Forest Restoration in Dry Pine Forests



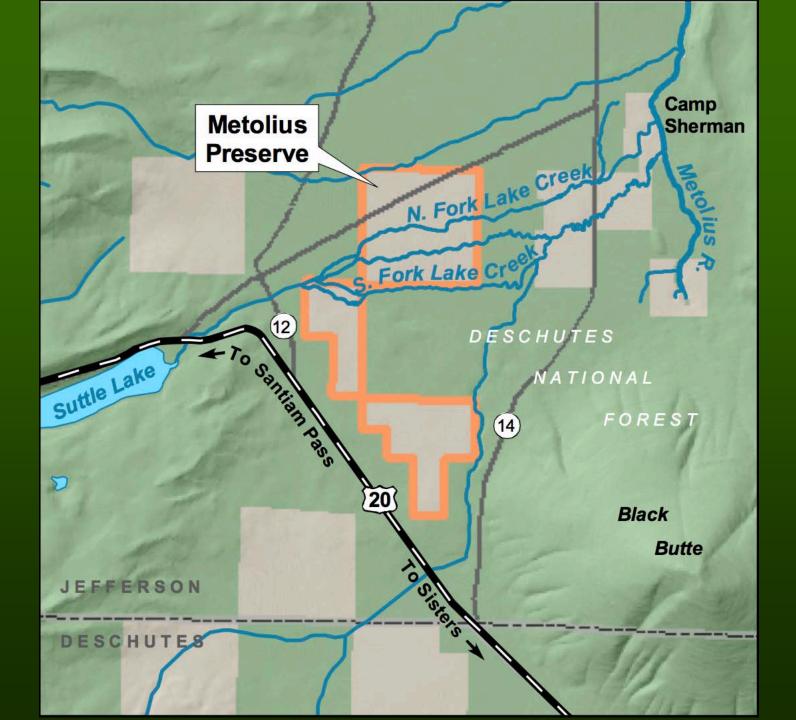
Darin Stringer, Consulting Forester





To keep every cog and wheel is the first precaution of intelligent tinkering

Aldo Leopold



Target desired features for dry ponderosa pine stands on the Metolius Preserve

- Ponderosa pine dominance
- Unevenage structure prevalent (group-wise common, 16+ age classes)
- Prevalence of large tree structure (trees > 20 inch DBH)
- Diverse spatial tree patterns at multiple scales
- Large snags, low densities 1-4 snags/acre
- Low volumes of down wood (1-3 tons per acre)
- Native grass/forb dominated understory
- Low duff/litter accumulation

Desired future disturbance processes for dry ponderosa pine stands on the Metolius Preserve

- Bark Beetles (individual tree and small group mortality)
- Sap and heart rot fungi, cankers
- Animal (scattered porcupine/squirrel tree deformation)
- Fire (both prescribed and natural low intensity/severity)
- Wind/snow/lightning





Starting Conditions

1- Density: 250+ Trees/Acre

>5"dbh, 120 ft2/acre

2- Tree Size: 10" dbh

3- Evenaged

4- Composition: Overstory

Ponderosa Pine (90%), remainder

DF and GF

5- Very few snags (<1 per acre)

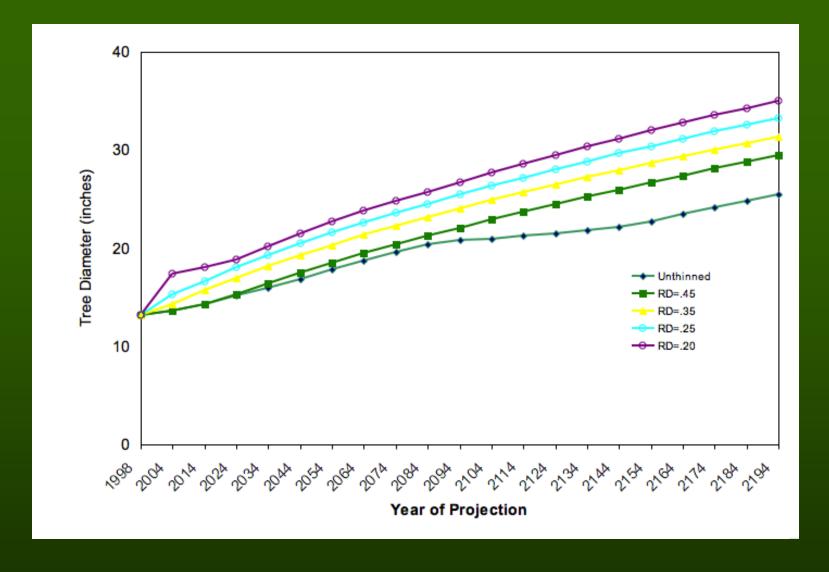


Density Reduction

- Release of dominants and co-dominant ponderosa pine and Western larch
- Reduce high intensity/severity fire behavior by raising crown base, removing ladder fuels and decreasing crow bulk density
- Reduce large-scale bark beetle mortality and resulting fuel buildups



- Density Reduction
- Create variable patterns of tree distribution
 - Variable tree release (maximize increment in some trees, maintain optimal stand growth in others)



The Projected Effect of Thinning to Different Densities on Growth of Ponderosa Pine

Growth projection using Forest Vegetation Simulator (FVS)

- Density Reduction
- Create variable patterns of tree distribution
 - Variable tree release (maximize increment in some trees, maintain optimal stand growth in others)
 - Wildlife habitat structure
 - Increase variation of understory light environment
 - Reduce active crown fire behavior?

- Density Reduction
- Variable patterns of tree distribution
- Tree variability spatial-scales

Clump



Openings



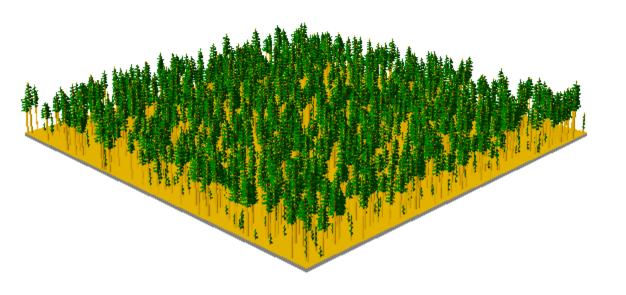


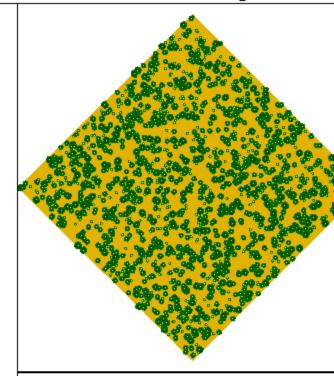
- Density Reduction
- Create variable patterns of tree distribution
- Tree variability at two spatial-scales
- Initiate new tree cohorts

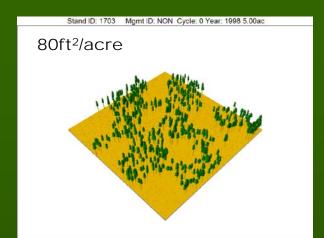


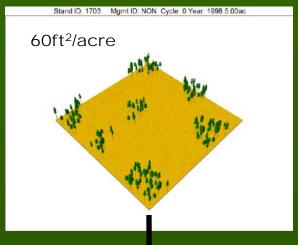
Starting Conditions

Five-acre 60-year old evenage pine stand



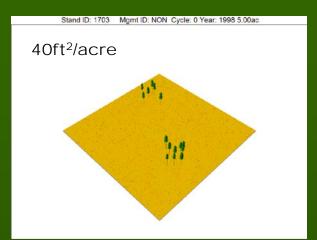




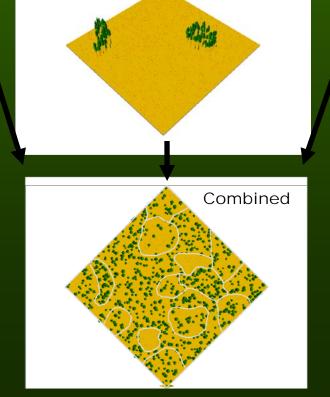


Stand ID: 1703 Mgmt ID: NO | Cycle: 0 Year: 1998 5.00ac

Unthinned



Mosaic Thinning Overlays



Treatment Groups

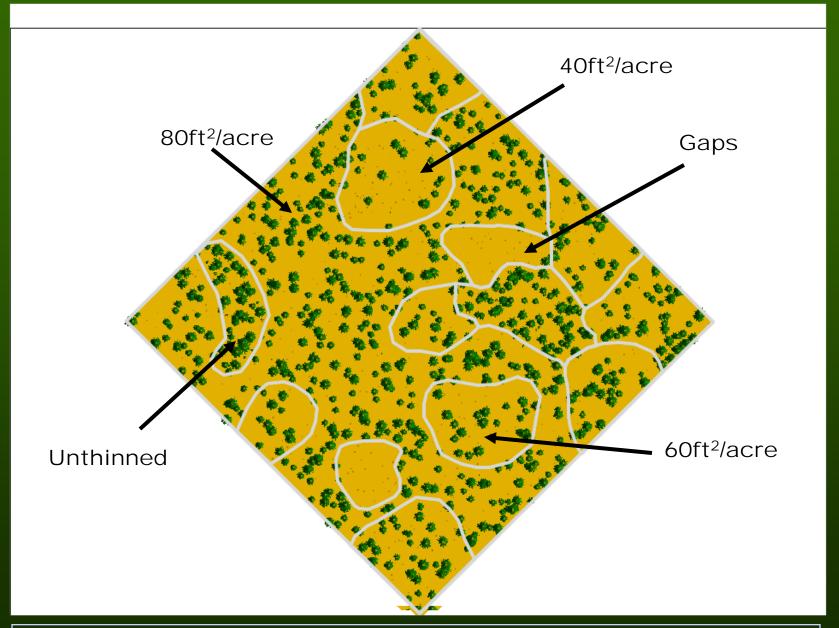
- 80ft²/Acre (50% area)
- 60ft²/Acre(25%)
- 40ft²/Acre(10%)
- Unthinned (10%)
- Gaps (5%)

Patch Size

- 1/10-1/2 acre

Patch Shape and Pattern

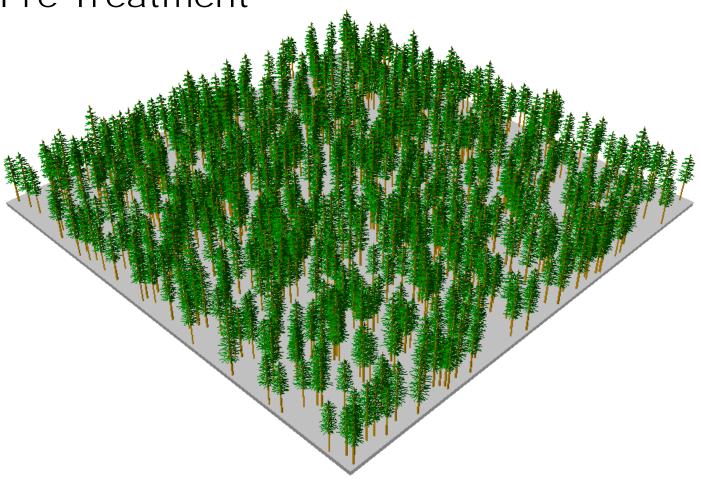
- Vary with site



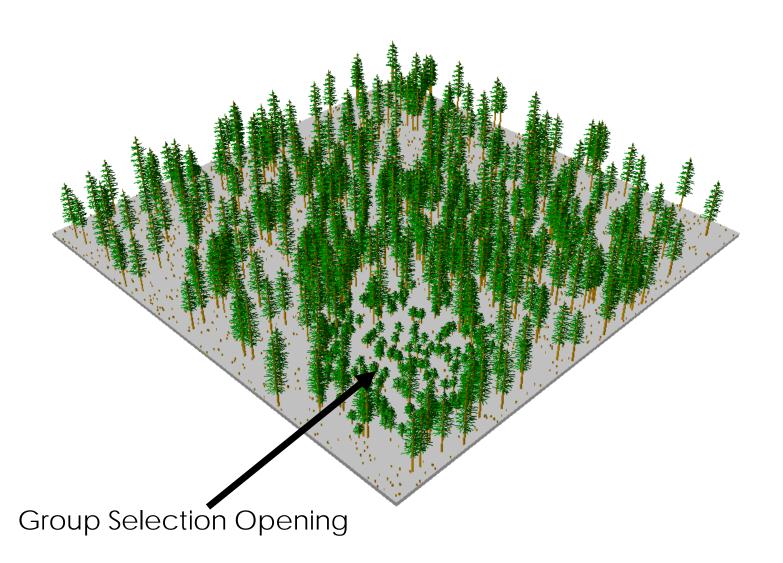
Mosaic Thinning -All Treatment Groups Combined on 5-Acre Plot

60-Year Old Ponderosa Pine Stand

Year 1 Pre-Treatment

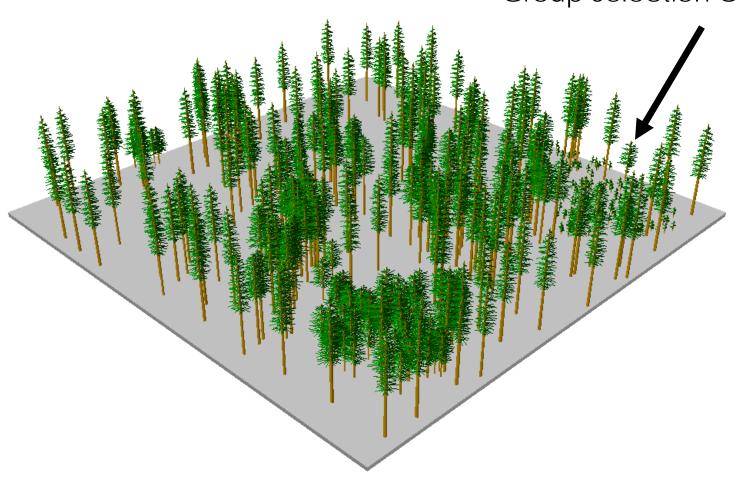


Year 1 Post-Treatment

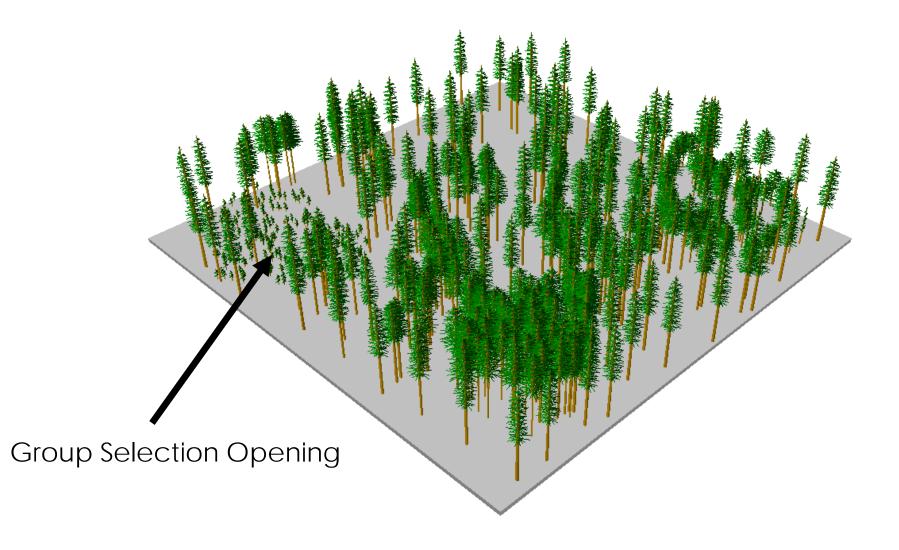


Year 50 Post-Treatment

Group Selection Opening

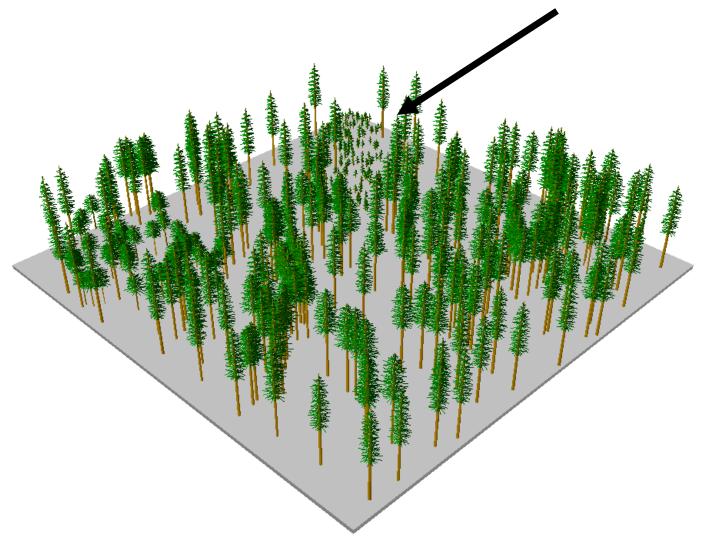


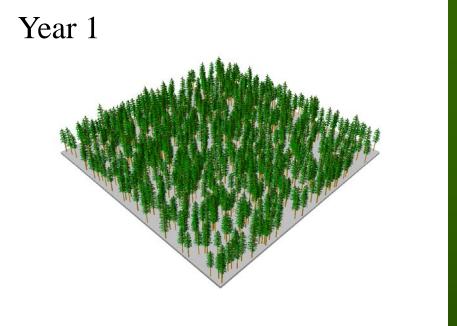
Year 100 Post-Treatment

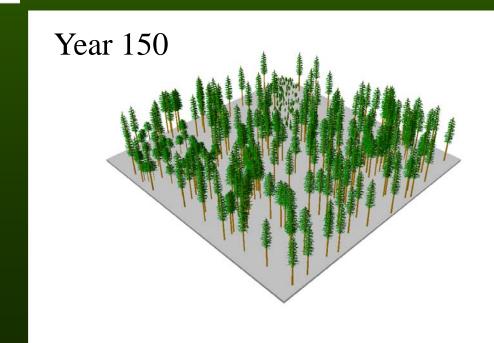


Year 150 Post-Treatment

Group Selection Opening







Harvester-Processor



Log Forwarder



Unthinned

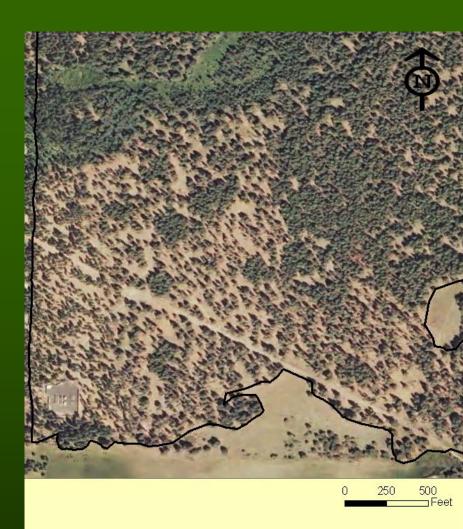


Thinned





Glaze Unit 1 Pre Thinning NAIP 2009 Imagery



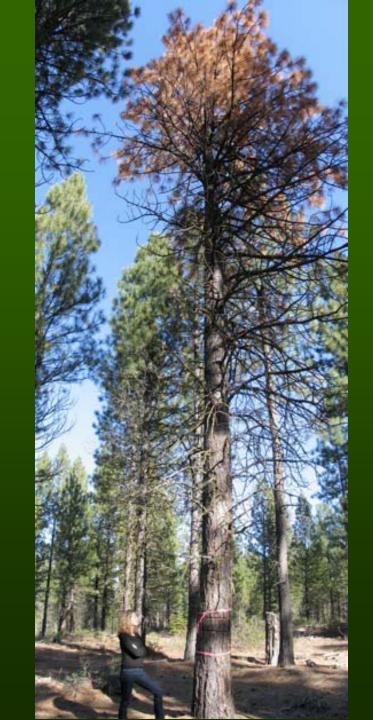
Glaze Unit 1 Post Thinning NAIP 2011 Imagery

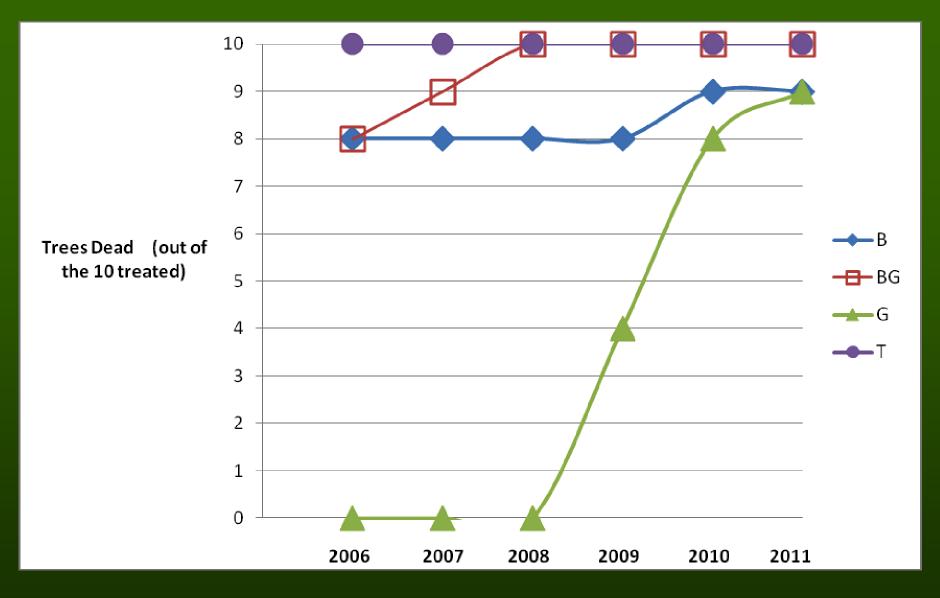
Snag Creation Trials at the Metolius Preserve

In 2006, three snag creation treatments were applied:

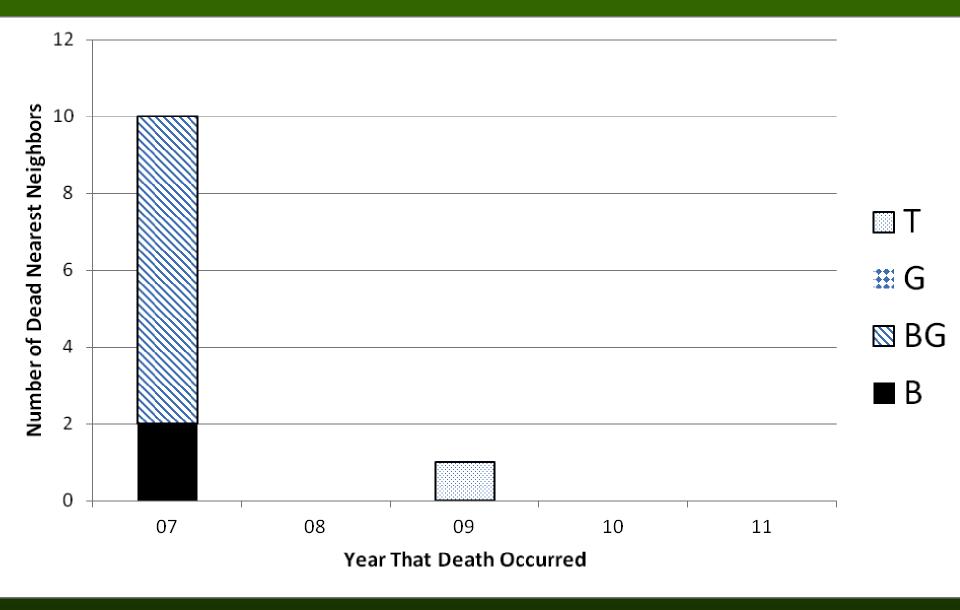
- 1- Tree topping using a harvester (23 trees)
- 2- Girdling at tree base (10 trees)
- 3- Pheromones (10 trees)
- 4- Pheromones & Girdle (10 trees)







Tree Mortality by Treatment Type B=Bait, BG=Bait/Girdle, G=Girdle, T=Top



Nearest Neighbor Mortality
B=Bait, BG=Bait/Girdle, G=Girdle, T=Top

Snag Creation at the Metolius Preserve

2005/06 - 25 trees topped

2006 - 30 trees baited/

girdled/bait &

girdled

2008 - 25 trees baited

2009 - 15 trees baited (in

groups)

2011 - 18 trees topped/18

baited



