

DFCW

Defined

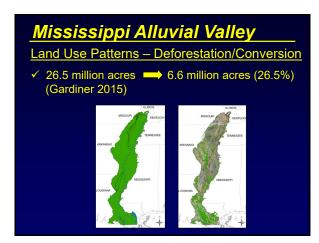
✓ those forested landscapes that meet both Desired Landscape Conditions and Desired Stand Conditions

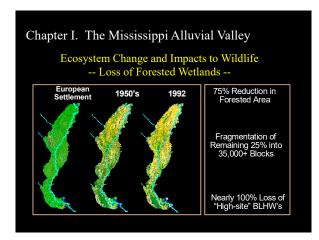
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Mississippi Alluvial Valley Description ✓ part of 7 states adjacent the Mississippi River ✓ geology characterized by alluvial deposits with notable exceptions ✓ 75% privately owned forests





















DFCW

Management of Bottomland Hardwoods

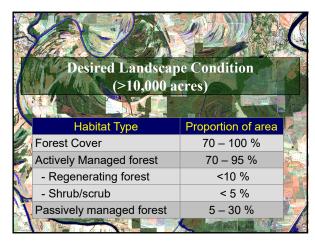
- ✓ Putnam et al. (1960) tree classification system for bottomland hardwoods (primarily in the MAV)
 - preferred growing stock
 - reserve growing stock
 - cutting stock
 - culls (considered wildlife habitat if no timber value)

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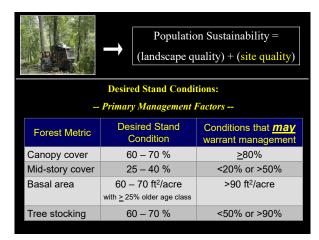


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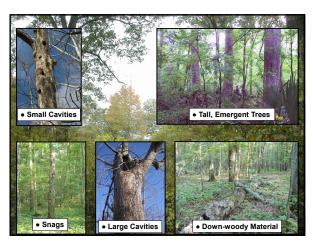


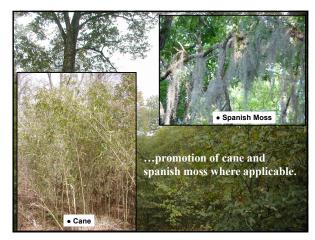




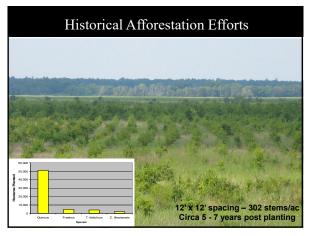
Desired Stand Conditions: Secondary Management Factors		
Forest Metric	Desired Stand Condition	Conditions that <i>may</i> warrant management
Dominant trees	>2 / acre	<1 / acre
Under-story cover	25 – 40%	<20% or >60%
Reproduction (advance intolerant)	30-40% of area	<20% of area
Coarse woody debris	≥200 ft³ / acre	<100ft³ / acre
Small cavities (< 10"diameter)	>4 visible holes / acre	<2 visible holes / acre
Den trees (> 10" diameter)	>1 visible hole / acre	<1 visible holes / acre
Standing dead / stressed trees	>6 stems / acre >10" dbh >2 stems/ac >20" dbh	<4 stems / acre >10" dbh <1 stem/ac >20" dbh









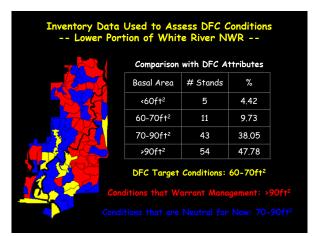




Initial planting density of 435 seedlings per acre, including early successional shade intolerants as well as late successional shade tolerant species Plantings should result in an average of >300 trees/acre, preferably in a matrix of high stem density patches and gaps







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In Summary.....management of BLH for wildlife... • ID Priority Wildlife and Habitat Needs

- Restoration
 - Consider landscape, geomorphology, hydrology context
 - Plant multiple species, include fast-growers
 - Increase stocking rate (10' x 10' spacing)
 - Plan for "mid rotation" management
- Management
 - Use 'Variable Retention' harvest
 - Reduce canopy & increase understory
 - Enhance forest structure
 - Retain large / dominant trees
 - Retain snags and downed wood
 - Retain stressed tress
 - Ensure appropriate reproduction
- Monitor Habitat and Wildlife Response











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My Thoughts

- ✓ characteristics of ecological forestry
 - does not emulate natural disturbance regimes, especially large-scale disturbances
- ✓ characteristics of uneven-aged silviculture
 - concerns with regeneration of shadeintolerant species
 - concerns with changing species composition

