Obituary

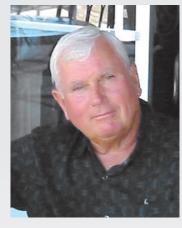
David L. Byrum January 5, 1942 – November 30, 2019

David (Dave) was born in Riverside, California to Alvin and Marguerite (Stevenson) Byrum. The family moved to Oregon in 1950 and settled in Coburg. He graduated from Coburg High School in 1960 and joined the Navy in 1961. He served aboard the USS Hancock, an aircraft carrier, and had remained in touch with many of his shipmates over the years.

He married his high school sweetheart, Terry (Jensen) in 1961 and they recently celebrated their 58th wedding anniversary. The family moved to Central Oregon in 1974 where Dave was employed by Darrell's Electric as an electrician. He started his own business in 1979, working with Ed Shaver. They had some great times together. Dave had a reputation as a solid, stand-up guy who performed good work at a reasonable cost. He worked with several contractors in the Sisters/Bend/Redmond area.

Dave belonged to the Sisters Rodeo Association for many years and served on the board for a time. One of his favorite memories while serving as board director was meeting Johnny Cash when he performed in concert at the rodeo grounds

Dave's love of cars was



his primary hobby beginning when he restored several during his teenage years. He began historic car racing during the '90s and his favorite car was his 69 Camaro. During retirement, he and his wife enjoyed their winters following the sun to Arizona and Palm Springs and spending time with good friends there. Dave never met a vegetable that he liked (maybe corn) and at times he was called "Poopy", but he was a good friend to many and will be missed by all. The community has lost a genuine original.

Dave is survived by his wife Terry, sons David & Mark and daughter, Jodi. Three granddaughters, Rylee, Shelby & Skylar. Two sisters, Pat & Bonnie and numerous cousins, nieces and nephews as well as his beloved dog Stella.

A celebration of life is planned for a later date.

Rest in Peace, Dave.

Forests crucial in climate change

By Steve Lundeberg

Correspondent

CORVALLIS — A study by Oregon State University researchers has identified forests in the western United States that should be preserved for their potential to mitigate climate change through carbon sequestration, as well as to enhance biodiversity.

Those forests are mainly along the Pacific coast and in the Cascade Range, with pockets of them in the northern Rocky Mountains as well. Not logging those forests would be the carbon dioxide equivalent of halting eight years' worth of fossil fuel burning in the western lower 48, the scientists found, noting that making land stewardship a higher societal priority is crucial for altering climate change trajectory.

The findings, published in Ecological Applications, are important because capping global temperature increases at 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, as called for in the 2016 Paris Agreement, would maintain substantial proportions of ecosystems while also benefiting economies and human health, scientists say.

"The greater frequency and intensity of extreme events such as wildfires have adversely affected terrestrial ecosystems," said study coauthor Beverly Law, professor of forest ecosystems and society in the OSU College of Forestry. "Although climate change is impacting forests in many regions, other regions are expected to have low vulnerability to fires, insects and drought in the future."

Law, Oregon State forestry professor William Ripple, postdoctoral research associate Polly Buotte and Logan Berner of EcoSpatial Services analyzed forests in the western United States to simulate potential carbon sequestration through the 21st century.

The five-year study

supported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Institute of Food and Agriculture identified, and targeted for preservation, forests with high carbon sequestration potential, low vulnerability to drought, fire and beetles, and high biodiversity value.

Largely through the burning of fossil fuels, which releases the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, the Earth has already warmed by 1 degree Celsius. Arctic sea ice is declining at the fastest rate in 1,500 years, sea levels have risen more than 8 inches since 1880, and extreme weather events are becoming more common and damaging.

Atmospheric CO₂ has increased 40 percent since the dawn of the Industrial Age.





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