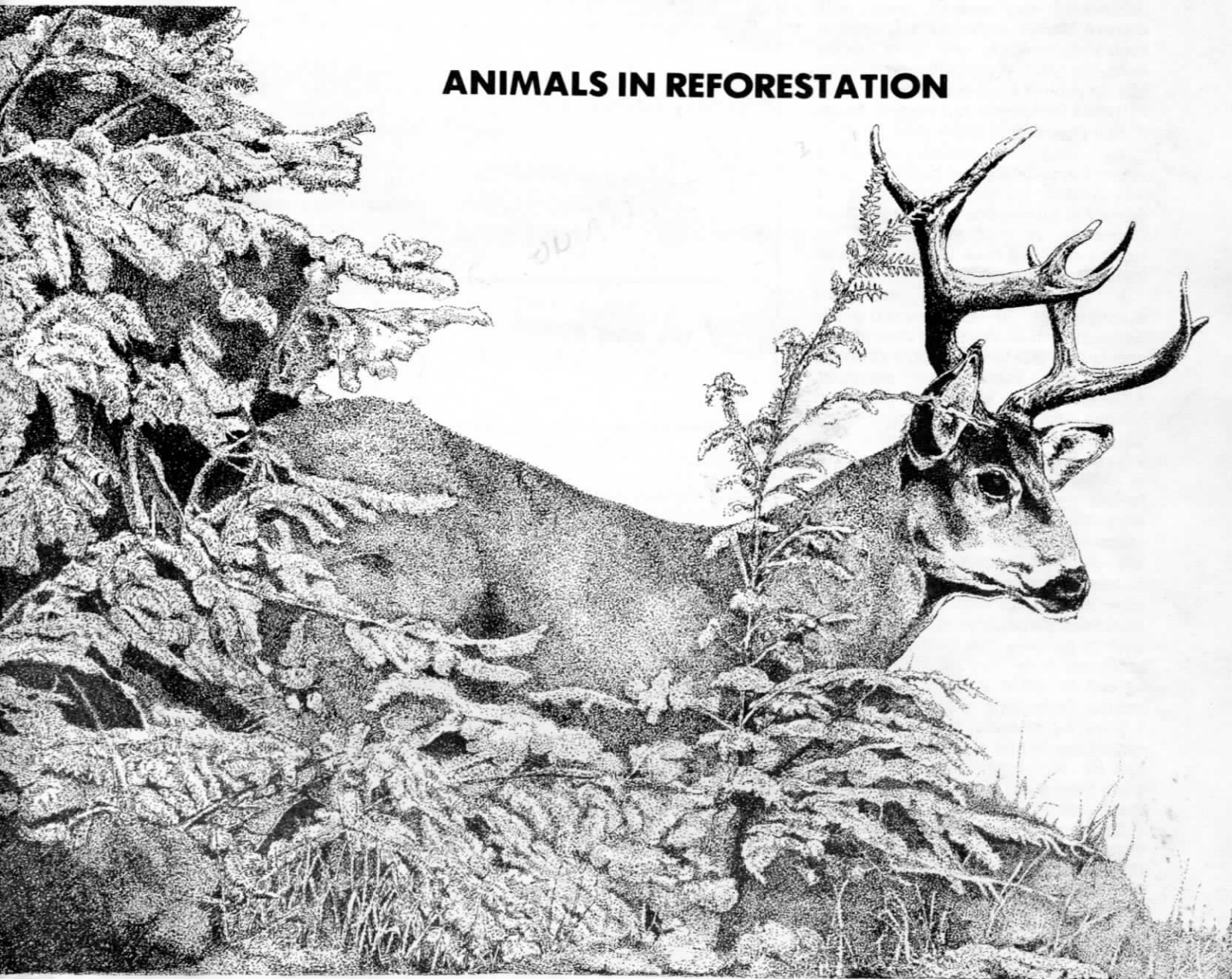


# **A.R.C.Q.** **SPRING 1984** **QUARTERLY**

**Associated Reforestation Contractors Inc.**

---

## **ANIMALS IN REFORESTATION**



### **IN THIS ISSUE:**

**Controlling Deer Damage**  
**New Ideas in Fall Planting**  
**Chinese Weeder Geese**

**\$3.00**

# Lead Line

The recent banning of herbicide use by federal foresters, nurserymen and researchers has added new interest in alternative methods of vegetation control. Some of these methods involve the use of domestic animals, which ties in nicely with this quarter's theme: "Animals in Reforestation."

The U.S.D.A White Salmon Nursery, located in Washington State, has experimented for several years with Chinese Feeder Geese as a method of controlling weeds in their forest seeding beds. We were very fortunate in being able to publish a speech given last year by David Dutton who has been in charge of this program. A three year program using sheep to control competing vegetation in the Siuslaw National Forest was recently completed by the Forest Service in cooperation with Oregon State University. A brief summary of the reports resulting from this study is also included in this issue.

A usual result of increased management of commercial-grade timberlands is an increased level of deer populations due to the additional forage created by management practices. Although this is good news for sport hunters and wildlife photographers, to the professional forester the deer is often seen as a nuisance that creates millions of dollars of damage to our nation's forests annually. This quarter's cover story concerns methods of effectively controlling deer problems. Dave DeYoe is a reforestation specialist with the OSU Extension Service who has considerable experience in this area. Not only was he extremely cooperative in allowing us to excerpt portions of a manuscript to be published later this summer, he also agreed to write a short article concerning the boomer, or mountain beaver, a primitive mammal that is even more destructive to new plantations than deer and elk. Hopefully, we will be hearing more from Dave in future issues of this magazine.

Another concern to foresters and other timberland managers is the frequent difficulty in re-establishing seedlings in the inclement weather and skeletal soil conditions that often exist in true fir forest lands. Reforestation nurseryman, Will Ellington, takes a look at some practical experimentation he's initiated in overcoming some of the problems of True Fir regeneration. We are pleased to publish some of the preliminary results of his findings beginning on page 23.

As he has for the past three years of this magazine's existence, Bruce Fraser has once again done a fine job on this quarter's ARC Focus. For this issue he interviewed Bob Snow, a pioneer in

reforestation contracting. In the Safety Section Bruce stresses the importance of planning in situations requiring an emergency response.

I would also like to thank John Foster and Jim Carbone for their increased help in putting this issue together. With their help in attending to the many details necessary in putting together a publication of this sort I believe that we have been able to improve the quality of our magazine as well as greatly reduce the pressures (and failures) that usually accompany the dreaded "Deadline."

Finally, please support our advertisers. It is with their support and encouragement that this magazine is possible. Many members and associate members of the Associated Reforestation Contractors advertise their products and services in these

pages. In order to receive their continued support we should consider these businesses as reflecting the best interests of the Reforestation Industry.

Bob Zibach, Editor ▲

# GREAT NEW S

✓ New 16th Edition Catalog available upon request.



✓ Increased telephone service.

Ben Meadows Company  
ATLANTA, GA EUGENE, OR

Out-of-State Customers  
1-800-241-6401 1-800-547-8813  
including Alaska, and Hawaii

In-State Customers  
1-800-241-3136 1-800-452-9010

Local Customers  
455-0907 344-5468

✓ We now accept American Express.



✓ Two warehouse locations.



Equipment Supplier to Professionals Throughout the World

## Ben Meadows Company

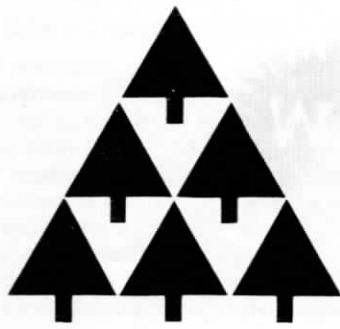
3589 Broad Street  
Post Office Box 80549  
Atlanta (Chamblee), Georgia 30366

2601-B West 5th Avenue  
Post Office Box 2781  
Eugene, Oregon 97402

5020 A

### The ARC Board of Directors

Mark Kuplent . . . Evergreen Forest Management, Creswell, Oregon  
John Foster . . . . . Forestry Development, Inc. Portland, Oregon  
L. V. Medford . . . L. V. Medford Reforestation, Inc., Salem, Oregon  
Rolland Benson . . . . . Occidental Forests, Inc., Roseburg, Oregon  
Steve Winston . . . . . Oregon Land Works, Inc. Eugene, Oregon  
Thomas McCready . . Pacific Reforestation, Inc. Lake Oswego, Oregon  
Brad Marks . . . . . Ridge Runner Timber Service, Inc., Springfield, Oregon  
Tim O'Neill . . . . . Tree Best Reforesters, Inc., Albany, Oregon  
Guy Schartz . . . . . Webfoot Reforestation, Pleasant Hill, Oregon



# A.R.C.

ARC is a non-profit association of reforestation contractors. Since 1974, ARC has served as an effective voice on a wide range of pertinent issues. Members of ARC are concerned about the rapid increases in industrial regulation, workers compensation insurance, safety, regional and seasonal volumes of reforestation activity, as well as other state and national issues of importance to our industry. This magazine is published quarterly to provide our readers with a source of current information about the business of reforestation.

### ARC Officers

Jim Stauffer  
DS & T Reforestation, Inc.,  
Eugene, OR  
President

Bob Zybach  
Phoenix Reforestation, Inc.,  
Eddyville, OR  
Vice-President

John Foster  
Forest Development, Inc.,  
Portland, OR  
Treasurer

Dean Pihlstrom  
Dean Pihlstrom, Inc., Siletz, OR  
Secretary

## Associated Reforestation Contractors Inc.

P.O. Box 12321  
Salem, OR 97309  
(503) 581-TREE  
8733

## Table of Contents

Lead Line .....	2
President's Side .....	4
Editorial .....	4
Letters .....	6
Facts & Opinions .....	8
Guest Opinion .....	10
The Timber Beast .....	11
Methods of Controlling Deer Damage .....	12
Two Nemeses of Local Fame .....	14
Chinese Weeder Geese .....	16
Brush Control .....	17
Safety Section .....	18
ARC Focus .....	21
New Ideas in Fall Planting .....	23

---

### Index of Advertisers

Ben Meadows .....	2
International Reforestation Suppliers ..	5
Norwest Safety .....	6
Northwest Chemical Corp. ....	7
Forest Development .....	7
Wilbur-Ellis .....	15
Pac-Trac .....	26
Fred S. James .....	27

---

**Associate Editors:** Bob Zybach, John Foster,  
Jim Carbone  
**Contributing Editor:** Bruce Fraser

**COVER DRAWING:** This quarter's cover was drawn by Glenn Duncan of Sekiu, Washington. For information on how to purchase a full-sized limited edition reproduction of this drawing, please turn to our article on Glenn beginning on page 11.



# FACTS & OPINIONS

## FEDERAL APPEALS BOARD DECISIONS

A contractor was awarded a 566 acre tree planting contract on a National Forest in Western Washington. The project was started on April of 1982, suspended at the end of May of 1982, resumed again the first of November, 1982, and on November 11 the contract was again suspended because of snow. The remaining 19 acres were then deleted thru the "Termination for Convenience of the Government" clause in the contract.

### (A) Adjustment on inaccurate estimate of trees to plant

The contract listed the estimated trees per acre  $\pm$  20%. This totaled an estimate of 236,614 plus or minus 20% for the whole project. After the areas were planted the Government estimated that the total number of actual planting spots had been 295,516 (an overrun of 25%). This number was determined using inspection sample plots as the basis. The contractor contended that they planted 366,474 trees (an overrun of 55%) and that individual overruns in approximately half the units ranged from 47% to 138%. This was based on the total bag count.

The dispute here involved two issues on the method of calculating an equitable adjustment. The contractor contended that the bag count should be used and that the base reference should be from the original estimated number of trees. The Government countered that the number of plantable spots estimated thru their 2% sample inspection plots should be used and the base reference should be the number of spots found to exceed the 20% tolerance on their estimate.

The Board found that the Government's inspection system provided incentive for the contractor to plant up to 20% more trees than the number of plantable spots in order to increase the planting quality percentage. They also concluded that the Government's 2% statistical sample would cause all errors in this sample to be multiplied 50 fold. Therefore the contractor was entitled to an equitable adjustment based on the difference between the original Government estimate plus 20% and the actual bag count of the number of trees planted.

### (B) Liquidated damages on uncompleted areas.

The remaining 19 acres were "Terminated for the Government's Convenience" when the work was suspended because of snow on November 11, 1982. The contract contained the clause relating to liquidated damages to be

assessed if the inspection percentage on the pay item was below 80%.

The 19 acres had been part of the two areas totaling 95 acres and the pay percentage had been below 80% on the 76 acres completed at the time of the termination. The contractor contended that if they had been allowed and able to complete the other 19 acres they would have been able to bring the pay percentage above 80%. The Government argued that the contractor had signed a "Contract Modification" deleting the 19 acres and even though the "liquidated damages" assessment was not referred to in this modification, these damages were applicable because they had been part of the contract.

The Board rejected the Government's position and concluded that where a termination deprived the contractor the opportunity to complete the pay items, through no fault of his own, then liquidated damages are not assessable.

### (C) Guidelines for wasted tree charge set.

One of the contract clauses stated, "When planted wasted trees are found, and they are considered minor in nature and in no way indicate a trend that average spacing requirements are being exceeded, the Contracting Officer will waive the wasted tree charge. . .". The inspection sample plot cards showed the contractor had wasted trees varying from 1% to 23% on 15 separate units. The Government had assessed \$2,058.60 for these wasted trees.

The contractor argued that these wasted trees were minor in nature and therefore no wasted tree charges were justified.

The Board found that where the per-

(continued on page 20)

## BEAR FACTS:

### LOGGING IMPROVES HABITAT

According to Mark Henjum, biologist for the State Fish and Wildlife Department in LaGrande, Oregon, local populations of black bear seem to be increasing.

"I think we are creating better conditions for bears," Henjum was recently quoted as saying. "There is good bear habitat being created all the time. They seem to do well in areas that are recently logged. Logging as well as many reforestation practices such as site preparation, pre-commercial thinning and timber stand improvement, removes shaded areas in commercial timberlands so that new plants can grow."

"I am convinced that is why our bear

population has increased. Just look at what's happened to our forests in the past 20 years," Henjum said. "We've had an increase in the amount of timber management and it has opened up a lot of areas. . . It's produced forage area for all kinds of big game where it didn't exist before."

Quotes from the Jan. 12, 1984 Portland Oregonian.

## REFORESTATION FUNDING INADEQUATE

In a recent letter to R. Max Peterson, Forest Service chief, Sen. Bob Packwood, R.-Ore. criticized the Forest Service for proposing insufficient funding for reforestation and timber stand improvement in fiscal year 1985.

Under the proposal, only 317,000 acres of the 450,000 acres in need would be reforested next year. According to Packwood, the \$81 million requested by the agency is about half of fiscal year 1983 spending.

## COMP LAWS ABUSED BY DOCTORS AND MALINGERERS

Worker's compensation laws are regularly abused by both doctors and patients throughout the United States a new study reports. In an article in the California Medical Association's Western Journal of Medicine, Dr. Rodney K. Beals, head of orthopedics at Oregon Health Sciences University, says that doctors frequently encourage patients to milk state compensation laws (which are similar throughout the U.S.) often making it more profitable for a worker to stay off the job than to return to work.

Back injuries are the biggest problem, he said, noting that many such injuries become mysteriously prolonged when a worker is collecting compensation. Beals reports that research found workers who appealed their compensation award ended up with an average of twice as much money as those who didn't, even though the injuries were the same! "When the income associated with continued disability approaches or exceeds that when working, any form of treatment is likely doomed to failure," Dr. Beals noted.

The medical researcher urged business managers, lawmakers and labor leaders to overhaul the system and correct those features that interfere with the return to work of injured workers. . . "Patients should not be rewarded for continued disability but rather for return to work," he said.



# FACTS & OPINIONS

## ALTERNATIVE NUMBER NINE

In 1974 Congress established the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA). Of specific concern to the reforestation industry was an amendment to this law, the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (NFMA), which added specific considerations to the economic aspects of federal forest management. Using the assumption that there will be 75 million more people in the United States by the year 2030 the RPA/NFMA is essentially a budgetary process that attempts to assess values of a variety of considerations including water quality, wildlife, employment, timber production, etc.

After reviewing the eight alternatives developed by the forest service in the past seven years, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, John Crowell Jr., directed federal foresters to adopt a ninth alternative, which stressed increased timber production through more intensive management. This alternative would have a profound economic impact on communities and regions dependent upon federal forests for local income.

The public was recently allowed 90 days to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS, naturally) discussing the nine alternatives. After the Agriculture Department presents the plan to the White House later this year, it will be sent on to Congress. Congress then decides what national plan will be adopted.

Although alternative number nine would have the most positive impact economically on the timber industries, no matter what course Congress takes, the result will have a large effect on reforestation contracting, both governmental and private, for decades to come.

## PROMPT PAYMENT ACT

Congress, after being prodded by the private business sector, passed Public Law 97-177 which had an effective date of October 1, 1982. Like many laws, this one has a name which most contractors have heard of. It is known as the "PROMPT PAYMENT ACT". The intent of this law is to require the Federal Government to process and pay their bills in a business-like manner.

Among other requirements, this law states that the Government is to pay bills within 30 days after receipt of a proper invoice. An interest penalty is due if the payment has not been made within 15 days after the date due (30 days after

billing receipt). The pay invoice is considered received by the Government on the date; a) the agency pay office received a proper invoice or b) the agency accepts the property or service involved. The payment is considered paid on the date on the Government check (date mailed). An agency taking a "prompt payment discount" when the payment was not made within the specified discount period, then, is required to pay the contractor a special interest penalty.

The Federal Office of Management and Budget, when considering the impact of the "PROMPT PAYMENT ACT", found that many payments were made in much less than 30 days. The OMB logically concluded that if payments were required to be paid in 30 days, then payments should not be made until 30 days after the receipt of the billings. They then directed all agencies to comply with this administrative rule.

For almost two years government contractors have now lived with this law and the subsequent administrative rules. The effects of this law can now be evaluated objectively. Before the law was passed, the majority of contracting agencies handled pay invoices in a professional manner so that most contractors received payments fairly timely. Of course there were some exceptions when inspections were delayed or the proper invoices originating by

C.O.R.s were either not filled out properly and mailed timely or else later mishandled by either the C.O.R. or someone in the contracting department. It would be unconscionable for contractors to think the enactment of this law would eliminate these types of delays but it is reasonable to expect interest payments for these untimely delays.

Unfortunately this is not the case. Congress left a loophole in the law which the bureaucrats were able to exploit when making the administrative rules for this Act. In private business, a pay invoice would normally be considered received at the date the business actually received the billing. The government does not consider they received the pay invoice until the contracting department forwards it on to the agency's budget and finance department. Delays as a result of the agency's mishandling before that time are not considered. Then to compound this, most agencies have now done away with payment discounts for payments to be made in less than 30 days.

The bottom line is that contractors are forced to wait longer as an average now for their payments than they had to wait before the misnamed "PROMPT PAYMENT ACT" was passed.





# The Timber Beast



In 1975 a wry little logger with a week-old beard, the Timber Beast, began showing up on logging calendars, in local newspapers, on T-shirts and napkins in restaurants serving the men who made their living working in the forests of the Pacific Northwest. Always accompanied by the trademark "mouse" of his creator, Glenn Duncan (or "Duncan," as he signs his work and as he is often called by those he's worked with). The Timber Beast soon had his own paperback books and was well on his way to becoming a regional celebrity. Then the beginning of the current depression in the forest products industry and the Timber Beast discovered that diversification was the key to survival. First, he began appearing on calendars oriented to outdoors sportsmen frequenting Washington's Olympic Peninsula. Then he found himself working in the reforestation industry, both as a worker and as a contractor, in the pages of this magazine.

In many ways the fortunes of the Timber Beast have paralleled those of his creator. Born in Port Angeles, Washington at the northernmost tip of the Olympic Peninsula in 1936, Glenn began cutting pulpwood at the age of 12 or 13. After graduation from high school in 1954 at nearby Joyce he began working as a chokerman on a high lead logging side on the Sol Duck River, the major western (wet) drainage of the Olympic Mountains.

This was only the first of several logging jobs that saw Duncan move from chokerman to rigging slinger to hook tender to whistle punk to first and second loader to boomman in the next seven years in the timberlands of Western Washington and Southeast Alaska. In 1956 he operated a rock drill on a road construction job and in 1960 he began a 20 year stint as a driller for Crown Z out of their Sequim, Washington base. In 1981 Crown Z laid off their logging operations because of poor markets and, according to Duncan, "Poor Management. In my opinion they (Crown Z) raped the land and packed up and left."



After Crown closed down, the area surrounding Glenn and his family (a wife and nine children) became immediately less populated. Since then he and his wife have picked ferns in season and performed odd drilling jobs together. Rather than being the curse many long-time Crown employees have viewed the shutdown, Glenn has found several blessings in the reduced work schedule. Besides having more time for his hobbies of deer hunting, steelhead, salmon and trout fishing and music ("Banjo, Autoharp, Mandolin-Don't play any of them too well.") he has had additional time to develop his art work and cartooning.

Although he had "always liked to draw," it was following a kidney removal operation in 1975 and a forced period of recuperation "laying around the house," that his wife and he decided to do a cartoon logger's calendar "for the bunkhouse wall." Without any former art training or marketing skills he "dove right into the project. Thus the Timber Beast was born."

After a surprisingly warm reception to the calendar in 1975, other opportunities for art work surfaced. Illustrations for a book, "Olympic Trail," by Lyle Cowlds; election-time cartoons for local newspapers; safety cartoons for Crown Z and ITT Rationier followed. Four years of calendar cartoons with "a little B.S. on the opposite page about where the idea



came from," condensed into a book sold well in regional logging communities. With the success of his cartooning Glenn returned to his first loves; the woods and nature and drawing wildlife. This month's cover is one of his recent efforts. Wildlife prints made from the drawings "sold fairly well on the first try."

In 1979 Creative Communication began publishing his work. They now handle Duncan's wildlife prints, T-shirts, book (Timber Beast Vol. 1 and 2), and calendars (Loggers and Sportsmen, and the possibility of a Reforestation Calendar in 1985 or 1986 featuring some of the cartoons and drawings appearing in this quarterly). Readers interested in purchasing some of Glenn's work should contact:

Jerry Russell  
Creative Communication  
330 Dayton St. No. 6  
Edmonds, Washington 98020

An interesting side-light concerning Glenn is his outspokenness concerning his drinking problem. A summarizing note he made in the preparation of this article was "Drunk for 20 years. Sobered up in 1971. Attend A.A. once a week. Took a lot of time to drink and now use the time it took then to draw. . . and trying to spend as much time with my wife as possible. Married for 17 years."

Don't be too surprised if the Timber Beast follows suit. It won't be the first time.

In cooperation with this magazine, Duncan is selling a limited edition (100 total copies) of full-size 18 inch by 24 inch prints of this quarter's cover drawing. Each print is made on high-quality paper suitable for framing and is hand numbered and signed by the artist. The full price of each print, including shipping and handling, is \$25.00. Those wishing to order prints should contact the ARC Office in Salem, Oregon by telephone or by mail. Orders will be filled on a first come, first served basis.



# Brush Control

## The Forest Service Takes a Ewe Turn

By Bob Zybach

---

**Wanted: 5000 vegetation control experts for 1000 acres of forest plantation release work. Must be 60 days to 3 years of age in sound physical condition and preferably covered from head to hoof with fine, curly hair. 12-16 hour shifts, 7 days a week.**

**Pay: All the thimbleberry you can eat. No overtime compensation.**

---

Holy Davis-Bacon Act! Is this the additional employment Jim Weaver promised reforestation workers with the banning of herbicides on government forests? Possibly so, according to Gene Klingler, silviculturist for the Alsea Ranger District of the Siuslaw National Forest. In a study partially initiated by concerns expressed by recent immigrants to the central Oregon Coast Range over the safety of herbicide use by timberland managers, researchers came to the conclusion that sheep may be a valuable source of biological control of unwanted vegetation.

Mr. Klingler is using the results of that research to investigate the cost-effectiveness of sheep use on a larger scale. Other districts of the forest service and BLM are following suit.

Investigators Steven Sharrow, Wayne Leininger and Bruce Rhodes, operating on a \$100,000 grant given to Oregon State University by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, recently came to the following conclusions after three years of study:

1. Sheep grazing on new conifer plantations may provide a cost-effective means of controlling competing vegetation in high-site areas.

2. Such grazing offers an increased potential for red meat production.

3. Sheep grazing reduces the amount of damage to conifer seedlings by big game animal browsing.

4. Forage for big game animals is improved in areas previously grazed by sheep.

5. Sheep grazing may increase diameter growth on established conifer seedlings.

Although point 5 may appear to be relatively insignificant, it is worthwhile to note that the five study plots used in

this project averaged a site index of 170 feet/100 years according to Mr. Klingler. The additional diameter growth noted in the study plots, unusual for such high sites, was probably due to fertilization techniques employed by the sheep during the course of their brush suppression activities.

A similar reasoning is used to rationalize the apparent contradiction in points 3 and 4. It has been established that odors from sheep and goats are sufficient to repel most deer. Additionally, most effective grazing by domesticated animals occurs during the same period (spring) that most damage is done by wildlife. Depending upon rainfall, it is usually 3 days to 6 weeks before deer will return to units browsed by sheep, at which time well fertilized forage more desirable than hardened conifer shoots is then available.

Point 1 seems to have been borne out by the studies undertaken by the above investigators in four of the five areas tested. Point 2 compared weight gain (or loss, in the case of ewes nursing lambs) with that of ewes and lambs raised in the Willamette Valley. Results in both cases seemed very encouraging.

Although the Douglas Fir region of western Oregon and Washington has long been recognized as one of the greatest timber producing areas on earth, and although the relationship between sheep browsing and conifer reproduction in this region goes back nearly a century (F.V. Coville put out USDA Division of Forestry Bulletin No. 16 "Forest Growth and Sheep Grazing" in 1898), it is only with the above study that a systematic review of the literature on the subject has taken place. This is probably because it has only recently been recognized that brush control is a serious

problem in seedling establishment in high site areas, or possibly because of a traditional reliance upon herbicides to effect that control.

Private landowners, contractors, foresters and others interested in further investigating the potential for cost-effective simultaneous timber and meat production, should contact the Siuslaw National Forest (headquartered in Corvallis, Oregon) and request the "Sheep Grazing in Douglas-Fir Plantations of Oregon's Coast Range and Its Impact on Big Game Habitat" Final Report 1980-1983 By Rhodes and Sharrow.

"Forage Preferences of Herded Sheep as Related to Brush Control and Seasonal Browsing Damage to Douglas-Fir Regeneration", Submitted October 1, 1983, By Sharrow and Leininger.

For those interested in applying for the positions listed at the beginning of this article it is helpful to be aware of the following: Lambs younger than 60 days will not be considered for work on steep slopes because of their inability to stay with their mothers. Columbia and Rambouillet breeds are preferred because of their strong herding instincts. Angora Goats will not be considered at all.

**Note: According to Associate Chief Forester F. Dale Robertson in May, 1984, the Forest Service may not resume spraying in Northwest National Forests before 1986. He also stated that the service has no plans to ask Congress for more money to boost mechanical brush control that cannot be included in funds appropriated for fiscal 1984 and 1985. ♠**