

Opportunities for Enhancement through Responsible Forest Management –

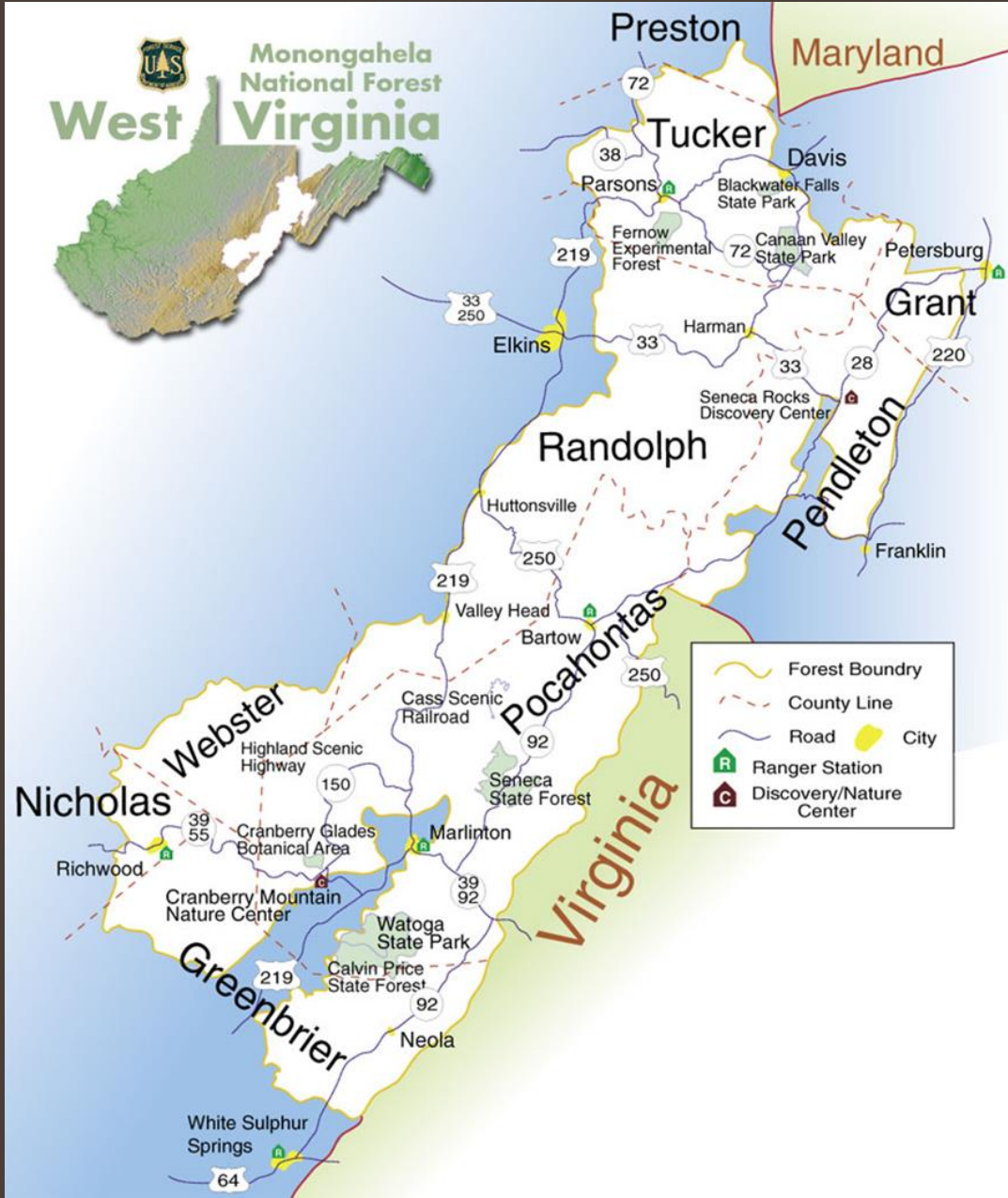
Examples from the Fernow Experimental Forest

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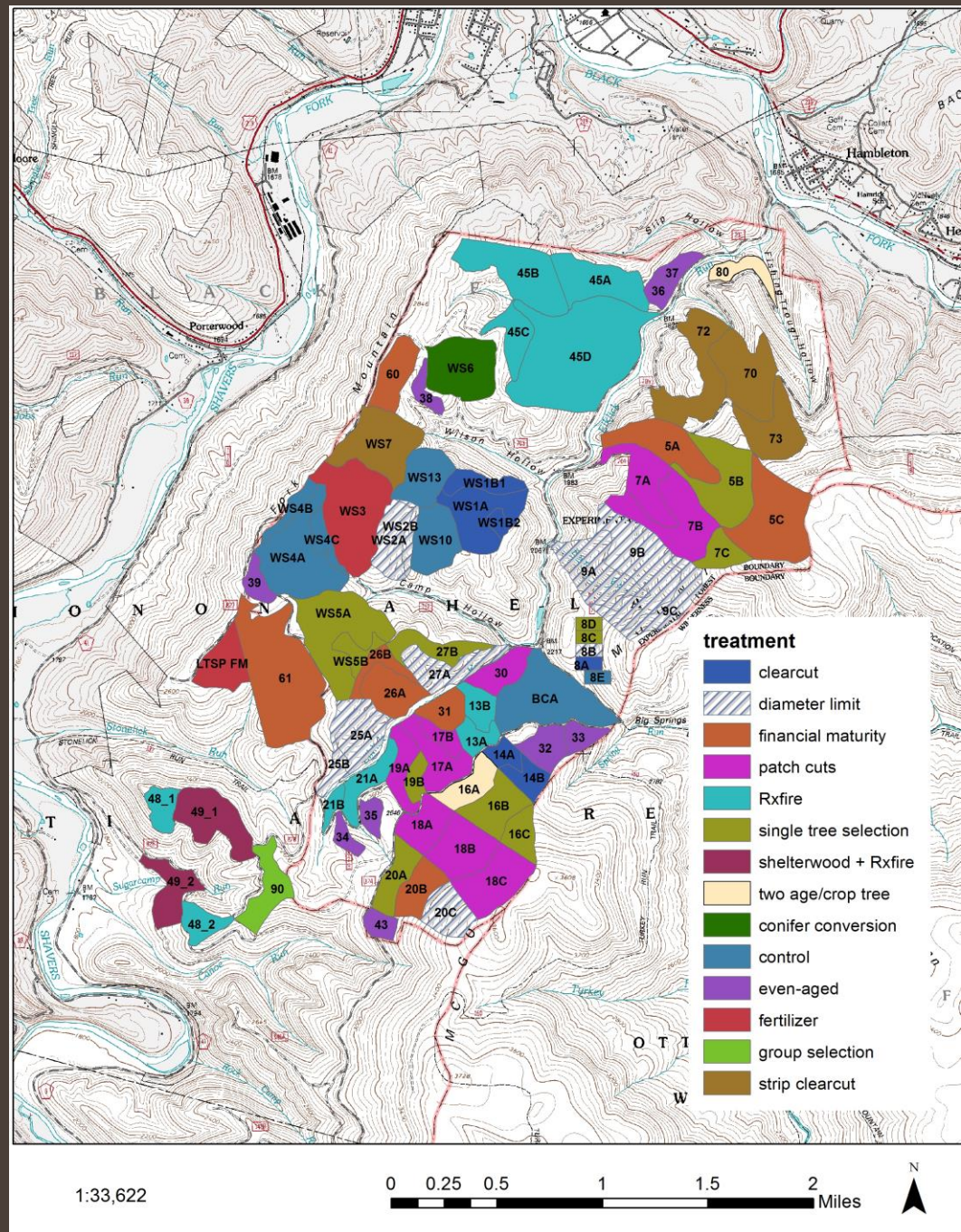


U.S. Forest Service
Monongahela National Forest
West Virginia



established
1934,
research
began in
1949

~5,000 ac

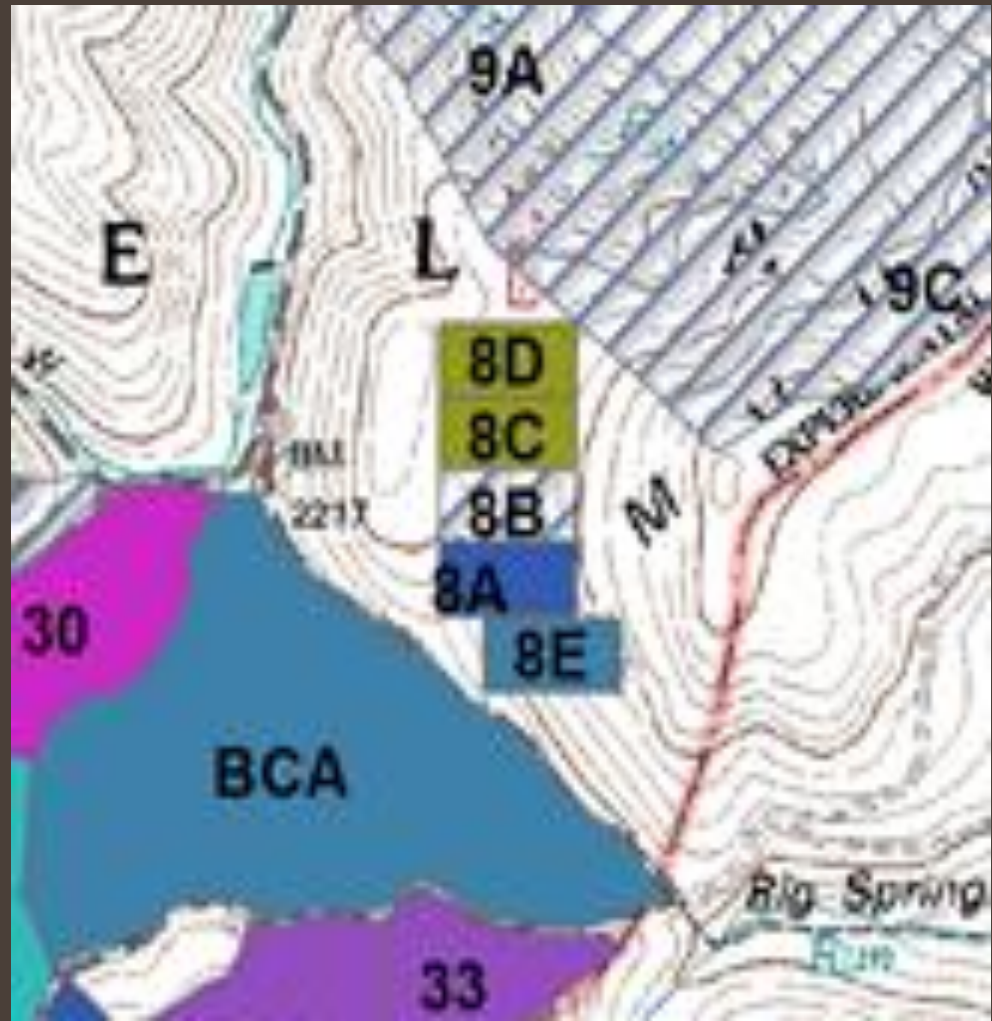


Species mix on the Fernow

- Yellow-poplar
- Beech
- Black birch
- Yellow birch
- Sugar maple
- Red maple
- Northern red oak
- White oak
- Chestnut oak
- Hickories
- White ash
- Black cherry
- Basswood
- White pine
- Hemlock
- Black walnut
- Black locust



Some
research
results

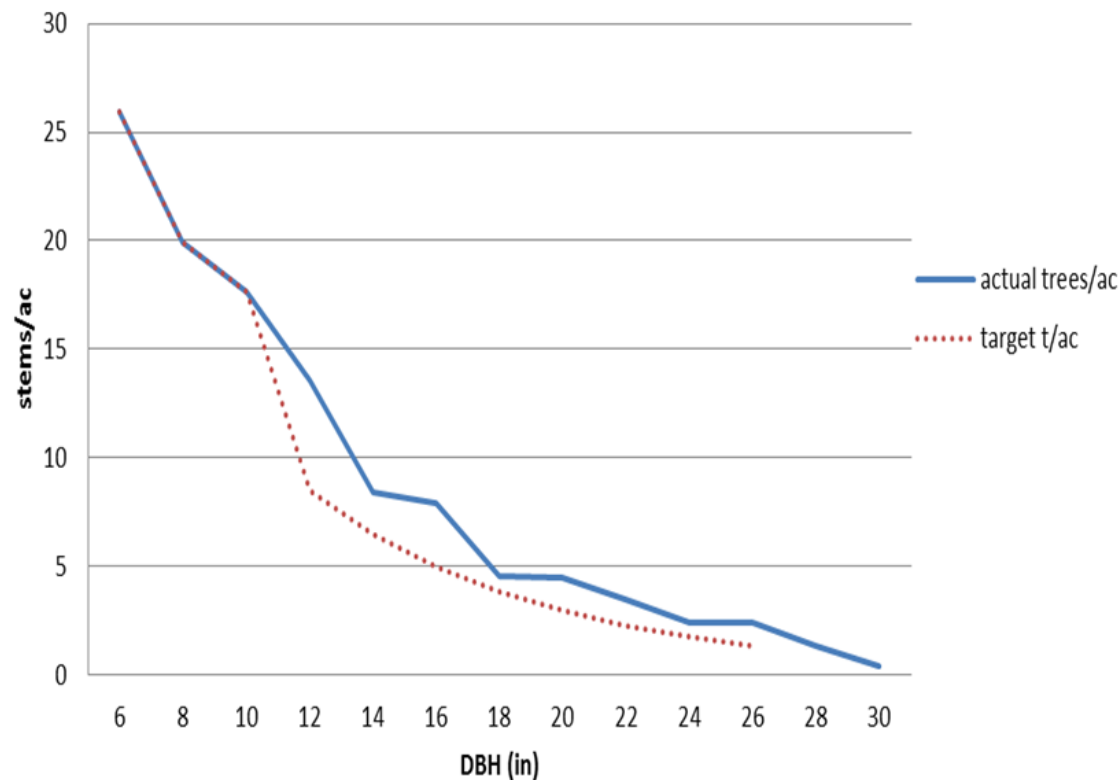


Long-term
cutting
practices
study
(initiated
1949)

- Excellent
 - Intensive single-tree selection
- Good
 - Extensive single-tree selection
- Fair
 - Diameter-limit
- Poor (exploitive)
 - Commercial clearcut
- Reference
 - Unmanaged – added 1956

Treatments

Cutting practice	Cutting cycle (yrs)	RBA (ft ² /ac)	Largest DBH retained (in)	Q	Min DBH (in)
Excellent (SP)	5-10	85	32	1.3	5.0
Good (ST)	10	70	32	1.3	11.0
Fair (DL)	20		16		15.5
Poor (CC)	70-80				5.0



Original Objectives

- Demonstrate effects of silvicultural practice:
 - Species composition
 - Growth and yield
 - Quality
 - Regeneration
- 5-acre units set up for demonstration purposes
 - Includes signage and easily accessible terrain with trail

Zero Grade Trail



Results

Volume

Periodic Annual Increment

Total volume

Tree quality

Species composition

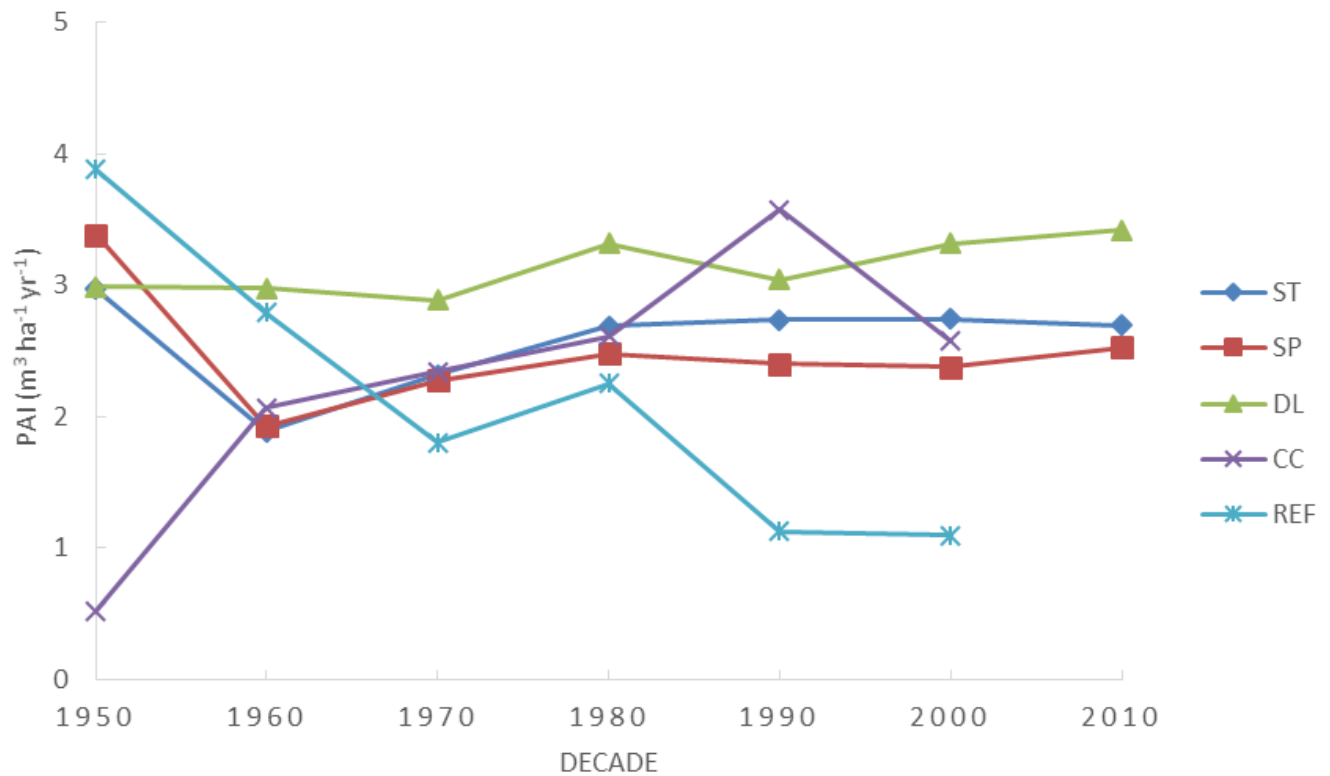
Diversity

Shade tolerance

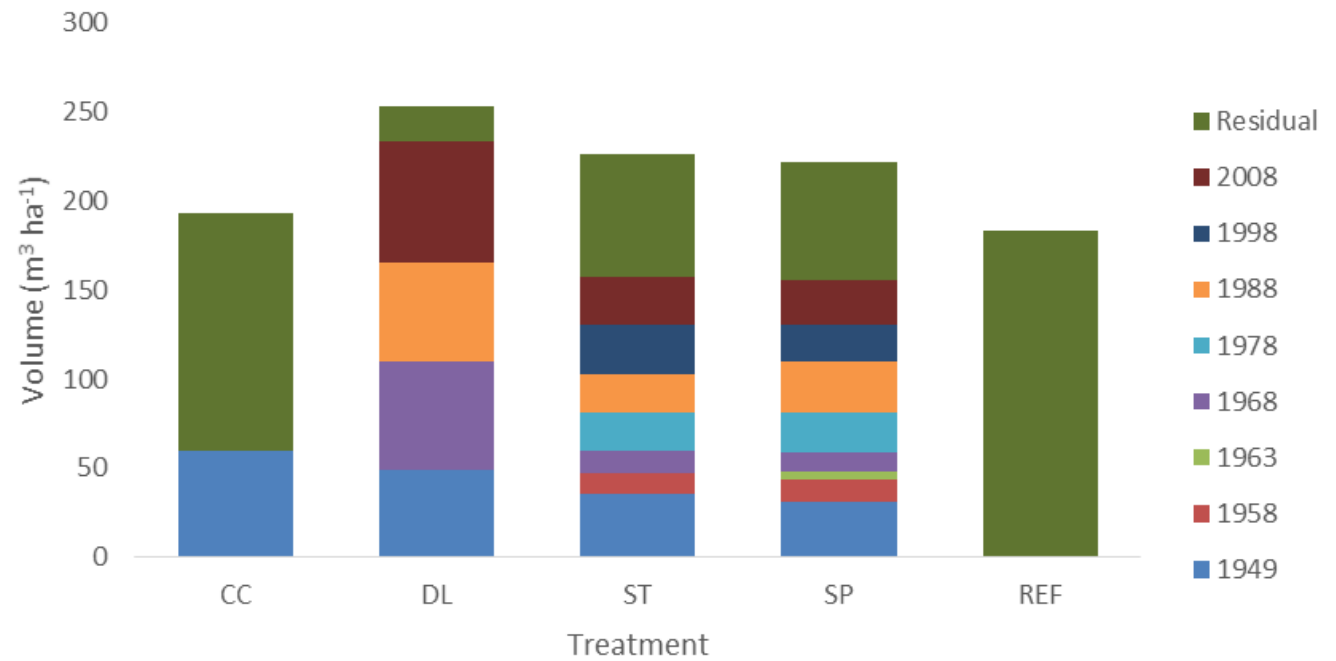
Hard mast producers

Schuler, T.M.; Thomas-Van Gundy, M.; Brown, J.P.; Wiedenbeck, J.K. 2017. Managing Appalachian hardwood stands using four management practices: 60-year results. *Forest Ecology and Management*. 387: 3-11.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2016.08.019>

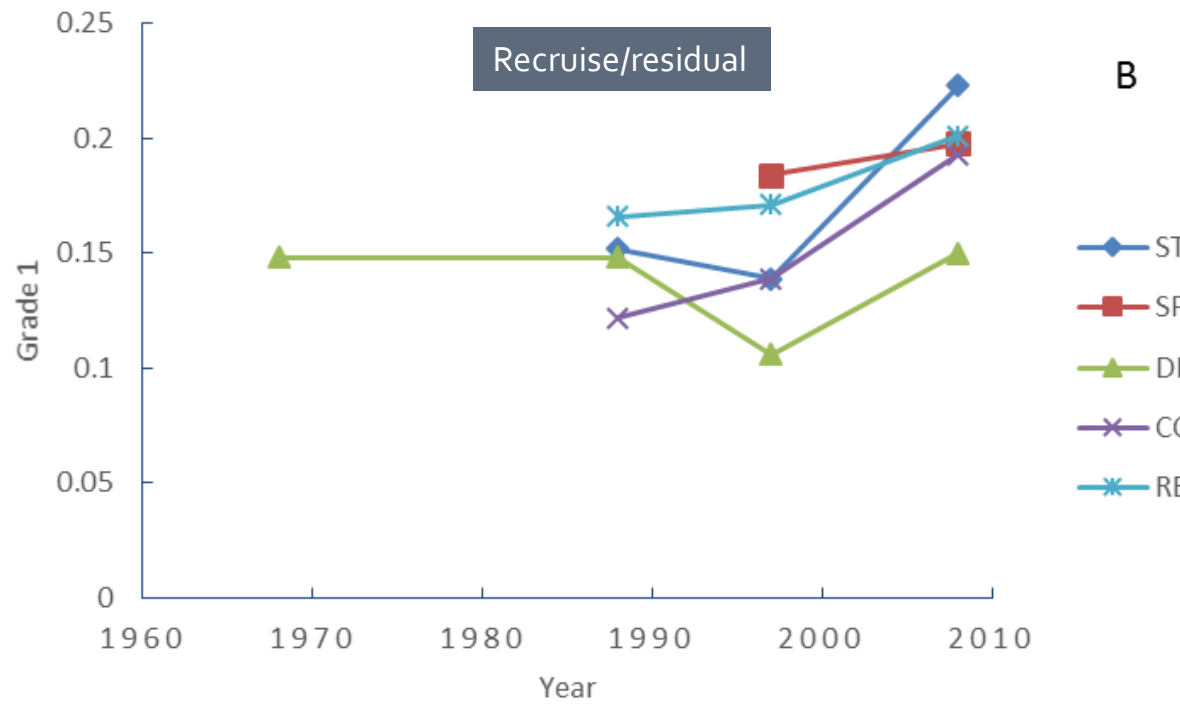
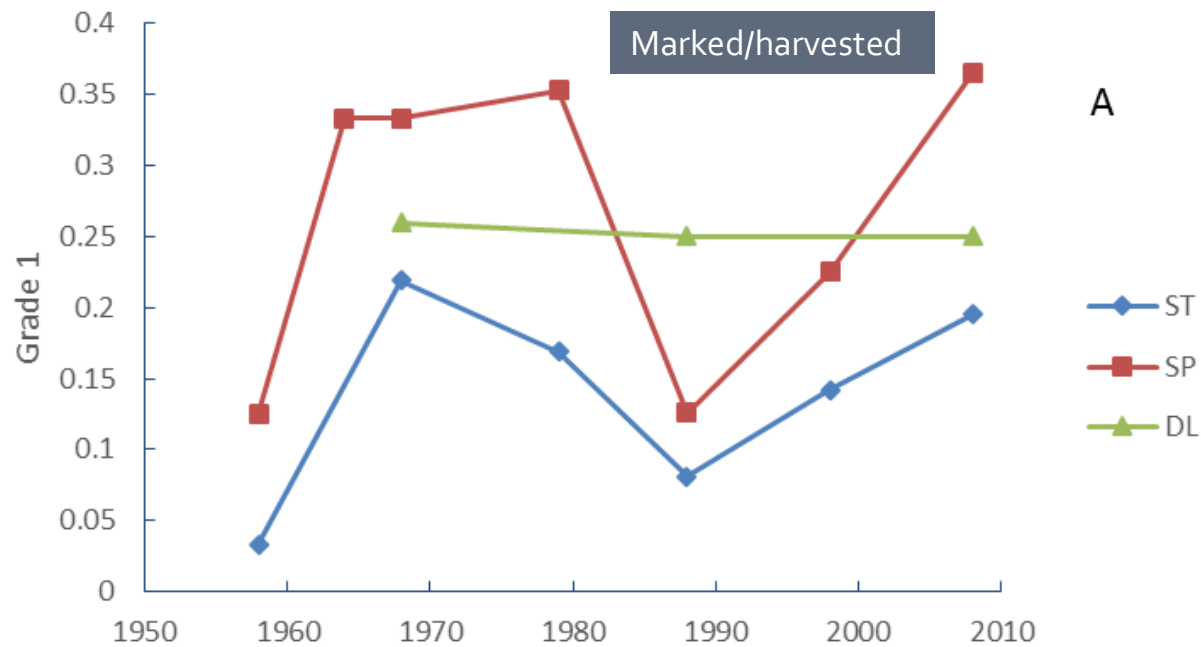
Periodic Annual Increment



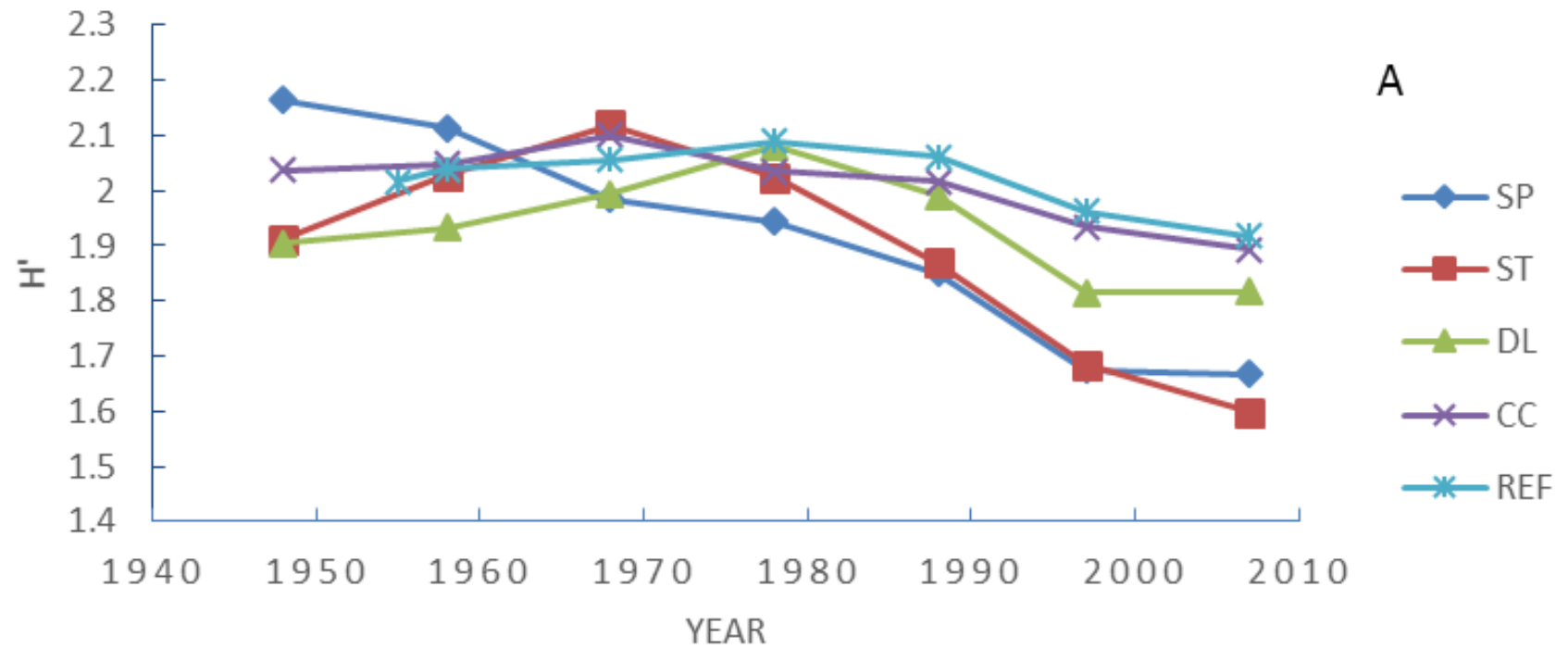
Total Volume (harvest + residual)



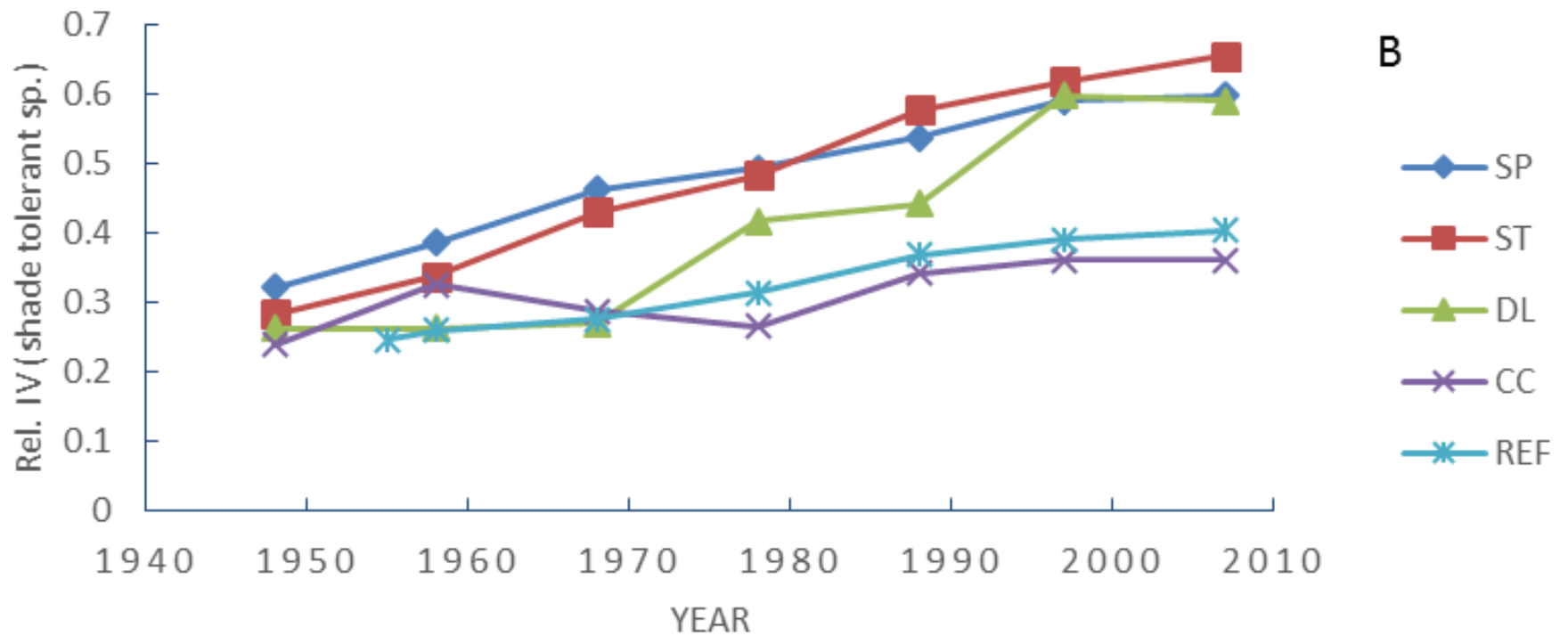
Quality



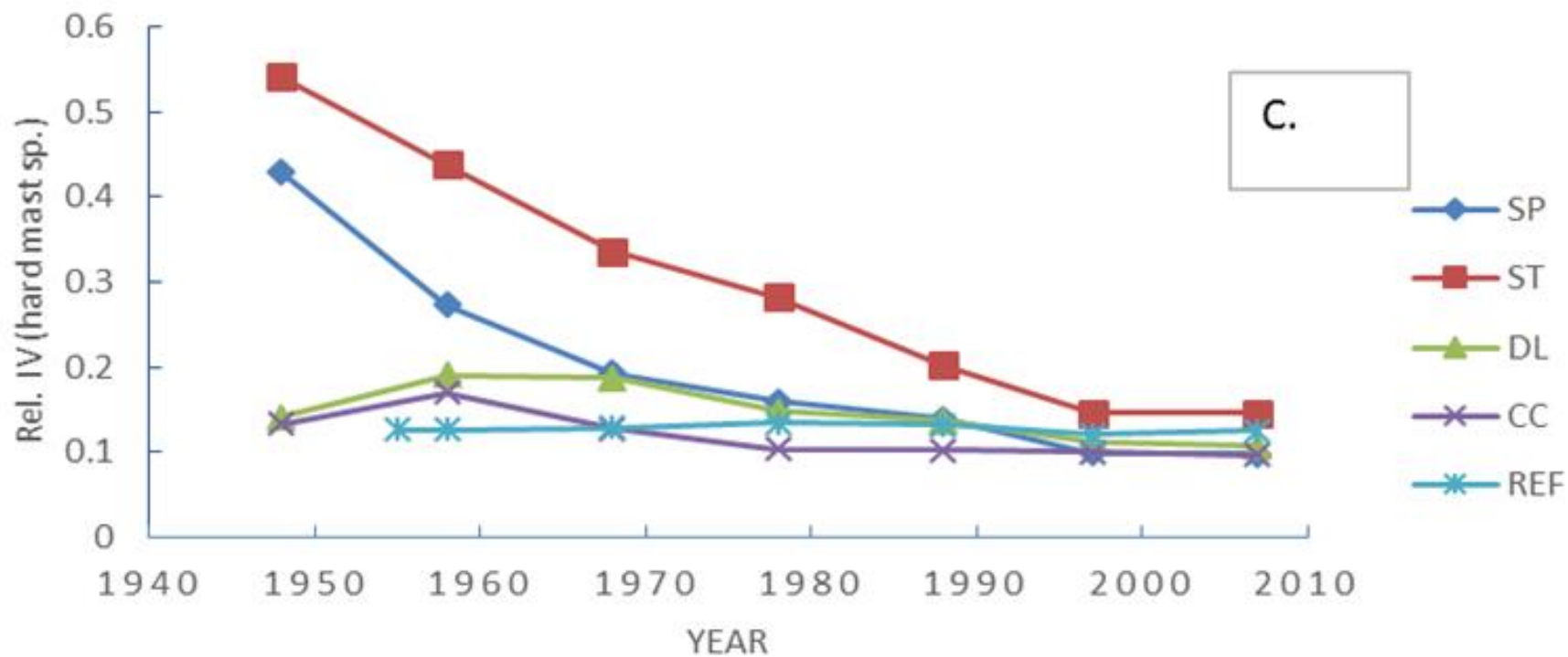
Diversity (H')



Shade Tolerant Sp.



Hard Mast (IV)



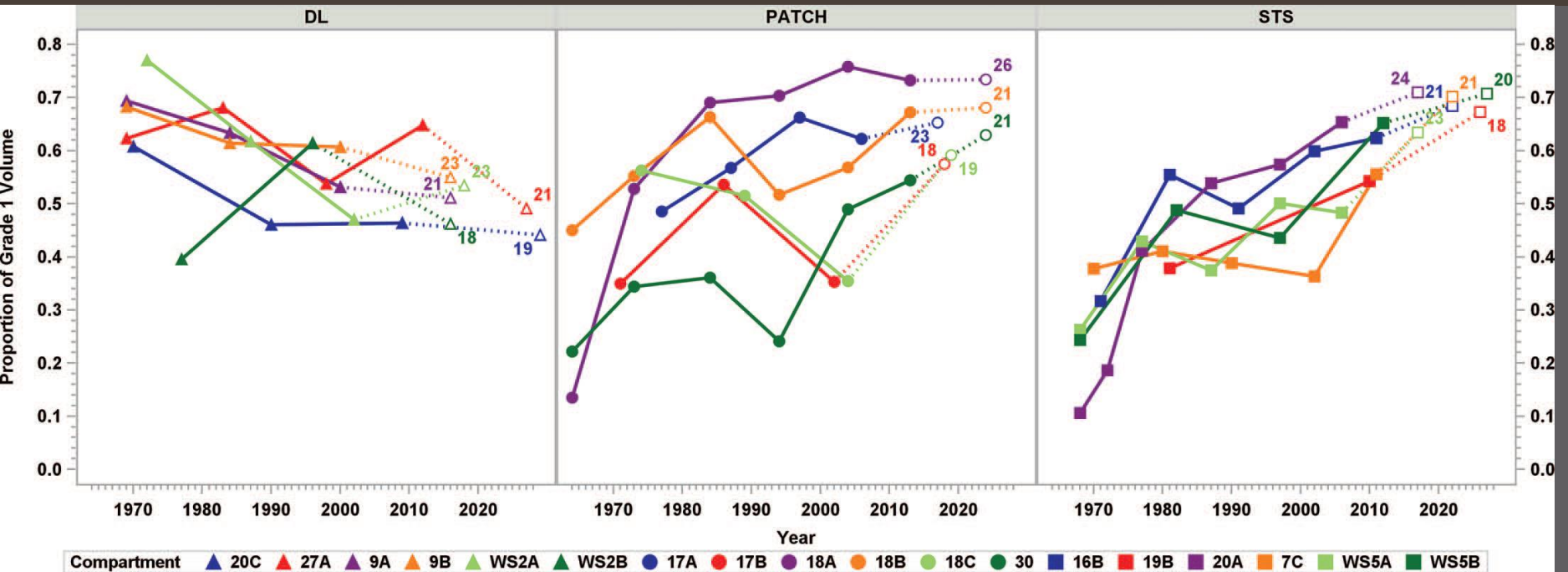
Conclusions

- Tree diversity declining in all harvest areas, slowest in the CC
- Present value - greatest in the single tree
- Diameter-limit leading to declining productivity

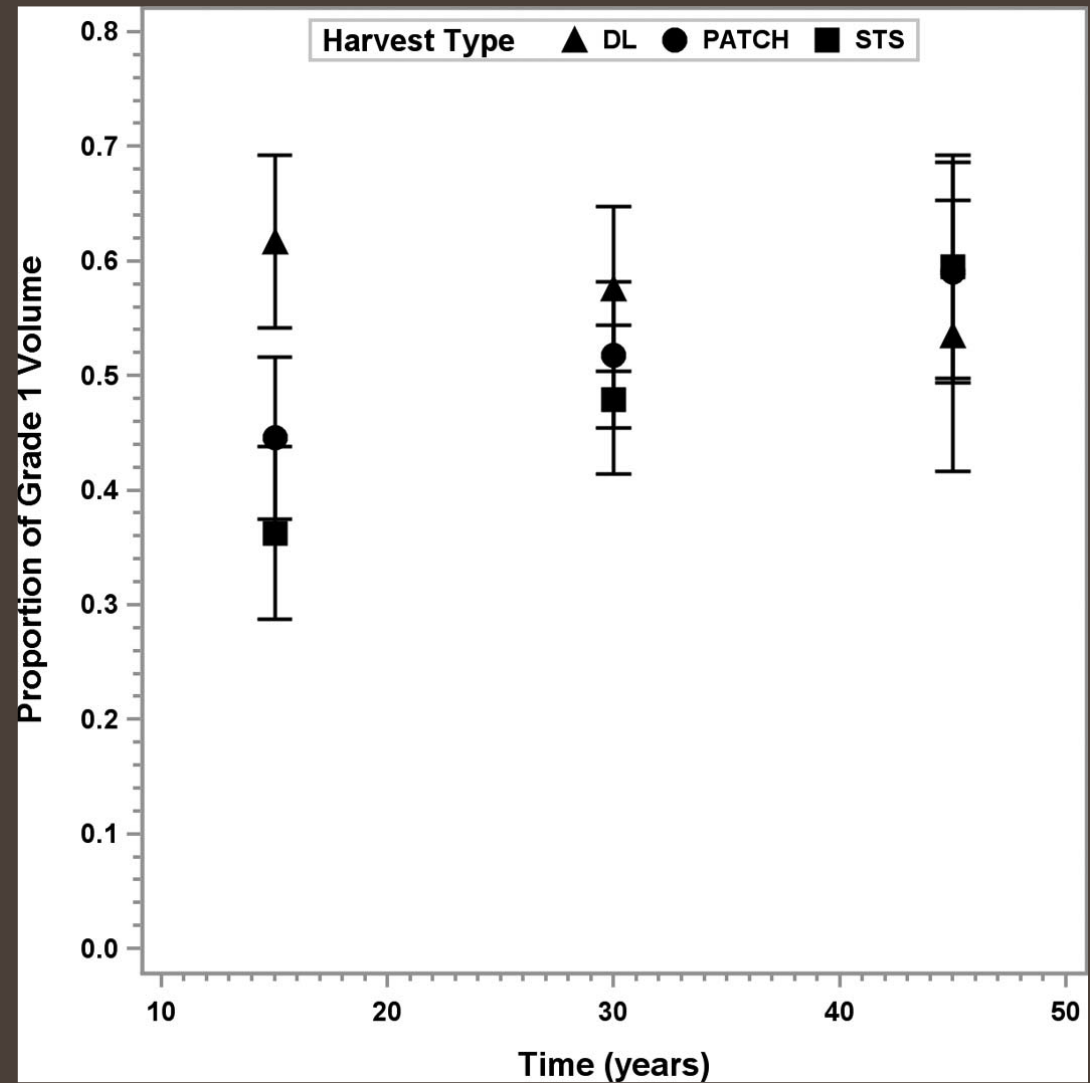
Large Area Comparison of Forest Management Practices

- Silvicultural practice * site quality
 - Red oak SI
 - Excellent: 80 50 yrs
 - Good: 70 50 yrs
 - Fair: 60 50 yrs
- Silvicultural practices
 - Single-tree selection
 - Diameter-limit
 - Patch clearcut
 - Unmanaged reference (controls)

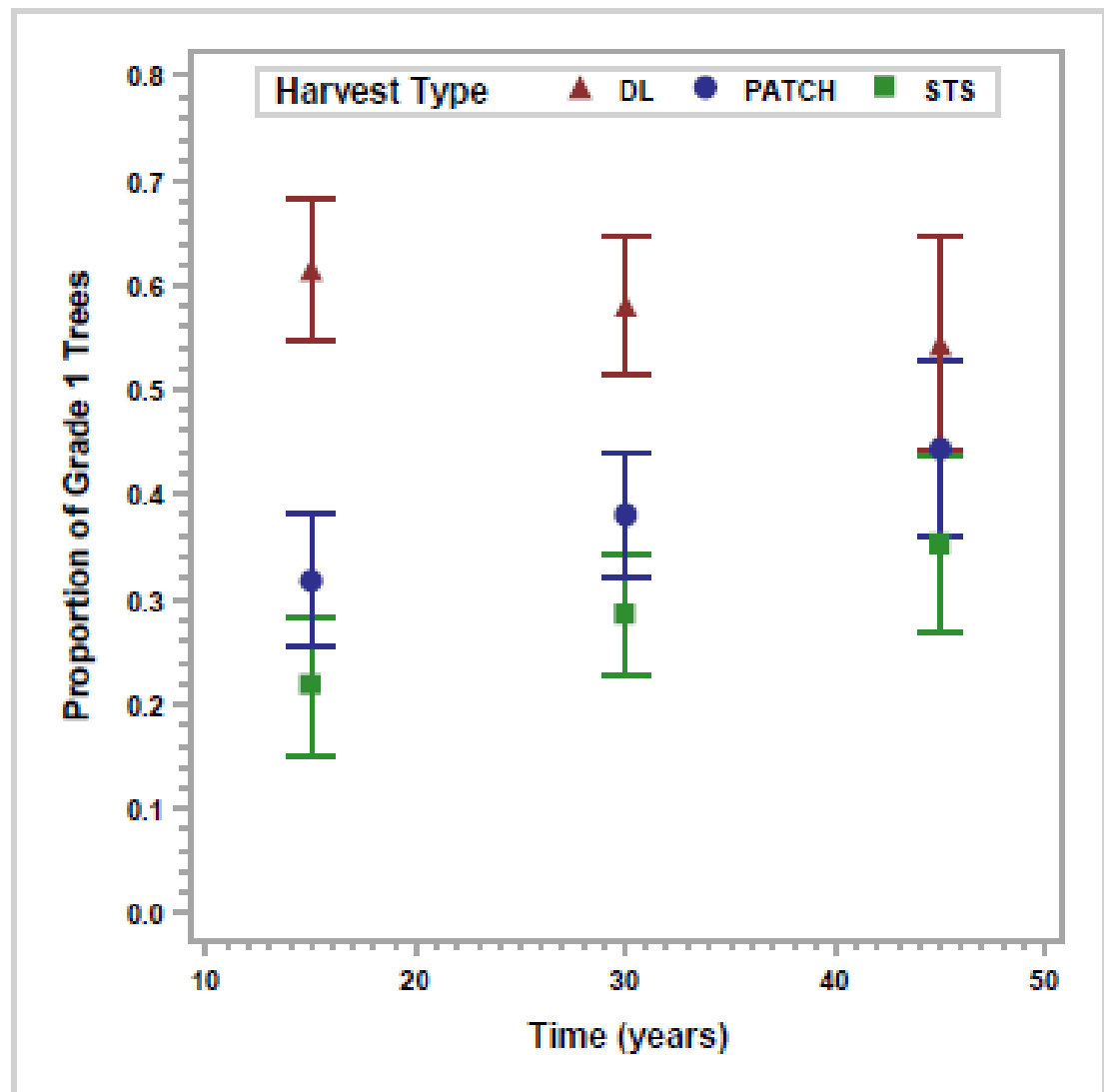
Quality



Percentage of grade 1 volume removed over time and by harvest type



Note DL declined and STS increased



Conclusions

- Diameter-limit harvest decreased proportion of grade 1 butt logs
 - Projecting future shows maintaining high grade logs unsustainable
- Grade 1 butt logs increase with patch cutting and single tree selection
 - Projecting future shows grade sustainable under single tree selection
 - Sustainability uncertain under patch cutting

Back to basics of forestry – they work!

- Density, relative or absolute
- How much stuff you remove over what length of time
- Take the bad stuff first – remember AGS and UGS?
- Every entry is an opportunity to leave the stand better than you found it
- Shade tolerance matters – still have some issues with sustaining oak on these sites

sources

- Schuler, T.M.; Ford, W.M.; Adams, M.B.; Kochenderfer, J.N.; Edwards, P.J. 2006. Large area comparisons of forest management practices in West Virginia (1951-present). In: Irland, L.C.; Camp, A.E.; Brissette, J.C.; and Donohew, Z.R., eds. Long-term Silvicultural & Ecological Studies: Results for Science and Management. New Haven, CT: Yale University: 94-103
- Brown, J.P.; Thomas-Van Gundy, M.A.; Schuler, T.M.; Wiedenbeck, J.K. 2018. Silvicultural Prescriptions Influence the Proportion of High-Quality Hardwood Butt Logs Harvested over a Half-Century of Management. Forest Science. 64(2): 203-213. <https://doi.org/10.5849/FS-2016-123>.

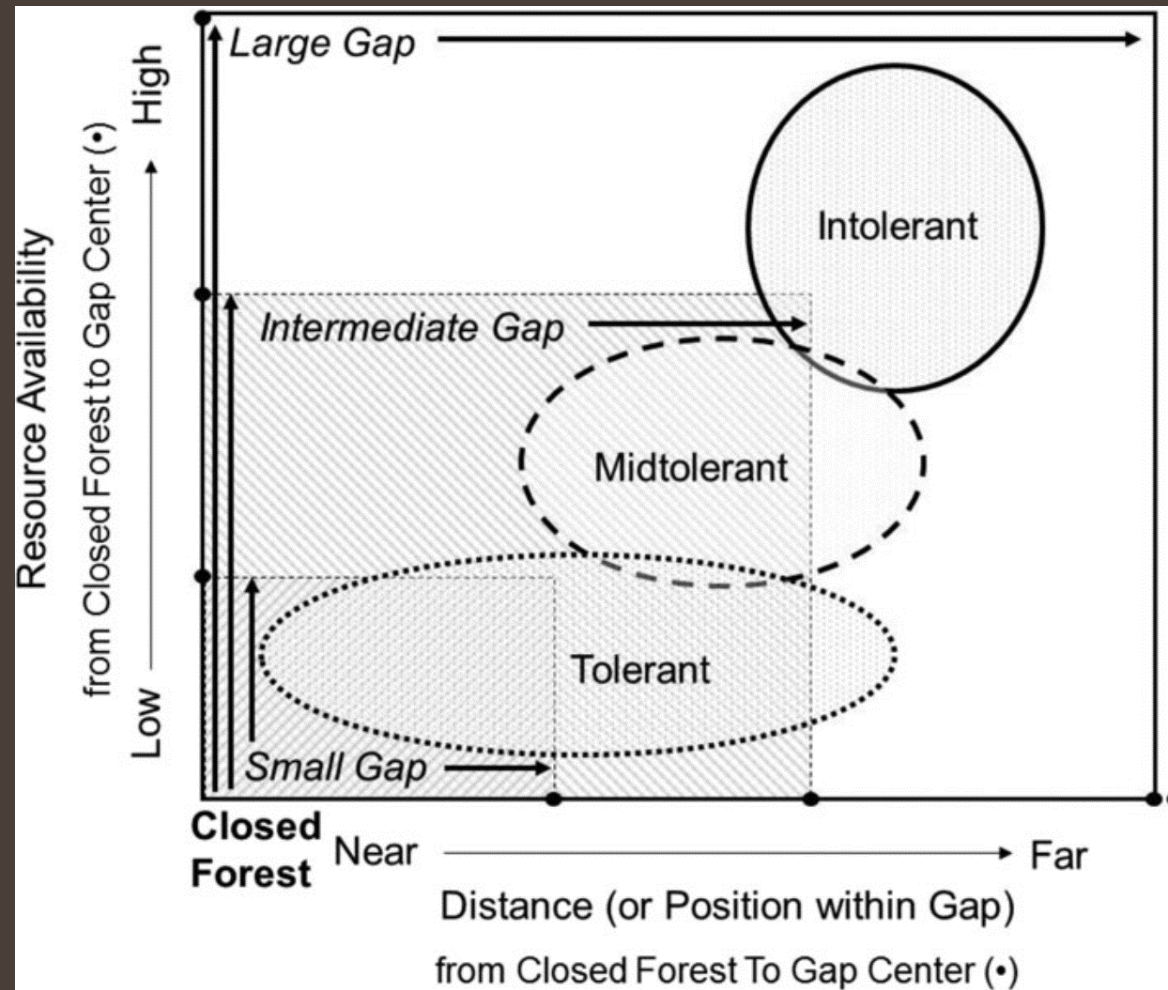


Challenges facing gap-based silviculture and possible solutions for mesic northern forests in North America

Kern, C. et al. 2017. *Forestry*, 90, 4–17,
[doi:10.1093/forestry/cpw024](https://doi.org/10.1093/forestry/cpw024)

Gap-based silviculture for species diversity

Factors that limit success



Challenges

impact the
predicted
trajectory

- Lack of advanced regen
- Species available not suited to gap regen (light levels too low)
- Responses of native invaders – beech brush, blackberry
- Response of non-native invasive plants
- Deer browse

Differences between managed and natural gaps

- Tip up mounds
- Bare soil
- Woody debris



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