



**Red Alder Forest Resource
Update**

**Glenn Ahrens
OSU Hardwood Silviculture Cooperative
Extension Forester
Clackamas, Marion, Hood River Co.**

My Background

- **Ecology and Management of Hardwoods, specialty area since 1984.**
- **Research, Extension & Consulting**



Oregon State University
Extension Service



Alder Forest Resource Update

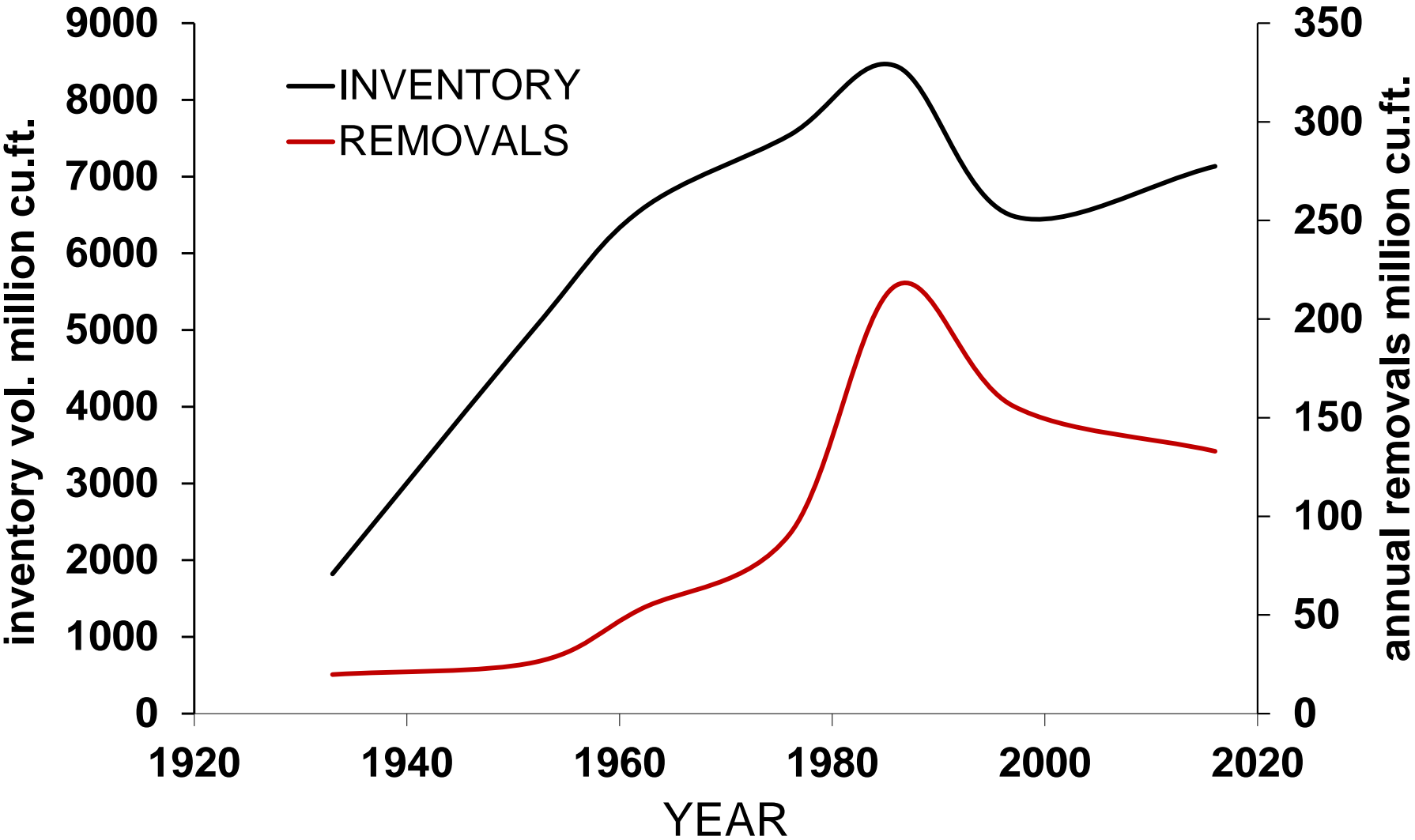
Outline

- Alder resource - legacy from past practices and current trends.
- Alder management and harvesting practices of private and public landowners.
- Key Issues & Priorities for future efforts to sustain the alder forest resource.
- Tools to help landowners and foresters manage the alder hardwood resource.

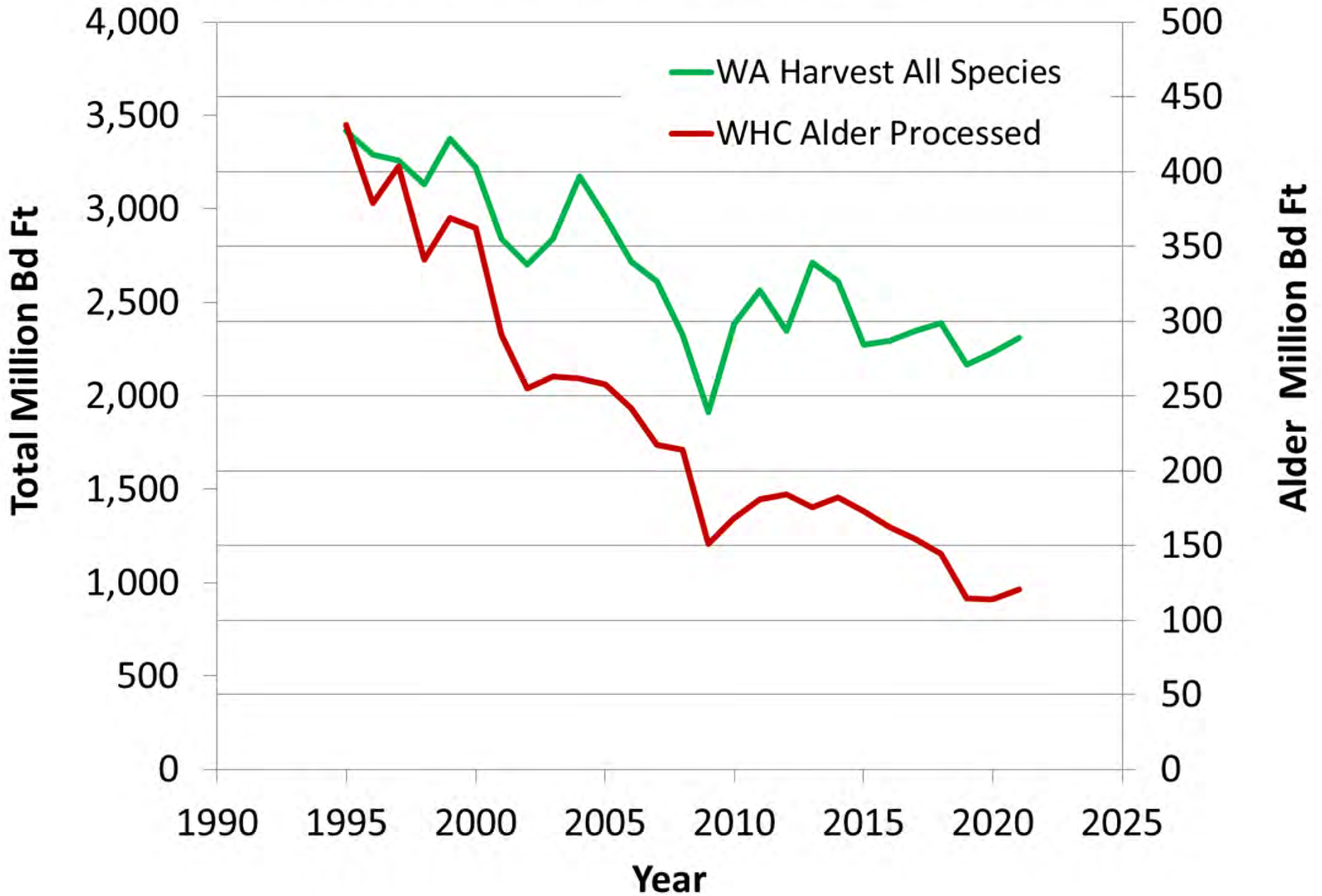
1980's - Abundant alder in the PNW
was a legacy from past practices



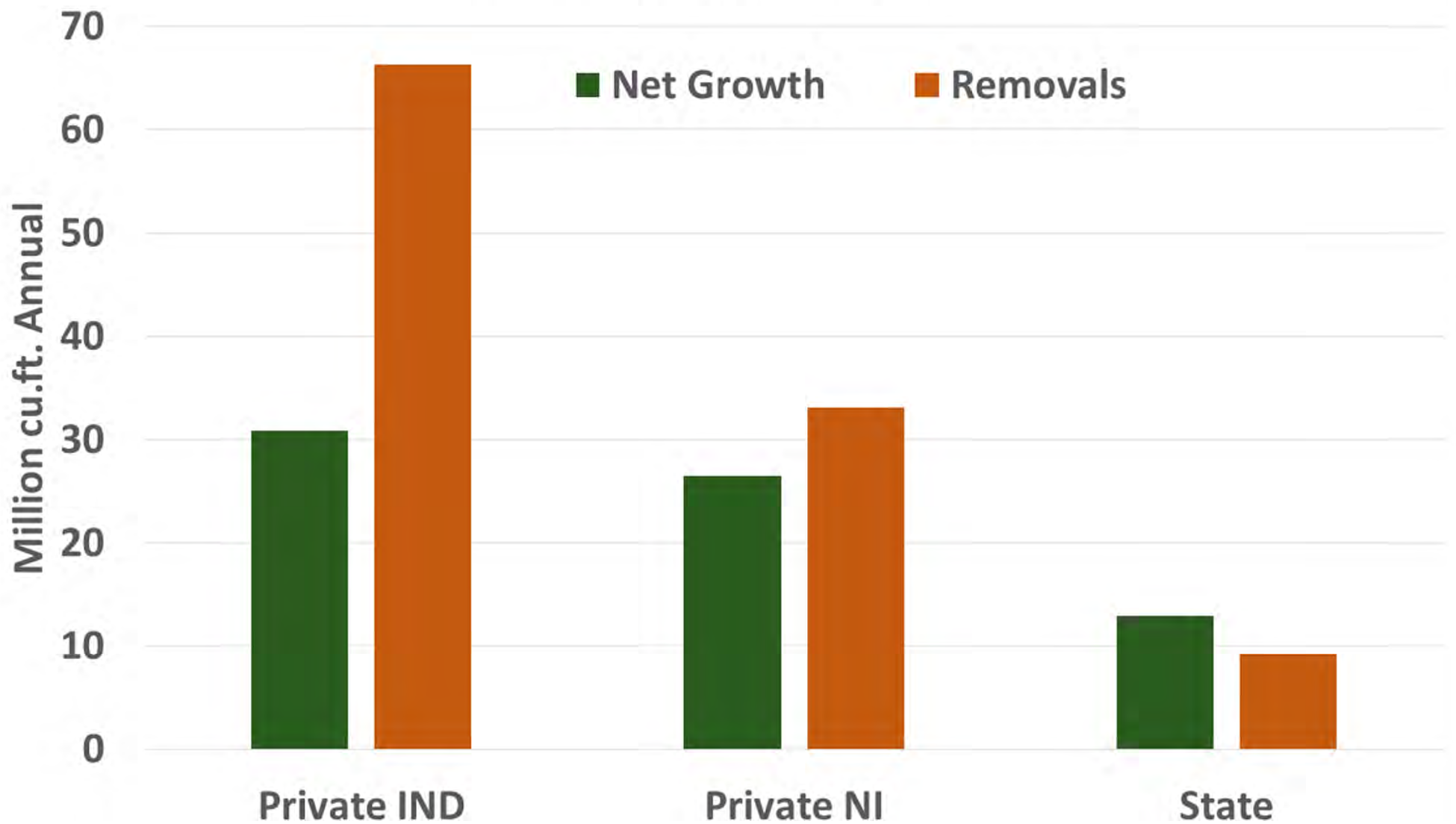
Hardwood Inventory and Removals Private lands - W. OR & W. WA



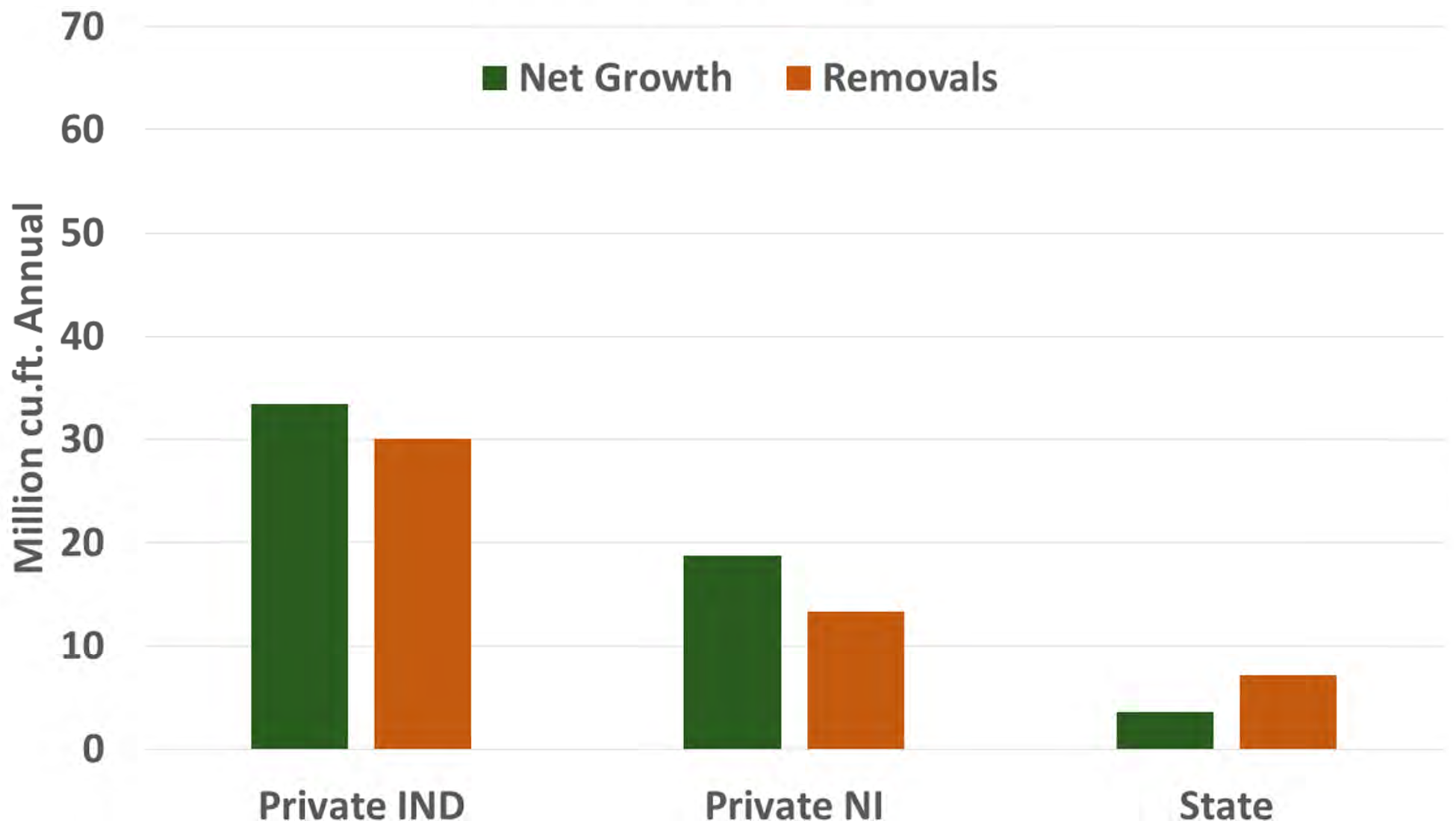
Annual Timber Harvest - W. Washington



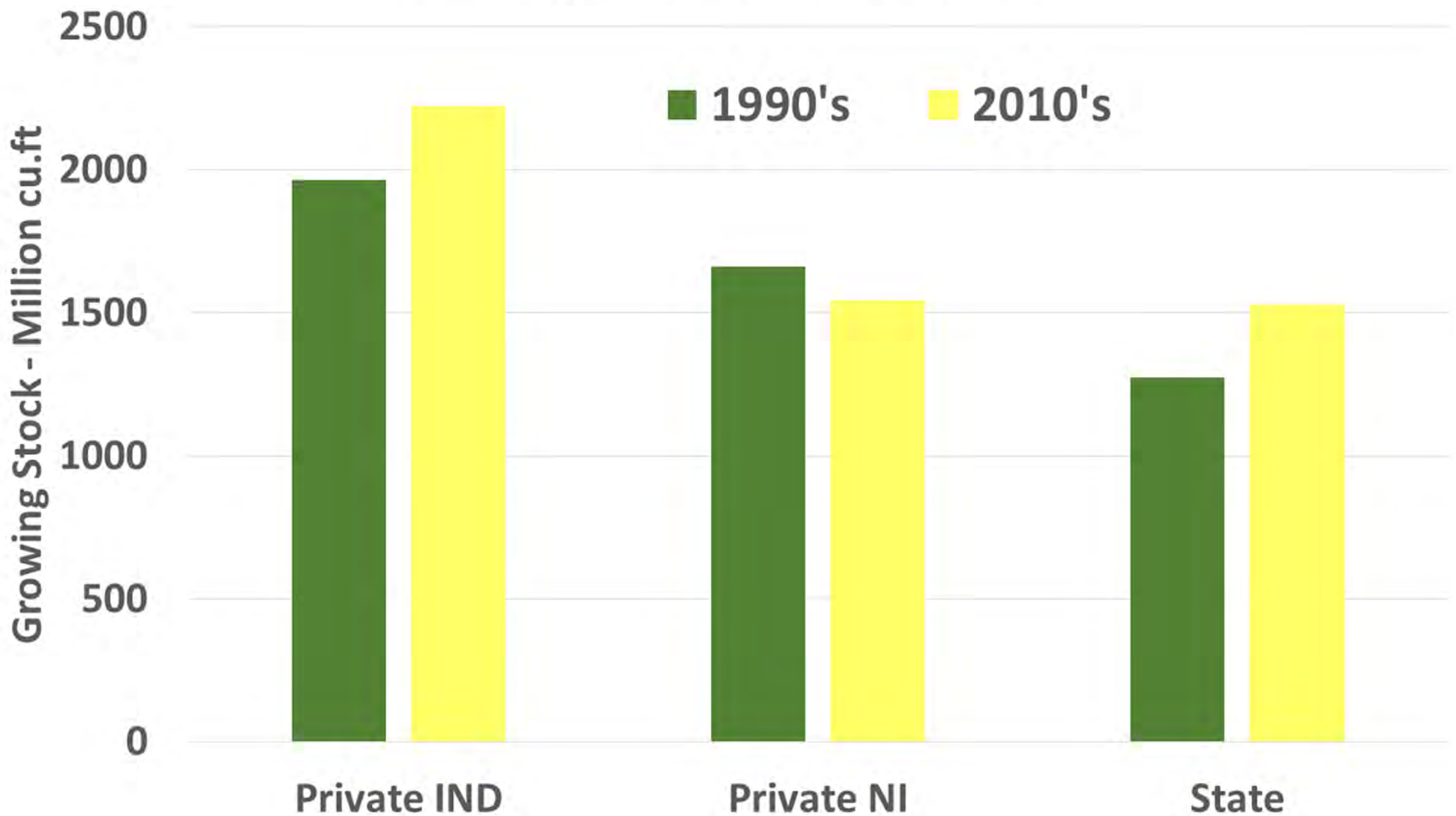
Red Alder Growth and Removals W. Washington 1990's



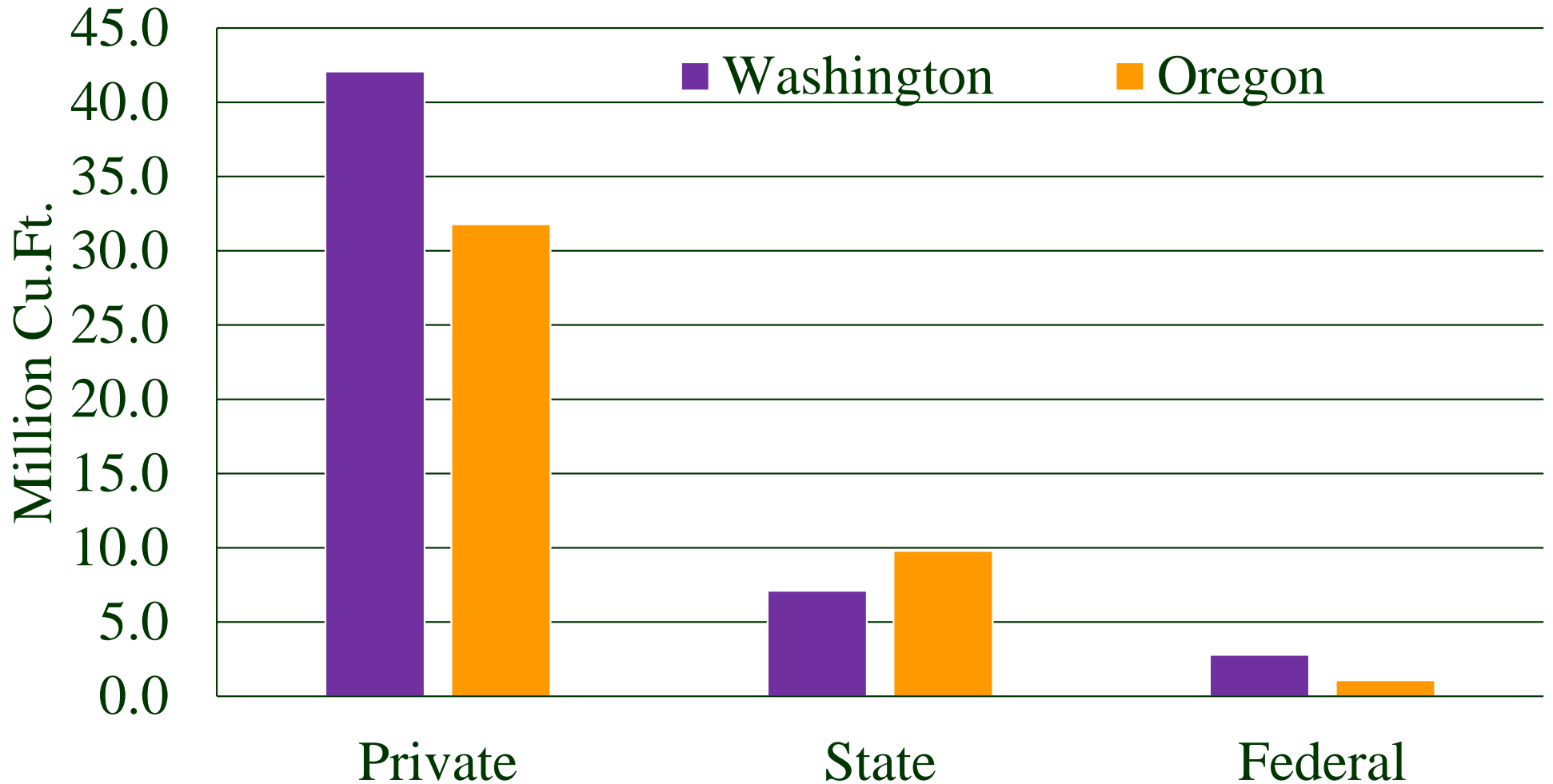
Red Alder Growth and Removals W. Washington 2010's



Red Alder Growing Stock Inventory W. Oregon & W. Washington

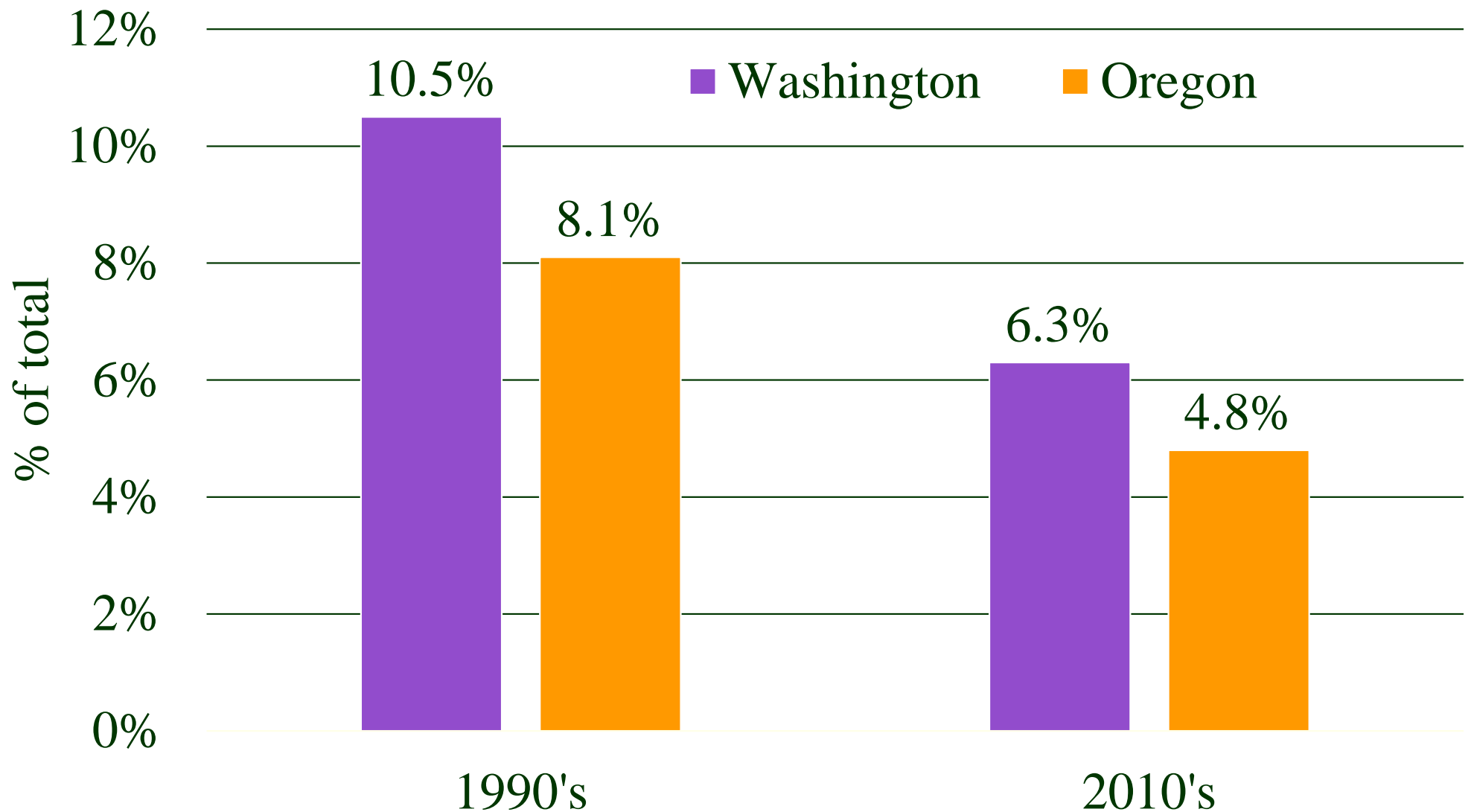


Red Alder Timber Harvest-Removals by Ownership 2010's W. Washington & W. Oregon



Sources: USFS FIA "Data Mart".

Red Alder Harvest-Removals Percent of Total Growing Stock Removals



Sources: USFS FIA - PNW-RB-237, PNW-RB-246, FIA Data Mart.

Resource Trends and Management

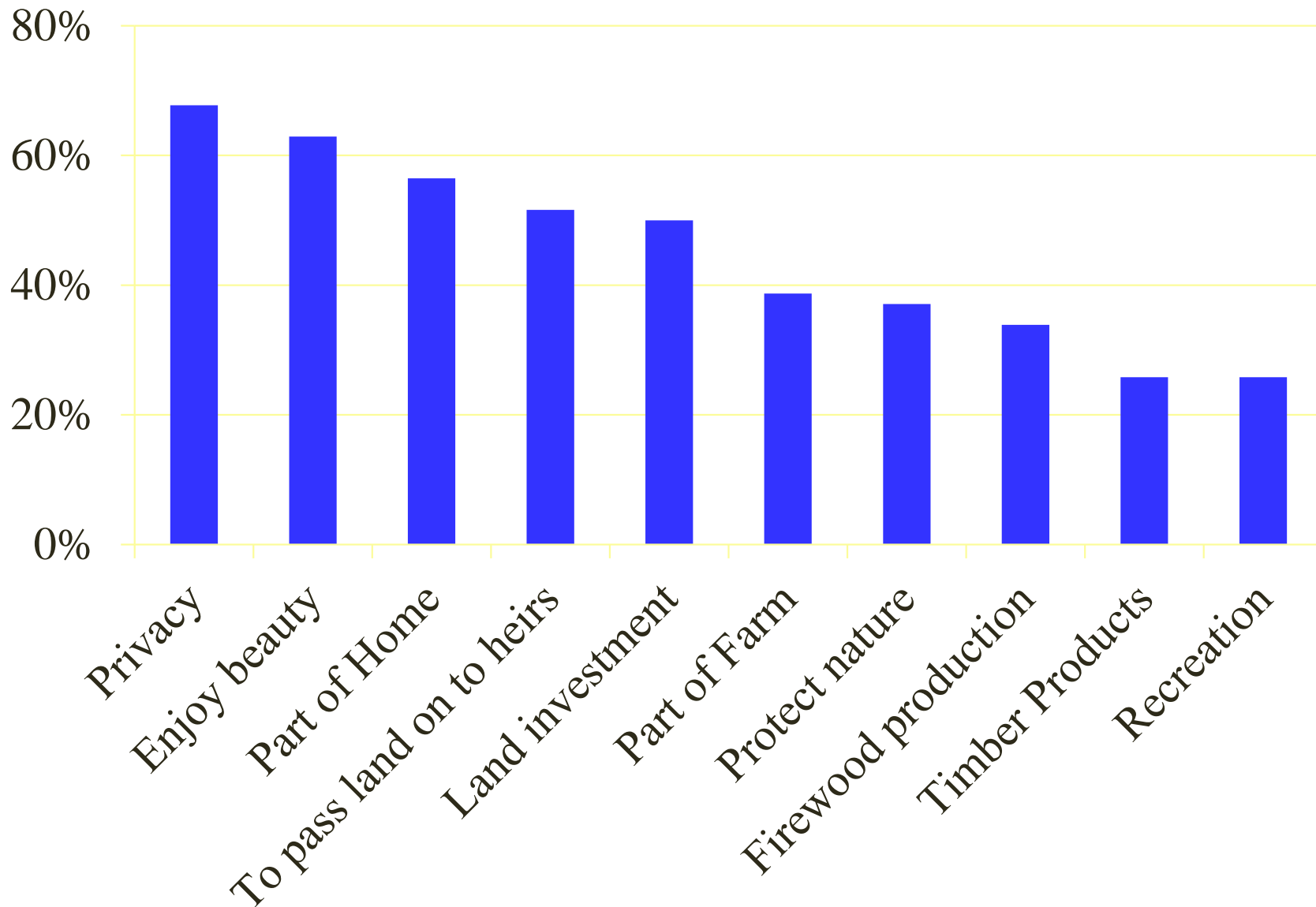
Summary

- Both the inventory and harvest of “legacy alder” peaked in late 1980’s/early 1990’s.
- 1990’s - harvesting in excess of annual growth, management for conifers, alder declined.
- 2001-2019 - harvest of red alder declined to less than half of peak harvest levels; **reduced availability of inventory with increasing regulation and development.**
- 2001-2019 - inventory and growth of red alder did not decline significantly.
- **Alder supply largely depends on land management and availability of timber from private lands.**

Non-industrial private forest owners – diverse goals,
changing demographics, decreasing timber management.



Top 10 Reasons for Owning Woodlands



Conversion to non-forest use continues - especially in Washington.



Protection of riparian areas and steep slopes with abundant alder ~1/3 of the alder resource in WA. New rules will also increase riparian protection in Oregon.



Most upland alder is in mixed stands, managed primarily for conifer.



Reduced Management and Availability of Alder for Timber

- Protection of riparian areas and steep slopes with abundant alder ~1/3 of the alder resource.
- Conversion to non-forest use, especially in Washington.
- Non-industrial private forest owners – diverse goals, changing demographics, decreasing timber management.
- Most upland alder is in mixed stands, managed primarily for conifer.
- Owners who manage timber intensively still favor Douglas-fir and other conifers on uplands.

**Management of red alder on “working forest”
uplands is key to sustaining alder timber production**



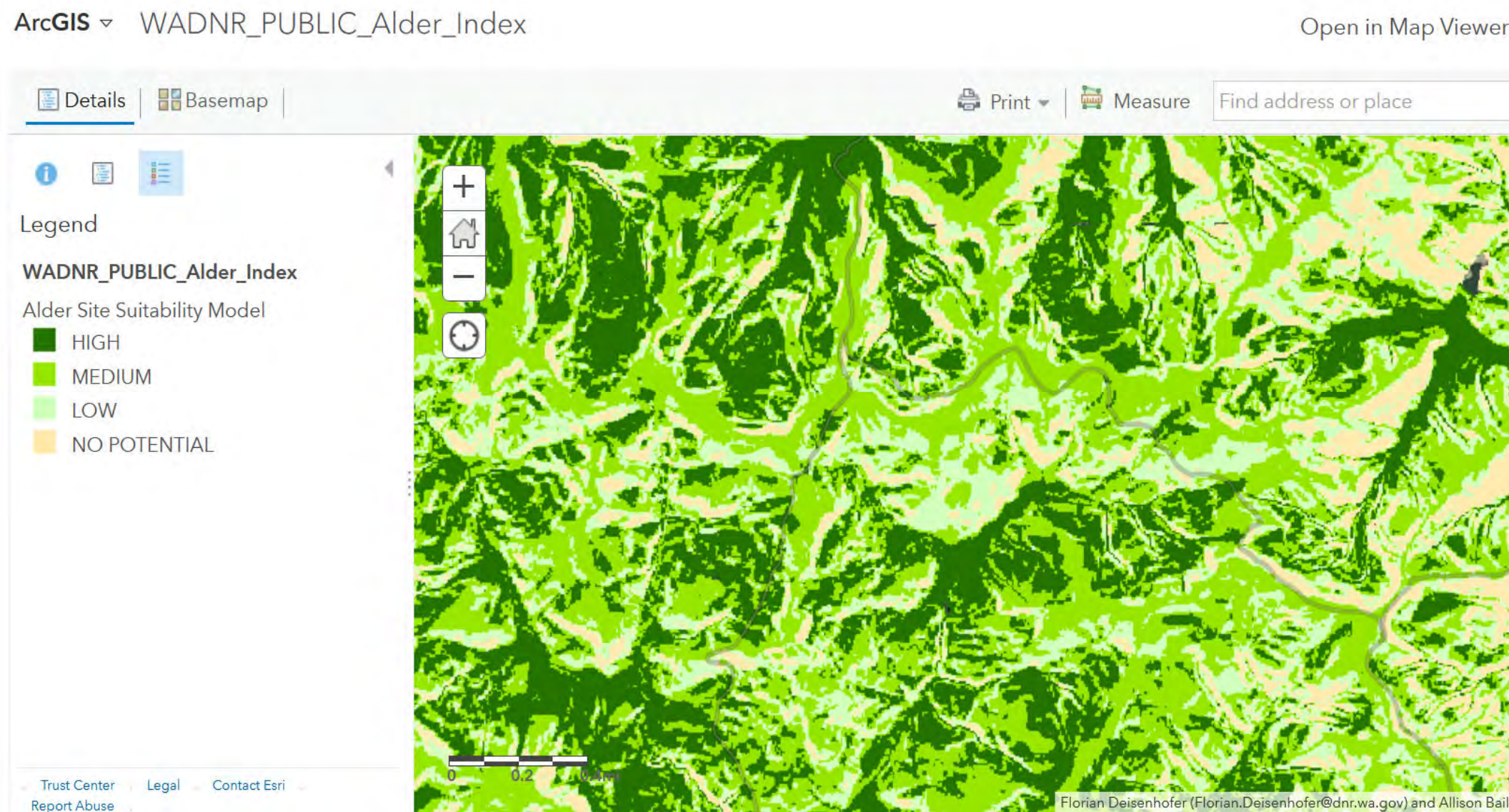


Adoption of alder management on uplands

Issues and obstacles

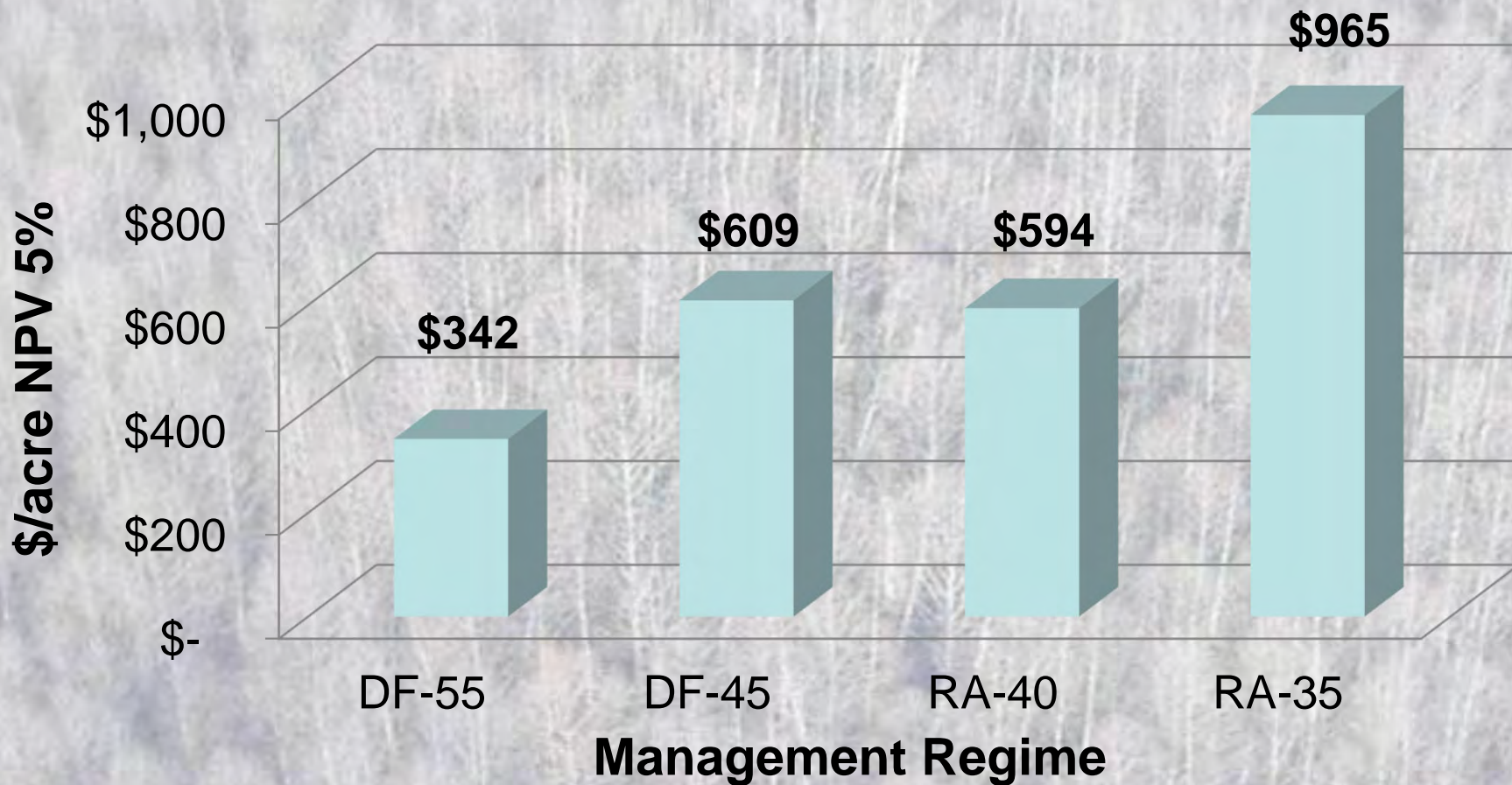
- Alder plantation establishment is expensive - seedling costs, high planting density (500-600 tpa)
- Lack of seedling availability - inconsistent supply of high-quality seedlings.
- Landowners' and managers' unfamiliar with management of red alder.
- Alder site productivity varies significantly across relative small area – smaller management units.
- Economics - Alder has reputation of low volume per acre.

Alder site productivity varies significantly across a relative small area - selecting suitable sites is the key - and the challenge.



Red alder is economically competitive under certain conditions...what conditions?

Net Present Value: Red alder vs. Douglas-fir



Plantation age 10;

RA: 525 TPA, no thinning



Plantation age 20;

RA: 525 TPA, no thinning



Plantation age 30;

RA: 525 TPA, no thinning



Estimating alder vs Douglas-fir productivity and carbon sequestration across W. WA (Borman et al 2023)



**Red alder plantation management for
timber production on high-quality sites
site selection is key**



Red alder plantation management for timber production





Increasing problems for alder due to heat and drought in some areas that were previously more productive

Red alder dieback
Drought * stem
canker fungus





Alder bark beetle attack

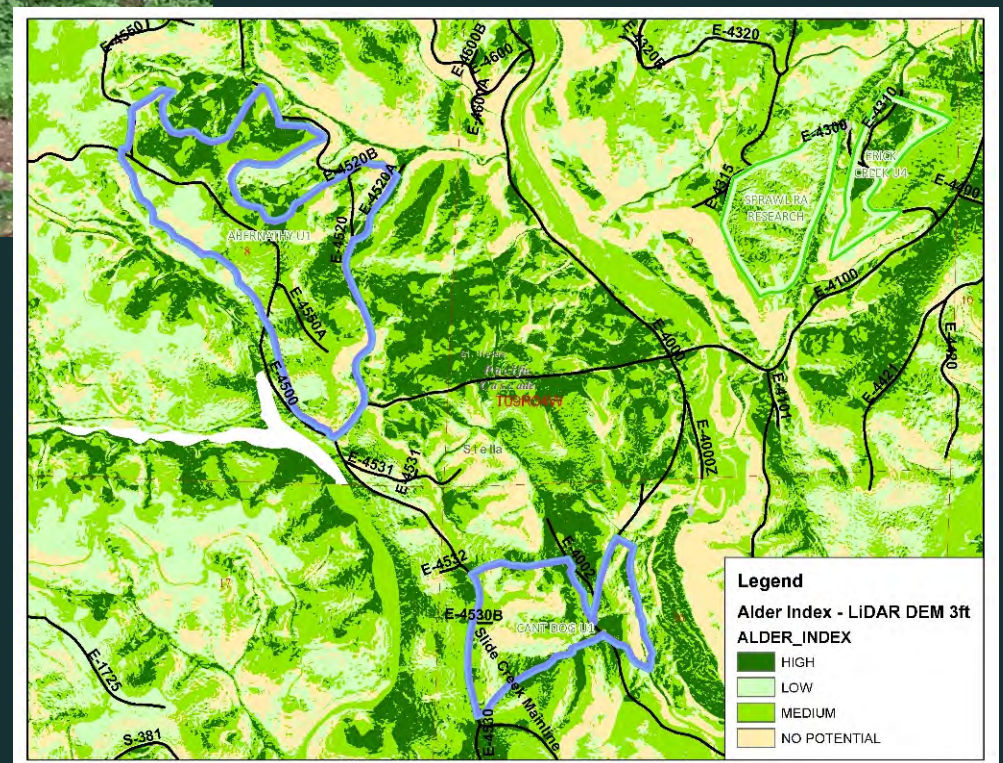
Red alder seedlings – recent experience:
inconsistent supply of high-quality seedlings +
they are relatively expensive.



Adoption of alder management on uplands

- Restore and support economical seedling production systems.
- Improve the alder management toolkit for site selection and stand establishment.
- Increase management of natural regeneration
- Lower planting density to reduce costs?
- Genetic improvement, tree breeding and/or cloning?
- Increased management for carbon and landscape fire resilience?

HSC, WHC, and DNR - support and share applied research, education, and operational experience.



Support and share applied research, education, and operational experience

- The Washington DNR is the major landowner with an active alder management program - knowledgeable Silviculturist, alder propagation, planting, stand management and timber sales.
- University of Washington and The Nature Conservancy showing increased interest and support for alder R & D.

Summary – Future of the Alder Resource

- The future of the red alder resource depends on upland forest management on private and state lands.
- Increasing importance of alder for carbon sequestration and landscape fire resilience?
- Need to see how alder will adapt to warmer, drier conditions.
- Need to increase professional knowledge and skills and demonstrate success.

For more information on Alder resources and Alder management

Glenn Ahrens

Hardwood Silviculture Cooperative

OSU Extension Forester

200 Warner-Milne Rd.

Oregon City, OR 97045

503-655-8631

glenn.ahrens@oregonstate.edu