

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE**

**CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

**FOREST STAND IMPROVEMENT  
(Acre)**

**CODE 666**

**DEFINITION**

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

**PURPOSES**

- 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.
- Initiate forest stand regeneration.
- To reduce the potential 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.

**CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

All forest land where improvement of forest resources is needed.

**GENERAL CRITERIA**

The harvest-regeneration strategy will be identified for all planned forest improvement harvesting:

- Uneven-aged management systems (single-tree selection, group selection, coppice selection)
- Even-aged management (clear-cut, seed-tree, shelterwood, coppice)

The extent or size of treatment area shall achieve the intended purpose.

Preferred tree and understory species are identified and retained to achieve all planned purposes.

Spacing, density, size, class, number, and amounts of trees and understory species to be retained will follow established guidelines for the intended purposes.

Stocking guidelines shall contain stocking in terms of basal area, spacing or trees per acre by species and size class distribution.

The method, felling direction and timing of tree cutting for harvesting shall facilitate efficient and safe tree removal and protect sensitive areas such as vernal pools, riparian zones, cultural resources, and structures.

Forest stand improvement activities shall be performed to minimize soil erosion, compaction, rutting, damage to remaining vegetation and hydrologic conditions. 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.

Comply with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations during the installation, operation and maintenance of this practice.

**Criteria for Thinning**

A. Trees to Leave: The selection of trees to leave in intermediate cuttings should be based on management objectives, adaptability of species to certain soils, the condition of individual trees as related to insects and diseases, and the form and vigor of individual trees. Species to favor on various soils are listed in the Woodland Reference #13-2, entitled "Considerations for Forest Management on Alabama Soils", in Section I of the Field Office Technical Guide. Merchantable dead trees and trees which are likely to die should be harvested during periodic thinnings.

B. Stocking: Stand density is a measure of the stocking of a stand of trees. Basal area is the common method used by foresters to measure stand density.

Stands should be thinned to the desired basal area or spacing according to the species and DBH.

Desired Stocking\*\*

Avg. DBH	Spacing		# Trees
Main Stand	(Ft.)	BA	per Ac.
<u>Hardwoods</u>			
4	7- 9	50- 80	575-920
6	10-12	60- 90	307-460
8	12-16	60-110	172-315
10	14-18	70-120	129-221
12	17-22	70-120	90-153
14	19-25	75-125	71-117
16	21-27	80-135	58- 97
<u>Pine</u>			
4	8-10	40- 60	460-690
6	10-12	60- 80	307-409
8	12-14	80-105	230-301
10	14-17	85-115	156-212
12	17-20	90-120	115-153

14	19-22	95-130	89-122
16	22-25	95-130	69- 94

\*\* The smallest number is the "thin to" criteria under basal area (BA) and # of trees per ac. and the largest number indicates when the stand needs to be thinned.

C. Cutting Cycles: The time between commercial thinnings will vary according to site quality, the degree of thinning based on a diameter increase of 2 inches at breast height for pine and upland hardwoods and a diameter increase of 4 inches at breast height for the other hardwood species.

Site Index	Pine & Upland Oak	Bottomland Hardwd.	Sweetgum & Yel.-Pop.
<u>Cutting Cycle (years)</u>			
60	8	--	--
70	7	--	--
80	6	11	12
90	5	10	10
100	5	9	9
110	5	--	8

D. Multiple Use:

- Grazing - Where grazing is a management objective the residual basal area should be approximately 60 sq. ft.
- Wildlife - Mast bearing hardwoods should be retained where possible when wildlife is a management objective.
- Aesthetics - Flowering trees and shrubs should be favored when aesthetics is a management objective.
- Recreation - Intermediate thinnings should be timed in order not to conflict with recreational activities.

**Criteria for Harvest Cutting**

A. Definition: Harvesting merchantable trees that are either financially or biologically mature.

B. Purpose: To harvest forest products and to ensure that the forest is regenerated for both soil protection and the production of wood products and other multiple uses. To create openings for regeneration, harvest trees should be removed in groups, strips, or blocks. Openings should be at least 100

feet wide to permit sufficient sunlight. Sawtimber rotations are generally from 35 to 60 years, and pulpwood/chip-n-saw rotations are usually 25 to 30 years. To maintain a sustained yield of forest products, a percentage of the total forest acreage can be harvest cut and regenerated each cutting cycle. This percentage is calculated by dividing the cutting cycle by the number of years in the rotation. To maintain a sustained yield of forest products on large acreages (1000 acres or more), a percentage of the total forest acreage can be clearcut and regenerated each year. This percentage is calculated by dividing the total acreage by the number of years in the rotation.

#### C. Pine:

1. Seed Tree Cut: Seed trees should be dominant trees of good quality that are at least 9 to 10 inches in diameter. Seed trees should be removed within 3 to 5 years to reduce damage to seedlings.

#### Minimum Recommended Number of Seed Trees (Per Acre)

DBH =	9	10	12	14	16+
Shortleaf		20	14	12	12
Loblolly		12	9	6	4
Slash		12	9	6	4
Longleaf**		55	38	28	21
Virginia	6	5	4	4	4

\*\* Shelterwood cut of 30 sq. ft. of basal area.

2. Shelterwood Cut: A shelterwood cut involves leaving a large number of seed trees per acre. The trees are thinned to approximately 30 to 60 sq. feet of basal area depending on species. The residual stand of trees should be removed within 3 to 5 years to reduce damage to seedlings.

3. Clearcutting: All merchantable trees are removed. Site preparation is usually needed to enhance regeneration. See 490-Forest Site Preparation. Natural regeneration methods such as seed-in-place, seedlings in place and seeding from the side may be used with clearcuts.

Tree planting and direct seeding are artificial regeneration options. Improved seedlings

and improved seed should be used when possible. See 612-Tree/Shrub Planting.

4. Individual Tree Selection: The removal of trees individually or in small clumps. This type of harvesting creates an uneven-aged stand of timber. The stand is regulated by periodic volume removal. Regeneration occurs either continuously or periodically.

#### D. Hardwood:

1. Clearcutting: Clearcutting is one method of regenerating bottomland hardwoods. All merchantable trees should be harvested and small trees should be removed either mechanically or by the use of herbicides.

Yellow-poplar is a species which is easily managed by clearcutting if a seed source has been present for 3 to 5 years. Yellow-poplar seeds remain viable in the forest litter for up to 8 years. Normal harvesting operations will expose mineral soil and allow adequate germination of yellow-poplar seeds.

2. Shelterwood Cut: The shelterwood system can be used to obtain oak regeneration. The shelterwood system is preferable from a wildlife perspective. Stand density is reduced to 60% stocking to allow seedling establishment. When a stand of 500 or more seedlings per acre is 4.5 feet or higher, the overstory stand should be removed. It may take as long as 15 to 20 years to obtain the desired reproduction once stand density is reduced.

#### E. Multiple Uses:

1. Grazing - Areas to be regenerated should have a tree spacing of 8'x10' or 8'x12' where forest grazing is a management objective.

2. Wildlife - Mast bearing hardwoods should be retained where possible when wildlife is a management objective. Openings should be retained or developed as needed. See 645-Wildlife Upland Habitat Management.

3. Aesthetics - Clearcuts and harvested areas should be irregular in shape where practical and flowering trees and shrubs should be favored after regeneration.

4. Recreation - Harvesting should be timed in areas used for recreation in order to avoid conflicts with recreational activities.

F. Release of Established Seedlings: Competing vegetation may be controlled by one or more of the methods listed under part C of the next section, Forest Weeding. If necessary, seedlings should be released from overtopping trees and shrubs no later than the end of the second growing season.

G. Protection of Young Trees: Livestock should be excluded from stands of desirable hardwoods and overgrazing should be prevented on areas planted to pine. Control of wildfire is necessary throughout the life of all stands of trees.

#### **Criteria for Timber Stand Improvement**

A. Trees to Release: Trees to release are determined by the owner's objectives, by species adaptation and desirability, and by the form and vigor of individual trees. Favor the most vigorous and best formed trees of desired species. See Woodland Reference #13-2 entitled "Considerations for Forest Management on Alabama soils" in Section I of the Field Office Technical Guide, for species to favor on various soils.

B. Spacing and Number of Release Trees: For pine trees less than 4 inches in diameter, released trees should average no farther apart than 12 feet or about 300 trees per acre. Release pine trees 4 to 8 inches in diameter at intervals of 12 to 16 feet or about 200 to 300 trees per acre. Release hardwood trees 4 to 8 inches in diameter at intervals of 14 to 19 feet or about 120 to 220 trees per acre. If the minimum number of desired trees is not present, either replant or interplant according to specifications in 612-Tree/Shrub Planting.

C. Methods of Removal or Control: Either remove or control unwanted hardwood trees, shrubs, vines, and weeds by either chemical treatment, mechanical treatment, or prescribed burning.

Factors to consider when choosing a method are 1) species and size of trees and other vegetation to be killed, 2) presence of desired trees, 3) density of unwanted trees

and other plants, 4) site quality, 5) size and location of the area to be treated, and 6) costs of equipment and materials.

1. Mechanical treatment: Trees can be girdled with either an axe or a mechanical tree girdler. Trees smaller than 12 inches in diameter may sprout, and such trees should be treated with a herbicide.

2. Cut and fell: Larger trees may be removed by the cut and fell method. Trees should be utilized for firewood where feasible. Tree stumps 14 inches in diameter or less should be treated with herbicides to prevent sprouting.

3. Tree injection: Herbicides are applied to individual stems at the rate of 1 to 2 ml per inch of stem diameter.

4. Spraying: Both high volume and low volume sprays may be used to kill undesirable woody plants. Low volume sprays are usually applied by aircraft.

5. Soil treatment: Certain herbicides may be applied to the soil to control undesirable plants. Application rates will vary according to soil types and plant species.

6. Prescribed burning: Prescribed burning can be used to control undesirable hardwoods usually 2 inches or less in diameter. For specifications, see 338-Prescribed Burning.

Caution: If not properly handled and applied, herbicides can be injurious to people, domestic animals, beneficial insects, desirable plants, and to fish and other wildlife. Use herbicides selectively and carefully. Follow recommendations when disposing of surplus herbicides and herbicide containers.

#### **Criteria for Precommercial Thinning**

Precommercial thinning is needed 1) where stands of desirable trees are of unmerchantable size and are overstocked, thereby preventing satisfactory growth, and 2) where thinning will either increase the growth of remaining trees or enhance the beauty of the stand. Precommercial thinnings are usually applied to seedling and

sapling-sized stands (stands with trees less than 5 inches in diameter).

A. Species to Favor: Favor trees according to desirable species, form, vigor, and crown development. See Woodland Reference #13-2, entitled "Consideration for Forestry Management on Alabama Soils", in Section I of the Field Office Technical Guide for species to favor on various soils.

1. Selecting Trees to Leave:

a. Seedling-Sized Stands: In seedling-sized stands where all trees are about the same size, it is usually best to leave clumps of seedlings 6 to 10 feet apart.

b. Sapling-Sized Stands: In sapling-sized stands, release the best trees at 10 to 12 foot intervals.

2. Removing Trees: Remove trees by one or more of the following methods:

a. Mowing Machine: Where trees are generally less than 2 inches dbh, mow strips 6 to 10 feet wide and either cross-check or cross-mow strips of the same width. Remaining clumps should be 2 feet wide.

b. Bush and Bog Harrow, Chopper, or Bulldozer Strips: Disk trees in the seedling to small sapling size with a bush and bog harrow or knock them down with either a bulldozer or chopper. Remove in strips of the same width and cross-check in the same manner as for mowing. To prevent root damage, strips that remain should be 2 feet wide.

c. Hand Tools: Seedlings and saplings may be thinned with machetes, axes, bush hooks, hoes, or with power equipment such as chain saws. Seedlings up to 20 inches tall should be cut near the ground level. Seedlings and saplings taller than 20 inches may be cut at waist height if they are cut below living branches and stem needles.

3. Optimum Seasons for Thinning:

a. Pine Types: In pine stands, precommercial thinnings should be done from October through March. Thinnings at that time reduce the possibility of insect infestation.

b. Hardwood Types: Precommercial thinnings should be done in hardwood stands during midsummer because there is less sprouting then than during other seasons.

c. Pine-Hardwood Types: Precommercial thinnings should be done in pine-hardwood stands in late fall and winter. Sprouting of hardwoods may be controlled by herbicides.

4. Slash Disposal: To reduce the possibility of loss from insects and fire, leave no trees cut in precommercial thinnings either leaning against remaining trees or touching them. In high fire-risk areas, cut trees should be removed.

## CONSIDERATIONS

Timing of treatment and retaining dead or dying trees will minimize impacts on wildlife.

Wildlife food and cover can be retained by minimizing modifications to composition and spacing regardless of the purpose for treatment. Forested wildlife corridors can minimize fragmentation effects.

Select appropriate tree removal techniques that would reduce the potential for erosion and sedimentation.

Erosion rates and sediment yields may increase as a result of harvesting activities.

Proper selection and application of pesticides should be considered to minimize surface water transport and potential leaching to ground water.

## PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications for applying this practice shall be prepared for each site and recorded using approved specification sheets, job sheets, narrative statements in the conservation plan, or other acceptable documentation.

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Operation and maintenance requirements are not applicable for this practice.

## REFERENCES

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