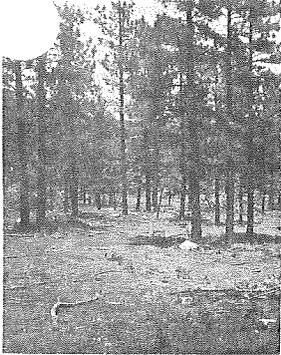


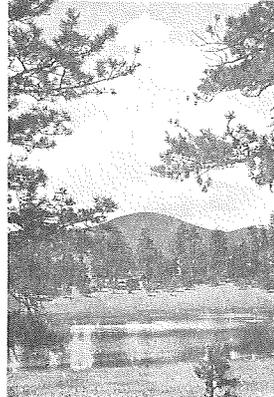
# Technical Notes Woodland Conservation



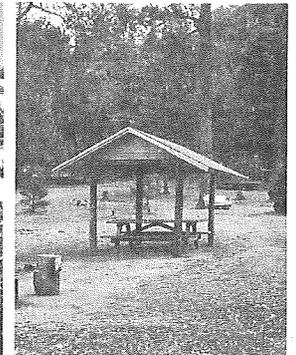
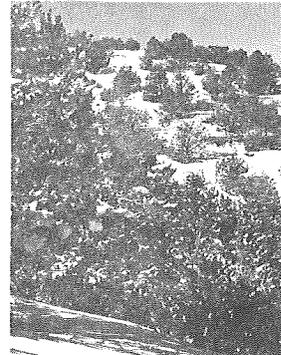
FOREST MANAGEMENT



WINDBREAKS



WATERSHEDS



FOREST RECREATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEW MEXICO SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

## WOODLAND TECHNICAL NOTE NO. 26

January 15, 1973

SUBJECT: Effects of Thinning Low Site Ponderosa Pine

The pine ecotype, made up principally of pine-grass and pine-short shrub communities, covers a considerable acreage in New Mexico. Low site index is one of the inherent characteristics of this type and over crowded stand conditions are a limitation to proper use and management.

The following charts present a compilation of research applicable to low site ponderosa. Much of this type in New Mexico is managed in whole or in part for its grazing potential. The following information should assist in obtaining proper use of these low site areas.

The data shows wide spacing to be beneficial in additional herbage yield but exceptionally wide spacing has no particular advantage; however, understory composition may change.

Note that a spacing of D+8 to D+14 gives a crown canopy range of 20 to 35%. This would appear to be a reasonable spacing guide for low site ponderosa pine where woodland grazing is feasible. The studies also show that D+9 to 11 spacing generally at least doubles tree diameter growth as compared to unthinned stands as well as improving grazing potential.

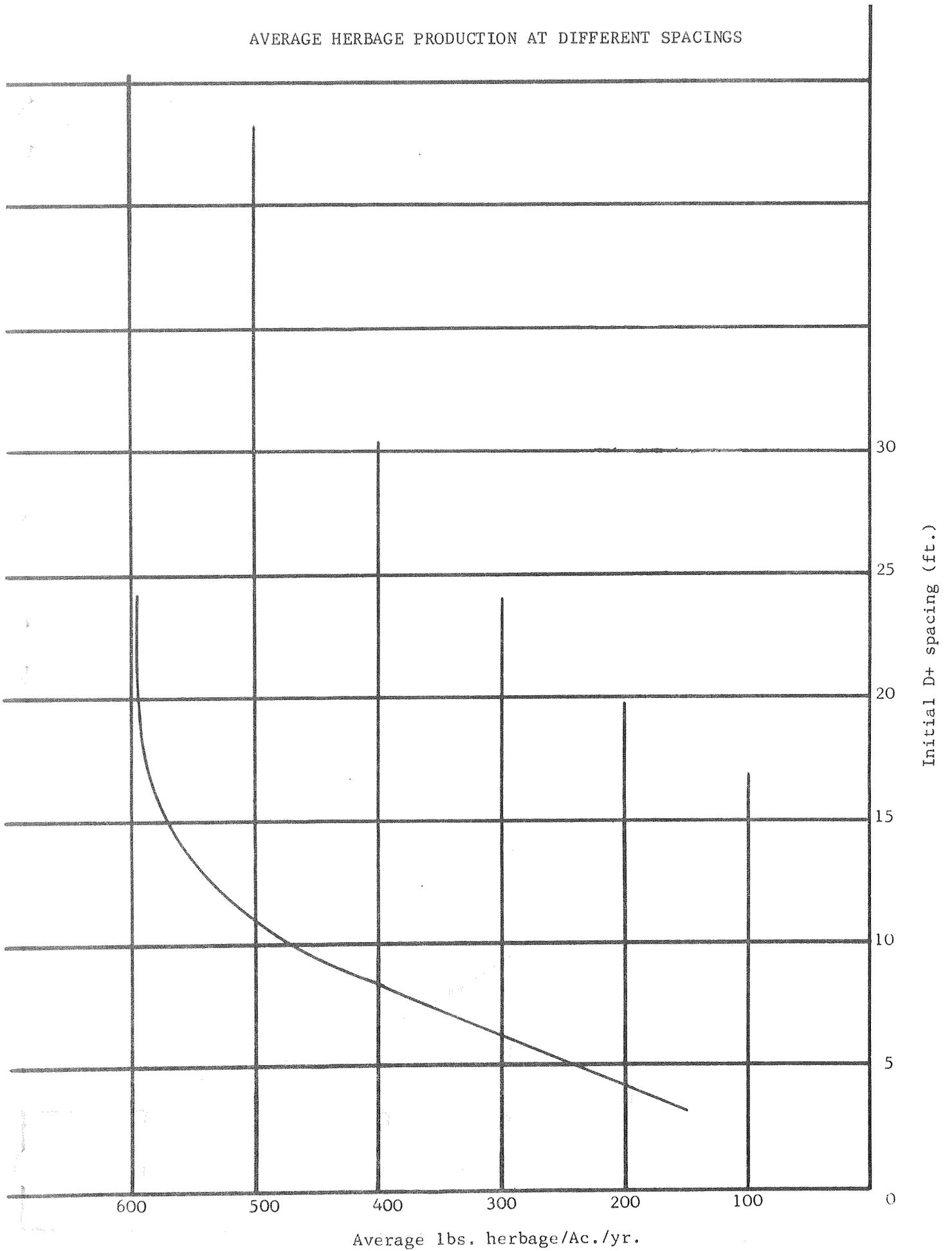
Attachment

AO  
WRTSC, Portland - 2  
Adjoining States - 1

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AVERAGE HERBAGE PRODUCTION AT DIFFERENT SPACINGS



RELATIONSHIP OF INITIAL SPACING TO CROWN CANOPY

