

Amend OISC Bylaws, Article III, Section 2

1

Agreed Rotation

<i>YEAR</i>	<i>CHAIR</i>	<i>VICE-CHAIR</i>
2005	ODFW	SeaGrant
2006	SeaGrant	ODA
2007	ODA	PSU
2008	PSU	ODF
2009	ODF	SeaGrant
2010	SeaGrant	ODEQ
2011	ODEQ	ODFW
2012	ODFW	ODA
2013	ODA	PSU
2014	PSU	ODF
2015	ODF	SeaGrant
2016	SeaGrant	ODEQ
2017	ODEQ	ODFW
2018	ODFW	OSMB
2019	OSMB	ODA

2

Actual Rotation:

Year	Chair	Agency	Vice-Chair	Agency
2011	Rian Hooff	DEQ	Rick Boatner	ODFW
2012	Rick Boatner	ODFW	Dan Hilburn	ODA
2013	Dan Hilburn	ODA	Mark Sytsma	PSU
2014	Mark Sytsma	PSU	Wyatt Williams	ODF
2015	Wyatt Williams	ODF	Ryan Hooff	DEQ
2016	Ryan Hooff	DEQ	Rick Boatner	ODFW
2017	Rick Boatner	ODFW	Glenn Dolphin	OSMB
2018	Glenn Dolphin	OSMB	Helmuth Rogg	ODA
2019	Helmuth Rogg	ODA	Mark Sytsma	PSU
2020	Catherine de Rivera	PSU	Wyatt Williams	ODF
2021	Rick Boatner	ODFW	Troy Abercrombie	WIS
2022	Rick Boatner/Troy Abercrombie	ODFW	Christina Moffit	FSSR

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Propose Rotation:

Year	Chair	Vice-chair
2023	Sea Grant	OSPR
2024	OSPR	ODEQ
2025	ODEQ	ODF
2026	ODF	OSMB
2027	OSMB	ODA
2028	ODA	PSU
2029	PSU	ODFW
2030	ODFW	Sea Grant
2031	Sea Grant	OSPR
2032	OSPR	ODEQ
2033	ODEQ	ODF
2034	ODF	OSMB
2035	OSMB	ODA
2036	ODA	PSU
2037	PSU	ODFW
2038	ODFW	Sea Grant
2039	Sea Grant	OSPR

4



Forest Facts:

2020 Labor Day Fires: Post-fire challenges with invasive plants



Beachie Creek Fire, December 7 2020, three months after the unprecedented Labor Day fires of 2020. Source: W. Williams, ODF Forest Health

Fire recap

The Labor Day fires of 2020 posed significant challenges to landowners, homeowners and the public. On the afternoon of Monday, September 7, high winds out of the east-northeast were at sustained speeds of 20 to 30 mph with gusts up to 50 to 60 mph. Peak gusts were recorded over 100 mph at Timberline Lodge on Mt. Hood. With much of Oregon experiencing drought conditions and historically low fuel moistures and relative humidity, five mega fires (over 100,000 acres each) quickly grew over the next 3 days. The five megafires rank in Oregon's top 20 largest wildfires since 1900 and, combined, they burned nearly 850,000 acres of forests. Eleven lives were lost and more than 4,000 homes were destroyed during Oregon's unprecedented 2020 wildfire season.

Oregon's 2020 Labor Day Megafires	Acres burned
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Archie Creek	131,542
Beachie Creek	193,573
Holiday Farm	173,393
Lionshead	204,469
Riverside	138,054

Challenges

Once fires were contained and rescue operations were completed, assessment of the toll on of the forests was conducted. The 2020 Labor Day fires affected all landownership types: small private woodland owners, industrial forest owners, state-managed forests and federal forests. All owners had unique challenges, consisting of stabilizing hillsides; repairing roads, stream culverts and other infrastructure; conducting salvage logging; and replanting with tree seedlings. Among the

ongoing challenges for landowners and land managers are invasive plants that compete with tree seedling establishment or those that affect riparian areas and other systems.



Foxglove in a timber harvest unit. Inset: foxglove rosettes crowd out a recently planted Douglas-fir seedling. Source: W. Williams, ODF Forest Health

Invasive plants: noxious vs exotic

Noxious weeds are a subset of exotic invasive terrestrial, aquatic and marine plants that have been declared in Oregon statute (ORS 569.350) to be a **menace to the public** because of their rapid spread, economic costs and ecological impact. The Oregon Department of Agriculture’s Noxious Weed Board maintains a current list of the state’s official noxious weeds (OAR 603-052-1200). As of 2020, there are 140 species of exotic invasive plants on the Oregon noxious weed list.

Oregon’s noxious weeds are categorized based upon their current population status as well as

economic considerations. A-listed weeds are the highest priority with the most significant economic ramifications, and these weed species occur in small enough numbers where eradication is possible. B-listed weeds are those that are regionally abundant but whose further spread threatens economies and the environment. A-listed weeds require mandatory control programs, regardless of the land ownership. B-listed weeds do not require mandatory control measures, but they are prohibited by ODA to sell, purchase or transport in the state. ODA maintains a competitive grant program of approximately \$1.7 million dollars per biennium in state lottery funds for community organizations, such as soil and water conservation districts and watershed councils, to control A- and B-listed weeds. This grant program funds approximately 35-50 noxious weed control projects annually across the state.

There are many **exotic invasive plants in Oregon’s forests** that are not on the state’s official noxious weed list. Many of these invasive plants are major reforestation pests and some have changed wildfire cycles in the western United States. Some exotic plants have been here for decades and are ubiquitous. Some are new invaders that have arrived recently and their pest status is still being evaluated. Other exotic plants are either beneficial (i.e. crop or horticultural plants) or do not appear to be



Three months after the beginning of the Labor Day fires of 2020, invasive weeds such as perennial rye grass, woodland groundsel and blackberry are growing among old Himalayan blackberry canes inside the Beachie Creek fire. Source: W. Williams, ODF Forest Health.



The noxious weed, false brome, is a perennial grass that can grow in the forest understory and outcompete native plants. Source: Wyatt Williams, ODF Forest Health



Woodland groundsel is one of the worst reforestation pests in western Oregon, despite not being on the state’s noxious weed list. Source: Forest Starr

pests. Any person or agency can petition ODA to add exotic invasive weeds to the Oregon Noxious Weed List. Doing so increases public funding and reduces the trade of these plants in the open market.

Noteworthy invasive plants in the footprint of the 2020 Labor Day fires

Below is a table of some of the most important noxious weeds and other invasive plants that

occur in the western Cascade Mountains, or those that are being surveyed for early detection and rapid response. Whether deemed “noxious” or not, some of these invasive plants are major pests of reforestation practices while others are considered to pests of natural habitats because they reduce browse for wildlife or alter stream habitats for native salmonid fish species.

Invasive plant	Scientific name	Noxious weed status	Resource threat*
Bull thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	B	R
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	B	R
English hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	B	R/U
English holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	NONE	U
English ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	B	U
False brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	B	U
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	NONE	R
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	B	U/EDDR
Gorse	<i>Ulex europeaus</i>	B	F/R/EDRR
Herb Robert Geranium	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	B	U
Himalayan blackberry	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	B	R
Japanese knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	B	S
Orange hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	A	R/U/EDDR
Orchard grass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	NONE	R
Oxeye daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	NONE	U
Perennial rye grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	NONE	R
Perennial vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	NONE	R
Reed canary grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	NONE	S
Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus glomerata</i>	B	R
Spurge laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i>	B	U
Tansy ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	B	R/U
Velvet grass	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	NONE	R
Wall-lettuce	<i>Lactuca muralis</i>	NONE	R
Woodland grounsel	<i>Senecio slyvaticus</i>	NONE	R
Yellow archangel	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>	B	U

* EDRR=early detection and rapid response, F=fire threat, R=reforestation pest, S=streamside pest, U=understory pest

Best management practices for invasive weeds

ODF is a member agency of the state’s Integrated Pest Management Committee. Our foresters practice and promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM). Under this practice, all possible control strategies – chemical, biological, mechanical and cultural – are taken into consideration when controlling pest

populations. The Forest Practices Act (OAR 629-670-0000 thru 629-670-0350) requires landowners to replant within 2 years following harvesting timber and that tree seedlings are “free to grown” above competing vegetation within 6 years following harvest. While the FPA does not specify how landowners control competing vegetation, many landowners chose to use herbicides. When conducting pesticide



Basal bark spot spraying for Scotch broom in the Cascade Range.
Source: W. Williams, ODF Forest Health

applications on forestlands, landowners are required to submit a “notification of operations” to ODF at least 15 days prior to the application. Pesticide applicators are required to be licensed by ODA and are required to follow the product directions on the label; the label is the law. ODF promotes and practices having clean equipment entering forest road systems. Operator contracts require that equipment is cleaned prior to entering the forest to prevent the spread of noxious and invasive weeds. ODF State Forests Division requires the use of weed-free forage on state-managed lands (OAR 629-025-0040). ODF is a member agency of the Oregon Invasive Species Council and promotes and practices interagency cooperation through early detection and rapid response (EDRR).

Reporting invasive plants

If you observe a noxious weed or other invasive plant, report it through the Oregon Invasive Species Council’s website:

<https://www.oregoninvasivespeciescouncil.org/report-an-invader>, or through the Oregon

Invasive Species Hotline: 1-866-INVADER (1-866-468-2337). Call your local ODF stewardship forester for more information on reforestation laws and practices:

https://www.oregon.gov/odf/working/pages/fin_dforester.aspx

Further resources:

Oregon Department of Forestry Fire Protection Program:

<https://www.oregon.gov/odf/fire/pages/default.aspx>

Oregon Department of Forestry Working Forests:

<https://www.oregon.gov/odf/working/pages/replanting.aspx>

Oregon Department of Forestry E-Notification for Operations on forestlands:

<https://ferns.odf.oregon.gov/e-notification>

Oregon Department of Agriculture Noxious Weed Program:

<https://www.oregon.gov/oda/programs/Weeds/Pages/Default.aspx>

Oregon Invasive Species Council:

<https://www.oregoninvasivespeciescouncil.org/>

Oregon State University Extension Forestry and Natural Resources Extension:

<https://www.forestry.oregonstate.edu/forestry-and-natural-resources>

Oregon Flora Project: <https://oregonflora.org/>

U.S. Forest Service Fire Effects Information System:

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/rmrs/tools/fire-effects-information-system-feis>



ODF pickup being cleaned to prevent the potential spread of invasive plants into and outside of fire area. Source: W. Williams, ODF Forest Health Unit



Information Hub Update: 10 Species Profiles



Emma Scott, Rodé Krige, and Reagan Thomas



Please email suggestions and feedback to:
reagan.thomas@pdx.edu



18 Identified Species of Concern

Established Species		
Common Name	Species Name	Type of Threat
Cheatgrass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Ecological
Tansy ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	Health
Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Ecological
Amphibian chytrid fungus	<i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i>	Ecological
Southern pink moth	<i>Pyrausta inornatalis</i>	Economic
Oak-leaf phylloxera	<i>Phylloxera spp</i>	Ecological
Oak lacebug	<i>Corythucha arcuata</i>	Ecological



Email: reagan.thomas@pdx.edu

Potential to Establish		
Common Name	Species Name	Type of Threat
Japanese beetle	<i>Popillia japonica</i>	Economic
Mediterranean oak borer	<i>Xyleborus monographus</i>	Ecological
Gill's mealybug	<i>Ferrisia gilli</i>	Economic
Houdini fly	<i>Cacoxenus indagator</i>	Ecological
Eastern 5-spined engraver	<i>Ips grandicollis</i>	Ecological
Potential Threats (Not Yet Found in Oregon)		
Common Name	Species Name	Type of Threat
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichbornia crassipes</i>	Ecological
Variable leaf milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>	Economic
Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Ecological
Snake fungal disease	<i>Ophidiomyces ophiodiicola</i>	Ecological
Death cap	<i>Amanita phalloides</i>	Health
Northern giant hornet	<i>Vespa mandarinia</i>	Ecological

Criteria for inclusion/exclusion?)

- Exclude
 - Established species (ex. Himalayan blackberry, English ivy)
 - Reed canary grass is scheduled to be published. Why?
 - Species that do not have negative ecological, societal, or economic impact
 - Species that do not have a plausible method for getting here
- Include
 - Species that thrive in ecoregions similar to Oregon's
 - Species that have had negative impacts in nearby states
 - Species that spread quickly
 - Species that could do serious harm to key industries in Oregon



Email: reagan.thomas@pdx.edu

Current workflow

1. Expert opinion (ODA, ODF, ODFW, US Customs, neighbor states)
2. Vet species based on ecological, economic, human health threats
3. Vector analysis: determine likelihood of introduction, possible vectors, and future impacts



Email: reagan.thomas@pdx.edu

Questions for the Council

1. Highest priorities or indicators for adding a species to the Hub?
2. What other criteria for inclusion/exclusion should we consider?
3. Are there species (perhaps from different taxa) that we haven't listed yet that we should look into?



Email: reagan.thomas@pdx.edu

EMERALD ASH BORER: STATUS IN OREGON

OISC FALL MEETING

OCTOBER 19, 2022

1



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OUTLINE

- Background
- Current Status
- Task Force
- Updates
- Next Steps



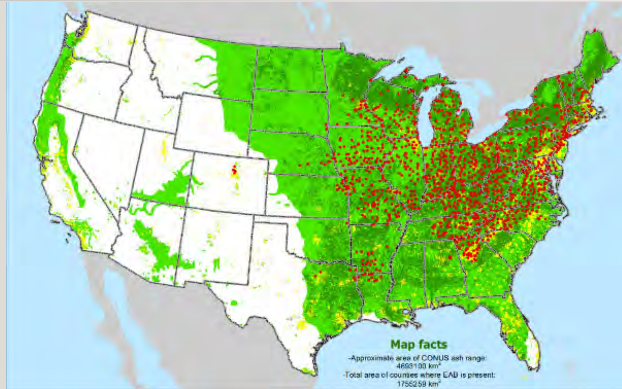
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Agrilus planipennis



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SPREAD OF EAB IN THE U.S.



- 2002: First detection in Michigan
- 2013: Detected in CO
- 2019: Spread to 33 states
- 2022: Jump to Oregon (#36!)

Quarantines are not bulletproof

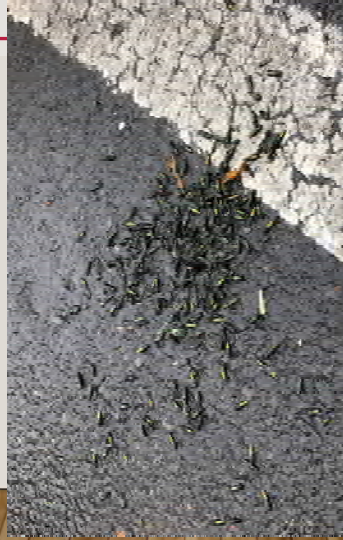
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TIMELINE

- June 30th : ODF notified and ODF visited site and confirmed same day
- July 1st : ODF reported to ODA
- July 2nd : Trees cut down and chipped
- July 5th : ODA, ODF, and USDA held initial response meeting and visited site
- July 11th :
 - Public announcement
 - Oregon received USDA confirmation of identification*
- July 14th: briefed nursery industry
- August: Task Force and Steering Committees formed

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FOREST GROVE




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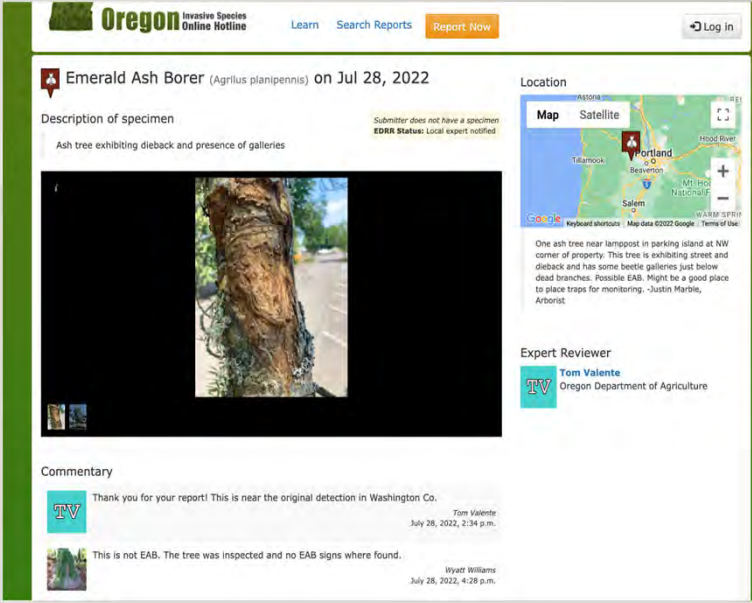
- Trees planted in 2012
- Purchased locally from landscaper/nursery in Aloha
- Tree origin unknown
- Estimate 3-5 years
- *Point of introduction unknown*

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INVASIVE SPECIES ONLINE HOTLINE


- Public directed to web
- Mostly false reports
- Multi-agency effort to field responses

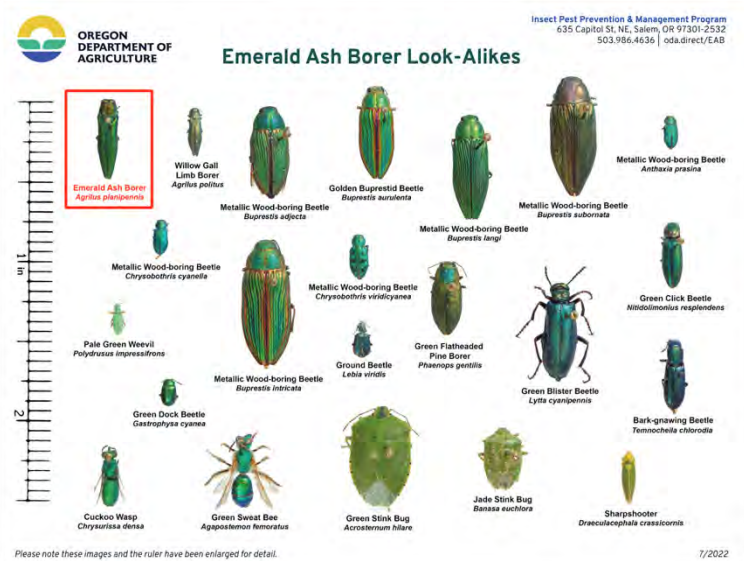


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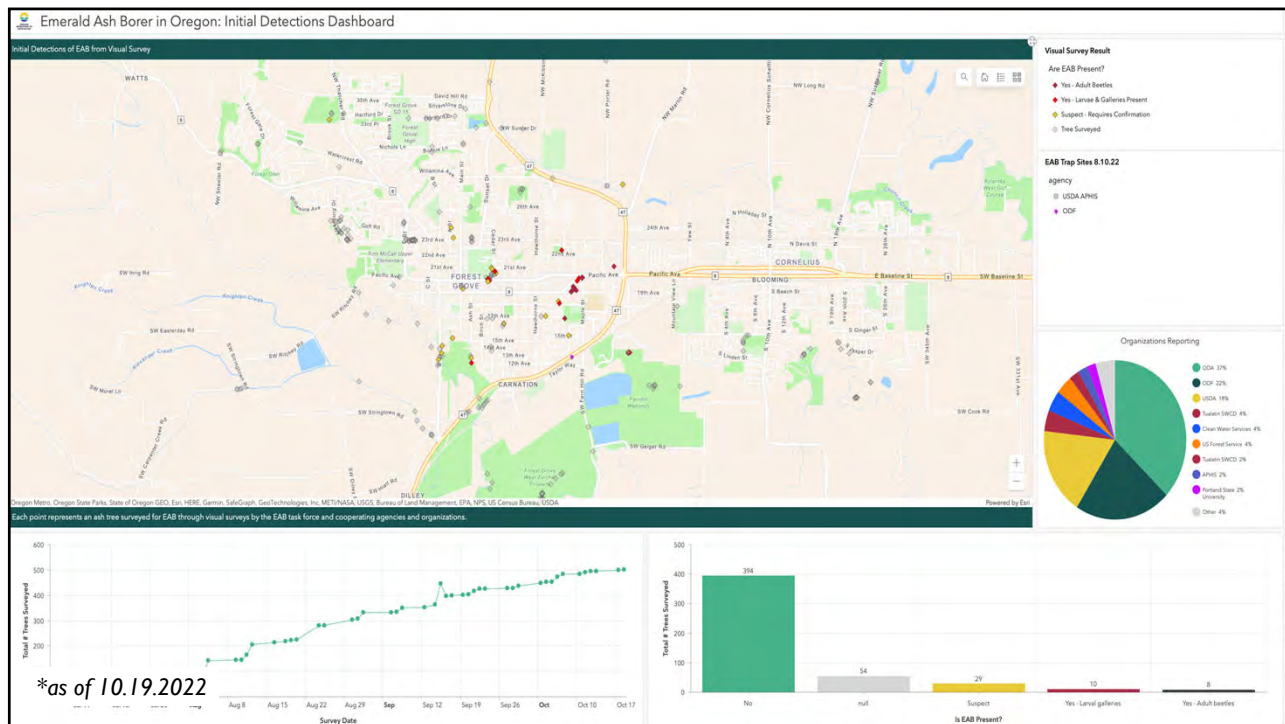
OUTREACH & RESOURCE SHARING

- Fact sheets, bilingual
- SOCIAL MEDIA!
- Trainings, town halls
 - Urban forestry and small landowners





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HOW HAS OREGON PREPARED?

- ODF has been monitoring for EAB for several years
- Before the 2022 detection, ODA secured federal funds for biocontrol work
 - ODA has applied for continued funds for FY2023
 - Part of Oregon's long-term plan
- ODA surveyed nurseries in the valley for woodborring insects
 - Included EAB
 - Surveyed landscape ash trees
- EAB Response Plan
- Seed collection (ODF) – ongoing!

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ORGANIZATION & LEADERSHIP

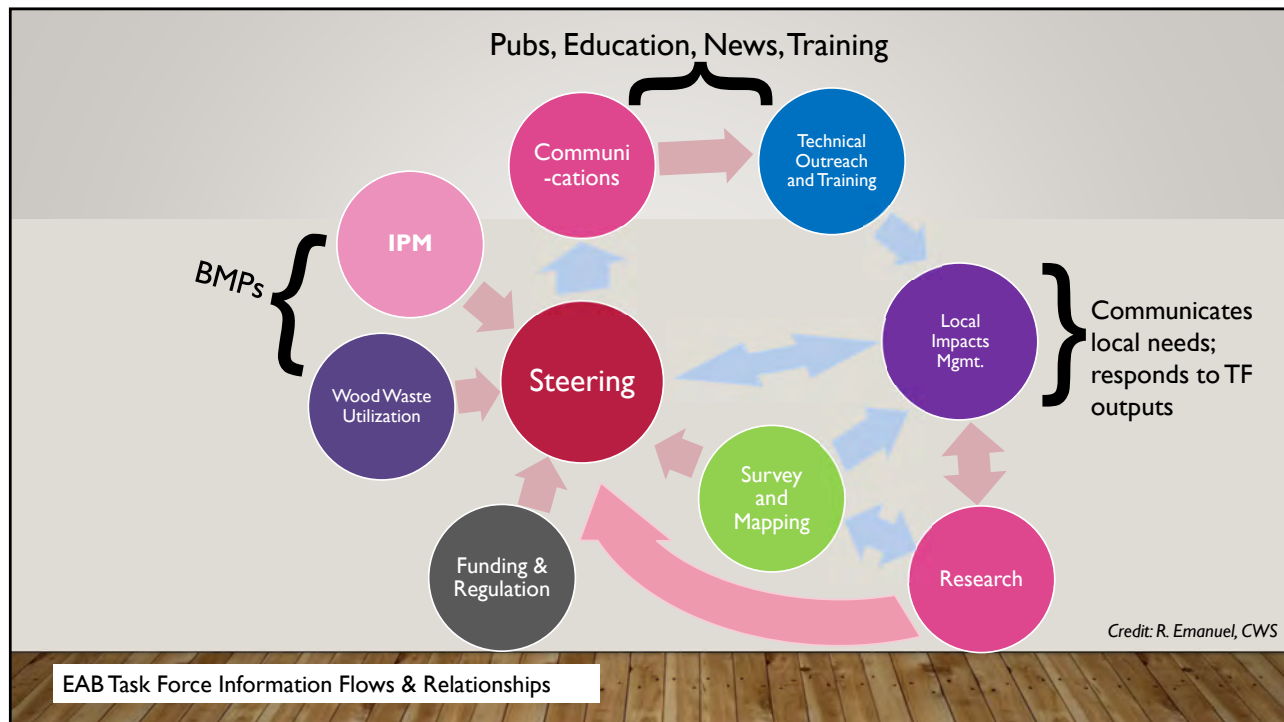
- Steering Committee
 - ODA
 - ODF
 - USDA-APHIS-PPQ
 - USDA- FS
 - CWS
 - OSU
- Task Force
 - State
 - County
 - City
 - Federal
 - Academic
 - And growing...

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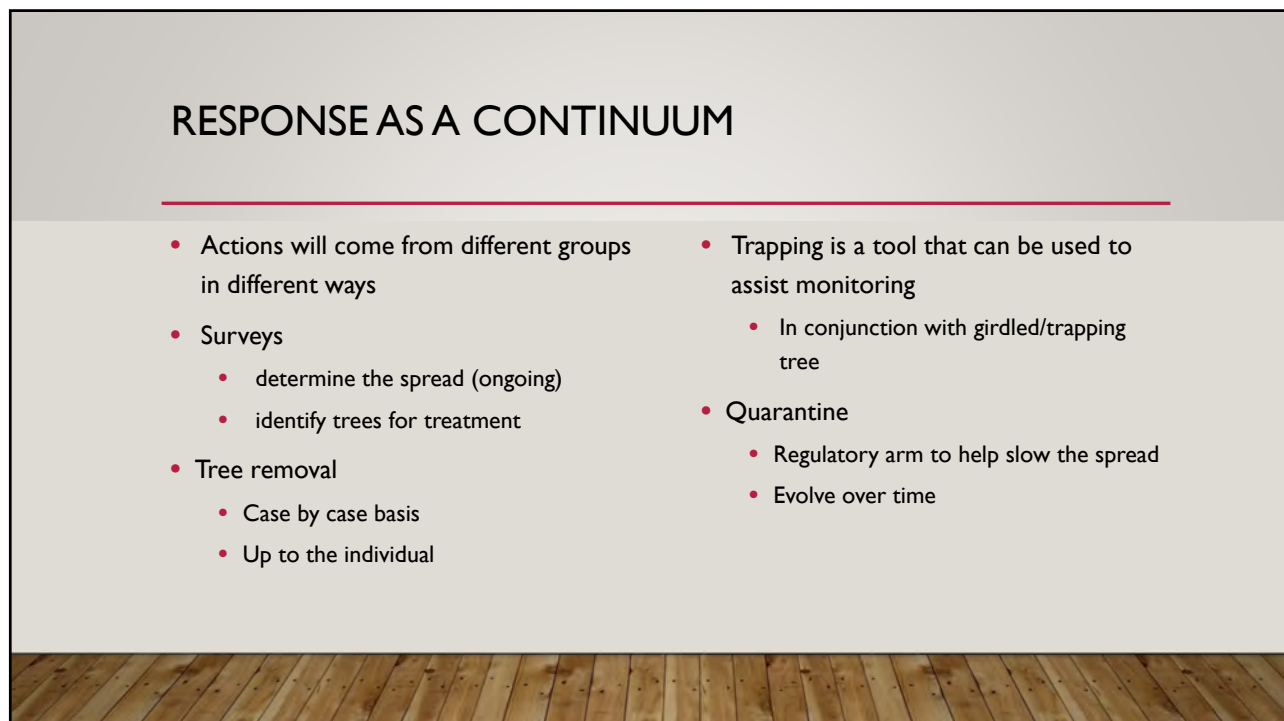
TASK FORCE: SUB-COMMITTEES

- Communications (Lead: ODF)
- Research (Lead: OSU)
- Wood waste & Utilization (Lead: ODF)
- IPM (Lead: OSU)
- Surveying & Monitoring (Lead: ODA)
- Training (Lead: OSU)
- Funding

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LONG TERM MANAGEMENT

- 4 spp. parasitoid wasps
- Fall/winter survey
 - Spring 2023 release
- Not a one size fit option
- ODA must report new counties to USDA
- Training by USDA held late-September

United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Agricultural Research Service

Emerald Ash Borer Biological Control Release and Recovery Guidelines 2021

US Forest Service
Cooperating State Departments of Agriculture




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Communications

- Social media
- Press releases
- Coms-plan for the long term
- OISC website as the “EAB info Hub”

FIREWOOD ALERT!

You have the power to protect Oregon's trees and forests!

BUY IT WHERE YOU BURN IT.

The tree-killing **emerald ash borer** has been found in Oregon. It and other forest pests can hitchhike in your firewood. Help us protect Oregon's forests:

- ▶ Don't bring firewood from outside the local area.
- ▶ Buy locally harvested firewood at or near your destination.
- ▶ Buy certified heat-treated firewood ahead of time, if available.










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Wood Waste & Utilization

- Identified potential locations for wood disposal
- General guidelines (draft)
- Intel on wood waste practices in WA County
- Exploring Air curtain option
 - DEQ



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RESEARCH

- EAB life history/biology in OR
- Flight period the same in OR?
- Biocontrol – local natural enemies?
- Resistance in OR ash?
- Basic ecology of OR ash
- What species can be planted after OR ash is killed (i.e. riparian zones)

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FUNDING

- ODF funds to support EAB Coordinator
- ODA E-board funds (\$550K)
 - Treatments*
 - Collection of green waste*
 - Support staff with EAB focus
 - * = contract work
- Forest Service
 - OISC
 - ODF
 - ODA

“ as pest becomes established, annual costs for control will likely be incurred by the towns, cities, communities and landowners”

-EAB Response Plan

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Quarantine Guidelines

May NOT leave the quarantine area:

- All hardwood species of firewood
- All ash nursery stock
- Untreated ash branches


Ash wood that remains in the quarantine area:

- may be utilized for other purposes within the quarantine area.
- may be chipped and left on site.
- may be kept on site to be burned as firewood.
- can be brought to one of three landfill sites:
 1. Republic Landfill off Highway 93.
 2. Front Range Landfill & Denver Regional Landfill in Erie.
 3. Western Disposal in Boulder.



Ash logs

Ash firewood, branches and logs may not leave the quarantine area.





May leave the quarantine area:

- Firewood of coniferous species such as pine, spruce and fir
- Ash leaves and ash seeds

Ash wood may leave the quarantine area ONLY if:


- the company hired is under compliance agreement with CDA.
- the wood is chipped or mulched into pieces measuring a maximum of 1"x1" in two of three dimensions.
- the logs or lumber are milled by removing bark and 1/2 inch of inner wood (no edges or corners may have remaining bark).

Wood chipping operation
Boulder County

Chips (1" x 1" in 2 dimensions may leave the quarantine area.

*****Borrowed from CO Dept. of Agriculture for example only**



OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For more information and a list of companies certified to handle ash wood visit www.EABColorado.com or call 888-248-5535

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EAB Task Force

- Coordinated by Oregon Invasive Species Council
- Led by ODA
- ODF major support roles
- Over 40 agencies and counting

Task Force Subcommittees:

1. Survey & Monitoring
2. Wood waste & wood utilization
3. Training & Technical assistance
4. Integrated Pest Management
5. Research
6. Communication
7. Funding

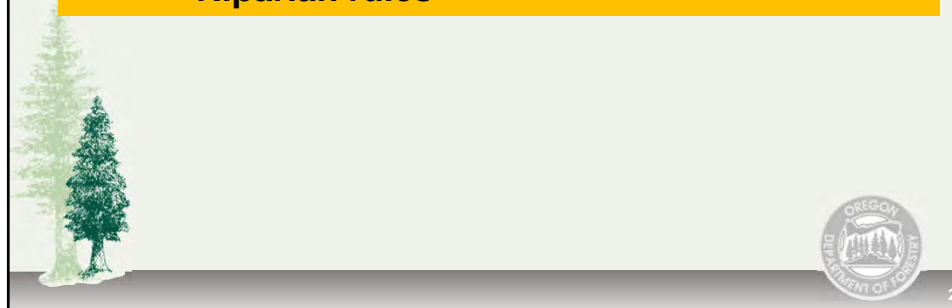


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Oregon laws and EAB

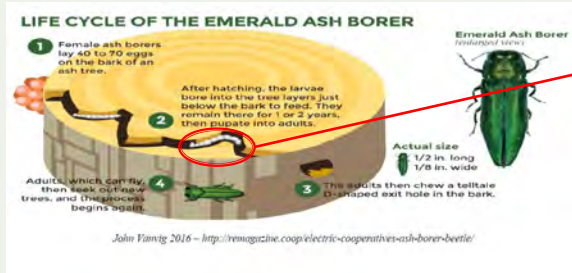
Timber harvest of Oregon ash must comply with...

- ODA quarantine rules (OAR 603)
- ODF Forest Practices (OAR 629)
 - Notification of operations (FERNS)
 - Riparian rules



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Safe to move ash wood?



EAB spends significant time in sapwood



Pest free...

- Chipped
- Kiln-dried
- Fumigated
- Incinerated



3

Wood waste “needs”



- Equipment
 - Chippers, loaders, air curtain
- Contractors
 - Operators, drivers, fellers, arborists
- Landowner agreements
 - Marshalling yards for large influx of waste
- Overhead
 - Agency staff needed to administer contracts



4

Wood utilization “needs”



- Timber
 - FPA guidance to Stewardship foresters. “*Plan for alternate practices*”harvest in riparian forests
 - Replanting guidelines following timber harvest
 - Site prep, stocking densities and timing, comp release
- Firewood
 - **HIGH RISK of moving EAB and other insects/disease**
 - Best management practices
 - No intra-state firewood standard for Oregon for commercial firewood...which agency? ODA, ODF, DEQ, OPRD, ODFW...
- Other biomass
 - Biochar, kiln-dry products, others

5

5

Written plan for alternate practices

6

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What can be replanted?

Oregon ash is often a true wetland specialist.



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What can be replanted?

In other places, could include:

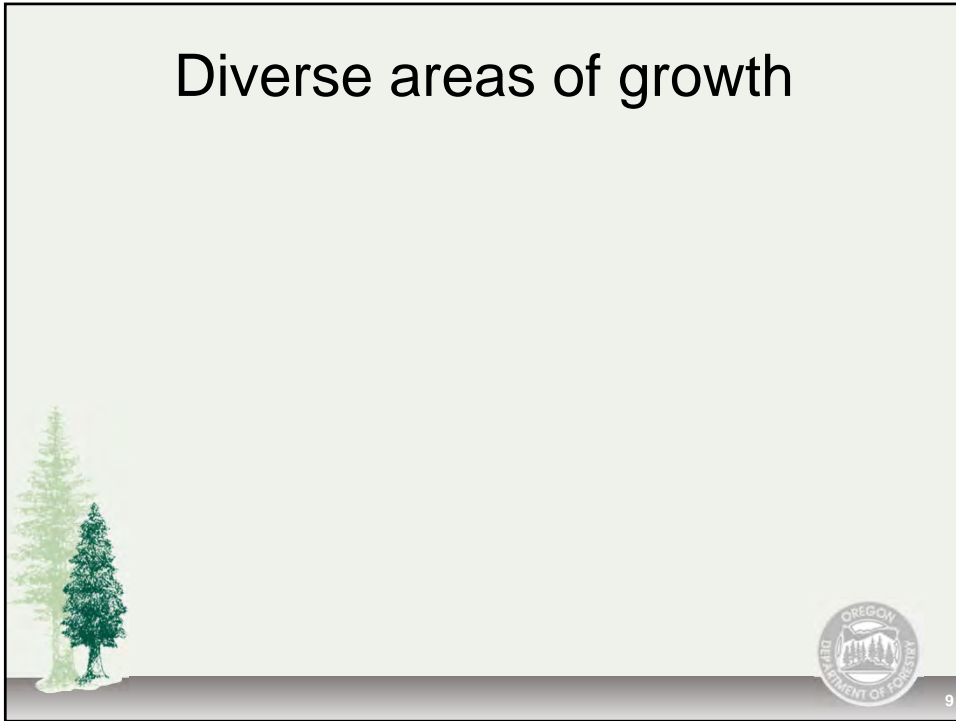
- Cottonwood
- Big-leaf maple
- Oregon white oak
- Western redcedar



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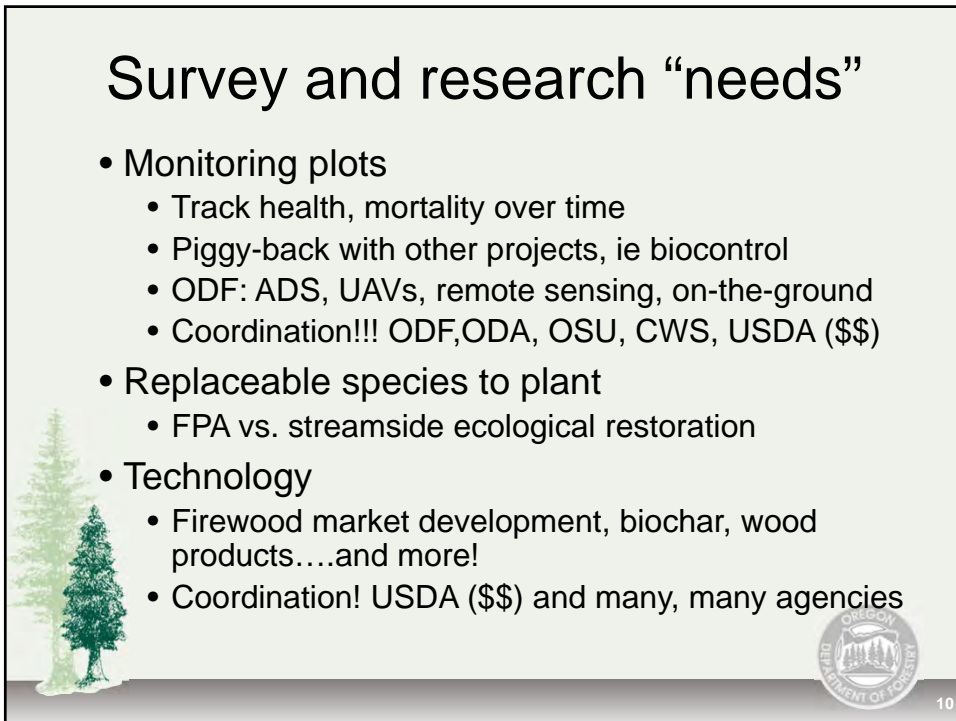
Diverse areas of growth



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Survey and research “needs”

- Monitoring plots
 - Track health, mortality over time
 - Piggy-back with other projects, ie biocontrol
 - ODF: ADS, UAVs, remote sensing, on-the-ground
 - Coordination!!! ODF,ODA, OSU, CWS, USDA (\$\$)
- Replaceable species to plant
 - FPA vs. streamside ecological restoration
- Technology
 - Firewood market development, biochar, wood products....and more!
 - Coordination! USDA (\$\$) and many, many agencies



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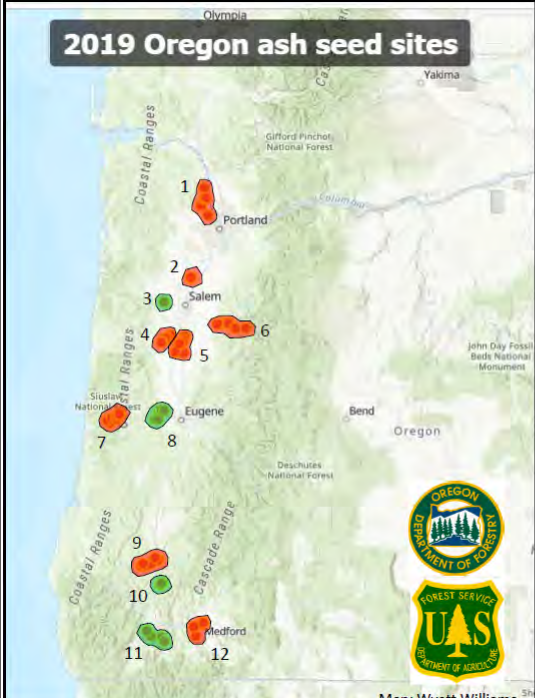
Ash seed project, 2019-current



- 1. USFS Dorena Genetic Resource Center, Cottage Grove, OR
- 2. National Center for Genetic Resource Preservation, Fort Collins, CO
- 3. USDA-ARS National Plant Germplasm System, Ames, IA

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11



2019 Oregon ash seed sites

Map: Wyatt Williams

Legend

= complete
 = partial
 = mother tree

1. Sauvie Island – Columbia River
2. JE Schroeder Seed Orchard
3. Baskett Slough Wildlife Refuge
4. OSU Soap Cr. – EE Wilson WA
5. Albany – interstate sloughs
6. North Santiam River
7. Siuslaw River – Mapelton
8. Fern Ridge Lake
9. Cow Creek – Riddle
10. South Cow Creek
11. Applegate River
12. Rogue River – JH Stone Nursery

2019 collection summary:
343,00 seeds from 103 mother trees across 12 populations

2019-2020 project goal:
1 million seeds from 300 mother trees across 30 populations

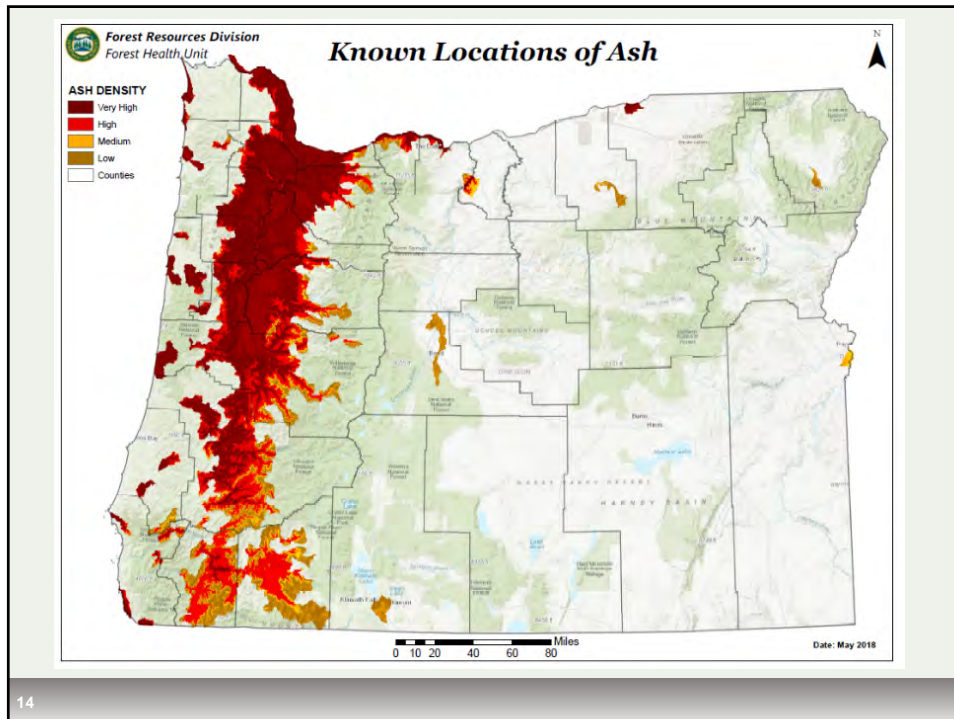
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EMERALD ASH BORER
READINESS AND RESPONSE PLAN FOR OREGON

Oregon's Plan for EAB, released May 2018:
<http://www.OregonEAB.info/>

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EAB and risk to Oregon's T&E species

Table 1. Oregon threatened and endangered species that will likely be impacted by widespread Oregon ash mortality caused by EAB.

Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status	Federal Status	Potential Impact of EAB
Columbian White-tailed Deer (Lower Columbia River population only)	<i>Odocoileus virginianus leucurus</i>		T	Some
Lower Columbia River Chinook Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>		T	Some
Lower Columbia River Coho Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>		T	High
Lower Columbia River Steelhead	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	E*	T	Some
Oregon Coast Coho Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>		T	Some
Southern Oregon Coho Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>		T	Some
Upper Willamette River Chinook Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>		T	High
Upper Willamette River Steelhead	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>		T	High
Nelson's checkermallow	<i>Sidalcea nelsoniana</i>	T**		High
Peacock larkspur	<i>Delphinium pavonaceum</i>	E**	E	Some
Bradshaw's desert parsley	<i>Lomatium bradshawii</i>	E**	E	Some

* Listed under the Oregon Endangered Species Act (ORS 496.171 through 496.192)

**Listed under Oregon endangered, threatened and candidate plants (OAR 603.073)

*U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-205, 16 U.S.C. § 1531)

15

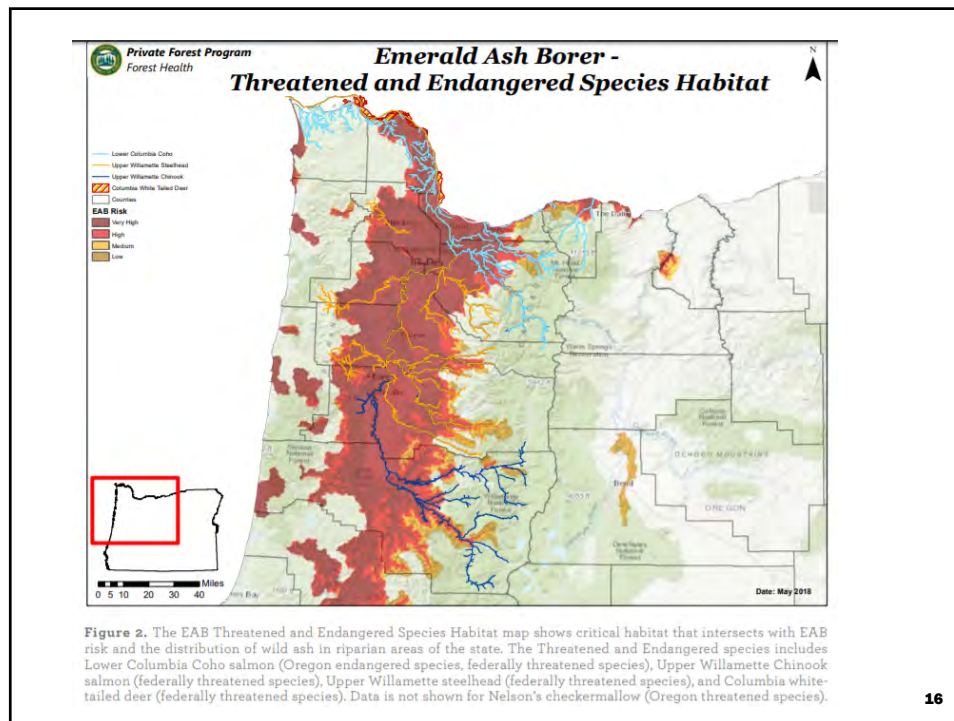


Figure 2. The EAB Threatened and Endangered Species Habitat map shows critical habitat that intersects with EAB risk and the distribution of wild ash in riparian areas of the state. The Threatened and Endangered species includes Lower Columbia Coho salmon (Oregon endangered species, federally threatened species), Upper Willamette Chinook salmon (federally threatened species), Upper Willamette steelhead (federally threatened species), and Columbia white-tailed deer (federally threatened species). Data is not shown for Nelson's checkermallow (Oregon threatened species).

16

EAB/Ash public maps

- ODA: Ash tree survey (tree inspections, traps)

<https://geo.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/e6ff6b60f63b4c489cdee61315a85535>

- ODF Ash heat map

<https://geo.maps.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?webmap=8a33ec55adfb4d1788d097c7b68066a2>

- ODF Seed project

<https://geo.maps.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?webmap=1be6f8aaa2934315aec439ced4ec5f94>



17

17

EAB/Ash project photos

- Forest Grove Ground Zero

• <https://photos.app.goo.gl/5WMkrXtdyXu2Tfx88>

- Air curtain incinerator

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/T98KrkvyS9uB3fkaA>

- ODF Seed project – southern Oregon

• <https://photos.app.goo.gl/jdPaCsp5KGheMNmj6>

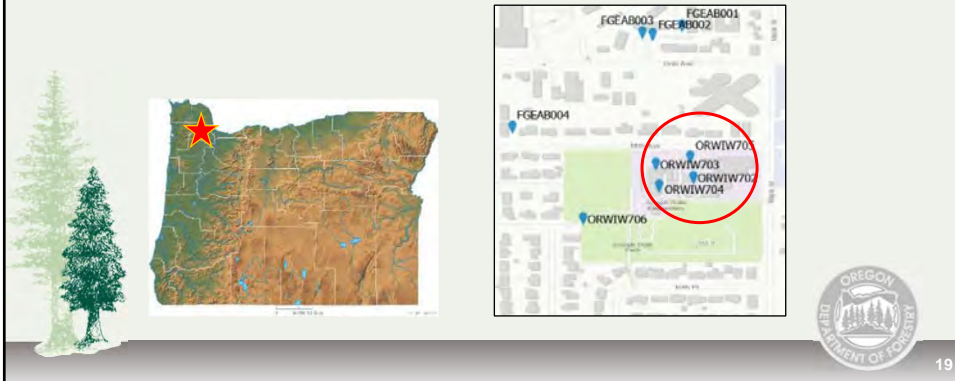


18

18

EAB detected in Oregon

- Reported to ODF June 30, 2022
- Joseph Gale Elementary School, Forest Grove
- First discovery of this insect on West Coast



19

Dead and declining ash trees

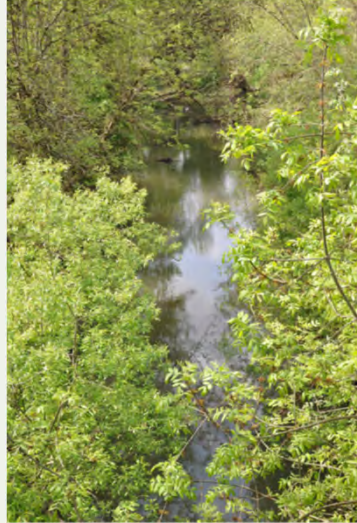
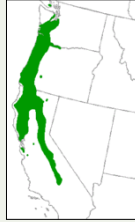


20

20

Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*)

- Oregon's only native ash tree
- Important riparian tree
- Shading, bank stabilization
- Habitat for T&E species
- Wood products
- Cultural resource



21

21

Oregon ash in riparian area



80% of Oregon ash grows below 1,000'

22



Oregon ash in Willamette Valley

23



Inside stand of Oregon ash

24



Update on Smallmouth Bass in the Coquille River Basin

Gary Vonderohe

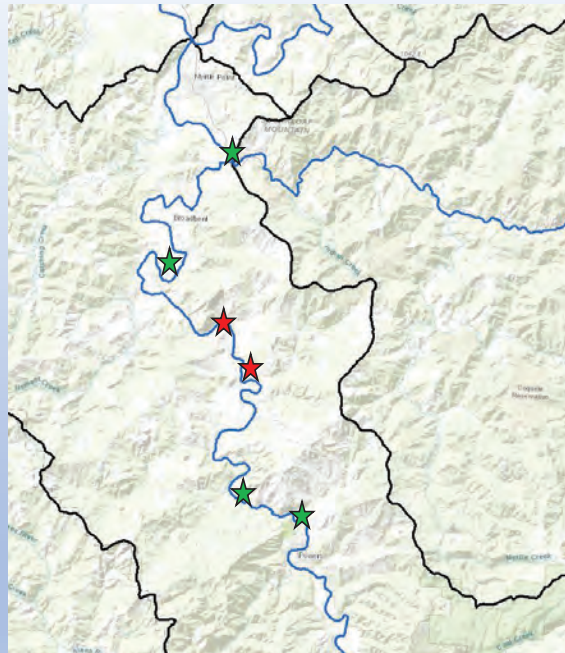
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

**Oregon Invasive Species Council Meeting –
October 19, 2022**

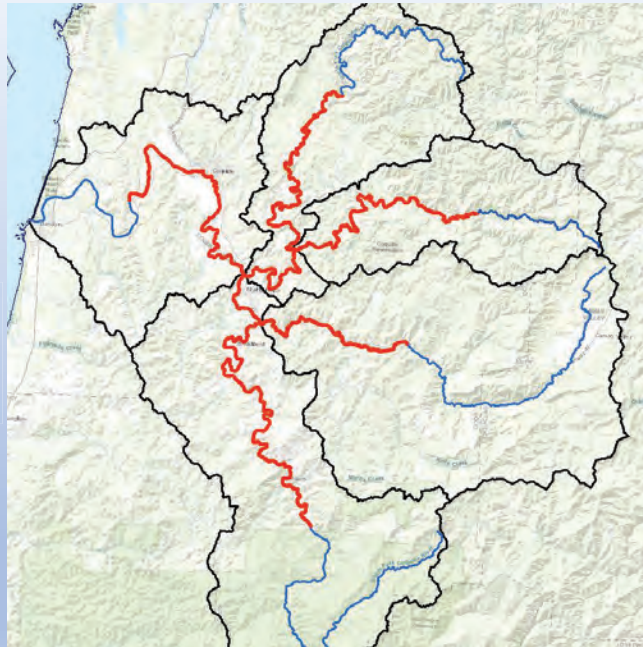
Refresher from my June presentation

**Report of Smallmouth bass in
South Fork Coquille River
summer of 2011**

**Initial snorkel surveys South Fork
Coquille River, August 2011**

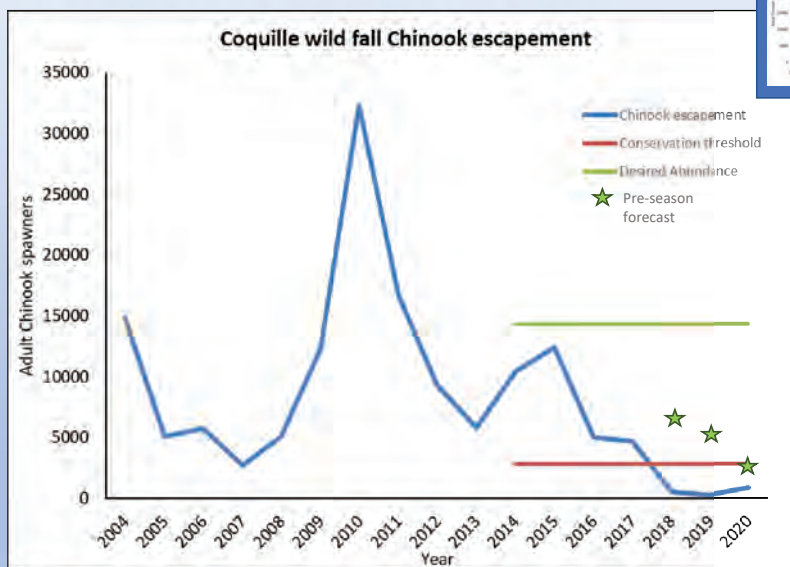
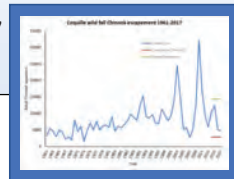


Current Smallmouth bass distribution in the Coquille Basin



Recent Escapement for Coquille

1961-2017

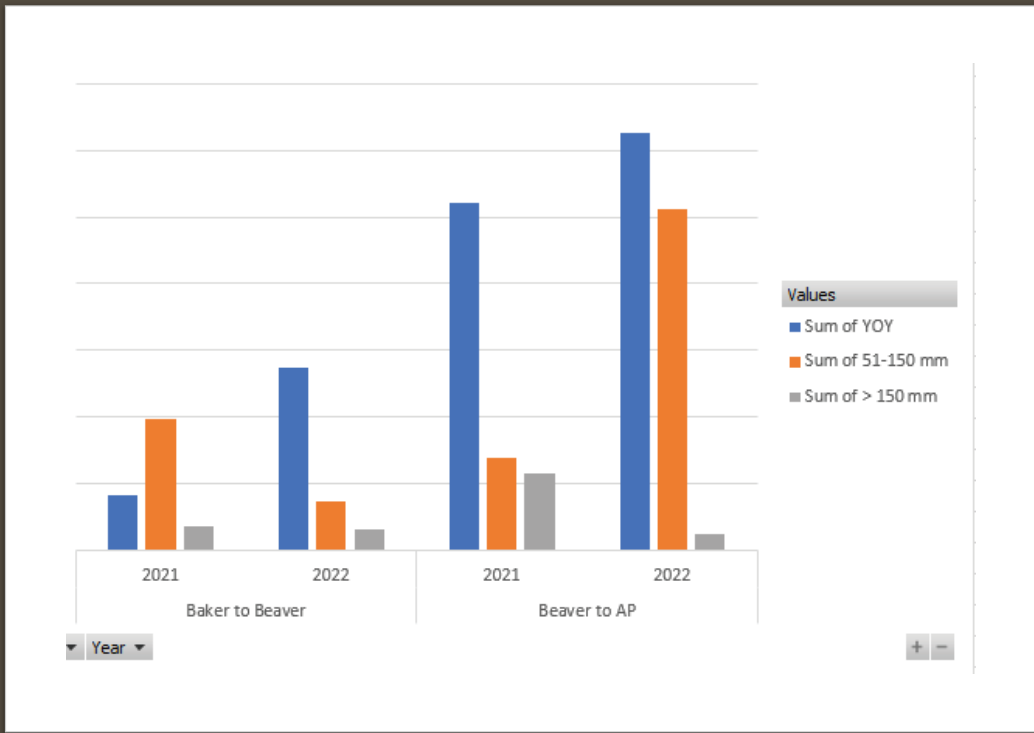


Work occurring with Smallmouth bass in the Coquille Basin during 2022

- Temp rule allowing spearfishing
- Snorkel Surveys in South Fork Coquille
- Electrofishing removal
 - Motorboat
 - Raft
- Smallmouth bass derby
- Radio telemetry



Adopted a Temporary Rule allowing spearfishing for smallmouth bass in the Coquille Basin from May 22 – October 31, 2022.



Snorkel Surveys in South Fork Coquille

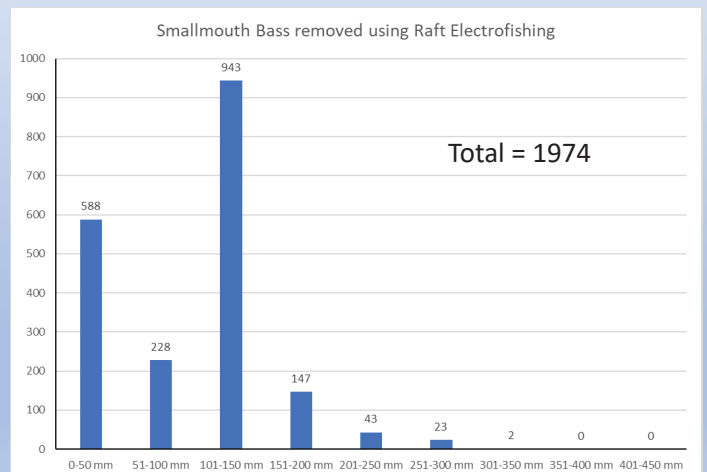


Removal of Smallmouth bass using Electrofishing

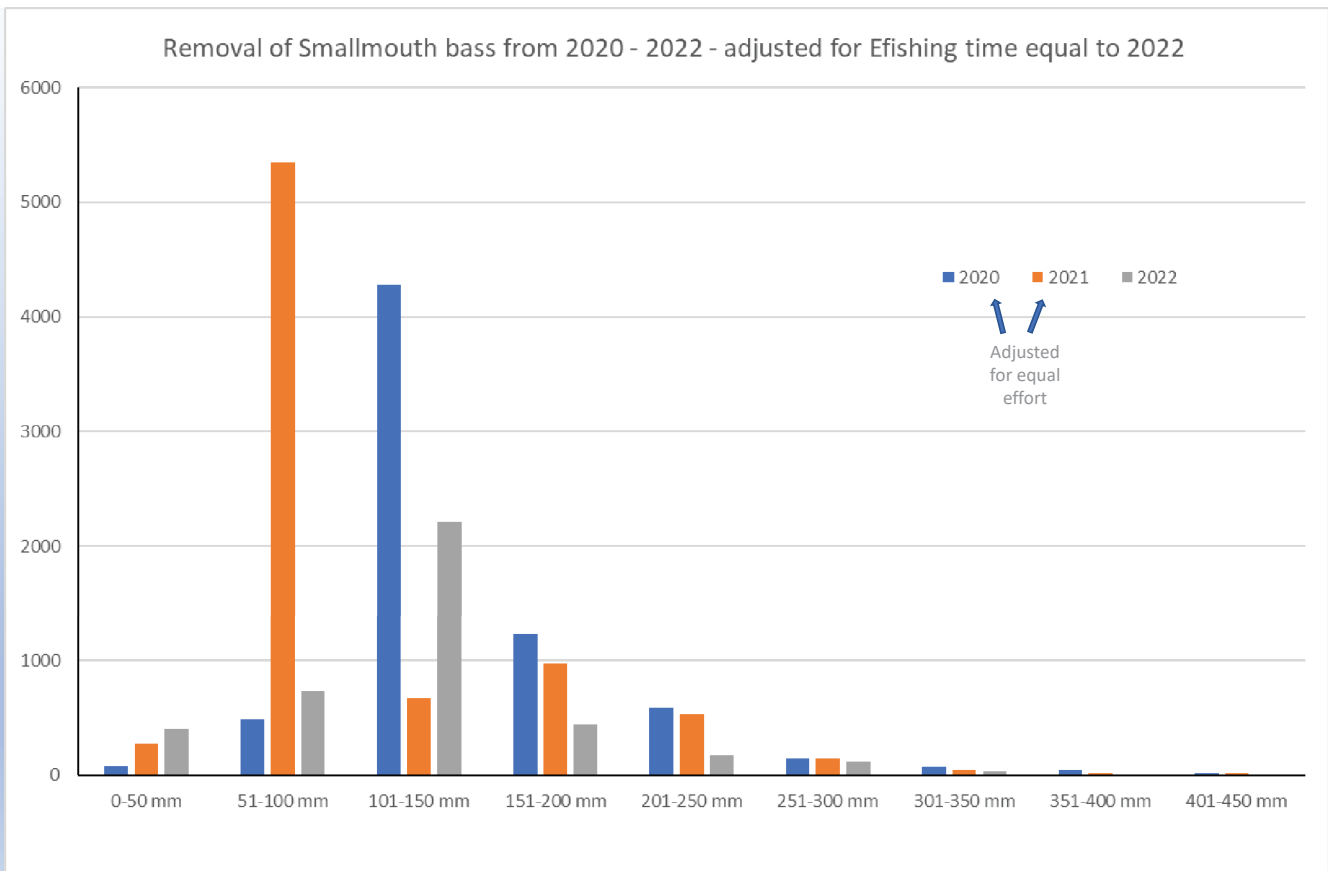
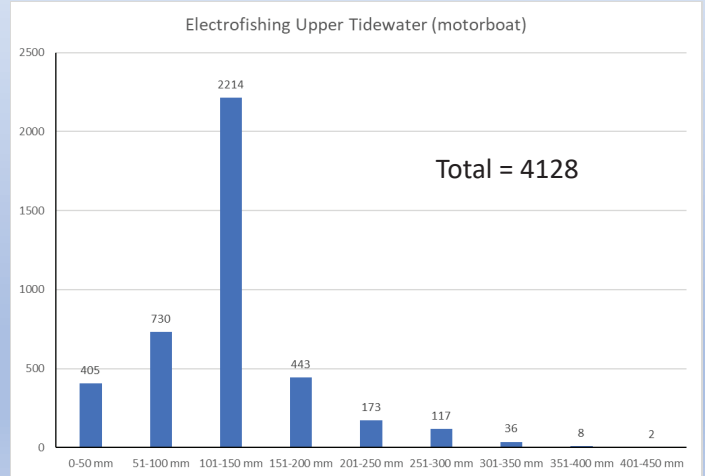
Predation on salmonids



Raft Electrofishing the South Fork Coquille



Electrofishing Upper Tidewater (motorboat)



Port of Coquille River – Bass removal derby



Some Results

51 PIT tagged fish released

- 6 tagged fish returned in July
- 4 tagged fish returned in September
- 1 tagged fish moved at least 7 miles in less than 2 weeks





Radio Tracking Smallmouth Bass

- Captured and surgically implanted radio tags into 14 smallmouth bass
- Bass lengths ranged from 6 inches to 13 inches
- Bass came from 3 locations in the South Fork Coquille and 1 location in the Middle Fork Coquille



Tacking bass movements

- Better understanding of bass population
- May help develop removal strategies



Feral Swine in Oregon

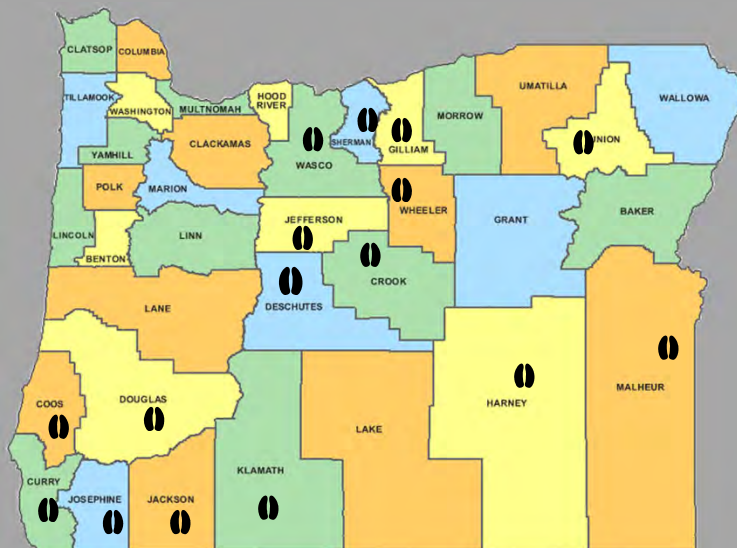
OISC
October 19, 2022

Rick Boatner
Invasive Species Wildlife
Integrity Supervisor



1

Oregon 2007

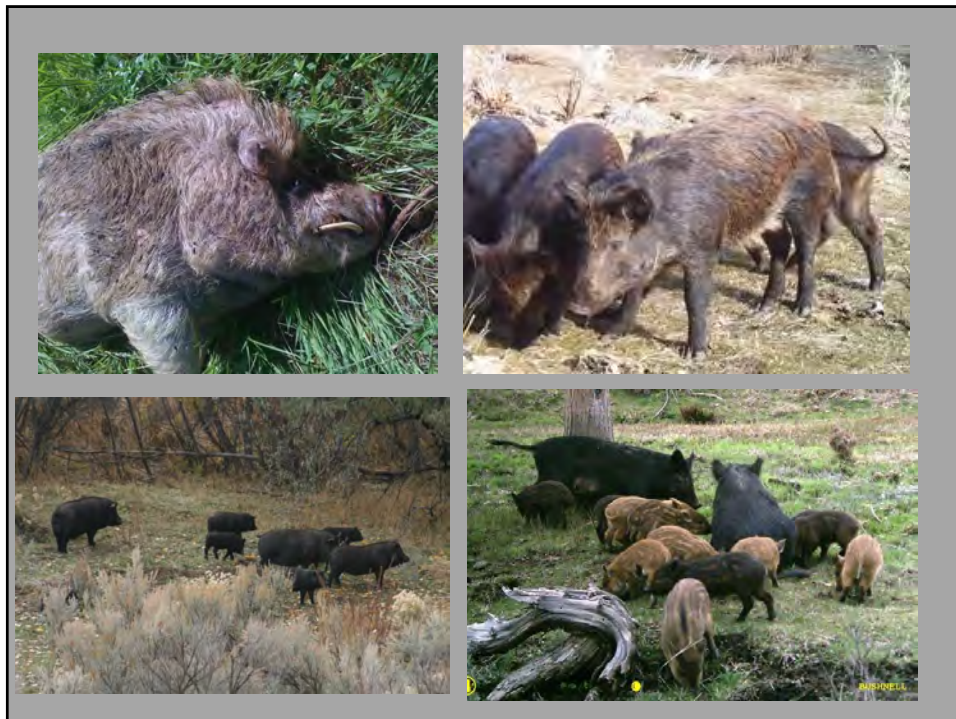


2

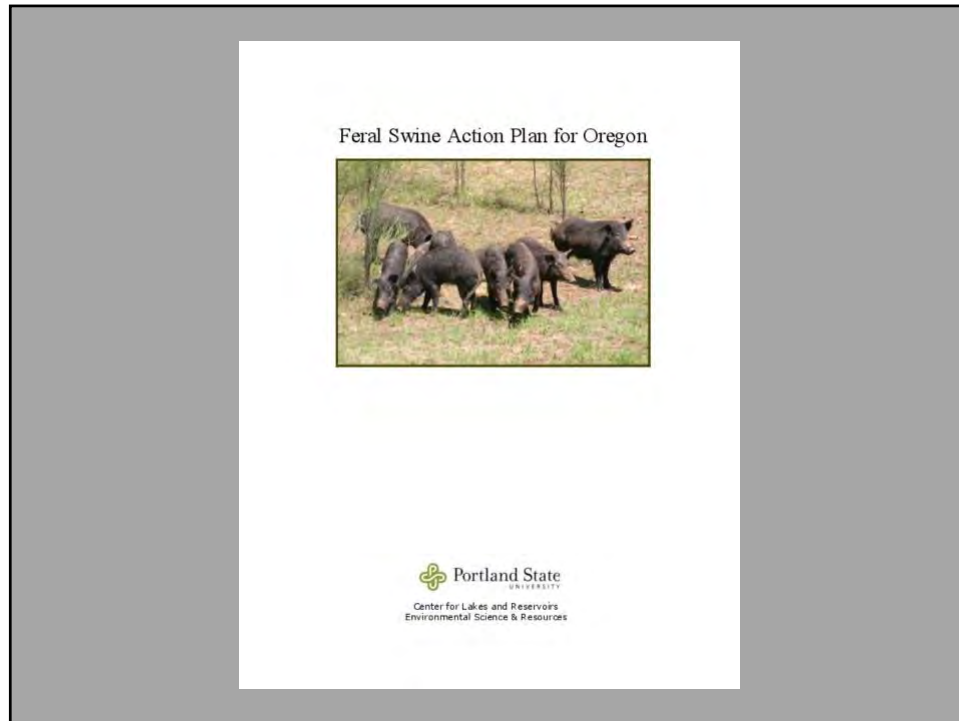
Feral Swine Damage



3



4



5

Management Tools

- ❶ Created by HB 2221
- ❷ No selling of hunts
- ❸ OAR 635-058-0010
- ❹ Requires a person who owns or controls land must notify ODFW within 10 days of discovering feral swine on the land.
- ❺ Within 60 days submit a feral swine removal plan.
- ❻ Must implement the plan



6

Management Tools



7



8

Lots of Partners



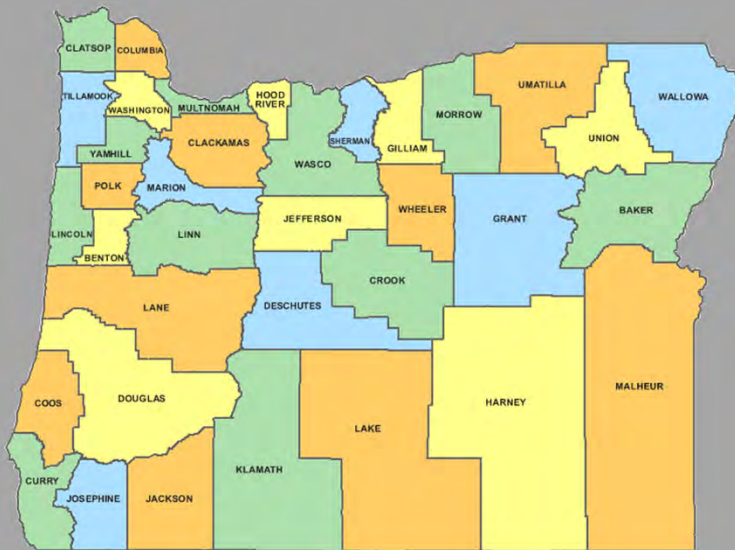
Wasco County
Soil and Water Conservation
District

Private Landowners!!!!



9

Oregon 2022 Feral Swine Free!!!!!!



10

Questions?



11

USDA FOREST SERVICE

2022 Pacific Northwest Region AIS Focal Species

Type	Common name	Genus species	Species Code
Aquatic Animals	New Zealand mudsnails	<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>	POAN
	Zebra mussels	<i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>	DRPO
	Quagga mussels	<i>Dreissena rostriformis bugensis</i>	DRRO
	Rusty Crayfish	<i>Orconectes rusticus</i>	ORRU
	Red Swamp Crayfish	<i>Procambarus clarkii</i>	PRCL
	Ringed Crayfish	<i>Orconectes neglectus</i>	ORNE
	Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	RACO
	Northern Crayfish	<i>Orconectes virilis</i>	ORVI
	Nutria	<i>Myocaster coypus</i>	MYCO
	Asian Clam	<i>Corbicula flumina</i>	COFL
	Chinese mystery snail	<i>Cipangopaludina chinensis</i>	CICH
	Big Eared Radix	<i>Radix auricularia</i>	RAAU
Aquatic Plants			
	Yellow Flag Iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	IRPS
	Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	HYVE
	Nonnative Milfoils	<i>Myriophyllum species</i>	MYSP
	Yellow Floating Heart	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	NYPE
	Brazilian Elodea	<i>Egeria densa</i>	EGDE
	Flowering rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	BUUM
	Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	PHAU
	Curly-leaf pondweed	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	POCR
	Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	LYSA
	Garden Loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	LYVU
	Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia spp.</i>	LU
Terrestrial Animals	Feral Swine	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	SUSC
Terrestrial Plants	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	FAJA
	Hybrid Bohemian Knotweed	<i>Polygonumx bohemicum</i>	POBO
	Giant Knotweed	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	POSA
	Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	HEMA
	Old Man's Beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	CLVI
	Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	ALPE
	Himalayan blackberry	<i>Rubus discolor</i>	RUDI
	English Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	HEHE
	Salt Cedar	<i>Tamarisk ramosissima</i>	TARA
	Orange hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	HIAU
	Yellow archangel	<i>Lamiaeum galebdolon</i>	LAGA