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An exciting and challenging new year is unfolding in Forestry. I believe 2008 will be an important landmark in our "Future of Possibilities." I previously wrote about exploring a new dynamic structure for the College. Our leadership team and multiple faculty committees have spent hundreds of hours identifying future trends, and determining how we can best position our programs, research, and students for continuing success and relevance in a changing world. Obtaining, discussing, and balancing a full range of opinions, projections, and expectations

has been a complex undertaking. I truly appreciate the interest and thoughtful responses shown by our faculty, staff, students, and external stakeholders.

Our future structure will center around three departments instead of the current four. The Wood Science and Engineering Department holds a unique niche in the West as the academic leader for research and development of wood-based products and wood production processes. This expertise remains essential to Northwest industries, so we decided to leave this department as is. One new department will emphasize all aspects of forest management—concentrating on developing the means to produce, manage, and operate within forestlands for multiple goals. The other new department will concentrate on understanding how forest ecosystems functions and how the range of services provided by forestlands meet the varying needs of society and other species. Our degree programs will be taught by faculty from both new departments—providing students the background to meet the growing challenges in forestry and natural resources. The mix of disciplines will also provide new opportunities for faculty to work together on research projects. We still have many details to resolve with this reorganization, including formal recognition by the University, so more information on these changes will be reviewed in upcoming issues of Focus.

A second landmark is the launching of "The Campaign for OSU." As a Land Grant institution the University was created to help build a better future for Oregonians through research, economic development, enhancing the potential of students through teaching, and partnerships with the citizens and businesses of the state. Forestry has been successfully engaged in these activities for over 100 years. The goal of this campaign is to leverage private support and build a brighter future by making forestry/natural resources education more accessible, and forestry/natural resources research more applicable to current and future real-world problems. Our goal is \$31.5 million for endowed faculty chairs, student scholarships, and strategic investments in new research areas and related equipment. This level of investment will be meaningful and consequential for our students, our stakeholders, and the world for years to come. The goal is achievable with help from our alumni and friends.

I'm excited about 2008 and our new administrative and program restructuring. When coupled with new faculty positions, operating resources, and student support earned through the capital campaign, Forestry will be poised to produce the graduates and the science that will help us maintain our leadership in the essential effort to protect the world's forests and their numerous benefits for mankind. The continuing support of our alumni, friends, and stakeholders in establishing a shared mission for the future is appreciated.



OSU's most important contribution to the future remains, as it has always been, its graduates.

Investments in the Campaign for OSU will ensure forestry graduates continue to be, in the words of an industry partner, "the most technically skilled, most adaptive, with the strongest work ethic." Our graduates—and the College that educates them—must maintain their leadership in the essential effort to protect the world's forests and their numerous benefits for mankind.

Your investment will be meaningful and consequential for the College of Forestry students, Oregon, and the world for years to come.

We invite you to join The Campaign for OSU. Supporting an ambitious strategic plan, this historic effort will elevate OSU to a new level of excellence, and it will guarantee a stronger future not only for this amazing place, but for our students, for Oregon, and the world.

**The Campaign for OSU:
The College of Forestry
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The OSU Foundation

Congratulations 2007 Dean's Award recipients!

DEAN'S AWARDS FOR INDIVIDUAL OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT



(Left) Advising and Mentoring, Jeff McDonnell; Service, Alison Moldenke; International Research, Education and Outreach, Olga Krankina

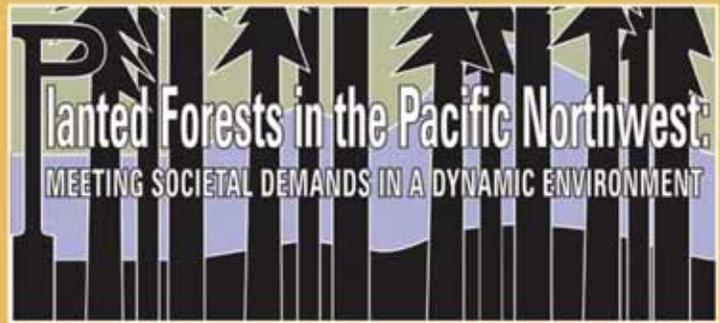


(Left) Support Staff, Kira Hughes; Support Staff, Cheryll Alex; Extended and Continuing Education, Leslie McDaniel



(Left) Faculty Research Assistant, Doug Bateman; Faculty Research Assistant, Rob Pabst; Research and Scholarship, Mark Needham

2008 Starker Lectures



2008 Starker Lecture Series

February 21, 2008

“International Timberland Investments, Plantation Development, and Global Forest Products Markets,”

Bob Flynn, International Timber RISI

“The Impact of Forest Management Investment on PNW Timber Supply,”

Darius M. Adams, Department of Forest Resources, Oregon State University

March 6, 2008

“Greenhouse Gas Emission Mitigation and Planted Forests: Hype, Unintended Consequences, and Real Opportunities,”

Gordon R. Smith, Ecofor, LLC

April 3, 2008

“Carbon Sequestration and Biomass Production in Ponderosa Pine Plantations: Does Management Really Matter?”

Robert F. Powers, Pacific Southwest Research Station Silviculture Laboratory

April 17, 2008

“Planted Forests and Conservation of Biodiversity: An Industry Perspective,”

T. Bently Wigley, Jr., Sustainable Forestry and Eastern Wildlife Program, National Council for Air and Stream Improvement, Inc.

“Putting plantations into the landscape puzzle: Bicoastal ideas for biodiversity conservation,”

Brenda McComb, Department of Natural Resources Conservation, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

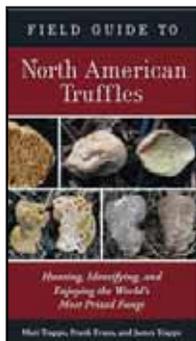
May 29, 2008

“Impacts of Planted Forests in Oregon Coast Range, with examples from Private and Public Sectors”

Capstone Field Trip – Pre-registration required

Lectures will be held in 107 Richardson Hall, OSU Campus, Corvallis, and will be available via live streaming video. Lectures will also be archived on the College of Forestry Starker Lecture Series website: <http://www.cof.orst.edu/starkerlectures>

Truffles take center stage in two new books by College of Forestry authors



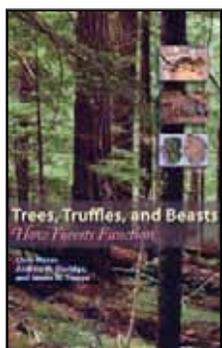
Field Guide to North American Truffles: Hunting, Identifying, and Enjoying the World's Most Prized Fungi

The beautifully photographed, full-color *Field Guide to North American Truffles: Hunting, Identifying, and Enjoying the World's Most Prized Fungi*, by Matt Trappe (Forest Science), Frank Evans, and James Trappe

(Forest Science), was published to acclaim from scientists and chefs alike in 2007 (Ten Speed Press, Berkeley).

"The second most expensive food in the world after saffron, truffles are treasured, coveted, and savored for their mysterious and exotic flavor," notes the publisher. "This complete field guide shows chefs and fungi aficionados how to forage for and identify the wide variety of truffles that grow in temperate forests throughout North America. Written by expert mycologists who have studied, classified, and enjoyed truffles for decades, the *Field Guide to North American Truffles* makes these celebrated underground jewels accessible to all."

The pocket-sized book is the first full-color illustrated guide to identifying North American truffles by their key features. It features profiles and photographs of more than 80 species, including rare and hard-to-find truffle species, as well as flavor profiles, "delectability index," and culinary tips for each species.



Trees, Truffles, and Beasts: How Forests Function

Trees, Truffles, and Beasts: How Forests Function, by Chris Maser, Andrew W. Claridge, and James M. Trappe (Forest Science), was published in January 2008 by Rutgers University Press (New Brunswick, NJ). "It's about bringing together what the three of us have

been working in this area," Jim Trappe says. "Between us, we have more than 100 years of research working in this area, and we summarize that, as best we can, in this book. It should pull our collective knowledge together with special reference to comparing South-East Australia, where I also spent time researching truffles and ecosystems, to the Pacific Northwest." These places are half the world apart, and the Australian eucalypt forest systems have evolved independently of the coniferous forests of the Pacific Northwest. But they and their various components—trees, fungi, animals—function much the same. Notes Trappe, "It's like a Shakespeare play: performed in Seattle or Sydney, the actors are different but the play is the same."

Madrones in McDonald-Dunn Forest

by Ellen Pushpanjali Deehan

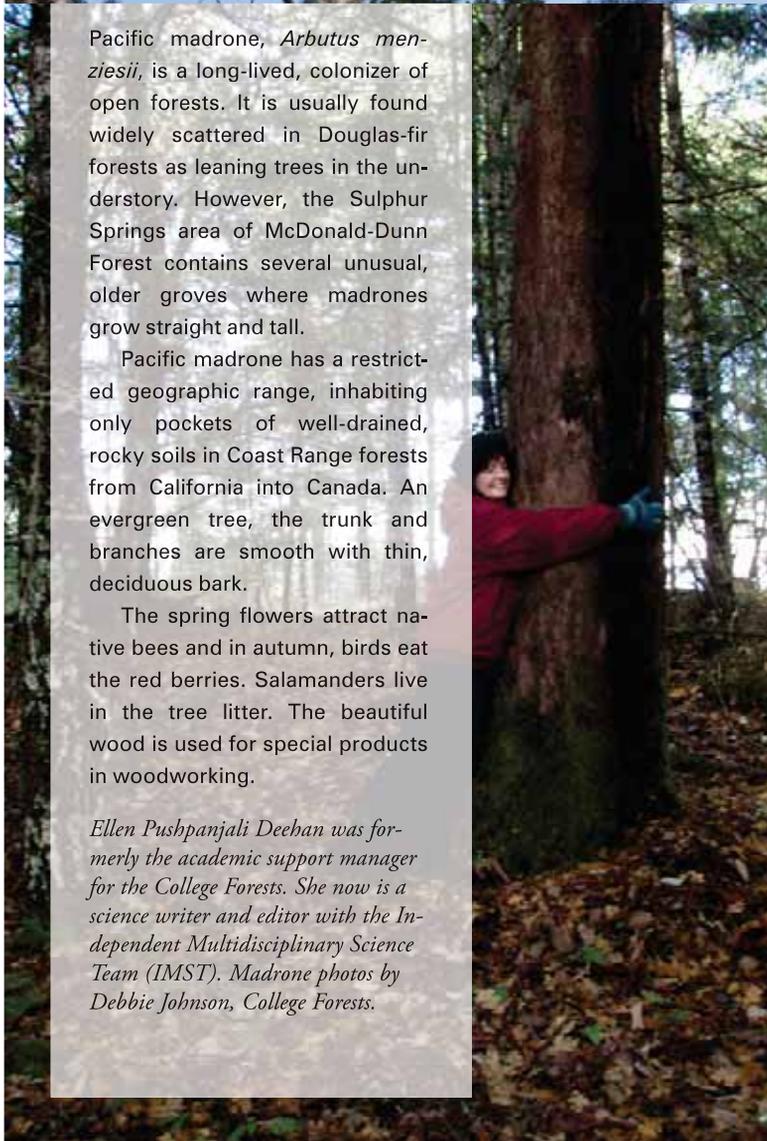


Pacific madrone, *Arbutus menziesii*, is a long-lived, colonizer of open forests. It is usually found widely scattered in Douglas-fir forests as leaning trees in the understory. However, the Sulphur Springs area of McDonald-Dunn Forest contains several unusual, older groves where madrones grow straight and tall.

Pacific madrone has a restricted geographic range, inhabiting only pockets of well-drained, rocky soils in Coast Range forests from California into Canada. An evergreen tree, the trunk and branches are smooth with thin, deciduous bark.

The spring flowers attract native bees and in autumn, birds eat the red berries. Salamanders live in the tree litter. The beautiful wood is used for special products in woodworking.

Ellen Pushpanjali Deehan was formerly the academic support manager for the College Forests. She now is a science writer and editor with the Independent Multidisciplinary Science Team (IMST). Madrone photos by Debbie Johnson, College Forests.



When Disaster Strikes

Forestry computer specialist takes her problem-solving skills to a different venue



New Orleans' Ninth Ward 18 months after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita (photos by Kathy Howell).



Kathy Howell (left) with Sybil, a local volunteer, at the Fallbrook, CA, Assistance Center (photo by Shirley Thralls).

by Bryan Bernart

In her regular job, Kathy Howell, a computer specialist and director of the Forestry Computing Resources Group at Oregon State's College of Forestry, spends time helping customers solve computing problems, listening to their computing service needs, and determining how best to provide those services in an affordable way. However, a conversation with her brother nearly 10 years ago precipitated a second kind of career, one that allows her to help people in different ways than her regular job.

Says Howell, "My brother and I were on a long vacation trip and we started talking one day about being in the middle of our careers and each having jobs that call on certain skills. But what skills do you have that you aren't using, skills that you've set aside for one reason or another?"

Shortly after returning, she signed up for a training session sponsored by Children's Disaster Services (CDS), a group of volunteers dedicated to helping the youngest victims of natural disasters. "I feel like I have an ability to connect with children," she explains, "And I enjoy spending time with them, which is not something that I have much opportunity to do in my current work."

In the CDS training Howell quickly learned about the way that disaster centers, set up by the Red Cross, work to aid victims. "We learned the layout of a Red Cross assistance center and how it functions as a kind of one-stop-shopping hub for people who need to find assistance," she says. "We learned that our group, CDS, is the only group used by Red Cross to provide services to all of the children affected by the disaster."

Families with young children are often in the greatest need of assistance following a flood, hurricane, fire or other crisis. Primarily, Howell's job in a Red Cross shelter is to care for children, many of whom need individualized attention. "Often they've been through very traumatic circumstances and it's really therapeutic for them to be able to spend time with folks who are paying attention to them and making sure that they're doing alright, emotionally as well as physically," she says. "We provide a safe place for them to play, which allows parents to feel comfortable, knowing that their kids are in good hands."

In the months following Hurricane Katrina, families struggled to rebuild their lives after the

storm waters subsided. In the spring of 2006, Howell traveled to New Orleans to provide help with this critical process. She was in the city for two weeks, and during that time she saw “some of everything,” she says. “Parents, grandparents, aunts and uncles would come with children to the ‘Welcome Home’ center where we were set up. At this location the kids were only there for 10 minutes to a couple hours during the day, but people were always really appreciative that someone had taken an interest in their children. It makes a difference to them that someone wants to help and cares about their return home.”

Howell was again called into action as a result of the fires that blazed in southern California in late October of 2007. “The center where I was stationed was located in an agricultural area that employed many immigrant farm workers,” she explains. “Initially we were serving many of these farm workers who came to the assistance center for loss-of-income assistance because the farm work in the area had basically ceased as a result of the fires.”

Later in the week, the people seeking help were increasingly victims who had lost their homes to the fires, but everyone who came to the centers needed help in similar ways. “We had kids staying with us who ranged from 11 years old all the way down to babies who were born only a few weeks before the fires started. It was very rewarding to be able to be with these kids for



Volunteer with children at the Ramona, CA, Assistance Center (photo by John Elms).

maybe as long as 7 hours while their parents talked to insurance companies and did other things in order to take care of their families. Often we would see the same children come back another day as parents tended to additional details.”

As a self-described “computer geek,” Howell found it interesting that the kind of work done by CDS and the Red Cross resembled in many ways the complex problems she deals with on a daily basis here at OSU. “We really had to work carefully to manage our resources and ensure that each aid center was adequately staffed,” she says. “If on a Friday 100 people show up for assistance at one location, you have to consider carefully whether you will have as many again the next day, on a weekend, and then plan for that situation. It’s really important to be flexible as well and to be ready to adapt

your strategy to the situation at hand.”

Howell appreciates that she works in the College of Forestry, where the time required for her disaster work is accommodated by understanding co-workers, faculty and staff, even when she has to leave at only a day’s notice, as was the case in October. “People here are ready to cover for me when I’m gone, which is just great, and I wouldn’t be able to do this without them,” she explains, “That’s one of the first questions I’m often asked, and I always answer that I’m really thankful that I work with such great people.”

“This whole process has been extremely rewarding for me,” she says, “It’s an outlet that’s completely different from the work I regularly do. It’s great to be able to respond, and to meet the unique needs of children impacted by disaster.”



Local volunteers distribute donations (photo by Kathy Howell).



(Left) Fallbrook, CA, Assistance Center (photo by Kathy Howell); (right) Volunteer, Shirley Thralls, in the Del Mar, CA, shelter (photo by John Elms).

From the Lab to the Treetops

Going to new heights to study plant hydraulics



Kate McCulloh climbing a madrone in McDonald-Dunn Forest (photo by Matthew McCord).

by Bryan Bernart

It's common for scientists like Kate McCulloh, research associate in the College of Forestry (WSE), to spend countless hours inside the labs of Richardson or Peavy processing samples and poring over data. It's a bit less common for research to take place high up in the trees outside the buildings. But climbing trees—whether on the OSU campus or in the forest—is sometimes just part of the job for McCulloh.

McCulloh has been working for the past few years to help understand the processes trees use to grow and transport water. To do so, she needs to be able to examine a plant from bottom to top. As her recent excursion up into two large campus oaks demonstrates, McCulloh has no qualms about rigging a harness and climbing trees herself. But she also really enjoys the chance to use canopy cranes for her research. Her studies, which have at times taken her as far away as Panama, rely on these cranes to collect data high in the treetops. “They look like giant construction cranes that someone accidentally left in the middle of the forest,” she jokes, “But they're extremely useful. The jib is attached to a cage which can then be lifted up and moved anywhere in the canopy, which really allows us to pursue all kinds of studies. It really did a lot for my perspective on height and it's fantastic to get to access mature branches that are out in the sun, in the middle of forests.”

The key to her research lies in studying the xylem of a given tree or vine. Xylem is the structure found in plants that is responsible for transporting water, starting in the roots and continuing until it reaches the leaves. Xylem is both a means for carrying water and a crucial part of the support structure in trees, a substance that acts as both a skeleton and a vascular system. Noting that xylem structures are positioned differently in different

plants, McCulloh asks, “If you had a bunch of tubes to work with, how would you connect them so that they work as the best network for providing water to the leaves of a tree?” Her research group, headed by Dr. Barbara Lachenbruch (WSE), seeks to discover whether any plants already know the answer.

McCulloh's work on this subject, begun during her PhD research at the University of Utah, is based in part on ideas crafted by Cecil D. Murray in the early 20th century. “Murray determined the best possible distribution of tubing for a cardiovascular system,” says McCulloh, “Nobody in the last 90 years considered applying it to plants. For my doctorate, we did just that, and our current work has continued from there.”

McCulloh has researched the xylem of many species. Trees such as conifers feature xylem that both holds up the plant and moves water. Vines, by contrast, don't need support structures because they are not free-standing, which may make water transport easier. McCulloh is interested in the advantages and disadvantages to the plant of relying on xylem for support. “Different species must be able to function in different ways in order to thrive in their environments,” she explains. “As we've studied the xylem in plants, we've seen that there are tradeoffs in xylem efficiency depending on the form of the plant.”

McCulloh's group has studied tropical species in addition to temperate ones. Initially, they believed that tropical species could get closer to an optimum tubing system. “Temperate species have to deal with an environment that freezes and thaws, which limits the size that the water-transporting vessels can be,” she explains. “We believed that the tubes in tropical species would be more efficient, but as it turns out, they never

create a system that matches Murray's idea of what the best network would be. What we have discovered is that leaves do attain this ideal system, perhaps because they are held up by hydrostatic pressure instead of their xylem."

One recent portion of this study has involved investigating how palm trees achieve their height while lacking the ability to grow new cells to expand their trunks. Unlike species such as oak—in which the base of the tree gets larger every year as new cells grow there—a palm tree can only expand its existing cells. "What we wonder is whether palm trees are ultimately limited in how tall they can grow due to the mechanics or the hydraulics of the plant," says McCulloh.

She notes that questions concerning trees and height growth date back hundreds of years. For example, Leonardo da Vinci theorized that if all of a tree's branches were pulled up tightly onto the trunk, there would be a straight column, a structure that had the same circumference from the base to the top of the tree. This idea is called "area-preserving branching." From their data, McCulloh's group has found that da Vinci's theory seems to hold true. "With our knowledge of the processes occurring inside trees, we think that da Vinci's idea proposes that



Researchers using canopy crane in Panama (photo by Edwin Andrade).

plants need to find a balance between mechanics and hydraulics," she explains. "The most stable structure is an upright cone, but the most hydraulically efficient one would be narrow at the bottom and wide at the top. We believe that his idea represents the forces of each finding balance."

Finding balance is important to McCulloh. "You really can't understand big issues, like global warming and drought, without understanding the fundamentals," she says. She views her

studies as basic scientific investigations that perhaps provide a foundation for other research to be built upon. "The more we do, the closer we get to finding solutions! That's what's important to me," McCulloh says with a smile. "It's cheesy, but I really enjoy trying to figure stuff out. All the work I do in a day is like another piece of the puzzle."



Kate McCulloh ponders palm trunk mechanics (photo by Nathan Phillips).

Wave Tests Measure Forces of Hurricane Flooding



Tests being conducted by College of Forestry researchers Rakesh Gupta and Jebediah Wilson (WSE) are helping experts learn much about just what happens when a structure is battered repeatedly by waves, especially the type found in hurricane storm surges. At some point in the future, that knowledge may translate into better building codes or improved construction standards that could reduce both the physical damage and loss of life from these catastrophic events.

To see video of tests, visit the website, <http://www.cof.orst.edu/cof/news/wavetest.php#>

Going with the Flow

Watershed research keeps forest hydrologist on the move



Measuring stream discharge during a storm at historic gauging station on Oak Creek in McDonald-Dunn Forest, with help from Molly (left) and Rosco (right). Photo by Matt Meadows.

by Bryan Bernart

Although it's not easy keeping up with Amy Simmons, at least her field companion, Rosco, finds the rigorous outdoor work conditions ideal. Simmons, a member of the research faculty at the College of Forestry (FE), and Rosco, an energetic yellow Labrador retriever, spend countless hours in the forests and streams of western Oregon, where Simmons conducts hydrology research, maintains field equipment, gives tours to local students, supervises field crews, and assists graduate students with their field research.

When not in the field, Simmons manages a hydrology lab, which processes thousands of water samples every year and does suspended-sediment analysis. These samples are sent to the lab following field collection, and data can later be compared

to data collected on site. Finally, Simmons also makes GIS maps and analyzes data. "I'm very busy!" she laughs.

Despite the hectic pace, Simmons says that she really enjoys her work as a hydrologist in the field of forestry—and in some ways it feels as though she has come full circle. "I grew up in a timber family," she explains, "My educational background is not in forestry but in hydrology and studying watersheds. I came to OSU to take a job on a watershed project with Arne Skaugset and it just happened to be in Forest Engineering. It's interesting to me because I came back to the forestry environment by chance, although I didn't go to school to work specifically in this field."

She arrived here after completing her master's in geology at Washington State

University. The research she began there as a graduate student has carried on into the next stage of her career. "My project was in hydrology, focusing on surface water/ground water interactions and examining pesticide and nutrient transport at multiple watershed scales," she says, "My job at OSU has involved helping students manage watershed research projects in McDonald-Dunn forest and other locations, and it often involves using similar techniques as well as skills that I acquired during my graduate work."

Simmons's role in this project is to study the relationship between roads, culverts, and the watershed. "In practice, this means that I spend a lot of time in the woods during the rainy season taking measurements to determine the total discharge of a stream," she says, with "discharge" referring to the



(Left) Measuring extent of November 2007 flood at an upper tributary to the Trask River in the Tillamook area (photo by Emily Sinkhorn); Arne Skaugset (left), Elizabeth Toman (Center), and Amy Simmons (all FE) making artificial “rain” for Toman’s PhD project (photo by Brett Gallagher).

total volume of flowing water moving through a stream at a given time.

Often the areas in which she conducts research need to be mapped, so it’s fortunate that she has had a good deal of training in GIS work. “I make maps for the people I work with,” she explains, “A lot of it is just talking to the client to figure out what kind of information is really necessary for what he or she is trying to do. It’s easy to make a map with a lot of unnecessary information, but a good map will have just the essential things.

At present Simmons is focusing most of her time on work in two paired watershed studies, one located at Hinkle Creek and the other at the Trask River. “One thing that we’ve done in the Hinkle Creek study is to conduct a lot of summer research focusing on stream temperature,” she explains. This research involves the study of not only the discharge of streams, but also the water temperature, and more specifically, how the temperature is affected by incoming solar radiation and the groundwater that enters them. “It’s important to find out how groundwater and solar radiation affect the watershed environment because stream temperature is a critical factor in fish health and other aquatic organisms,” she says.

This paired-watershed study would not be possible without the cooperation of many

groups and organizations. Simmons notes with appreciation. “Public, private, state and federal organizations have contributed monies and in-kind support to the success of Hinkle Creek. Roseburg Forest Products allows us to use their property for the Hinkle Creek study. They arranged their harvest schedule around our study plan. At the end of our research we should have a clearer picture of how contemporary forest practices, including logging, influence stream quality and health.”

Although she doesn’t know what the future holds following the Hinkle Creek and Trask River projects, Simmons would like to continue to conduct research out in the field. “I love seeing projects from beginning to end. It’s great to do that instead of just working on one piece and then moving on to something else,” she says. “I find this kind of work fulfilling and I hope that I can keep doing it in the future. I think forestry is really important to the Northwest and to the world as a whole, so we need to do it in a way that’s responsible and sustainable.”

She also hopes that her work sends a message to women who may be interested in forestry and hydrology. “Historically, it’s a male-dominated industry, but that’s alright,” she says. “I want to tell other women ‘You can go out in the forest and study what you



Downloading rain gauge data in McDonald-Dunn Forest (photo by Liz Harper).

like out there, don’t be afraid to try it!”

Finally, Simmons also believes that as a scientist, she has another responsibility as well, one to the general public. “While doing fieldwork, I often interact with people who are using the same areas for recreation. I want them to know that I’m not just using a little box, but doing something that could have big implications. It’s really fun to explain to others what’s going on out in the woods,” she says. “I want to show people what science is all about.”

The Color of Inspiration

For this economist, "green" means "go outside!"



by Bryan Bernart

Heidi J. Albers (also known as Jo), associate professor of Forest Resources, came to Oregon State University in order to get outside. Her move from Washington, DC to the West Coast was spurred by various things, one of them she describes as a "need to have a connection" to the environment. "I knew from a very early age that I needed a job where I could be outdoors. I grew up in the suburbs of New York City, but I was always sort of an outdoorsy girl who loved camping trips and hiking more than trips to Manhattan."

While her job in DC involved working at a think tank, ultimately it didn't provide the satisfaction she was looking for in her career. "Being in DC, I was removed from fieldwork, not visiting other countries, and not hiking through temperate and tropical forests," Albers says. "On weekends with my family, it was depressing to have to drive an hour and a half through suburban sprawl in order to see even a fairly degraded forest. In moving here, I feel like I'm able to raise my kids to be the kind of people who appreciate being out in the woods. And, because I get out in nature more often, my work reflects questions that arise from that experience rather than questions that arise from reading other people's work. Being here gives me a satisfying connection, both personal and

professional, to the land."

Albers has certainly had a good deal of field experience. After receiving her B.S. in Geology and Economics at Duke in 1985, master's in Environmental Studies at Yale in 1987, and a Ph.D. in Economics from the University of California at Berkeley, she went to the tropical forests of China, India, and Thailand to study, among other things, how shifting cultivation affects invasive species takeover. "What they're seeing in some Asian countries is that invasive species are coming into the small, abandoned farm plots and preventing the forest from re-growing," she says. "I looked at how agricultural policy interferes with the forest recovery process, and sustainable subsistence agriculture, in those settings."

At present, Albers is taking the principles she learned in Thailand and applying them to the problem of invasive species in areas within the United States. "I'm working with some people now to develop policies that consider how cheat grass moves through the Great Basin," she says. It takes over after a fire burns through an area and it threatens the natural and ranching systems. In other invasive species work, Albers incorporates aspects of the ecological characteristics of the species into economic decision models. She is applying those models to Tamarisk invasion in the Columbia River Basin and to barrier zone policies to prevent the spread of Sudden Oak Death's pathogen. Albers was very pleased to co-teach with ecologist Dave Shaw a course on the economic and ecological losses associated with invasive species. In her view, the integration of economic and ecological research is critical to developing the policies of the future.

Issues surrounding wildfire are an increasingly prominent aspect of Albers' work. "As I grow to love Oregon and Oregon's forests more and more, I find it all the more compelling to work on the issues that put those forests at risk," she says. Currently, Albers is working on proj-

ects concerning fire risk reduction on forest landscapes and determining whether risk mitigating activities and fuels management should occur in the wildland-urban interface or in more remote forests.

Other projects motivated in part by a love of all-things PNW include some work on protecting salmon with riparian forests and on encouraging interaction between public and private land conservation organizations. In addition, most of Albers' work incorporates a spatial component to reflect landscape processes and spatial decisions.



*Recognizing that fish and water move through a river system informs the location of Riparian Buffer Zones. Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) photo by Roger Peters, courtesy of Western Washington Fish and Wildlife Office, US FWS.*

Additionally, Albers worked in Mexico on a project that looked at the dual problems of poverty and deforestation by examining the difficulties faced by shade-grown coffee farmers on the coast of Oaxaca. Due to a decline in coffee prices, farmers who previously had practiced environmentally friendly, shade-grown farming techniques can no longer afford to maintain their farms. Many men migrate to cities to find work while the people remaining at home resort to small-scale timber harvests and subsistence farming in areas they clear of forest. "Not only are coastal Oaxacan forests very important for various rare birds, but they are essential to protecting local tourism and fishing industries, which would be

disrupted by sediment that is released when forest is eliminated,” she explains. “If these shade-coffee farmers received a price premium for this ‘green’ production process or received sizeable payments for the ecosystem services they protect, the environment, the local economy, and the rural communities would be better off.”

Although her research stretches across the globe, she really appreciates OSU’s proximity to local treasures, which she shares with her 6- and 10-year-old sons. “We love going to the mountains, the beach, and Mac-Dunn Forest. One of my kids is really interested in birds of prey, so now I’m learning all about birds! Who knows where that will move my research, we’ll have to see.” For example, one potential next project involves spatially correlated risks that endanger owl habitat.



A high severity fire in a mixed-conifer stand in the Pacific Northwest. Photo by J. Boone Kauffman, Pacific Southwest Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Honolulu, HI.



New home nestled against McDonald-Dunn Forest. Who should bear the cost of protecting homeowners who choose to live in the wildland-urban interface (WUI)?

Seedling Surprise

Forest scientist finds unexpected satisfaction in growing trees



by Bryan Bernart

Not everyone gets what they expect when they decide on a career. Diane Haase, a senior faculty research assistant in Forest Science, grew disillusioned with her chosen field during the early part of her college career. “I went into forestry kind of naïve,” she says. “I didn’t really envision myself walking around, painting trees for harvest, and that’s what some of my summer jobs were. I began to wonder where I would fit in the field of forestry.”

While out one day doing field work with the Forest Service during the summer between her junior and senior year at Humboldt State University, her boss made an offhand comment about working with seedlings. “It was like a little light bulb went off in my head,” Haase explains, “That was exactly what I wanted to do. I went back for my senior year and met with my professor, who was in biology and forestry, and he said that I should talk to Dr. Robin Rose at Oregon State University.”

After graduation in 1989, she came to OSU as Rose’s graduate student, earning her M.S. in Forest Science in 1991. At the College of Forestry, Haase became involved with several research projects while working with the Nursery Technology Cooperative (NTC)—the same program she works with today. The primary purpose of the NTC is to conduct reforestation research with forest nurseries and landowners throughout Washington and Oregon. Through an integrated program of research, information sharing, and technical assistance in collaboration with Federal, State, Tribal, and Private organizations, the NTC has significantly benefited the nursery and reforestation community by generating new knowledge and practices which have been widely applied to growing techniques and outplanting practices. Over the past 25 years, the NTC has gained recognition as a leader in forest seedling technology.

Originally, Haase planned to work at OSU for only a short while before heading into the nursery industry, “But that plan changed,” she notes, “I’ve been here for almost 20 years now and I’m very happy here. I don’t think I would have been as happy working at a nursery. Here, I get to really work in depth with seedlings and investigate what makes them grow well. I’ve had the opportunity to publish several papers and to organize several conferences. I also



(Top and center) Diane Haase, Forest Science Department, leads a session on seedling cold hardiness during the Forestry Seedling Quality Workshop held at OSU in November 2007; Diane Haase.



(Left) Workshop participants examine seedlings for freezing damage; (right) Robin Rose, Forest Science Department, explains morphological assessments to workshop participants.

get to travel quite a bit around the Northwest and work with some really great people.”

At present, Haase is researching the effect of environmental conditions and time of outplanting on reforestation success. She explains, “This study will increase our understating about the relationships between soil temperature and soil water at the time of planting and how well seedlings perform. This will be very useful for fall planting operations which can often be risky if site conditions and fall weather are not favorable for seedling growth and survival.”

Additionally, she is researching dormancy induction, the process of ‘hardening off’ seedlings so that they will be able to withstand stresses associated with handling and environment (especially freezing temperatures). One method utilizes “black out” technology. “Scientists are essentially shortening the day length by covering seedlings with black cloth. That is one of the strongest signals for a seedling to begin to change biochemically, which includes stopping growth, setting a nice, firm bud, lignifying the stem, and becoming more cold hardy,” she explains.

Those projects, along with several others are designed to further the goals of the Nursery Technology Cooperative. “Cooperators in the NTC identify seedling issues in either the nursery or the field, and we explore them, putting them in a scientific context,” she says. “My number one goal is to help discover what aspects of seedling quality and what treatments or practices will yield the best growing, surviving trees.”



Forest Seedling Quality Workshop held at OSU

More than 80 forest nursery growers and forest landowners from around the Northwest attended a hands-on workshop on forest seedling quality hosted by the Department of Forest Science’s Nursery Technology Cooperative (NTC) on November 7, 2007. The sold-out event was held in the greenhouses and classrooms of the Oak Creek Building on the southwestern edge of the OSU campus.

Participants attended a short, hands-on session at six different stations, each highlighting a specific key component of seedling quality. The station sessions were led by experts on topics such as seedling morphology, root growth potential, plant moisture stress, nutrition, bud development, and cold hardiness. Session leaders included Robin Rose, NTC, OSU Department of Forest Science; Lee Riley, Dorena Tree Improvement Center, USDA Forest Service; Eric Dinger, Vegetation Management Research Cooperative, OSU Department of Forest Science; Nabil Khadduri, Webster Nursery, Washington Department of Natural Resources; Michael Taylor, Aurora Nursery, Weyerhaeuser Company; and Diane Haase, NTC, OSU Department of Forest Science.

The NTC members suggested that a workshop be held in conjunction with the co-op’s annual meeting in November. Because seedling quality is the topic that generates the most inquiries every year, it was decided that would be an ideal topic. The NTC provides a seasonal testing service for seedling quality evaluation, which is used by forest nurseries and forest landowners to evaluate seedling morphology and cold hardiness. This work impacts reforestation throughout the Pacific Northwest and beyond.

“We were very pleased to have so many people attend the workshop,” said Diane Haase, Associate Director of NTC. “This was a unique opportunity for those who attended to have some firsthand exposure to common methods for assessing seedling quality as well as to learn how they can be used in a nursery or field setting.”

To learn more about the NTC and its activities, visit the NTC website at <http://ntc.forestry.oregonstate.edu>

“The more people you meet, the richer you become”

International student finds friendship, diversity, and opportunities for travel during forestry internship

by Bryan Bernart

Despite a friendship nearly 300 years old, it can sometimes seem as though France and the United States have little common. A desire to bridge this cultural divide prompted French student Céline Berthier to seek an internship not only to work in the United States but also to expand her world view. “I came here to change my mind about American people,” she confesses.

“I went to high school in a small village,” she says, “And following that I attended prep school. When the time came for me to go to off to a university, I went to Paris to study economics.” A graduate of most academic economics programs in France will have an education that is focused solely on a single subject, but Berthier studied many things including agriculture and ecology so that she will have a diverse set of skills when she joins the work force. “Employers now prefer to hire people who can adapt themselves to different situations,” she explains.

A good demonstration of one’s ability to adapt to changing circumstances is to live and work in another country. At her school, students can complete an internship of 2 to 6 months while working at nearly any university in the world. “I chose the long internship, and I’ve been in the United States since June,” Berthier says. “I wanted to work at OSU because my professor in France had heard many good things from other students who had come here. The College of Forestry here is internationally known; everyone believes that OSU is excellent.”

Berthier is currently working on a project with Dr. Kate



Céline Berthier in Richardson Hall.

McCulloh (WSE) investigating hydraulic activity in trees. This study involves measuring the conductivity of stems in both temperate and tropical habitats. During her time here she has learned not only a great deal about science, but also about the differences in the scientific environments of France and the United States. “The relationship between students and teachers here is very casual,” she observes. “You can just go and talk to a professor if they are in their office, which is not the way things are in France. There, things are colder and more hierarchical.”

She also enjoys the lab environment and being able to work with a first-rate team of researchers. “Every lab has its own atmosphere, and this one is really good,” she says. “People working here are so passionate about the work they are doing. I was surprised to see that this was the way research goes in the United States because I had the idea that work here would feel private. But that’s just the way things are in France! In forestry at OSU, everyone cares.”

During her time away from the lab, Berthier has made exploring her surroundings a priority and has quickly grown to love Oregon. “Oregon is a very beautiful state and it is so rich in resources as well,” she says. She also has visited other places in the U.S., including the Grand Canyon, Bryce Canyon, and Las Vegas. “When you go abroad you want to see as many things as

possible," she says. "I've been traveling every weekend since I got here. If I stayed in France, it would be easy to say 'I'll do it later,' if someone suggested I go somewhere, but here I'm always thinking 'It's maybe now or never!'"

As for her view of American people, Berthier's internship has helped dispel some preconceptions, such as that Americans don't care about the environment and that everyone eats fast food all the time. "This isn't true at all!" she laughs. "I can't put everyone in the same bag anymore. For example, I went to a Fair Trade convention in Eugene and talked to environmentalists and after that I went to a rodeo. The U.S. is so diverse, but I think I only had the image of the rodeo before I got here."

Berthier, who has also lived in Sweden, believes strongly that you have to see other parts of the world in order to broaden your mind. "The more people you meet, the richer you become," she says. "You learn about how to behave in different situations and you learn things you wouldn't know if you only stayed in your home country. The most important thing is that you learn to escape your prejudices."

After leaving the U.S. in December of 2007, she plans to travel to Kenya for the second half of her internship. In her new, business-oriented project she will be working for a flower company. "We plan to introduce a spider that will help keep the population of a species of insect under control. The idea is that you can grow crops effectively without using pesticide," she says. Berthier envisions that this sort of work will be an important part of her future as a scientist, saying, "I want to be a part of short projects where I get to see the economic and social applications of the work I do."

She also wants to thank Kate McCulloh for everything she has been able to do here in the College of Forestry. "She helped me so much, and I couldn't be happier. I've had such a good time in the U.S., and she was really supportive of me. I hope to come back someday and see everyone again."

New Faces in the Student Service Office



(Back row, left) Andrew Merschel, Sarah Johnson, Kira Hughes, Kama Luukinen; (front row) Danielle White, Anica Mercado, Stacey Sargent, and Clay Torset.

by Bryan Bernart

The Student Services Office in Peavy Hall is the place where forestry students go to find out about options for classes and majors, get information on internships, and learn about scholarship opportunities. Led by Head Advisor Clay Torset, the group serves the students of the College of Forestry by helping them get the best education possible. In addition to Torset and Office Manager Kira Hughes, two new people have joined the group in recent months: Kama Luukinen and Sarah Johnson.

Luukinen came to the College of Forestry to work in a split position as both an academic and a student services advisor. "Every day is a little bit different and always exciting," she says. Her job involves meeting with both prospective students and current Forest Management and Recreation Resource Management majors. "We meet to discuss their course plans and career paths," she explains. "We set goals to help them be successful in their transition into OSU and during their time in the College of Forestry." Luukinen also serves as a co-advisor for "one of the coolest groups on campus," the Ambassadors for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources.

Luukinen really enjoys the student contact that her new job affords. "Sometimes I will see students nearly back-to-back for the entire day," she continues, "I find it rewarding to help them overcome the challenges that are a normal part of college life."

Johnson, who arrived here in October, works half-time in the office. Her duties include work as a receptionist, building student files, and providing broad student support. Johnson describes herself as a people person and enjoys working with students and visitors to the college. "I like the variety here," she says, "It ensures that things don't become tedious, and our staff is both knowledgeable and fun to work with. There is never a dull moment."

Although working part-time makes for a busy work day, Johnson enjoys this schedule for another reason, "I have two little girls at home so I also appreciate the flexibility and short hours. Working in the Student Services Office provides a place to stimulate my mind and learn new things."

The two look forward to 2008 as a new opportunity to serve OSU and the College of Forestry.

Global Environmental Change Organization (GECO)

by Jenny Edwards



Just like some geckos change color, the OSU student group, Global Environmental Change Organization (GECO), would like to make big changes. Starting small in scope, we are currently working to increase knowledge about climate change and its consequences, encourage dialogue about climate-related issues, create networks for collaboration, perform campus and community outreach, and foster a community that is focused on our concerns and hopes for the future. With these small-in-scope changes we seek to empower a greater change—solution to our climate crisis.

Several graduate students, including four in Forest Science (David Conklin, Jenny Edwards, Garrett Meigs, and Carlos Sierra), were motivated to create this campus-wide organization after an inspiring class about the science of global change taught by Beverly Law in the Forest Science department. The group began meeting in the summer of 2007, officially became a

campus club in November 2007, and is growing with momentum as global climate change comes to the forefront of political, social and economic issues. The leadership structure includes several other founding members from across campus: Carly Johnson (Philosophy, Anthropology, Sociology), Heather Lintz (Botany and Plant Pathology), Logan Mitchell (Geology), Melissa Ocana (Wildlife and Fisheries), Dafne Eerkes-Medrano (Zoology) and Sharon Martinson (Post-doc UCSC & OSU Forest Science / Forest Service). The breadth of disciplines is indicative of the complexity of concerns regarding climate change and the range of knowledge that will be necessary to make progress on these issues.

GECO meets weekly to discuss current issues chosen by members of the group. Topics range from scientific journal articles to newspaper articles and web pages. The group is also participating in other exciting campus activities. We are supporting a Focus the Nation: Teach In on January 30th, a nationwide campaign initiated by an economics professor at Lewis and Clark

College in Portland. Students across the nation are coordinating efforts to spend the day discussing solutions to climate change. At Oregon State, there will be workshops, speakers, and a community fair in the MU ballroom from 12-7 pm.

GECO is also proudly supporting the Campus Carbon Challenge. The Challenge is a month-long project that encourages students, faculty, and staff to pledge to reduce their personal carbon dioxide emissions during February. Participants' experiences will be tracked with online surveys so researchers can better understand the real-world challenges of emissions reduction. Visit <http://oregonstate.edu/~johnsonc/> to join the Challenge by Feb 5th and find out about campus-wide events to raise awareness, deepen scientific understanding, and celebrate hopefulness.

For more information about the group, contact one of our Outreach Coordinators: Dafne Eerkes-Medrano eerkesmd@science.oregonstate.edu or Jenny Edwards jenny.edwards@oregonstate.edu. Or visit our website <http://oregonstate.edu/groups/geco/>.

Welcome, Class of 2011!



Class of 2011 gathers for Orientation and Annual Ring on September 21, 2007 (photo by Ed Jensen).

Successful Graduate Students Congratulations!

Edward Arnett, PhD

Forest Science

“Presence, Relative Abundance, and Resource Selection of Bats in Managed Forest Landscapes in Western Oregon”

Jessica Halofsky, PhD

Forest Science

“Fire Severity and Vegetation Response to Fire in Riparian Areas of the Biscuit and B and B Complex Fires, Oregon”

Karis McFarlane, PhD

Forest Engineering

“Belowground Carbon Storage and Dynamics Following Fertilizer and Herbicide Applications in Ponderosa Pine Plantations along a Site-Quality Gradient in Northern California”

Ben Spang, PhD

Forest Engineering

“A Decision Framework for the Implementation of Appropriate Logging Practices in Developing Countries: Case study — Ethiopia”

Elizabeth Toman, PhD

Forest Engineering/Civil

Engineering

“Reducing Sediment Production from Forest Roads during Wet-Weather Hauling”

Willem Van Verseveld, PhD

Forest Engineering

“Hydro-biogeochemical Coupling at the Hillslope and Catchment Scale”

Julia Boland MS

Forest Science

“Distribution of Bats in Southeast Alaska and Selection of Day-roosts in Trees by Keen’s Myotis on Prince of Wales Island, Southeast Alaska”

Rebecca Cahall, MS

Forest Science

“Influences of Salvage Logging on Forest Birds after Fire in the Eastern Cascades, Oregon”

Eric Dinger, MS

Forest Science

“Evaluating the Effectiveness of

Commonly used Herbaceous Weed Control Regimes in a Pacific Northwest Conifer Plantation”

Emily Gonzalez, MS

Forest Resources

“The Forest Field Program: A Case Study in Forest Education for Latino Youth”

Tara Hudiburg, MS

Forest Science

“Climate, Management, and Forest Type Influences on Carbon Dynamics of West-Coast US Forests”

Kelly Kibler, MS

Forest Engineering

“The Influence of Contemporary Forest Harvesting on Summer Stream Temperatures in Headwater Streams of Hinkle Creek, Oregon”

Matt Kluber, MS

Forest Science

“Terrestrial Amphibian Distribution, Habitat Associations and Downed Wood Temperature Profiles in

Managed Headwater Forests with Riparian Buffers in the Oregon Coast Range”

Chris Miwa, MS

Forest Resources

“Persistence of Western Juniper Resource Islands Following Canopy Removal”

John O’Connor, MS

Forest Science

“Increasing Strength and Stiffness through Viscoelastic Thermal Compression”

Maria Ortiz-Lopez, MS

Wood Science

“Plant Community Recovery after High Severity Wildfire and Post-fire Management in the Klamath Region”

Timothy Otis, MS

Forest Engineering

“Processes that Influence the Downstream Propagation of Heat in Streams below Clearcut Harvest Units”

Emily Sinkhorn, MS

Forest Science

“Non-Linear Nitrogen Dynamics and Calcium Depletion along a Temperate Forest Soil Nitrogen Gradient”

Melanie Stidham, MS

Forest Resources

“Converting Forest Biomass to Energy in Oregon: Stakeholder Perspectives on a Growing Movement”

Yi Wang, MS

Wood Science

“Morphological Characterization of Wood Plastic Composite (WPC) with Advanced Imaging Tools: Developing Methodologies for Reliable Phase and Internal Damage Characterization”

Phillip Wolfe, MS

Forest Resources

“Boating in Alaska’s Prince William Sound: Modeling and Assessment of Recreational Use”

Student Awards Ceremony to be held in May 2008

This year, College of Forestry fellowship and scholarship recipients will be recognized during the Student Awards Ceremony to be held on May 9, 2008. The ceremony will take place in Peavy Auditorium (Room 130) beginning at 3 pm. Winners of the Pack Essay Award, Kelly Axe Award, Paul and Neva Dunn Outstanding Senior Award, and Harold Bowerman Leadership Award will be announced. Two faculty awards, the Aufderheide Award for Excellence in Teaching and the Julie Kliewer Outstanding Mentor Award, will also be presented. After the ceremony there will be an ice cream social in the Mark O. Hatfield Courtyard, outside of Richardson Hall. Please join us to honor our outstanding students and faculty.

One year in Kapapa, Zambia!

Letter from a Forestry Extension agent with the Peace Corps in Africa

It is hard to believe that I have been in Africa since June 8, 2006. The first 10 weeks were spent in training initially at Lusaka, Zambia, and then at Kitwe. My training was in the LIFE Program (Linking Income Food and the Environment). We were sworn in as official federal U.S. Peace Corps Volunteers on August 14th. I am working as a Forest Extension Agent for the Zambian Forest Service.

On August 15th, 2006, I came to Mansa in the Luapula province, located in the northern part of Zambia near the Democratic Republic of the Congo. I live 27 km (about 17 miles: 10 km on pavement and 17 km on a dirt road) southeast of Mansa in Kapapa village. My transportation is a mountain bike—it takes me about 1 ½ to 2 hours to ride to Mansa. My house is made of fired clay bricks with a grass

roof. I had the walls and floors cemented and the walls painted with lime to help prevent termites and ants living in the walls and floor. There are other white people living in Mansa, but I am the only white person in my village area, so I am the new novelty to the local children and considered very rich by their standards. I pay a neighbor girl 20,000 *kwacha* (\$1 US = 4,000 *kwacha*) and a *chitange* (2 m of colorful fabric worn by the local women) a month to carry two 10-liter jerry cans of water 2 km a day, sweep my yard daily, and do laundry on Mondays. I cook on a brazier with charcoal each evening and use candlelight at night to read (I have read 40 novels so far).

A few things have surprised me about Zambia—one was how cold it was at training with frost on a few mornings. Another thing is the lack of wildlife—the only monkeys, zebras, giraffes, or lions I will ever see will be at parks and game reserves (most Zambians will never see the wildlife in their own country). They have three seasons here—cold dry, hot dry, and hot wet. The main crops in the local villages are cassava, maize, and peanuts. Gardens planted during the wet season or in the dry season along streams or dambos usually contain rape, cabbage, toma-



Debbie Lakey (left) watching a soya demonstration with local children.

toes, pumpkins, sweet potatoes, eggplant, and carrots. The sun comes up at 6:00 in the morning and sets at 6:00 at night year round, with only a half-hour variation during the rainy season.

There is such a transition of technology here—from cell phones and use of internet in Mansa to farming by hand with a hoe in the village. All the tailors in town use foot-pedal Singer machines like my grand-ma's. Most large towns like Lusaka and Mansa have the South African chain store called Shoprite, where you can buy Nestlé's chocolate, Coca-Cola®, Johnson's® bath products, and Energizer® batteries.

There are 73 tribes in Zambia. In Luapula, the local language is Bemba, which I cannot go much beyond greetings and

buying things in the market. All government and store employees in Mansa can speak English, as well as many of the men in the villages so I have gotten lazy and fallen back on the English. Most women and children only speak Bemba so I need to be more diligent on learning Bemba.

I live 2 km from Lukangaba Forest. It is one of five pilot areas trying to establish Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) called Joint Forest Management (JFM) It is jointly managed by five local Village Resource Management Committees (VRMCs) and the Mansa District Forest Service. Most of my work is concerned with these five VRMCs and doing early burning in the forest, boundary marking, monitoring the forest, and working with user groups such as beekeepers and woodcutters.

I also work with local farmers on conservation farming, promoting soybean production, food security, and small animal husbandry. Peace Corps always talks about sustainability, so I have decided to try putting on some workshops in the local community with facilitators who live in the area and speak the language (because when I leave, these facilitators will still be here for the



Clearing land for new field.

local people to ask questions). In June I used a Small Projects Assistant grant from Peace Corps to do a three-day Small Animal Workshop facilitated by two government veterinary assistants covering rabbits, chickens, and pigs. In November I plan on doing a second workshop covering conservation farming, agroforestry, and fish farming facilitated by a Mansa businessman and trainer.

I have started some work with local women's groups. We have made tomato jam and will be doing a soybean cooking demonstration this month. One day of the November workshop will be spent introducing the Mansa District Women's Association and the training and benefits they offer to local women.

Thanks to a lot of hard work on the part of my daughter Carrie, I have given school supplies, soccer balls, and soccer t-shirts to the three community schools in my area. My first workshop was held at Kapapa Community School, so I had 50 small wooden stools built so the participants would not have to sit on the dirt floor of the school. I used a local artist for transporting material for the workshop. While out at my site he painted the school's sign, which had been blank for a year, and had a morning of art classes with the kids.

At the end of July, I played host for a week to four new LIFE trainees. It was a fun remembering how I felt during those first weeks in Africa. At the end of the week we rode the bus up to Kazembe to attend the Mutomboko ceremony. (If you want to read some history and look at pictures go to www.mutomboko.org.) It was interesting and fun.

My Peace Corps experience has been educational, rewarding and life changing. At times I have wondered if I was crazy to spend two years here away from my two daughters and pursuing a job in America, but I only have to see the smiles of the village children as they look at photos of America or a farmer trying a conservation method to improve his crop production and it is worth it!

— *Debbie Lakey*
Class of 2005, RRM

PS: My mailing address for the next two years is: Debbie Lakey, Peace Corps, PO Box 710150, Mansa Luapula, Zambia Africa; my email address is debbielakey@hotmail.com.



Debbie (left) with Catherine, the language coordinator.



Forest Service tree nursery.

Jaime Pinkham honored at 2007 Homecoming



Jaime Pinkham at reception hosted by the College of Forestry.

College of Forestry alumnus Jaime Pinkham was one of four Alumni Fellows honored at Oregon State University's 2007 Homecoming celebration. The Alumni Fellows Program, which brings prominent alumni back to campus to share their experiences with students, staff, faculty and the public, is sponsored by the OSU Alumni Association.

Pinkham graduated in 1981 with BS in Forest Management. After graduation he was hired by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources where his duties included two assignments as a field unit manager. In 1984, he served on the department's legislative staff. While with DNR, he completed the Washington Agriculture and Forestry Leadership Program in 1988; this program triggered his interest to return his career to serving Indian Country. He left DNR in 1988 for a two-year assignment with the BIA in Portland before returning home to work for the Nez Perce Tribe in 1990. There, he spent over 12 years in various capacities, including being twice elected to the

Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee as their Treasurer. In addition he managed the tribal departments overseeing the fisheries, wildlife, forestry, agriculture, GIS, and cultural resource programs where he was instrumental in the reintroduction of grey wolves to Idaho, acquisition of tribal ancestral homelands in northeast Oregon, and salmon recovery efforts.

Until December 2003, he was the Director of the National Tribal Lands Program for the Trust for Public Land (TPL) in Portland. His past national leadership positions include Chairman of the Board of Directors for the American Indian Science and Engineering Society; President of the Intertribal Timber Council; and Chairman of the Tribal Lands Advisory Council for TPL.

Pinkham is currently Watershed Director for the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission and a consultant to the Institute for Tribal Government at Portland State University's Hatfield School of Government.

Calling all Fernhoppers

Celebrate the 76th Annual Fernhopper at a pre-game tailgater in Richardson Hall Courtyard in Fall 2008 (date TBA). Please continue to check the Fernhopper website (<http://www.cof.orst.edu/cof/alumni/fern-hopper.php>) or call 541-737-2004 for updated information.



The College of Forestry hosted an exhibit at the 2007 OSU Homecoming. The exhibit featured examples of research as well as a booth featuring forestry giveaways. Photo (left): Nathalie Gitt, Katherine Morris, and Alece Kopczenski, all from the Dean's Office.

New Director of Development for Forestry

Welcome, Jennifer Niedermeyer!



Jennifer Niedermeyer became the new Director of Development for the College of Forestry in September 2007. She replaces Lisa French, who left the OSU Foundation in July.

Niedermeyer was formerly the Director of Development for OSU Ocean and Earth Sciences and OSU's new Marine Mammal Institute. She has a distinguished career in fundraising, including work experiences with the University of San Francisco and Georgetown University. Prior to her university work, Jennifer worked in investment banking in San Francisco where she managed investments for high net worth individuals and families. A native Oregonian, Jennifer holds a BA in Philosophy and Fine Arts from Georgetown and an MA in German Language and Literature from the University of Oregon.

Niedermeyer also serves on two national nonprofit boards: the Children's Cause for Cancer Advocacy and the Pediatric Brain Tumor Consortium. She began this volunteer work after her godson was diagnosed with cancer, and it remains especially meaningful to her. "We've got to find cures for kids with cancer," she says. "We have an obligation to do our best so that children and families do not have to go through this."

In her spare time, she enjoys reading, particularly German poetry, language, and literature, although the high-energy Niedermeyer also continues to travel. She

has lived, studied, and worked all over the world. Her latest vacation trip was a tour of factories in China with her brother's company, an international import and export firm. "I don't sit on beaches," she laughs. "It was not exactly a glamorous trip, but the people were wonderful!"

Her new position is a natural fit for Niedermeyer, who grew up in Portland as part of a large, extended family with deep roots in Oregon. A love of all-things-forestry runs in her veins, passed on through generations. As a child, Niedermeyer spent time visiting tree farms, sawmills, cut-up plants, pole yards, log camps, and treating plants. She notes that her father is proud to have worked out on the mill pond with a 15-foot pike pole and no cork boots, and even today, family members can scale any tall Doug-fir.

The family involvement with forestry goes back almost a century to her grandfather, B.E. Niedermeyer, who began working at G.W. Gates Company of Portland in 1912. After learning the lumber business, timber, and trading, he started his own lumber business, the Niedermeyer-Martin Company, in 1918, which he operated until his retirement. The successful Portland-based company specialized in selling forest and wood products, fabricated wood products, wood bridges, spars and masts for sailing vessels, keels for mine sweepers, logs for export, 90-foot transmission poles, piling measuring up to 110 feet, and timber products to customers in Saudi Arabia, Europe, and the Near and Far East.

"Grandpa Niedermeyer" was a pioneer in forest and wood products, Jennifer says. During World War I, he was instrumental in supplying Sitka spruce for the manufacturer of planes for the Army Air Corps. On Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, he was proud to be in far-away New York City calling on customers and trading forest products produced in Oregon. New York comes up again in Niedermeyer family lore, as family members partici-

pated in timber sports like log rolling and saw competitions with a team of loggers at the New York World's Fair Timber Carnival. B.E. Niedermeyer was one of the first to supply forest products to Japan after World War II, and under the Marshall Plan, he supplied Greece with over 250,000 telephone poles. During their travels, Niedermeyer and his wife, Tessie Martin Niedermeyer, met kings and popes and international traders all over the world.

Jennifer Niedermeyer notes that her grandfather always had a great respect for Oregon forests and for education and research, particularly in forest products at OSU. She is happy to continue the tradition of being associated with Oregon forests in some small way and is proud of the opportunity to work with the OSU College of Forestry. She can be reached at 503-553-3409 or Jennifer.Niedermeyer@oregonstate.edu

OSU FOUNDATION EVENTS

President's Weekend in Sun

River, Oregon, June 20-22,

2008, for members of the

1868 Society and Benton

Hall Society. For more

information, contact Jennifer

Niedermeyer, OSU Foundation

(Jennifer.Niedermeyer@

oregonstate.edu), or the OSU

Foundation Events Office,

osufevents@oregonstate.edu.

LAUREN F. GODARD

October 16, 1920 – December 23, 2007

Lauren Godard was born in Cottage Grove, Oregon, to Jackson and Lena Holcomb Godard. He grew up in Beaverton and Tillamook and graduated from Tillamook High School in 1938. He attended Oregon State College and spent his college summers in fire lookouts in the Oregon Cascades. He graduated in 1942 with a bachelor's degree in Technical Forestry.

While at Oregon State, he met Mildred Cherry, and they were married on October 4, 1942 in Corvallis. Godard joined the U.S. Army during WWII and served four years in North Africa, Italy, France, and Germany. He retired with the rank of Captain and a Bronze Star medal after serving in the mine clearance unit of the Corps of Engineers.

He returned to Oregon State on the GI Bill and obtained a master's degree in Industrial Arts Education. He lived in England from 1951-52 where he attended the London School of Arts and Crafts and travelled around Europe on bicycle with his wife and two young daughters. He

taught for 28 years as an Industrial Arts teacher in Milwaukie and Rex Putnam High Schools.

He built his own home in Milwaukie in which he raised his family and resided for 30 years. In 1980 he retired, and he and his wife moved to McMinnville in 1989. He was active in the United Methodist Church and Scouting. His hobbies included woodworking, camping, gardening, fruit tree grafting, family travels, and letter writing. "With his friendly nature and good humor, he made friends all over the world and was adored by his grandchildren," the family reports. He was preceded in death by his wife, Mildred, in 1991. He is survived by a son, four daughters, 11 grandchildren and 5 great grandchildren.

SCOTT NICHOLAS HACKETT

July 9, 1981 – January 13, 2008

Scott Nicholas Hackett, of Bend, died January 13, 2008, of injuries sustained in a skiing accident. He was 26.

Mr. Hackett was born July 9, 1981, in Bend, the son of Gerald Hackett and Joan Wray. He earned an associate degree from Central Oregon Community

College and a bachelor's degree in Outdoor Recreation Leadership and Tourism from Oregon State University-Cascades Campus, graduating *magna cum laude* in June of 2006. He was the Outdoor Recreation Leadership and Tourism program's first Distinguished Student, according to Kreg Lindberg, Hackett's adviser at OSU-Cascades. The award is given to the student from the program with the best grades who also shows leadership in the campus and community.

Mr. Hackett married Lisa Zurakowski on September 3, 2006, on Paulina Peak.

He was the manager of Glaze Meadow Recreation Center at Black Butte Ranch and was affiliated with Central Oregon Trail Alliance. He enjoyed skiing, mountain biking, fly-fishing and sports.

Survivors include his wife; his parents, Gerald Hackett, of Boise, Idaho, and Joan Wray, of Bend; and two brothers, Andy, of Bend, and David, of Portland. He was preceded in death by his grandparents.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Scott Hackett Memorial Fund at any Wells Fargo bank.



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