

Forest Stand Improvement WV Job Sheet – Pre-commercial Treatment 666

Definition

The manipulation of species composition, stand structure and stocking by cutting or killing selected trees and understory vegetation.

Purpose

- To increase the quantity and quality of forest products, e.g., sawtimber, veneer, wood fiber, poles, pilings, maple syrup, naval stores, nuts and fruits
- To harvest forest products
- To initiate forest stand regeneration
- To reduce the potential of damage from wildfire, pests, and moisture stress
- To restore natural plant communities
- To achieve a desired understory plant community
- To improve aesthetic, recreation, and open space values
- To improve wildlife habitat
- To improve water conservation and yield
- To achieve a desired level of crop tree stocking and density
- To increase carbon storage in selected crop trees
- For renewable energy production
- To alter light regimes or obtain wood for the production of non-timber forest products

Condition Where Practice Applies

All forest land where improvement of forest resources is needed.

Silvicultural Systems

A silvicultural system is a planned series of treatments for tending, harvesting, and re-establishing a forest stand. The type of silvicultural system selected depends on many factors. These may include the owner’s objectives for the woodlot, the environmental conditions, the age class of the stand, and the tree species present and desired for the future.

Types of Silvicultural Treatments

Regeneration or reproduction treatments are applied to mature stands that are ready for harvest. These treatments remove the large trees as efficiently as possible while creating environmental conditions favorable for the establishment of a new crop of trees. Concern for the immediate regeneration of new trees is the most significant difference between

silviculture and exploitative logging. To encourage sun-loving species like yellow-poplar in the new stand, the owner and the forester might select an even-aged system. To encourage species like maple that grow well in the shade, an uneven-aged system might be selected. Species like northern red oak regenerate well in partial shade; systems that include gradual removal of the large trees favor oak.



Intermediate treatments are applied to established immature forests to improve them. They may be undertaken to remove poor quality trees; to remove undesirable tree species (weeds); to thin the stand and increase the growth rate of residual (or leave) trees; to remove large, poor-quality trees that are shading smaller, good-quality trees; to remove insect-or disease-infested trees; or to salvage timber damaged by insects, disease, fire, or extreme weather.

One type of intermediate treatment popular among landowners is crop tree management.

Crop trees are enhanced by removing other trees whose crowns touch or extend above or below their crown. This provides the crop trees with more sunlight, moisture, and nutrients, allowing them to grow more rapidly.

Pre-Commercial Forest Stand Improvement

At times pre-commercial silvacultural treatments may be applied to crop trees in established immature stands. These practices are intended to improve the quality, growth, and subsequent future value as a timber product, source of food and/or cover for wildlife, recreation, and/or aesthetics. The silvicultural treatments improve the vigor of individual crop trees and subsequently the health of residual stands.

Treatments may be used to release crop trees, thin overstocked stands, or remove cull trees and grapevines.

Area Wide Thinning

The area wide thinning practice is a precommercial silvicultural treatment applied area wide in established immature stands to regulate stand density and stocking. Its purpose is to accomplish stand specific landowner objectives (primarily timber production) that can be realized by concentrating growth on trees with better form and higher potential value as a timber product. This silvicultural treatment will improve the vigor of the stand and subsequently, the health of the residual stand. The landowner can remove defective trees, limit the number of trees of undesirable species and improve the spacing of the remaining trees. The stand should have a red oak site index of at least 60 and have dominant and codominant trees that are at least 25 feet in height. At least 20 square feet of basal area should be removed. Crown thinning should generally be used to remove enough from other crown classes to achieve the desired basal area and stocking level. Area wide thinning should be conducted in poletimber and/or small sawtimber stands (4"–12" diameter at breast height (DBH)).



Cull Tree Removal

Cull tree removal is the practice of felling or deadening non merchantable trees, including wolf trees, deformed trees, and weed trees for the purpose of providing room for the main crop trees to continue and increase their development of the main stand. The purpose of cull tree removal is to provide room for the main crop trees to continue their development. Cull tree removal should be considered only when timber production is the primary objective. A cull tree is any tree 4" DBH and larger that contains so little merchantable material because of rot, crook, sweep, and other defects or if of inferior species that it cannot be harvested at a profit and is interfering with the development of the main stand. Cull tree removal is applicable in stands

with a red oak site index of 60 or better having a high percentage of non-merchantable trees because of defects or undesirable species. Stands must have a minimum of 20 crop trees per acre or potential crop trees that will benefit from cull removal. For uneven aged stands 50 square feet of basal area of trees 6" DBH and over should be the minimum stocking. This practice should be applied 5 or more years before or at least 2 years after a planned harvest. Culls may be cut or deadened, however, deadening is recommended if felling of trees will cause appreciable damage to residual trees. In some cases, trees that are to be deadened should be treated with herbicide.

The killing of cull trees may be accomplished by girdling with a chainsaw. Best results are usually obtained by the following:

- For trees 6" DBH and smaller, felling using care to protect the residual stand. Stump treatment may be considered on certain sites and for certain species.
- For trees 6" DBH and larger, a double cut is required at 2"- 4" apart. Each cut must be at least 1" deep into the wood and must completely encircle the tree.
- Leaving two den trees, nut trees, cull and wolf trees valuable to wildlife can be left.

Crop Tree Release

Crop tree release is a precommercial silvicultural treatment applied to individual crop trees in established immature stands. Crop tree management focuses on releasing individual trees that have been selected to produce benefits consistent with stand-specific objectives. The purpose of the crop tree release practice is to accomplish stand specific landowner objectives that can be realized by increasing the growth rate of individual crop trees, and improving their quality and subsequent future value as a timber product, source of scenic beauty, or source of food and/or cover for wildlife. Crop tree release should be used in immature stands having a red oak site index of 60 or better and having dominant or codominant trees at least 25 feet tall. Select a maximum of 50 of the best dominant or codominant trees per acre. Remove all trees whose crowns are touching the crown of the selected crop tree.

In those instances where the landowner wants to culture his forest before the trees are merchantable, the following forest types lend themselves to the some or all of the timber stand improvement practices discussed above:

Regeneration Cut

A regeneration cut is the treatment of suitable woodland areas to encourage the natural regeneration of oak seedlings and to discourage undesirable competing vegetation. Under certain conditions this practice should be followed by a planned harvest within 5 to 10 years.

The purpose of this practice is to reduce undesirable vegetation so as to establish a stand of oak seedlings on wooded areas as to establish and/or prepare competitive oak seedlings so that oak can be part of the regenerated stand when the stand is harvested. The purpose of this practice is to remove the mid and understory of undesirable (shade tolerant) species to encourage the production of oak seedlings and to raise them to a competitive stage so that oak can be a component of the future regenerated stand.

This practice should be implemented in presently understocked or non stocked understories where the soils are suited to growing the desired trees for wood crops. An adequate seed source of the desired species (oaks) must be present to assume the successful regeneration of the desirable tree species.

The stand must have a red oak site index of at least 60 and have dominant and co-dominant trees at least 50 feet in height. Livestock must be excluded from the area. Oak trees must be adequately spaced within the treatment area in order to promote the production of oak seedlings. Trees must be felled or girdled and treated with a herbicide to prevent sprouting.

Regeneration Release

Regeneration release refers to the removal of undesirable trees from an overstory after a harvest to release hardwood regeneration in the understory. This practice would be particularly effective areas where a high grade harvest has occurred within the last 5 to 10 years and where an understory of regeneration (seedlings 3 feet or more in height) has formed.

The purpose of this practice is to remove or kill all undesirable overstory trees where they are inhibiting the regeneration from reaching the overstory. This does not include areas where there might be a combination of higher value overstory trees and little or no advanced regeneration.

The stand must have a red oak site index of at least 60. This practice should be applied in stands where there is no more than 60 square feet of basal area.

There has to be an established understory of advanced regeneration in which at least 25% of the seedlings are high quality hardwoods (oak, black cherry, cove hardwoods) by ocular estimate. All overstory trees 2 inches DBH and larger need to be girdled and/or felled and herbicide applied where necessary. Livestock must be excluded from the area.

Combination Improvement

Combination improvement combines the silvicultural treatments such as cull tree removal, grapevine removal and thinning in one stand area wide when no one individual treatment is dominant.

The purpose of an combination improvement is to remove or deaden undesirable trees and vines to provide room for the main crop trees to continue their development.

This practice is to be used in established immature stands and must have a red oak site index of at least 60 and have dominant and codominant trees at least 50 feet in height. Stands must have a minimum of 20 crop trees per acre or potential crop trees that will benefit from treatment. Livestock must be excluded from the area.

Note: West Virginia NRCS does not make pesticide recommendations. If pesticides are to be used in the installation of this practice, recommendations for their use must be obtained from the WVU Cooperative Extension Service, the West Virginia Division of Forestry or other West Virginia certified pesticide applicator. Follow all label instructions when applying pesticides.

Woodland Protection

It is important for landowners to recognize threats to the health and productivity of their woodlands. Some of these threats, especially those posed by damaging wind, drought, and other weather conditions, cannot be controlled by landowners. However, landowners can participate in the protection of their woodlands from insect pests, diseases, uncontrolled fire, and livestock grazing.

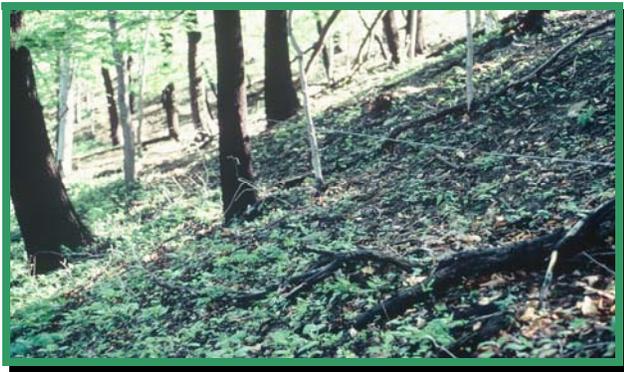
Uncontrolled Fires

Uncontrolled fires, or wildfires, may cause considerable damage to unprotected woodlands. In West Virginia, rapidly spreading and dangerous crown fires that kill mature trees outright are usually rare. However, ground fires are prevalent, especially in early spring before trees have foliated and in the fall after leaves have fallen. Ground fires

may kill saplings and damage the bark and trunks of mature trees. Scars, or cat-faces, left on tree trunks by even relatively “cool” fires may significantly reduce the value of timber cut from the trees. Fire damage also reduces tree growth rates and makes trees more susceptible to insects, diseases, and drought.

Livestock Grazing

Livestock grazing may be the most damaging and yet most preventable of all threats to woodland health and productivity. Cattle and other livestock may cause serious immediate damage to seedlings, saplings, and ground vegetation; what is not browsed by livestock will be trampled. In just a few years, the understory may be completely absent or replaced by less valuable species, such as ironwood and hawthorn. At the same time, livestock compact forest soils which in turn damages mature trees. Within 10 years, continued grazing causes weakening and mortality of the trees.



In addition, woodlands make very poor pasture; studies have shown that livestock lose weight when grazed in woodlands. Therefore, grazed woodlands result in loss of both livestock and natural resources values.

Other Concerns

The method, felling direction and timing of tree cutting for should provide a safe work environment

and protect sensitive areas such as vernal pools, riparian zones, cultural resources and structures.

Slash and debris left on the site after treatment will not present an unacceptable fire, safety, environmental, or pest hazard. Such remaining material will not interfere with the intended purpose or other management activities.

Potential landowner and operator liability should be assessed before forest stand improvement activities begin.

Wildlife

Forest stand improvement provides excellent opportunities to improve wildlife habitat for some species by favoring tree species that provide food and/or cover for desired wildlife. Refer to West Virginia conservation practice standard 645 - Upland Wildlife Habitat Management for information regarding the daily and seasonal requirements for selected wildlife species.

The practice should be timed to minimize disturbance of seasonal wildlife activities.

Consider wildlife food and cover needs when making modifications to forest composition and tree spacing.

Consider retention of selected dead and dying trees, including down material, to enhance wildlife habitat values.

Consider environmental concerns such as threatened and endangered species and natural areas.

Operation and Maintenance

Periodic inspections during treatment activities are necessary to ensure that objectives are achieved and resource damage is minimized. Follow-up and ongoing management activities will be needed to obtain desired results. Protect trees and shrubs from destructive grazing.



SPECIFICATIONS

Forest Stand Improvement WV Job Sheet – Pre-commercial Treatment 666

Site-specific requirements are listed on the following pages of this job sheet. Specifications are prepared in accordance with the WV NRCS Field Office Technical Guide.

Client:	Farm #:
Field(s):	Tract #:
Designed By:	Location:
WV Registered Professional Forester No.	
Date:	Total Acres:

LANDOWNER OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

<input type="checkbox"/> Increase the Quantity and Quality of Forest Products	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
---	---------------------------------

EXISTING CONDITIONS

TYPE OF TREATMENT

<input type="checkbox"/> Area Wide Thinning	<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Tree Release	<input type="checkbox"/> Cull Tree Removal
<input type="checkbox"/> Regeneration Cut	<input type="checkbox"/> Regeneration Release	<input type="checkbox"/> Combination Improvement

TREATMENT SPECIFICATIONS

HERBICIDE USE

Herbicide Treatment Needed: YES NO

If yes, the following is required:

Always follow all label directions when using herbicides.

TREATMENT DATES:

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Periodic inspections during and after treatment activities are necessary to ensure that purposes are achieved and resource damage is minimized, e.g., assessment of insects, disease and other pests, storm damage, and damage by trespass. The results of inspections shall determine the need for additional treatment under this practice.

This practice is a pre-commercial improvement treatment. A plan for improved harvesting will need to be developed prior to harvesting in this area.

Follow-up and ongoing management activities will be needed to obtain the desired results. Always wear protective gear and clothing when working in the woods. A hard hat should be worn at all times. Inspect the area during treatment to check for damage to the residual stand and following treatment to monitor growth rates and overall health of the stand.

ADDITIONAL NOTES AND FUTURE STAND NEEDS



Forest Stand Improvement WV Job Sheet – Pre-commercial Treatment

666

If needed, an aerial view or a side view of the practice can be shown below. Other relevant information, complementary practices and measures, and additional specifications may be included.

Questions regarding the planning, application or maintenance of the Forest Stand Improvement practice should be directed to:

_____ at _____

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in its programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs and marital or familial status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact the USDA Office of Communications (202) 720-2791. To file a complaint of discrimination write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice or TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.