Nutrient Management

Effects on Future Forest Productivity Overview & Progress



w

Mark Kimsey

IFTNC Annual Meeting

April 7, 2009







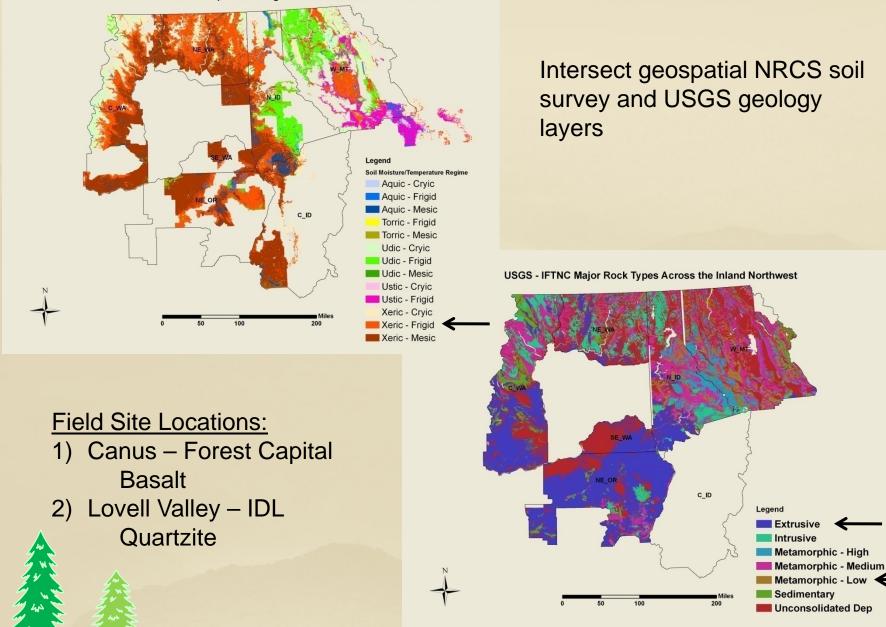
- IFTNC core experiment
- Harvest effects on long-term site productivity
 - Nutrient Retention & Removal
 - Bole only vs. Whole Tree
 - Harvest effects on:
 - Overstory nutrient retention
 - Soil nutrient supply
 - Seedling growth, vigor, mortality
 - Future volume increments



Site Selection

Good Rocks vs. Bad Rocks Basalt – Quartzite

- Adequate Site Moisture
 ABGR Vegetation Series
 LIBO or drier Habitat Type
 Soil Moisture Temperature Regimes used as proxy
 - Xeric Frigid



NRCS - IFTNC Soil Moisture-Temperature Regimes Across the Inland Northwest

Site Installation

Pre-Harvest Site Characterization

- Stand Cruise
 - Species, DBH, HT, TPA, SI
 - Fed into the IFTNC FVS-Nutrient Calculator for total overstory biomass and nutrient content
- CWD and Forest Floor survey & collection

Soil profile description and collection





Post-Harvest Site Characterization

Harvest Volume estimation

Fresh CWD survey



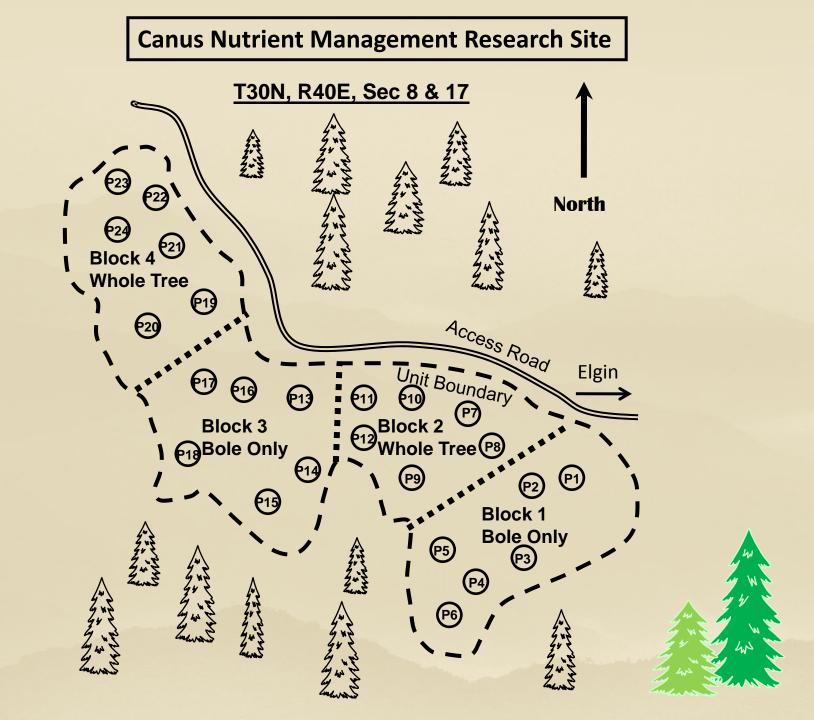
Soil – Forest Floor disturbance classification





Long-Term Monitoring

- Permanent Plot Establishment
 - 2 blocks per treatment
 - 3 1/20th ac circular plots per block
 - Additional I/20th ac plots established per block for cooperator add-on experiments
 - Site prep, weed & feed, biomass utilization
 - Douglas-fir selected as common species across field sites
 - Plots planted at 400 TPA



Long-Term Monitoring

Permanent Plot Measures

- Diameter/Height growth
- Current year foliar nutrition
- Surface soil chemistry and nutrient flux
 - Standard & Ion Exchange Resins
- Soil Site climate
 - 4-hr measures of air/soil temp, precipitation, soil moisture
- Monitor intervals: 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 yrs



CANUS Baseline Information

- Field Verified Summer 2008
 ABGR/CLUN Basalt w/ash cap
- Pre-Harvest Site Characterization Oct. 2008
- Whole Tree & Bole Only Harvest Nov. 2008
- Post-Harvest Site Characterization Nov. 2008



Canus Harvest Equipment





Bole Only:

Track Feller Buncher Track Grapple Skidder

Whole Tree:

Track Harvester Track Grapple Skidder Slide Boom Delimber

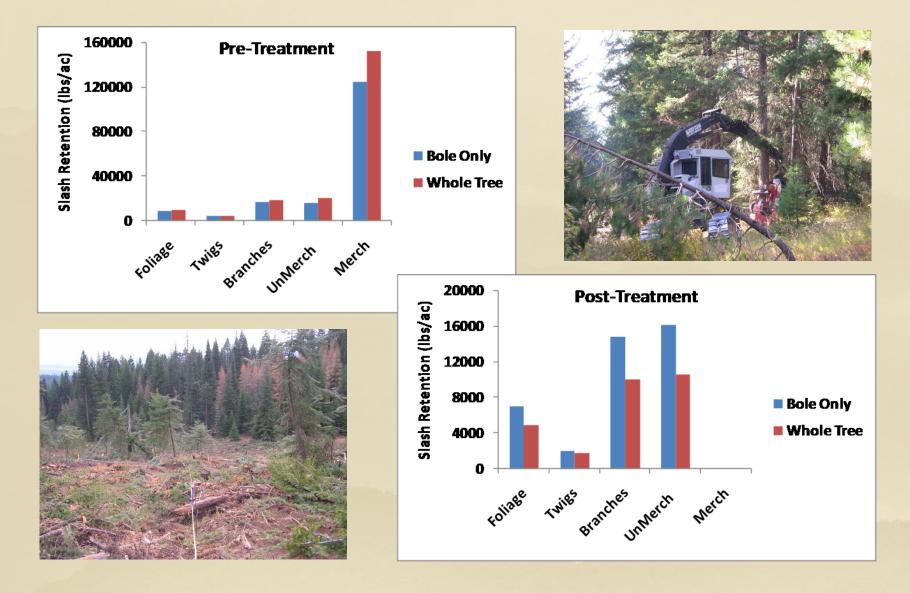




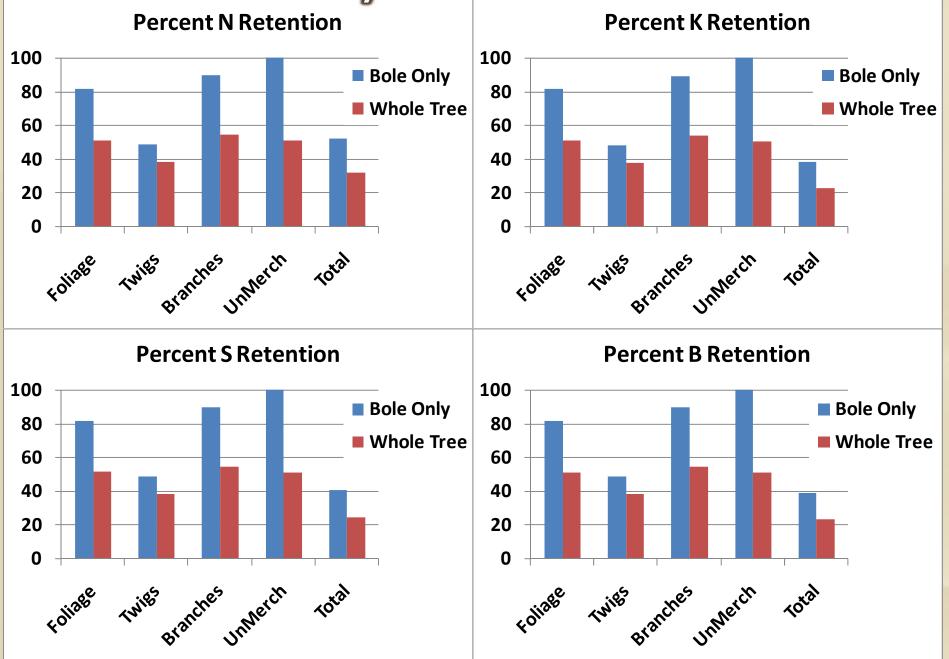
Harvest Effects on Site Nutrient Retention

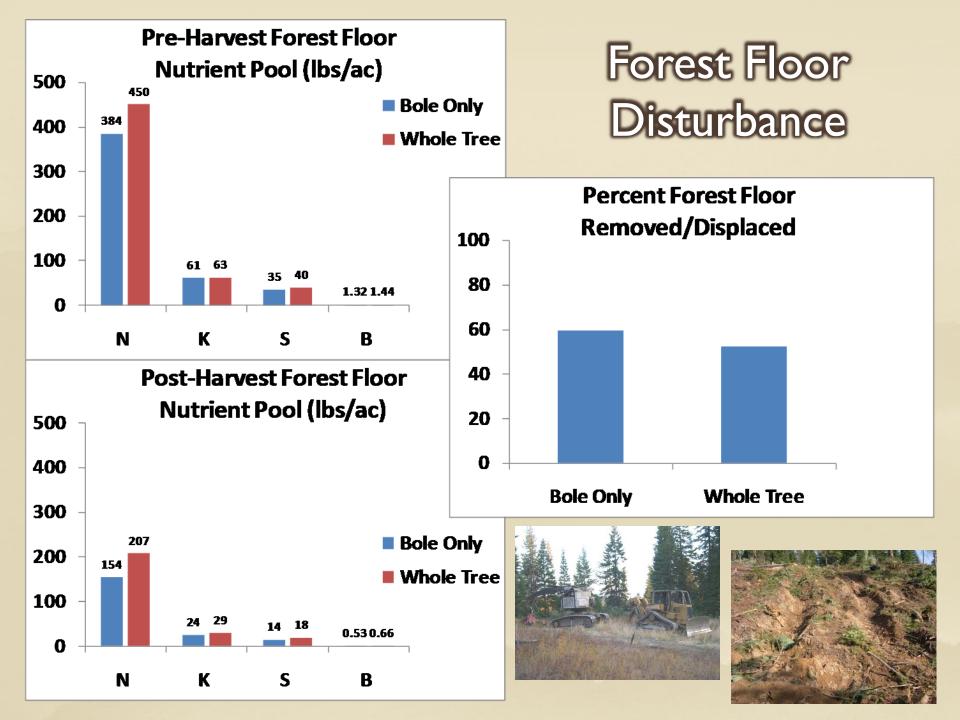


Slash Retention



Overstory Nutrient Retention





Early Take Home Points from Canus

Bole Only systems retained ~ 65%
 more site biomass over Whole Tree

- On average, Bole Only retained 42% of overstory N, K, S, B compared to 25% for Whole Tree
- Maximize slash retention through breakage, harvest timing
 - Messy whole tree may retain similar levels of overstory nutrients as bole only





Early Take Home Points from Canus

- Site disturbance was slightly higher on bole only – more track skidder passes
- Over 50% of forest floor nutrients displaced
 - N,S,B forest floor content is comparable to overstory content
- Minimize forest floor disturbance by making less passes, using forwarders, or implement winter harvests



Early Take Home Points from Canus

 Ash cap soils are highly susceptible to displacement
 Especially when using track equipment

- Hazard rate ash soils as sensitive
 - Utilize winter harvests where possible







Future Work

- Complete pre-harvest characterization of Lovell Valley (IDL) – April 2009
- Harvest Lovell Valley Summer/Fall 2009
- Pre-select additional Nutrient Management sites – Summer/Fall 2009
 - In contact with:
 - Washington DNR
 - USFS
 - Bennett
 - Stimson



To be continued