Impacts of Early and Intermediate Silviculture Treatments on the Compositional Dynamics of a Long-Term Experiment

> <u>Matt Olson</u> & Bob Wagner School of Forest Resources University of Maine









# Austin Pond **Study**





## **Study Location & Site Description**

- Bald Mt. Township, Somerset County, Maine
- Plum Creek property
- Study site:
  - 40-yr-old MW forest
  - Gently sloping
  - Outwash soils
  - Moderately well to poorly drained



### **Site and Treatment History**

1969 – Mature SW-dominated forest

Winter 1969-70 – Commercial clearcutting

- August 1977 Herbicide trial established
  - Shrub/HW control and conifer release
  - 2 reps of 12 herbicides, 1 water only, and 1 control
  - 1<sup>st</sup> wave of experimental treatments



### **Site and Treatment History**

• 1969 – Mature SW-dominated forest

- Winter 1969-70 Commercial clearcutting
- August 1977 CFRU herbicide trial
- 1986 Pre-commercial thinning
  2<sup>nd</sup> wave of experimental treatments



Produced an experiment with all combinations of herbicide treatments both with and without PCT

#### **Overlay of Two Experimental Treatments**



Experimental treatments have initiated a range of developmental trajectories at the stand level

The Austin Pond Study contains five, mid-rotation stand types











# **Compositional Dynamics**

#### Study objective:

 Assess impact of treatments on long-term compositional dynamics not structural changes

species-level & softwoods

#### Approach:

Compile long-term data chronologically to reconstruct compositional dynamics
<u>10 spray TRTs w/ & w/out PCT</u>

#### Study design for Reconstruction: The Data

Date	Purpose	Years after TRT	Notes
July 1977	Pre-treatment assessment	7 yrs post-CC,	Sample points followed until 1979
Autumn 1983	Herbicide efficacy	13 yrs post-CC 6 yrs post-spray	Sample points used once; no repeated measures
Summer 1999	Assess long-term TRT effects	29 yrs post-CC 22 yrs post-spray 13 yrs post-PCT	Established permanent sample points (PSP)
Summer 2010	Assess long-term TRT effects	40 yrs post-CC 33 yrs post-spray 24 yrs post-PCT	Repeated measurements of PSPs est'd in 1999

#### Study Design for Reconstruction: Spray TRTs

Spray Treatment	Application Rate (Kg/H, ae)	Rate Type
2,4-D + 2,4,5-T	1.1 + 1.1	Low
	2.3 + 2.3	High
2,4,5-T	2.3	Low
	3.4	High
Triclopyr	2.3	Low
(Garlon)	4.5	High
Glyphosate	1.7	Low
(Roundup)	3.4	High
Garlon + 2,4-D	2.3 + 2.3	NA
Control – no spray	NA	NA

# **Softwood Dynamics**



# <u>Treatment effects:</u> Short-term vs Long-term



#### Error bars = ± 2 SEs



# Control





# - Softwood composition increased naturally – unthinned control

# **Garlon - High**



- Red maple a minor component
- Garlon selects against red maple
- Aspen is less impacted

# **Roundup - High**



- Aspen a minor component
- Roundup selects against aspen
- Red maple is less impacted

#### **Conclusions & Future Directions**

- Spray treatments & PCT have favored softwood dominance objective of TRTs
- Long-term softwood composition increased naturally pattern in unthinned controls
- Differences in spray selectivity has impacted long-term compositional pathways
  - Shifts in minor species HWs
- <u>Next step:</u> Add-in analysis of structural dynamics
  - Developing a manuscript on 40-yr stand dynamics
- **Future direction:** Overlay a 3<sup>rd</sup> wave of treatments
  - Discussion has been underway since Sept 2009

## Acknowledgements

- Funding: USFS & CFRU
- Collaborators
  - John Brissette, USFS-NRS
  - APS future directions group
- Plum Creek
- 2010 field crew
- Max McCormack
- Many folks involved in the Austin Pond Study over the years

