reforestation					
17	Post Rehab					
18	Norm's Logging		Inventory, planning		~10 MBF TBD	
19	Post Thinning					
20	Alder ice damage rehab	Maintenance& weeding				
21	Parking, saw shop, restroom, caretaker residence and outreach center					
22	Fringe forest around the compound					
23	Old Bough Orchard					
24	Post ice damage rehab	Maintenance& weeding				
25	North boundary road edge					
Summary Estimated Harvest Totals MBF:			**~200 MBF**			

G. Signature Page

Date of plan Updated, October 2025

Landowner name Forests Forever, Inc.

Landowner signature: _____

Plan writer name(s) Glenn Ahrens, Michael C. Bondi

Plan writer signature _____

ODF Stewardship Forester _____

* required if plan is to qualify as a Stewardship Plan