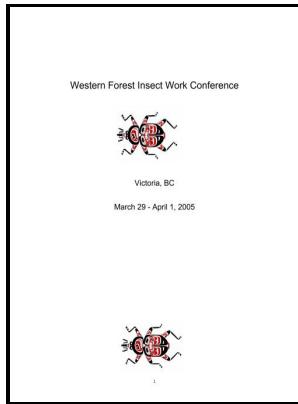


Symposium, the Dead Softwood Timber Resource - proceedings of session held May 22, 23, 24, 1978, Spokane, Washington

The Project - Temporal changes in stem decay and dead and sound wood volumes in the northeastern Canadian boreal forest



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The shaded area indicates a zone of potential overestimation in the prediction of MOR using the MOE of DSW Hunter 3 and 4 lumber pieces. Schroeder, Ross Frid, Paul H. Many mills in southwest Colorado are familiar with processing beetle-killed spruce; in the five-county area, 25% of the material used for lumber production already comes from beetle-killed trees.

Time

Materials and methods Study sites This study was conducted in Québec's North Shore region, which was located in the north-eastern part of the Canadian boreal forest.

Temporal changes in stem decay and dead and sound wood volumes in the northeastern Canadian boreal forest

For example, studies that were carried out on Alaska yellow-cedar *Cupressus nootkatensis* D.

Lumber and wood chips properties of dead and sound black spruce trees grown in the boreal forest of Canada

Pearson correlation coefficients were then examined to determine which scaling method correlated best with the lumber tally.

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Ce volume était surtout composé d'épinette noir *Picea mariana* Mill. For the forest industry, dead and sound trees may represent a significant source of timber supply, but of potentially lower quality. The log reference number was transferred onto each piece that had been produced to

keep track of its provenance.

Temporal changes in stem decay and dead and sound wood volumes in the northeastern Canadian boreal forest

Sample discs were collected at the stem bases to determine the precise year of death using dendrochronological analyses that were performed at the Centre d'étude nordiques, Laval University.

Time

We investigated the effect of time standing dead, as well as a variety of other factors that contributed to this deterioration. Les quantités de carie du tronc et de BMS par espèce d'arbre ont été mesurées dans deux chronoséquences comptant chacune 30 peuplements et couvrant plus de 1000 ans dans la forêt boréale du nord-est du Canada.

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