

Thinning under different spacing regimes

Maybeso 2001



UNTHINNED



8 X 8



12 X 12



16 X 16



20 X 20



20 X 20

Timber Stand Improvement Activities



Girdling

In treatment units with larger diameter trees girdling may be utilized to meet resource objectives particularly when excessive slash may be an issue.



Spaced Thinning

Thinning of pre-commercial size trees between the ages of 15 to 25 years at various spacing (from 6'x 6' up to 24'x 24') depending on stand objectives and desired future condition.



Inter-planting

Inter-planting may occur after harvest activities to enhance species composition particularly of yellow cedar due to concern over regeneration and maintenance of the species.



Pruning

In units where it would be beneficial to have more sunlight reach the forest floor than would be achieved by thinning alone and where slash accumulation would be high, pruning may be utilized.

Canopy Openings (Gaps)

Small openings may be created to simulate old-growth habitat conditions by opening up the overstory canopy to stimulate production of understory forbs and shrubs while also providing adjacent snow interception.



Slash Treatments

In units where thinning treatments will create excessive slash or there is already a large amount of existing slash present, material may be treated to facilitate wildlife movement. This could include buck, limb and compact the material, lop and scatter, piling, burning or removal.

Wildlife Corridors (Skips)

Strips of un-thinned young growth are left to facilitate wildlife movement through treated stands.



Screens

40' "screens" of un-thinned young growth are left within estuaries and beach fringe for wind firmness, visuals, and to facilitate wildlife movement.



Stream Buffers

No-thin buffers are left on each side of protected streams to meet Fisheries and Wildlife objectives. The purpose of this no-thin stream buffer is to maintain and/or improve water quality, channel stability and provide a travel corridor for wildlife.