

regeneration. The seed trees are removed as soon as the seedlings appear. The selection method removes only selected mature trees, singly or in small groups. Cuttings are made every few years and continued indefinitely, resulting in a perennially intact, visually appealing forest of all ages of trees (Schultz, 1990).

In contrast to clearcutting, each of these methods maintains a continuous cover of vegetation over the ground. The result is a more constant microclimate, firmer soils, unchanged runoff, and stable populations of forest animals.

#### REPLANTING

Glenn Jaques, Cavenham's Seaside Timberland Area Manager, specified that replanting takes place immediately the following winter and spring. Cavenham replants four species of conifer: Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock, Noble Fir, and Western Red Cedar. Bob Teagal explained that replanting more than one tree species produces a healthier, more productive yield. Upon the foremost ridge adjacent to Cannon Beach, Cavenham will replant Western Hemlock, Sitka Spruce, Western Red Cedar, and Noble Fir; Sitka Spruce is replanted only within sight of the ocean. In Clatsop County, Douglas Fir averages 50-60% of the trees replanted; Western Hemlock averages 20%-30%, leaving equal percentages of Western Red Cedar and Noble Fir.

#### CHEMICAL SPRAYING

Competing forest species can slow the development of a tree farm, impeding growth and decreasing revenues. Hence, vegetation management usually means using herbicides. Herbicides may be used three different times in a year: dormant (winter), early foliar (Spring), and late foliar (Fall). Cavenham, said Teagle, considers the Elk Creek Watershed to be a sensitive riparian zone in which the use of herbicides will be avoided. If used, however, close attention will be paid to the applicable forest practice rules. Teagle further stated that they remove undesirable foliage and trees manually when possible.

Teagle explained that the chemicals used for spraying depend upon cost and what's currently on the market. Currently, 2,4-D and Accord- a derivative of Roundup- are being considered for use or are being used in some areas. Sprays are used on broadleaf trees (Alder), grasses, and woody brush (Salmonberry, vine leafed Maple). These chemicals are distributed aerially by professional companies contracted by Cavenham.

Although chemical spraying is an efficient method of eliminating unwanted growth from tree farms, their potential threat to public health has raised concern. A landmark 1969 study on pesticides by the federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare called for immediate withdrawal of 2,4-D from the American market. Since then, the defoliants have been accused by researchers on four continents of causing harmful environmental and public health problems (Northwest, October 7, 1984).

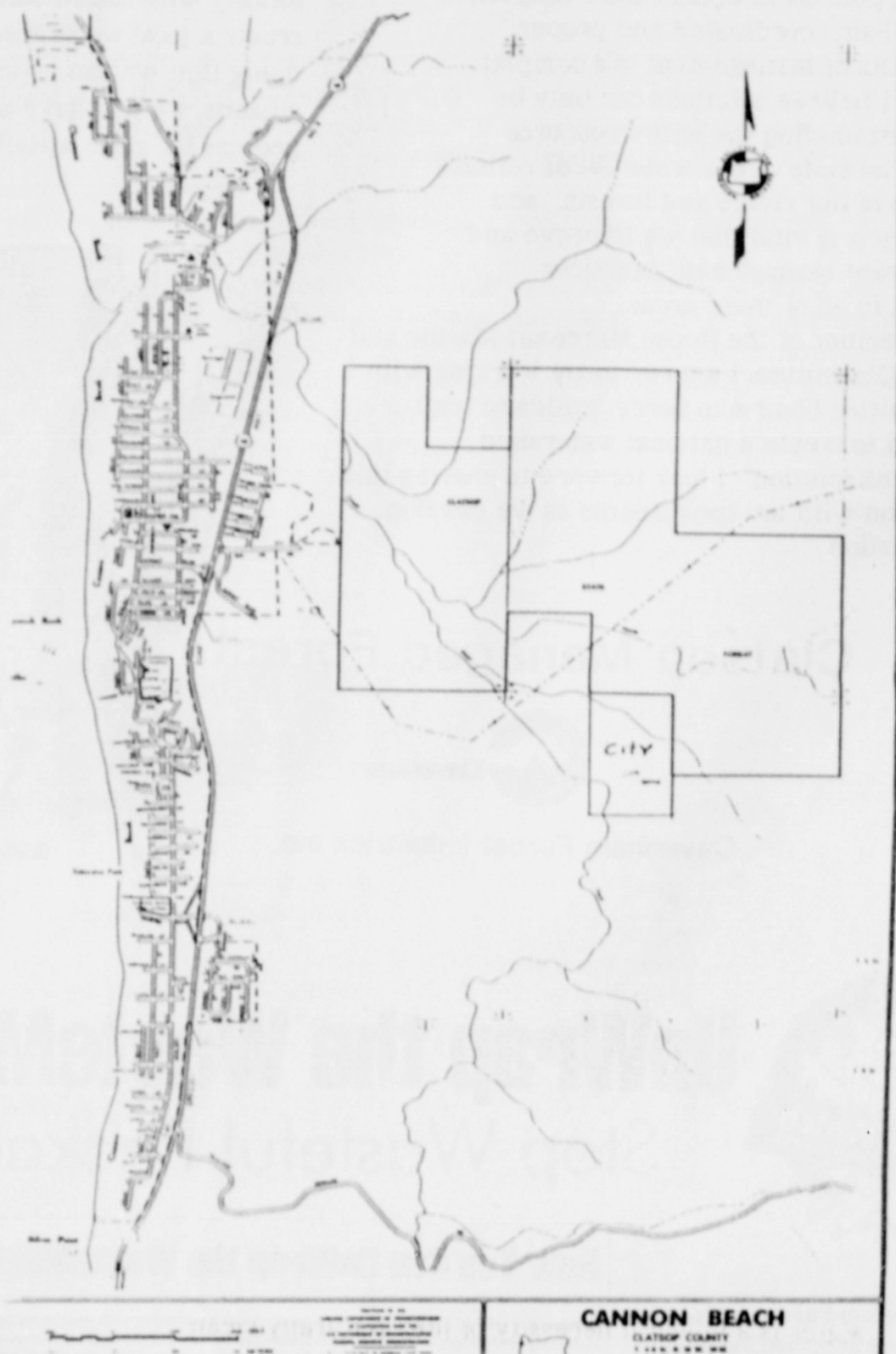
In a study done by Monsanto Research, Accord (Glyphosate) was shown to cause mild skin and eye irritation. In humans it is a neurotoxin, a carcinogen, and adversely affects reproduction. 2,4-D drifts, in some cases up to fifty miles; contaminates ground and surface water; and has been linked to an increased frequency of disease in corn and pine trees. In humans, 2,4-D exposure may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, temporary loss of vision, weakness, burning eyes, and sore throat. Dioxin, a lethal compound, has been found to be inevitably present in 2,4-D. If 2,4-D is heated by fire or exposed to sunshine in leaf litter, it reverts to dioxin. Hence, the amount of dioxin introduced into the environment through their use may be underestimated. In Siuslaw National Forest, and in all Federal forestlands, chemical spraying has been banned.

#### A FINAL WORD

It is impossible in this article to address all of the issues relating to the use of our forests and its impact on native fish, wildlife, natural resources, and humans. People reserve the right to ask questions about activities that affect their community and public health. Unfortunately, with so many public and private interests, this is not made easy. Usually it's quite overwhelming.

Our thanks to all of the people who assisted us in sorting through this immense pool of information. A special thanks to Rev. Billy.

\*The 800 acres of Clatsop State Forest land, visible from Cannon Beach, is currently being negotiated for trade. Cavenham and the State are presently arranging to switch 800 acres of Cavenham land in Astoria for the 800 acres behind Cannon Beach. We would like to see this land remain in place. Please contact the state or Suzy O'Banion or Shelley Majors for more details.



For more information on any of the issues presented please contact the following organizations for assistance:

Cavenham Forest Industries  
Seaside Office -Lewis and Clark Rd.  
Bob Teagle (Area Forester)  
738-6351  
(Questions regarding logging and spraying in the area)

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife  
Seaside Office 738-7066 (Russ)  
(Information regarding watersheds, fish and wildlife)

Suzy O'Banion/Shelley Majors  
Clatsop Conservation Council  
Cannon Beach 436-0351  
(Local chapter of the Coast Range Association- working with issues affecting our forests, wildlife, and community)

NCAP (NW Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides)  
PO Box 1393 Eugene, Or 97440  
344-5044  
(The experts on legislation and information regarding chemical use)

Forest Conservation Council  
142 SW Woods St., Portland, Or  
97201 228-6586  
(Conserves and protects the biological and economic wealth of

the Northwest's forest ecosystems- federal, state, and private. Also working to reform the SB1125)

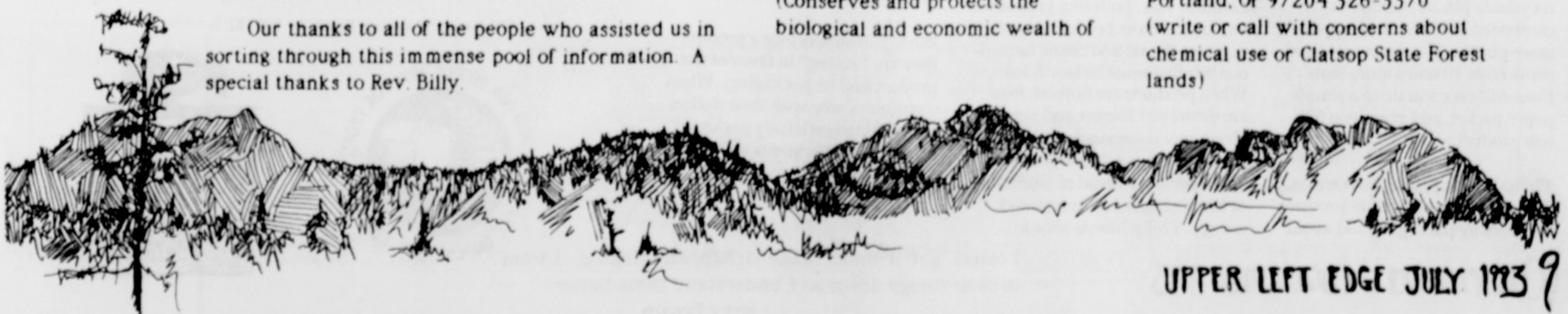
City of Cannon Beach- Public Works  
163 E Gower St. 436-1581  
(Information regarding Cannon Beach)

Joan Dukes State Senator District #1  
Rt 2 Box 503 Astoria, Or. 97103  
458-6746 (378-8027-Salem)  
(write or call with concerns about Clatsop State Forest lands)

Tim Josi State Representative  
District #2  
6740 Baseline Rd Bay City, Or 97107  
377-2111 (378-8788 Salem)  
(Contact to save the Clatsop State Forest land)

Elisabeth Furse U.S. Representative  
2701 NW Vaughn Suite 860  
Portland, Or 97210 326-2901  
(toll free; 1-800-422-4003)  
(Write or call concerning Herbicide use or regarding Clatsop State Forest land)

Mark O Hatfield U.S. Senator  
121 SW Salmon Suite 1420  
Portland, Or 97204 326-3370  
(write or call with concerns about chemical use or Clatsop State Forest lands)



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