

Forestry Care at Train Mountain

5 things you can do to Help

Harvest Tent Caterpillars

Tent Caterpillars eggs hatch March through August. The Tent Caterpillars construct and enlarge white silken tents while consuming adjacent foliage. In the winter the eggs can lie dormant in these tents. Look for the white tents. If you see one, cut the branch off. Handle it carefully. Put it in the Tent Caterpillar garbage can at the Track Shop. The contents of this can will be burned when the can gets full. Or Report Locations to Dustin Barnes
Dustin@FriendsTM.org -- 541-891-6174



Report Locations of Spotted Knap Weed

Spotted knapweed is an aggressive, introduced weed species that rapidly invades pasture, rangeland and fallow land and causes a serious decline in forage and crop production. The weed is a prolific seed producer with 1000 or more seeds per plant. Seed remains viable in the soil five years or more, so infestations may occur a number of years after vegetative plants have been eliminated. Spotted knapweed has few natural enemies. The plant releases a toxin that reduces growth of forage species. Areas heavily infested with spotted knapweed often must be reseeded once the plant is controlled.



Report Locations to Dustin Barnes
Dustin@FriendsTM.org -- 541-891-6174

Report Locations of Dalmatian Toadflax

Dalmatian toadflax grows up to 4 ft. tall. Its waxy stems are somewhat woody at the base and frequently branched in the upper portion. Leaves are heart-shaped, waxy, and 1 to 3 in. long with clasping bases. Flowers are bright yellow with orange markings and elongate spurs and occur in simple racemes on the stems. Flowering occurs from mid-summer to early fall. Seed capsules bear an average of 140 to 250 seeds with wings. Taproots may reach 4 to 10 ft. deep, and lateral roots can extend 12 ft. It forms colonies. It is typically found along disturbed sites, roadsides, clear cuts, railroad rights-of-way, and fences. It prefers dry sites with coarse, well-drained soils. It can rapidly take over disturbed ground & out-compete other plants.



Report Locations to Dustin Barnes
Dustin@FriendsTM.org -- 541-891-6174

Report Locations of Klamath Weed

Grows 1 to 3 feet tall. Stems are woody at the base and branch freely on the upper half. Leaves are light green and attached closely to the stem. The mature leaves have clear conspicuous dots on the underside, and the seedling leaves have similar dots seen from above. Bright yellow flowers are up to one inch in diameter. They have showy stamens and may have black dots on the edge of the five petals

Report Locations to Dustin Barnes
Dustin@FriendsTM.org
541-891-6174



Report Locations of Juniper Trees

The invasion of juniper in the Klamath area poses a threat to the natural regeneration of ponderosa pine and other species of pine. Juniper is an invasive species that threatens natural regeneration of ponderosa pine and other species of pine. Cutting down juniper is often difficult because each tree needs to be cut at, or very close to, ground level. Another method of removing juniper is by burning the trees when they dry out during the winter.

Report Locations to Dustin Barnes
Dustin@FriendsTM.org
541-891-6174



After you report the locations of the weeds, the weeds are cut down and then the area is immediately sprayed.