

Farming around native oaks

The ancient Oregon white oaks (*Quercus Garryana*) in the middle of Willamette Valley agricultural fields and pastures are hundreds of years old.

They are still standing because they've had the respect of generations of landowners. Perhaps they were valued for the bit of shade they offered farm workers or livestock. Or perhaps the respect came from the fact that they were the oldest living things around. They were here when Lewis and Clark first visited the Northwest and their acorns sustained the native people who lived here before the arrival of "settlers."



These oaks are becoming more rare as they succumb to old age and are not replaced.

Here are guidelines for keeping oaks healthy while farming:

- **Leave a tillage buffer around them.** To be sure you don't damage oak roots, leave an untilled area at least 1 ½ to 2 times the width of the tree's canopy.
- **Park vehicles or farm equipment elsewhere.** In addition to the potential to leak oil, pesticides and other harmful chemicals, vehicles can cause damaging soil compaction.
- **Plan irrigation to avoid them.** Excess water in summer can be fatal to native oaks.
- **Avoid fertilizers and herbicides underneath them.** Watch for overspray.
- **Share these guidelines with your employees, contractors and family so they, too, can know how to care for your Oregon white oak trees.**



The value of oaks to wildlife

Even just one single native oak tree in the middle of a field has tremendous value to songbirds and other wildlife. Oaks and oak habitats in our region provide food, shelter and nesting areas for 200 species of birds, amphibians, reptiles and mammals, not to mention the numerous native insects that use them. Several species of birds are considered oak dependent.

Photo: Slender-billed nuthatch by Mark Greenfield

The guidelines on the first page are primary actions you can take to keep existing Oregon white oaks healthy. Here are some next steps:

- **Leave some young oaks as replacements for old ones.**

Jays and squirrels carry acorns around and hide them here and out for young seedlings and pick one that's in a convenient place to protect and let grow. The deep taproot of Oregon white oak trees can make transplanting difficult, but it can successfully be done when seedlings are a foot high or less.



- **Restore native understory.**

Remove ivy, blackberry and other invasive weeds and plant native wildflowers such as camas and lupines or shrubs like snowberries, red-flowering currant and Oregon grape. By adding these oak understory plants you greatly increase the usefulness of the habitat for numerous wildlife species.



- **Learn how to distinguish Oregon white oak trees from non-native oaks.**

See the West Multnomah Soil & Water Conservation District website, Oregon White Oak Habitat page, for help.

<https://wmswcd.org/programs/oak-habitat/>

- **Download a free publication to learn more.**

For much more information, download a free 66-page publication, *A Landowner's Guide for Restoring and Managing Oregon White Oak Habitats*.

www.blm.gov/or/districts/salem/files/white_oak_guide.pdf



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Ask for Assistance!

If you are interested in restoring or enhancing oak habitat on your property, contact us for assistance. We can also help develop a rotational grazing plan to provide pasture for livestock while protecting oak habitat. Contact us at info@conservationdistrict.org or give us a call 503-210-6000.

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