



# Grand Fir: Nutrient Ecology and Response to Fertilization

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IFTNC Annual Meeting

April 8, 2008

# Grand Fir—the “nutrient hog”?



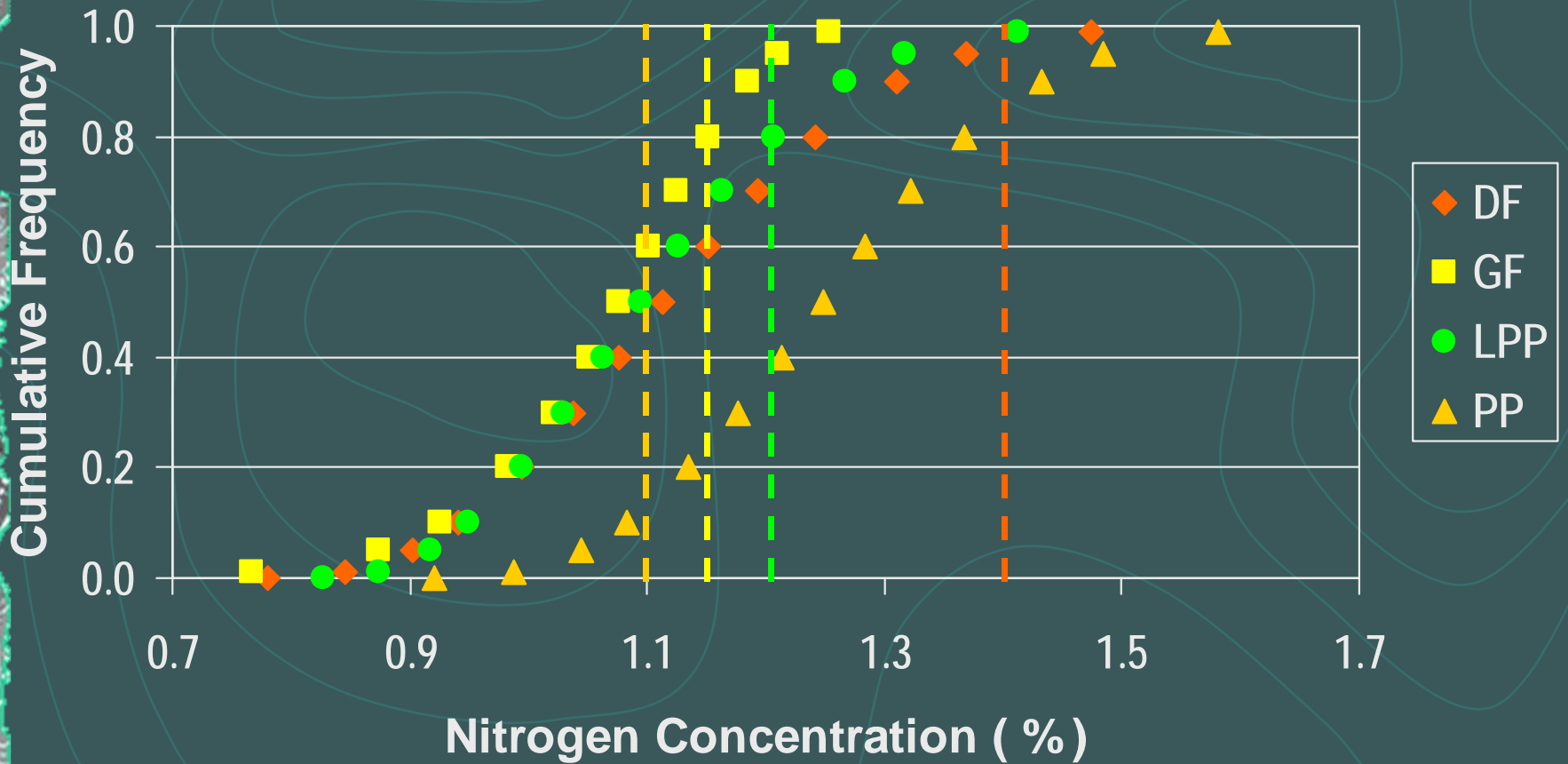
# Sites with Foliar Response Data from Plot-based Experiments

## by Species, Vegetation Series, and Rock Type

Species	DF					PP	GF					LPP			
	Vegetation Series														
Rock Type	DF	GF	RC	WH	AF	DF	GF	GF	RC	WH	AF	DF	GF	AF	
Basalt	15	25	5	3		6	12	4	1	2	1		1	1	
Granite	11	9	3	1	1	4	2		1			1		3	
Metasediment	8	6	12	2		3	1	1	2						
Mixed	17	4	4	1	1	3	4		1			1	1	1	
Sediment	4	3					2								

# Foliar N Distribution by Tree Species

## Mature Trees

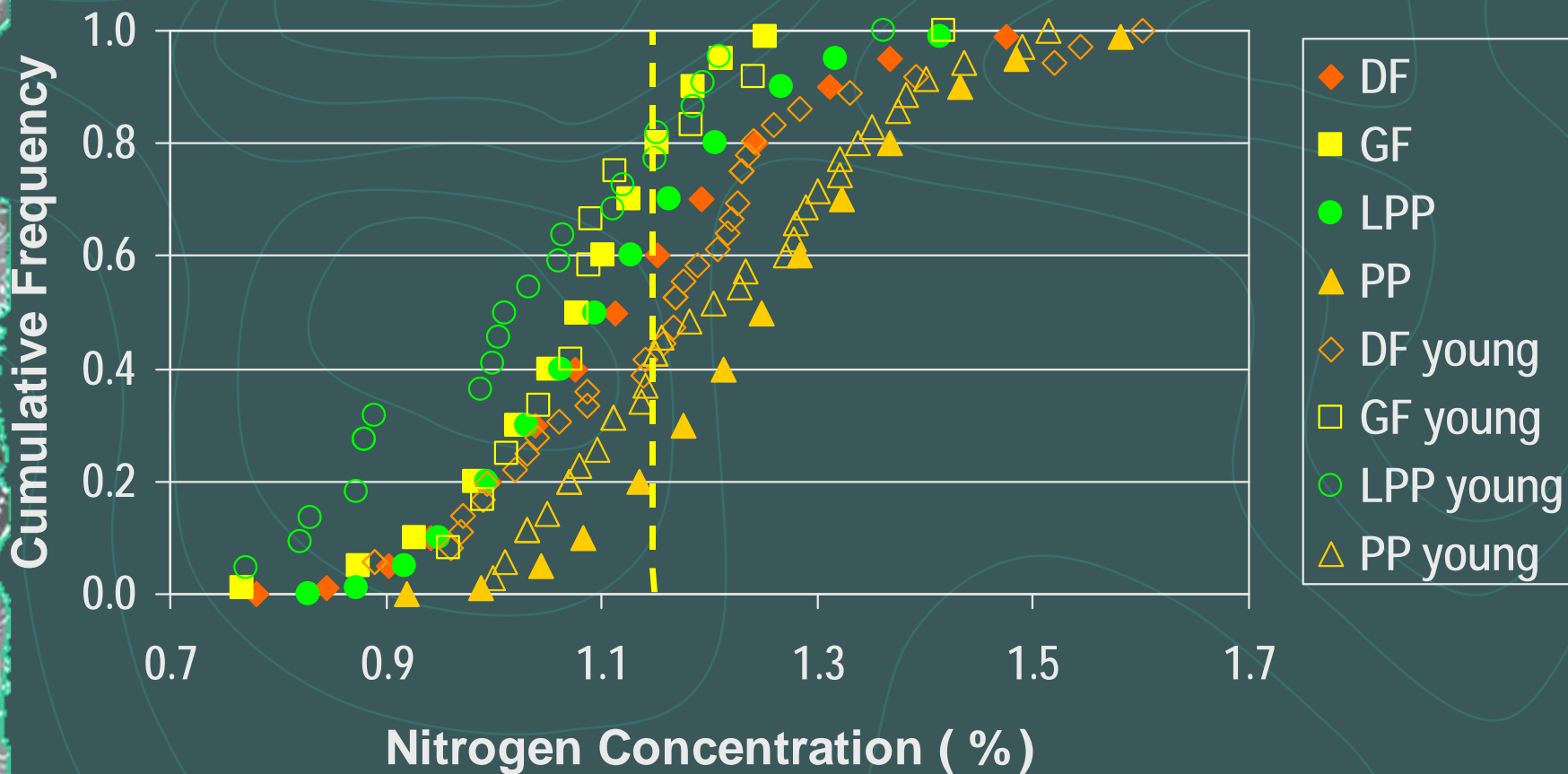


# Sites with Foliar/Growth Response Data from Screening Trials by Species, Rock Type and Vegetation Series

	Rock Type								
	Extrusive		Intrusive			Metamorphic		Unconsolidated	
	Vegetation Series								
Species	DF	GF	DF	GF	WRC	GF	WRC	GF	WRC
DF		9/9		1/0	5/4		17/15	3/3	1/0
GF					2/2		9/9		1/1
LP	2/2	3/3		5/5	2/1	1/1	1/0	4/4	4/2
PP		15/14	2/2	5/4	3/2	1/1	3/1	4/4	2/1
WL		1/1			1/1		1/1	1/1	1/0
WP					1/1		2/2		

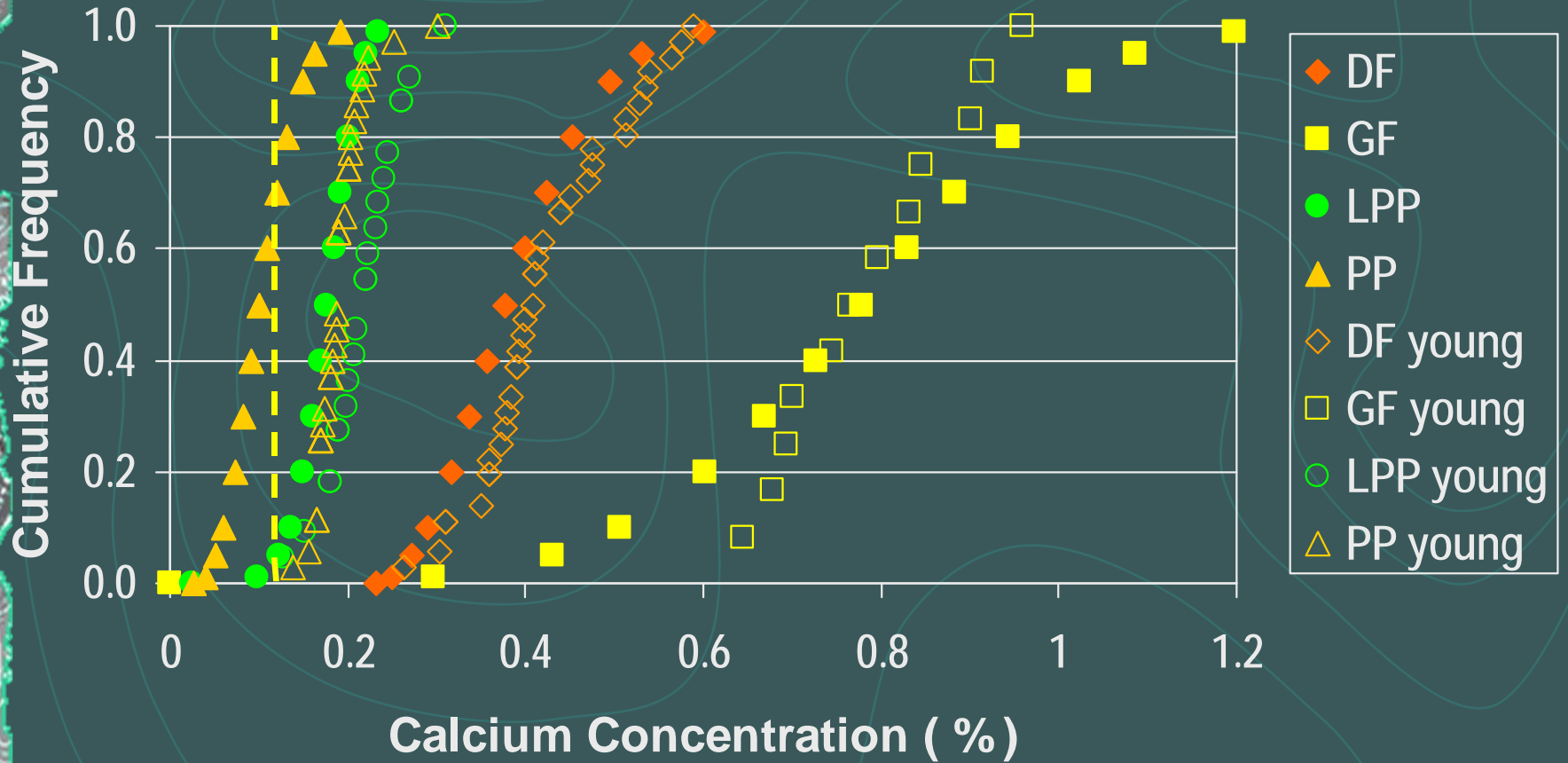
# Foliar N Distribution by Tree Species

## Mature vs. Young Trees



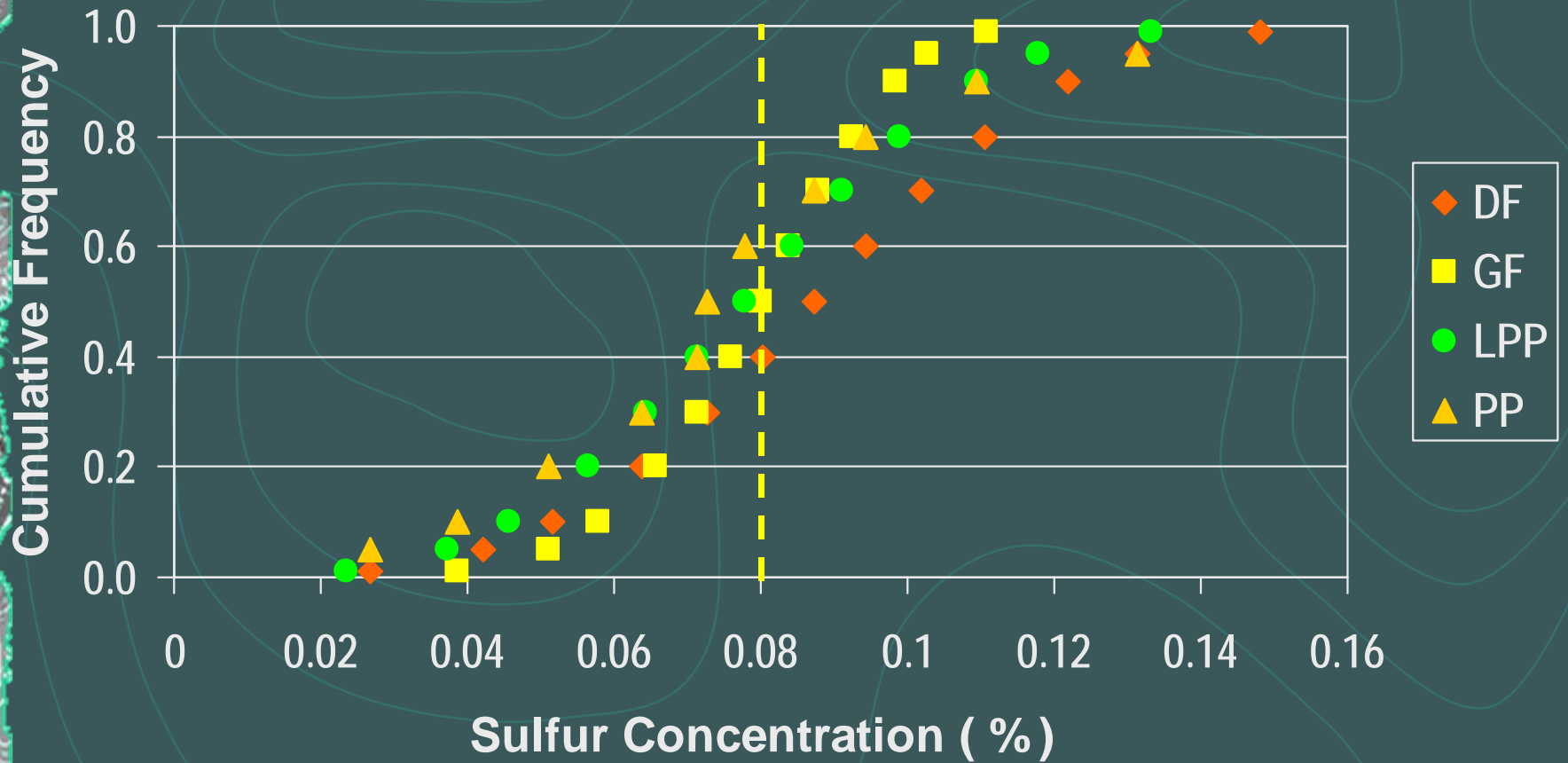
# Foliar Ca Distribution by Tree Species

## Mature vs. Young Trees



# Foliar S Distribution by Tree Species

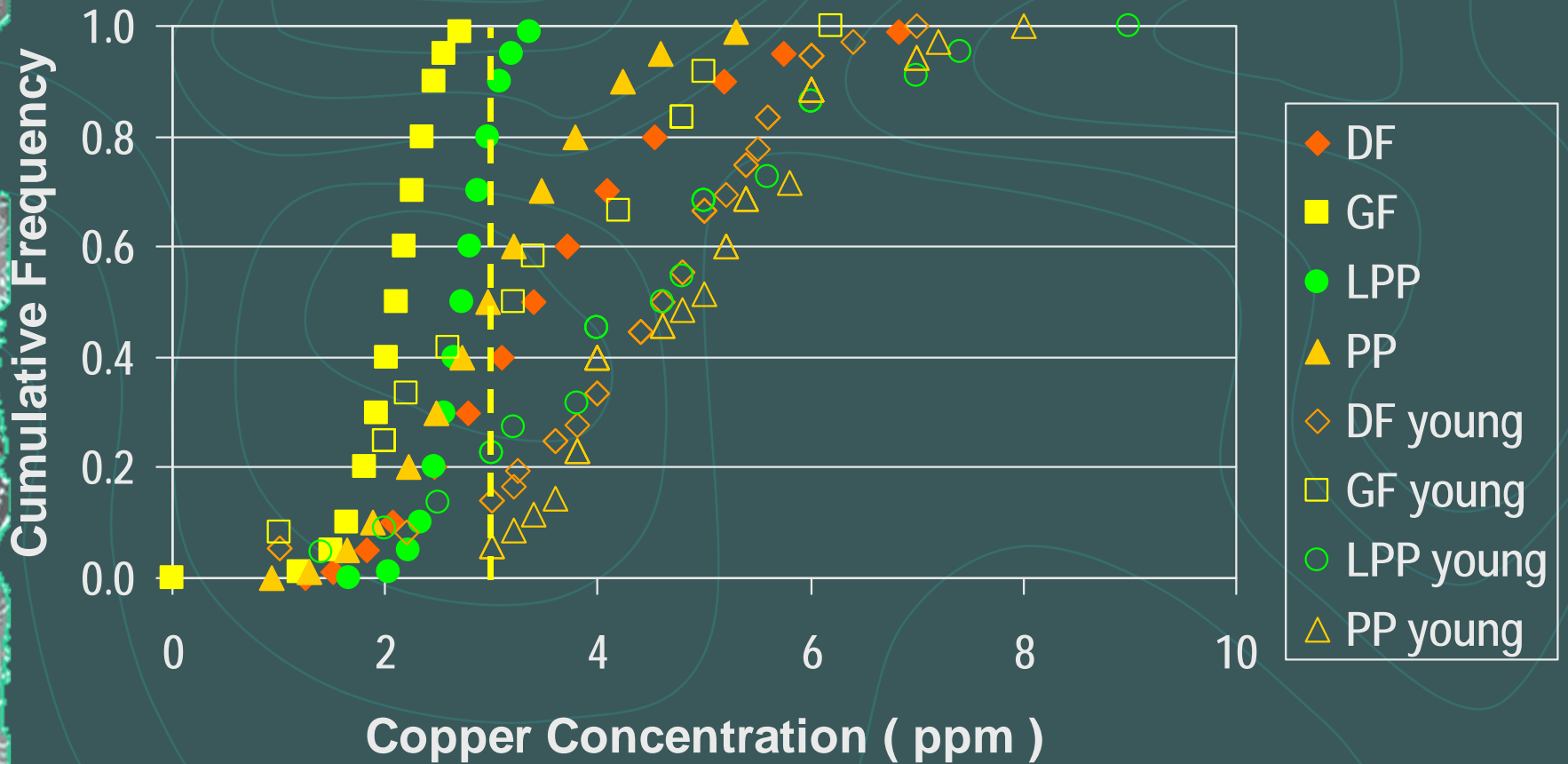
## Mature Trees



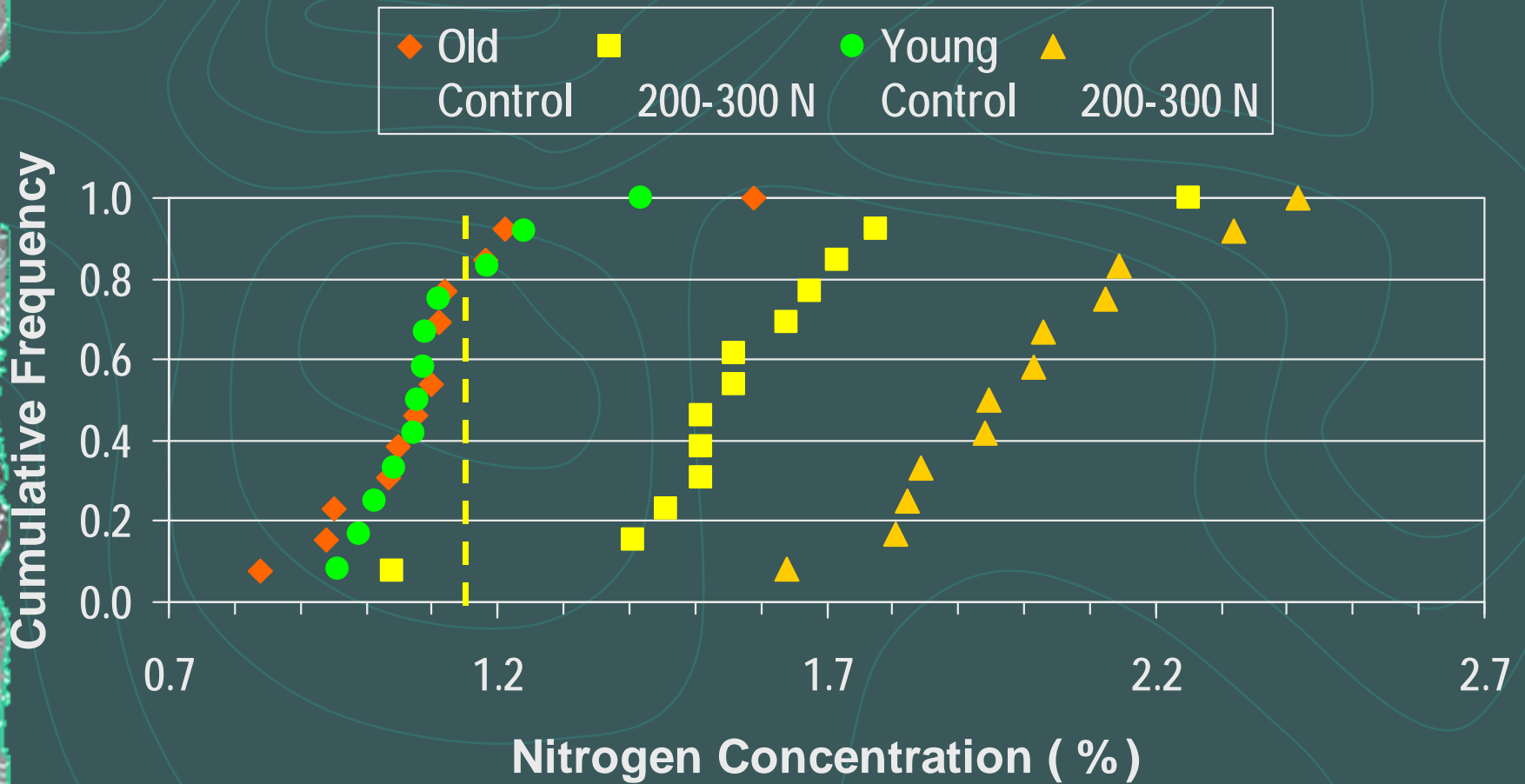


# Foliar Cu Distribution by Tree Species

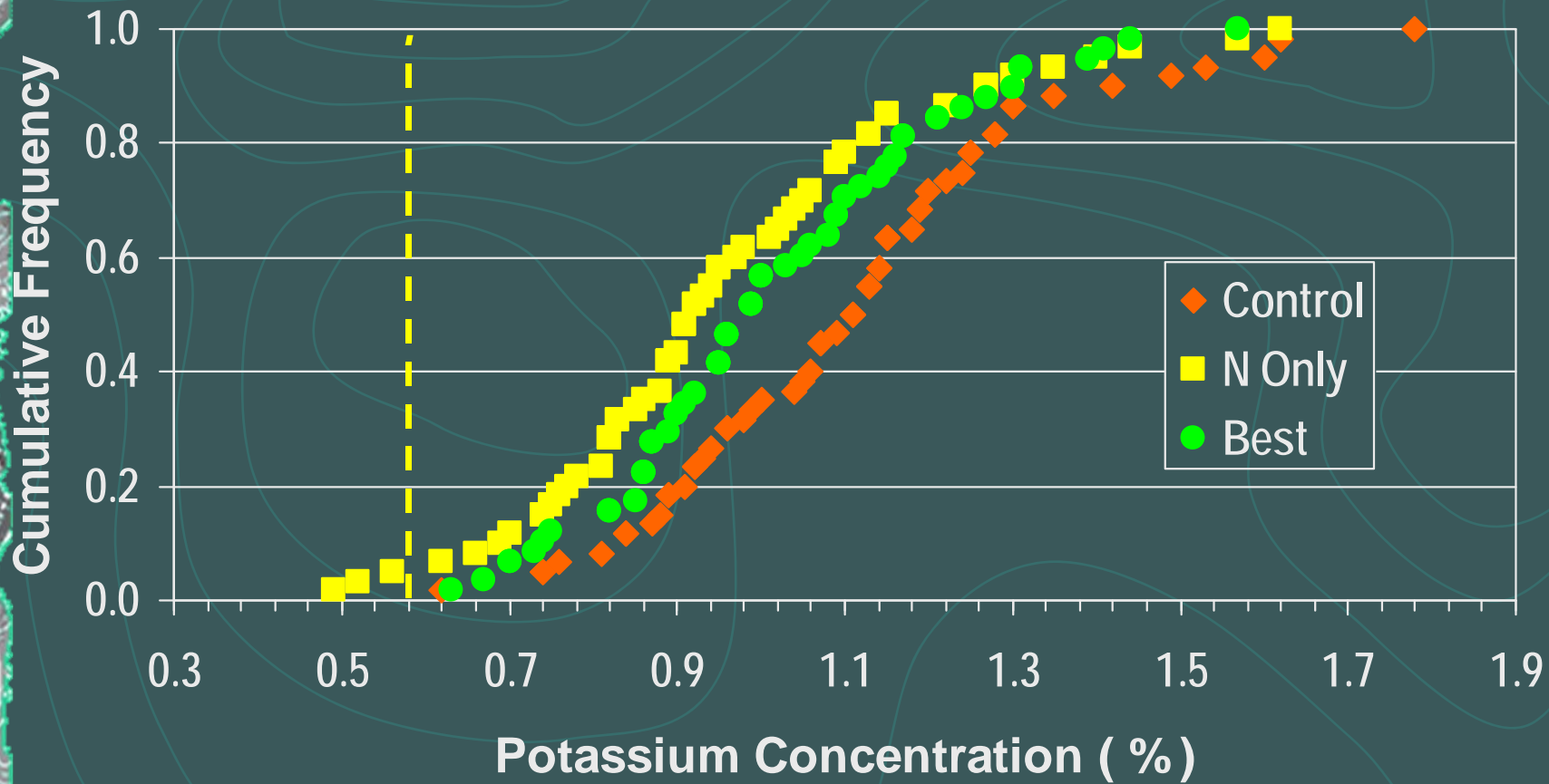
## Mature vs. Young Trees



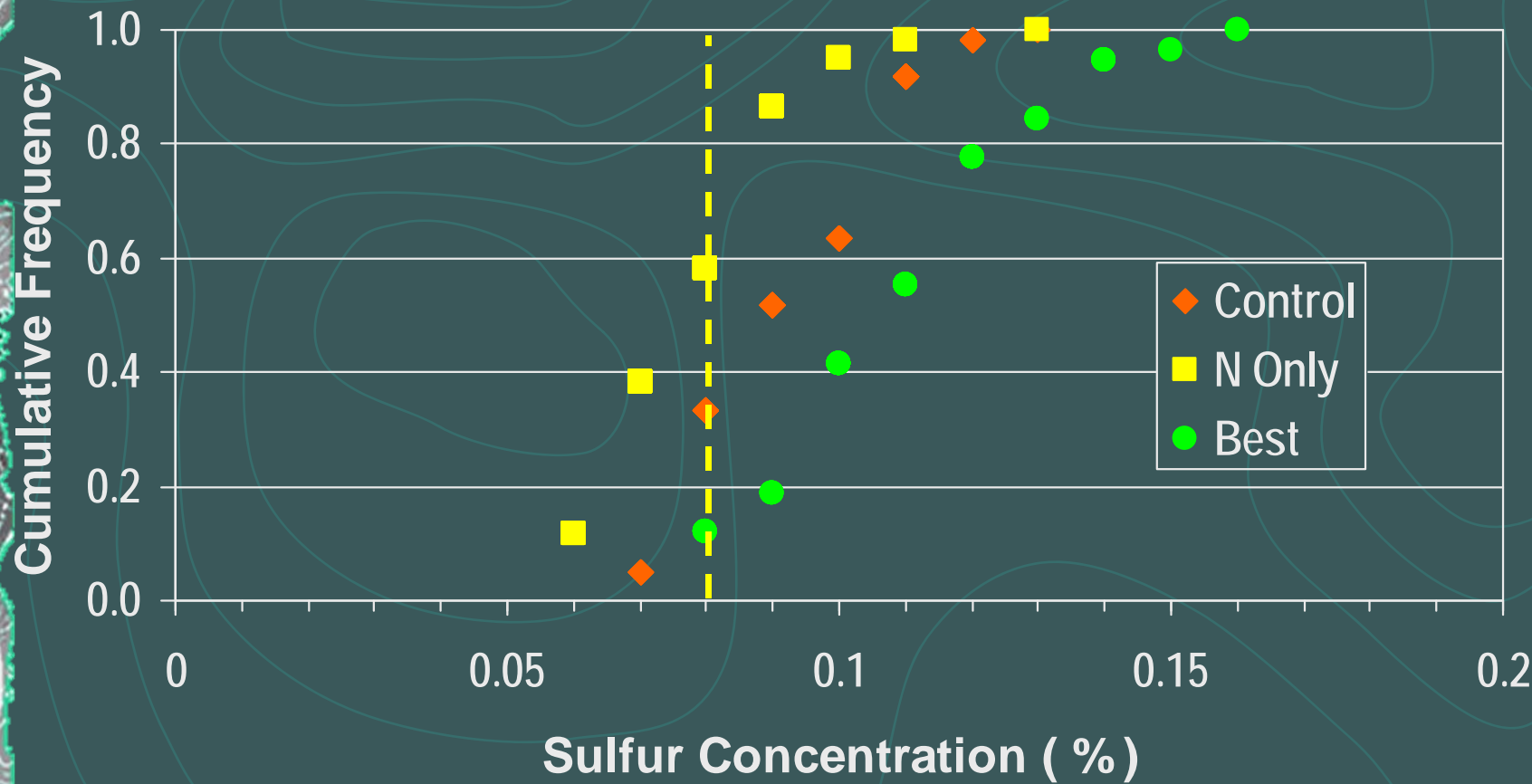
# Distribution of Foliar N Concentration for Grand Fir



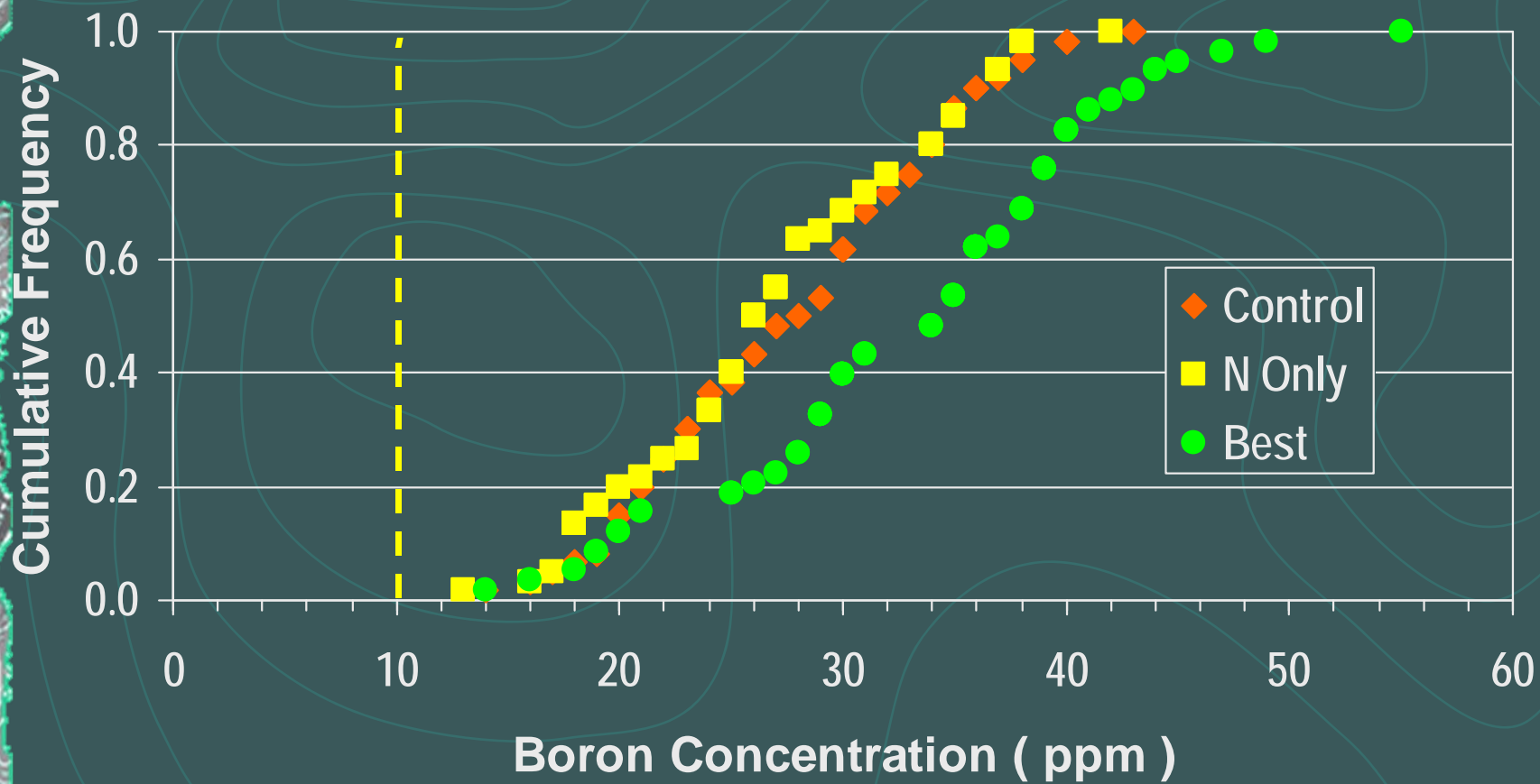
# Distribution of Foliar K Concentration for Grand Fir



# Distribution of Foliar S Concentration for Grand Fir

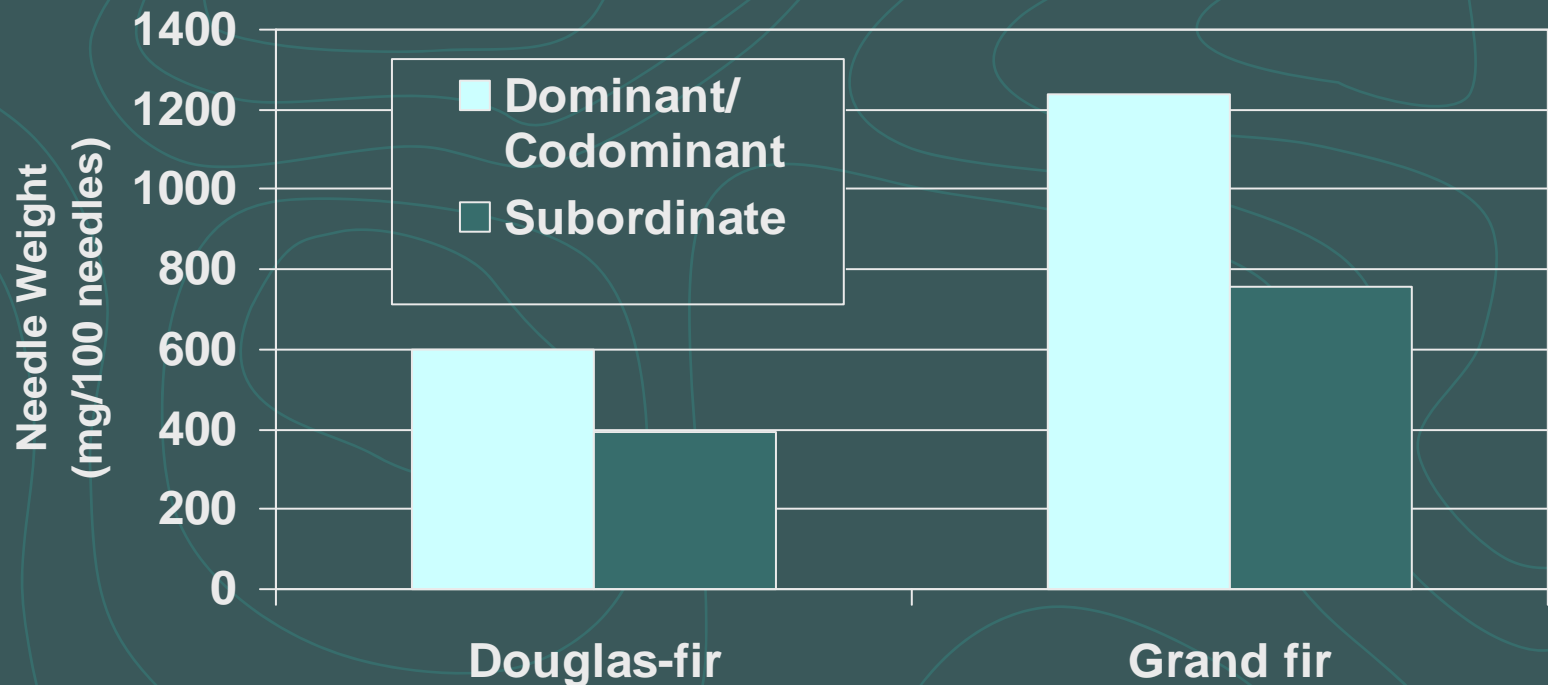


# Distribution of Foliar B Concentration for Grand Fir



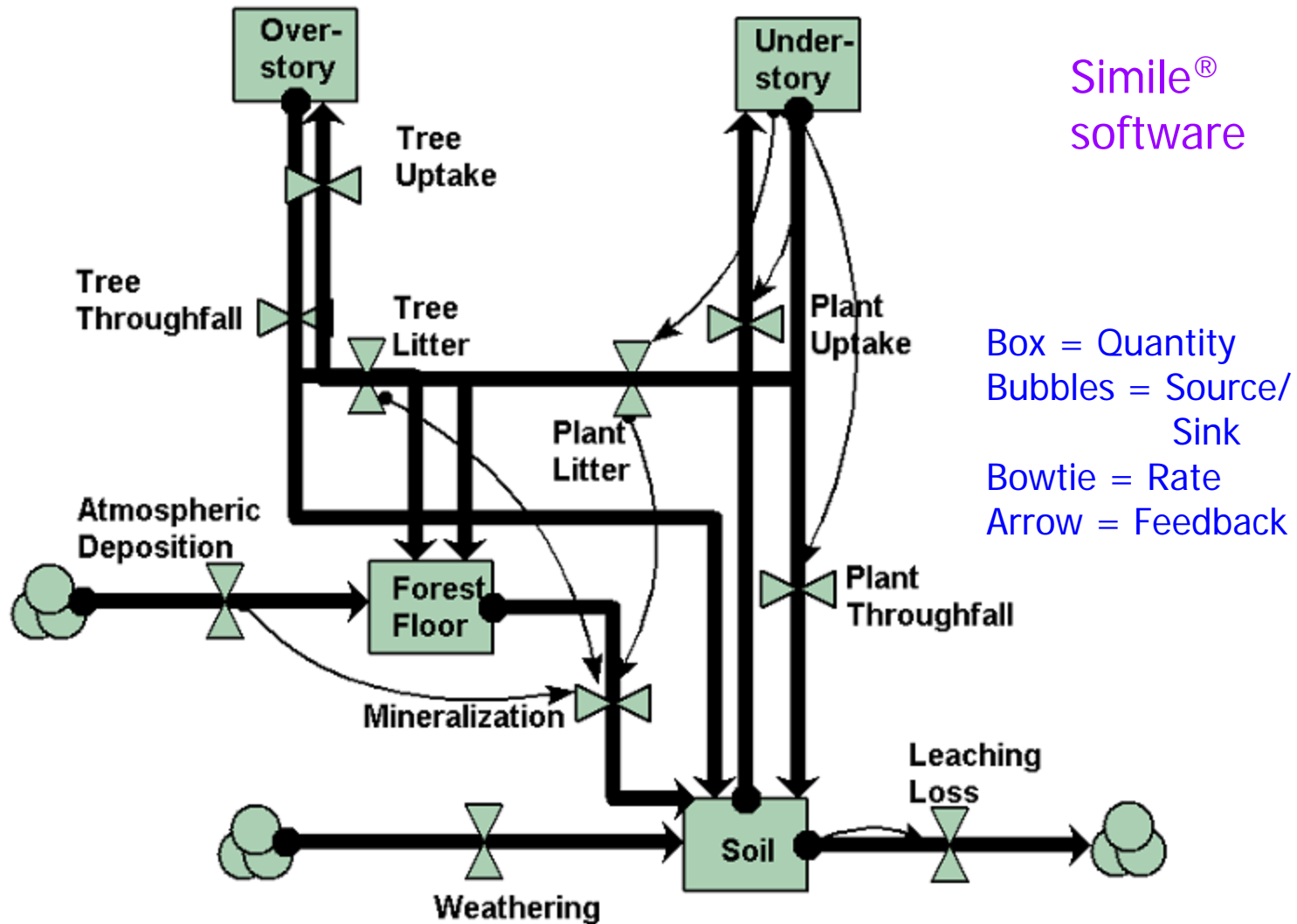
# Mallory Creek Nutrient Cycling Study

## Overstory foliage weight by species and crown class

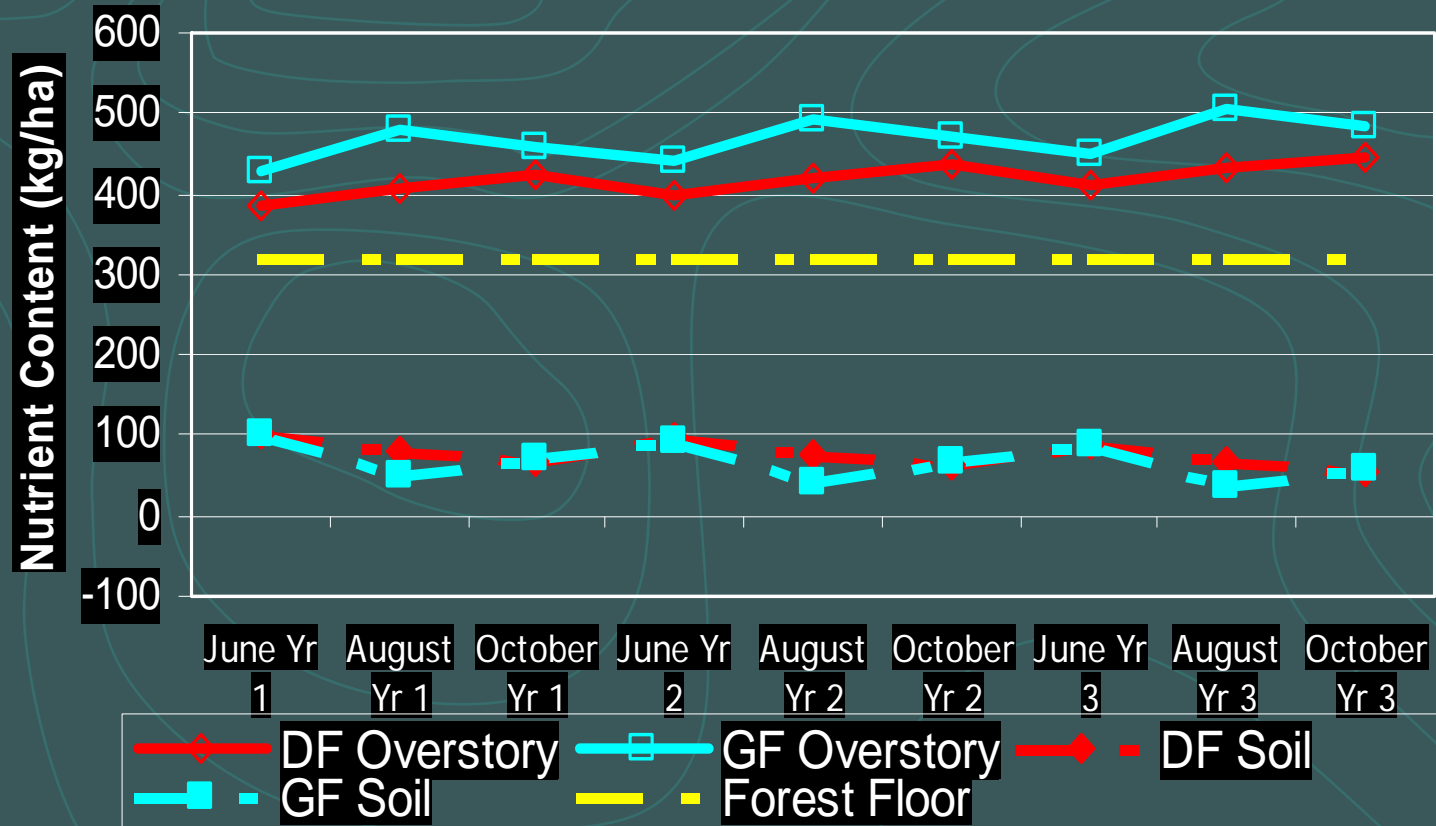


Grand fir contents higher than Douglas-fir contents for all elements.  
Dominant tree contents greater than subordinate trees for all except Ca, Cu and Fe.

# Nutrient Cycling Model: Simile



# Nitrogen content of overstory, forest floor and soil

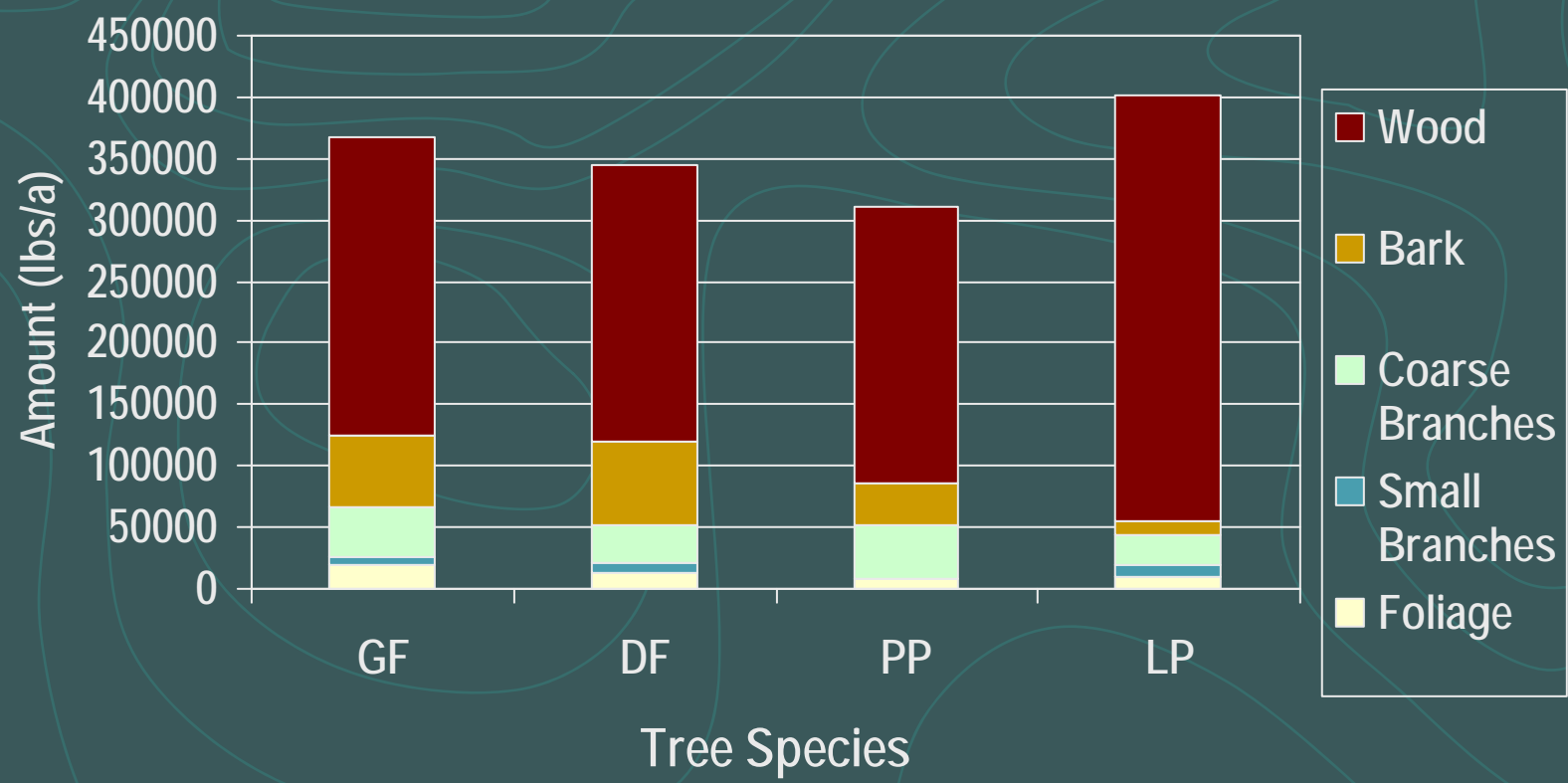




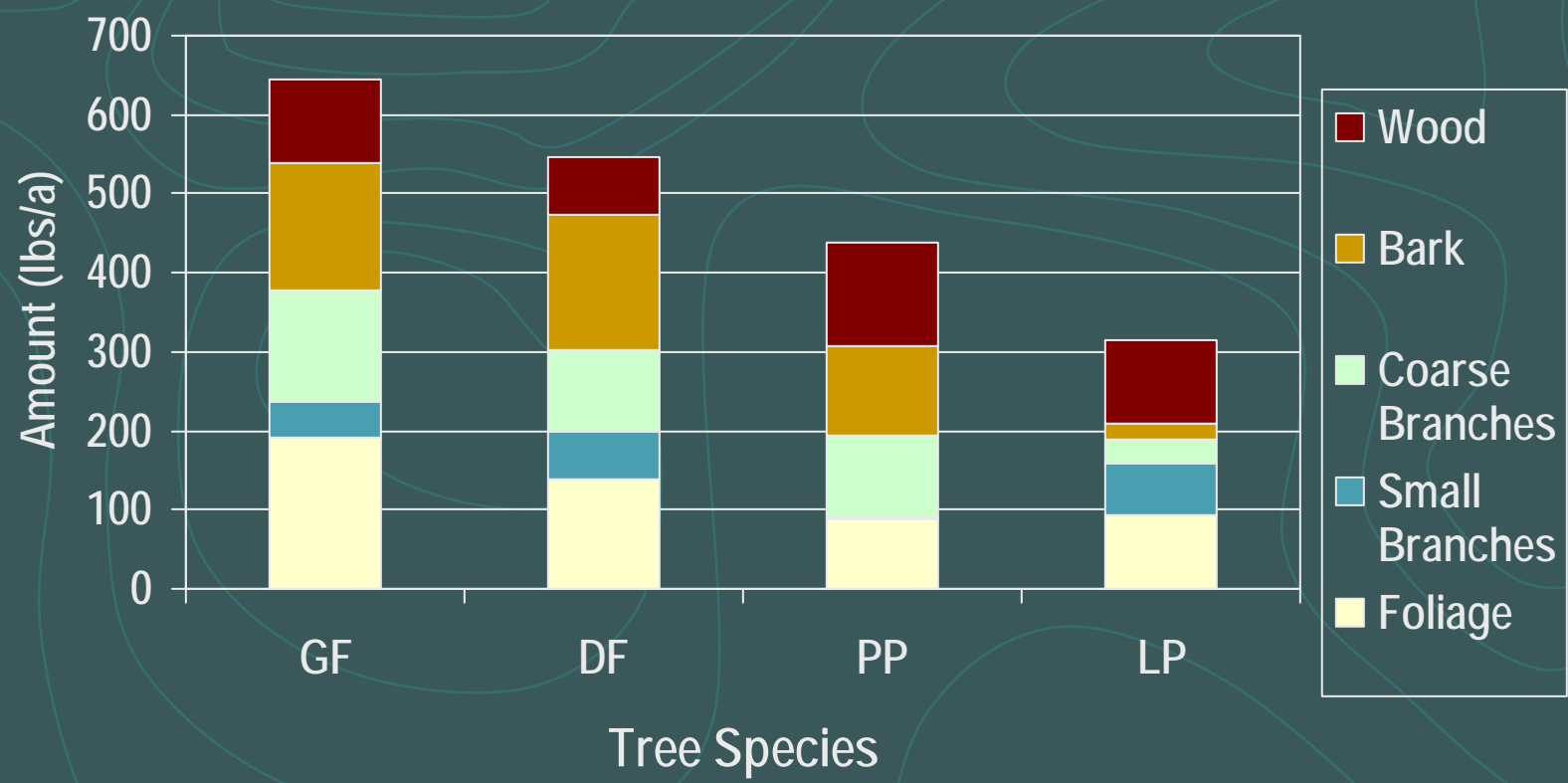
# A Simulation Experiment using the IFTNC Nutrient Calculator

	Age	Trees	Basal Area	Volume	Biomass
Species		stems/a	ft <sup>2</sup> /a	ft <sup>3</sup> /a	lbs/a
Grand fir	40	253	238	7736	367550
Douglas-fir	40	253	238	6994	344603
Ponderosa pine	40	253	238	7774	310910
Lodgepole pine	40	253	238	8732	401472

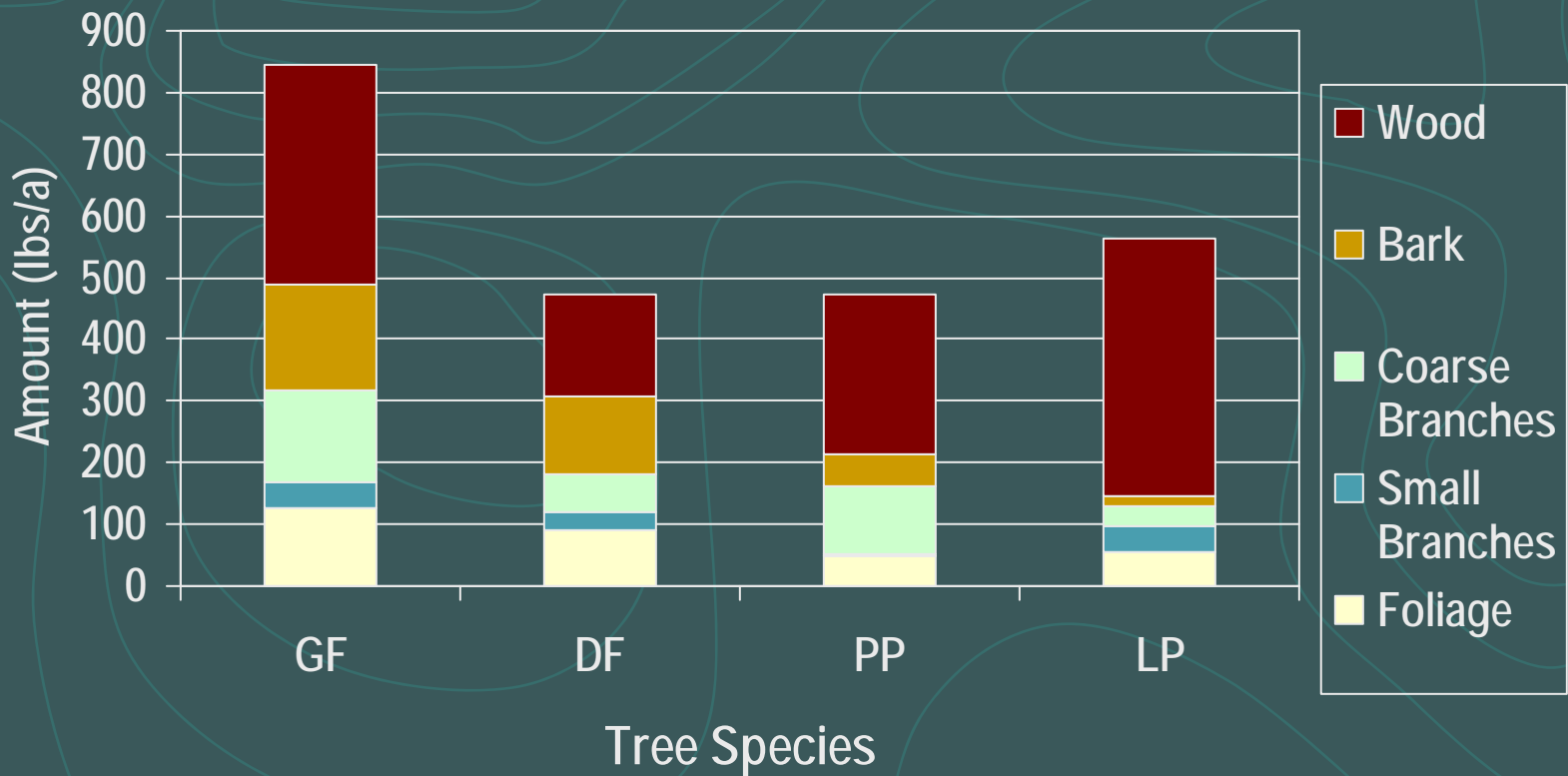
# Above-ground Tree Biomass by Component



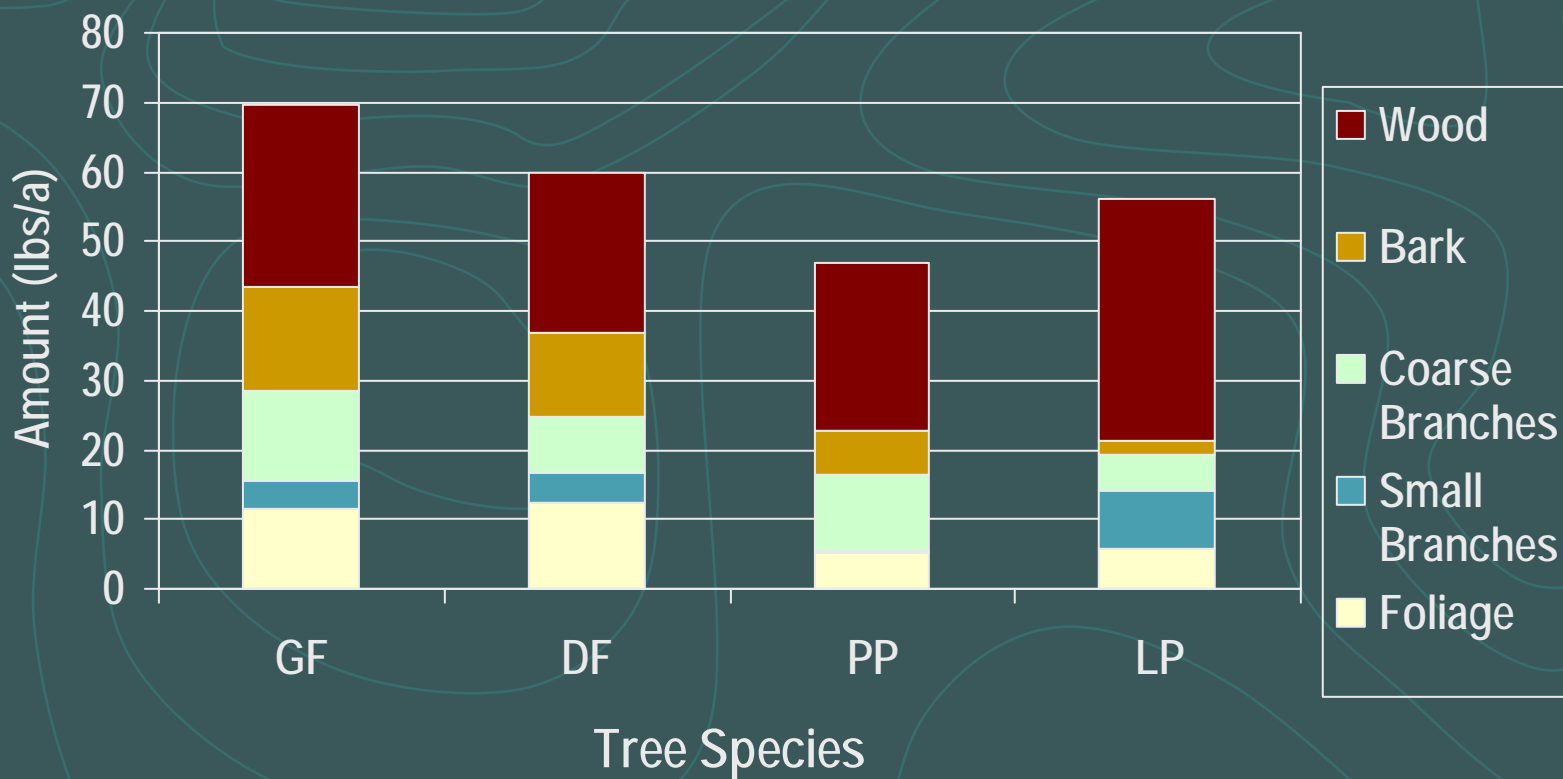
# Above-ground Tree Nitrogen by Component



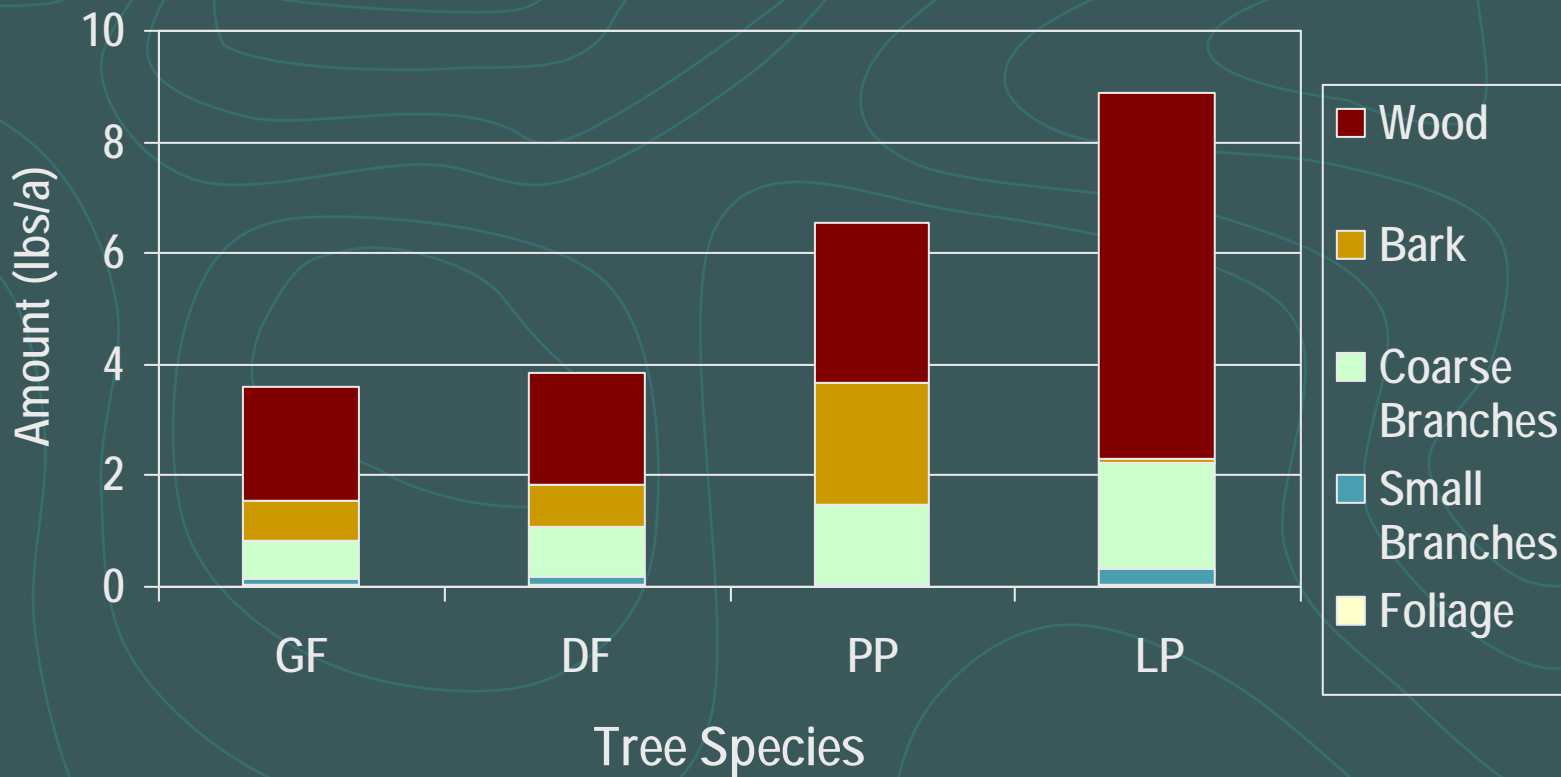
# Above-ground Tree Potassium by Component



# Above-ground Tree Sulfur by Component



# Above-ground Tree Copper by Component



# Grand Fir Nutrient Ecology

- Grand Fir foliage has higher concentrations of cations and B than other species, but is intermediate for most nutrients. Based on critical levels, N and S seem commonly deficient, while B, P and Cu deserve attention
- Foliar nutrient concentrations are similar for mature and young unfertilized trees
- GF foliage shows good response to N fertilization; young trees seem to take up more N than mature trees. Foliage also shows good response to S and B fertilization.
- Grand Fir retains greater amounts of the most commonly deficient elements (N, K, S, B) than DF, LPP, or PP—hence a nutrient hog

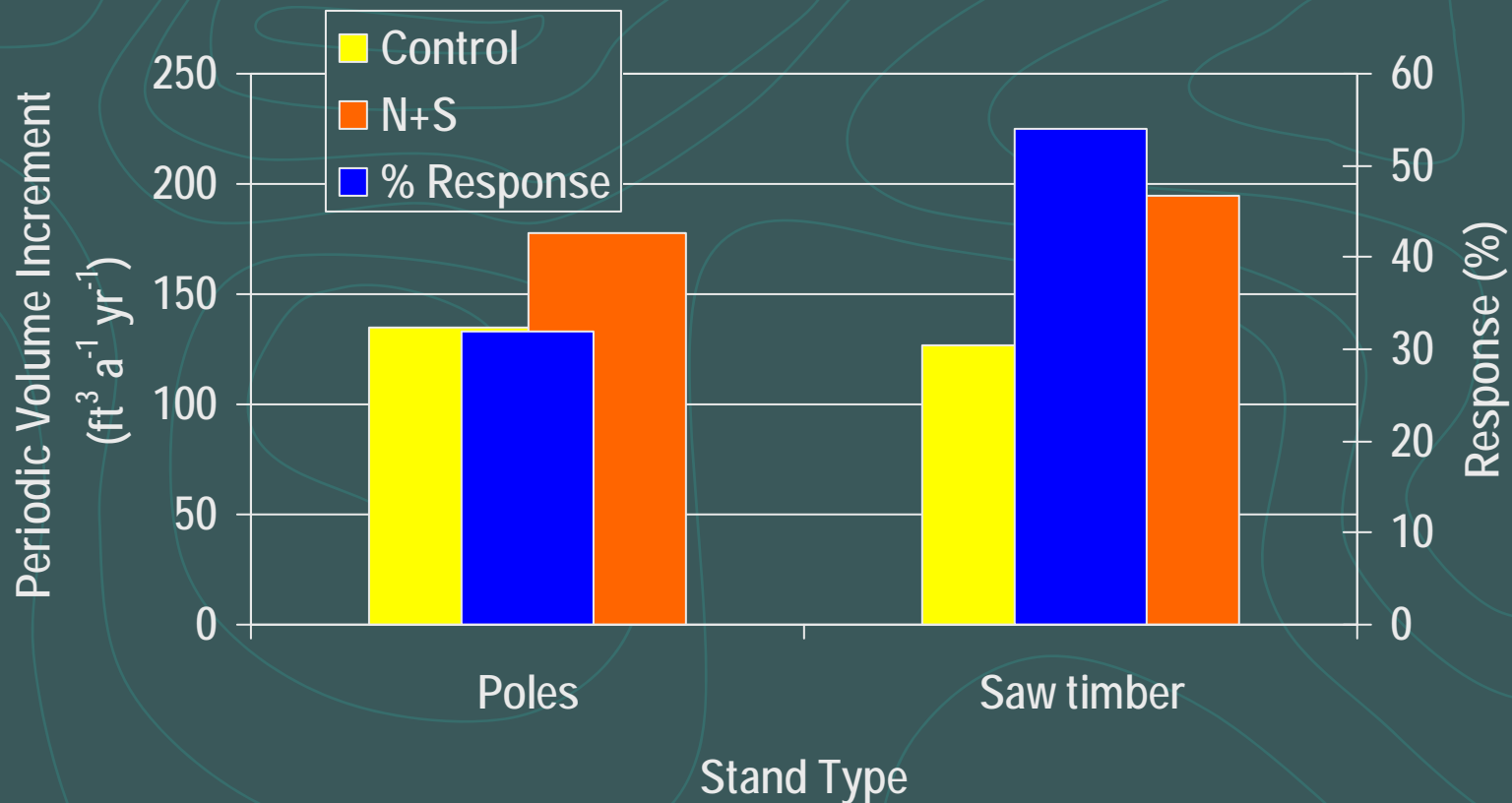
# Grand Fir response to fertilization

## Early Results

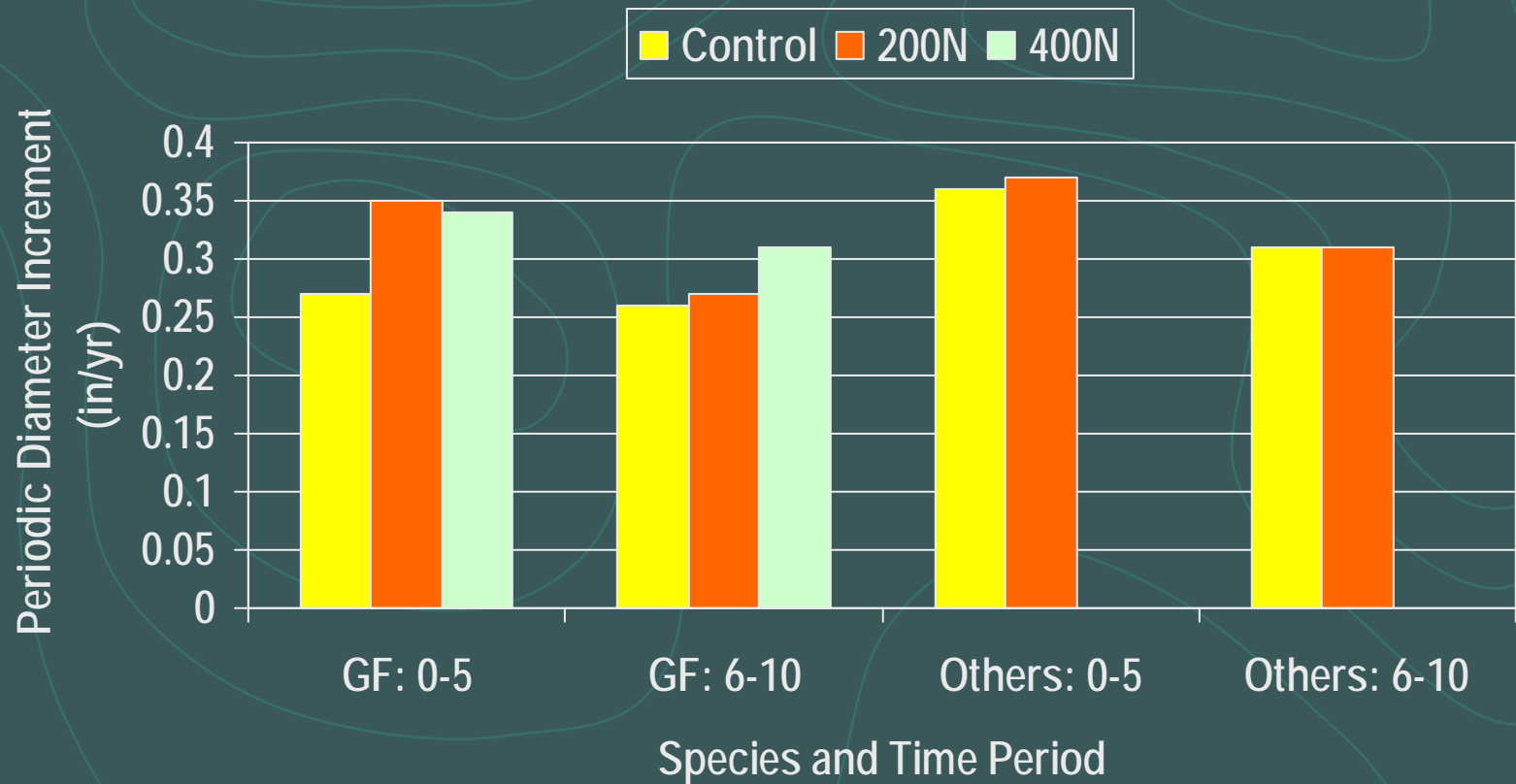
- Lowenstein and Pitkin: GF in N Idaho
  - 150#N/a increased height and diameter growth of GF
  - No significant increase with addition of 65#P/a and 150#K/a
- Powers: White fir (*A. concolor*) in California
  - Substantial response (50%+) to 200-400lbs/a N
  - Response to P on high P-sorbing soils



# Response of thinned white fir to N + S fertilizer (Cochran)

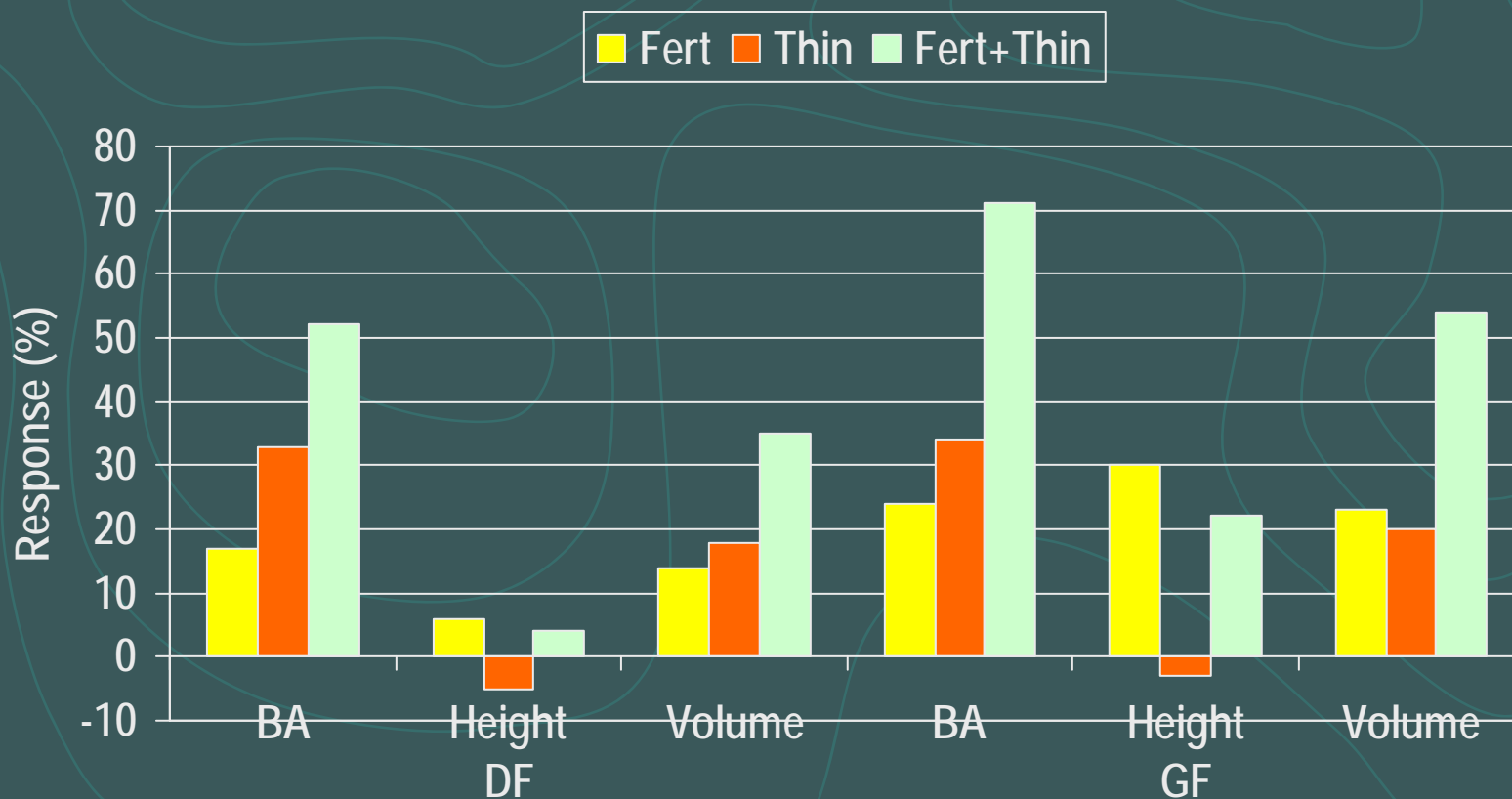



# 10-year Response to N Fertilization Mixed Conifer on THSE/PAMA (Graham and Tonn)



# MS-16 Study: DF and GF in N Idaho

## 4-year response to fertilizer and thinning (Scanlin and Lowenstein)



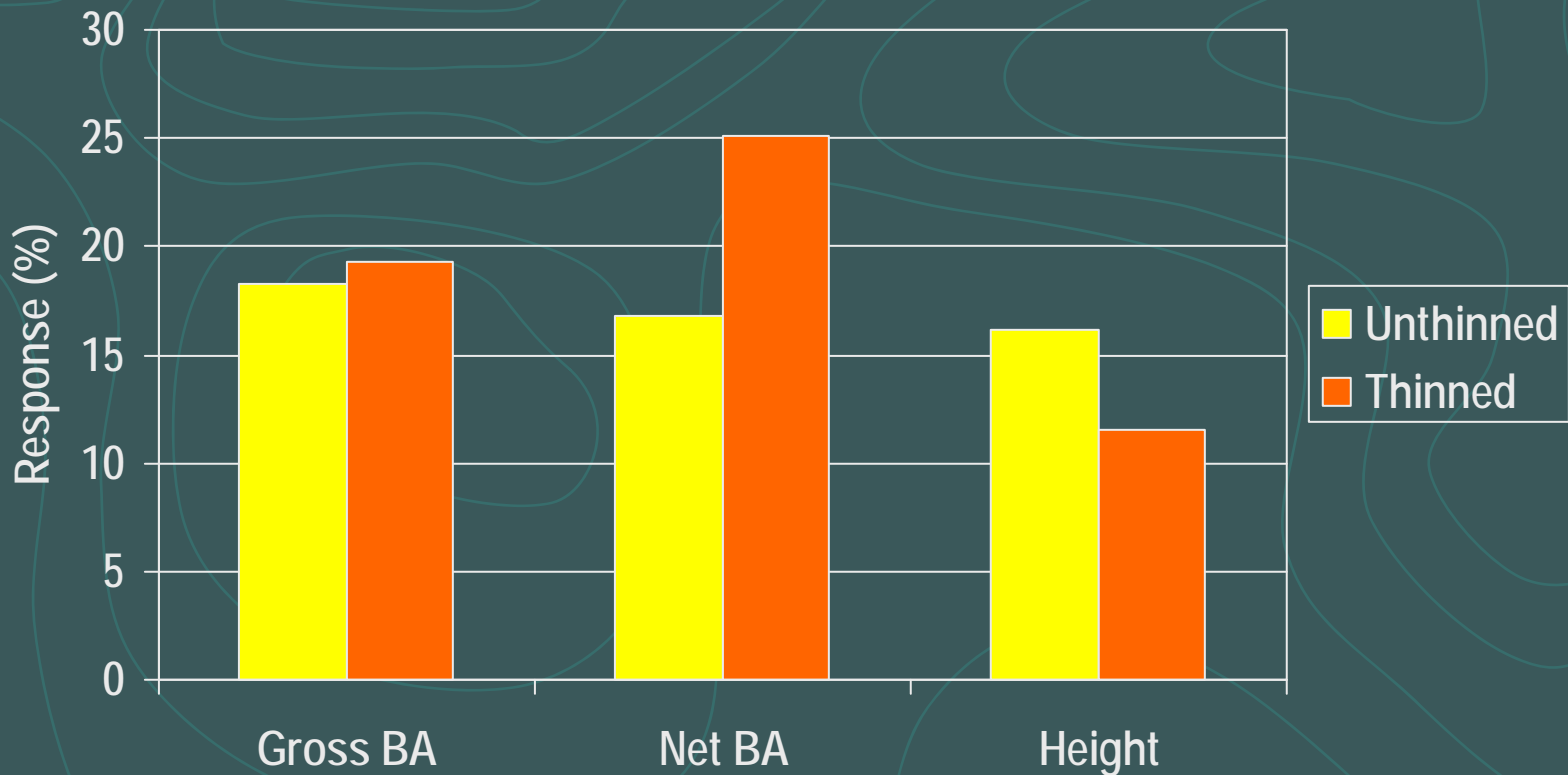
A vertical strip on the left side of the slide shows a topographic map of a forest landscape. The map features contour lines, a network of roads, and several small black dots representing study sites. The terrain appears to be a valley or a series of ridges.

# Intensive Forest Management Project

## 6-year response to fertilizer (Scanlin and Lowenstein)

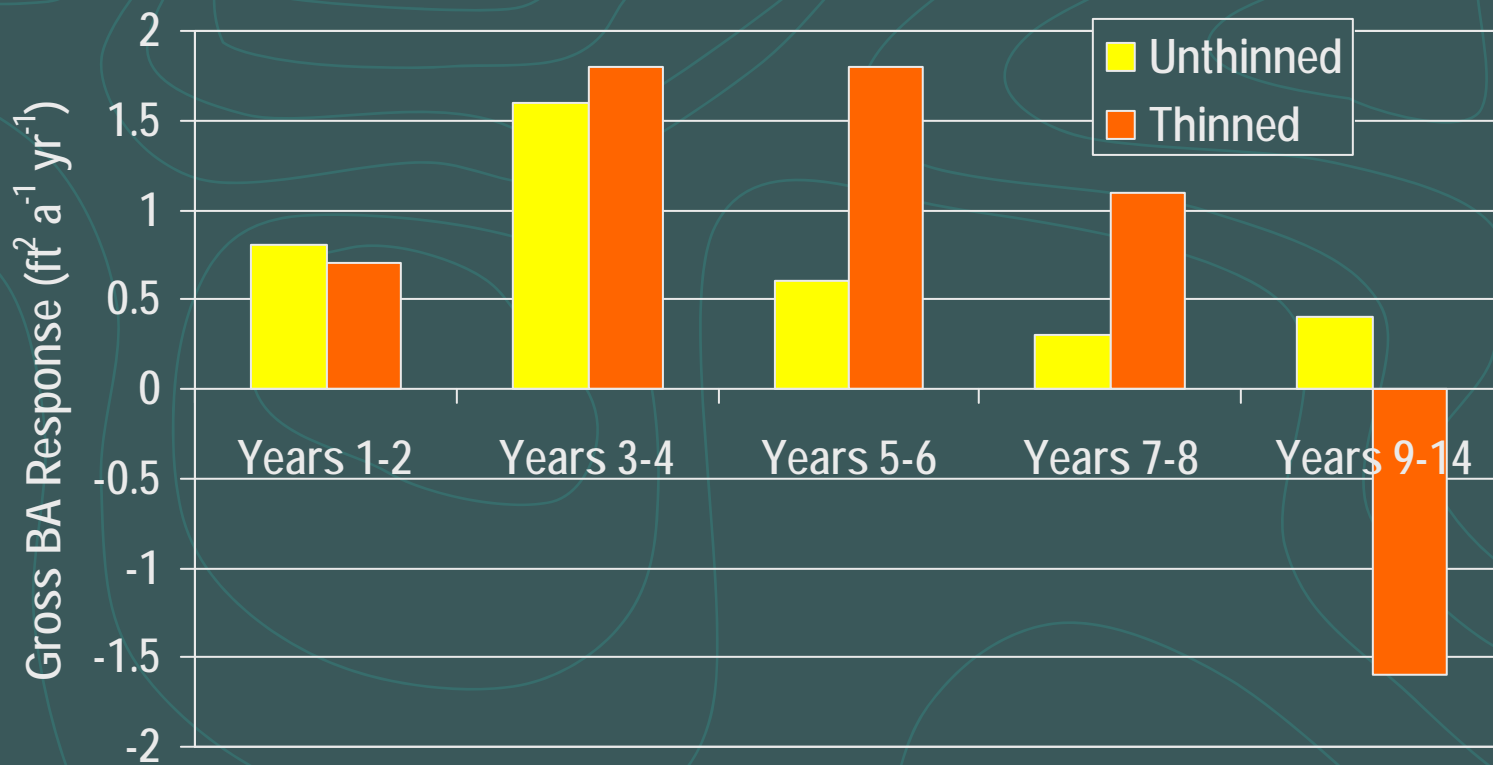
- 42 sites, varying in age (8 – 65), species composition (DF, GF, WH, WL, LP, WWP, PP)
- 6-year results
  - All ages responded similarly to 200#N/a
  - Most species (DF, GF, LP, WWP, PP) responded moderately (20-30% BA response); no WL response; large WH response
  - Addition of 66#P/a did not increase response
  - Addition of more N (300#/a, 400#/a) did not significantly increase response, although a linear response trend did exist

# Combined MS-16, ITC, Potlatch data 6-year response to fertilizer (Shafii, Moore, and Olson)



# Combined MS-16, ITC, Potlatch data

## Periodic BA response to fertilizer



# Combined MS-16, ITC, Potlatch data

## 14-year response to fertilizer

Treatment	Volume (ft <sup>3</sup> /a)	Trees/a	Volume/Tree (ft <sup>3</sup> )
Control	2358	954	2.5
Fertilized	2369	847	2.8
Thinned	2439	296	8.2
Thinned and fertilized	2477	244	10.2

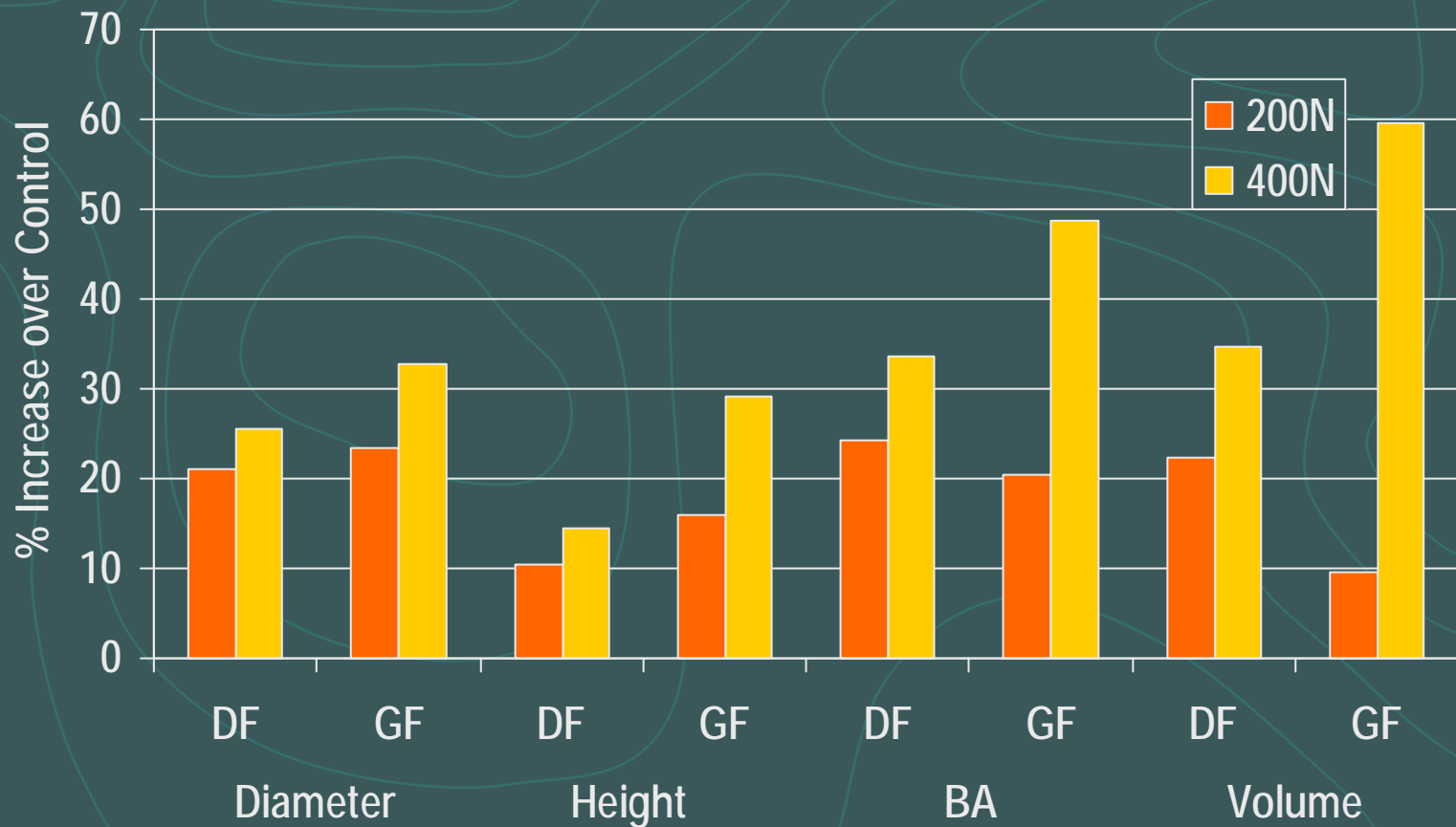
# Distribution of Sites with Grand Fir within the DF Trials

Region		Rock Type	Vegetation Series		
			GF	WRC	WH
N Idaho	15				
Montana	1	Basalt	7	2	1
C Idaho	3	Glacial		1	
NE Oregon	3	Granite	3		1
C Wash	7	Metasediment	4	7	1
NE Wash	1	Modern Sediment	1		
		Sedimentary	2		



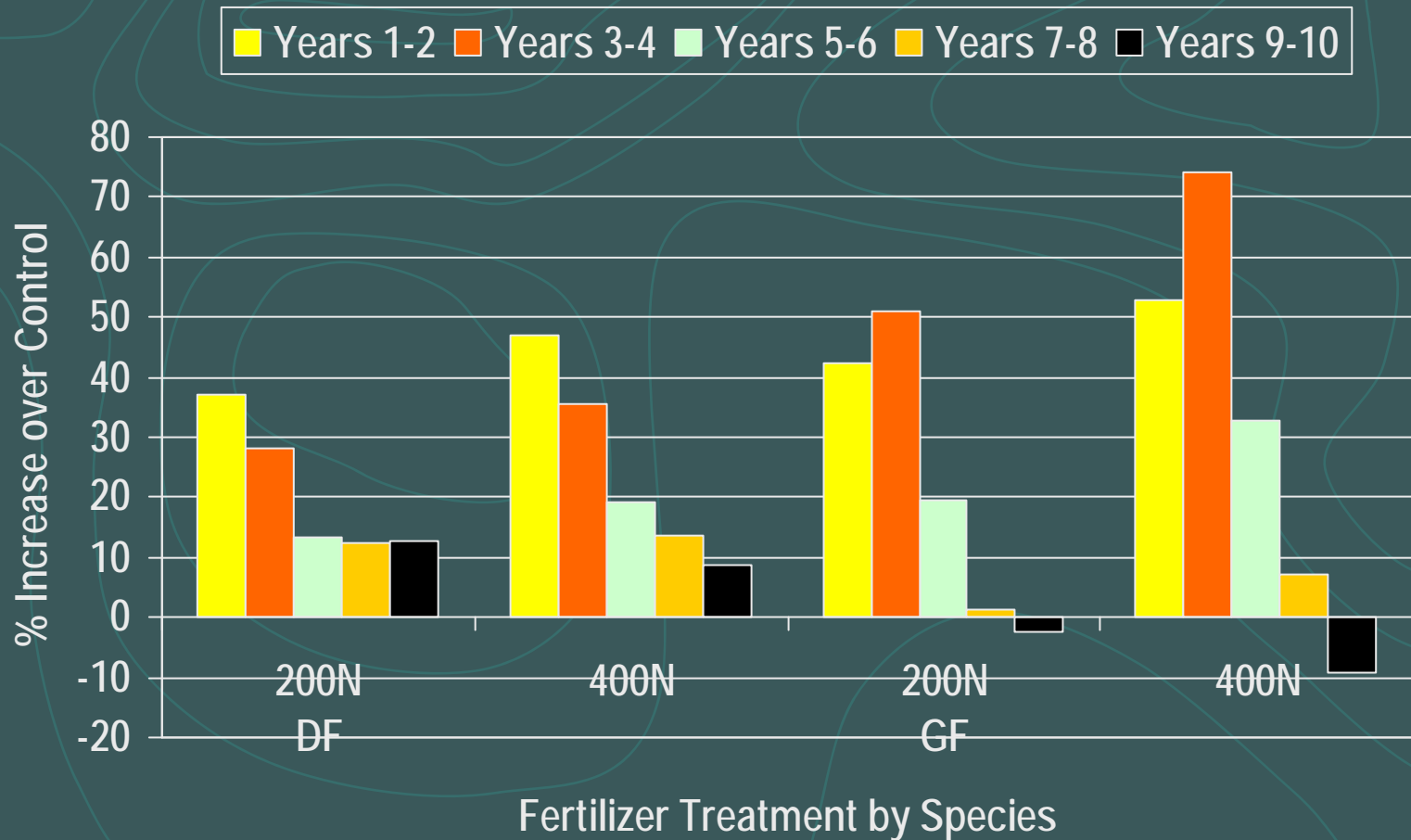
# 10-year Results from the DF Trials

## Relative Response to N Fertilization



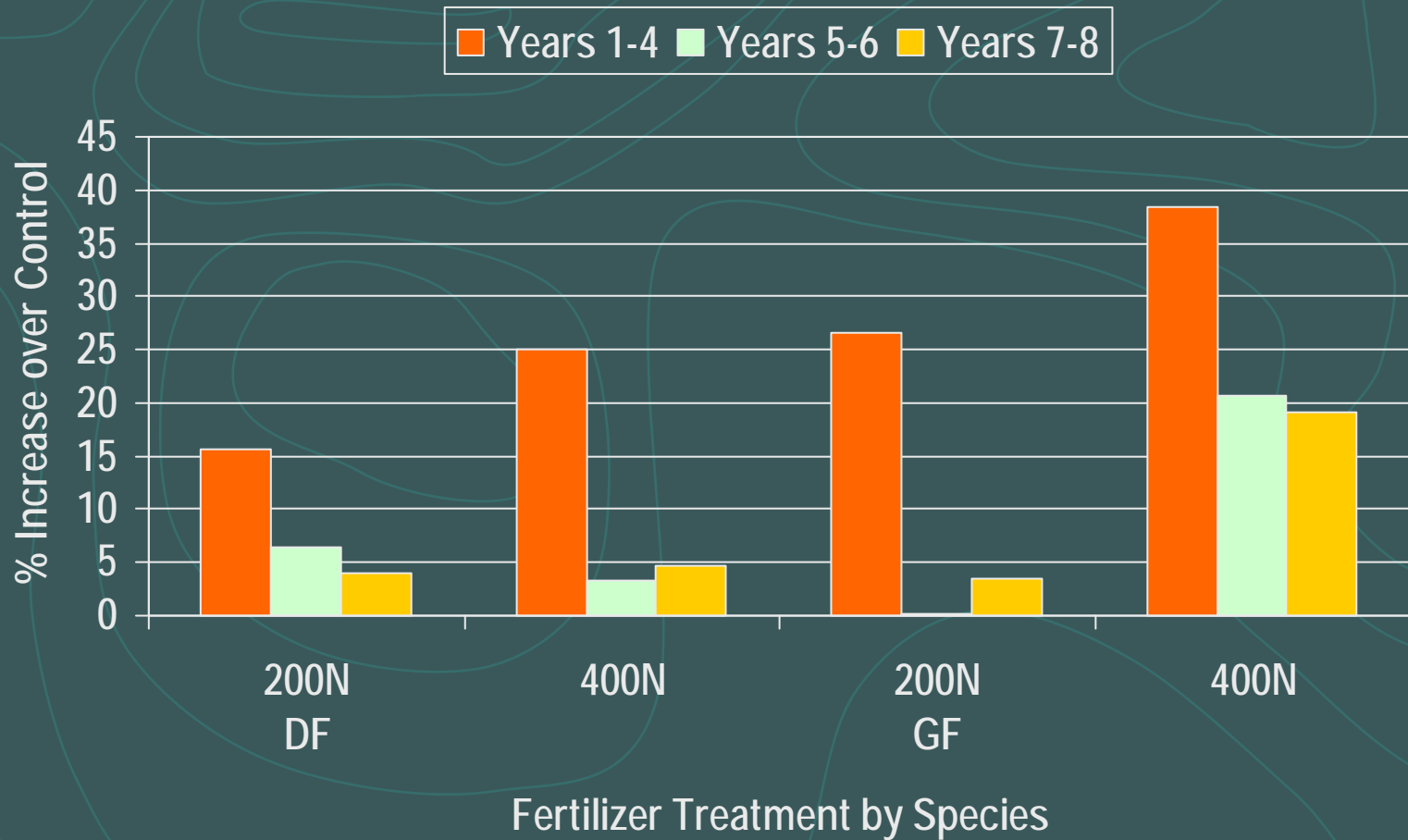
# 10-year Results from the DF Trials

## Relative Periodic Diameter Growth



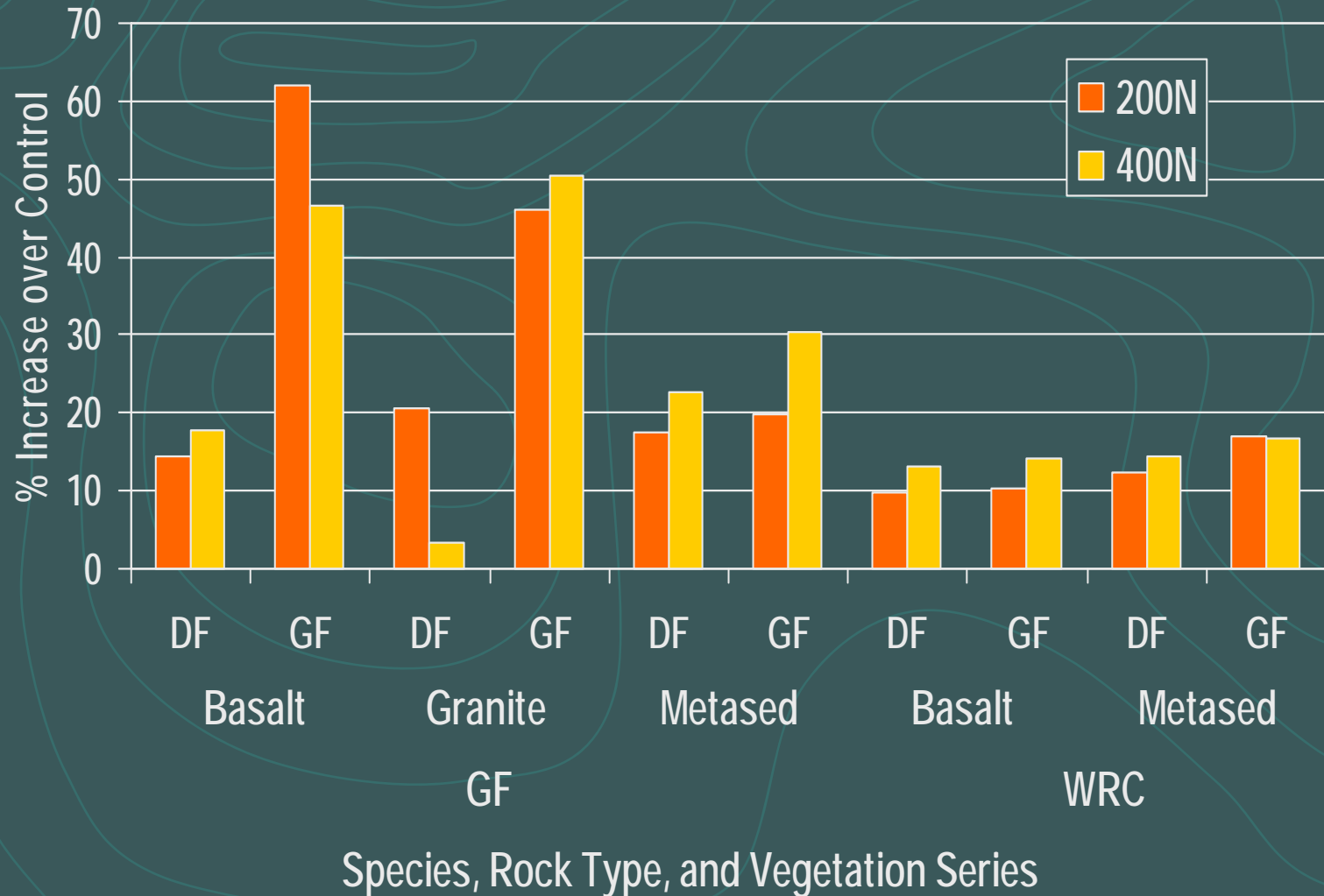
# 10-year Results from the DF Trials

## Relative Periodic Height Growth



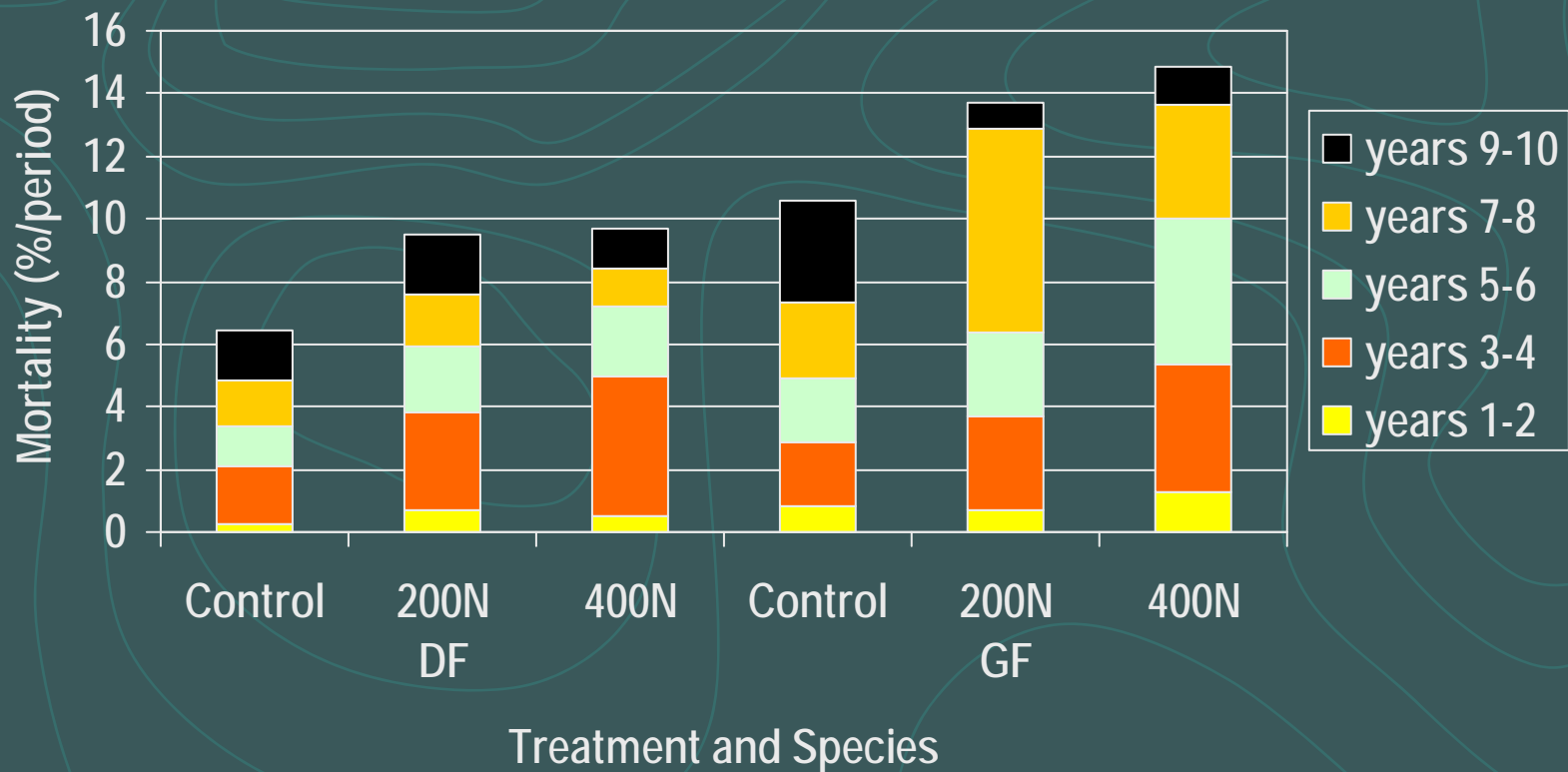
# 6-year Results from the DF Trials

## Diameter Relative Response to N



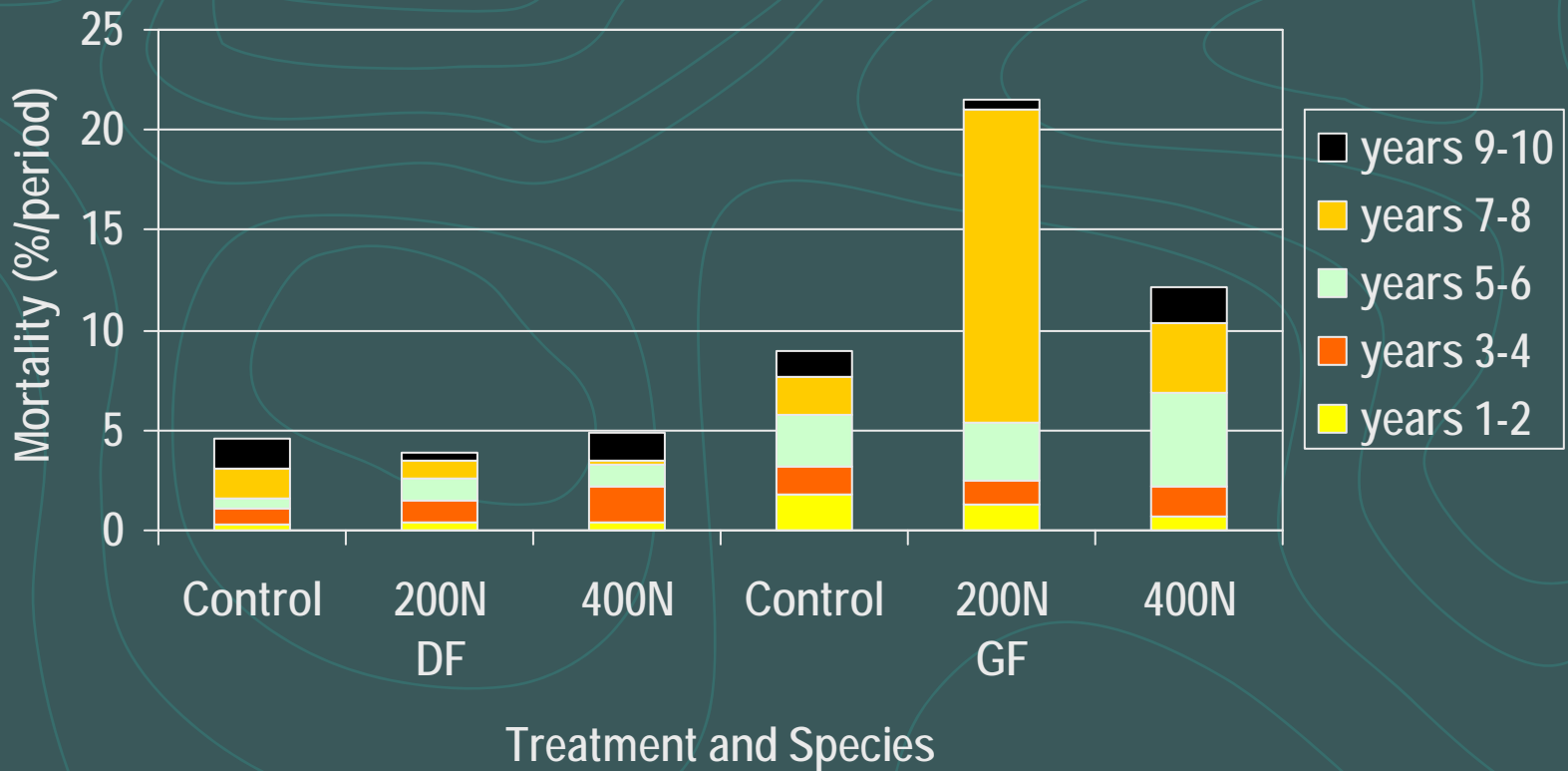
# 10-year Results from the DF Trials

## Periodic Mortality: stems/a



# 10-year Results from the DF Trials

## Periodic Mortality: BA/a



# Umatilla Mixed-Conifer Trials Sites with Grand Fir

Sites	Initial BA (ft <sup>2</sup> /a)	Initial DBH (in)		Initial Height (ft)	
		DF	GF	DF	GF
4	67	4.7	4.5	23	23
3	9	1.0	1.2	9	8

# Umatilla Mixed-Conifer Trials

## 8-year Relative Response to N and S Pole-size Stands

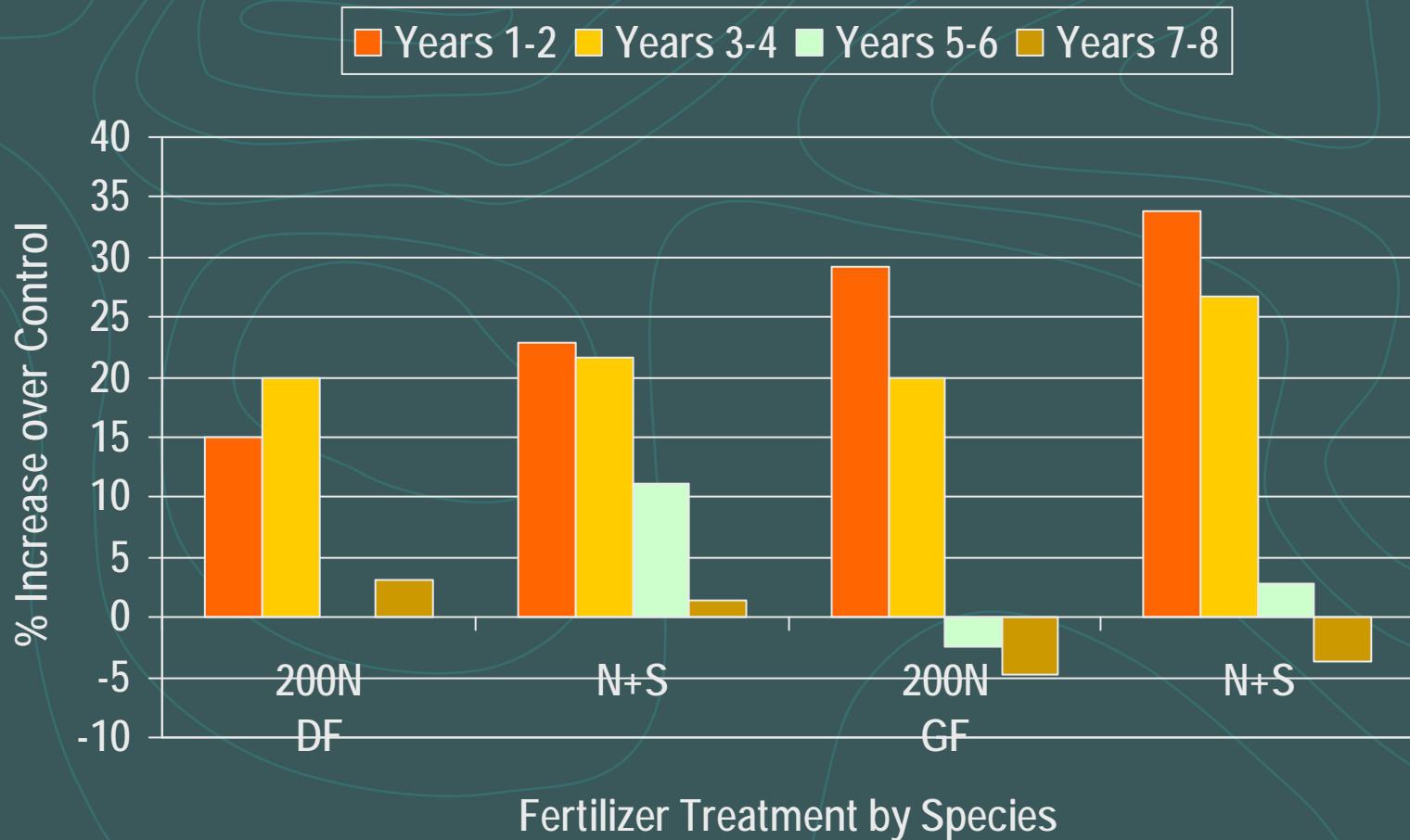




# Umatilla Mixed-Conifer Trials

## Relative Periodic Diameter Growth

### Pole-size Stands



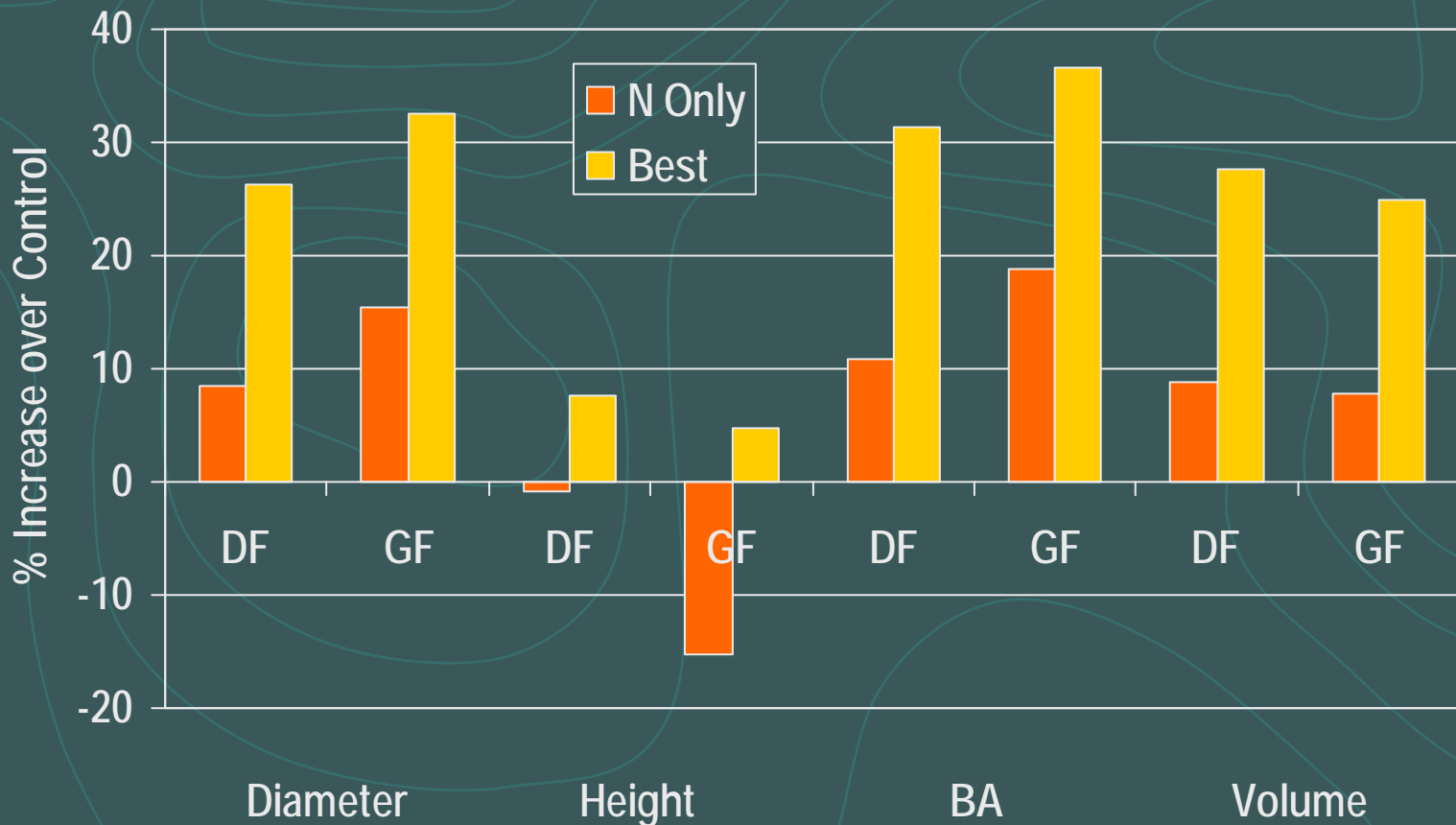


# Multinutrient Fertilizer Screening Trials Sites with Grand Fir

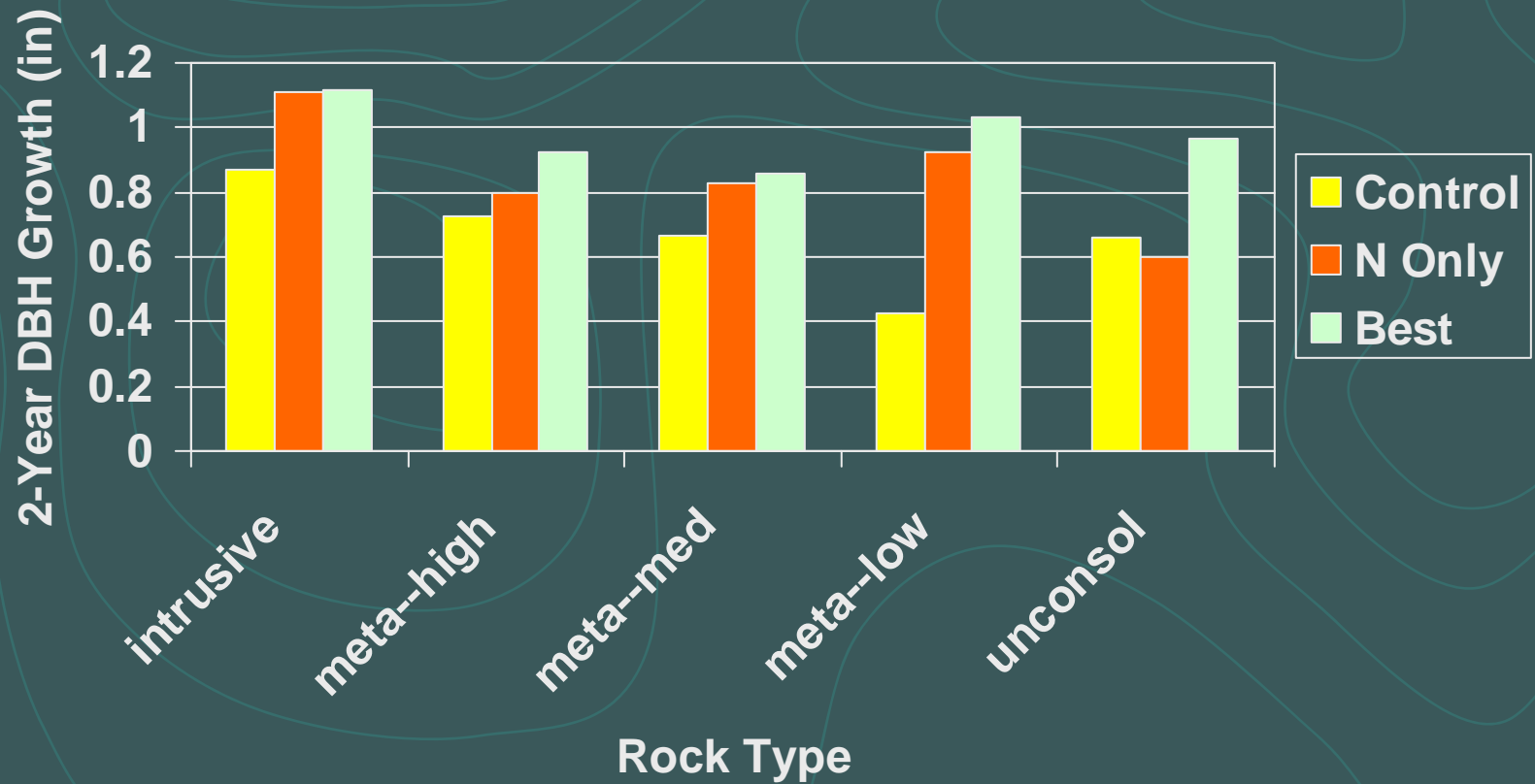
- 13 sites, all in north Idaho on WRC series
  - Rock types include granite, metasediment, and alluvium
- 8 sites (all on metasediment) also have DF, allowing a species comparison
  - Trees range from 2.5 to 5 inches DBH, 16 to 25 feet height, no size difference between species

# Multinutrient Screening Trials

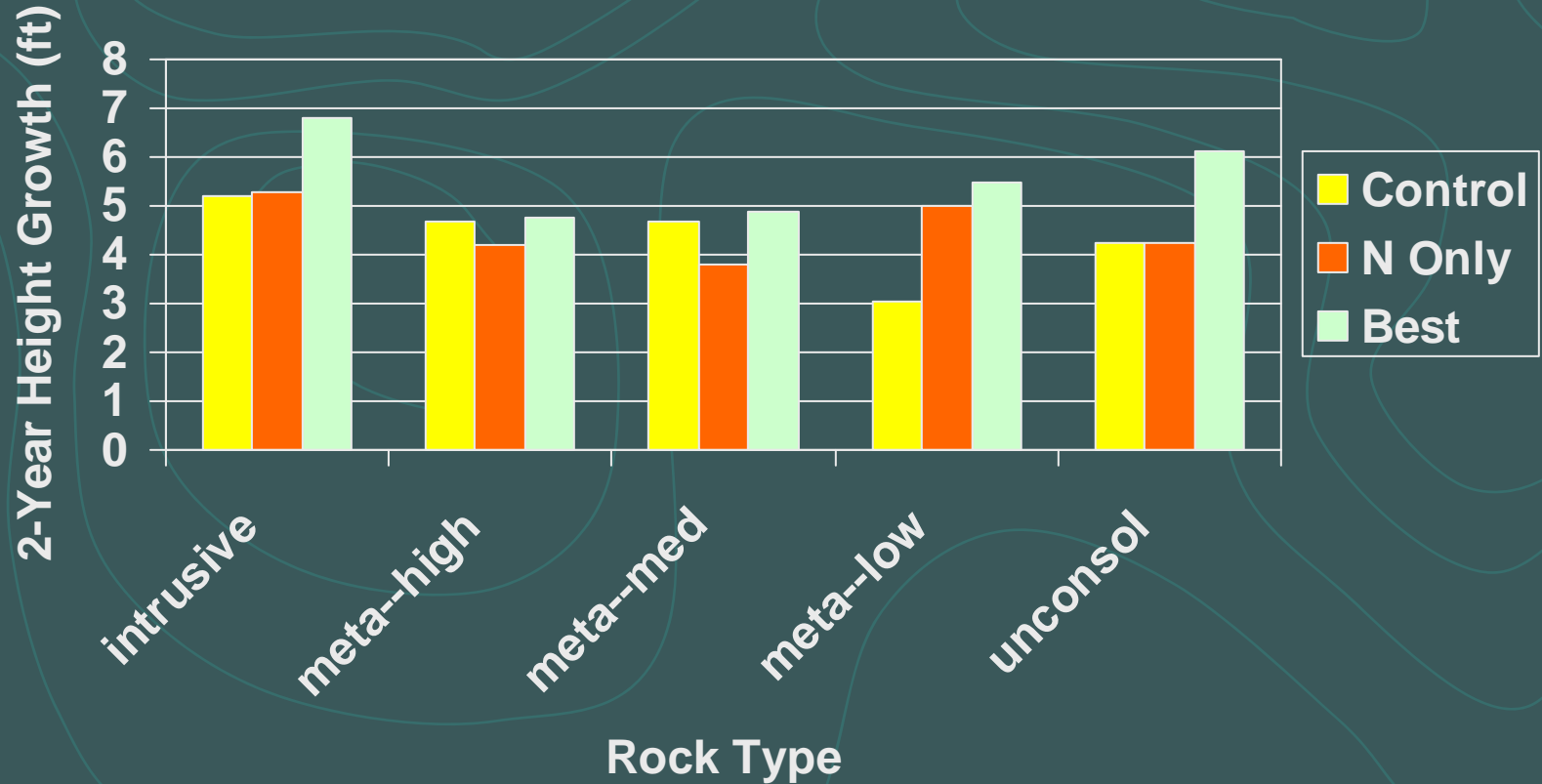
## 2-year Relative Response



# Fertilizer Treatment Effects on 2-Year DBH Growth by Rock Type Grand Fir



# Fertilizer Treatment Effects on 2-Year Height Growth by Rock Type Grand Fir



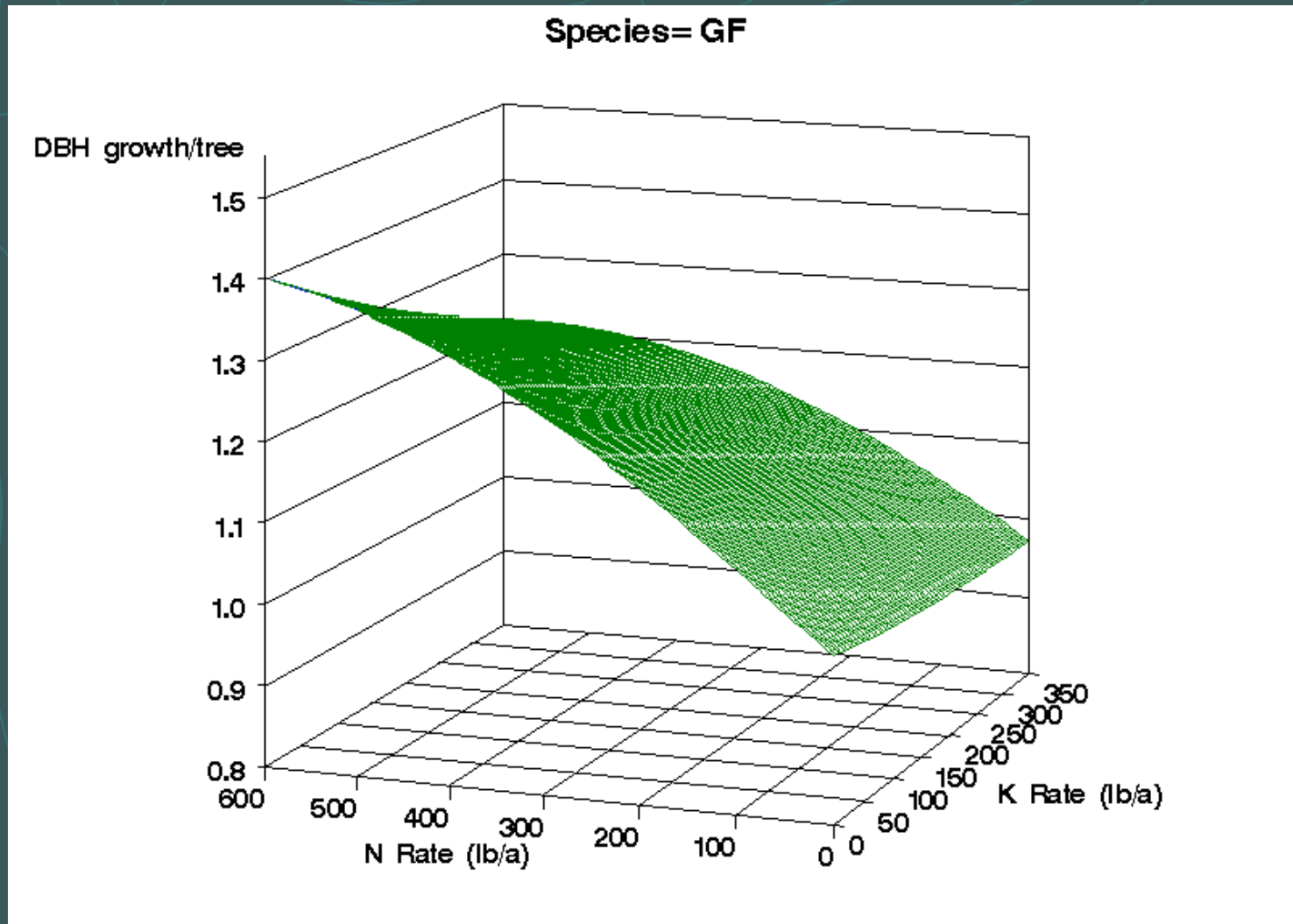
# The Forest Health Study

## Sites with species-specific growth data

	Vegetation Series								
	DF			GF			WRC/WH		
Rock	Species								
Type	DF	GF	PP	DF	GF	PP	DF	GF	PP
basalt	2		2	2	1	1			
mixed	1		1	2	1	2	2	2	
granite	4		4	2	1	1	1	1	
metased				2	1	1	4	3	
tert sed							5	5	

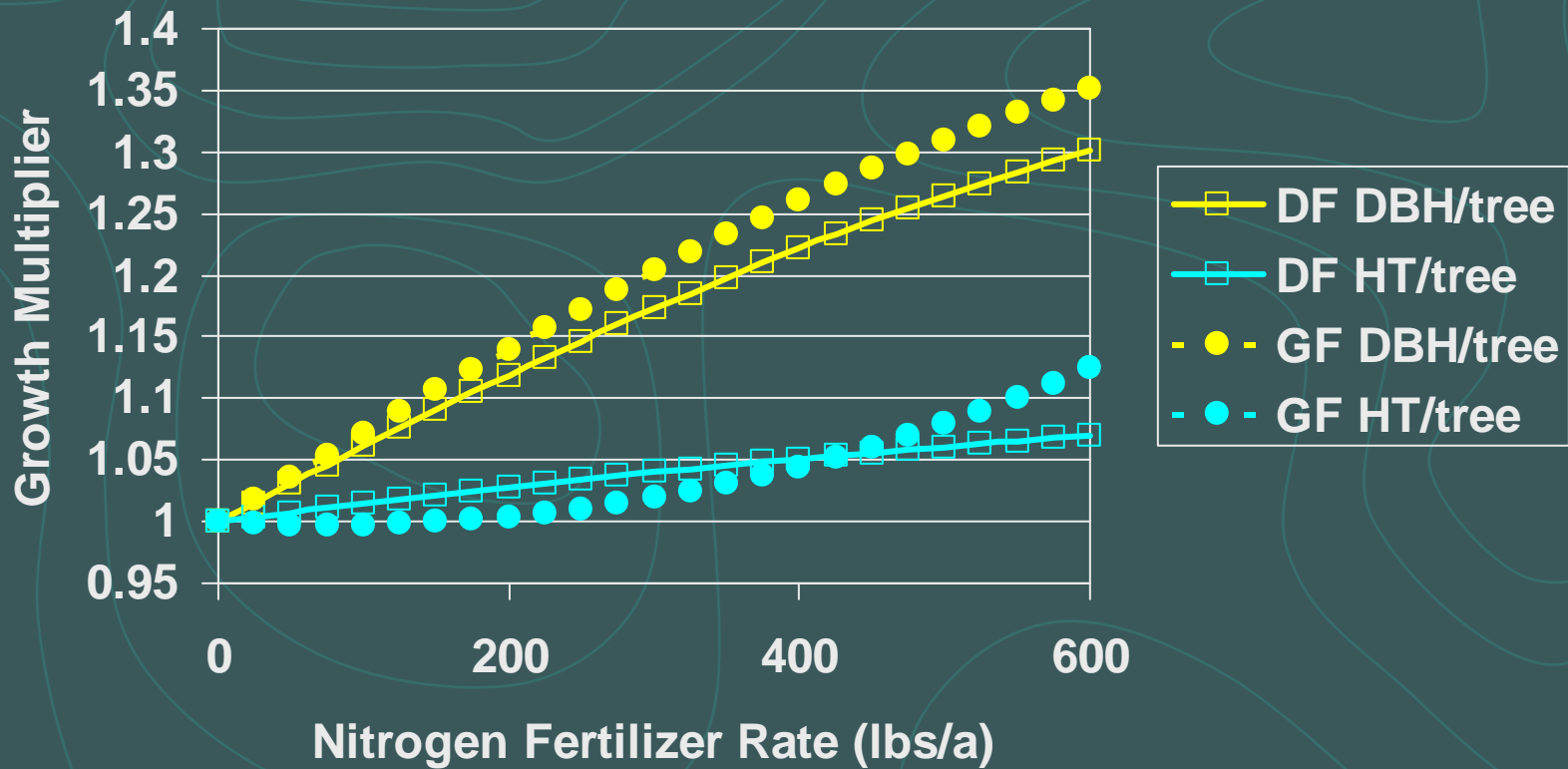
# Forest Health Study

## Diameter growth multipliers: GF



# Forest Health Study

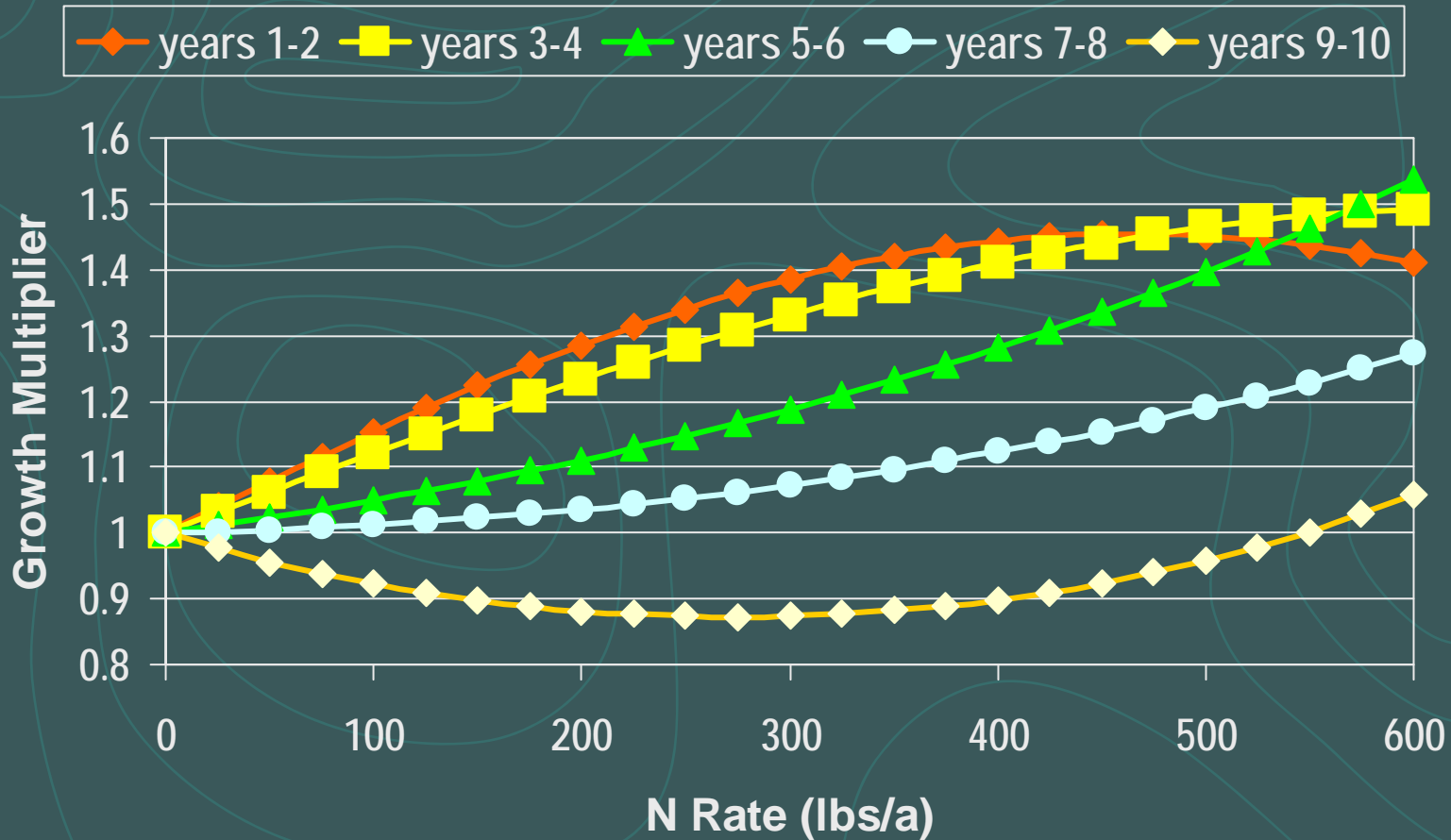
## Growth Multipliers: GF vs. DF





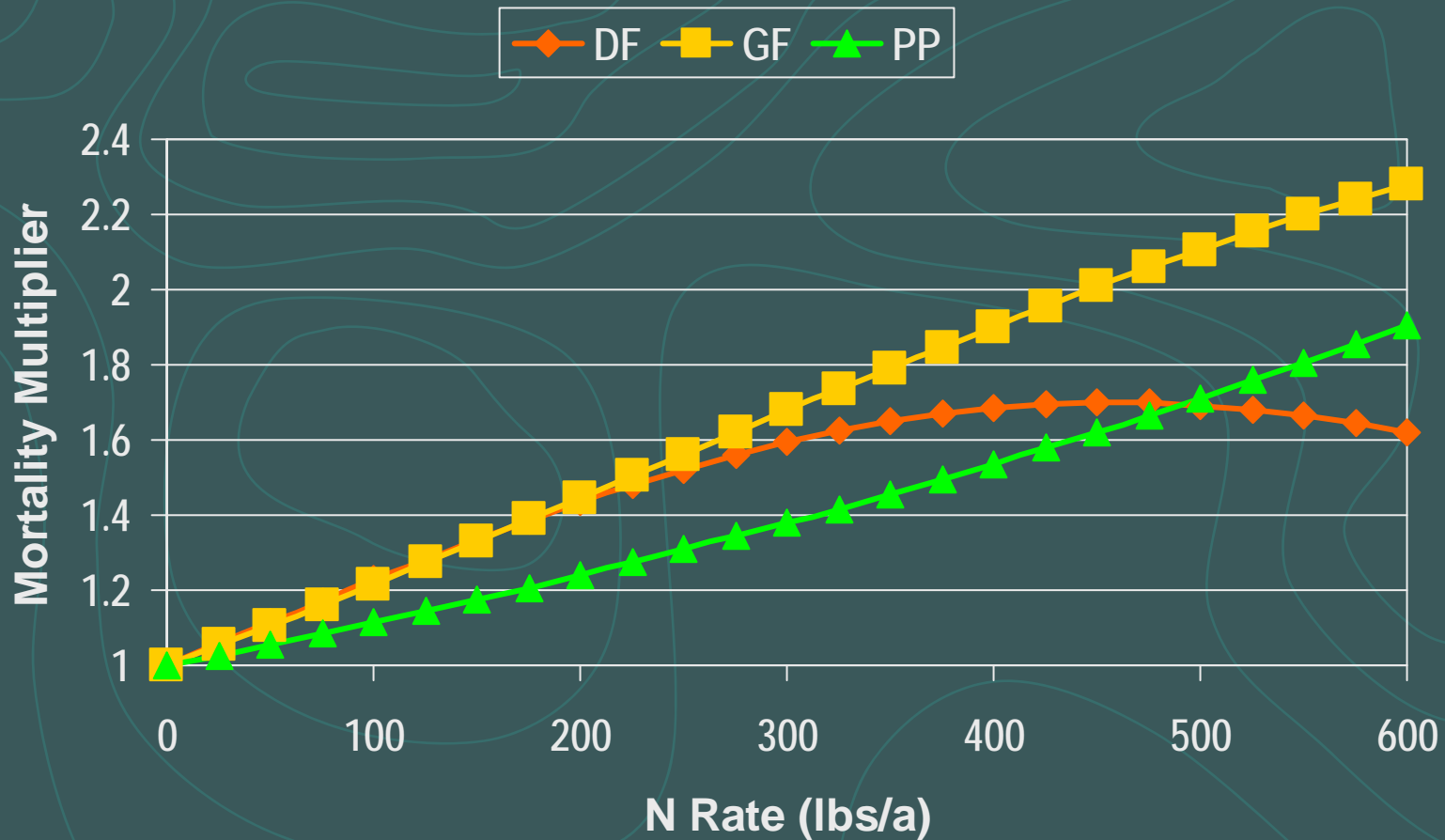
# Growth multipliers: GF

## Periodic diameter growth



# Mortality multipliers

## N effects on % volume/a mortality



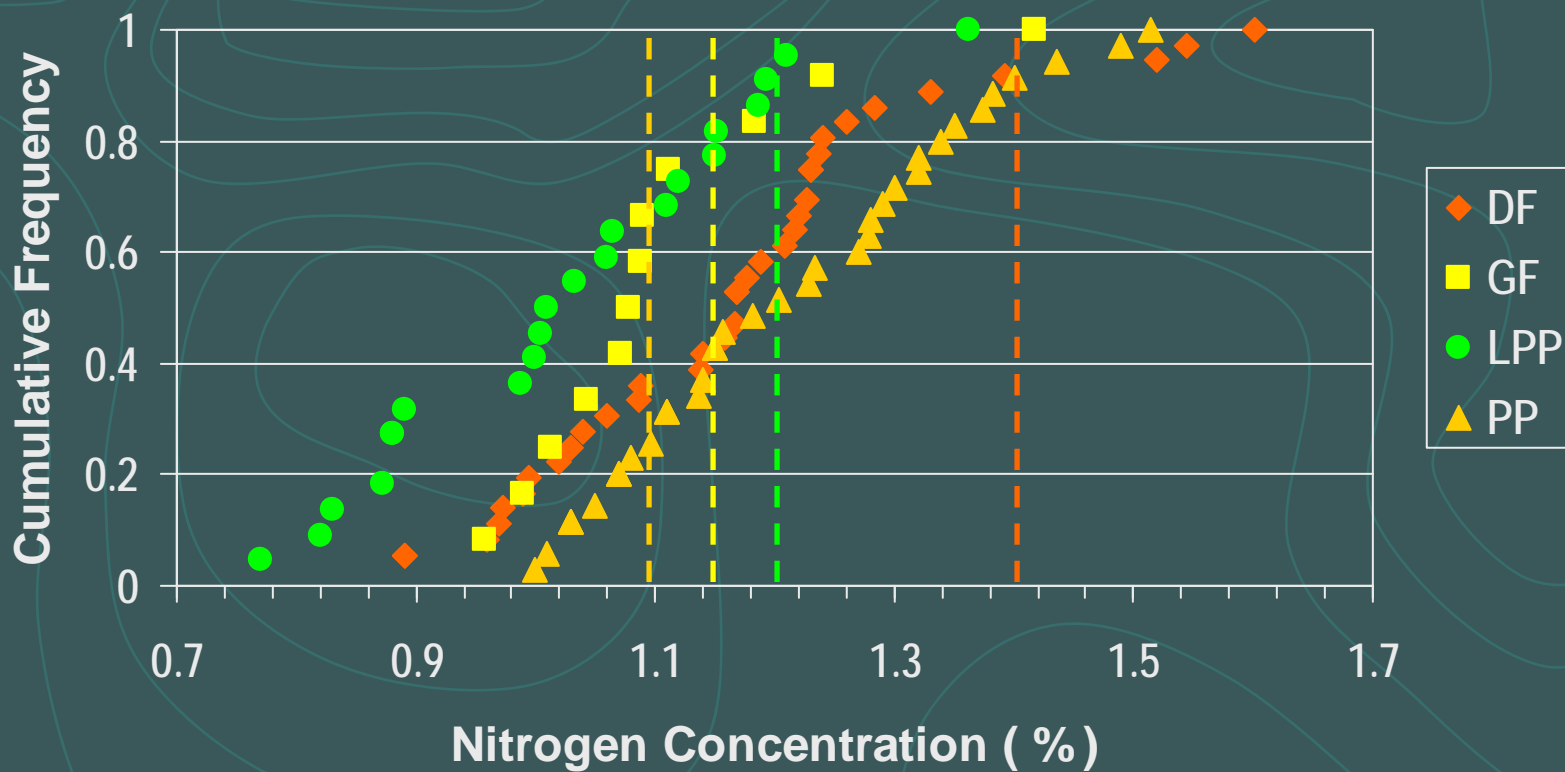
# Grand Fir response to fertilization

- GF diameter growth generally responds well to N fertilization, with rates similar to or higher than DF. Height growth often also responds
- N fertilizer response lasts 4 to 6 years—higher N rates, addition of S, or thinning tend to extend the response period
- Response seems to vary by rock type, but data for testing this is sparse
- Addition of S or a multinutrient blend has been shown to significantly increase growth response over that obtained with N alone, but such additions have also failed to increase growth.
- Both trees/a and BA/a mortality is increased by N fertilization.

# Critical Values for Foliar Nutrient Concentrations by Tree Species

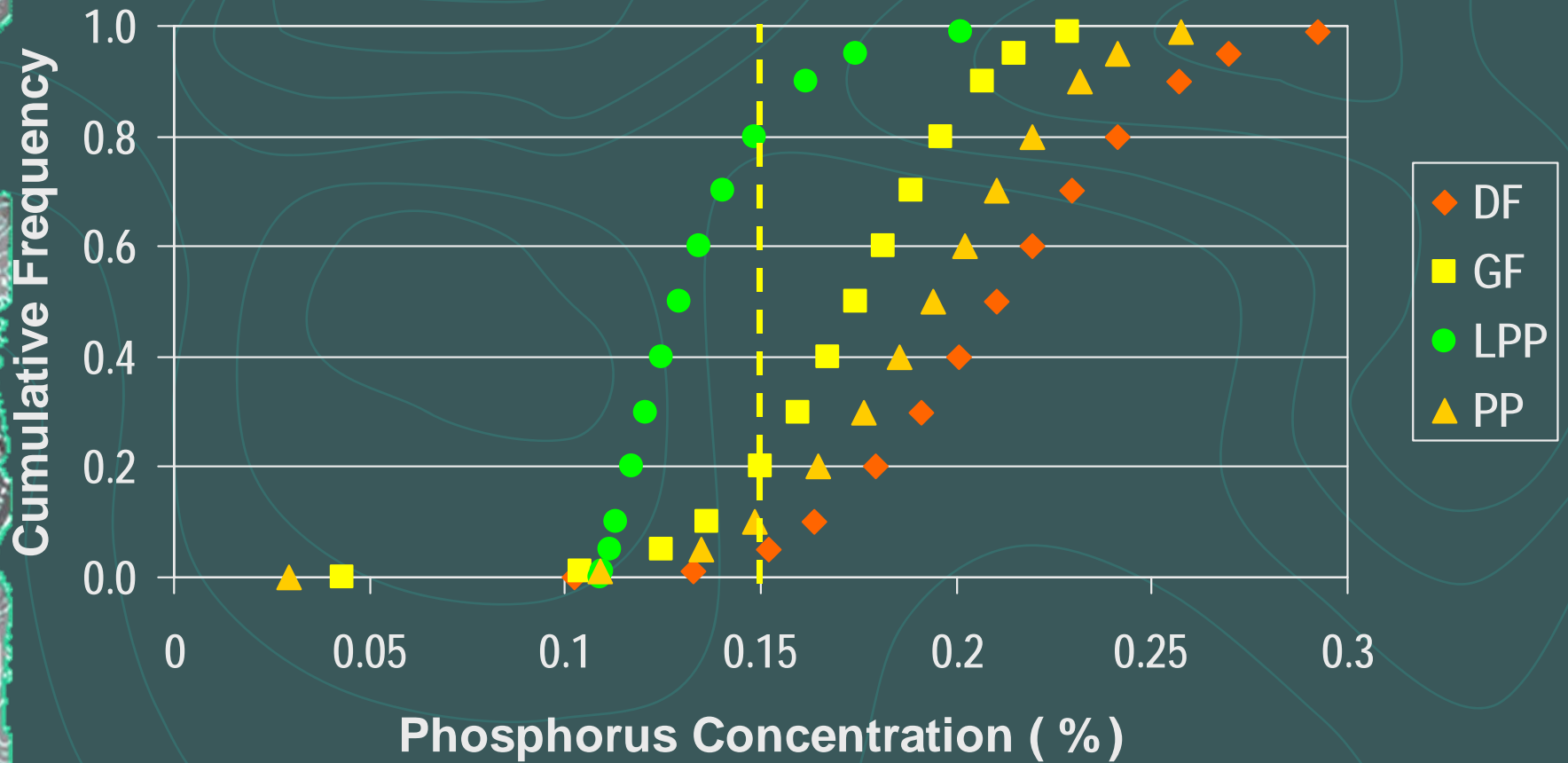
<b>Nutrient</b>	<b>Douglas-fir</b>	<b>True Fir</b>	<b>Lodgepole</b>	<b>Ponderosa</b>
N (%)	1.4	1.15	1.2	1.1
P (%)	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.08
K (%)	0.6	0.58	0.5	0.48
S (%)	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.08
Ca (%)	0.15	0.12	0.08	0.05
Mg (%)	0.08	0.06	0.09	0.05
Mn (ppm)	15	100	48	60
Fe (ppm)	25	50	58	50
Zn (ppm)	10	10	52	30
Cu (ppm)	2	3	2.7	3
B (ppm)	10	10	4.3	20

# Nitrogen Distribution by Species Young Trees

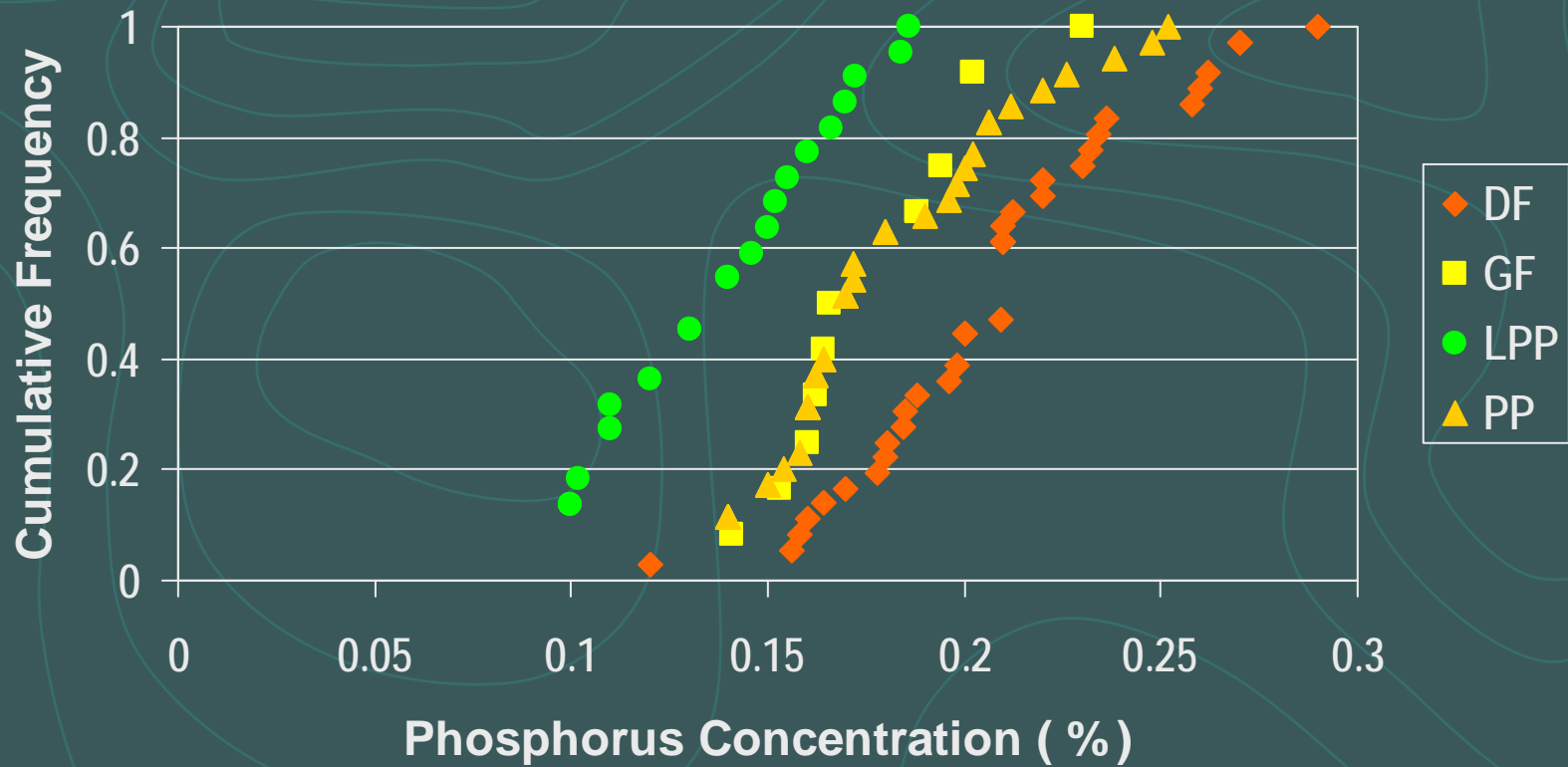


# Foliar P Distribution by Tree Species

## Mature Trees

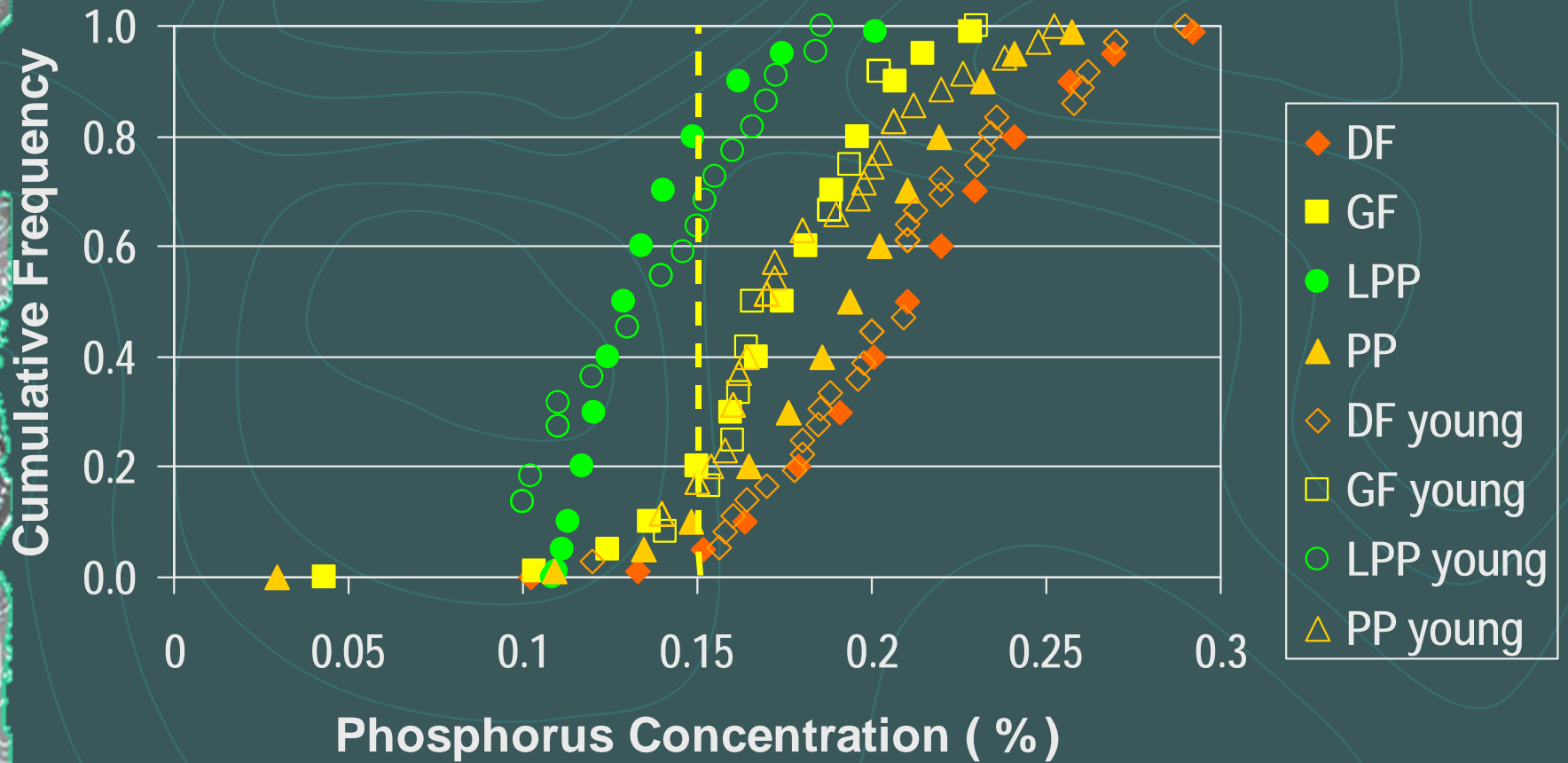


# Phosphorus Distribution by Species Young Trees



# Foliar P Distribution by Tree Species

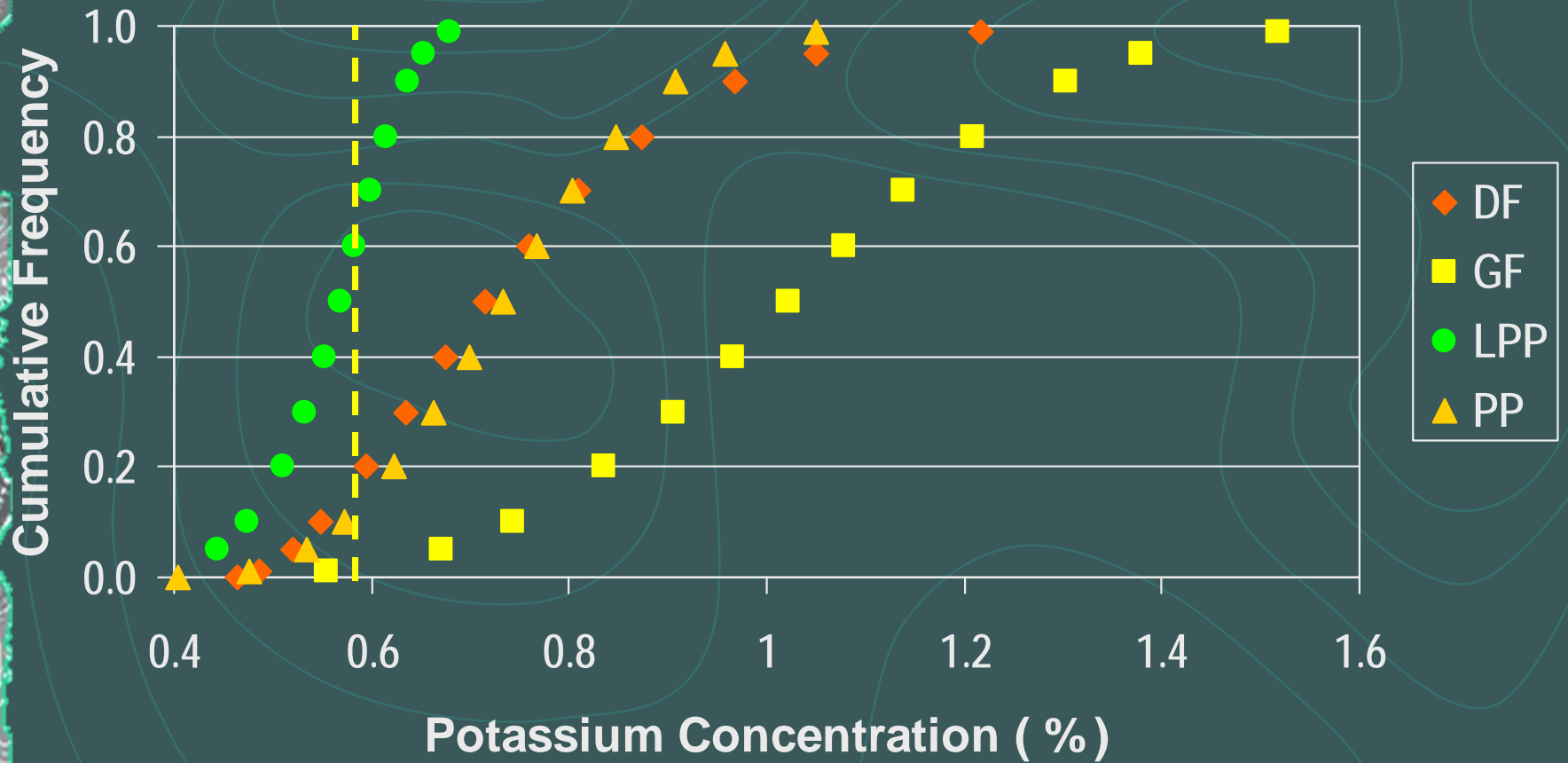
## Mature vs. Young Trees





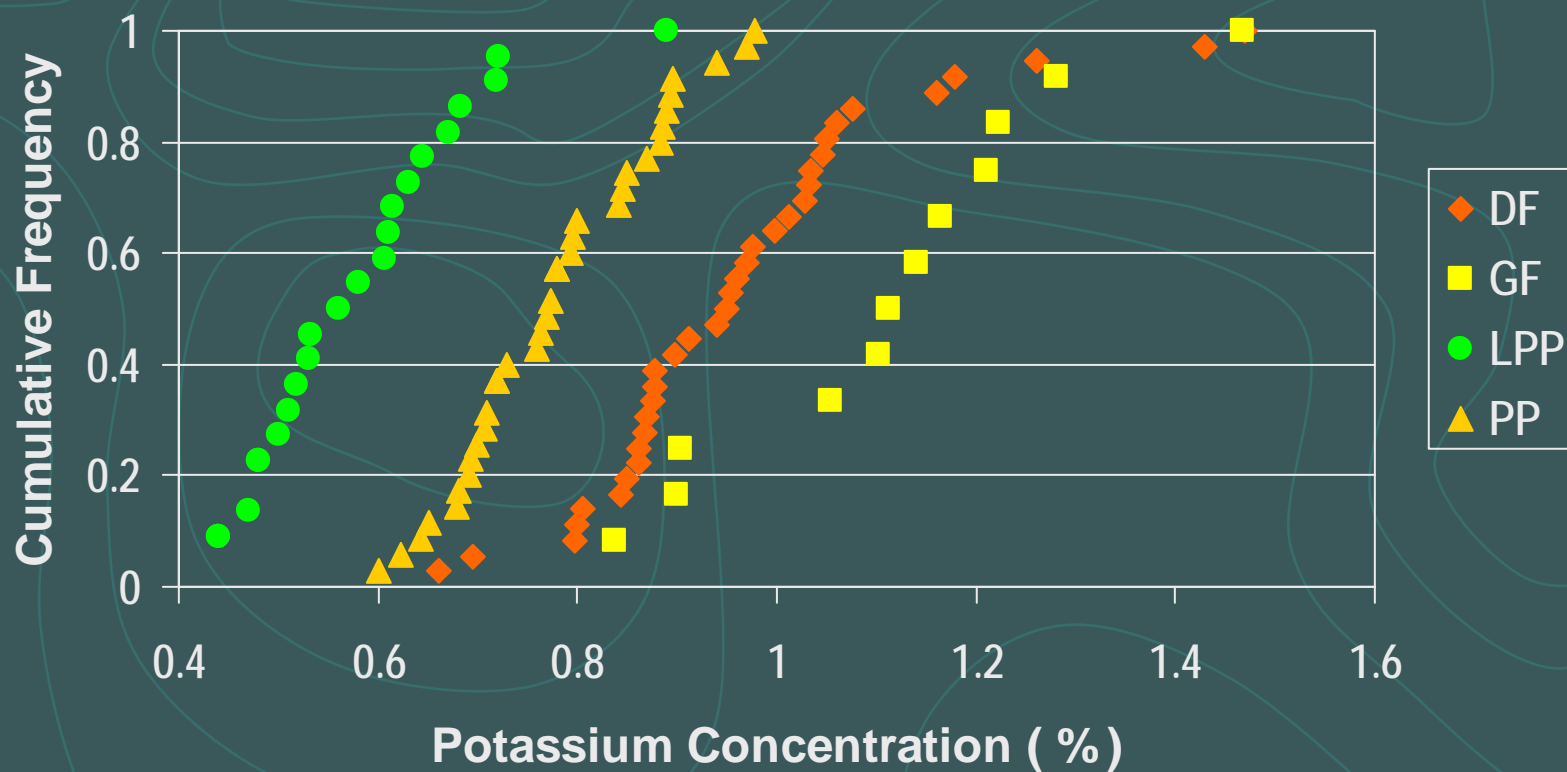
# Foliar K Distribution by Tree Species

## Mature Trees



# Potassium Distribution by Species

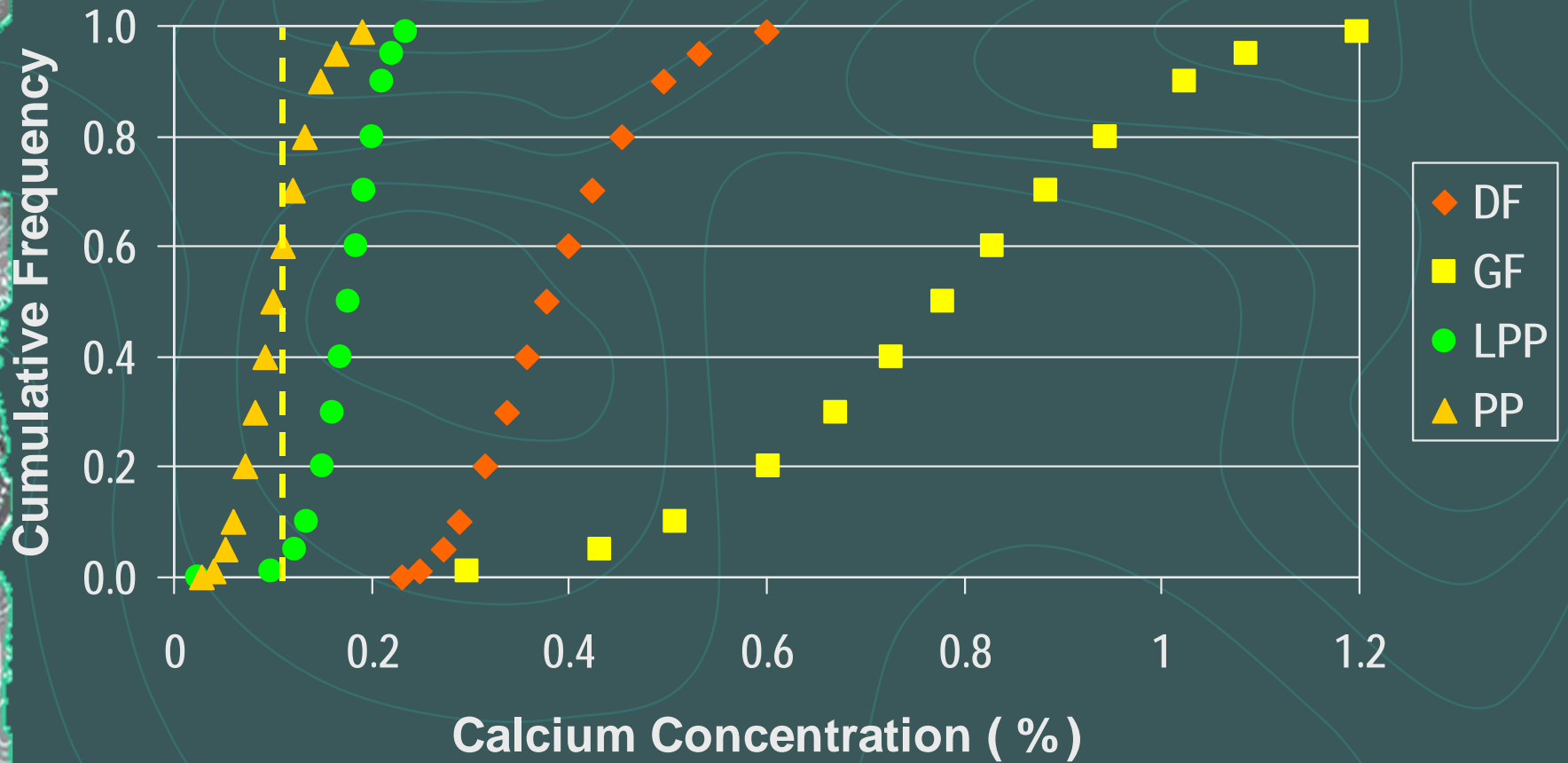
## Young Trees



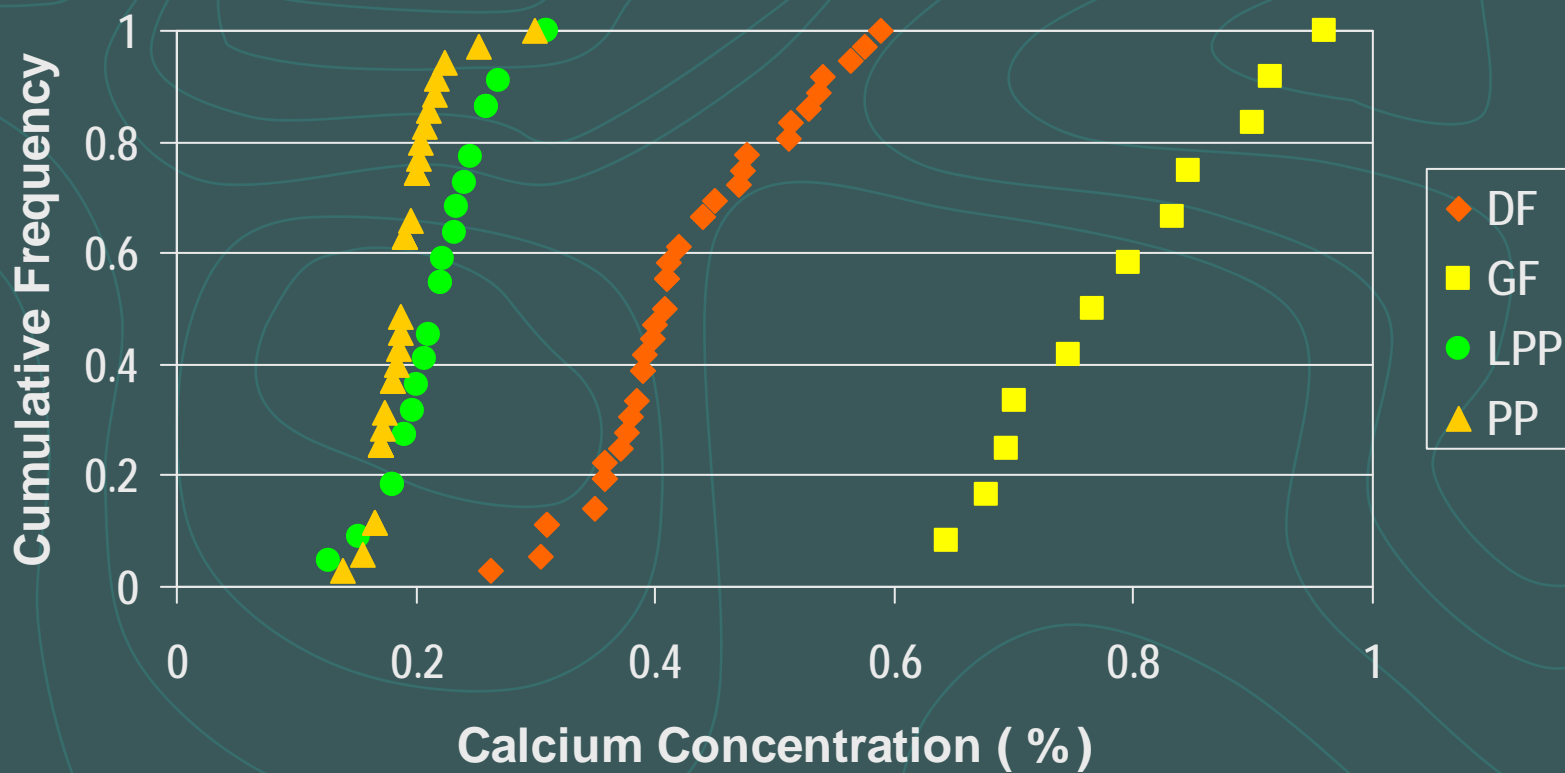


# Foliar Ca Distribution by Tree Species

## Mature Trees

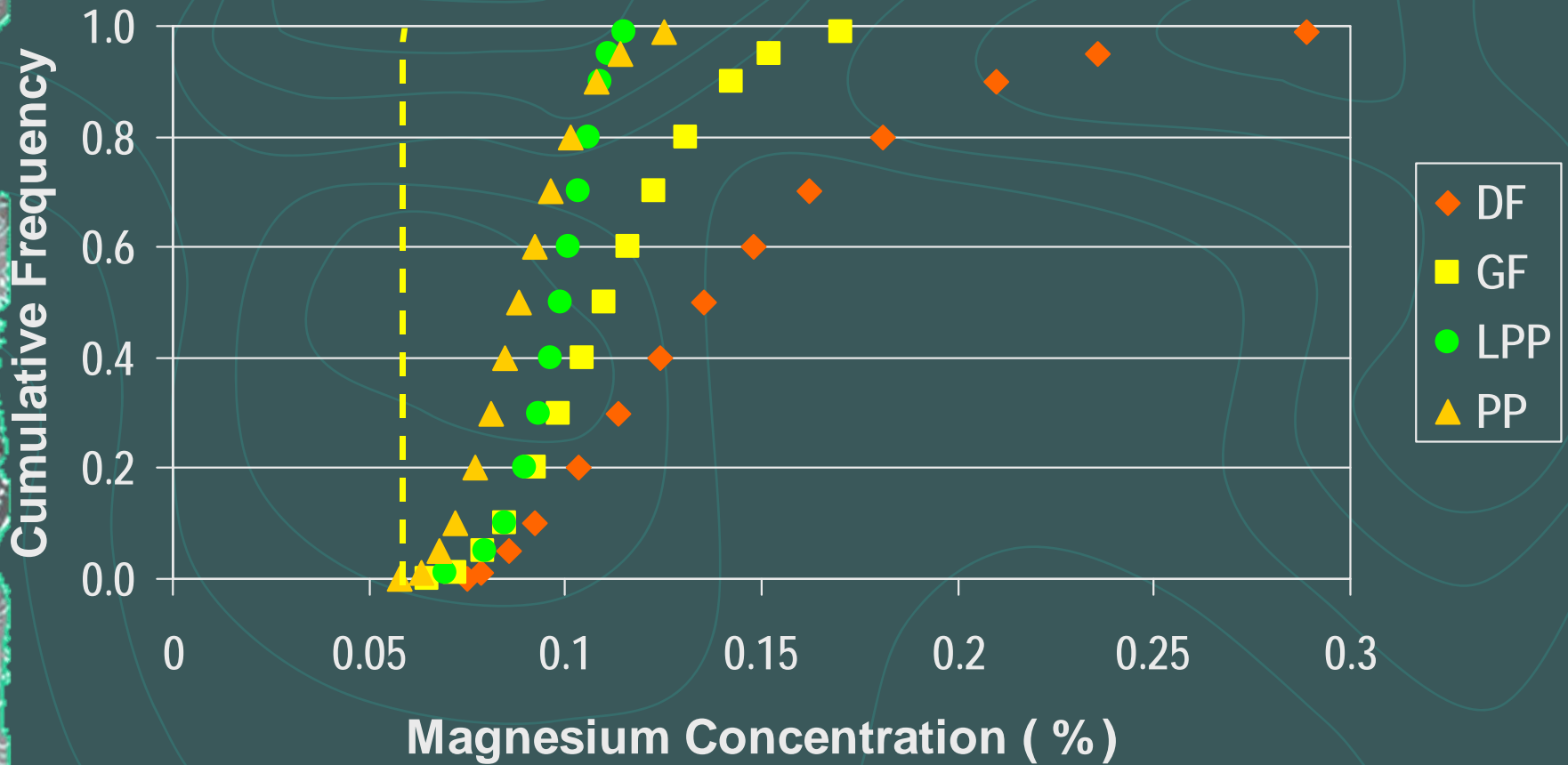


# Calcium Distribution by Species Young Trees



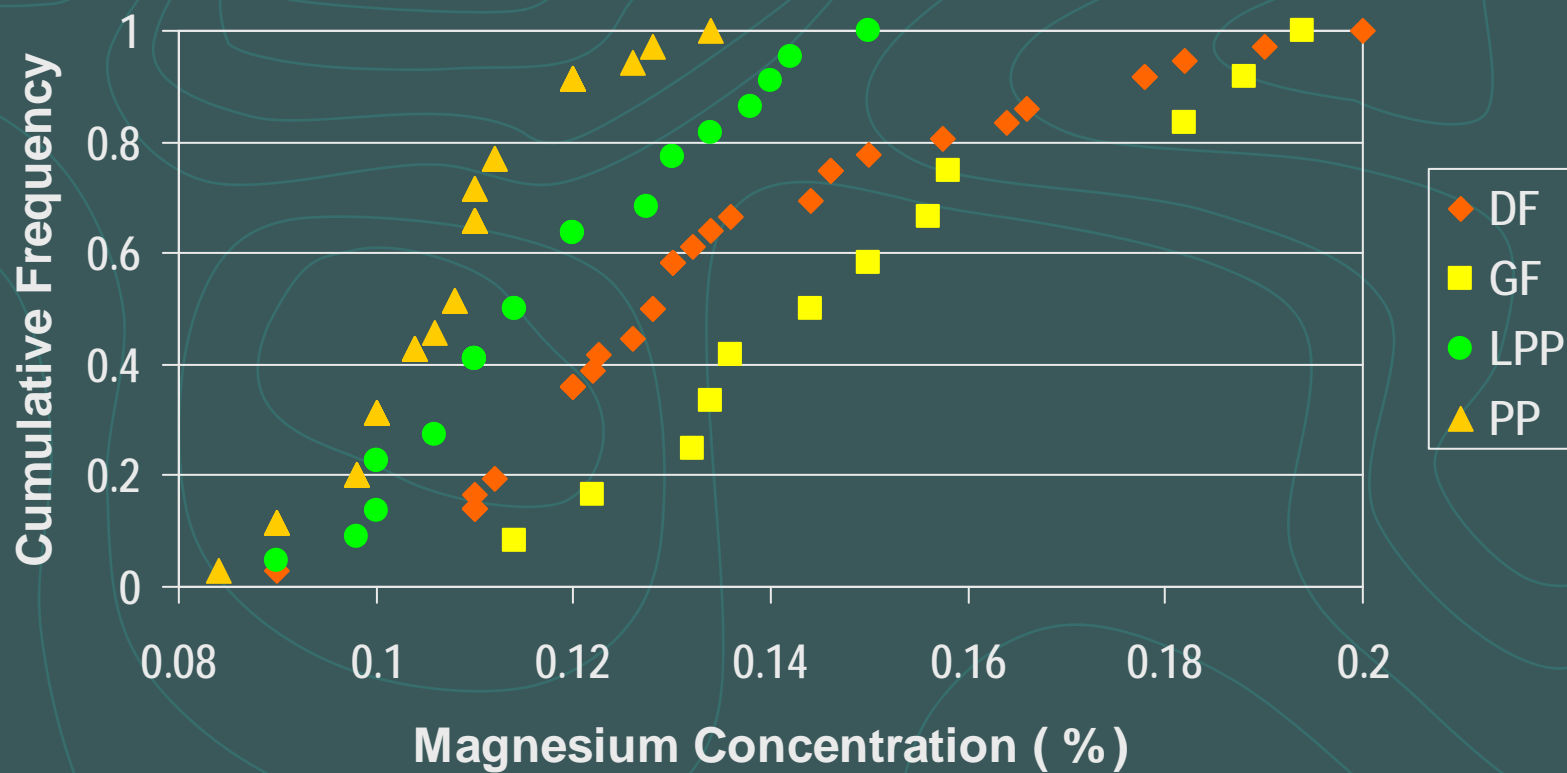
# Foliar Mg Distribution by Tree Species

## Mature Trees



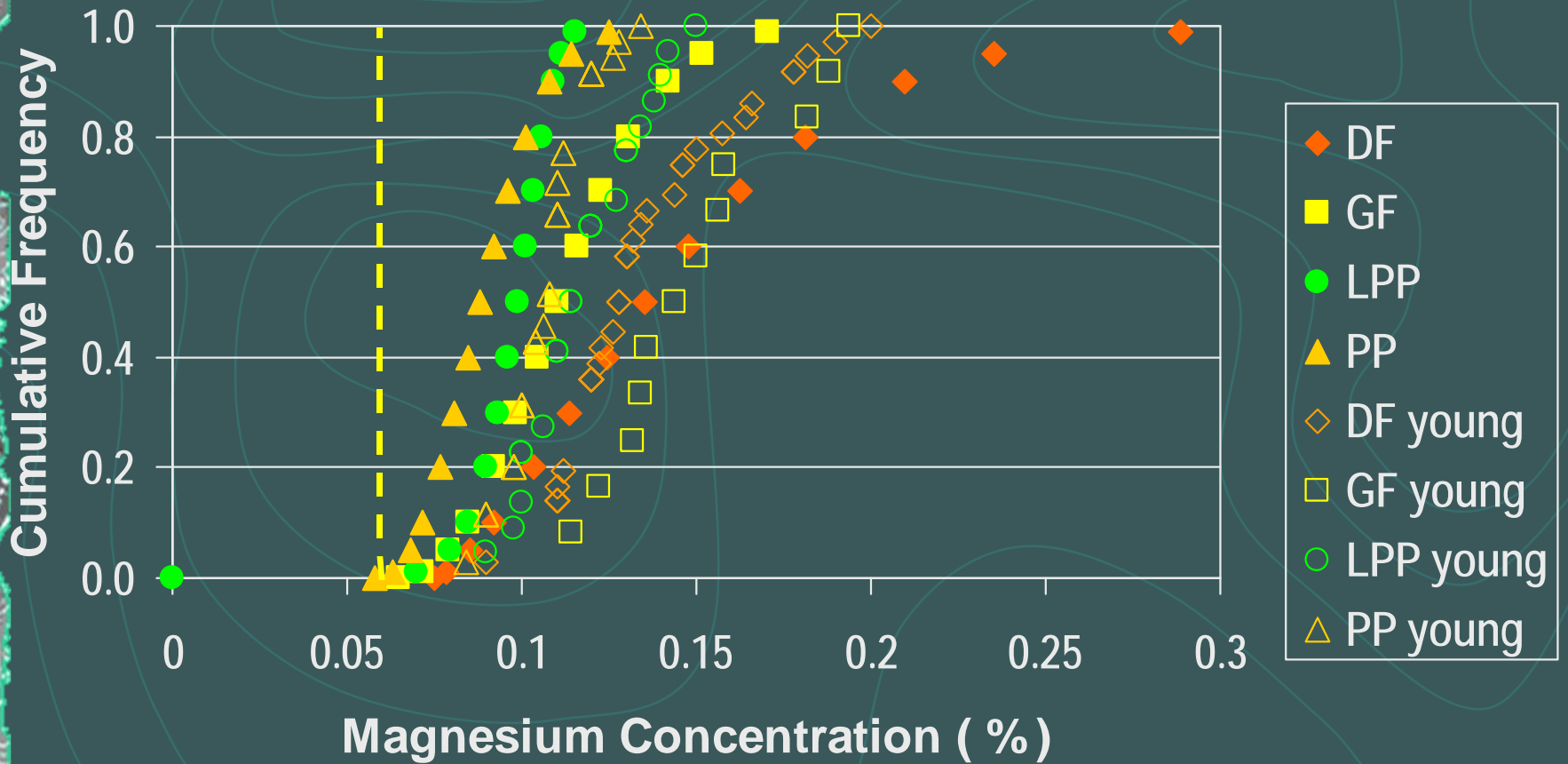
# Magnesium Distribution by Species

## Young Trees



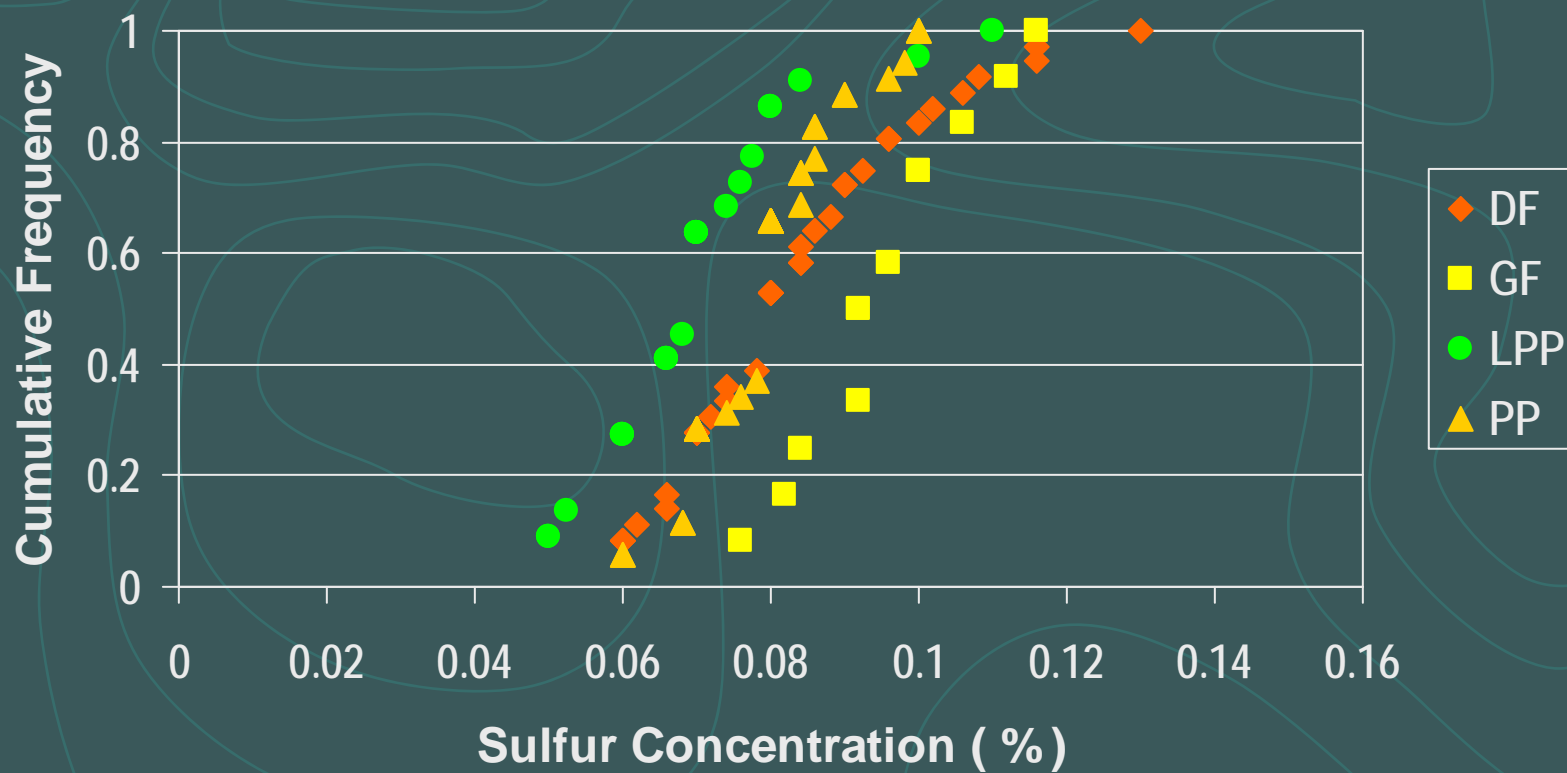
# Foliar Mg Distribution by Tree Species

## Mature vs. Young Trees



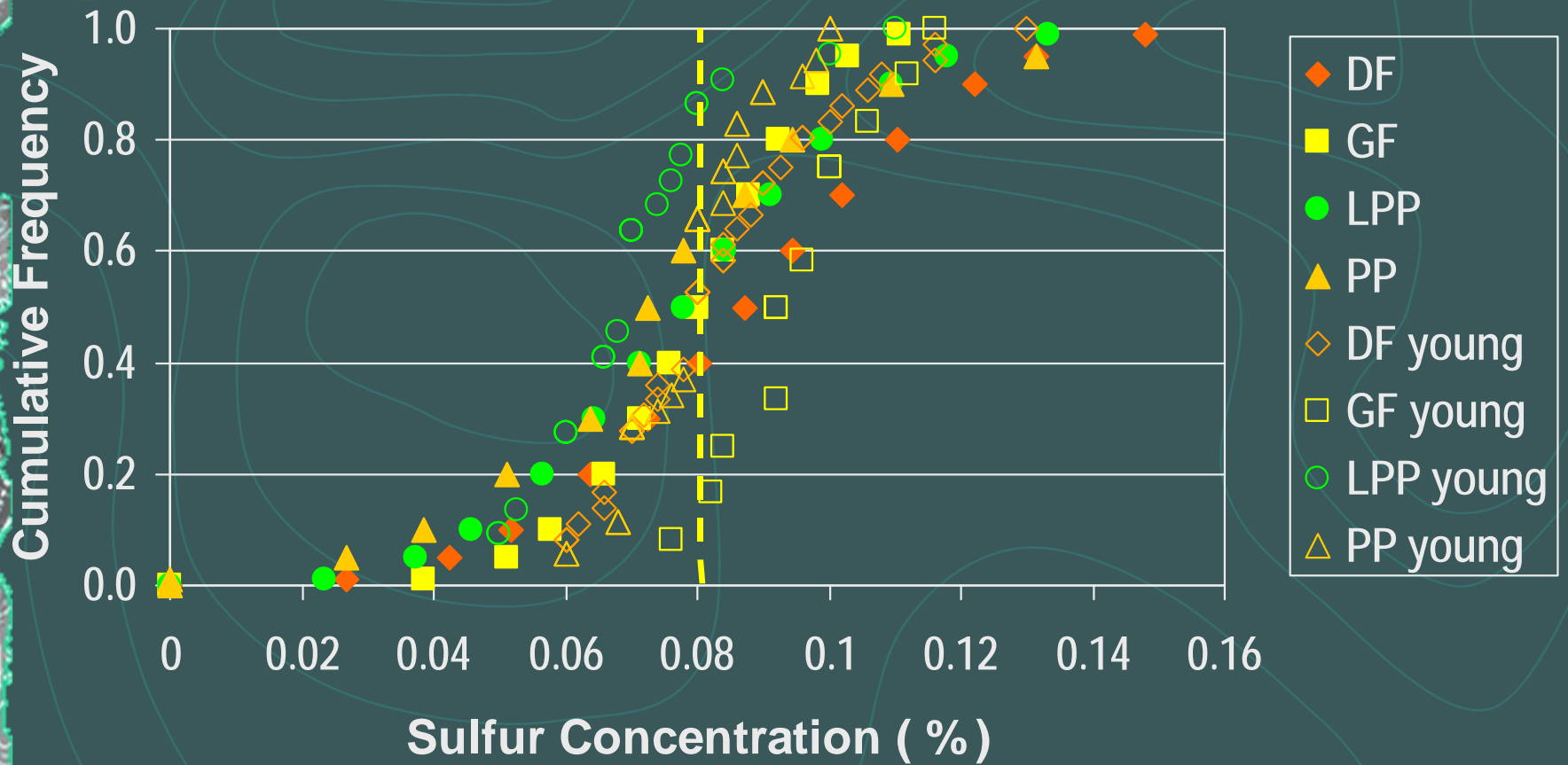


# Sulfur Distribution by Species Young Trees



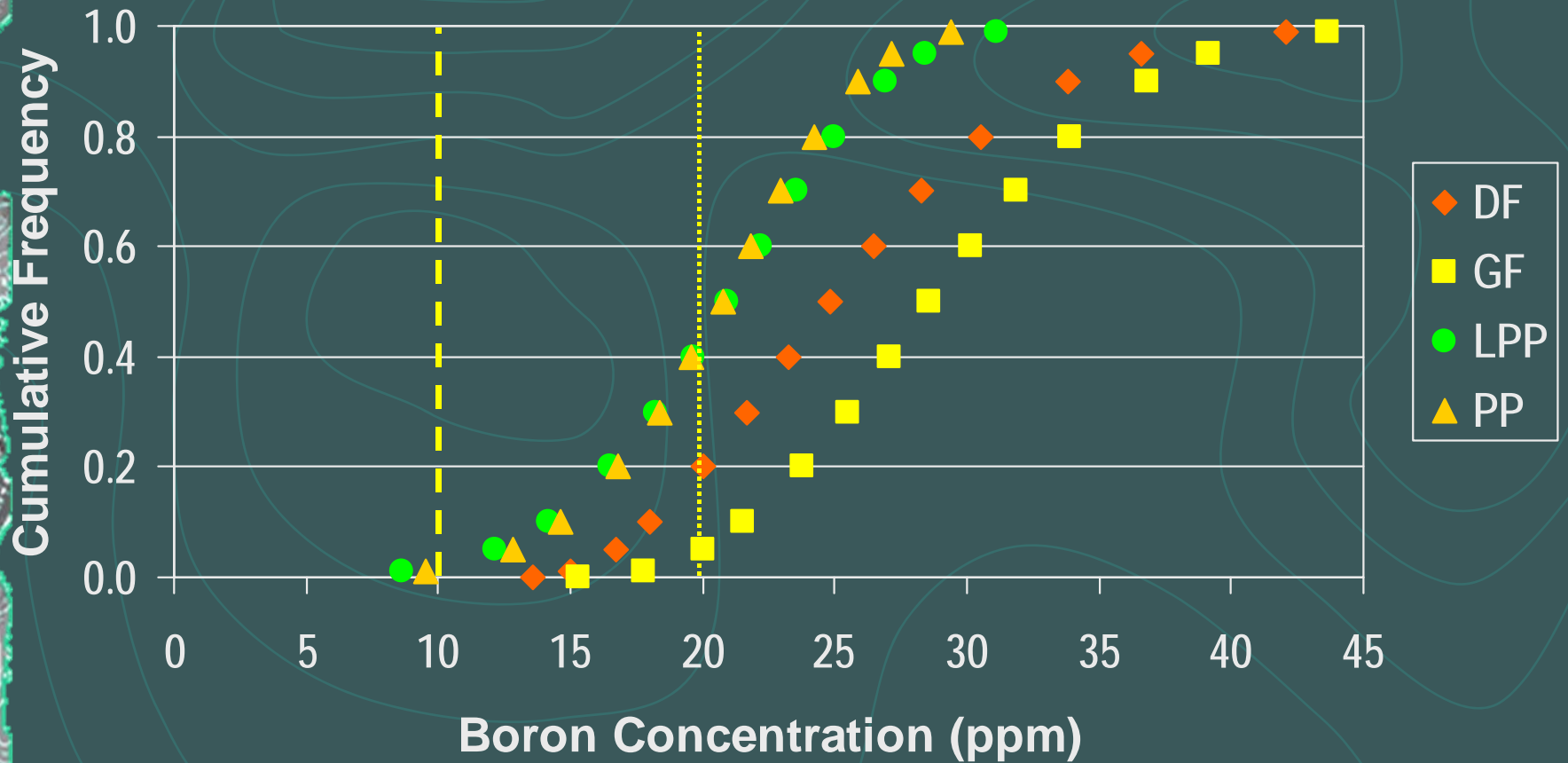
# Foliar S Distribution by Tree Species

## Mature vs. Young Trees



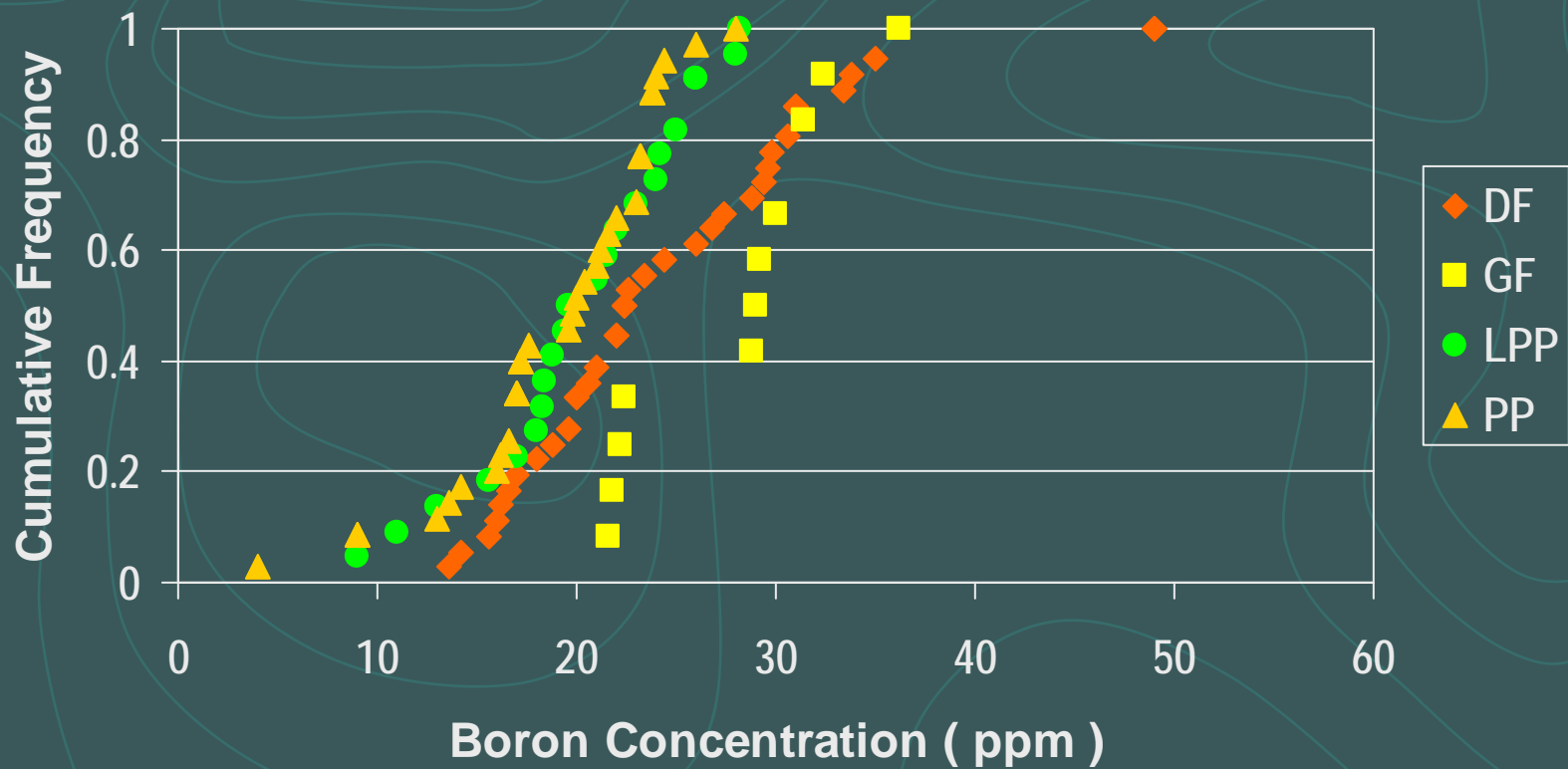
# Foliar B Distribution by Tree Species

## Mature Trees



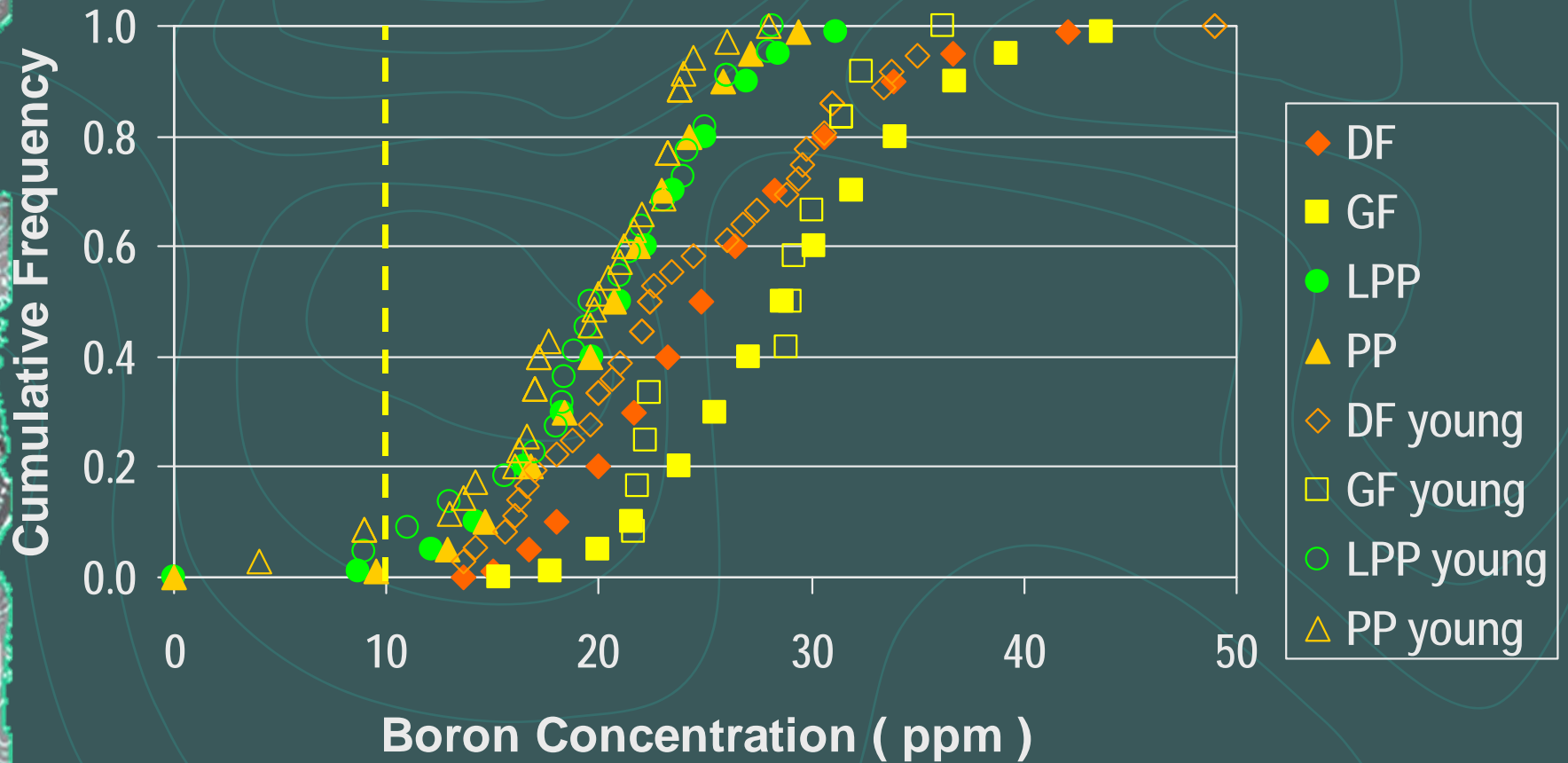
# Boron Distribution by Species

## Young Trees



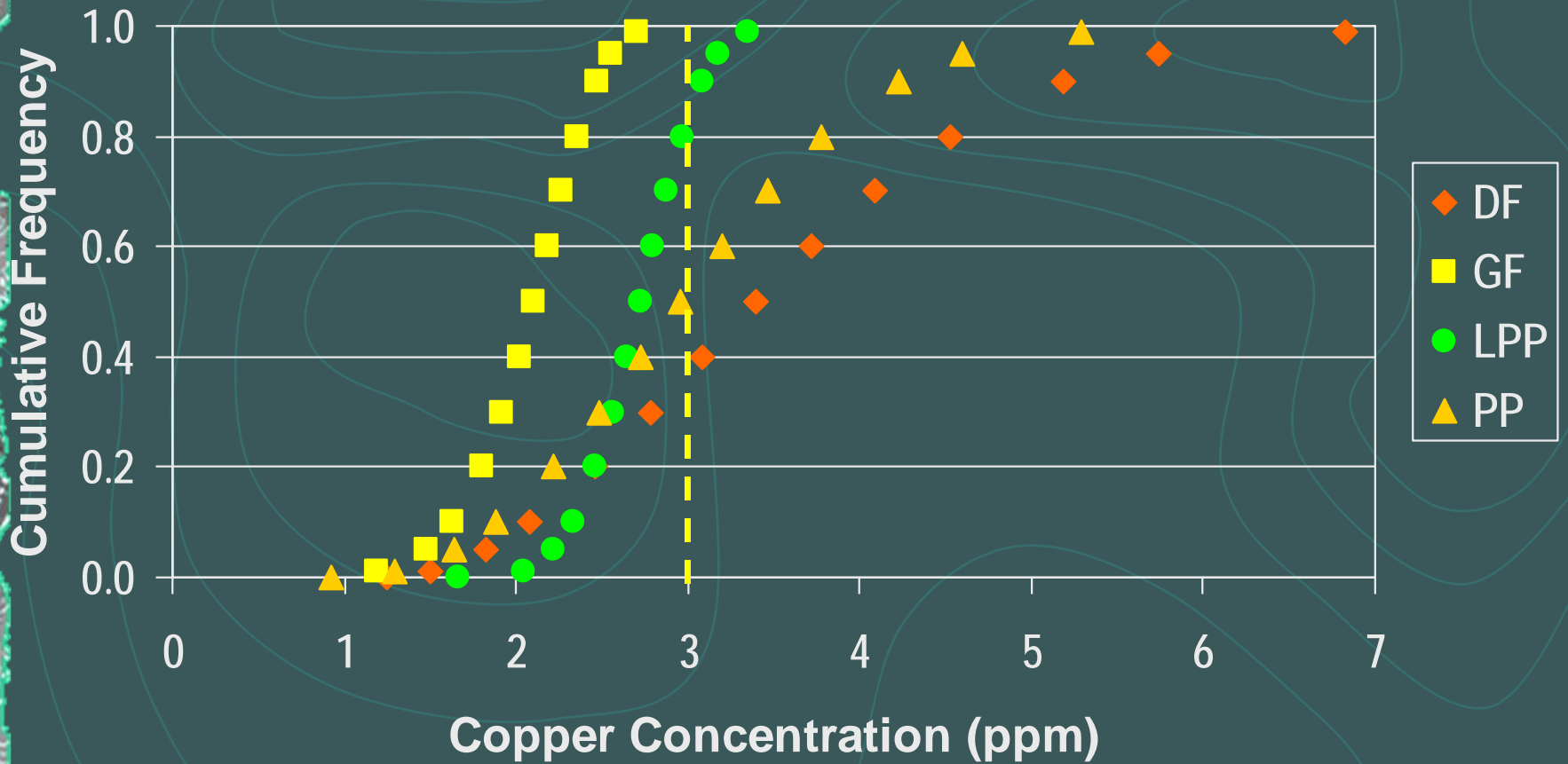
# Foliar B Distribution by Tree Species

## Mature vs. Young Trees

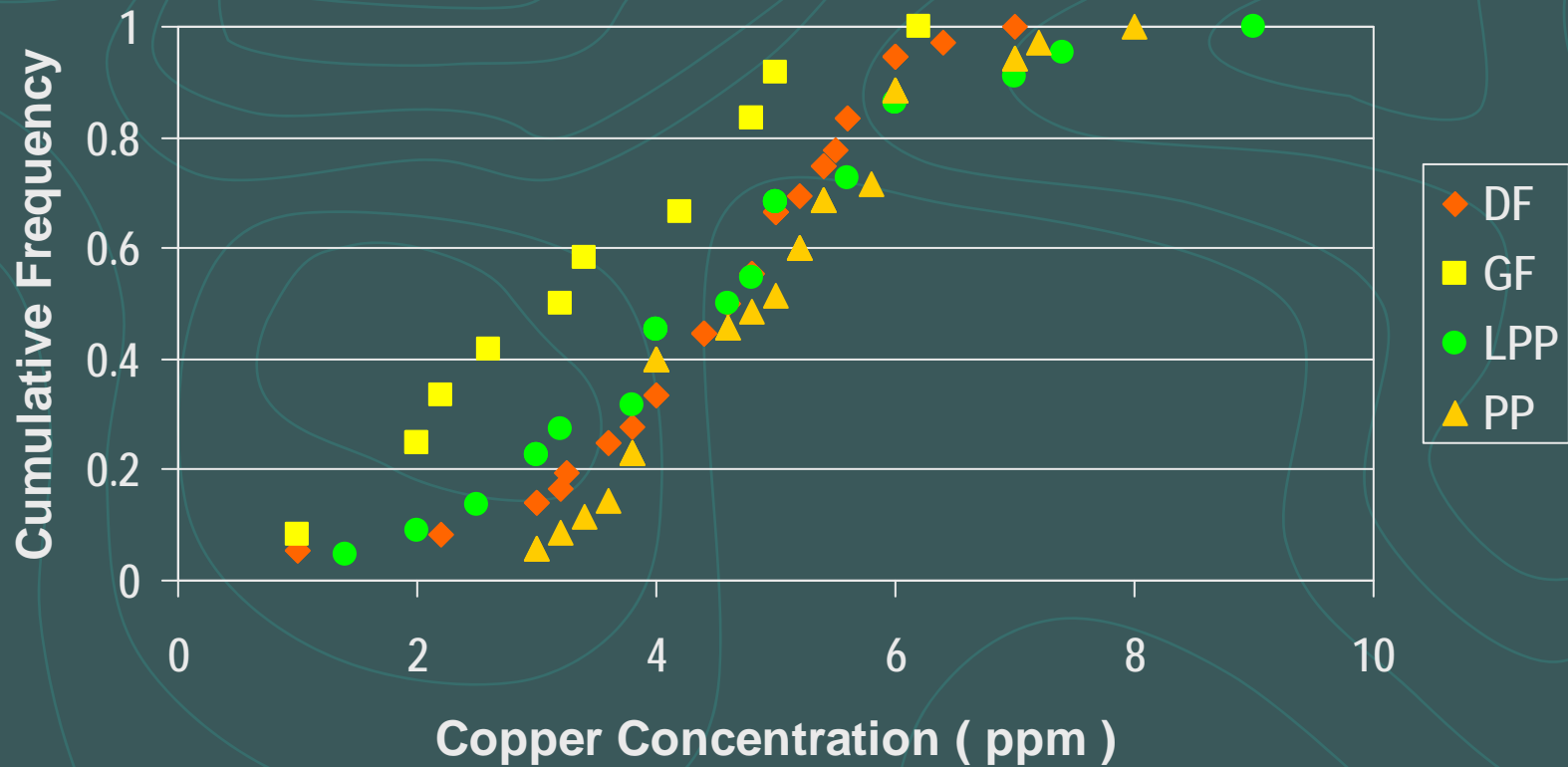


# Foliar Cu Distribution by Tree Species

## Mature Trees

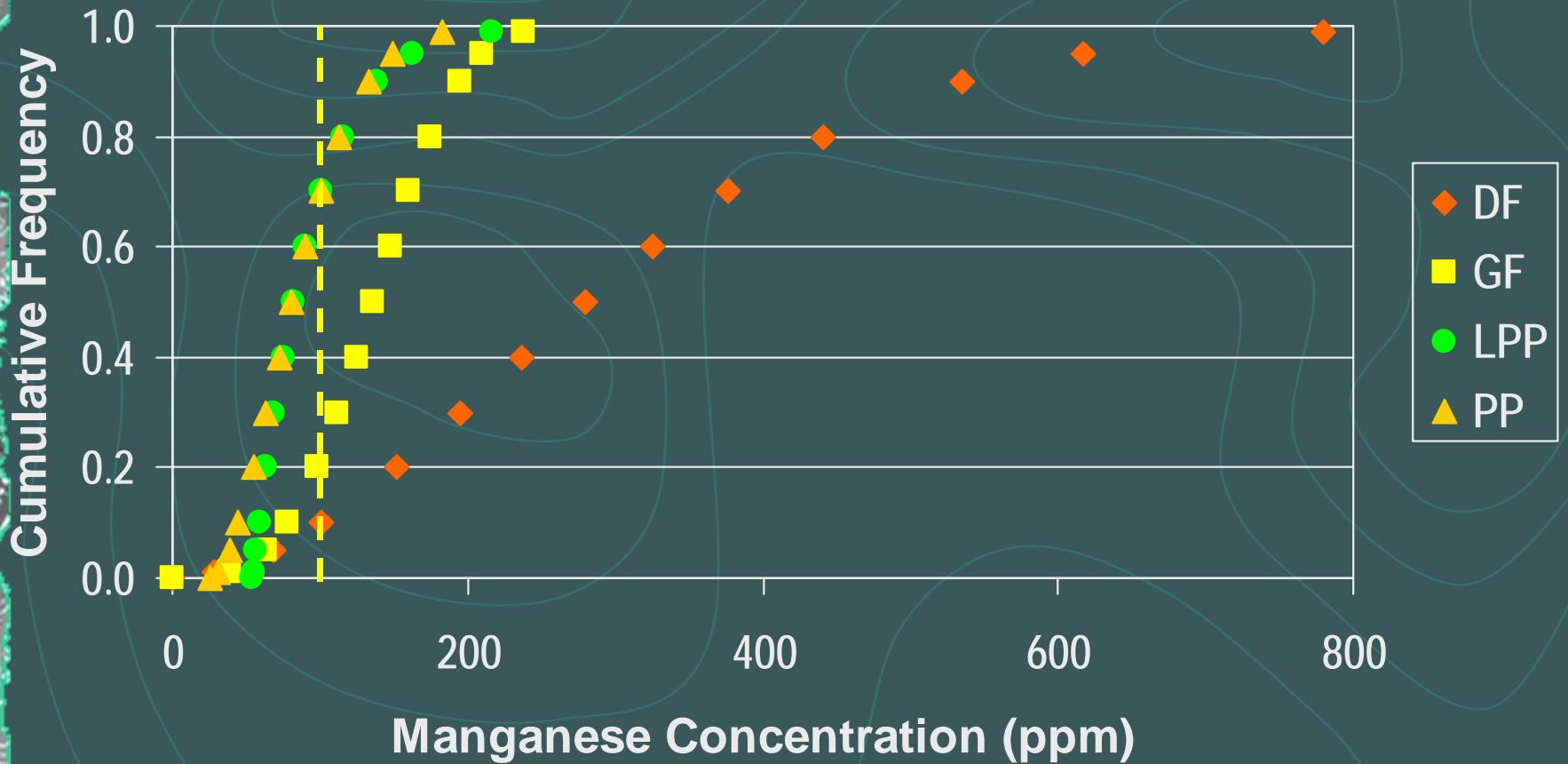


# Copper Distribution by Species Young Trees



# Foliar Mn Distribution by Tree Species

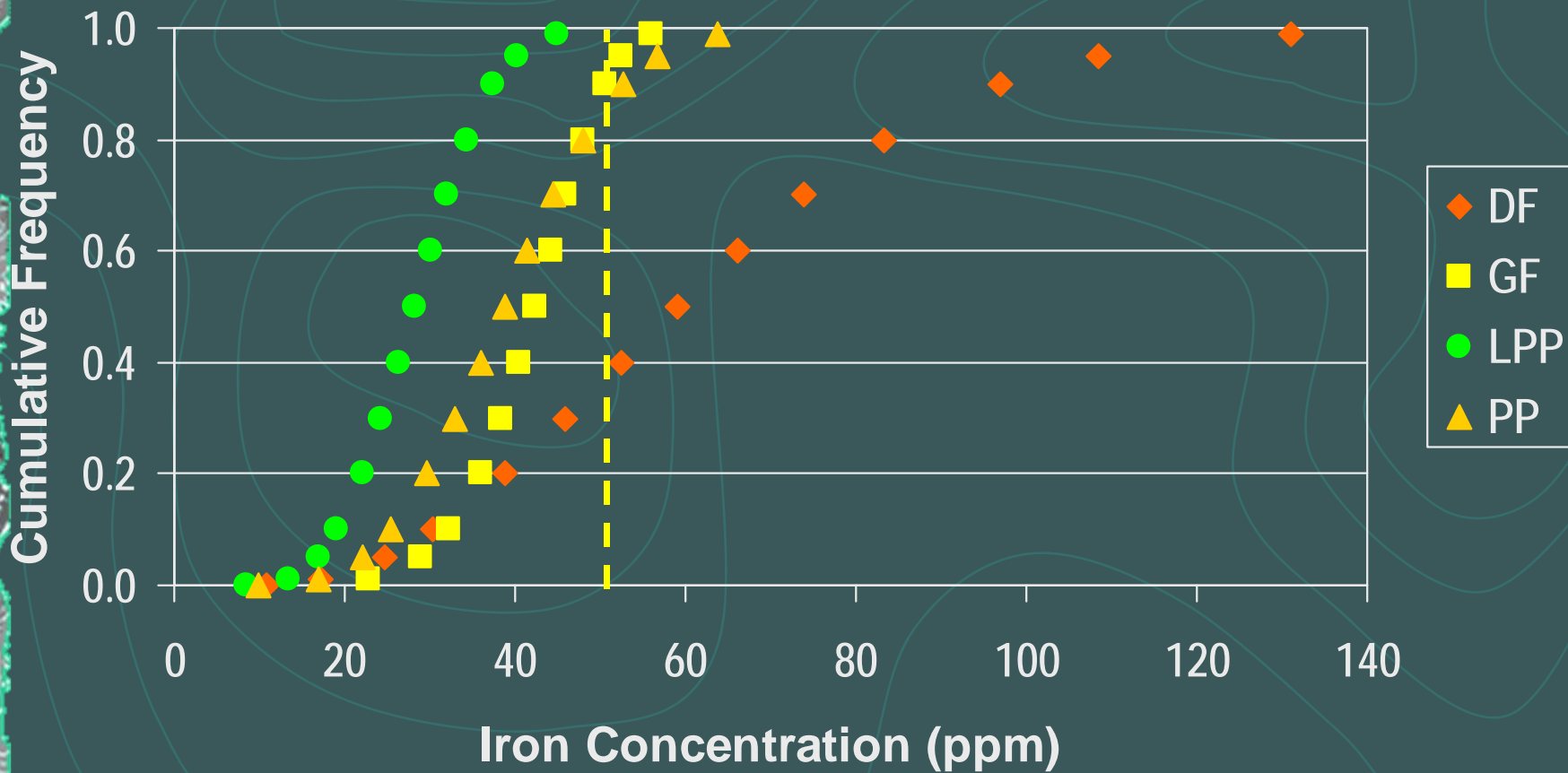
## Mature Trees



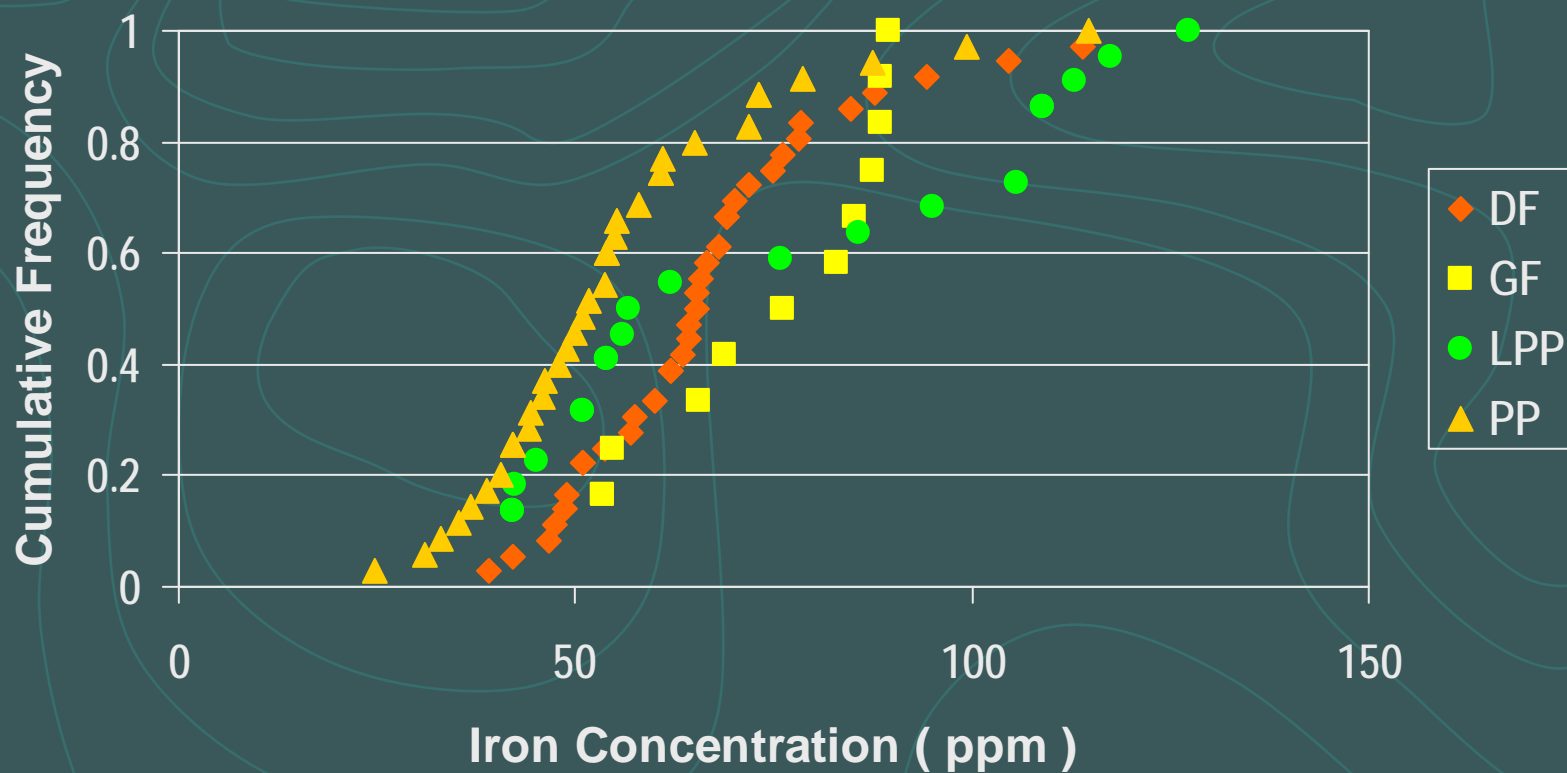


# Foliar Fe Distribution by Tree Species

## Mature Trees

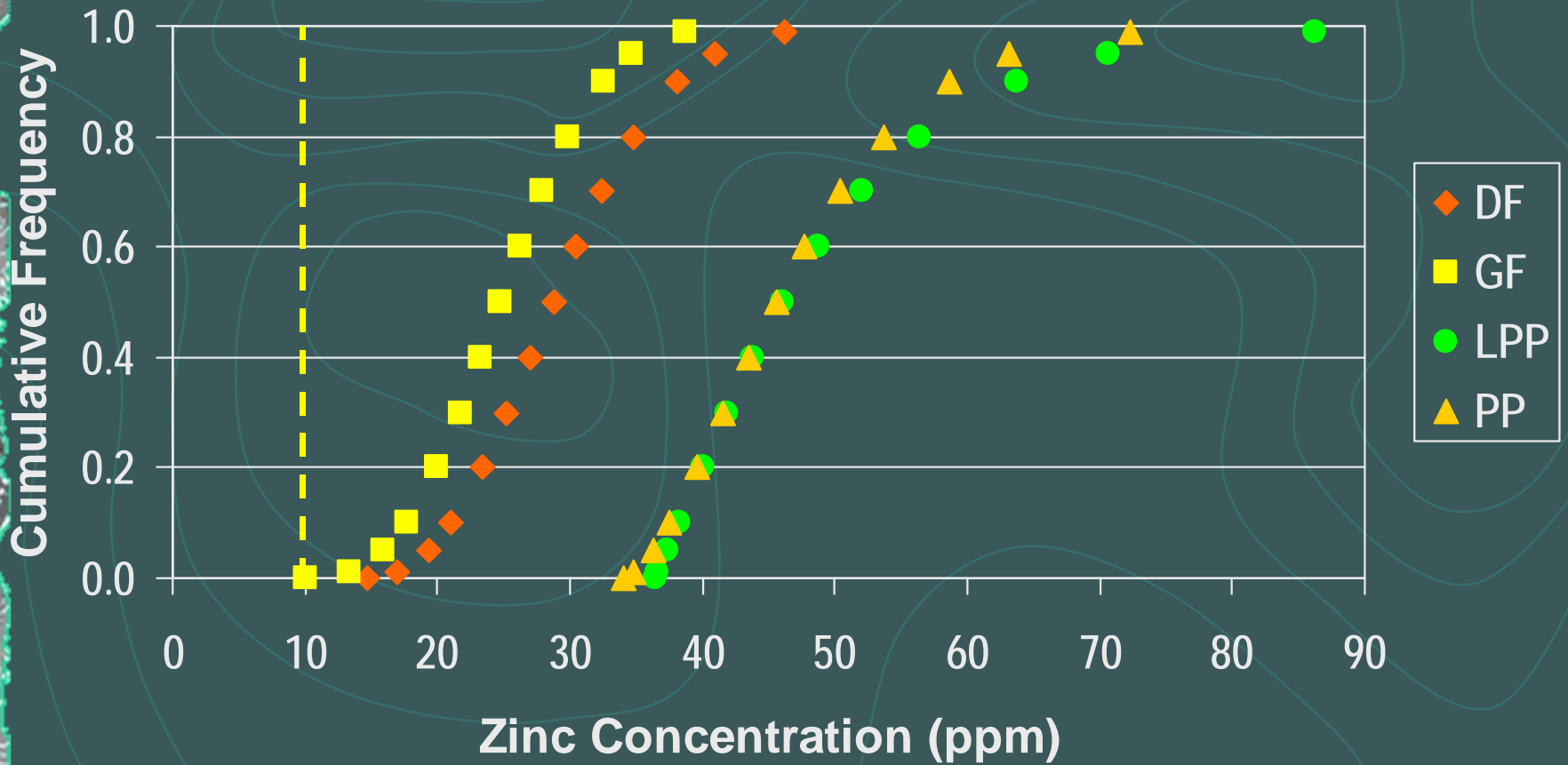


# Iron Distribution by Species Young Trees



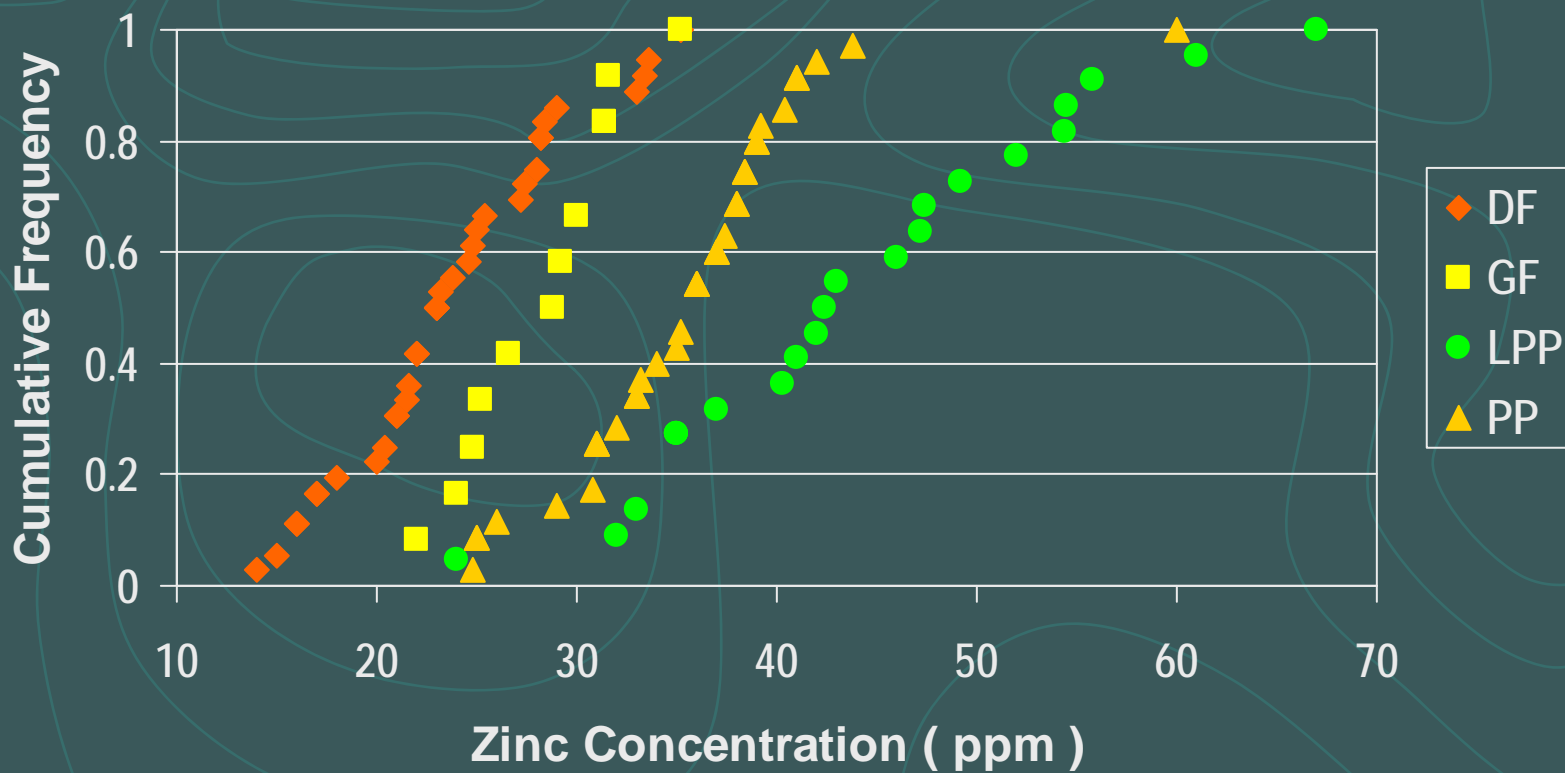
# Foliar Zn Distribution by Tree Species

## Mature Trees



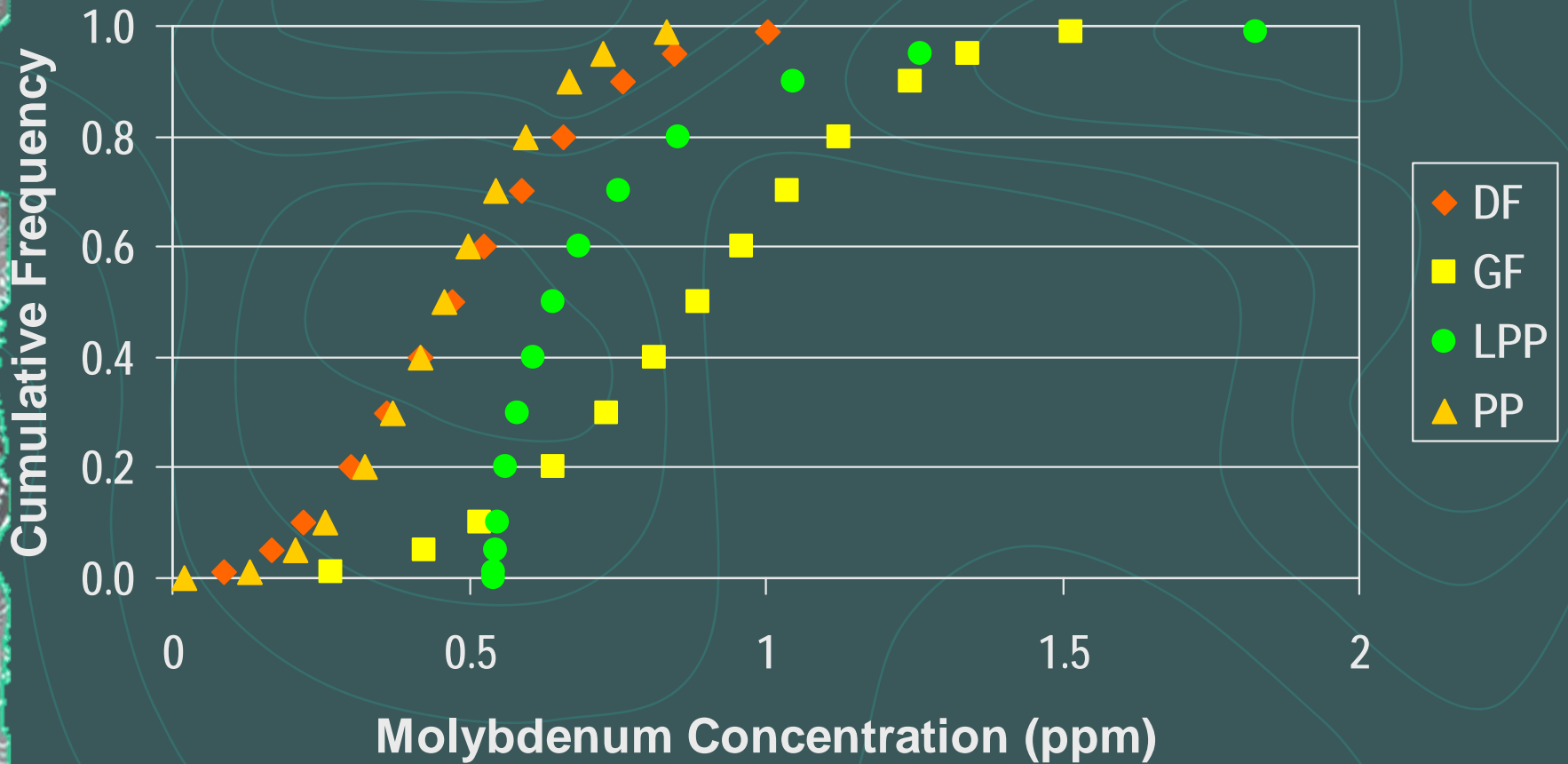
# Zinc Distribution by Species

## Young Trees

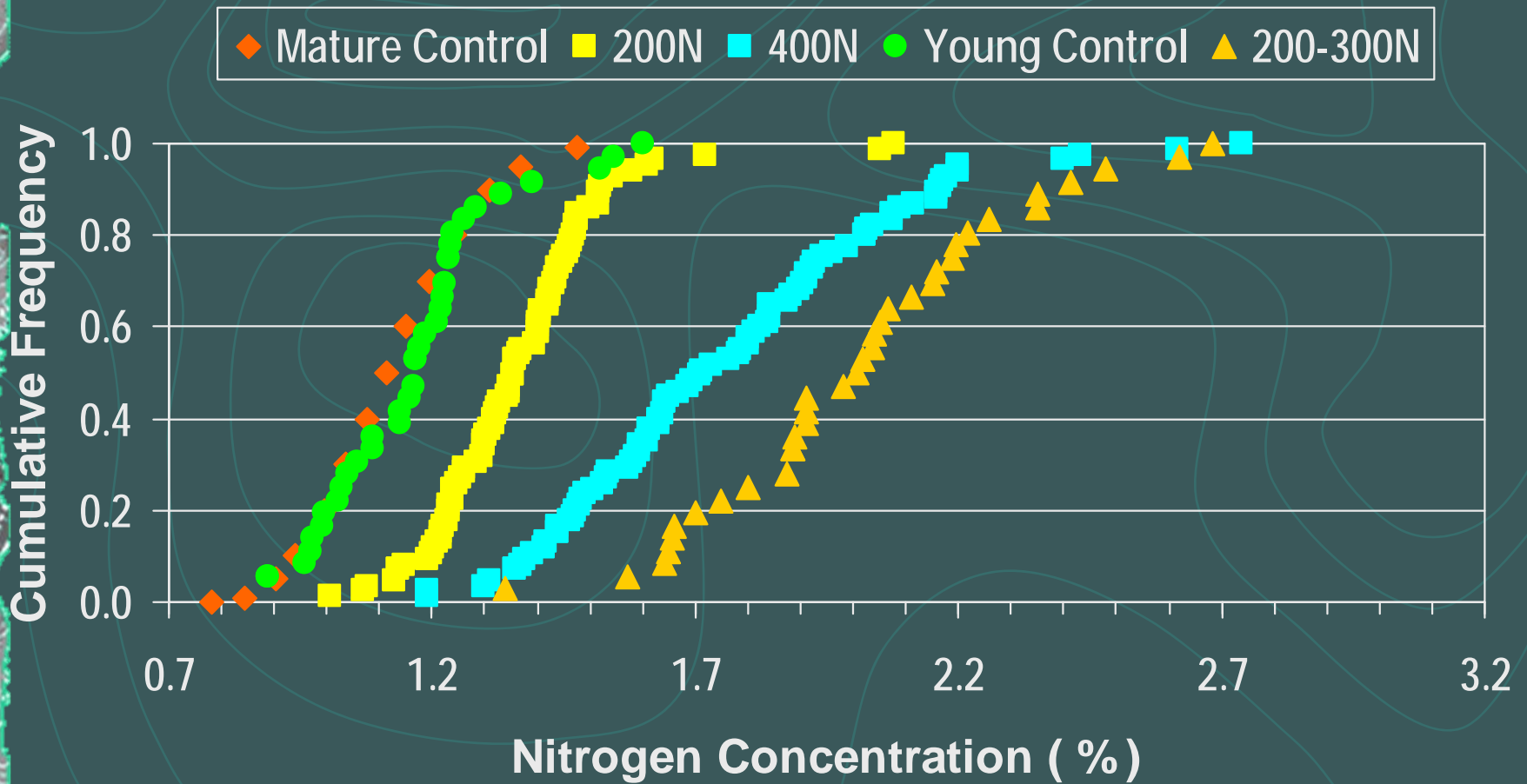


# Foliar Mo Distribution by Tree Species

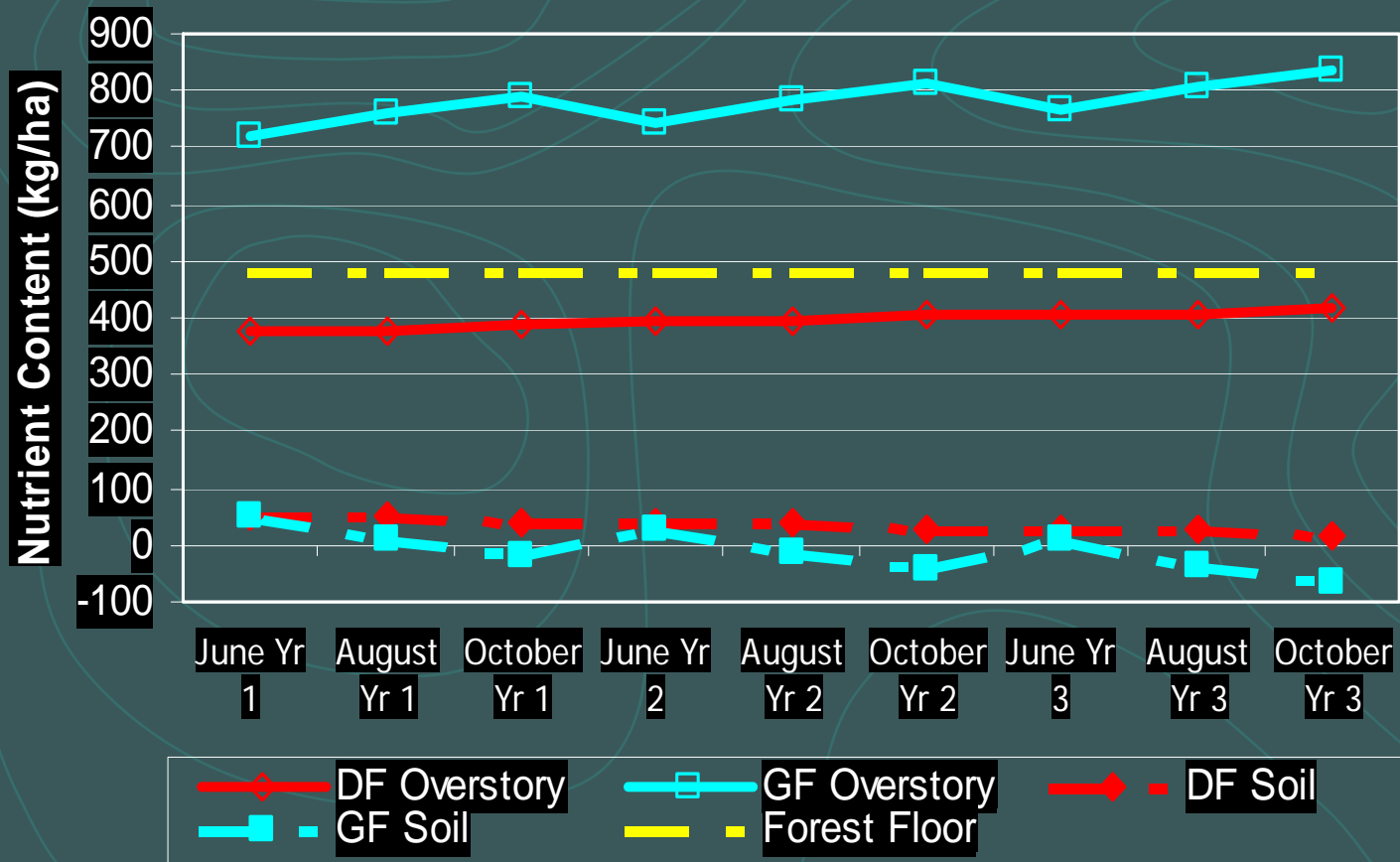
## Mature Trees



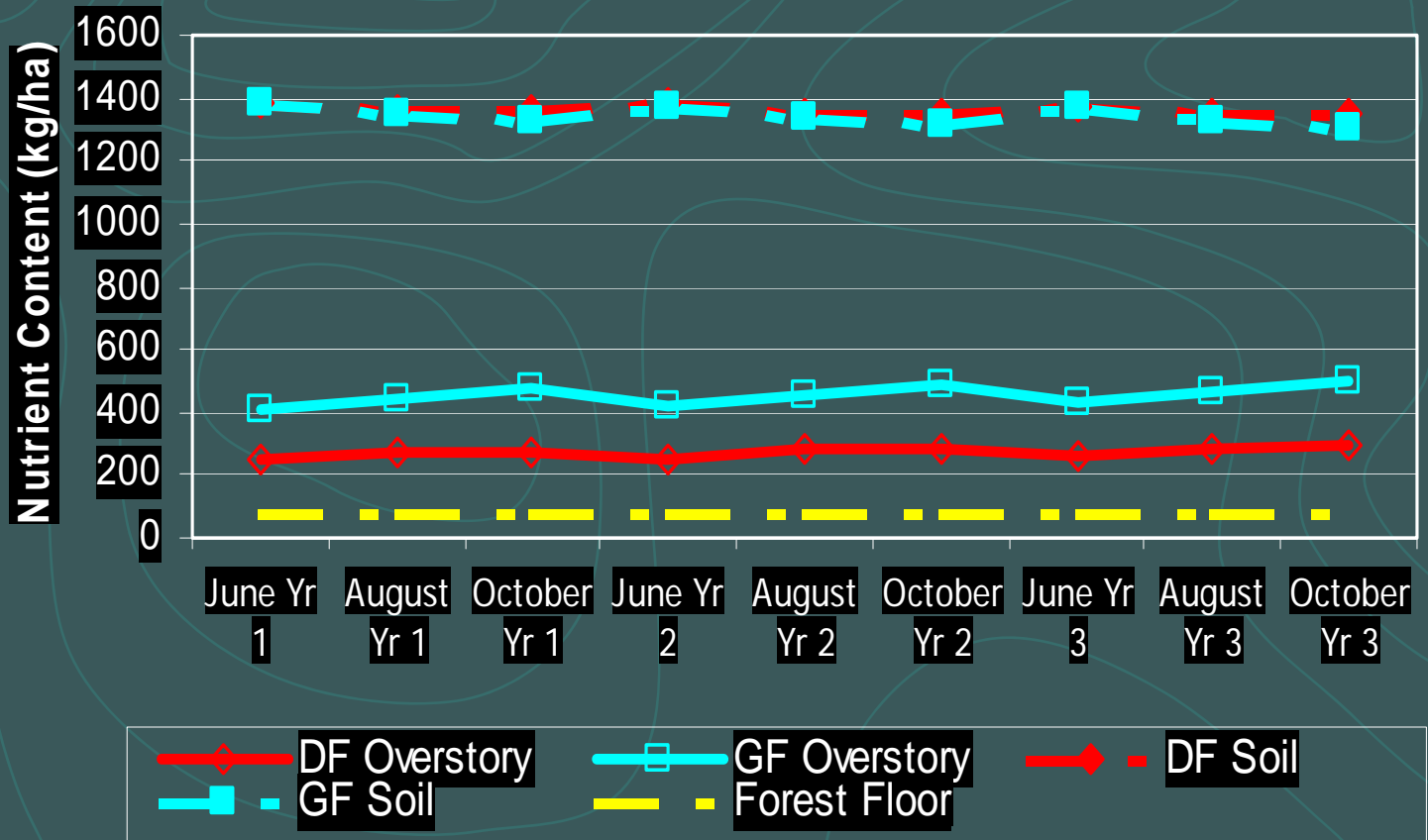
# Distribution of Foliar N Concentration for Douglas-fir



# Calcium content of overstory, forest floor and soil

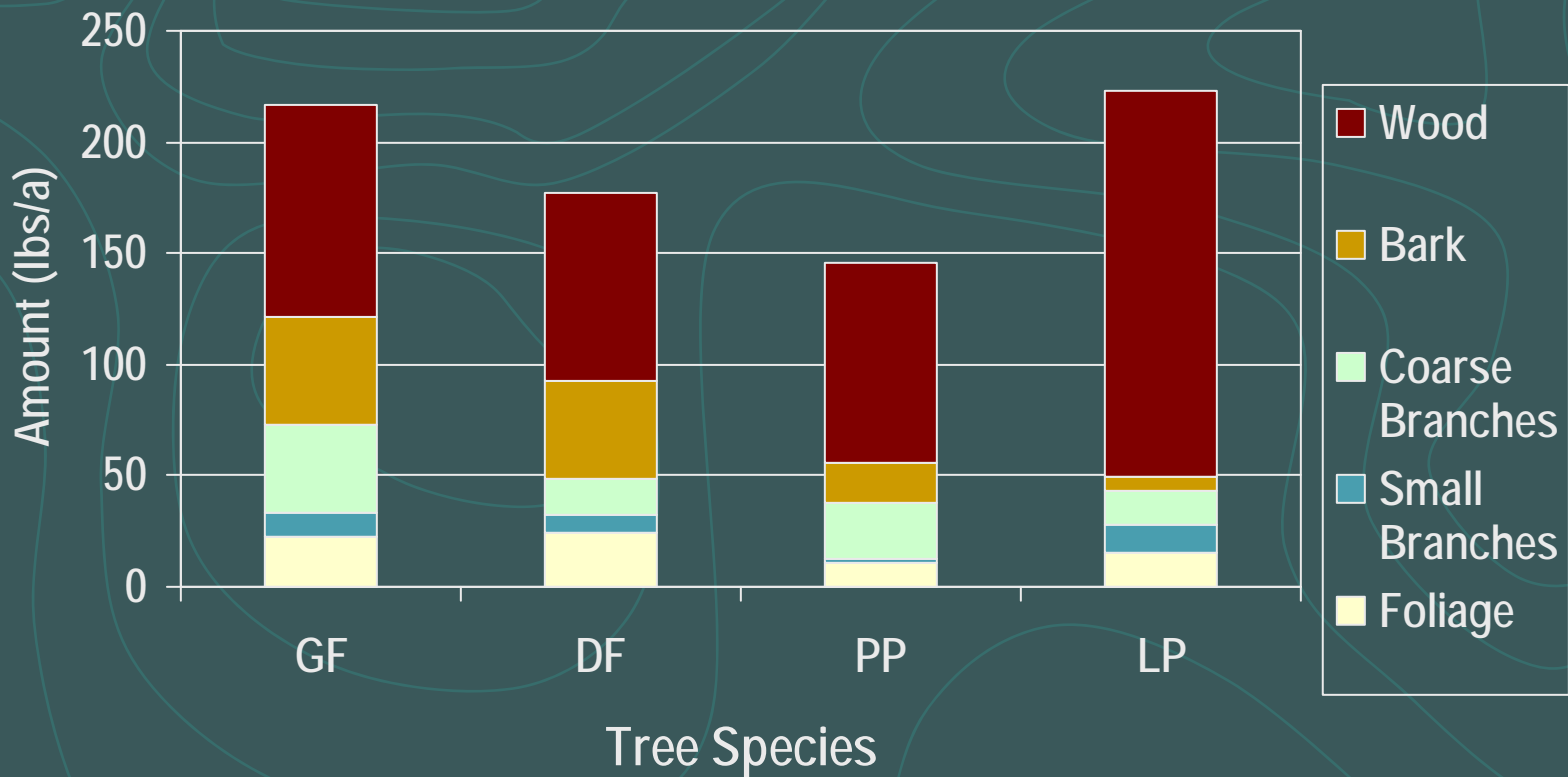


# Potassium content of overstory, forest floor and soil

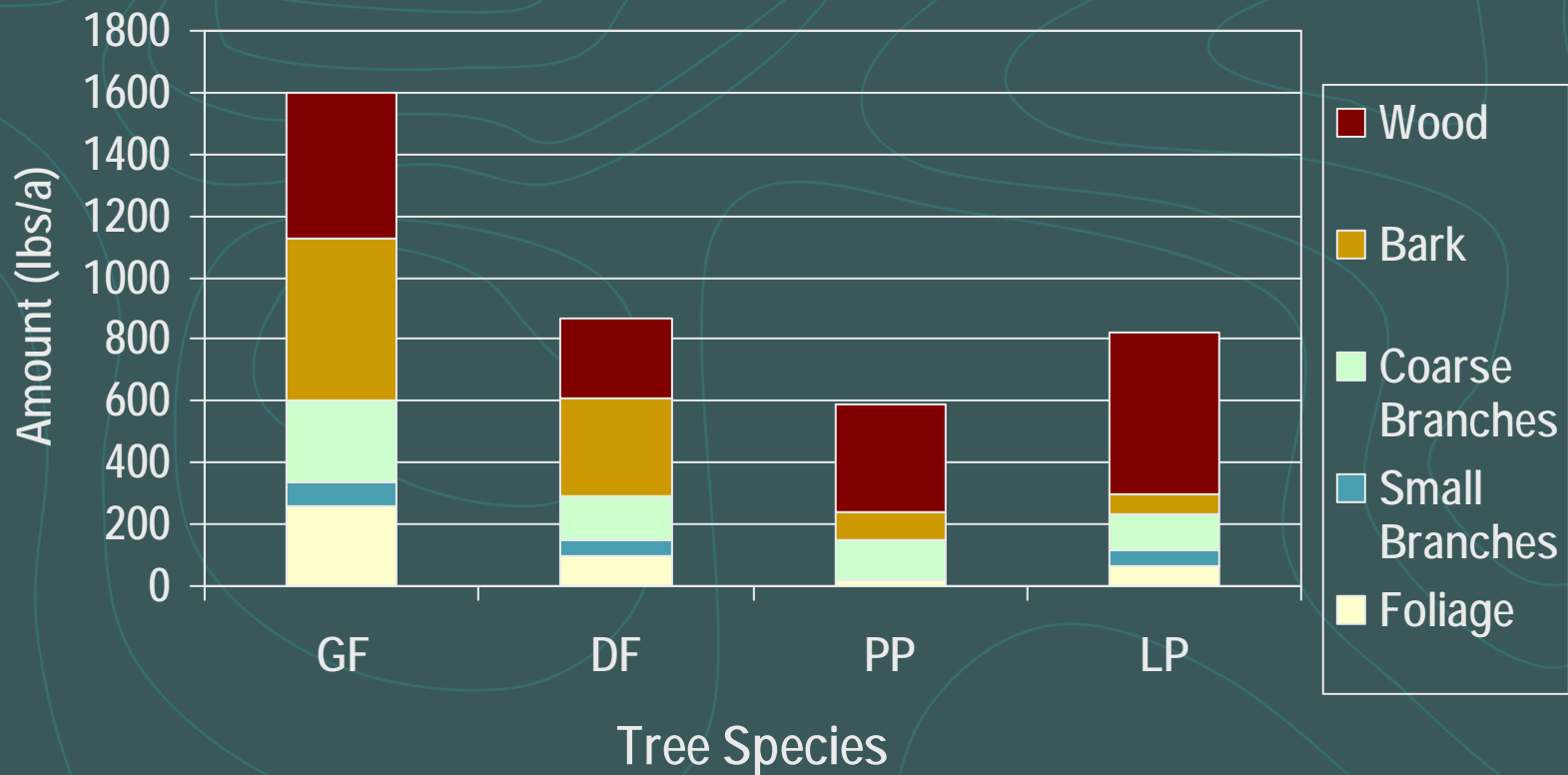




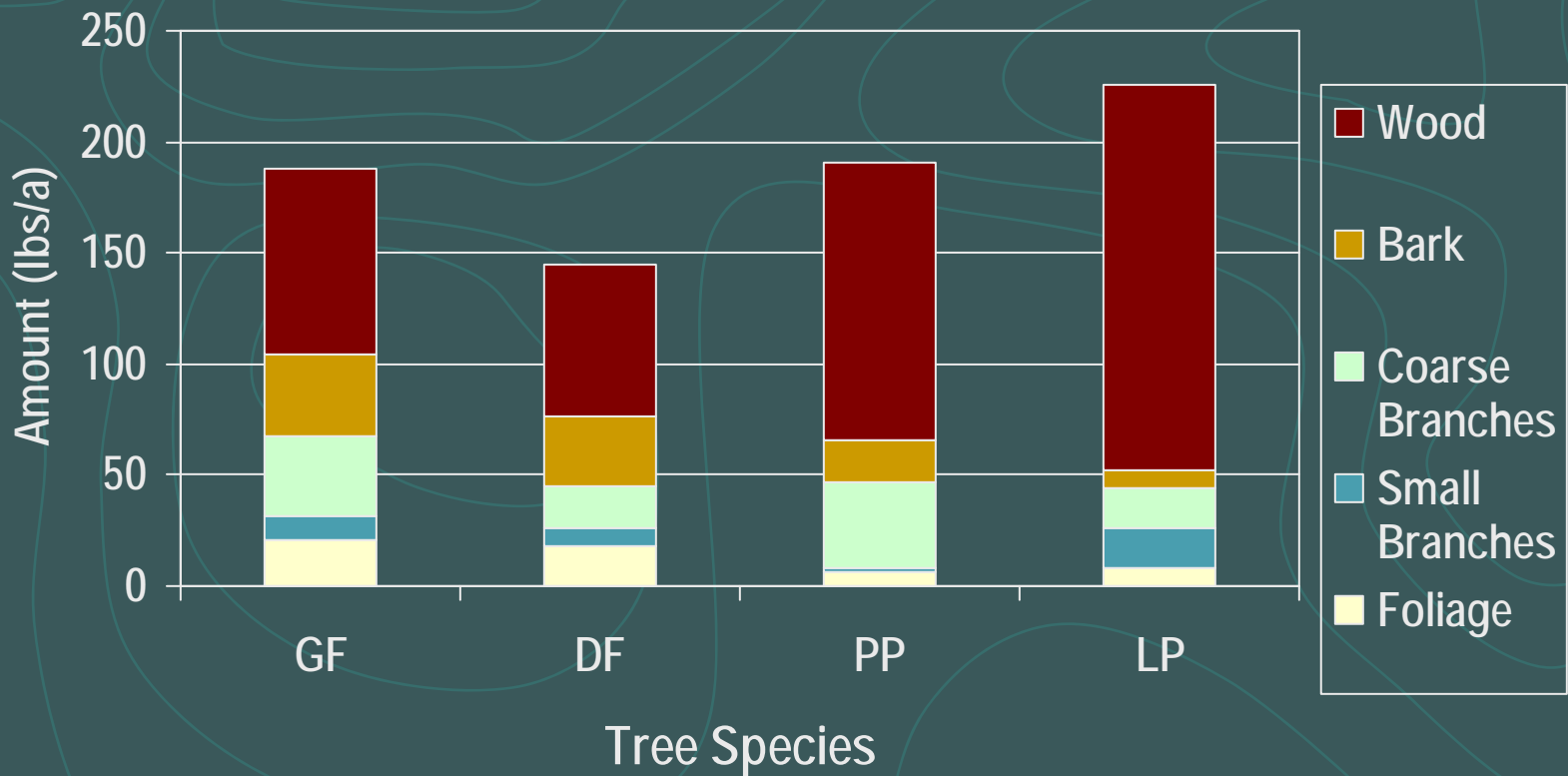
# Above-ground Tree Phosphorus by Component



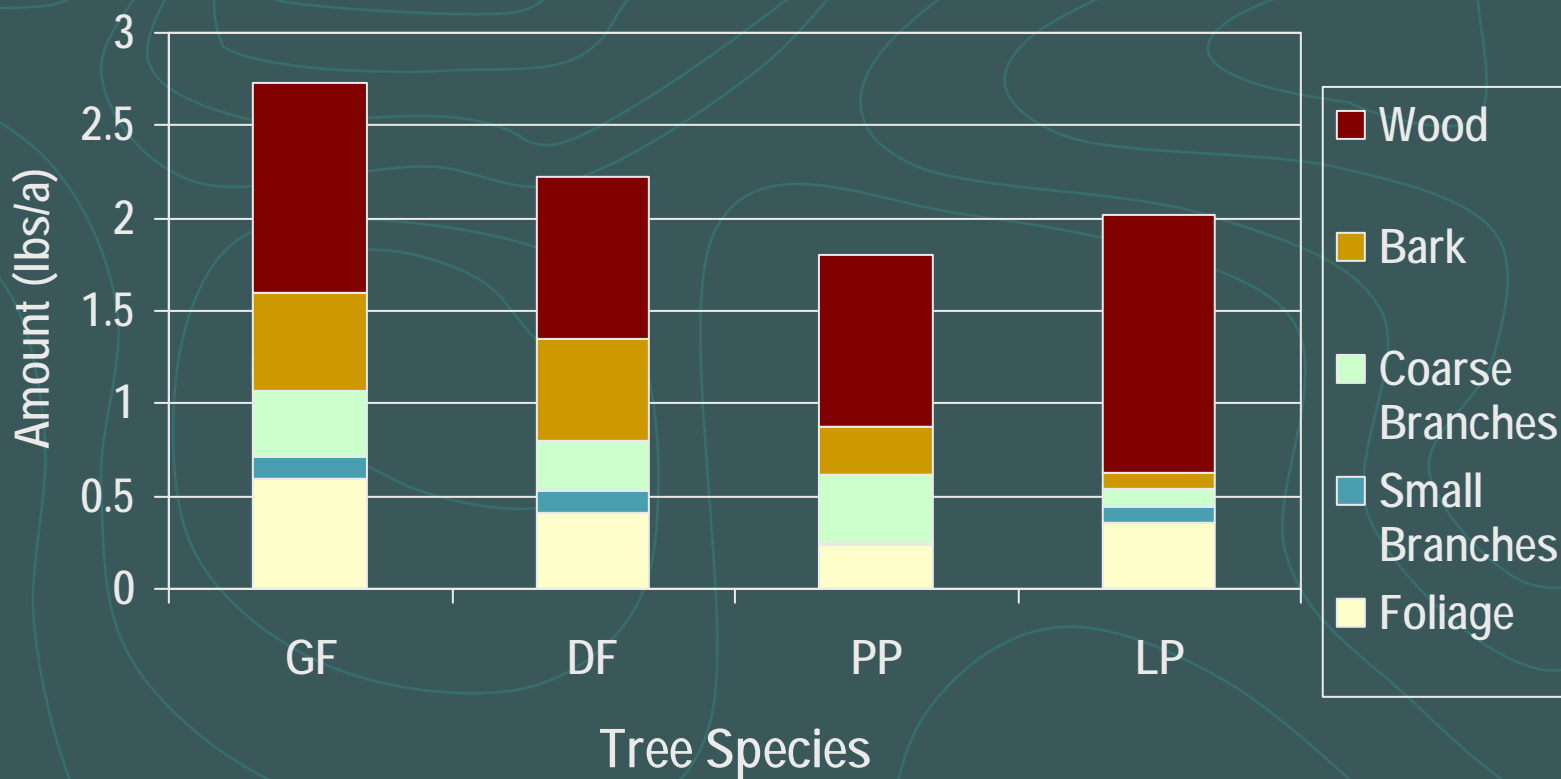
# Above-ground Tree Calcium by Component



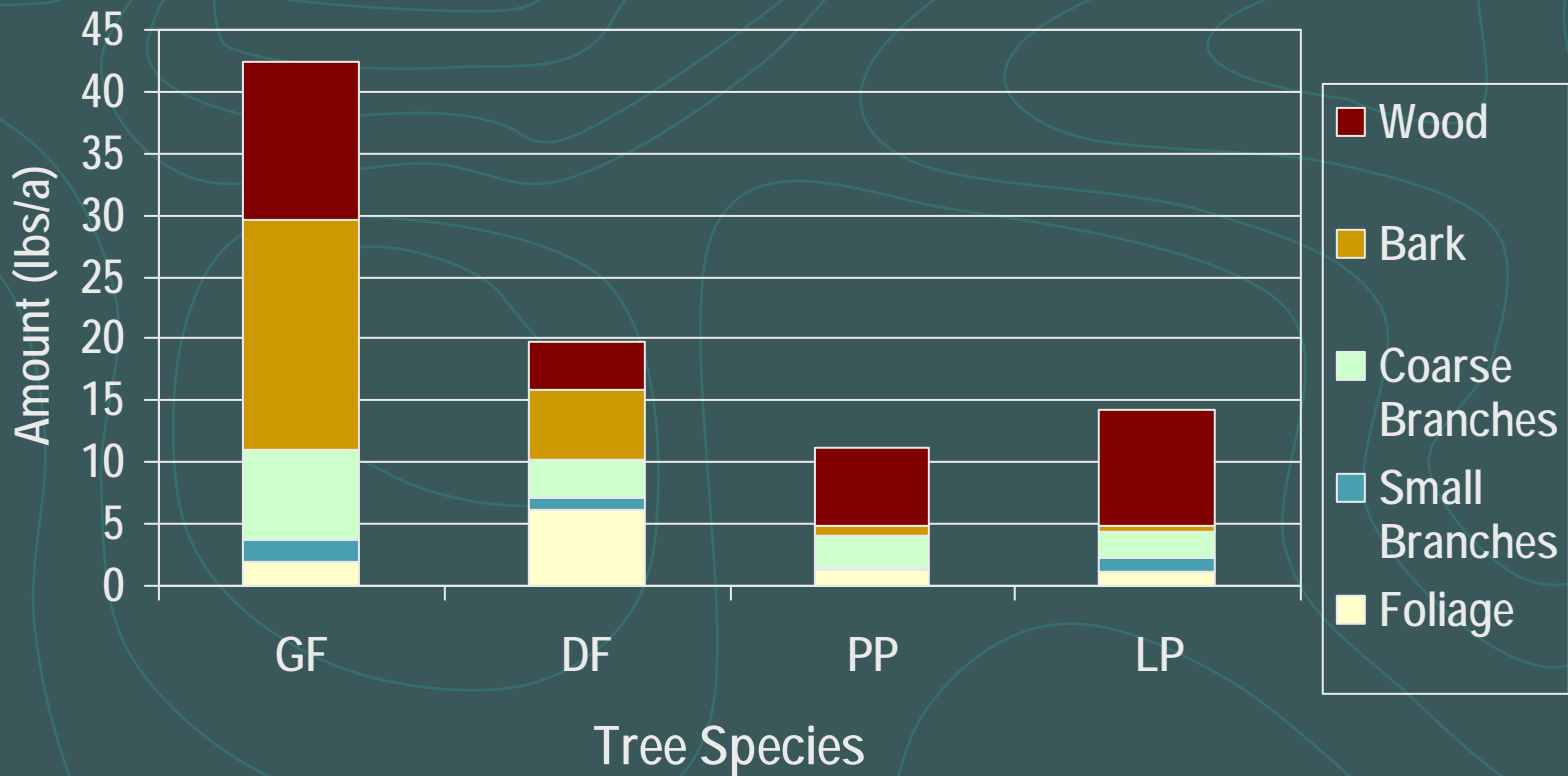
# Above-ground Tree Magnesium by Component



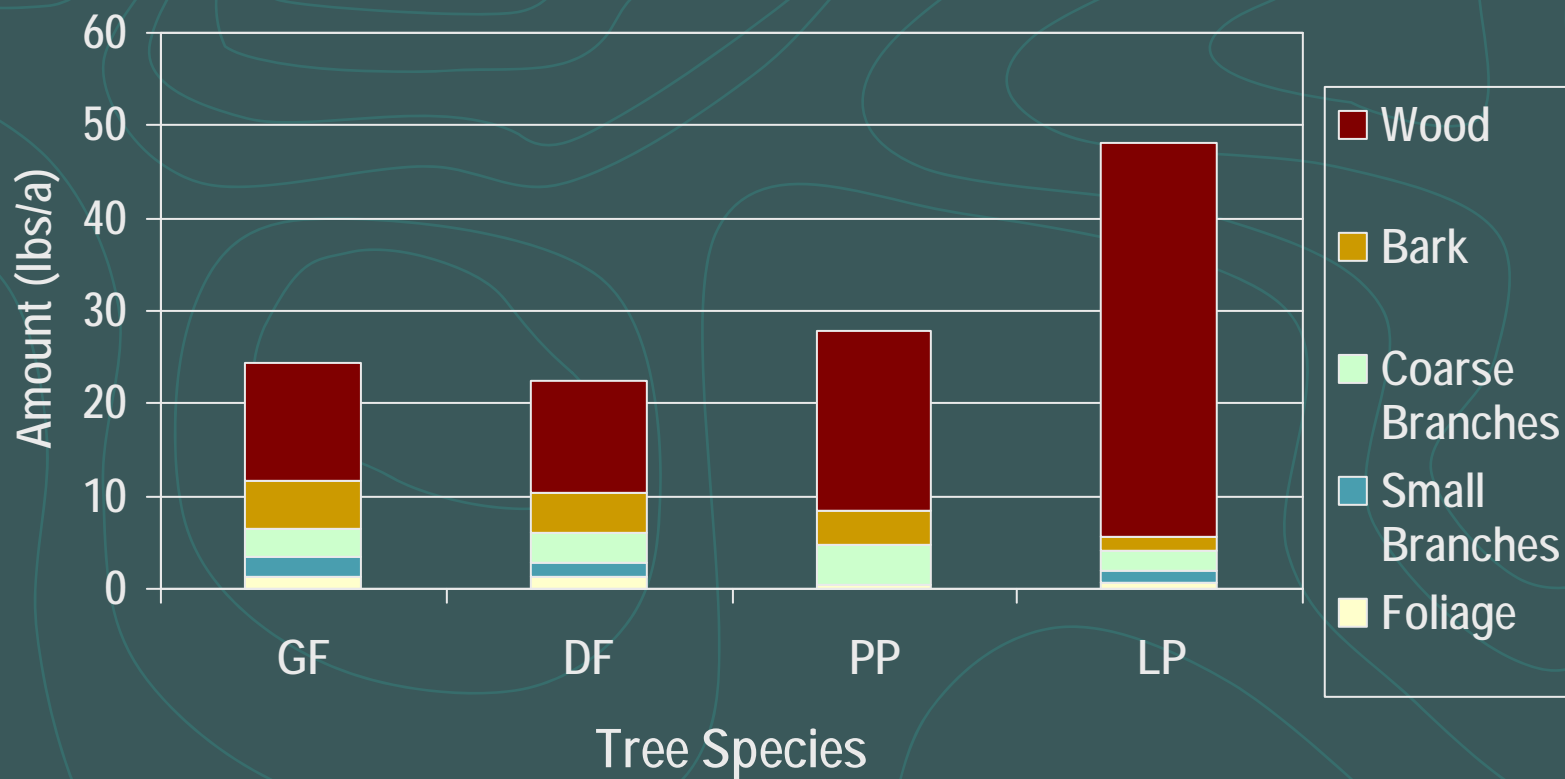
# Above-ground Tree Boron by Component



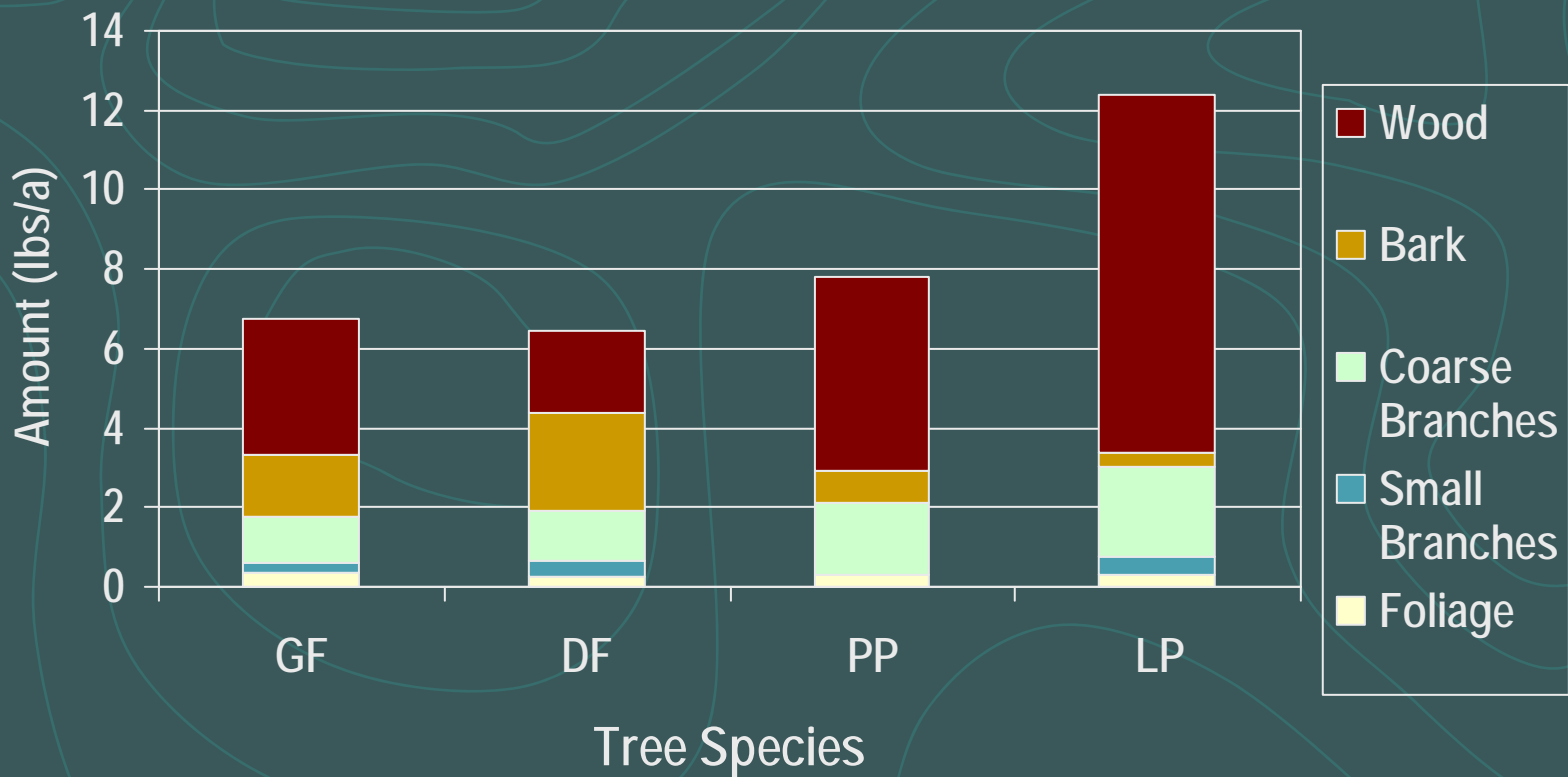
# Above-ground Tree Manganese by Component



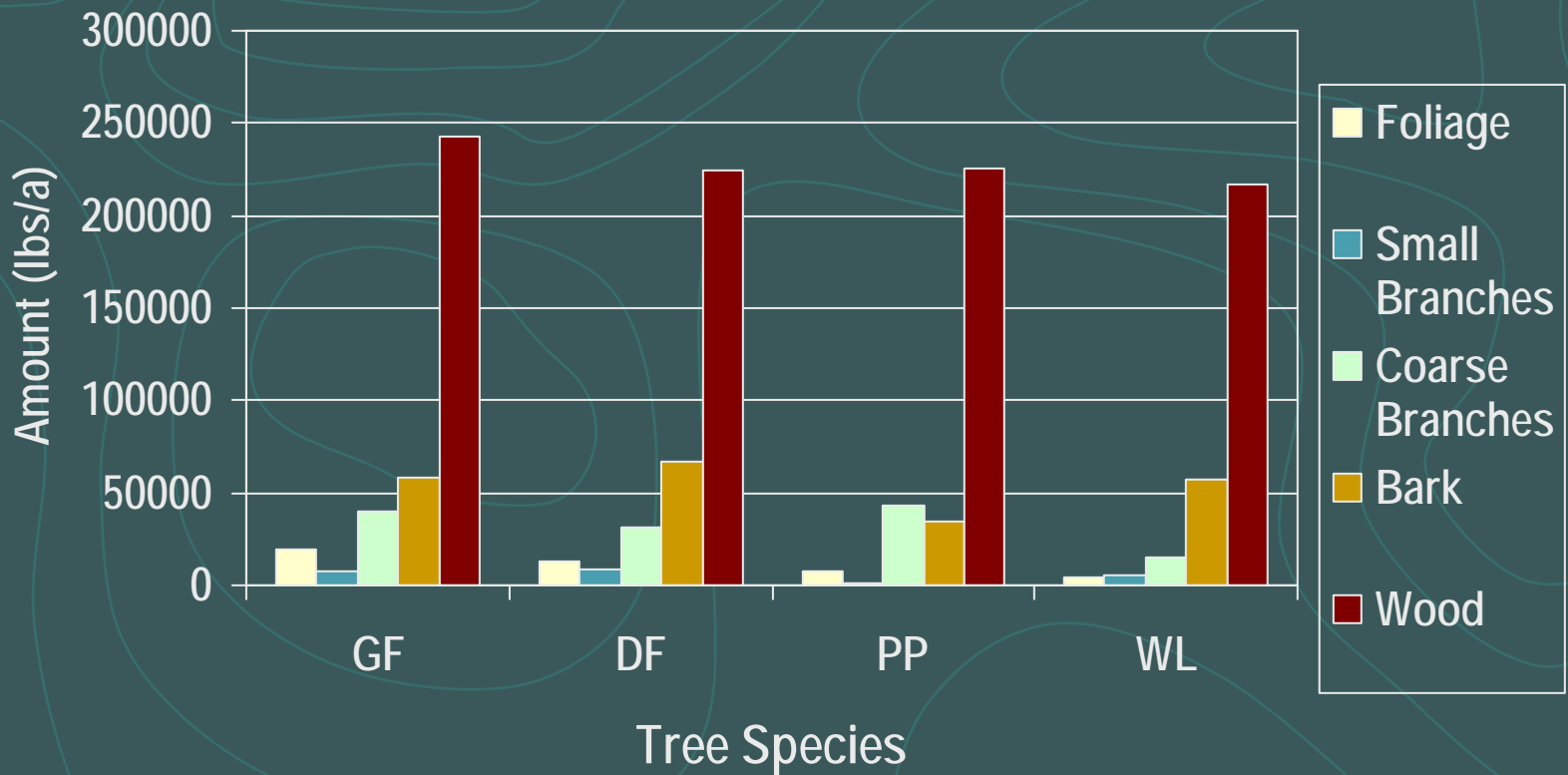
# Above-ground Tree Iron by Component



# Above-ground Tree Zinc by Component

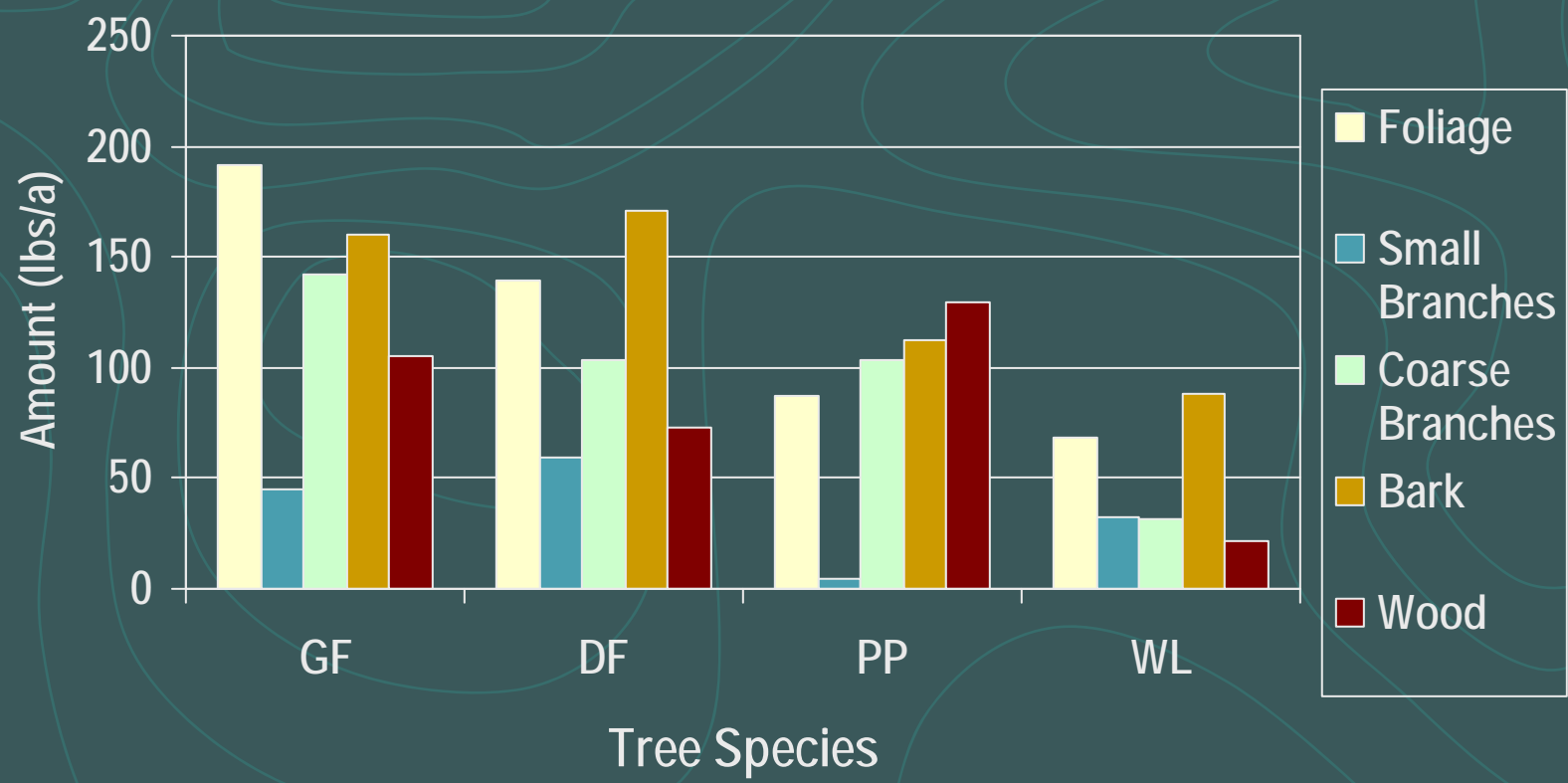


# Above-ground Tree Biomass by Component



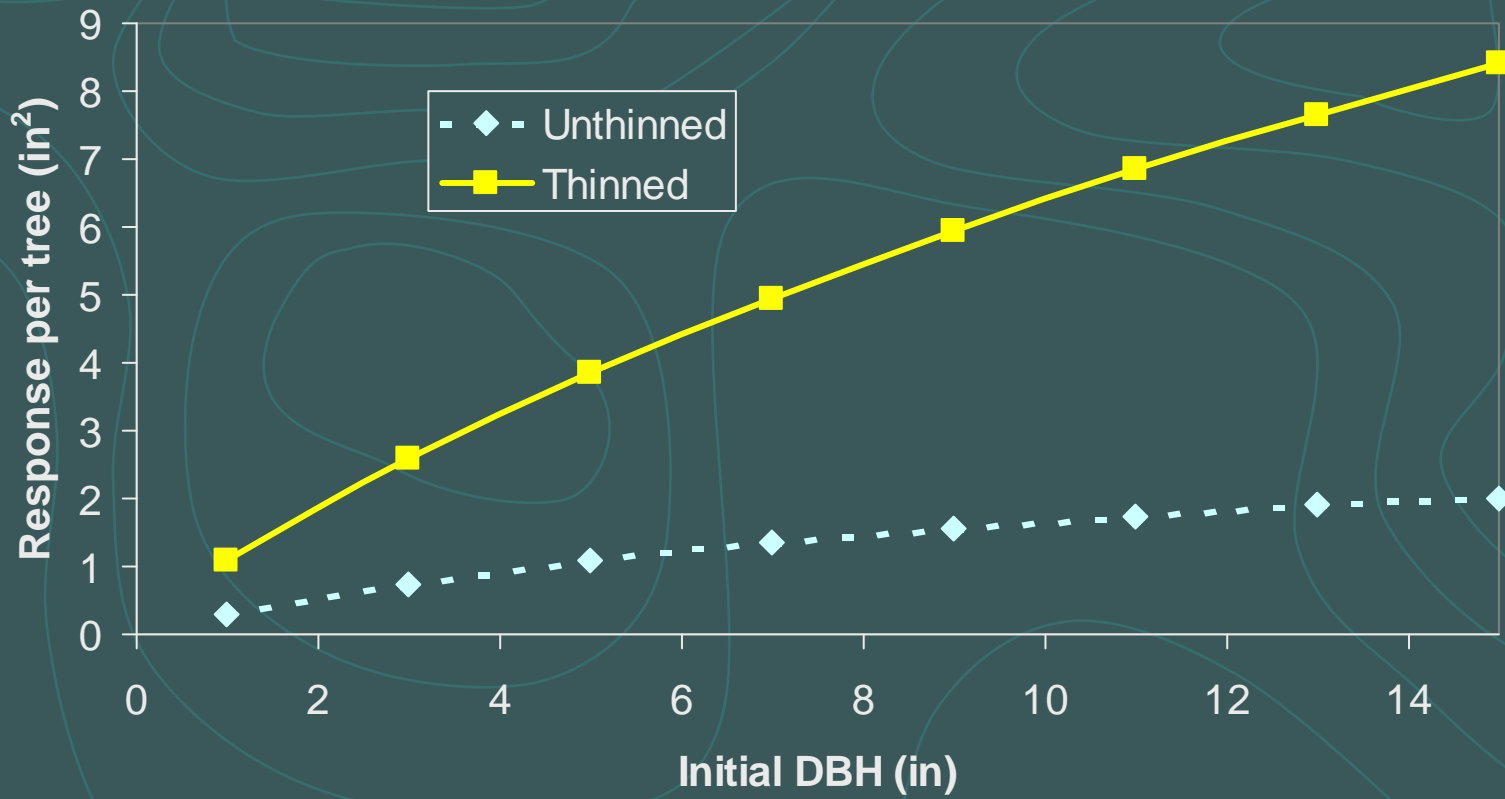


# Above-ground Tree Nitrogen by Component



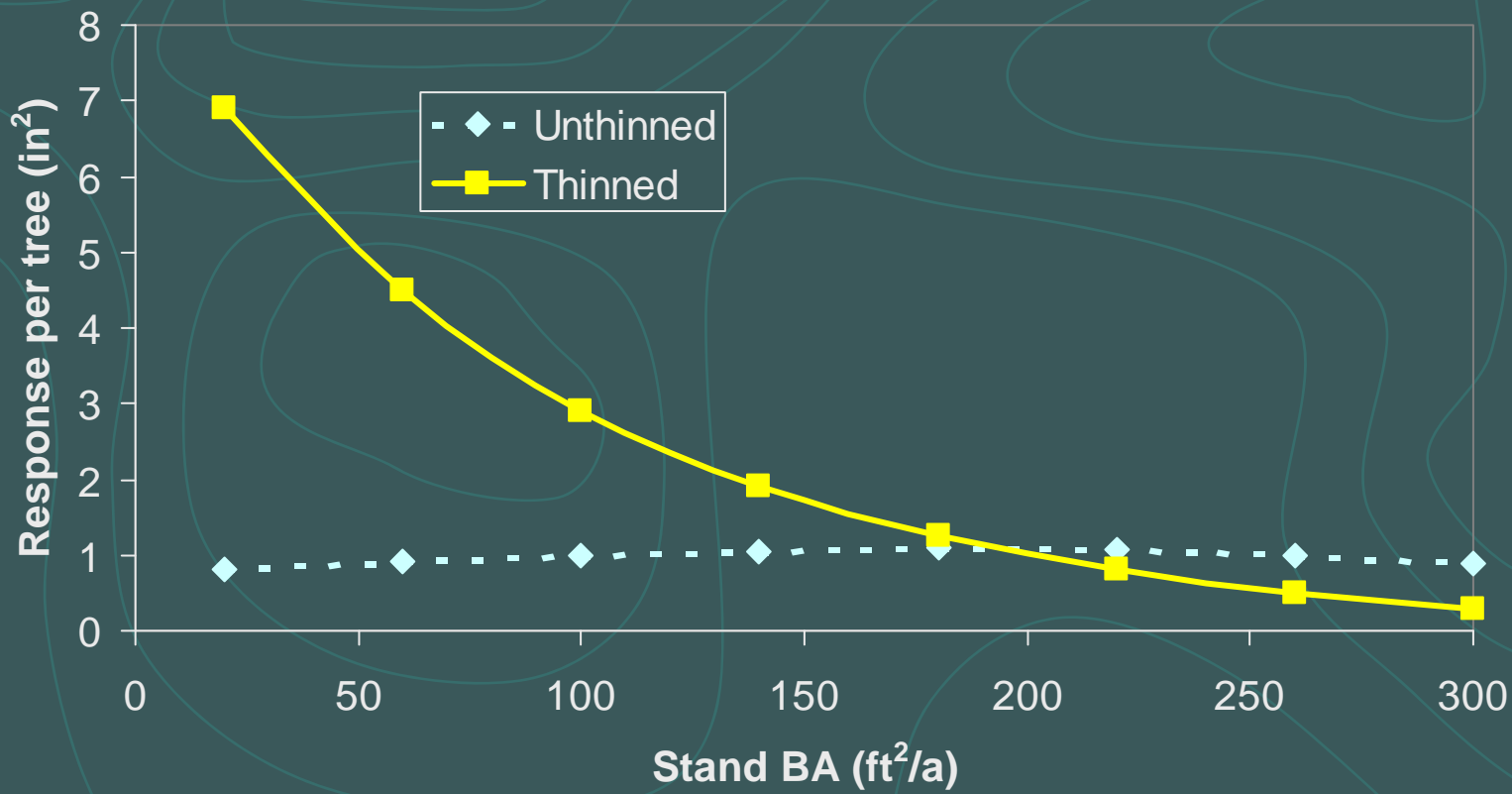
# Combined MS-16, ITC, Potlatch data

## Individual tree response to N fertilizer (Shafii, Moore, and Newberry)

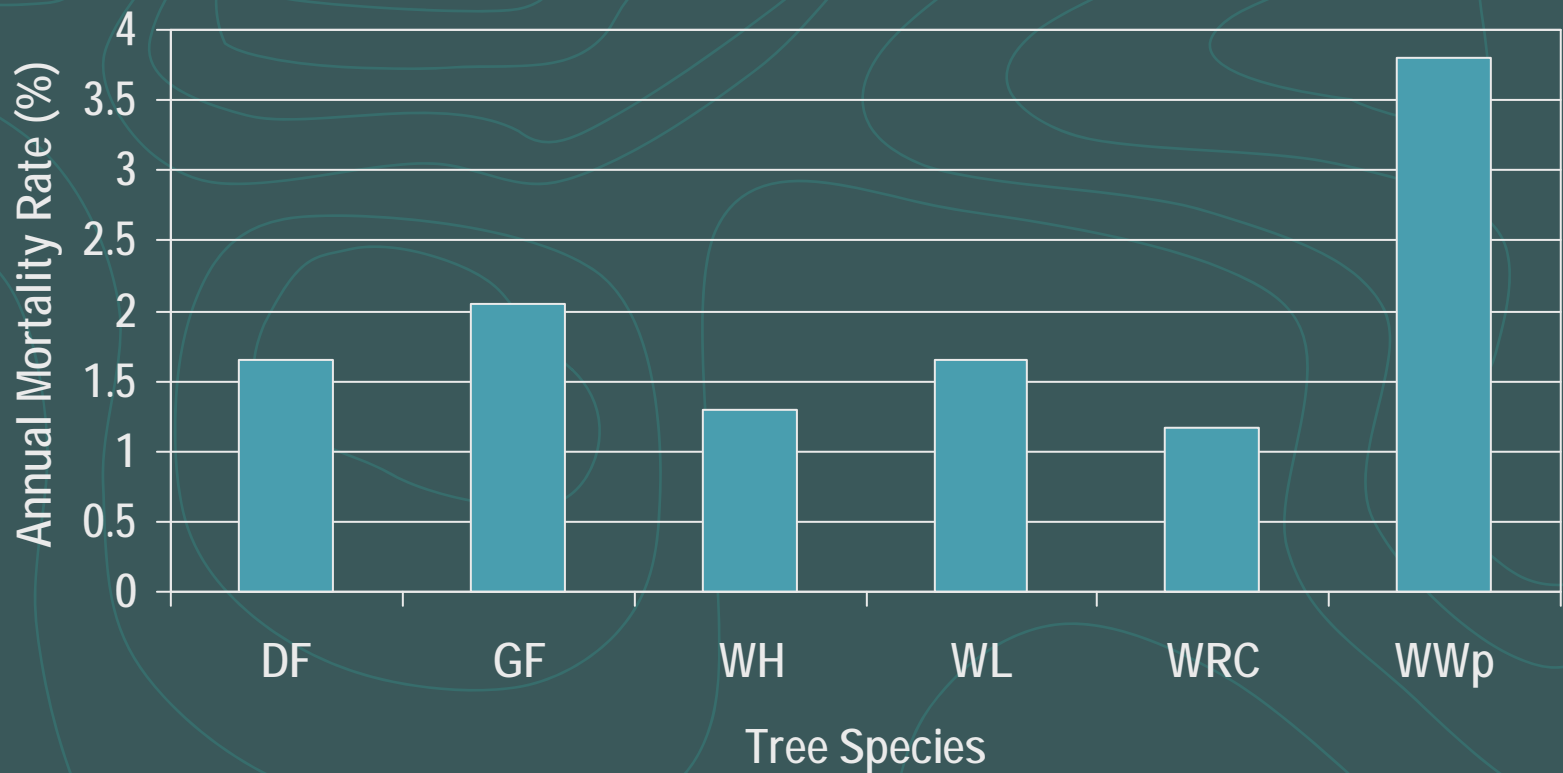


# Combined MS-16, ITC, Potlatch data

## Individual tree response to N fertilizer



# Individual tree mortality modeling



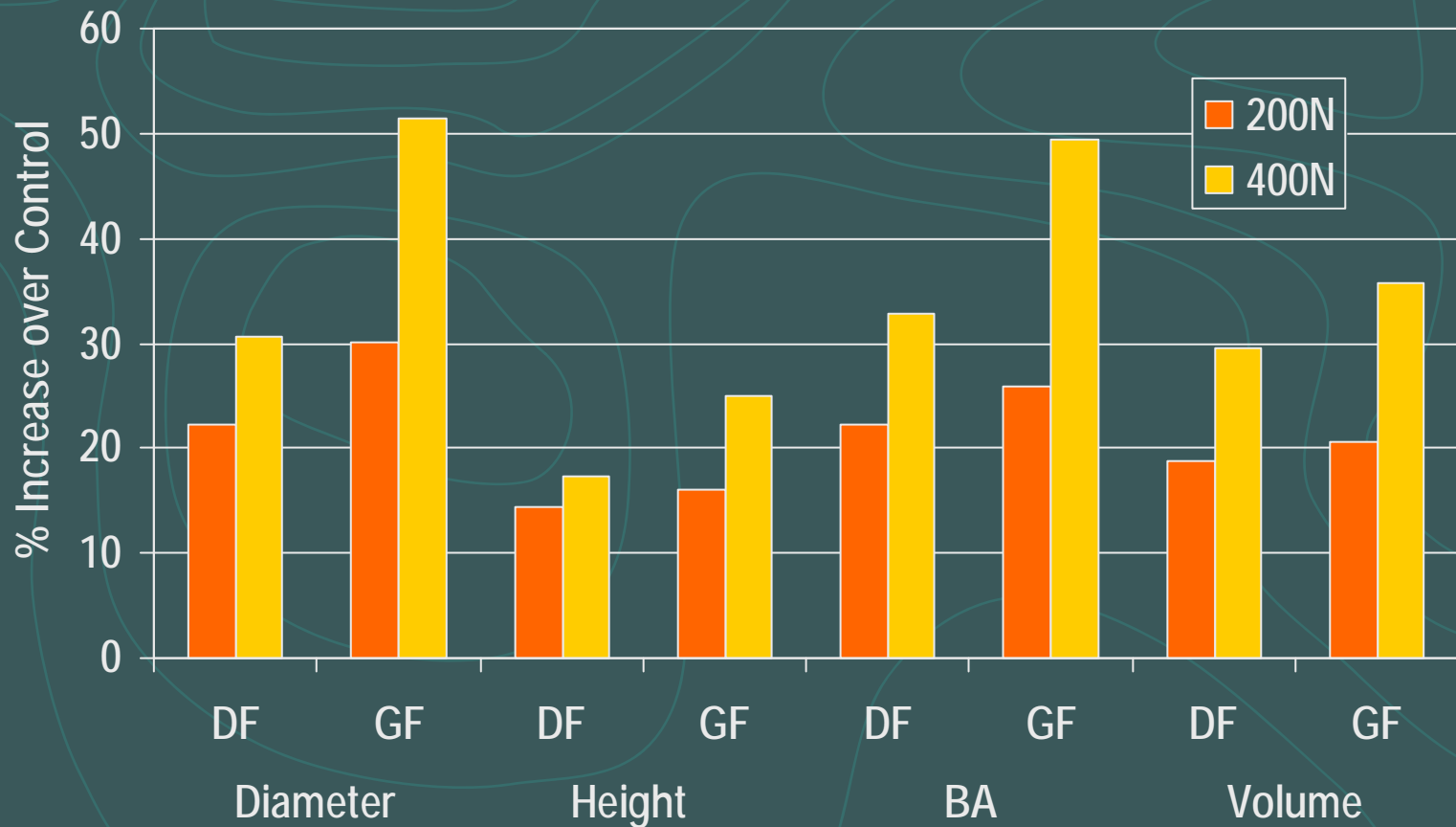
A vertical strip on the left side of the slide shows a topographic map of a forest stand. The map features contour lines, a road, and various colored areas representing different land uses or forest types. The background of the slide is a dark teal color with light teal contour lines.

# Stand Characteristics of the DF Trials

- DF-dominant stands with 80% in DF by BA
- Fully stocked, late rotation
  - Initial BA: mean=156, min=92, max=251
- GF is usually in subordinate positions
  - DF: average DBH=10.7, average Height=68
  - GF: average DBH=7.9, average Height=58

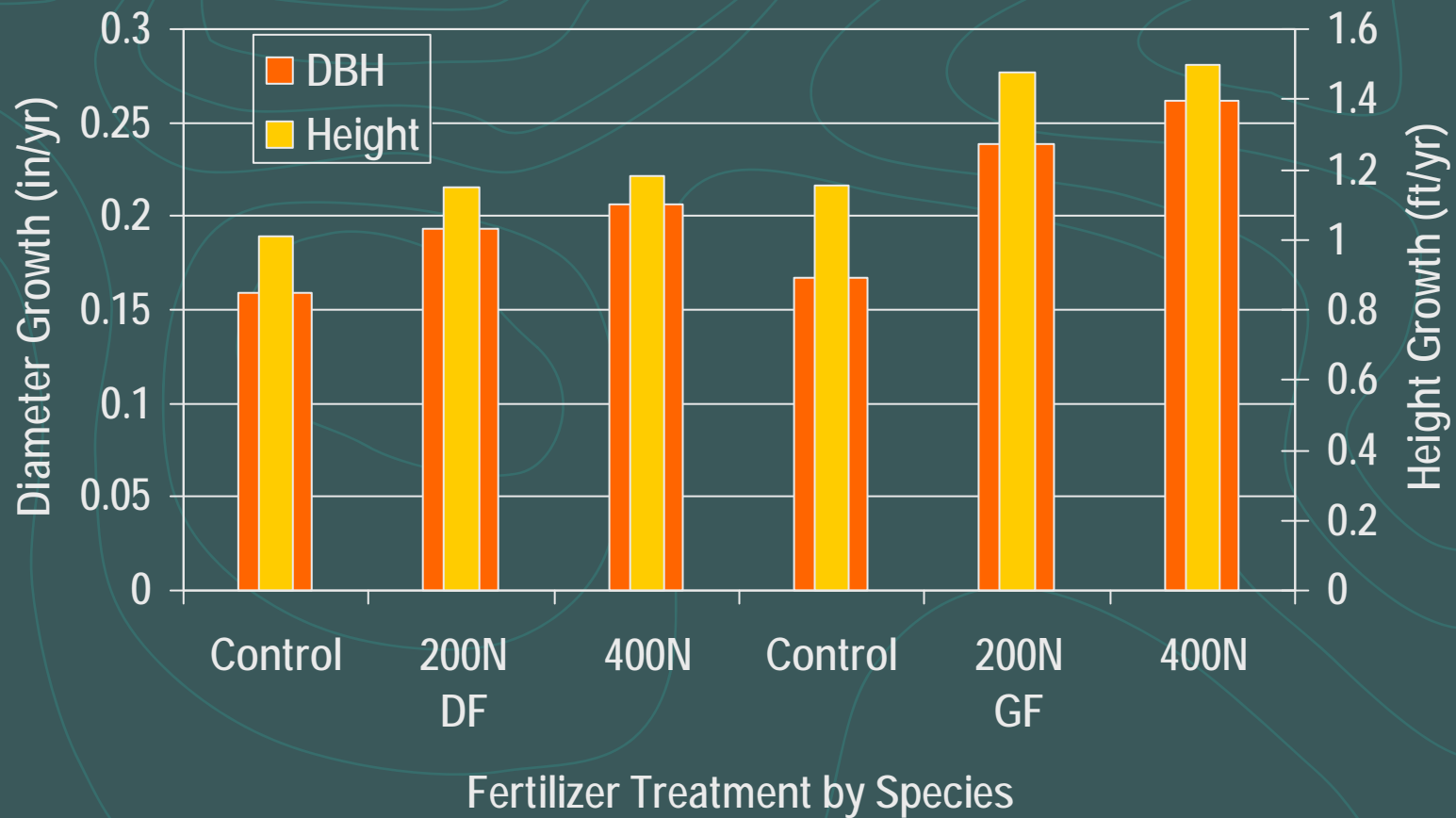
# 6-year Results from the DF Trials

## Relative Response to N Fertilization



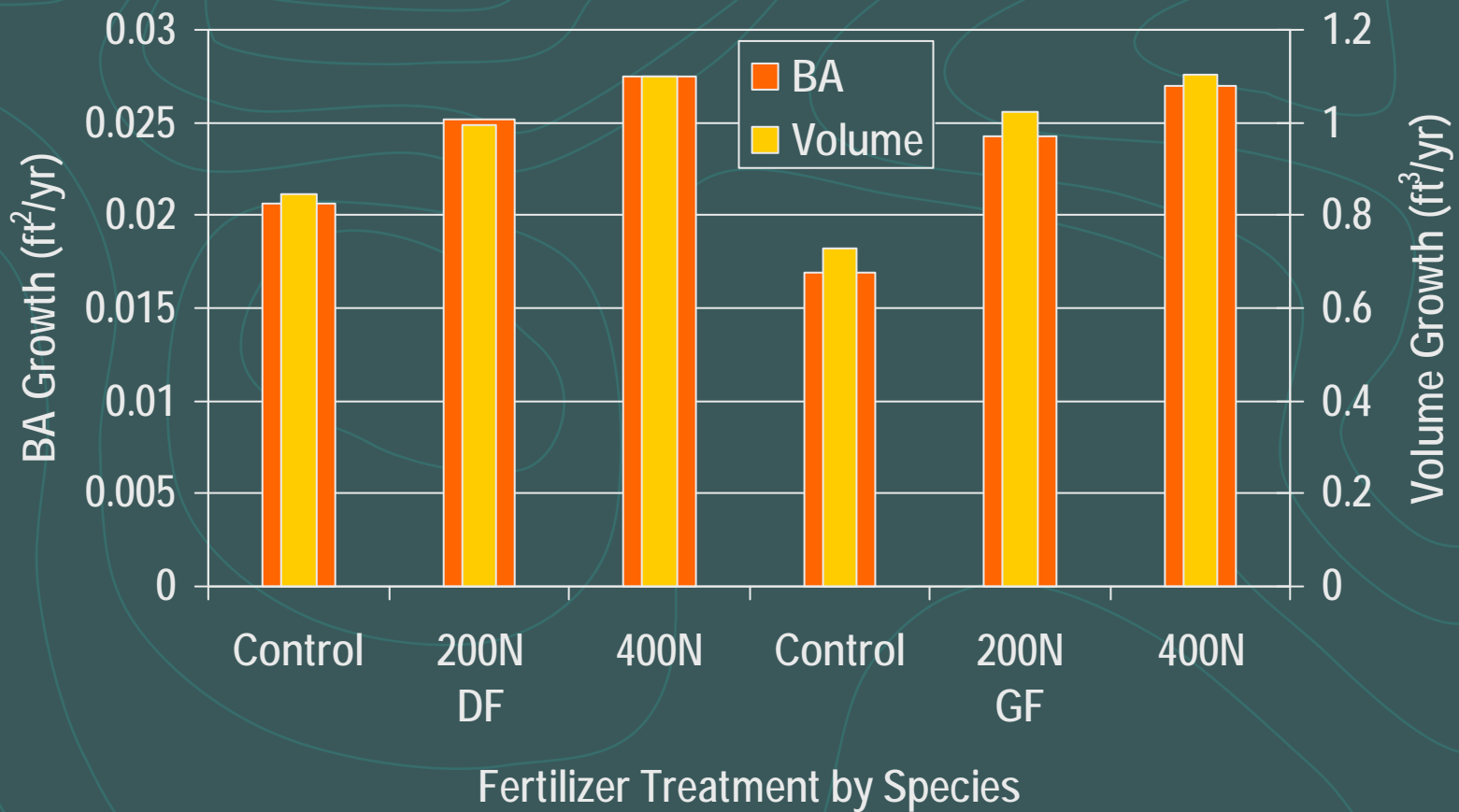
# 6-year Results from the DF Trials

## DBH and Height Response to N



# 6-year Results from the DF Trials

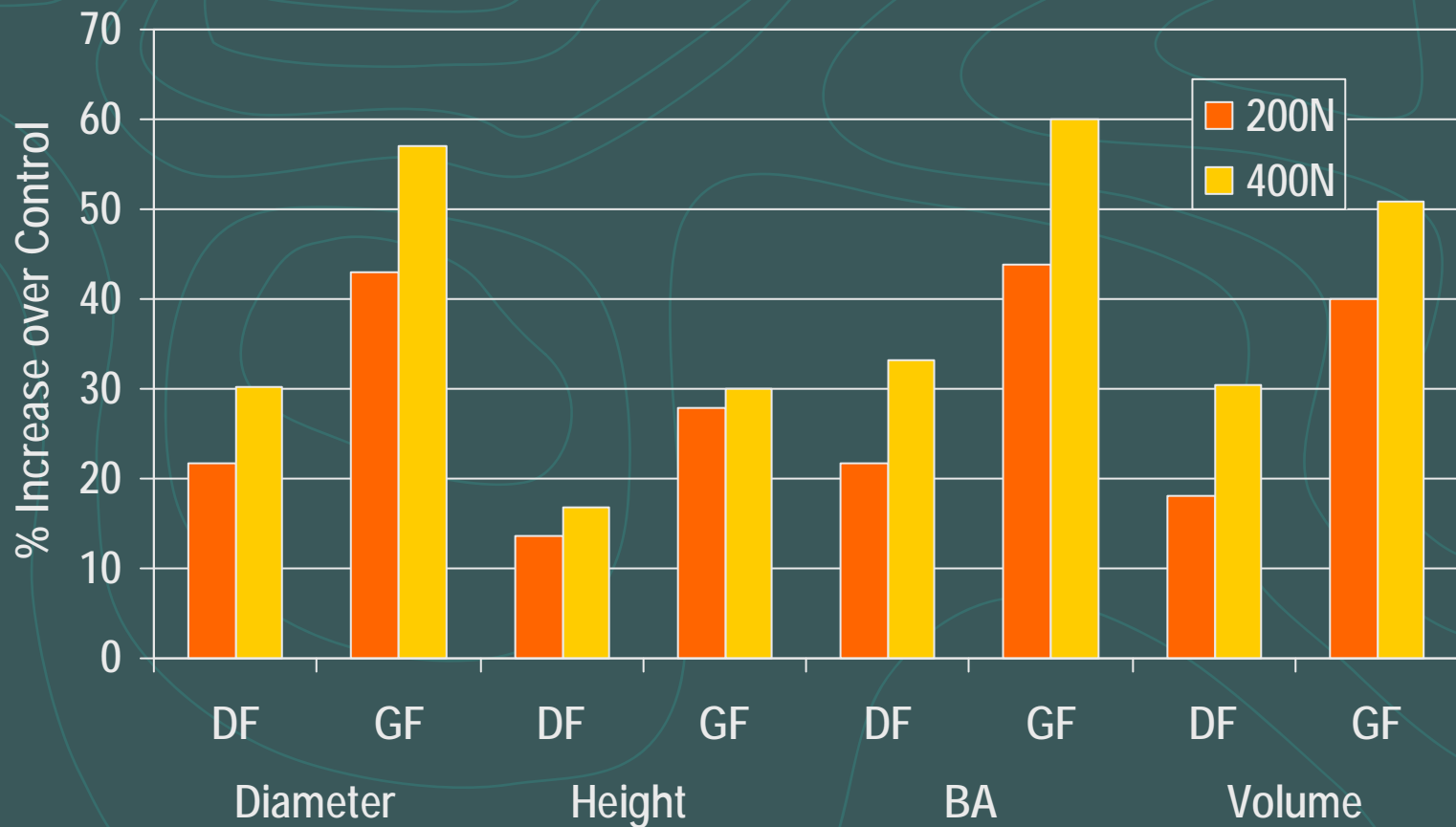
## BA and Volume Response to N





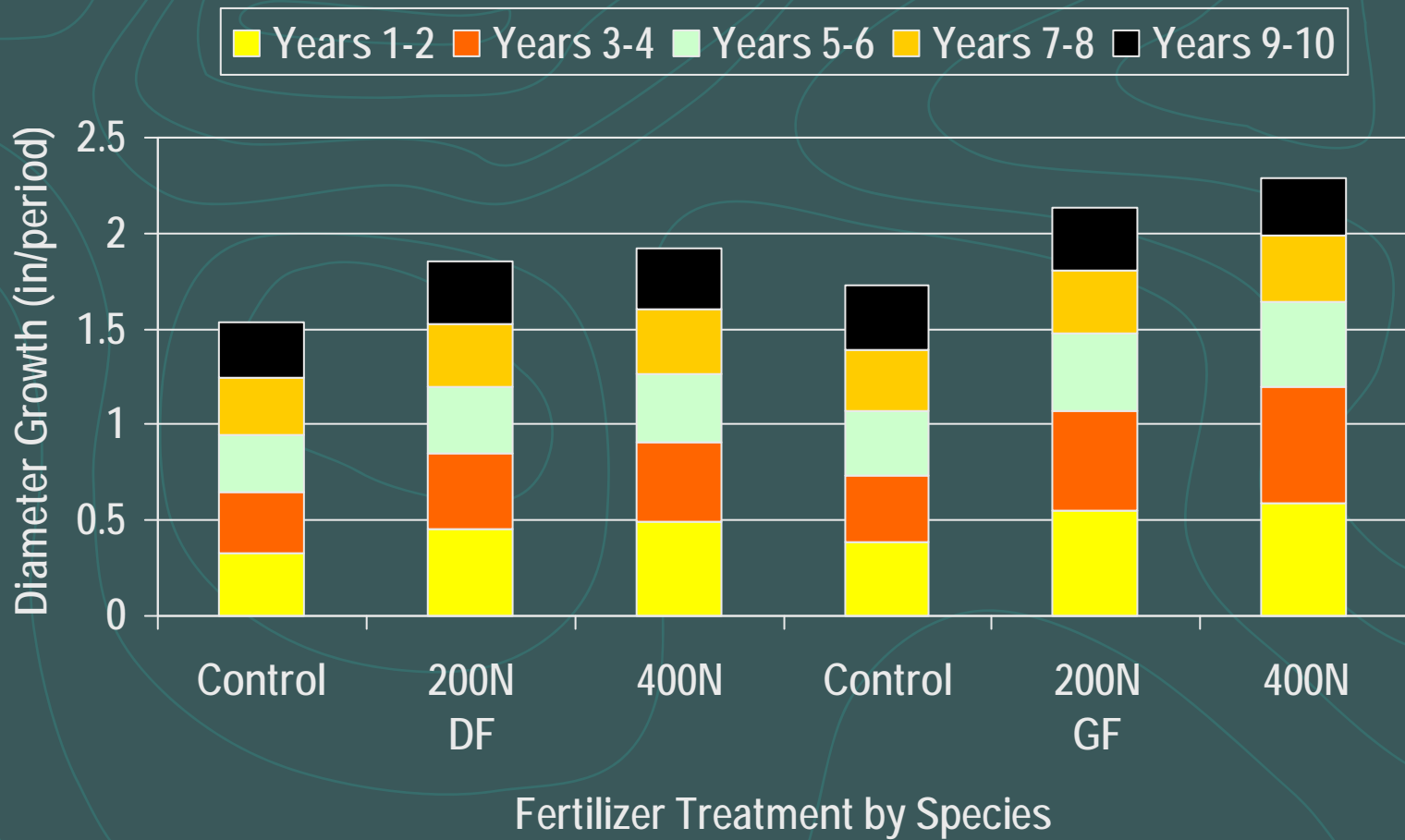
# 6-year Results from the DF Trials

## Relative Response to N Fertilization



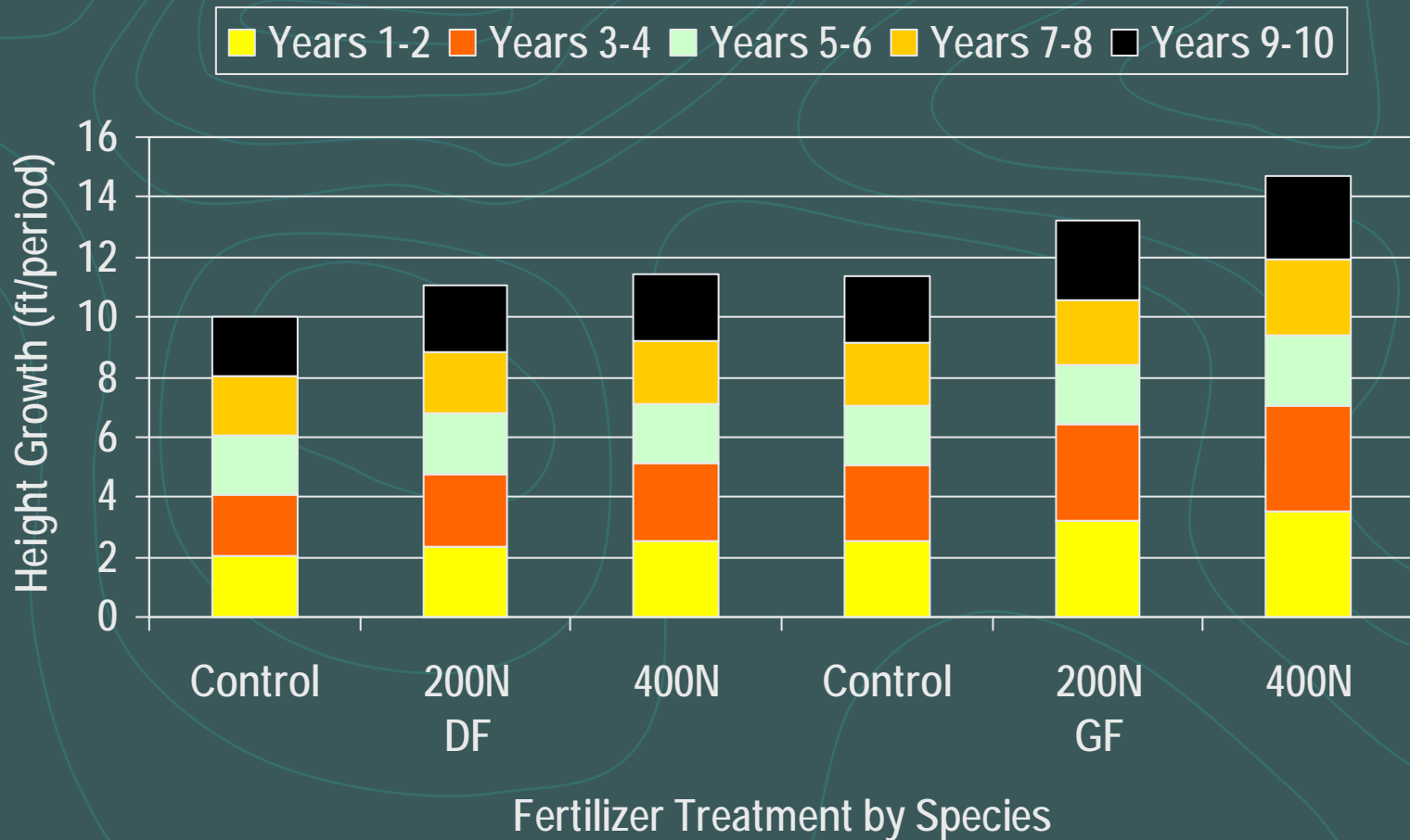
# 10-year Results from the DF Trials

## Periodic Diameter Growth



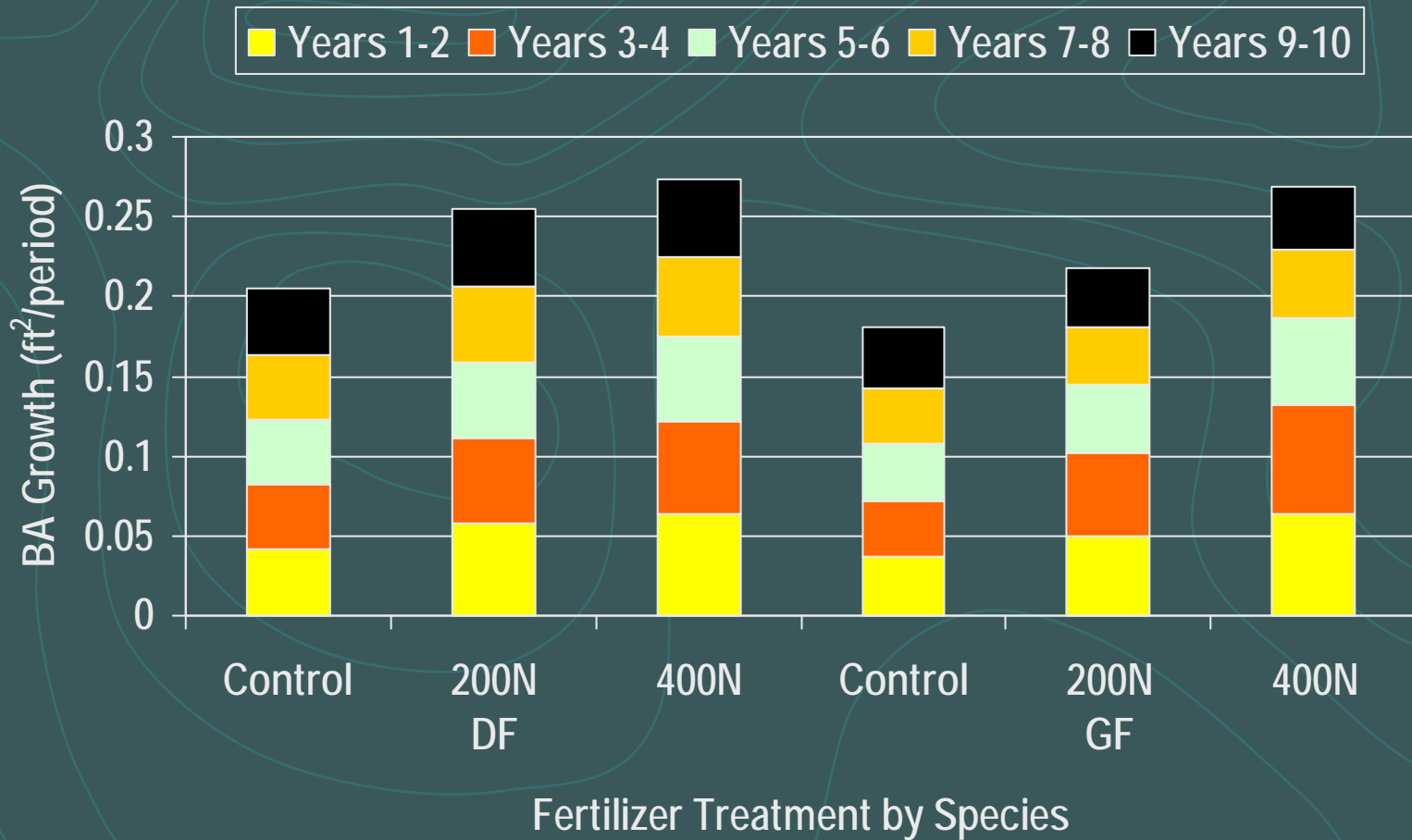
# 10-year Results from the DF Trials

## Periodic Height Growth



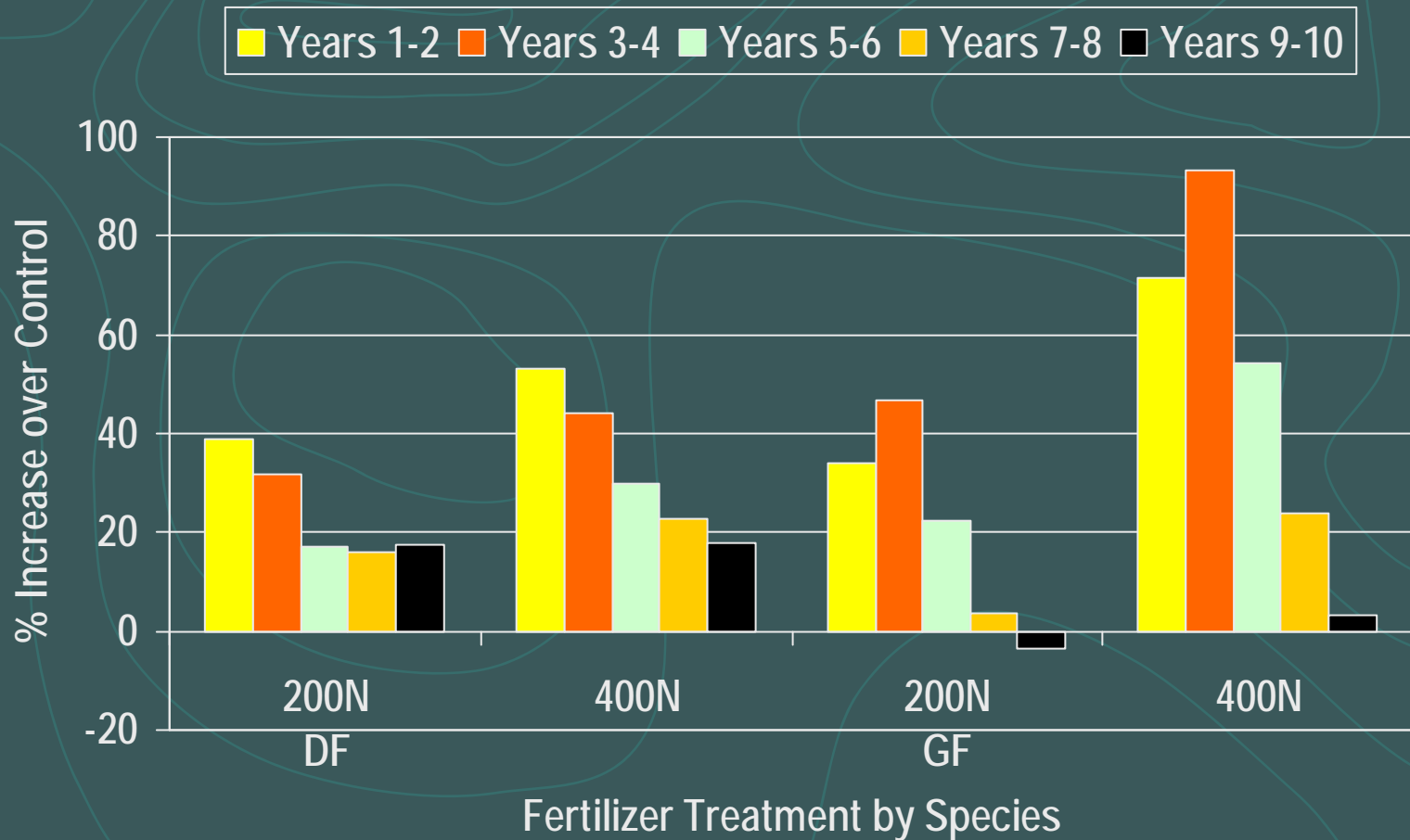
# 10-year Results from the DF Trials

## Periodic BA Growth



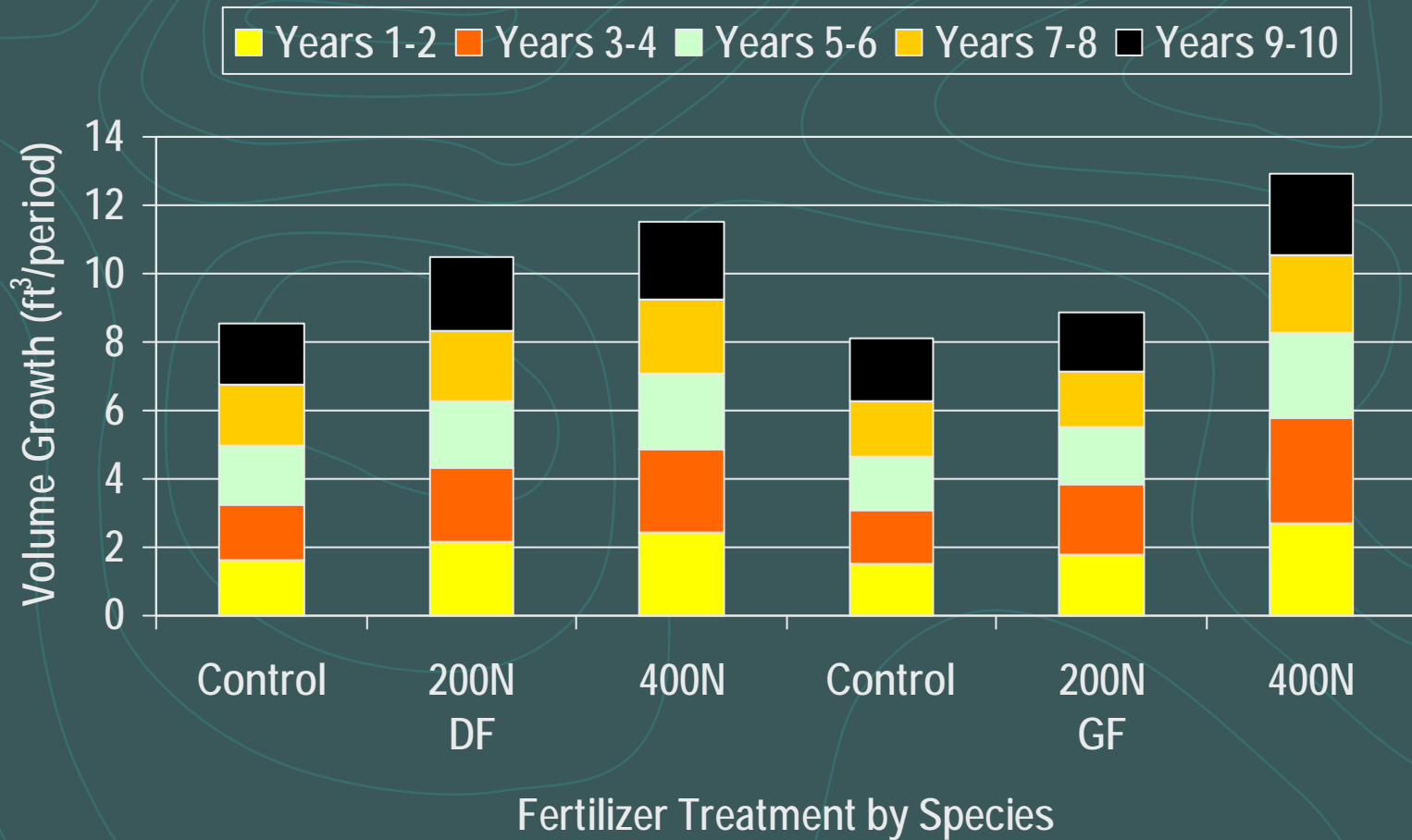
# 10-year Results from the DF Trials

## Relative Periodic BA Growth



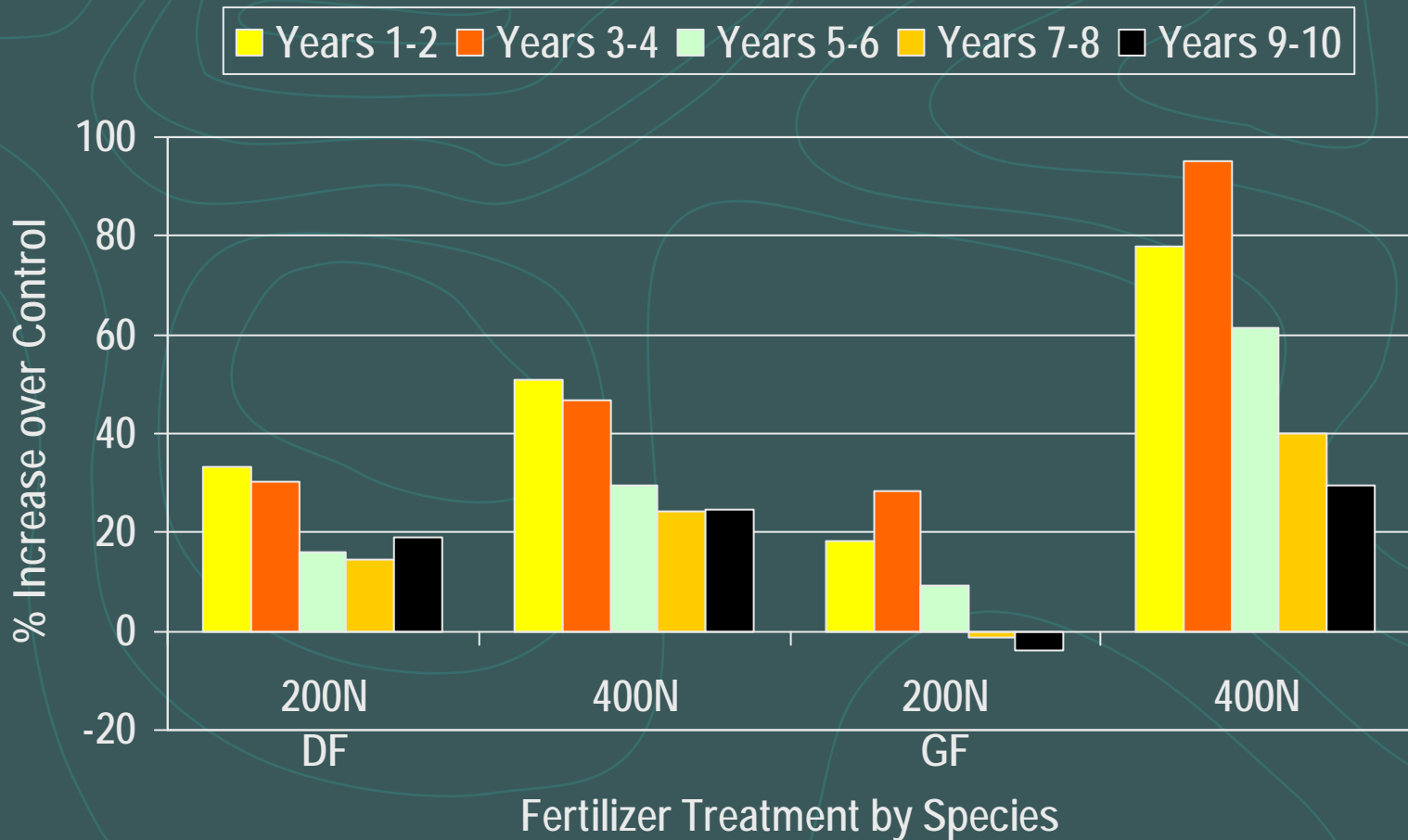
# 10-year Results from the DF Trials

## Periodic Volume Growth



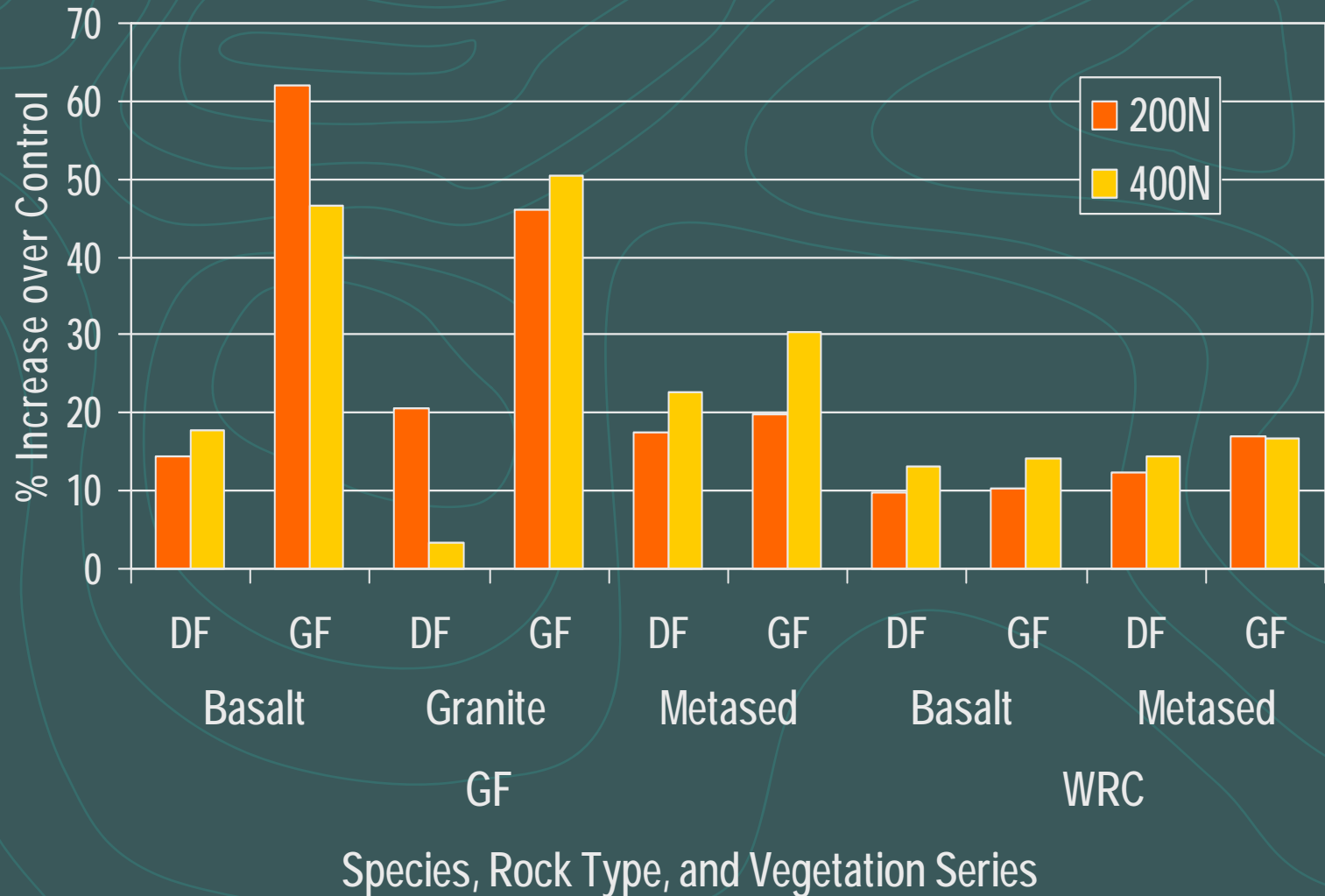
# 10-year Results from the DF Trials

## Relative Periodic Volume Growth



# 6-year Results from the DF Trials

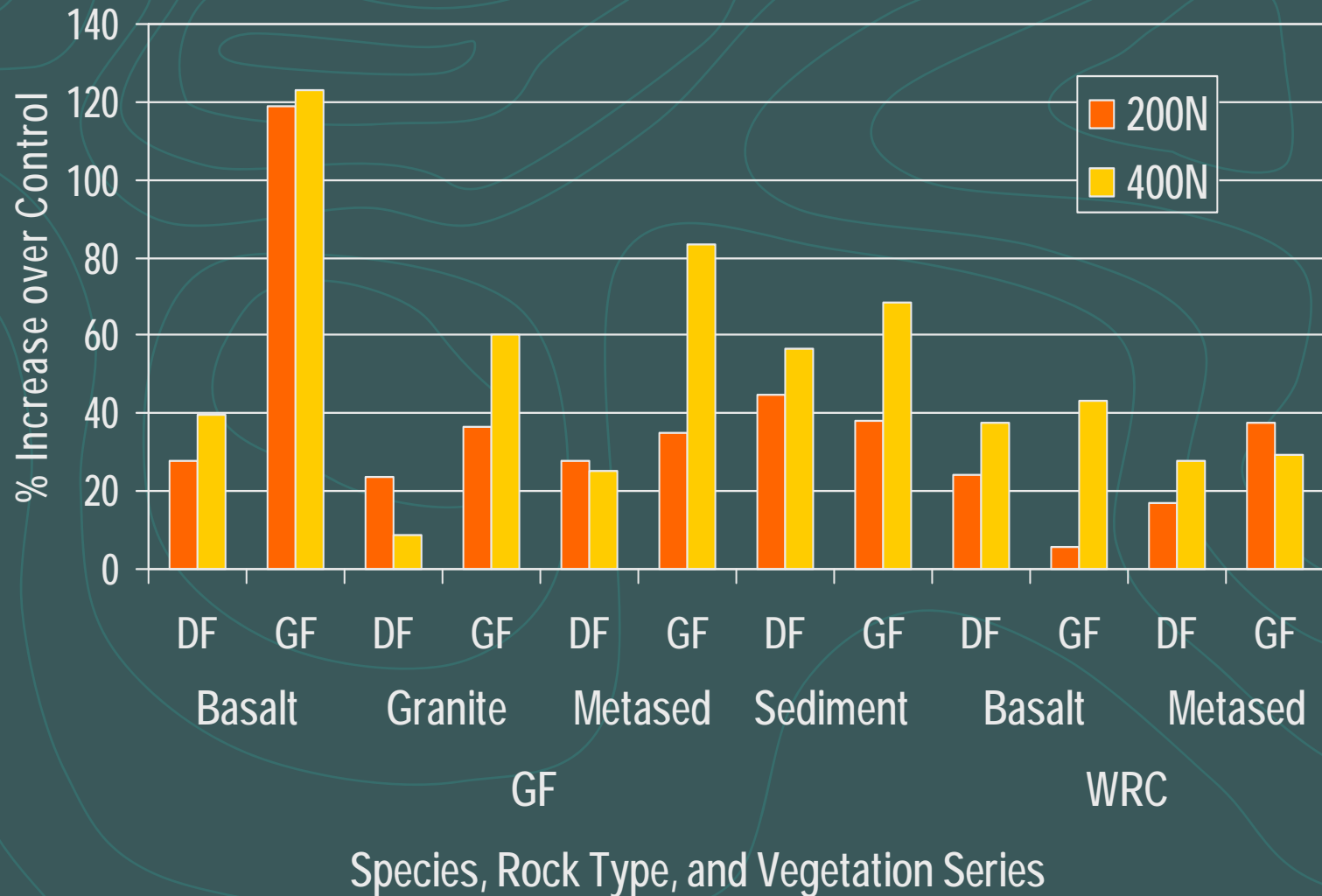
## Height Relative Response to N





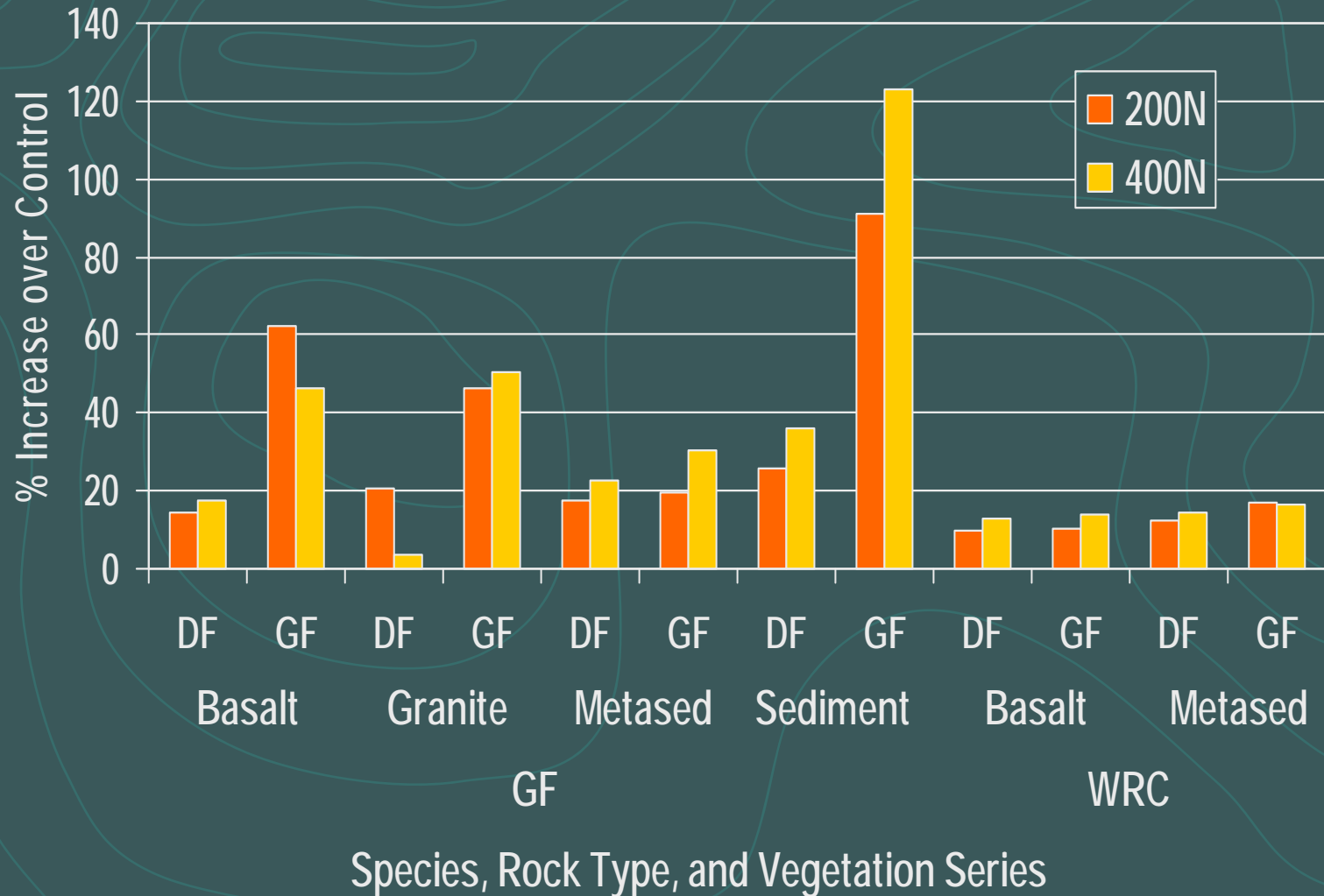
# 6-year Results from the DF Trials

## Diameter Relative Response to N



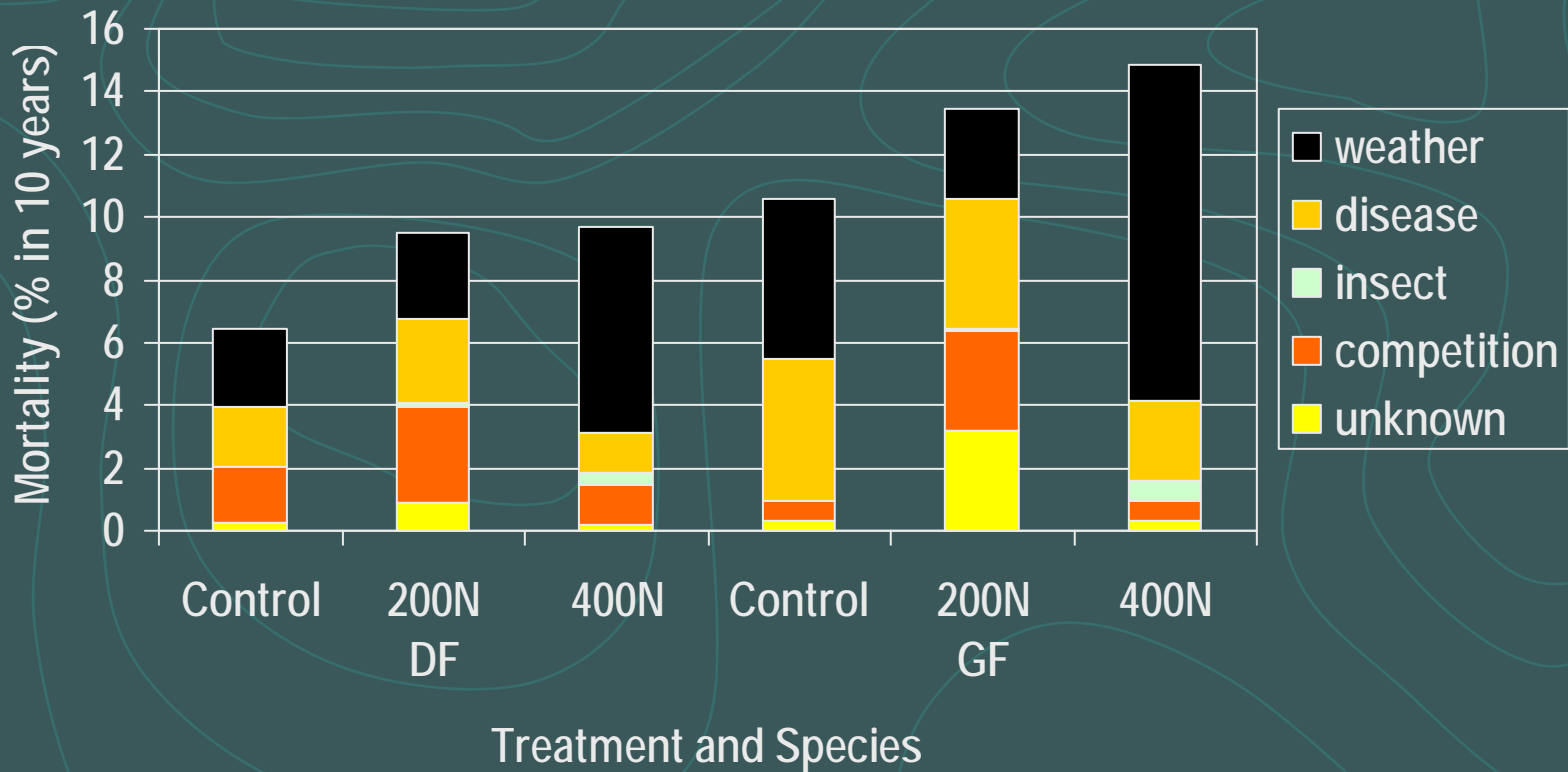
# 6-year Results from the DF Trials

## Height Relative Response to N



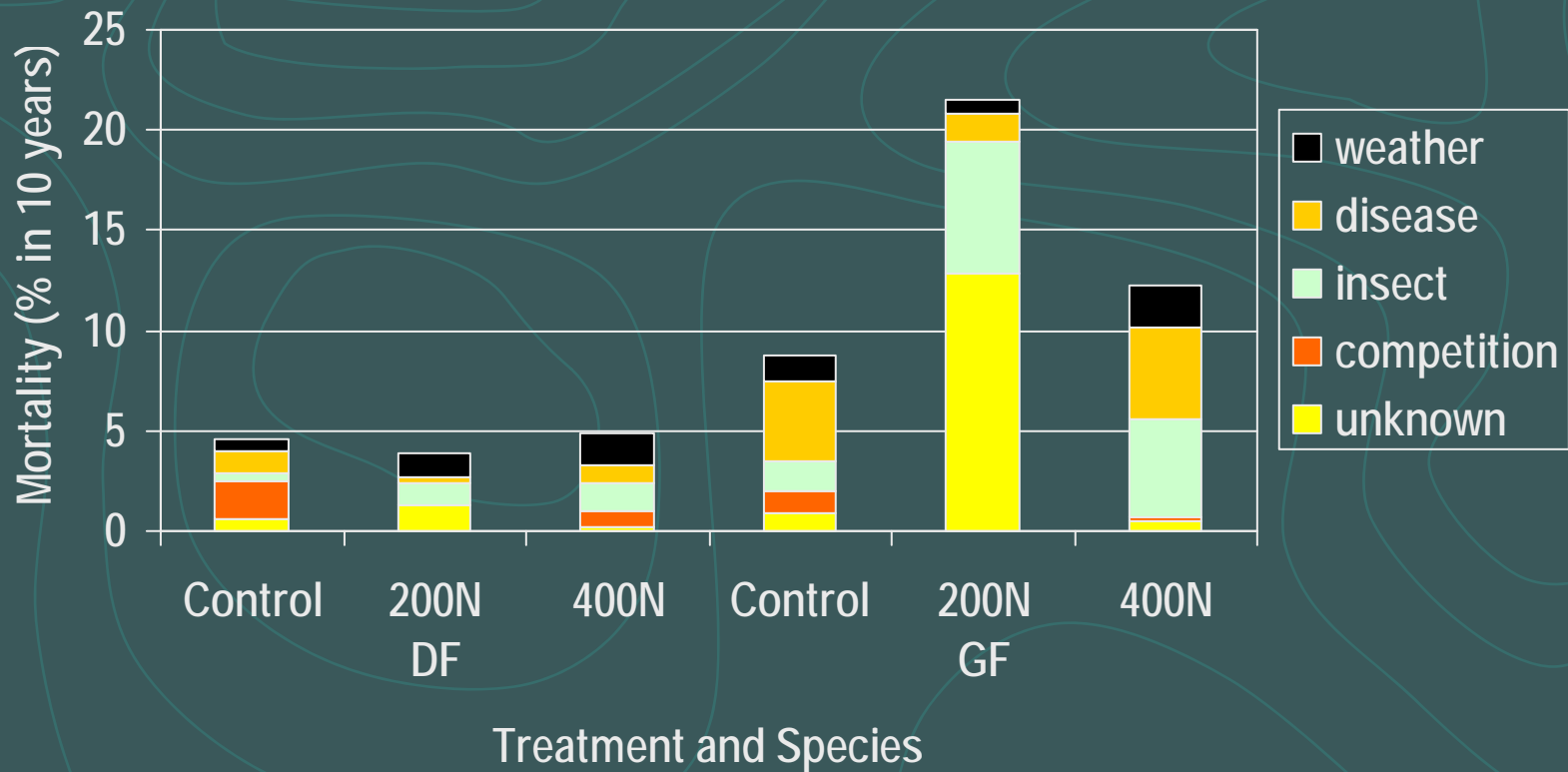
# Results from the DF Trials

## 10-year Mortality by Cause: stems/a



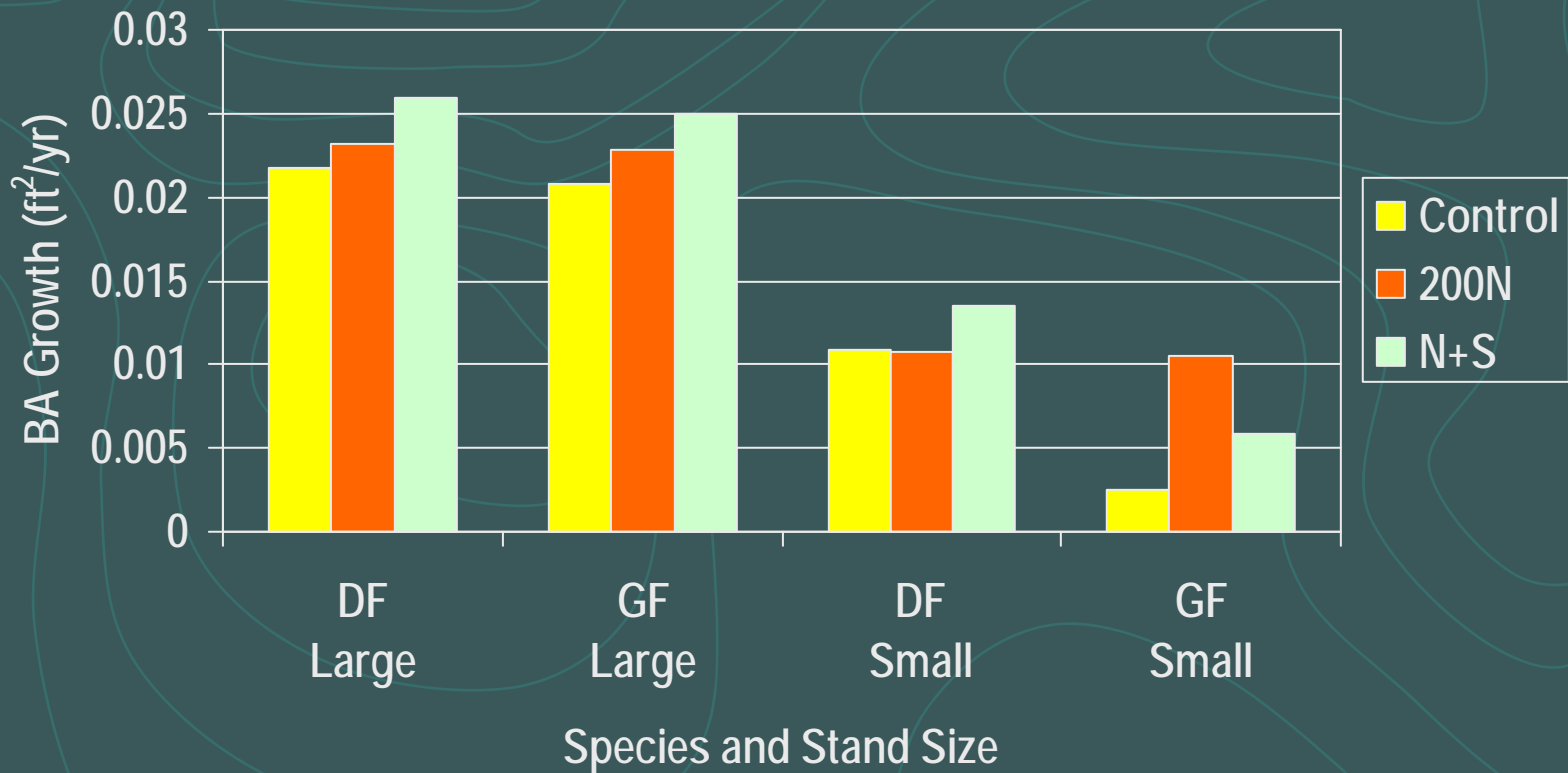
# Results from the DF Trials

## 10-year Mortality by Cause: BA/a



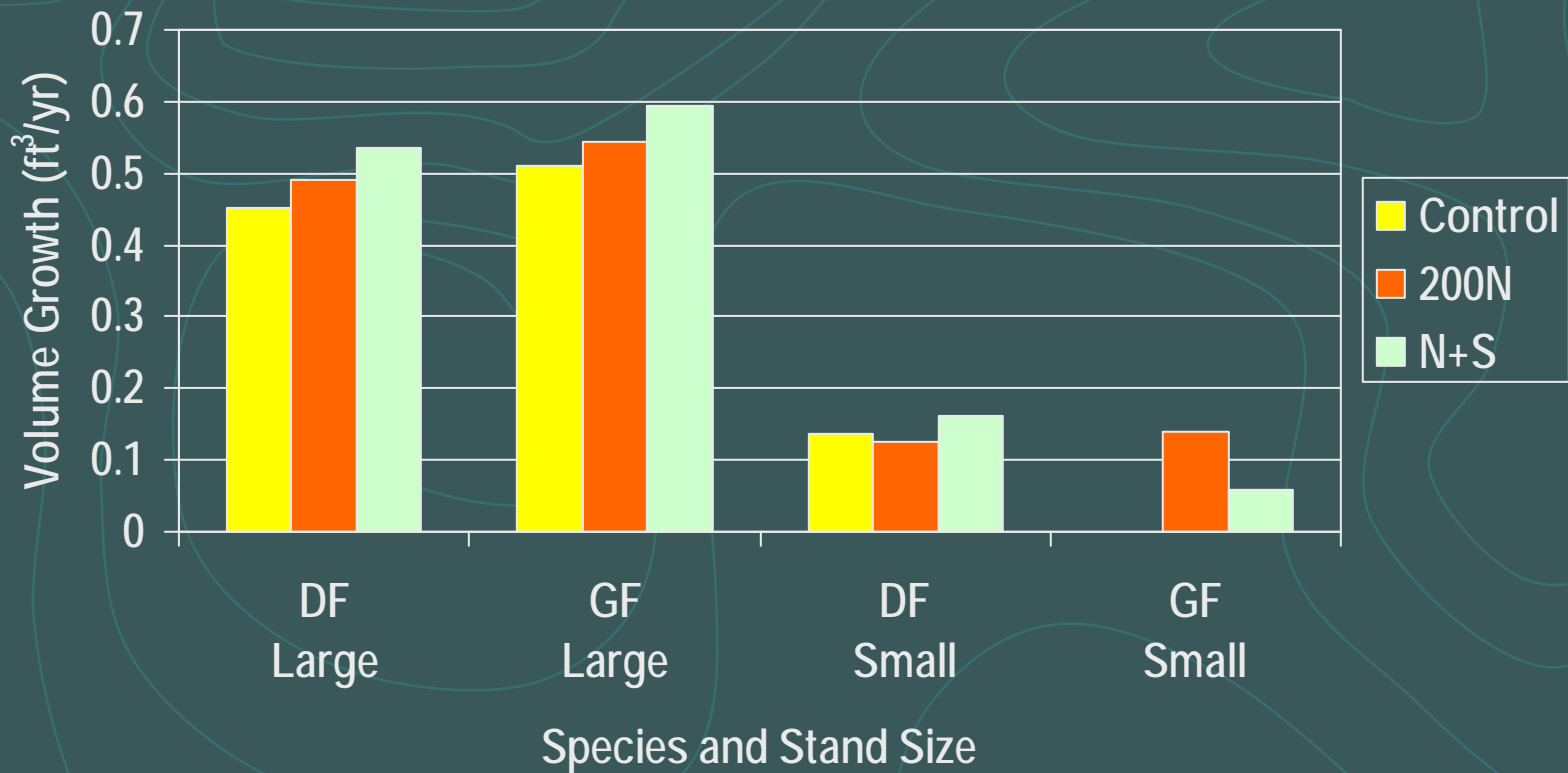
# Umatilla Mixed-Conifer Trials

## 8-year BA Response to N and S



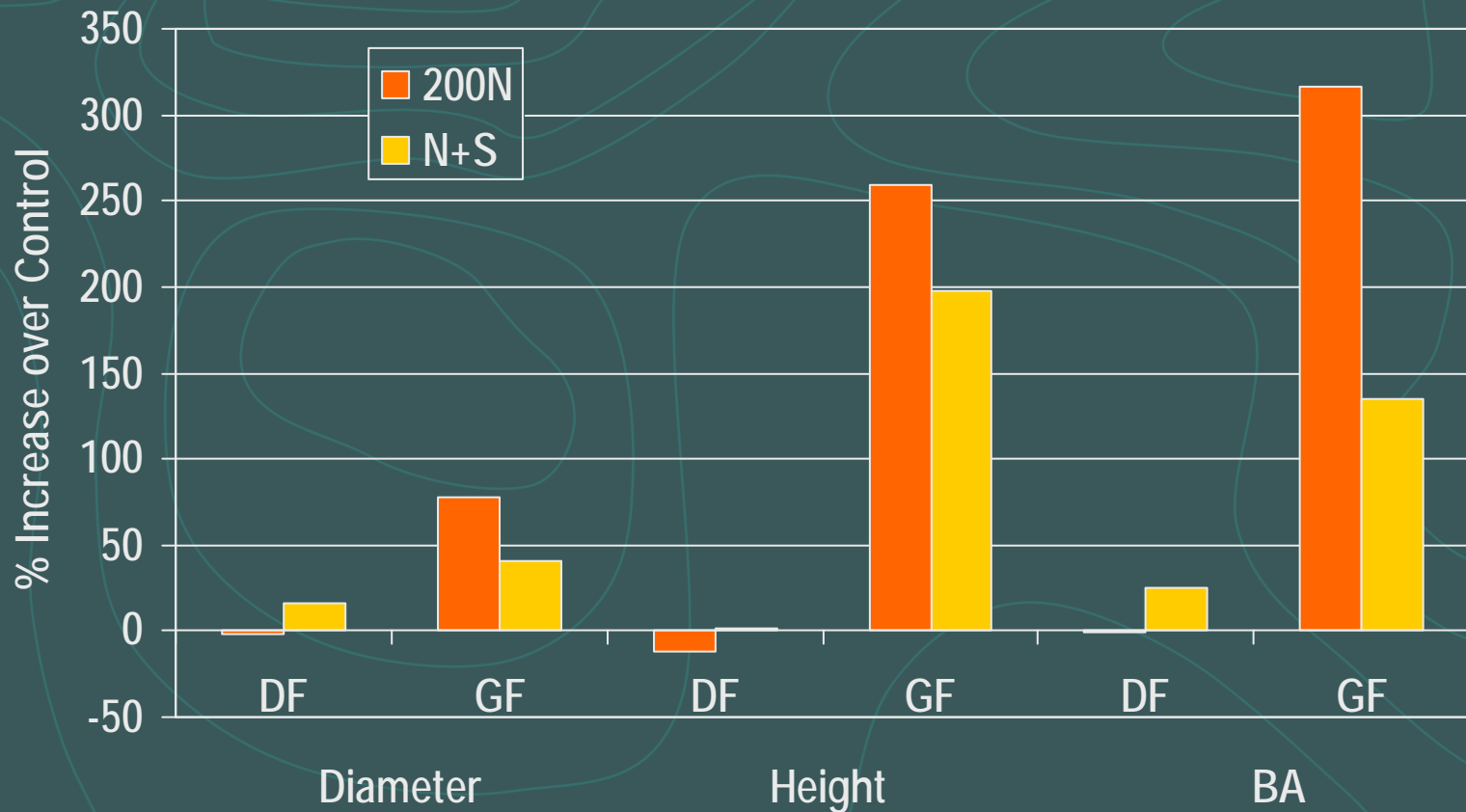
# Umatilla Mixed-Conifer Trials

## 8-year Volume Response to N and S



# Umatilla Mixed-Conifer Trials

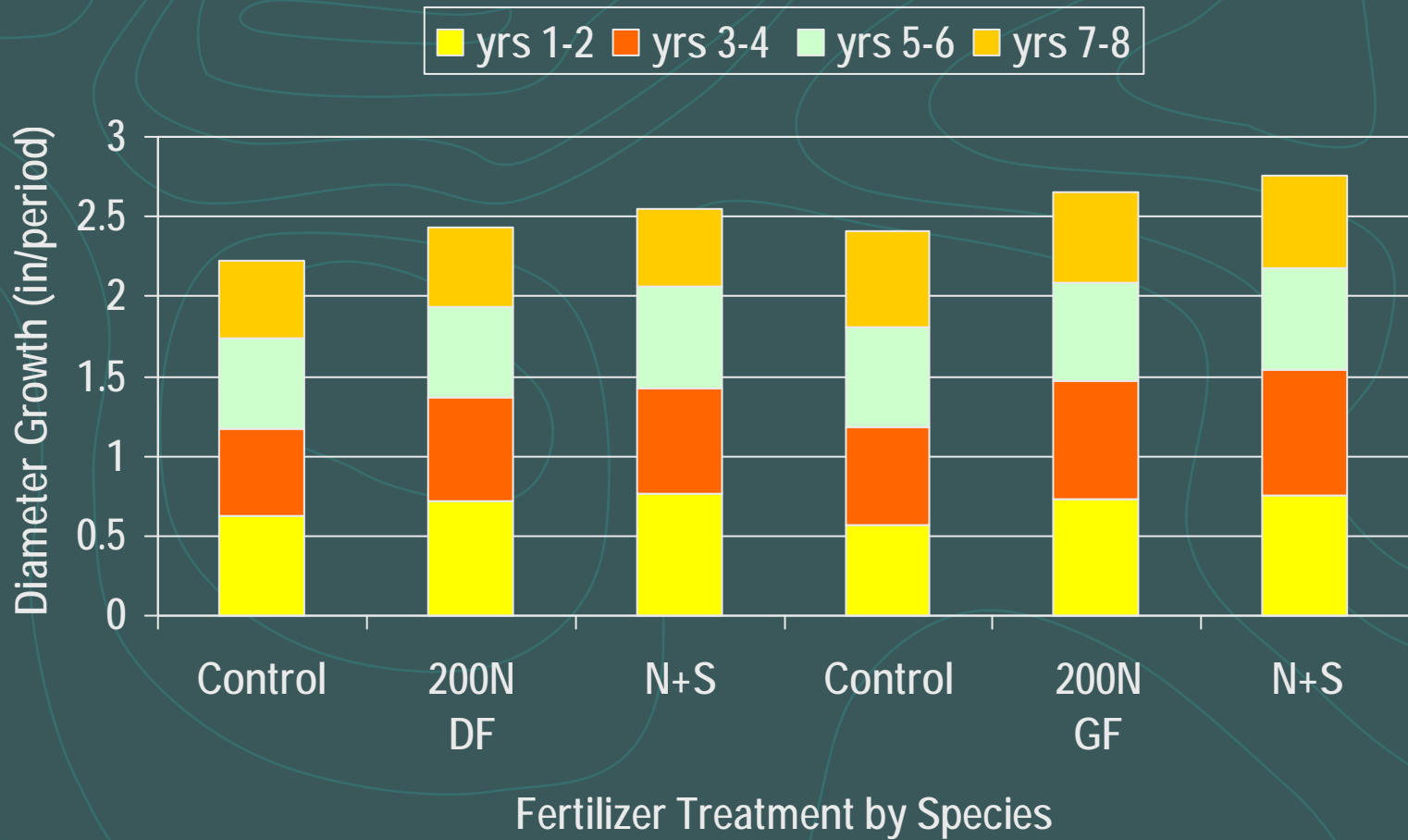
## 8-year Relative Response to N and S Plantations



# Umatilla Mixed-Conifer Trials

## 8-year Periodic Diameter Growth

### Pole-size Stands

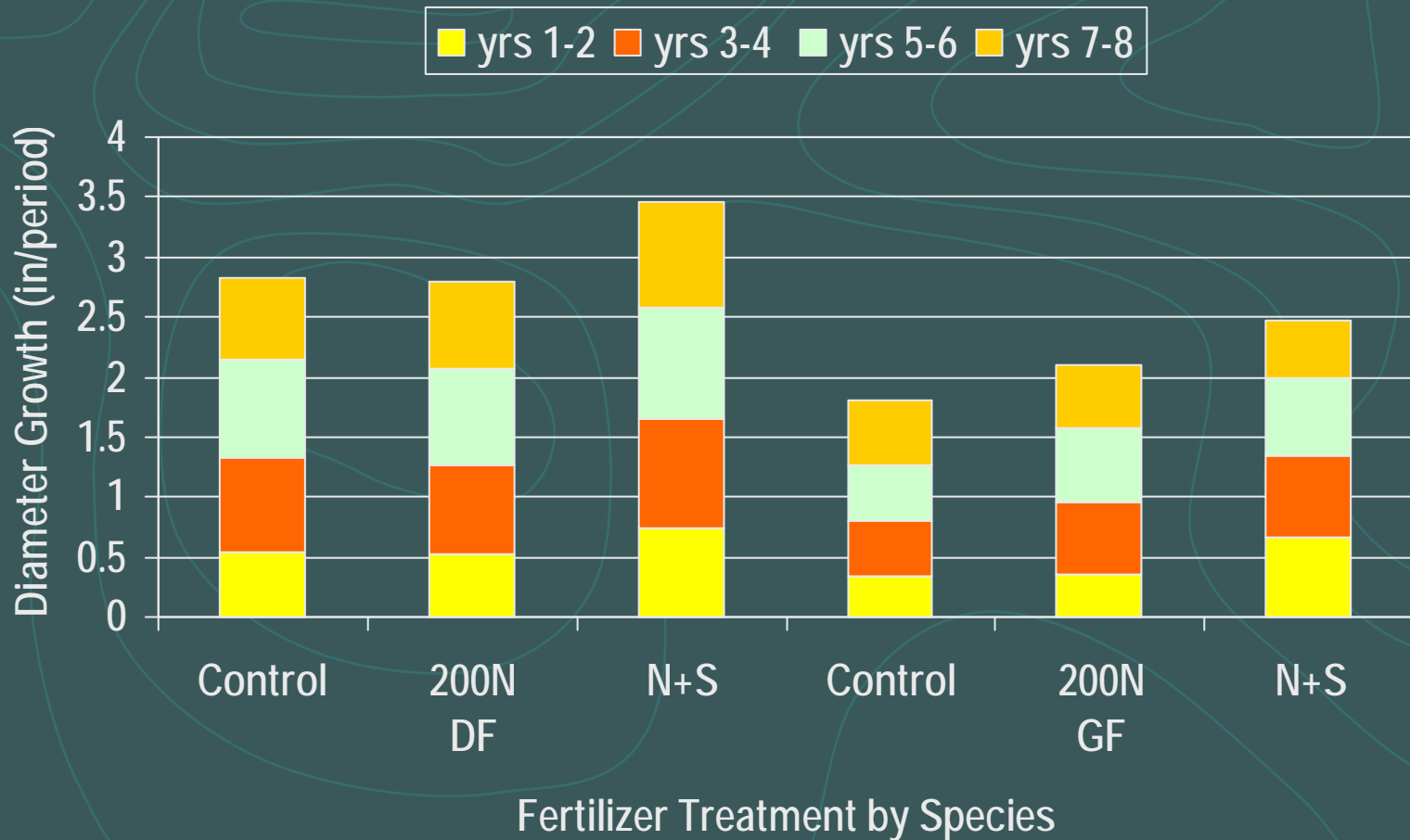




# Umatilla Mixed-Conifer Trials

## 8-year Periodic Diameter Growth

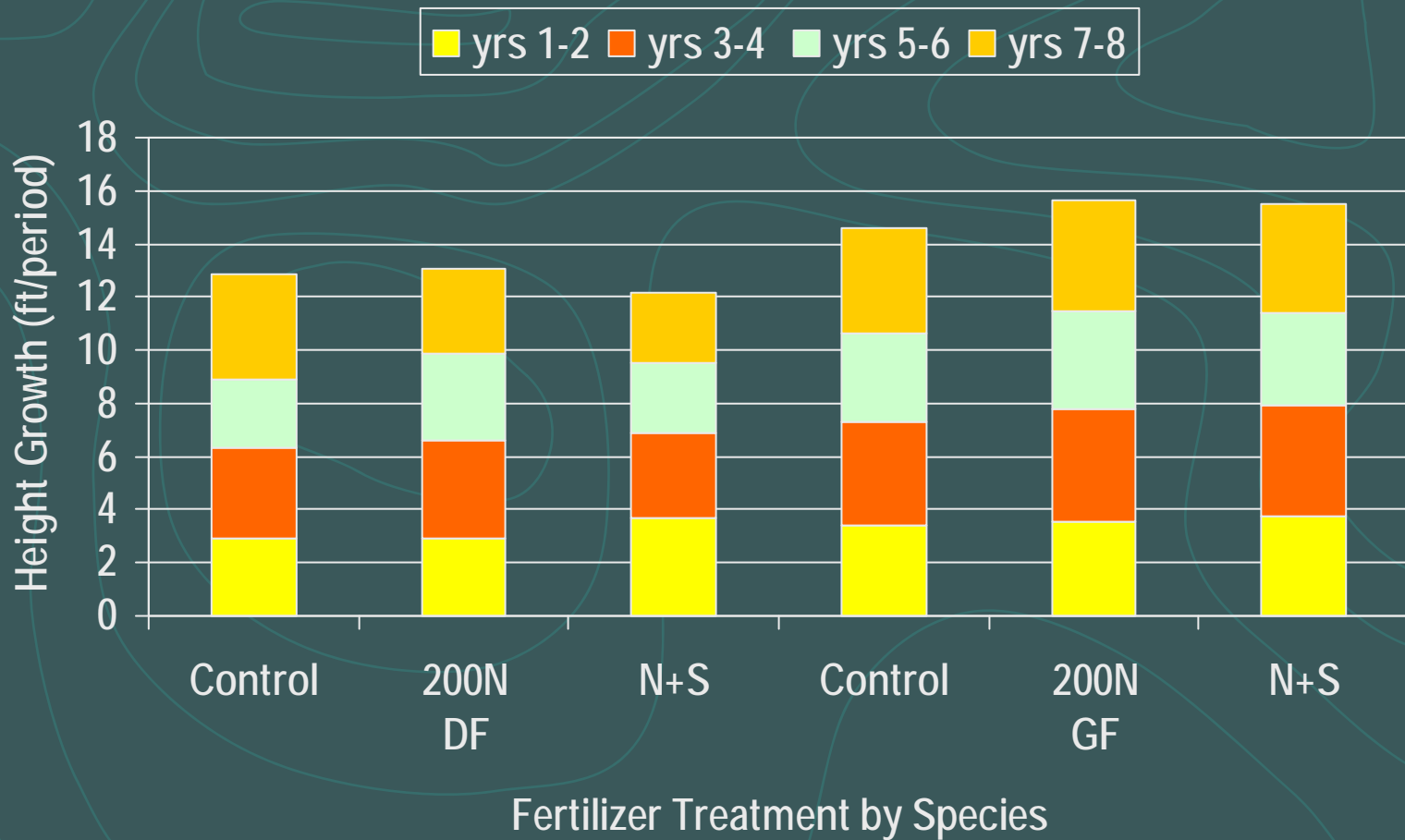
### Plantations



# Umatilla Mixed-Conifer Trials

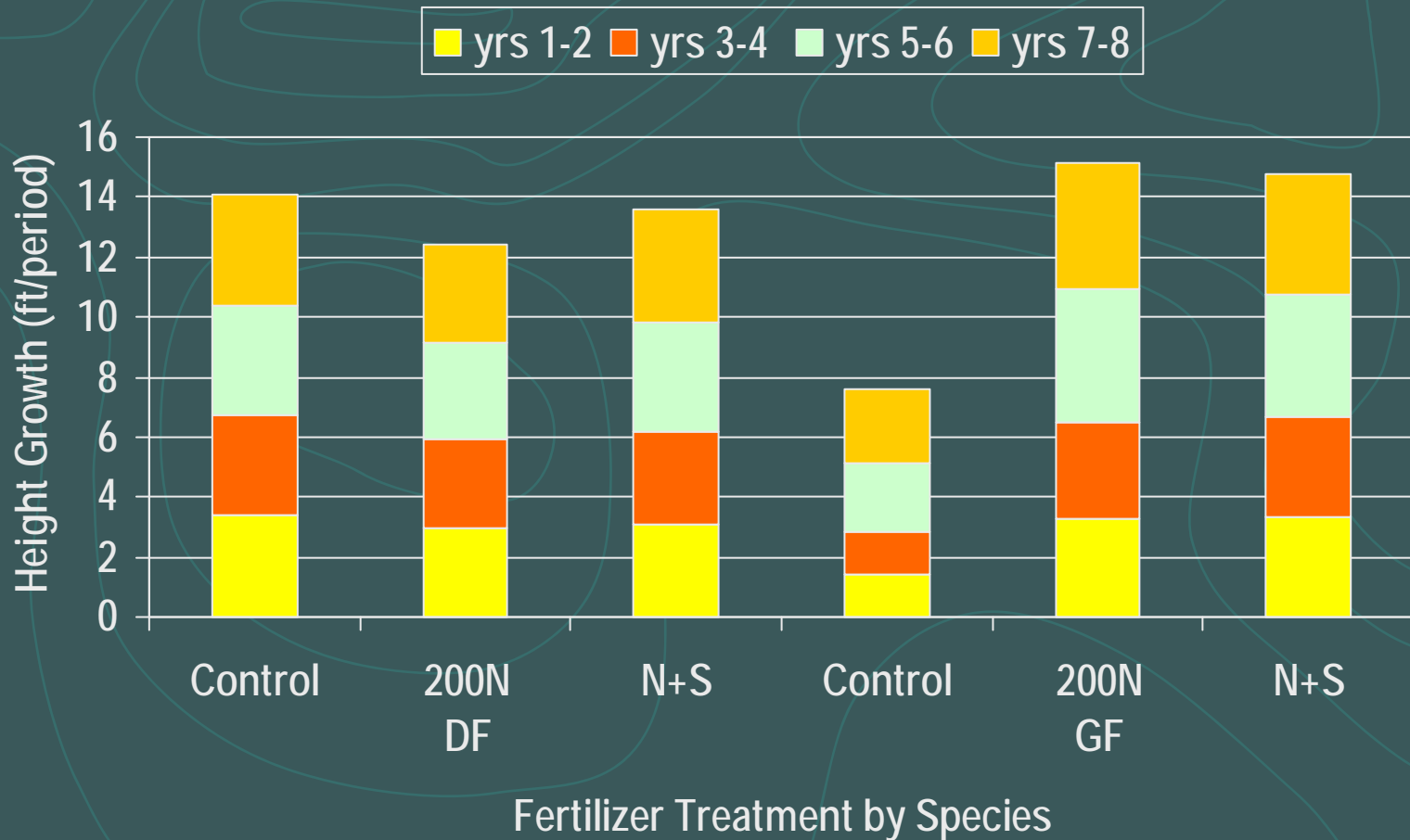
## 8-year Periodic Height Growth

### Pole-size Stands



# Umatilla Mixed-Conifer Trials

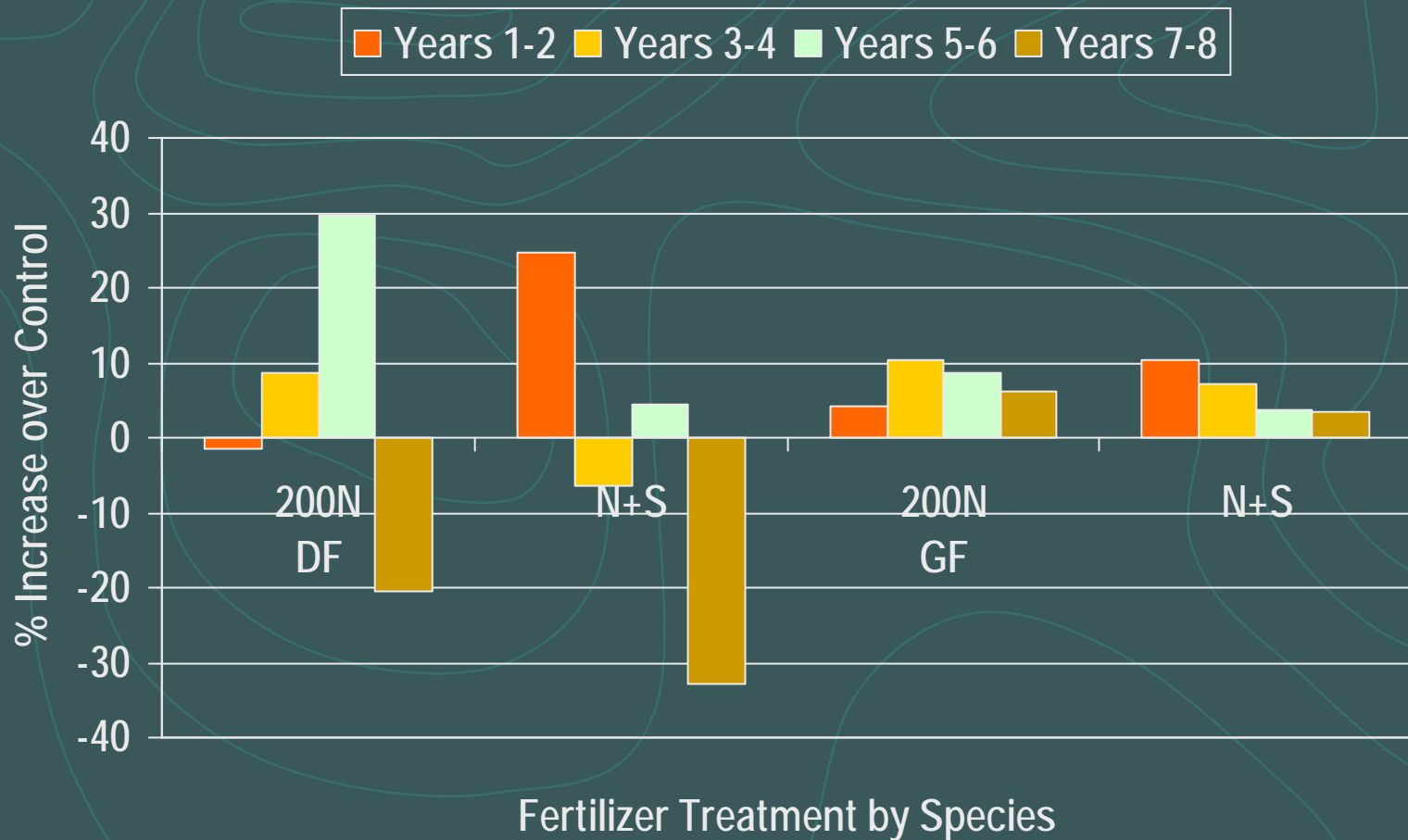
## 8-year Periodic Height Growth Plantations



# Umatilla Mixed-Conifer Trials

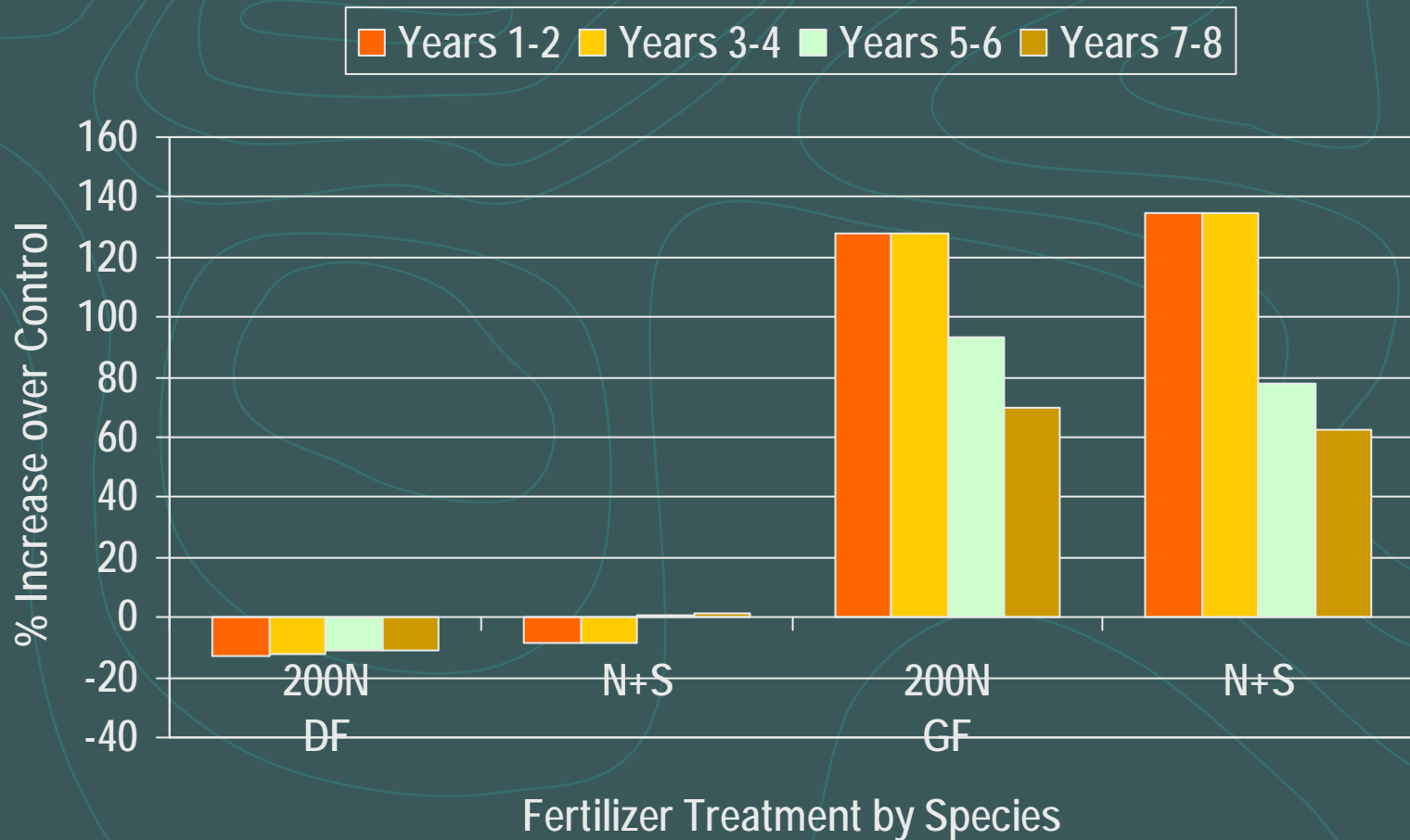
## Relative Periodic Height Growth

### Pole-size Stands



# Umatilla Mixed-Conifer Trials

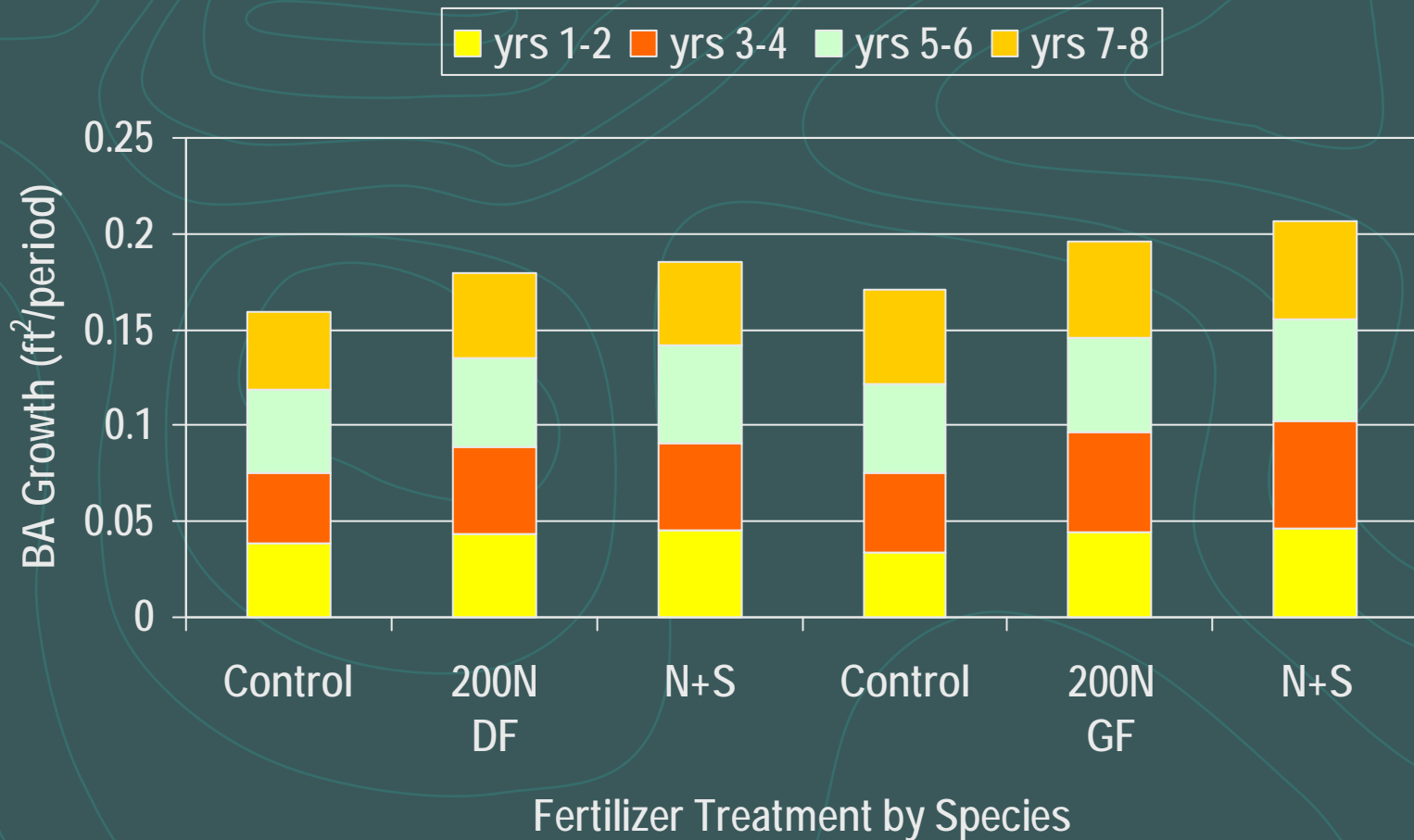
## Relative Periodic Height Growth Plantations



# Umatilla Mixed-Conifer Trials

## 8-year Periodic BA Growth

### Pole-size Stands

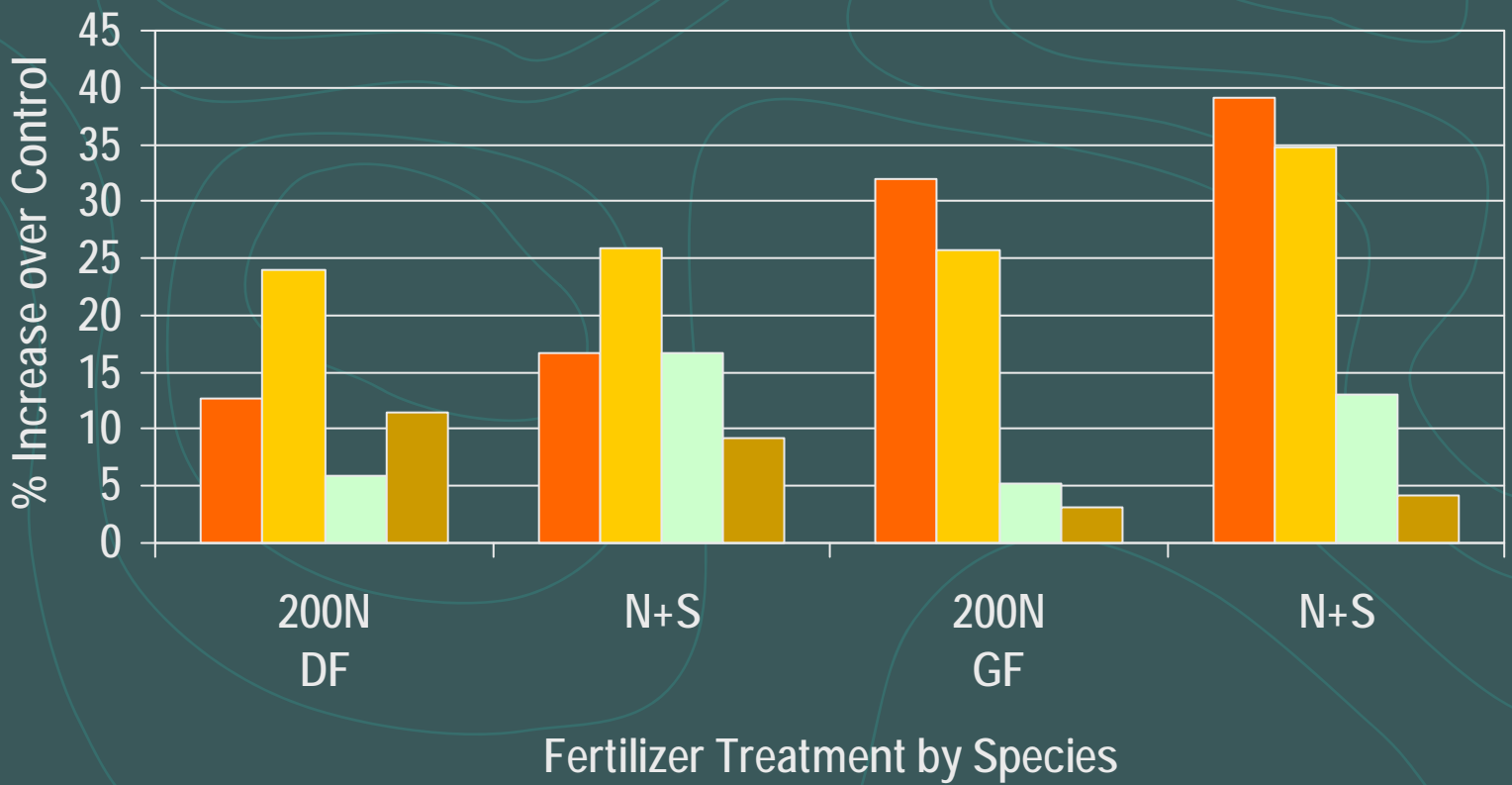


# Umatilla Mixed-Conifer Trials

## Relative Periodic BA Growth

### Pole-size Stands

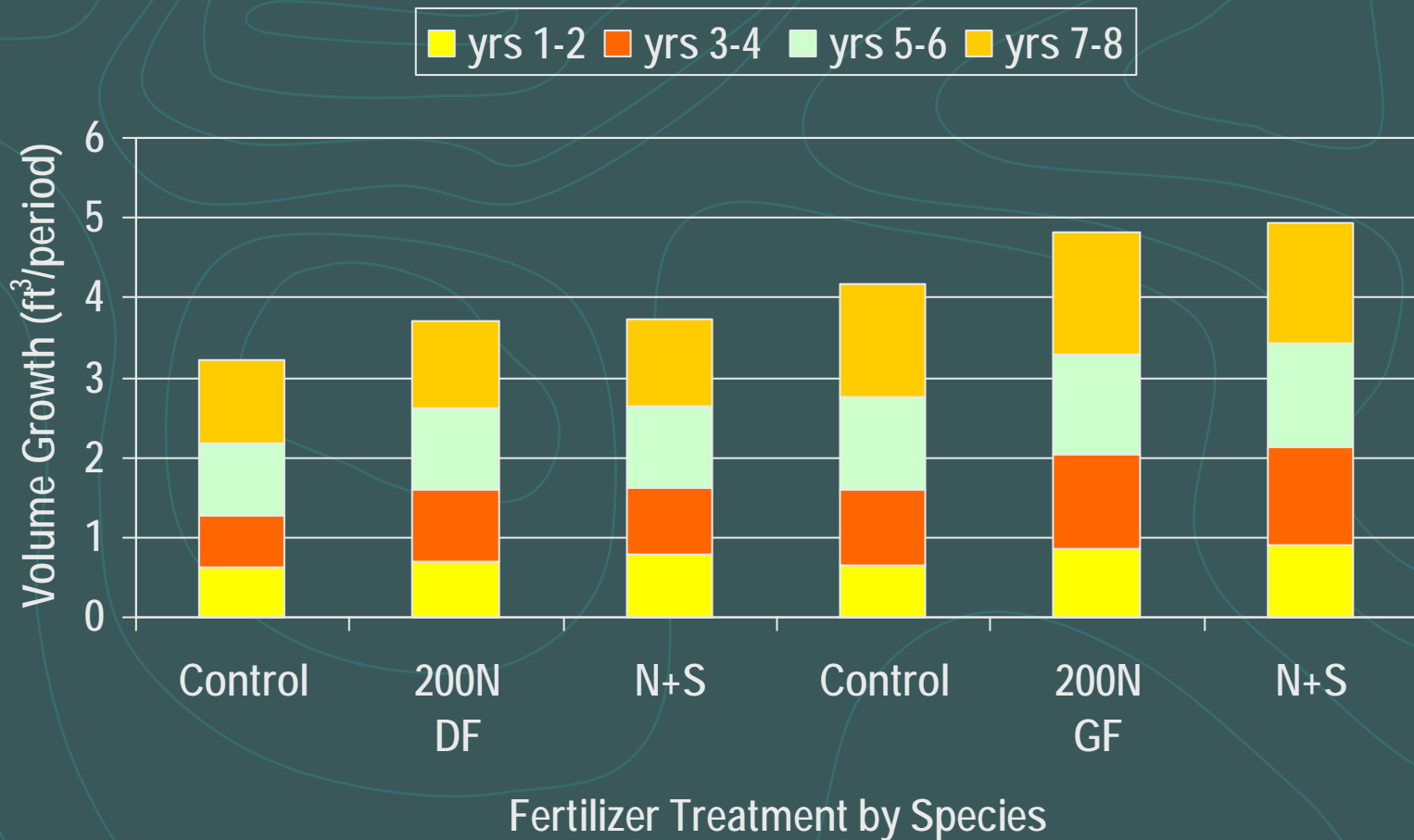
Years 1-2   Years 3-4   Years 5-6   Years 7-8



# Umatilla Mixed-Conifer Trials

## 8-year Periodic Volume Growth

### Pole-size Stands

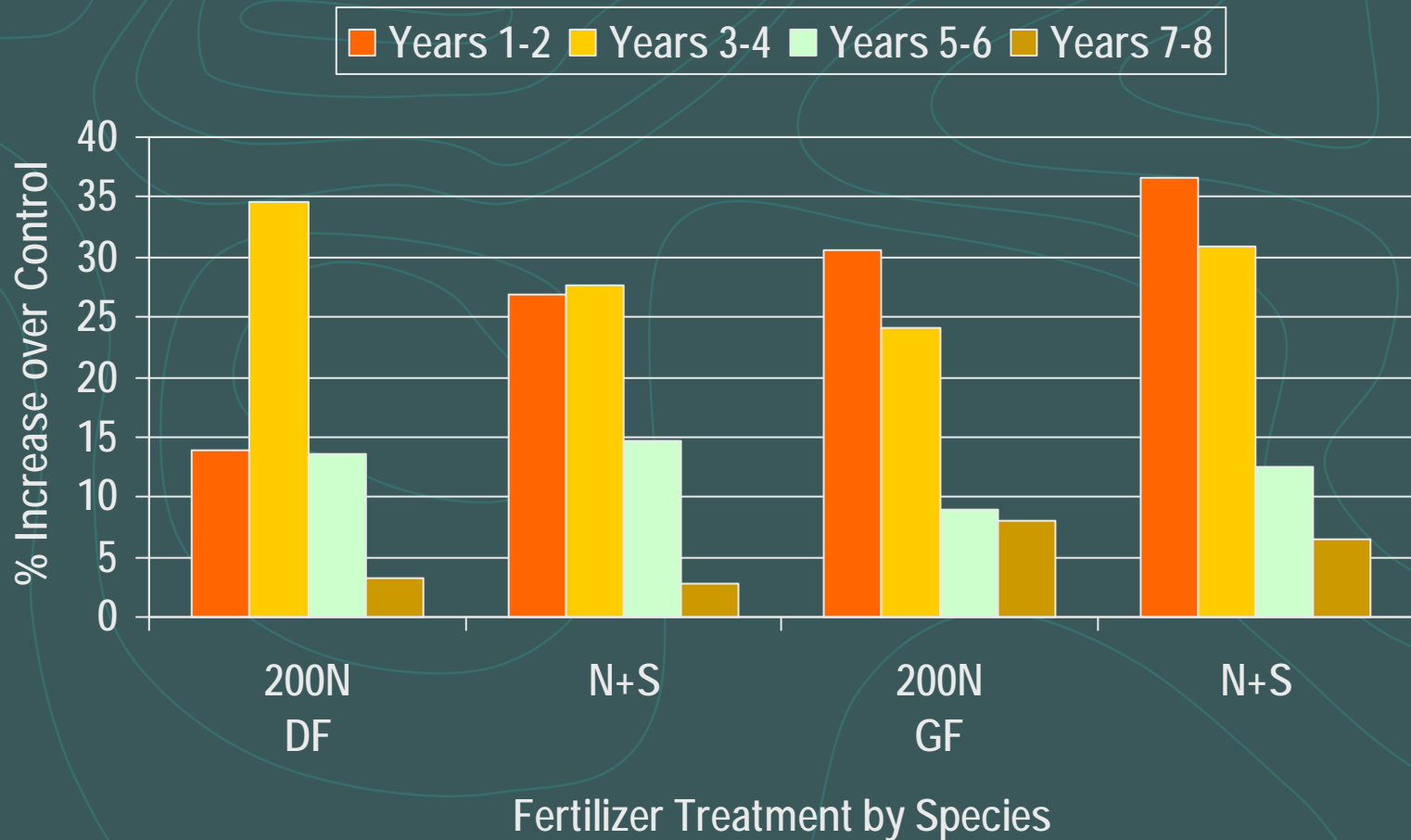




# Umatilla Mixed-Conifer Trials

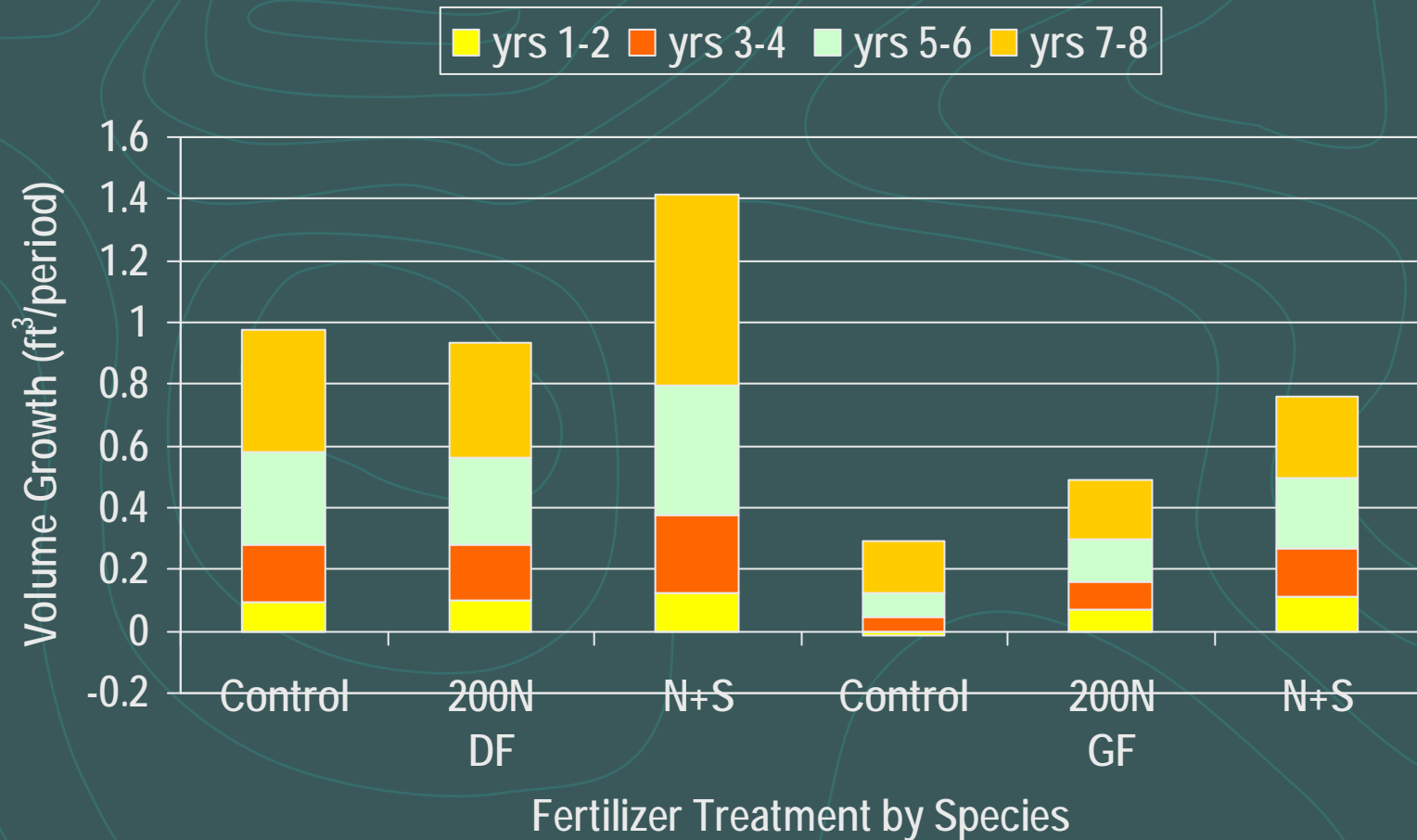
## Relative Periodic Volume Growth

### Pole-size Stands



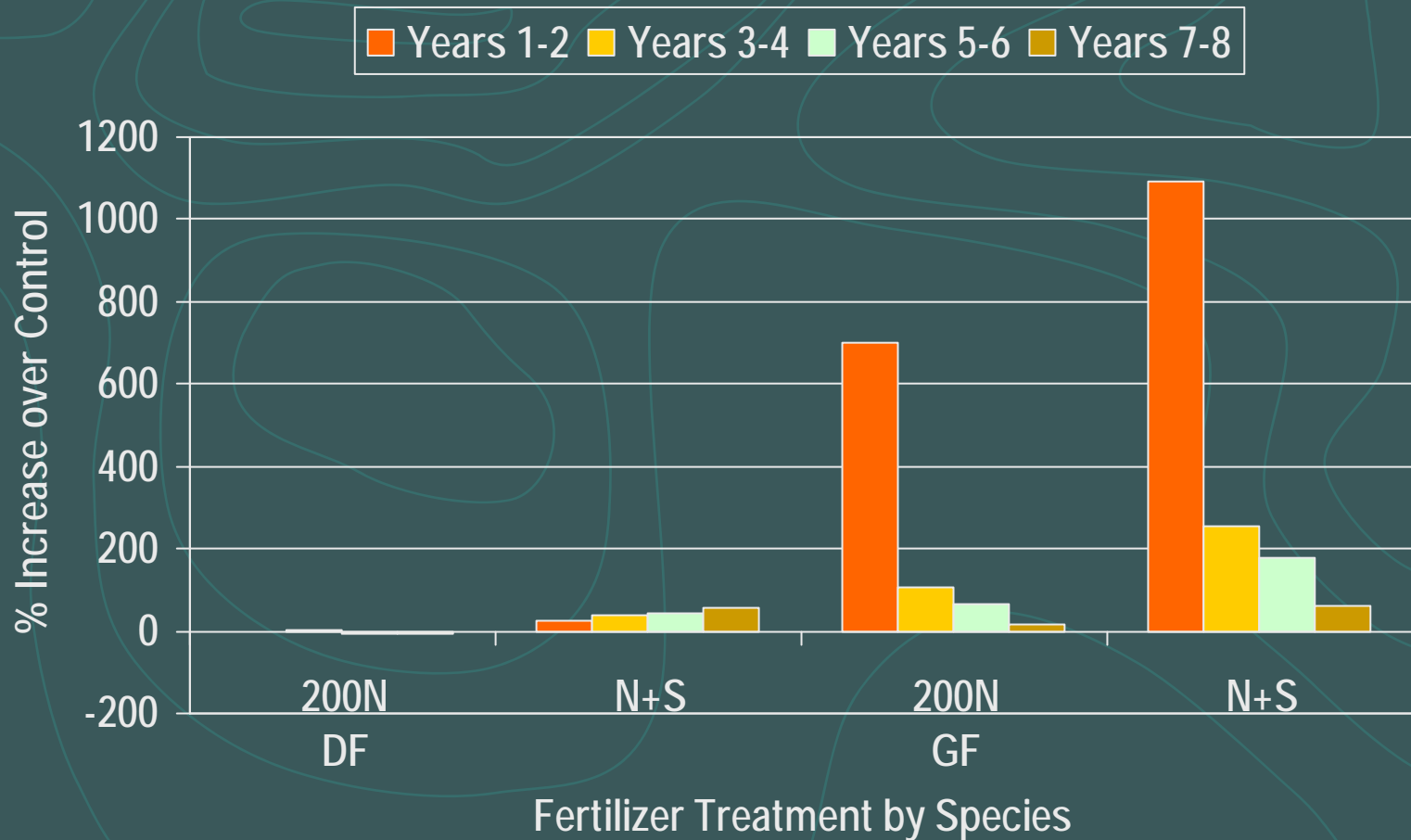
# Umatilla Mixed-Conifer Trials

## 8-year Periodic Volume Growth Plantations



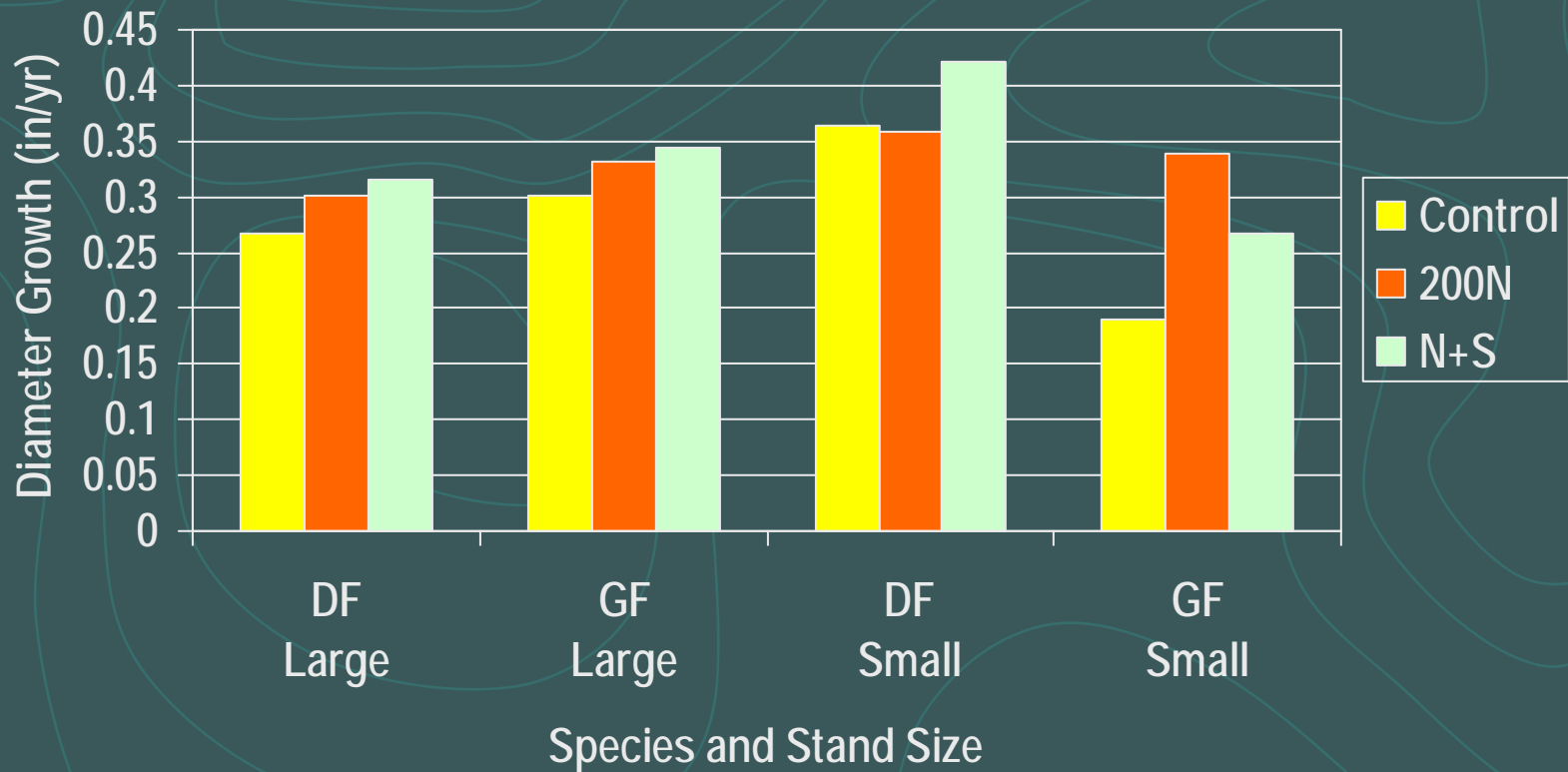
# Umatilla Mixed-Conifer Trials

## Relative Periodic Volume Growth Plantations



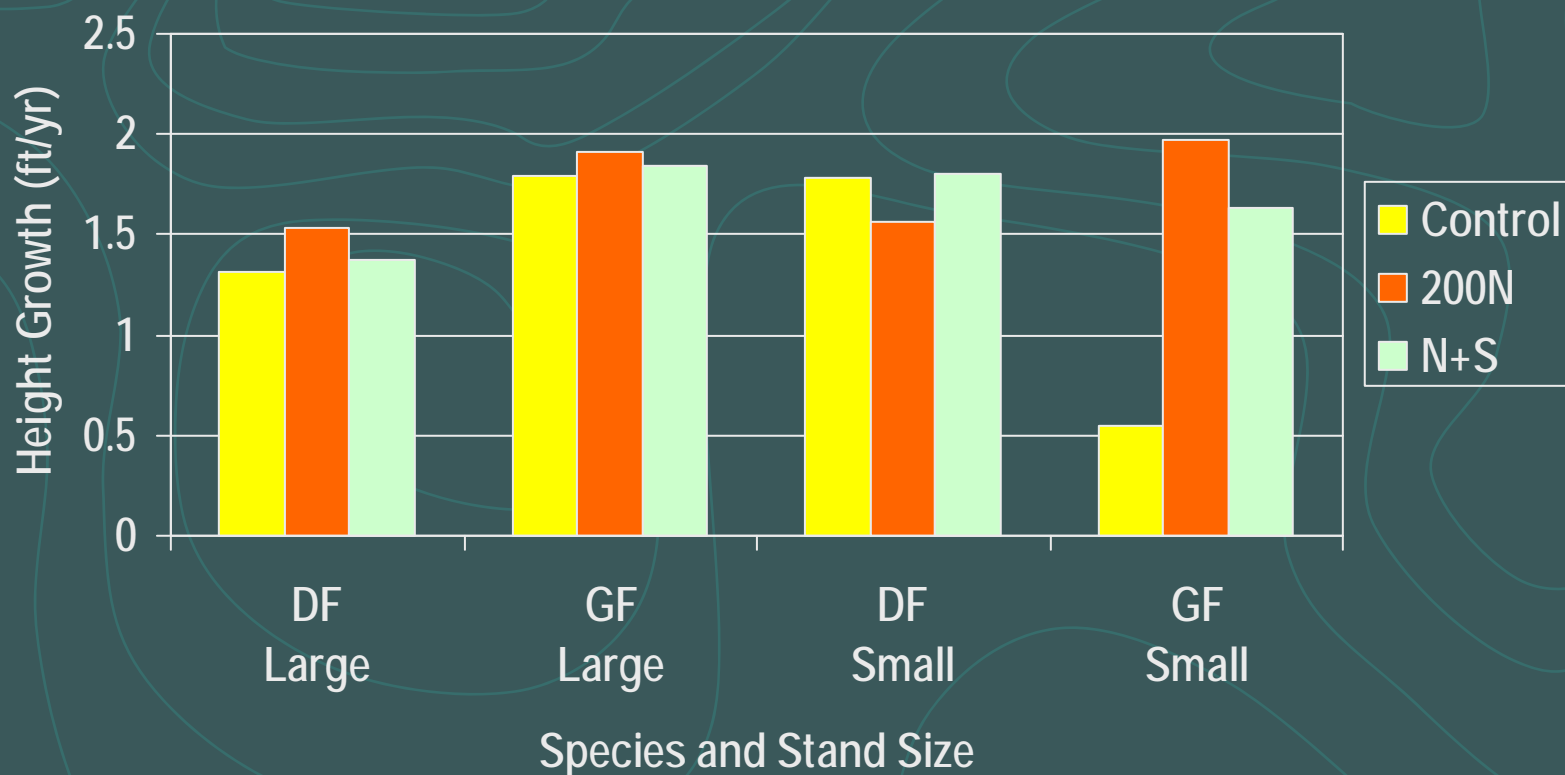
# Umatilla Mixed-Conifer Trials

## 8-year Diameter Response to N and S



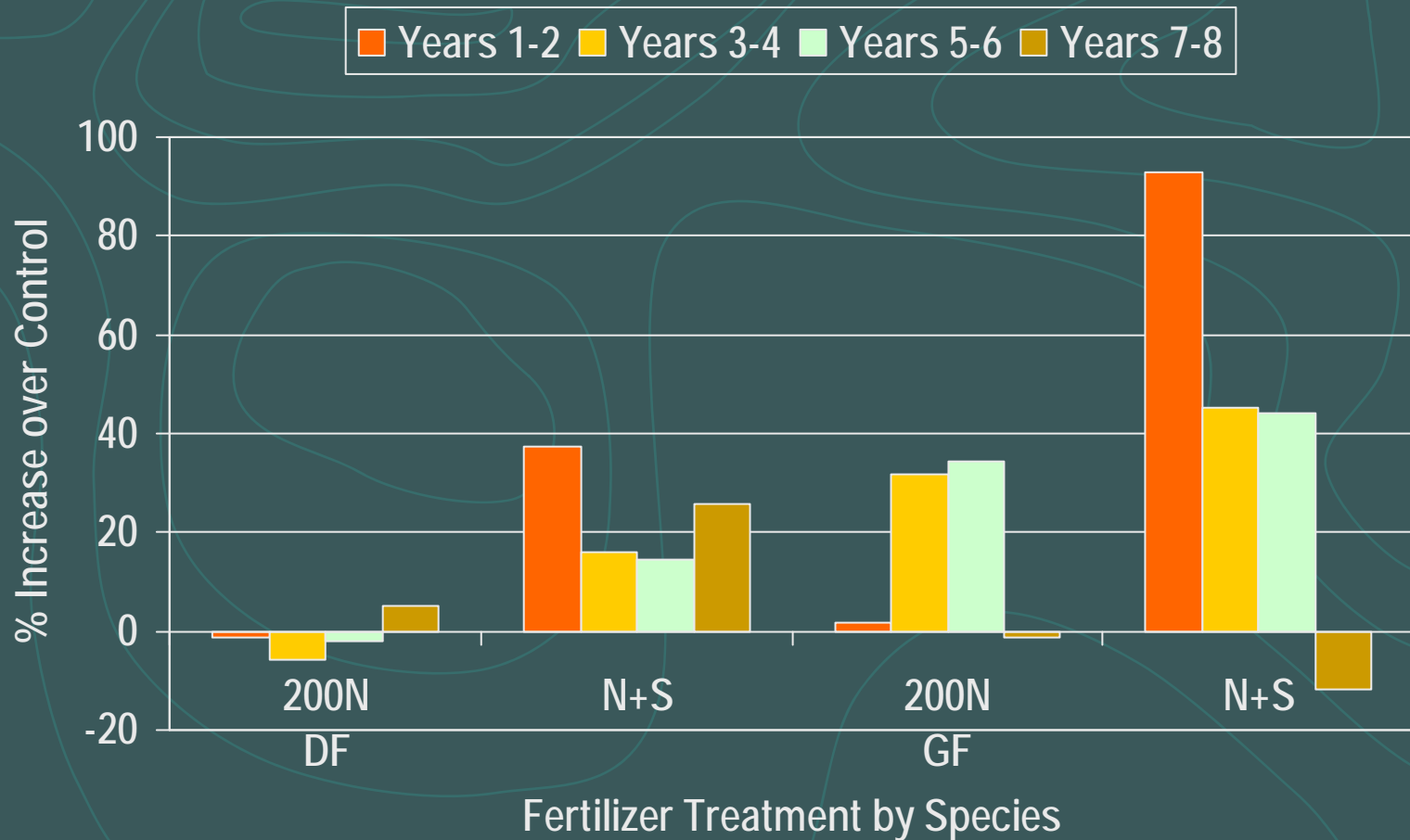
# Umatilla Mixed-Conifer Trials

## 8-year Height Response to N and S



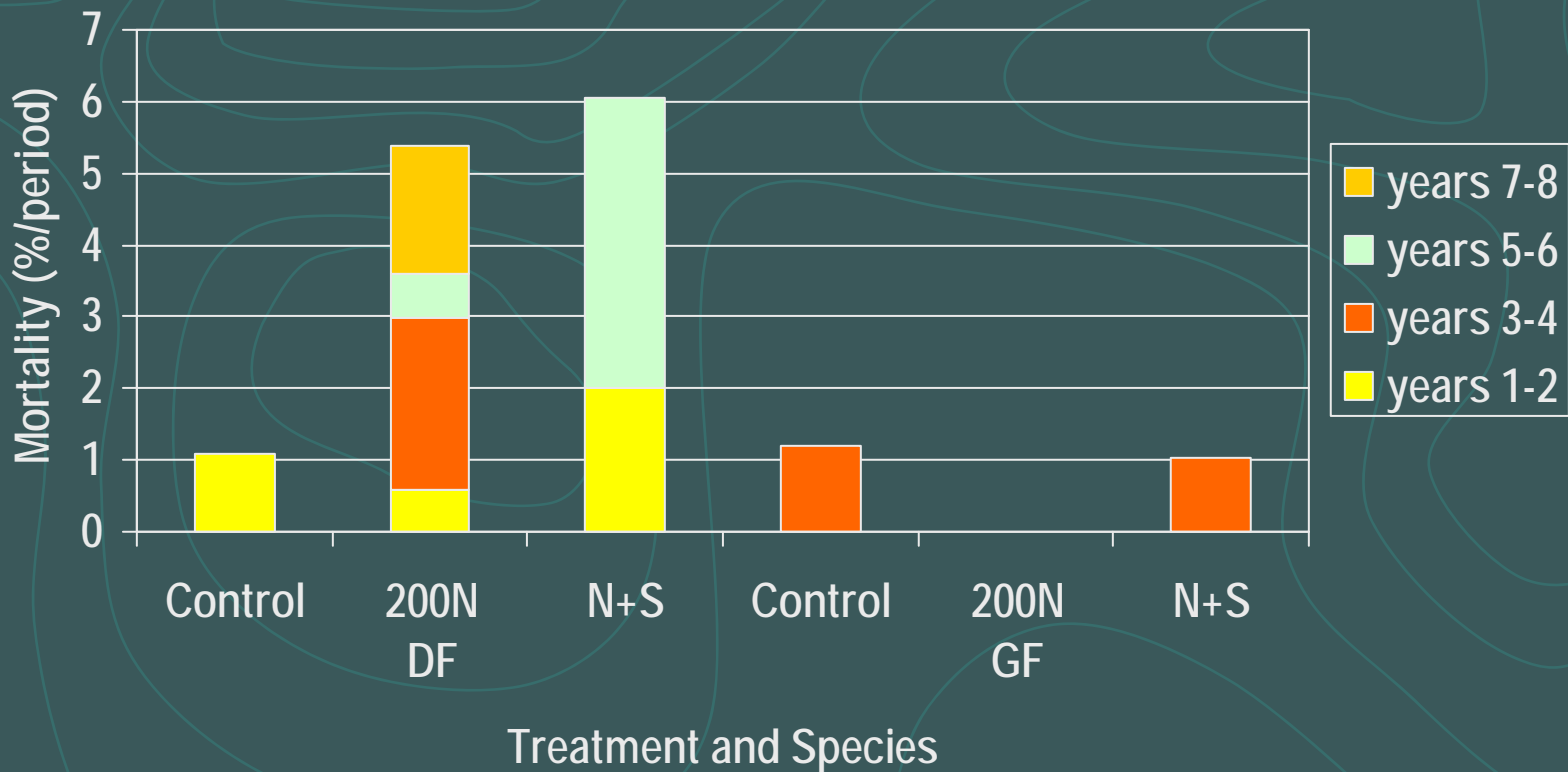
# Umatilla Mixed-Conifer Trials

## Relative Periodic Diameter Growth Plantations



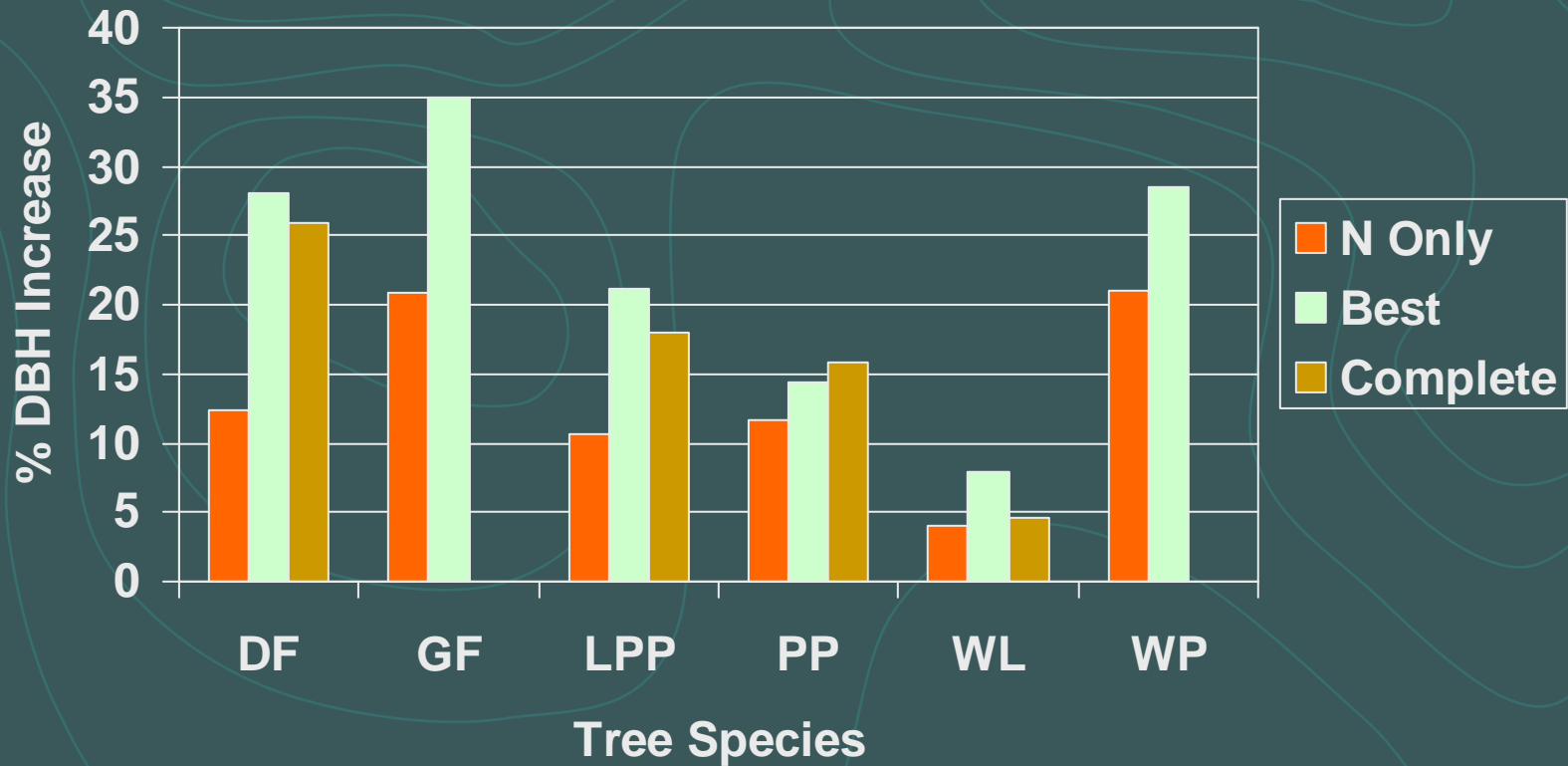
# Umatilla Mixed-Conifer Trials

## Periodic Mortality: stems/a



# Multinutrient Screening Trials

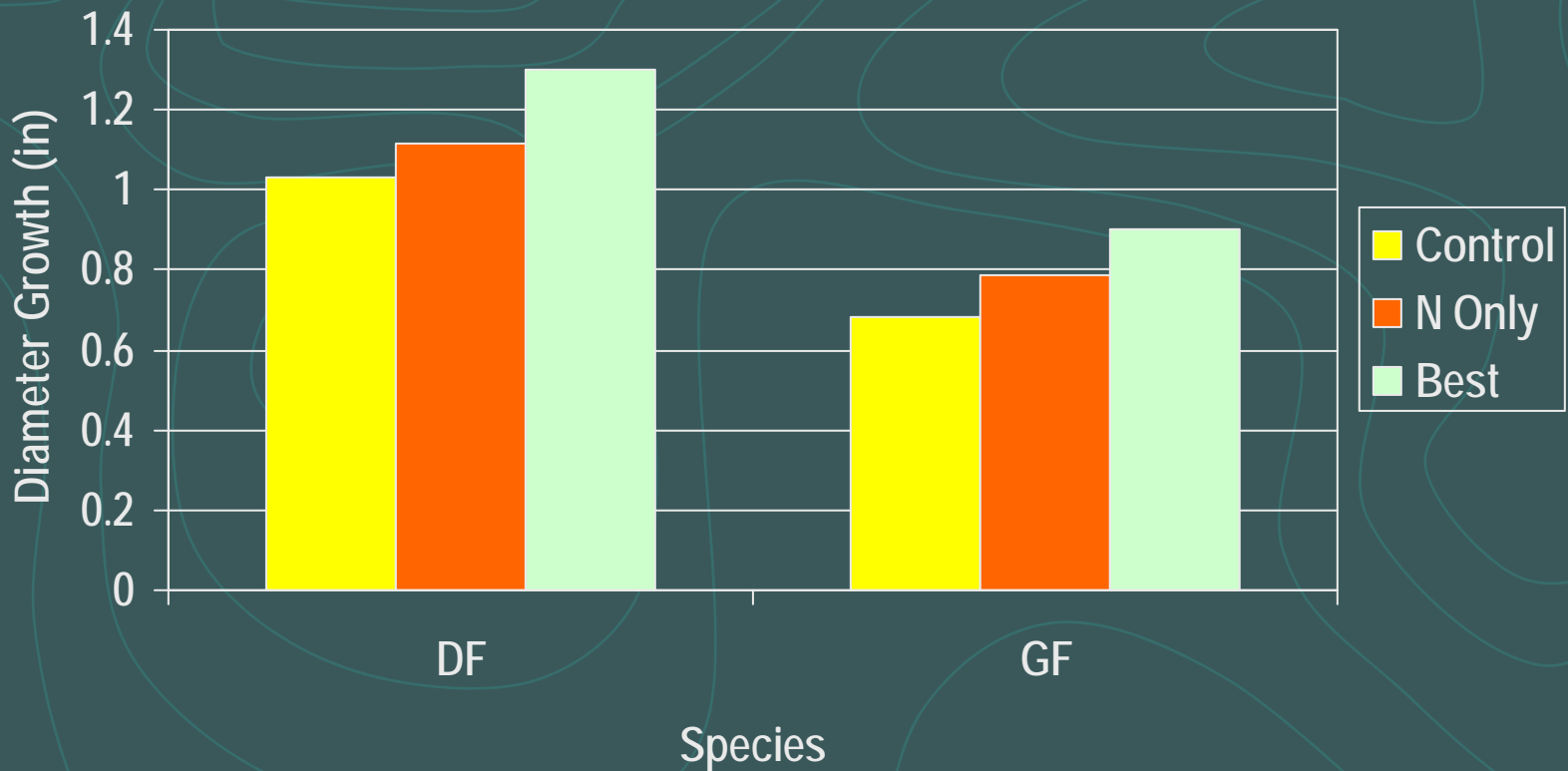
## Effect of Treatment on 2-Year Diameter Growth by Species





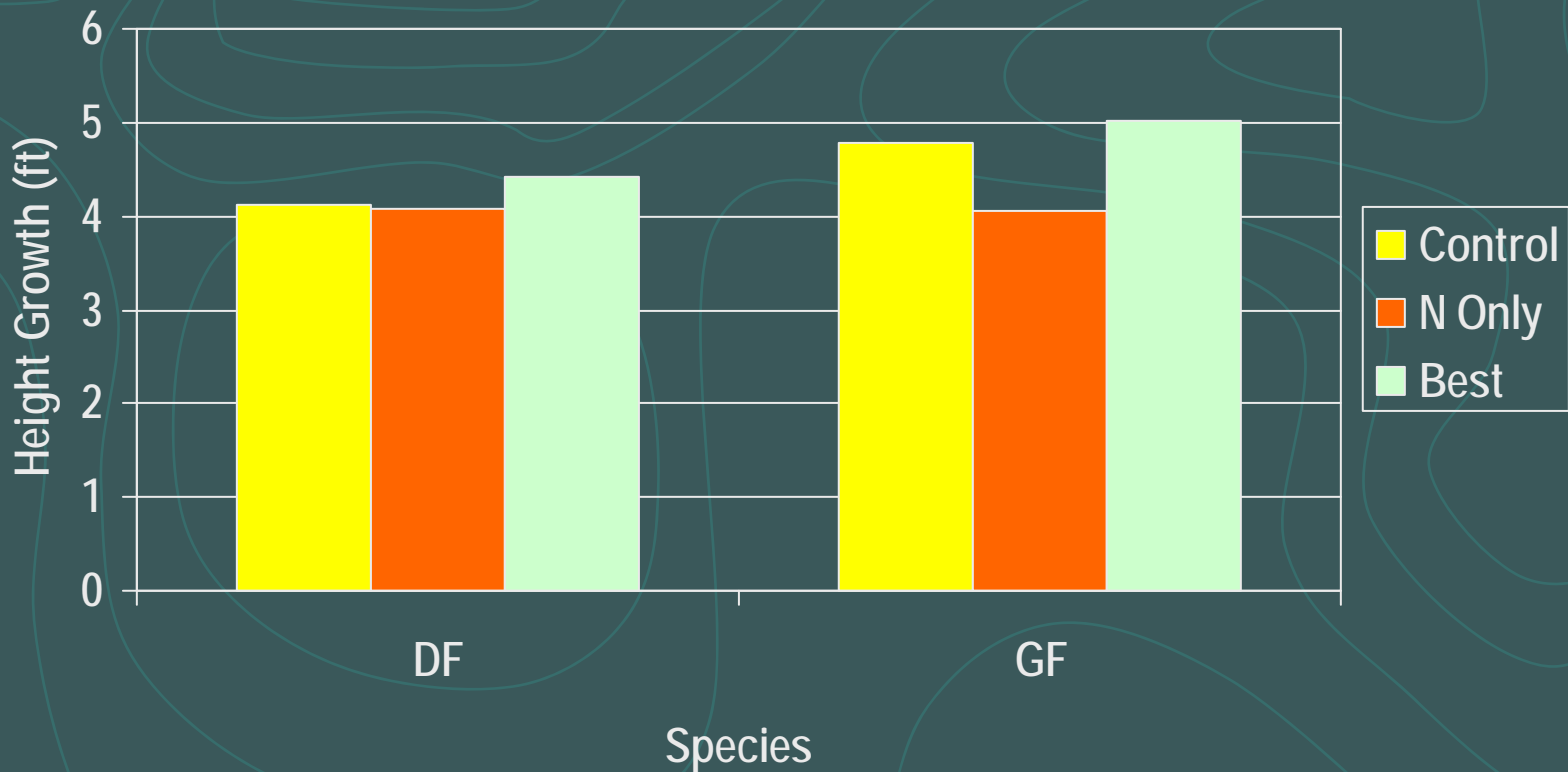
# Multinutrient Screening Trials

## 2-year Diameter Growth



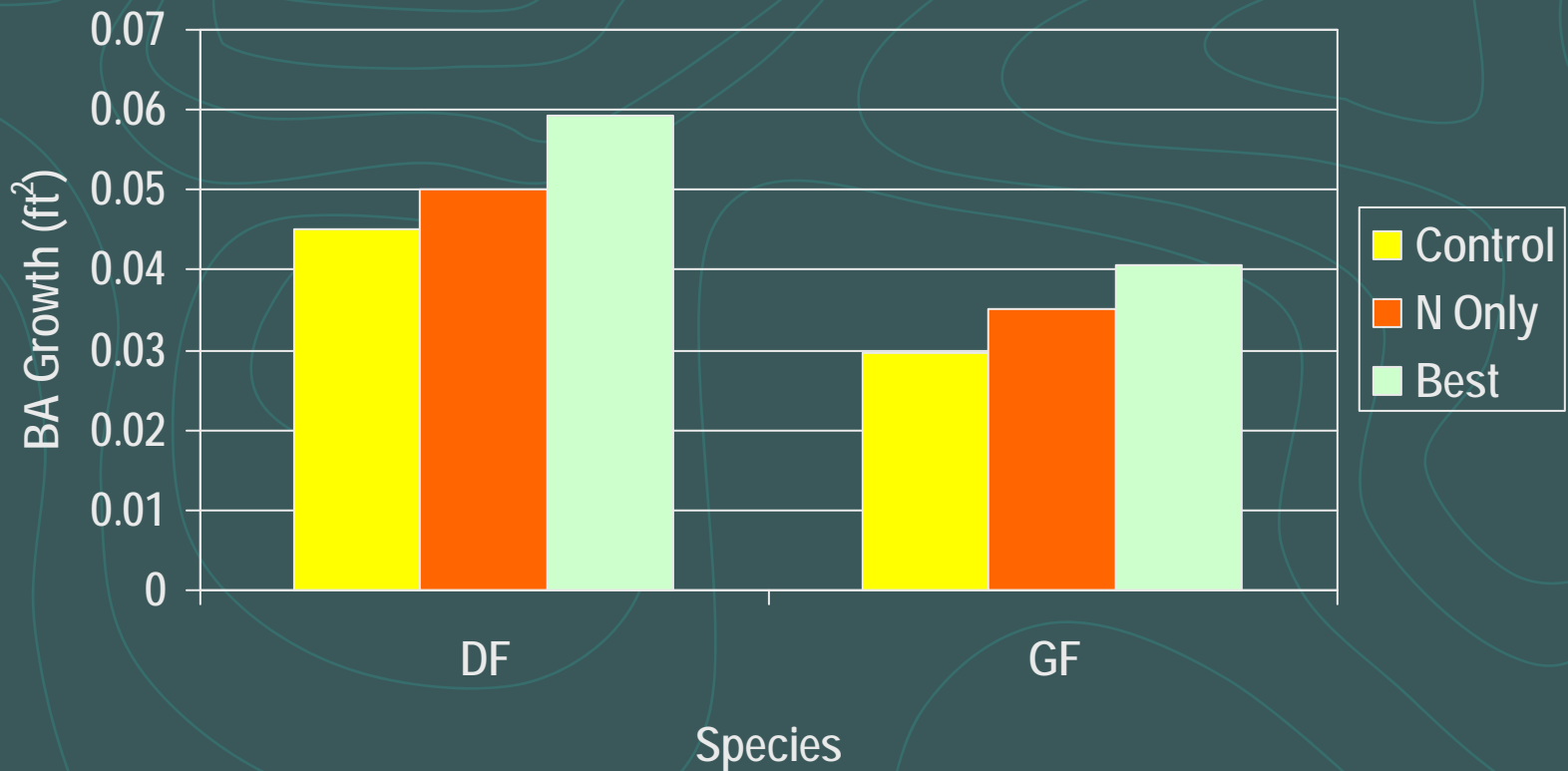
# Multinutrient Screening Trials

## 2-year Height Growth



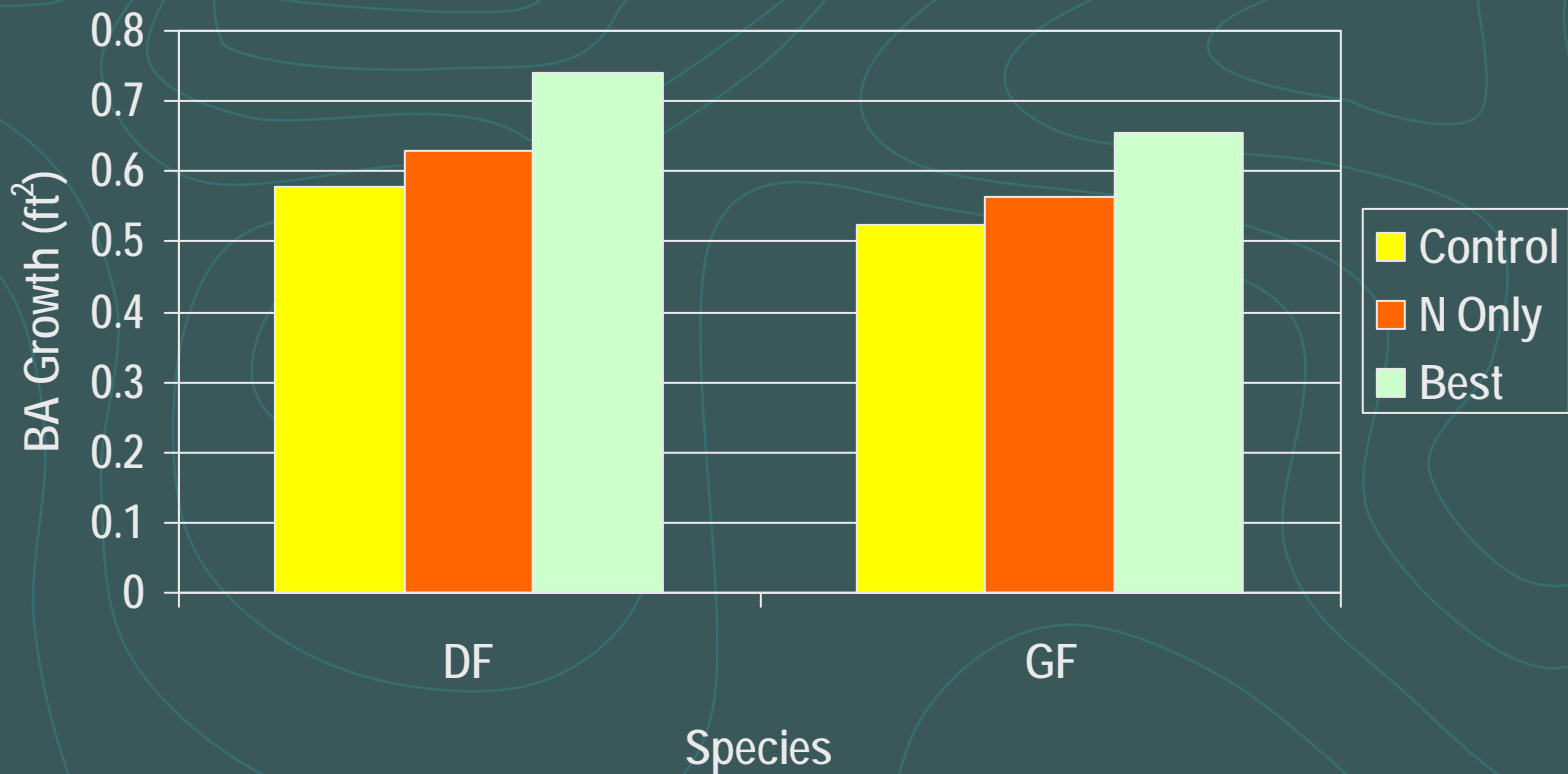
# Multinutrient Screening Trials

## 2-year BA Growth

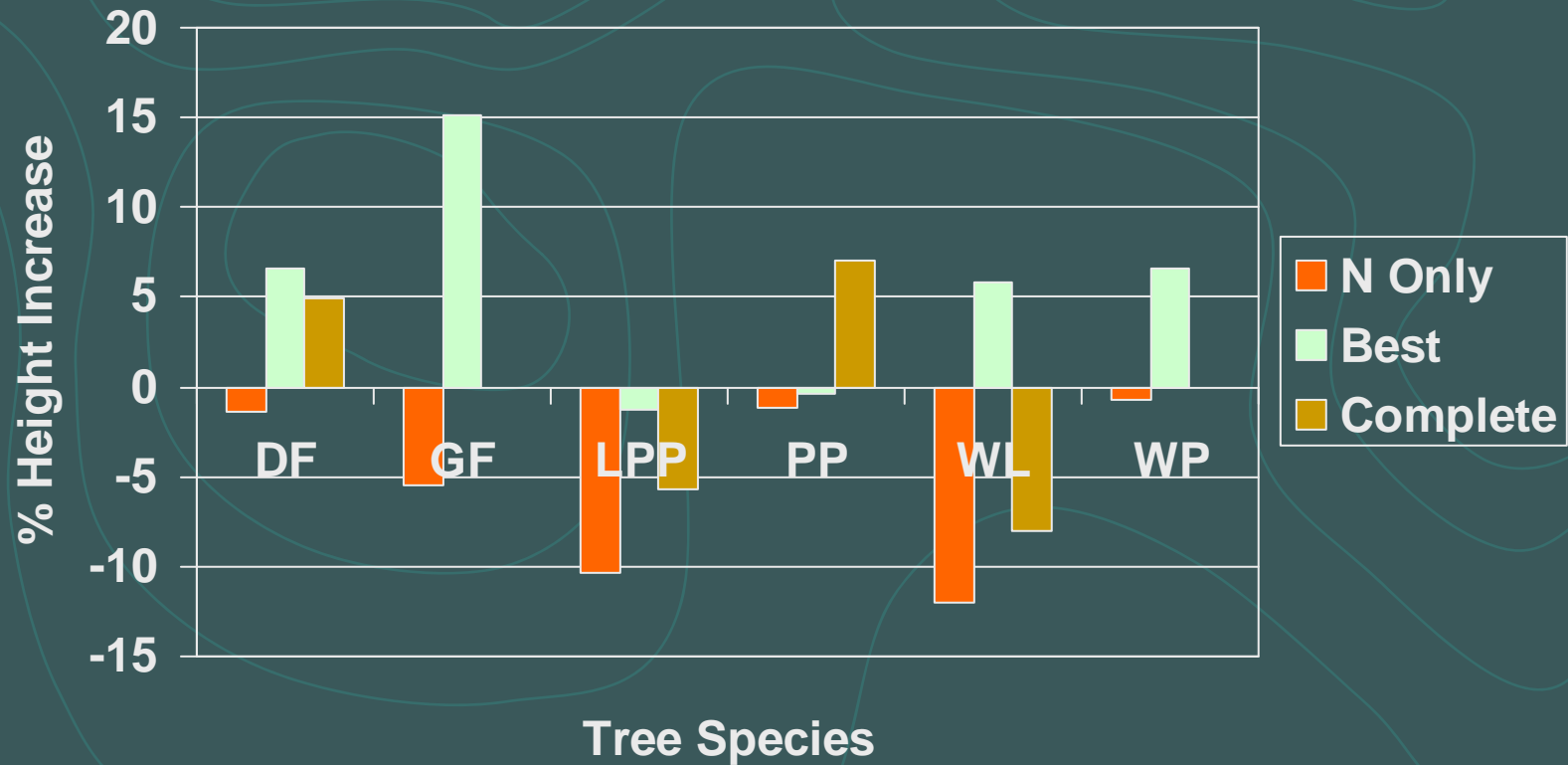


# Multinutrient Screening Trials

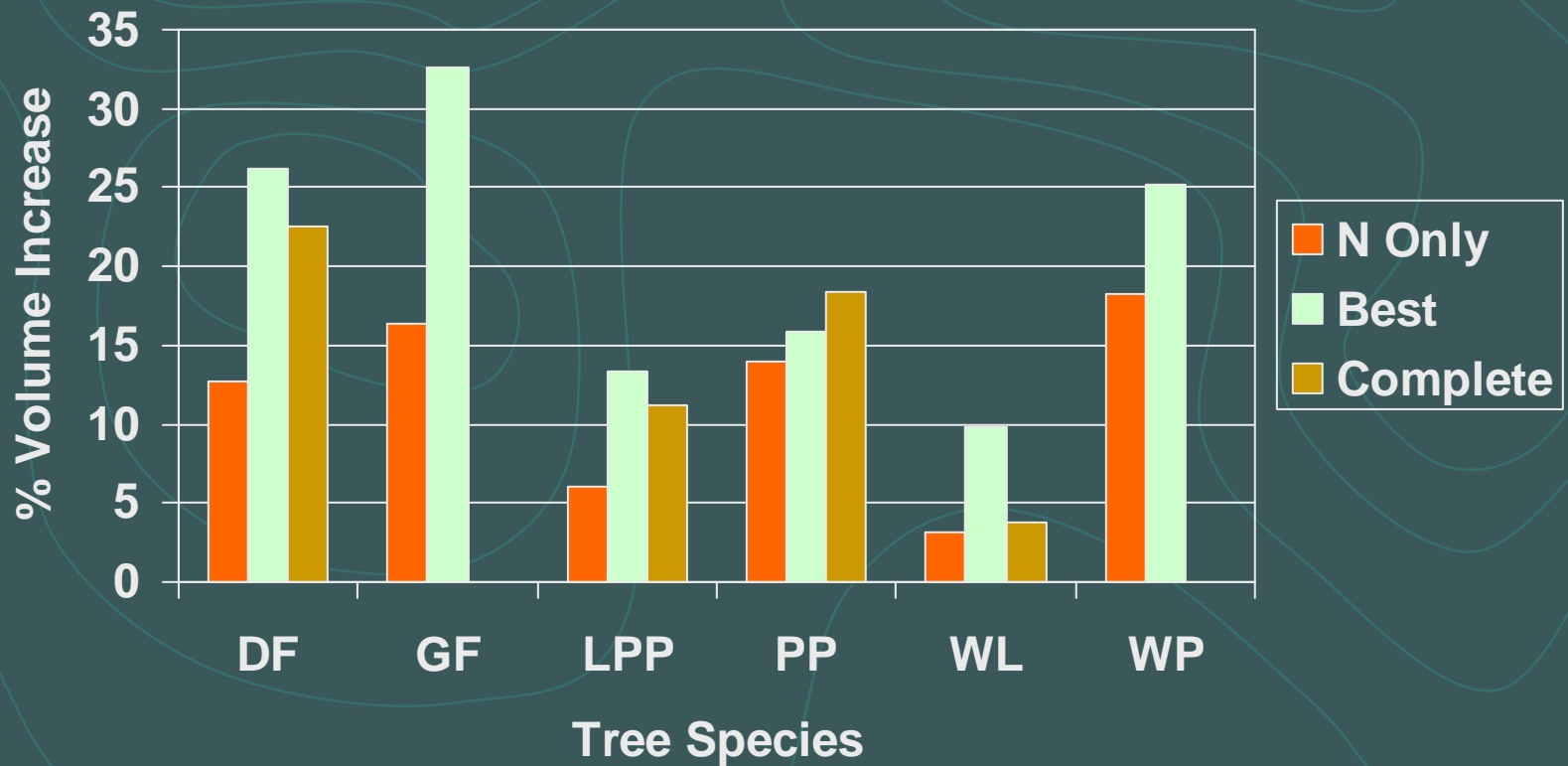
## 2-year Volume Growth



# Increase in 2-Year Height Growth Over Control Rate by Treatment and Species



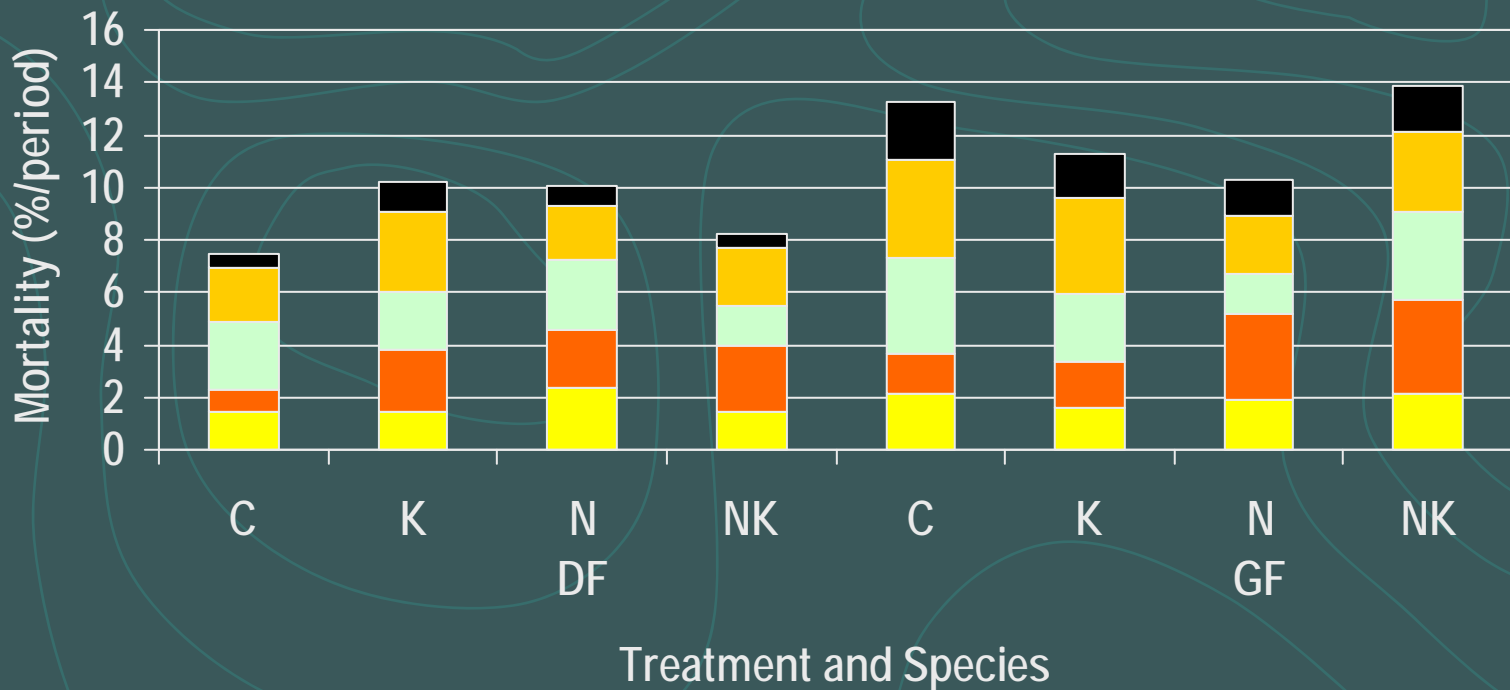
# Increase in 2-Year Volume Growth Over Control Rate by Treatment and Species



# Forest Health and Nutrition Study

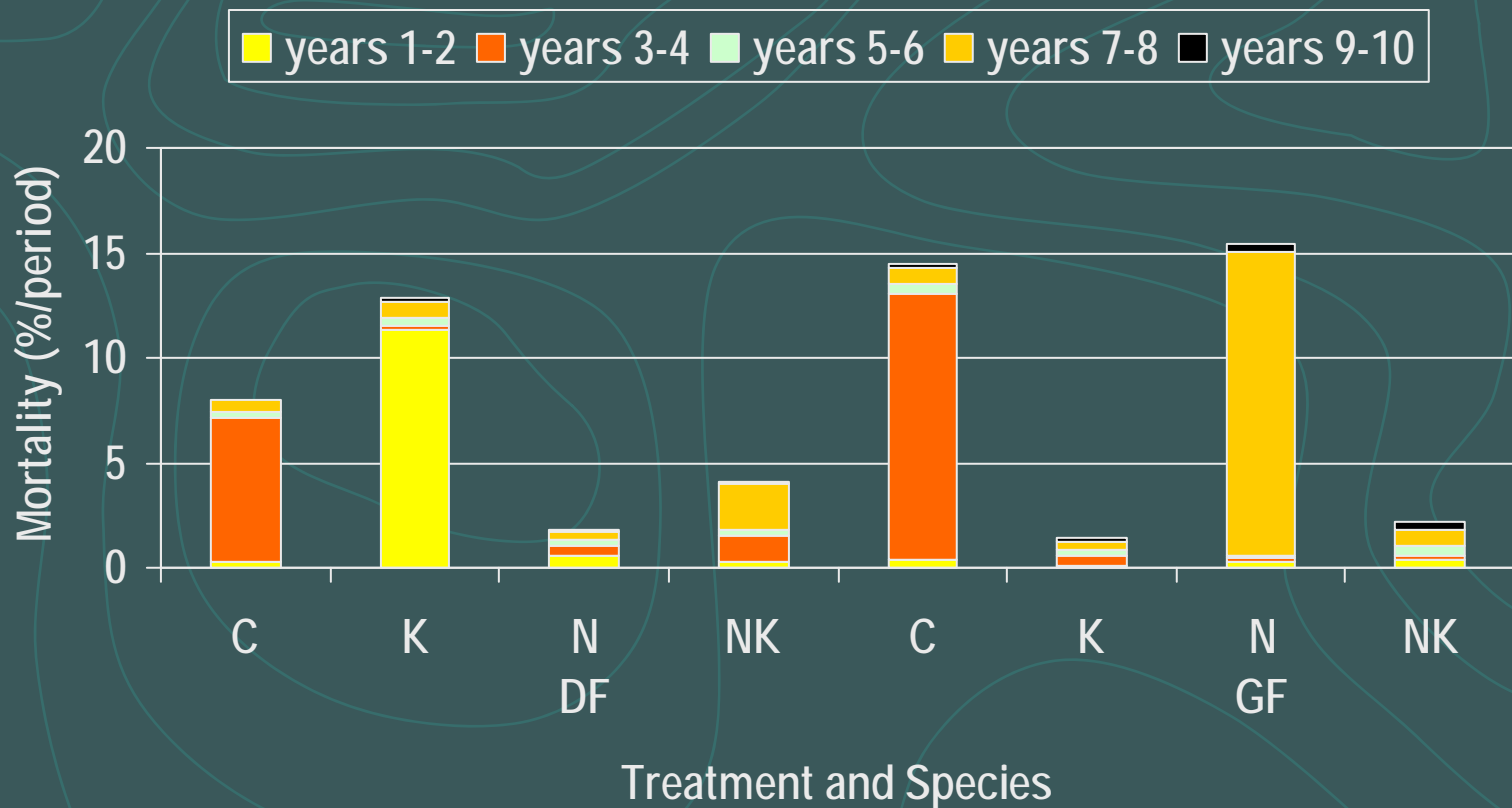
## Periodic Mortality: stems/a

■ years 1-2 ■ years 3-4 ■ years 5-6 ■ years 7-8 ■ years 9-10



# Forest Health and Nutrition Study

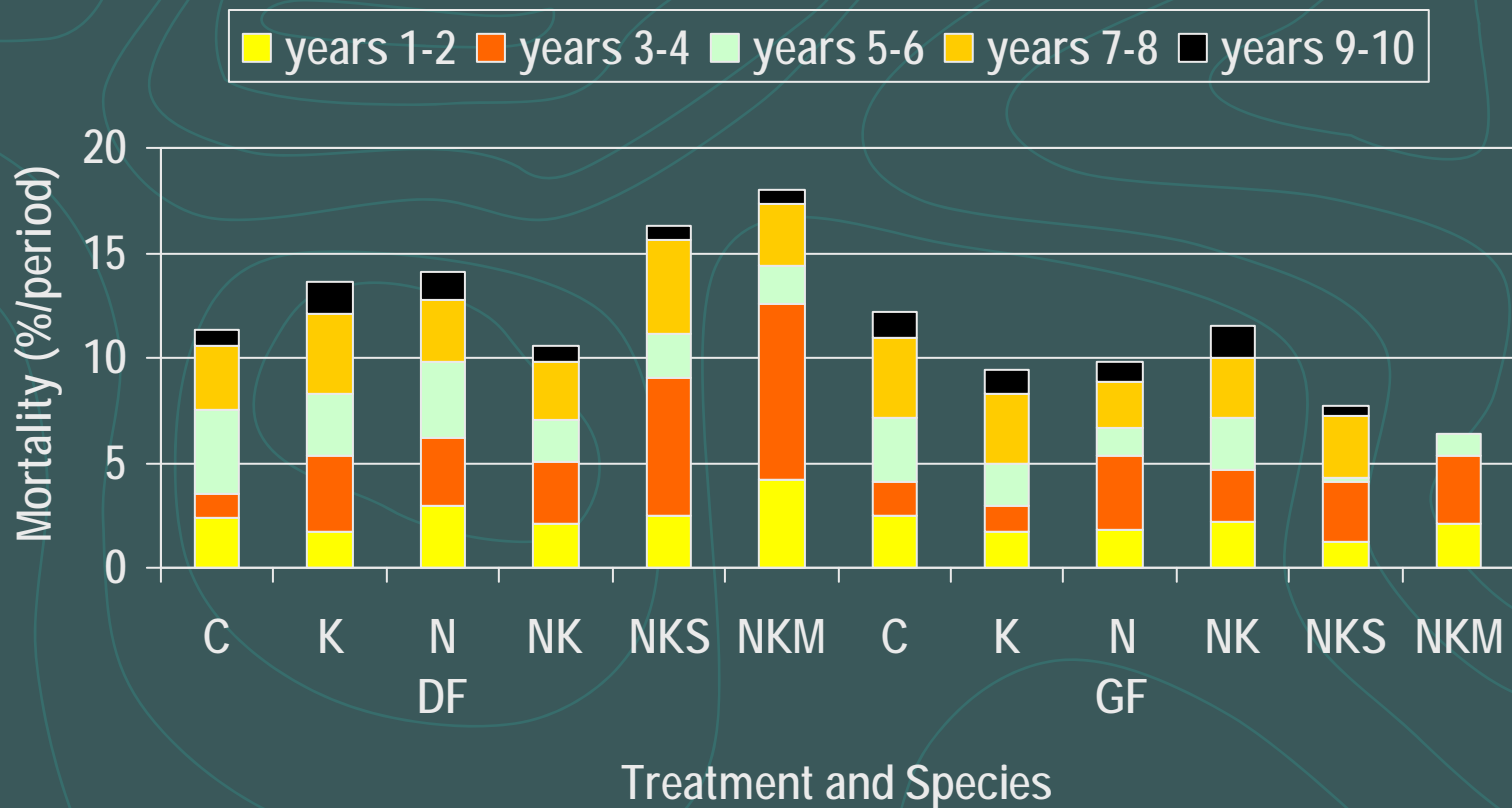
## Periodic Mortality: BA/a





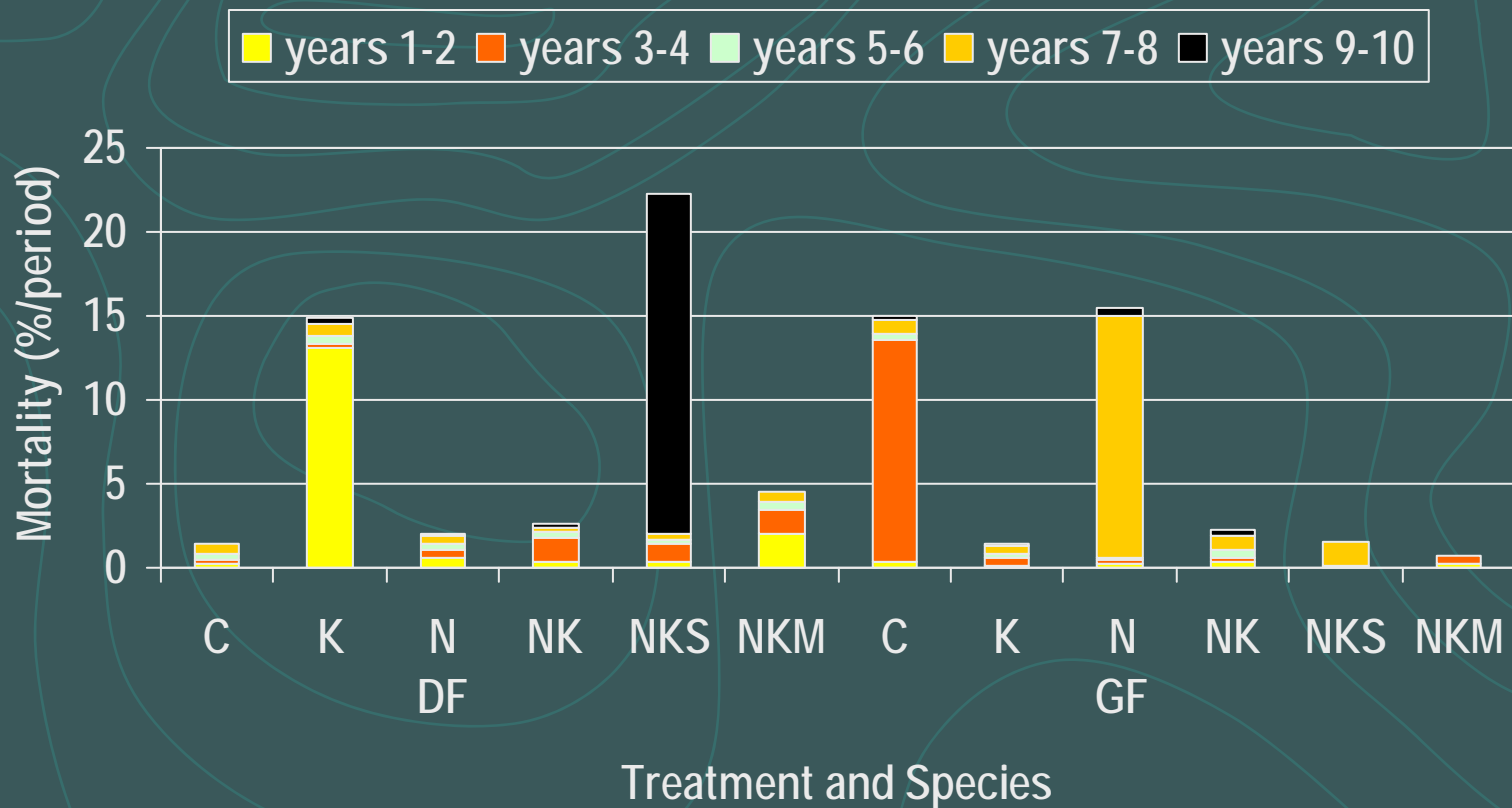
# Forest Health and Nutrition Study

## Periodic Mortality: stems/a

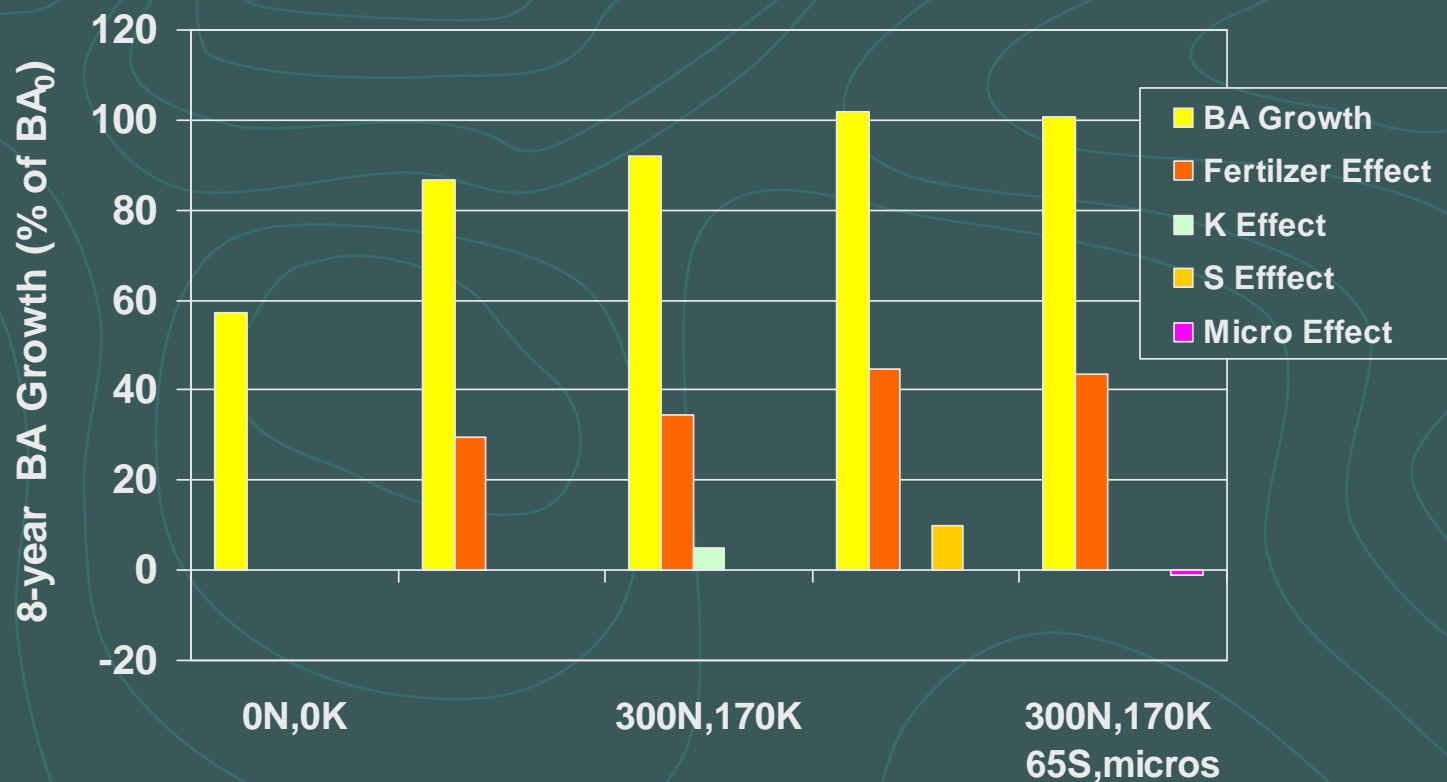


# Forest Health and Nutrition Study

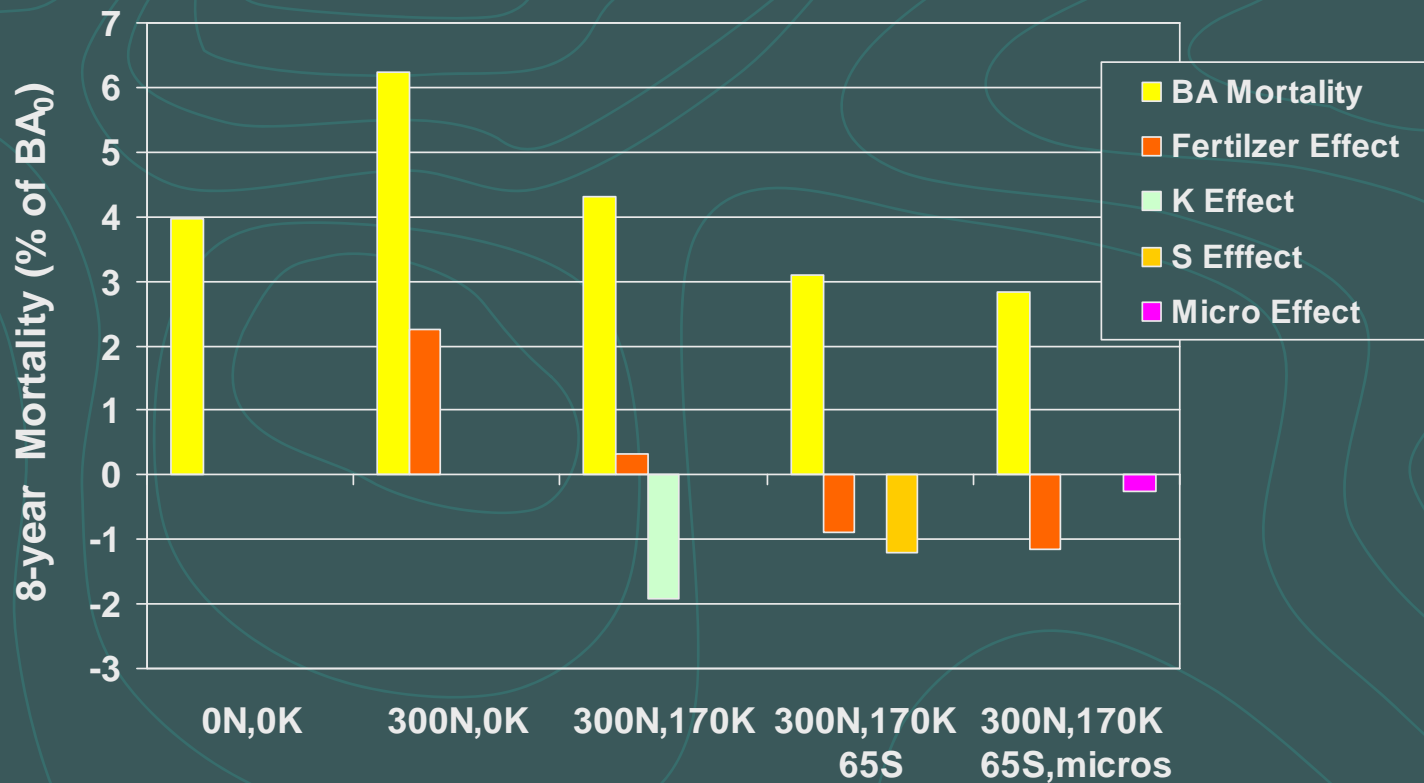
## Periodic Mortality: BA/a



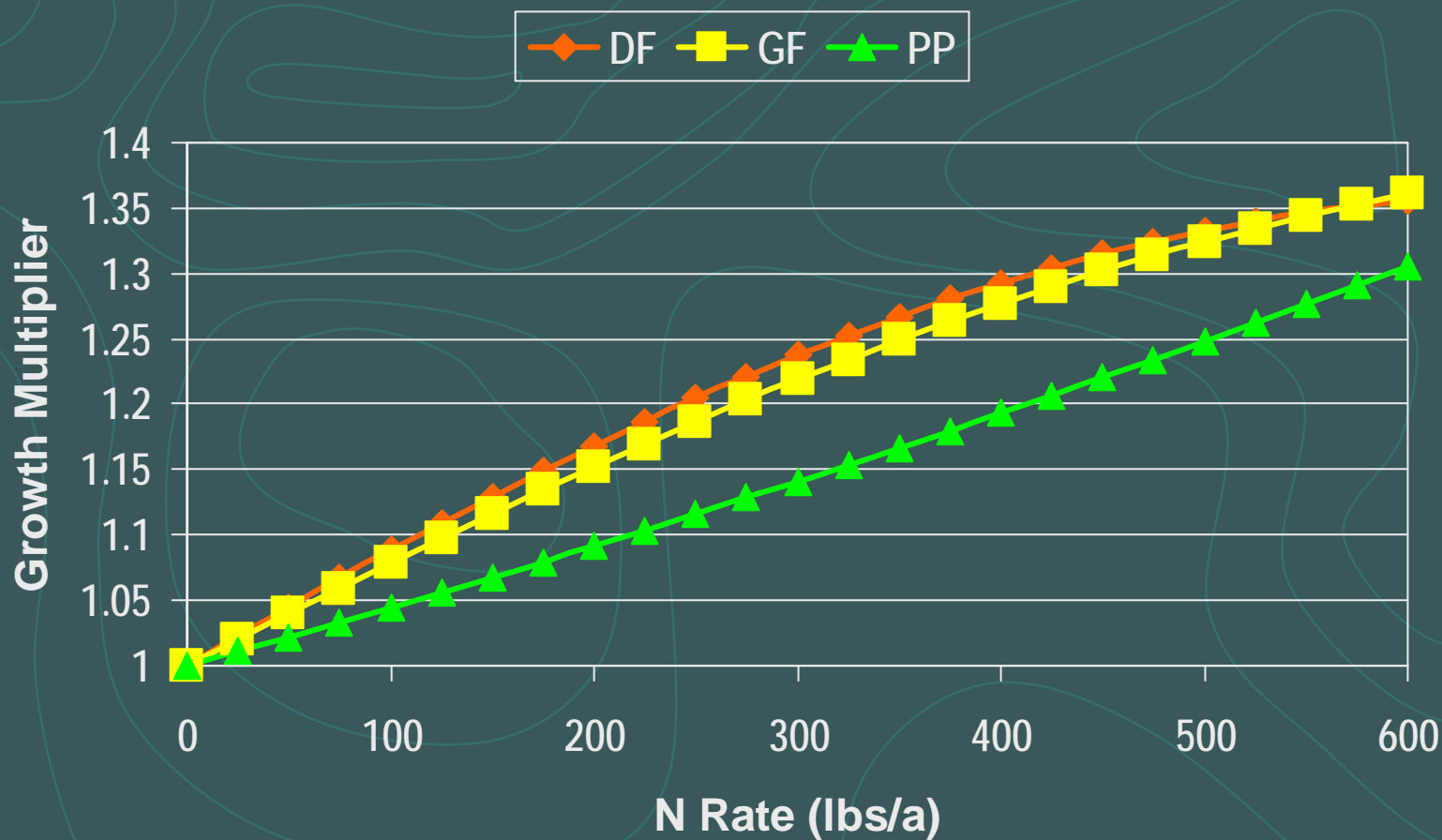
# Sulfur and Micronutrients Effects: 8-year BA Response — Grand Fir



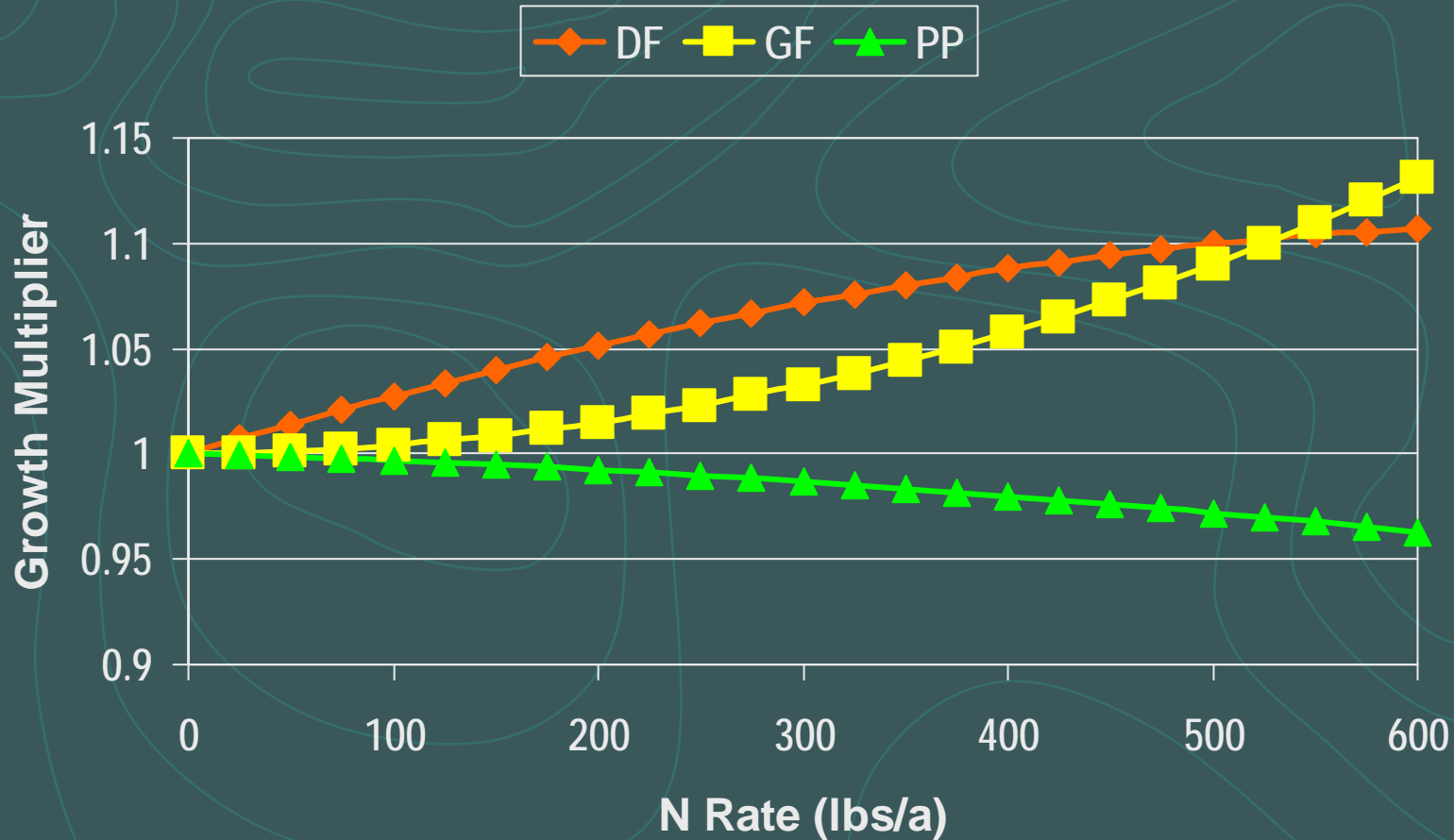
# Sulfur and Micronutrients Effects: 8-year BA Mortality — Grand Fir



# Species-specific growth multipliers: 10-year tree diameter growth



# Species-specific growth multipliers: 10-year tree height growth



# Forest Health Study

## Diameter growth multipliers: DF

