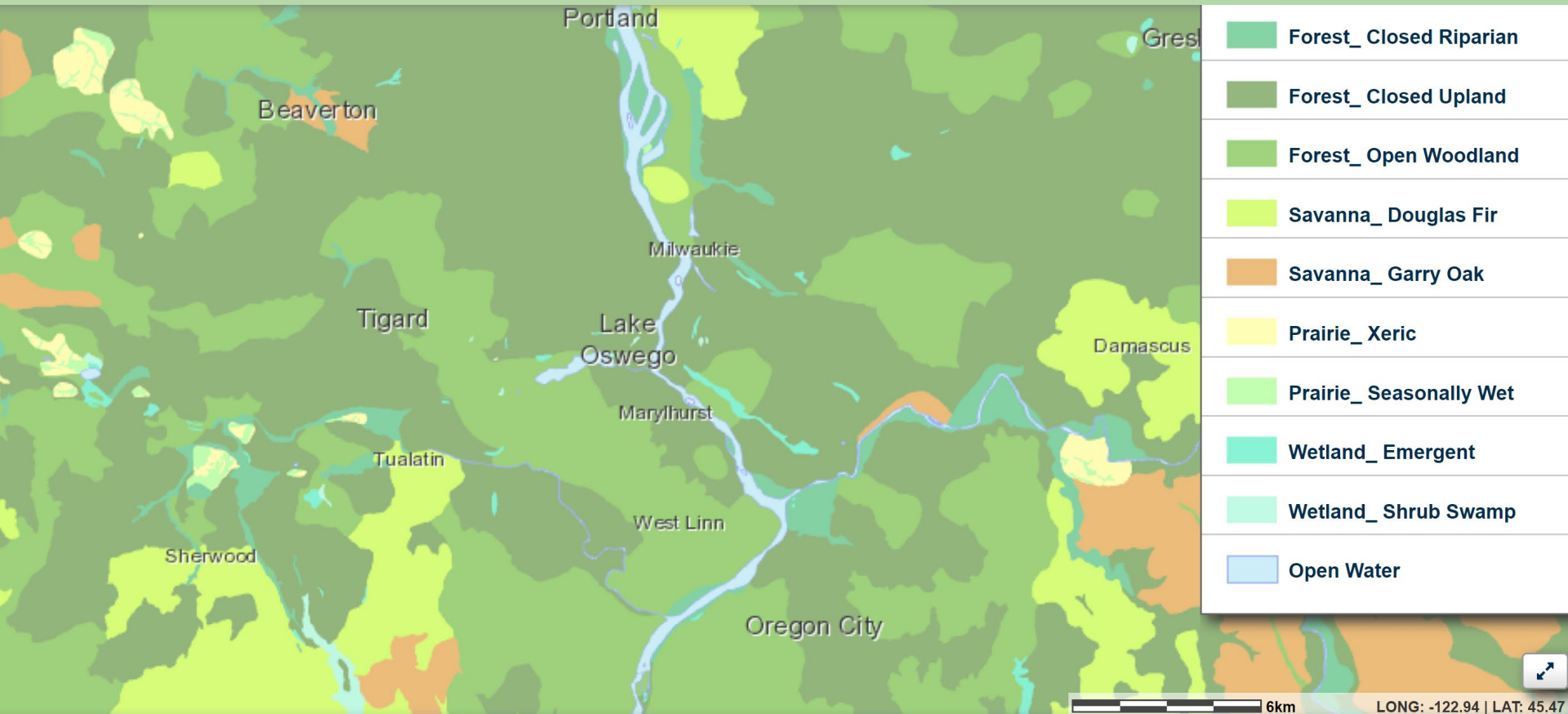


Weedy Tree Removal for Fuel Reduction and Land Resilience in Lake Oswego

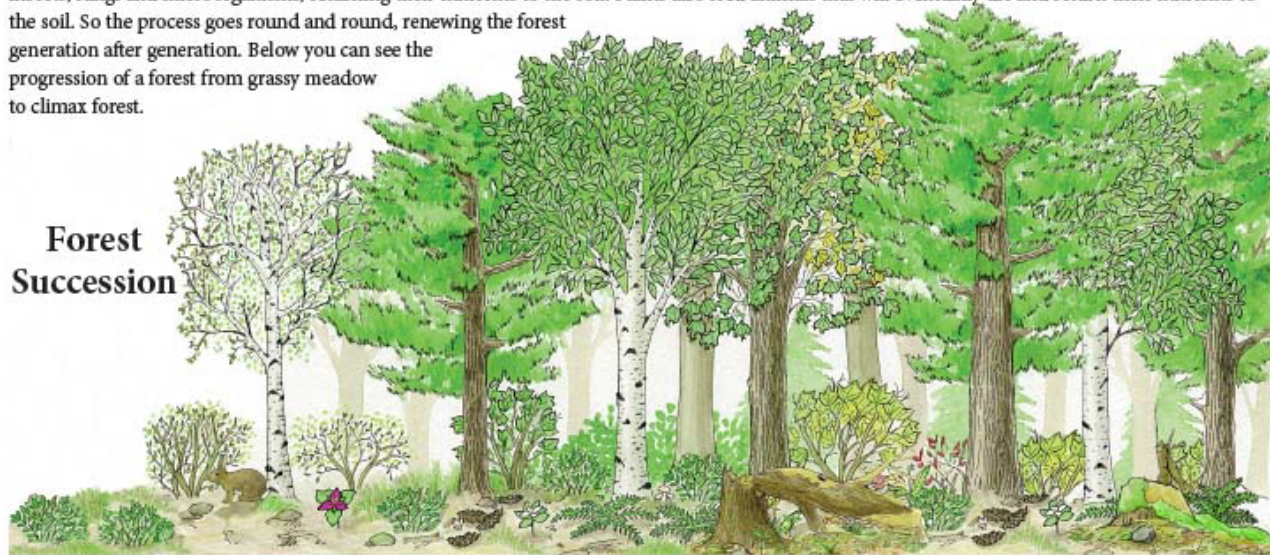
Jack Halsey
Oswego Lake Watershed Council



1850's Vegetation Composition - Mosaic



Forest succession is the change over time of the plants and animals in a forest as it matures. It is a cyclic process because a disturbance, such as a forest fire, can start the forest back at the beginning. Forests are changing all the time. Plants grow and die and are broken down by *decomposers*, such as insects, fungi and microorganisms, returning their nutrients to the soil. Plants also feed animals that will eventually die and return their nutrients to the soil. So the process goes round and round, renewing the forest generation after generation. Below you can see the progression of a forest from grassy meadow to climax forest.



Forest Succession

Plants Stage First 5 years

Pioneer plants like grasses and wildflowers, give way to shrubs and tree seedlings. Insects, small rodents, amphibians, reptiles, songbirds and birds of prey make up a thriving food web here.

©Sheri Amsel

Shrub Stage 6-25 years

Tree seedlings and larger shrubs take over from plants and provide habitat for rodents, small mammals, nesting birds and deer. These attract hunting predators like weasels, coyote, bobcats and bear.

Young Forest 6 - 50 years

Deciduous trees grow into a shading canopy and dominant the forest. They shade out most plants in the understory except evergreens and shade tolerant wildflowers. Animals needing larger trees, like beaver, take advantage of this forest stage.

Mature Forest 51 - 150 years

Large evergreens take over the forest. The deciduous trees die and open holes in the canopy for plants, shrubs and young trees to come back. This provides habitat for small birds and mammals again.

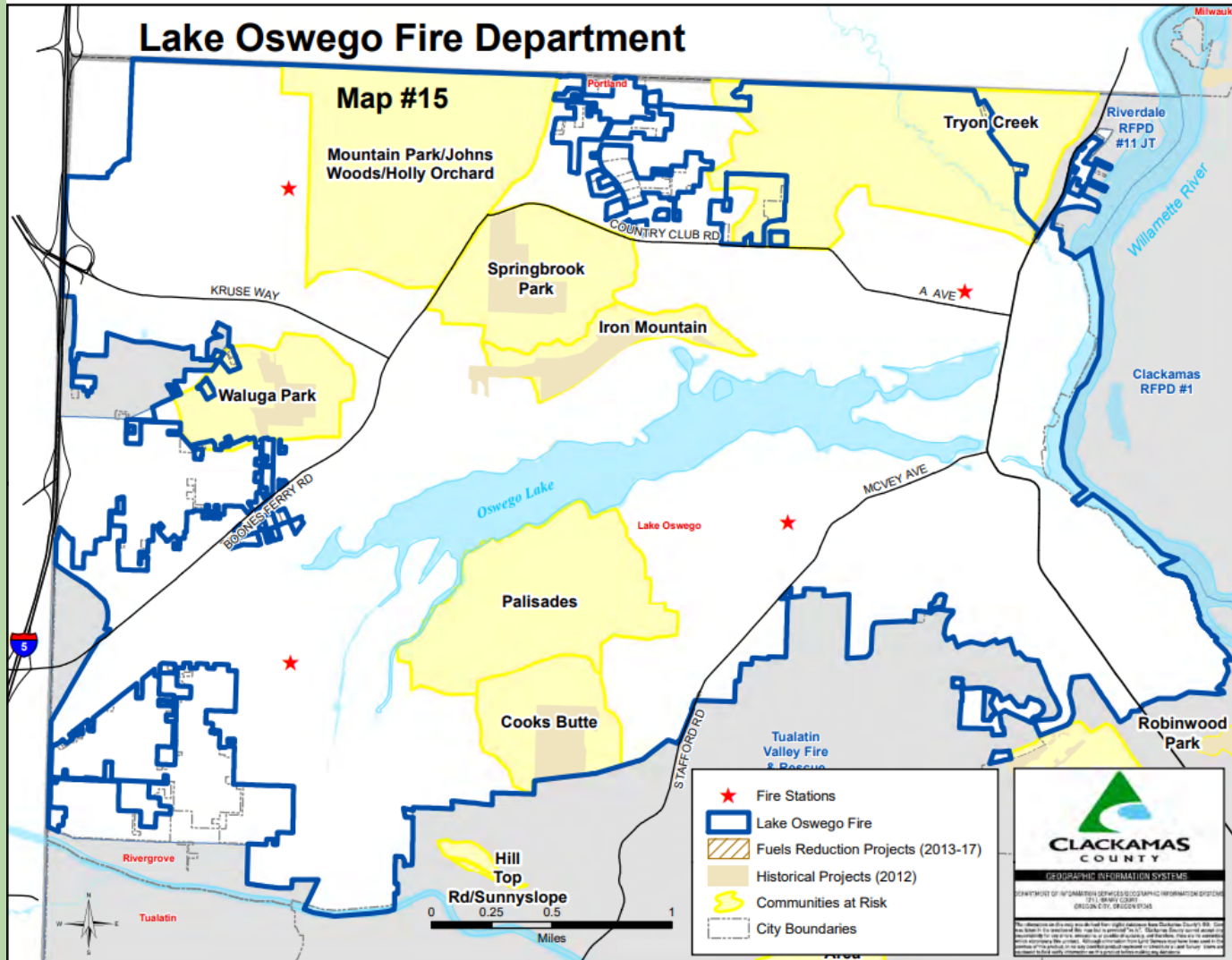
Climax Forest 150 - 300 years

Fewer, larger evergreens (or forests of oak or maple) dominate the forest and grow massive. Dead trees provide good and nest holes for woodpeckers and small mammals. Large fallen trees become nurse logs to seedlings and cover to animals.

www.exploringnature.org



Lake Oswego Fire Department



- ★ Fire Stations
- Lake Oswego Fire
- Fuels Reduction Projects (2013-17)
- Historical Projects (2012)
- Communities at Risk
- City Boundaries

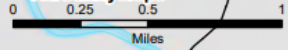


CLACKAMAS COUNTY

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION SERVICES GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS
2111 SW 4TH AVENUE
OREGON CITY, OREGON 97143

The information on this map was derived from the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) and the Oregon State Department of Transportation (OSDOT). Clackamas County is not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of the information on this map. Clackamas County is not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of the information on this map. Clackamas County is not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of the information on this map.



Project Partners











Lake Oswego Teen Rangers



MPHOA NOTIFICATION

Hazardous Fuel Reduction Beginning in November

- WHAT:** Due to removal of invasive tree species and ice storm related debris, chainsaw and wood chipping activities will occur during daytime hours
- WHERE:** Throughout MP common property only
- WHEN:** Beginning November, continuing throughout winter
- WHY:** To reduce the risk of wildfire in our community and enhance native reforestation efforts. MPHQA, partnering with Oswego Lake Watershed Council, was awarded a grant through OR Department of Forestry's 2022 Small Forestland Grant program. All above efforts align with the MP Common Property Master Plan Initiatives.

For more information, please visit www.mtparkhoa.com/hazardous-fuel



THANK YOU FOR YOUR PATIENCE









Vermeer





A photograph of a forest with a path and the text "Management Plan" overlaid. The forest is lush with green trees and ferns, and the path is visible on the left side. The text is centered in the middle of the image in a white, sans-serif font.

Management Plan