

## Appendix A Glacier Project Stand Treatment Definitions

<b>Table A-1. Treatment Codes and Definitions</b>	
<b>Regeneration treatments - Creating young forest through even-aged harvest treatments</b>	
CCR	<b>Clearcut with Reserves:</b> The harvesting of essentially all trees in a stand, producing a fully exposed microclimate for the development of a new age class and an even-aged stand. Regeneration can be from natural seeding, direct seeding, planted seedlings, or existing regeneration. Reserve trees are retained to attain goals other than regeneration, but are not enough to become the featured stand or to create a two-aged stand.
ST	<b>Seed Tree:</b> A method of even-aged management in which the mature trees are removed from an area in one harvest except that certain trees, called seed trees, are left standing singly or in groups, for the purpose of furnishing seed to help regenerate the stand. Generally, seed trees are not removed following establishment of regeneration. More trees are usually retained than under a clearcut with reserve harvest method.
PC 30	<b>Partial Cut 30:</b> A harvesting system that retains at least 30 square feet basal area. This harvest method facilitates reaching a desired stand condition in terms of structure and age while producing volume. This is similar to a shelterwood harvest. An even-aged regeneration method where the cutting of most trees leaves those needed to produce sufficient shade to produce a new age class in a moderated environment. Trees retained at the time of harvest may be removed after regeneration is established.
2A	<b>2 age cut:</b> The harvesting of approximately half of the trees within a stand. This method may involve harvesting one tree species in order to encourage regeneration of a more desired species; the end result is basically a two age structure.
<b>Intermediate treatments - Improving stand conditions through intermediate harvest treatments</b>	
PC 60	<b>Partial Cut 60:</b> A method of management that retains approximately 60 square feet of basal area. This harvest creates a multi-aged stand and gradually reestablishes old forest and old-growth forest age classes and vegetative growth stages, while providing a variety of tree ages and different vegetation layers within the same community.
TH	<b>Thinning:</b> An intermediate harvest where trees are removed to provide growing conditions for remaining trees. This method is generally used in immature and mature red and white pine stands to reduce stand density of trees primarily to improve growth and/or form, enhance forest health, or recover potential mortality. Some thinned areas would also include small group openings to improve structure within treated area.
VT	<b>Variable Thinning:</b> An intermediate harvest where some trees are removed to provide improved growing conditions for remaining trees. This method is generally used in immature and mature red and white pine patches greater than 100 acres in size. This treatment removes trees with minimal impact to the existing main canopy closure in order to continue to provide interior forest habitat. Harvest would maintain a 60% crown closure.
CG	<b>Campground vegetation treatment:</b> Intermediate vegetation treatments in a campground setting. May involve minimal harvest (using light equipment) or non harvest activities to improve scenic quality of views and trails with partial removal of trees, planting long-lived species, hazard tree removal, and reduction of fuels.
<b>Restoring stand conditions through a variety of treatments</b>	
BB	<b>Prescribed Fire/Broadcast Burn:</b> The intentional use of fire to accomplish specific resource objectives under prescribed conditions and circumstances. A broadcast burn is a fire that is allowed to burn over the entire stand to reduce hazardous fuels or to create desirable habitat conditions. Burn intensity varies depending on vegetation, fuels, and topography.

HP	<b>Hand Pile:</b> Crews would pile understory fuels by hand and burn the piles under appropriate conditions. The overstory of the stand would be undisturbed. The objective is to reduce an accumulation of hazardous fuels in the understory.
NHR	<b>Non-harvest Restoration:</b> Actions that would create conditions for either existing or desired species to grow and may include removing less desirable species, creating ground disturbance to enhance natural regeneration, creating conditions for existing desired trees to grow, and planting and/or seeding desired tree species to offset the natural breaking up of older stands. Actions may also include biomass removal.
NHRB	<b>Non-harvest restoration</b> – brushing
NHRF	<b>Non-harvest restoration</b> - prescribed fire
NHRC	<b>Non-harvest restoration</b> – crushing
NHRR	<b>Non-harvest restoration</b> – release
NHRU	<b>Non-harvest restoration</b> – under planting
PB	<b>Pile Burn:</b> Fuels created by logging, such as tree tops and slash would be mechanically piled and burned under appropriate weather conditions. Reserved trees would be left undisturbed. The objective is to reduce the fuels left after harvesting.
REL	Release desired vegetation from undesired competing vegetation
UB	<b>Under Burn:</b> A low intensity controlled fire that burns beneath the canopy of live trees. The primary objective of under burns is to reduce hazardous fuels in the understory. Small down, dead and woody material along with shrubs and young trees would generally be burned.
Reforestation Activities	
NR	<b>Natural Regeneration:</b> A plant community established through a naturally-occurring process such as seeding, sprouting, or suckering.
SP	Site preparation where a variety of techniques could be used
SP-Mec	Site preparation using mechanical equipment
SP-UB	Site preparation using prescribed fire
P	<b>Plant:</b> Supplemental planting followed by species to be planted. For example – PJP - plant jack pine
DP	<b>Diversity Plant:</b> Planting 100-300 trees per acre in clumps or scattered throughout the stand that is generally being regenerated. Involves tree species such as white pine, tamarack, northern white cedar, white spruce, and black spruce. The purpose is to increase tree species diversity to create conditions more representative of native vegetation communities. DP is followed by the species code for species to be planted.
SD	<b>Seed:</b> Seeding of specific tree species. The type of seed is identified by the species code.
CV	<b>Conversion:</b> Activities taken to change a stand from one forest type to another more desirable forest type. Usually applied in even-aged management stands, the conversion may be preceded by actions to prepare the site for planting. Site preparation activities may include mechanical, hand, or burning actions to remove logging debris, followed by planting or seeding desired tree species. After trees are planted, additional actions may be taken to release the planted trees from competing undesirable vegetation. CV is followed by the species code.

Code	Species	Code	Species
JP	Jack Pine	WC or CD	Northern White Cedar
RP	Red Pine	WP	White Pine
WS	White Spruce	BS	Black Spruce