Florida Land Steward Webinar: *Is it Time to Thin your Pine Stand?*

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Please use the Q & A to ask questions.

Questions will be answered after the presentation is complete.



Webinar Evaluation and Materials

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- QR code at end of webinar
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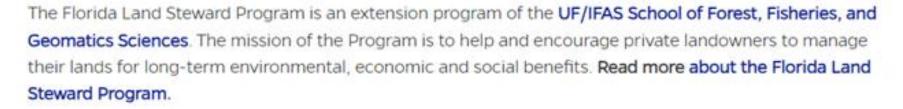
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Is it Time To Thin?

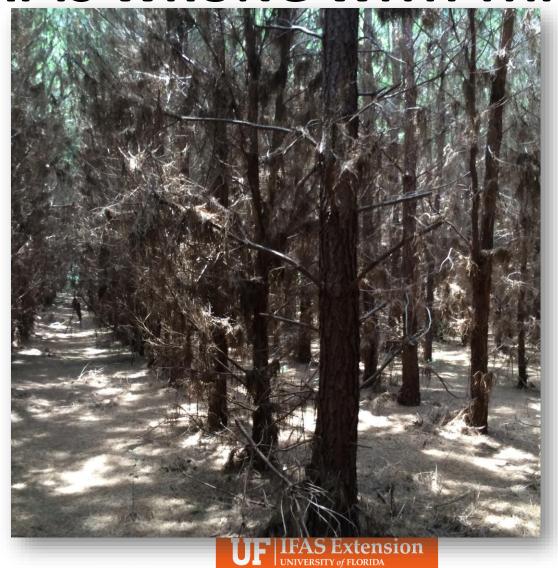


WHAT IS THINNING?

- Thinning is a Silvicultural practice designed to manage stand density, competition, and light availability
- Pre-Commercial-Thinning preformed on stands or trees that are below merchantable size
- Commercial Thinning-Thinning performed on stands or trees that are merchantable in size and can be sold as timber
- At it's core thinning is a practice to reduce and manage density
 - In more depth thinning is a core timber stand improvement practice and can serve multiple functions
 - Improved growth and yield through competition control
 - Removal of diseased, damaged, and poor form trees to increase value
 - Management of crown cover and shade which improves stand conditions for wildlife and habitat as well as forest growth



WHAT IS WRONG WITH THIS STAND



Even-Aged vs. Uneven-aged Stands

- Even Aged Stands-Planted or regenerated at one time, one age class, little diameter distribution, uniform structure
- Diameter distribution is usually "bellshaped" curve
- Thinning
 - Crown closure occurs at one time, and stand moves through stages linearly
 - Self thinning begins when stand becomes overstocked
 - Thinning is done to prevent self-thinning and prevent negative competition
 - Several thinning in a rotation

- Uneven-Aged stands-Multiple age classes and non-uniform structure, large diameter variation
- Diameter distribution is usually a "Reversed J-Shaped Curve"
- No Rotation or Final harvest, instead periodic cycles of harvesting based on structure
- Thinning
 - Becomes a matter of reducing tree competition or removing undesirable trees
 - Often incorporated into other harvest objectives

EVEN AGED PINE STAND EXAMPLE

Typical Stand development

- Stand is planted-Initial stocking and site quality will determine growth and development
- Stand begins to enter crown closure and self thinning between ages 10-15 on average
- If left untinned the stand will self thin, which is undesirable
- First thinning-Usually pulpwood only with goal of desirable stocking and removing defect trees, reduction is usually between 20-40% of stocking
- Stand is left to grow until stocking reaches upper limit again
- Second thinning- may begin to consider tree size, begin to get some chip-n-saw and sawtimber, goals are ideal stocking and improving stand quality
- Stand is left to grow until optimal rotation is reached
- Final Rotation and harvest reached and cycle is restarted



Timing-A Key to Success



CONSIDERATION ON "TIMING"

- When to thin is directly tied to stand development trajectory
- Stand Trajectory and Development determined through measurements
 - Crown/Canopy Closure-When crowns occupy all available growing space
 - Density-How many trees are on site
 - Size and Volume-How big are the trees and how much wood
- Commercial Considerations
 - Is the stand "merchantable"
 - What is the desired revenue
 - Is there enough volume to attract a sale
 - Do disease or tree quality issues need to be addressed



COMMON TIMING ISSUES

Common Mistakes

- Thinning too Early
- Thinning too Late
- Lack of pre-planning
- Initial stocking too high-forces precommercial thinning
- No Plan and Lack of Cruising Information to Guide Thinning
- Breaking stands into too small a unit to thin-inability to attract logging contractor



Density-The Key to How Much



STAND DENSITY AND STOCKING

- For each stand there is an optimal stocking rate for growing timber and other objectives
- Objectives should drive desired standing stock
 - Optimal for timber is usually focused on maximal growth
 - For habitat or wildlife considerations the target is often driven by desired stand condition
- Density is a measure of stocking
 - Trees Per Acre-TPA
 - Basal Area-BA
 - Standing Volume Per Acre-Chords/AC. Cu.ft./AC, BD.Ft./Ac, Tons/AC.
- To determine thinning need and intensity know the following:
 - Current density and volumes
 - Desired density for objective
 - The dried thinning reduction to reach objectives



Thinning Methods and Designs



UNDERSTANDING CROWN STRUCTURE

- Live Crown Ratio-relates length of live crown to total tree heigh as a %. Below 40% indicates overstocked stands
- Crown Position-The size and potion of a tree crown relative to other trees
 - Dominants
 - Co-Dominants
 - Intermediate
 - Supressed
- Goal is to maintain health dominant and co-dominant crowns with 40% or better live crowns
- Thinning can be done to release intermediate or suppressed trees, but this is more applicable to hardwoods than pine stands



THINNING METHODS

- Row or Geometric Thinning- Tree removal based on rows or tree potion in rows
- Crown Position-Uses crown position and tree size to determine thinning
 - Thinning From Below-Targets suppressed and intermediate crowns
 - Crown Thinning/Thinning from Above-Removes some co-dominant and dominant trees to favor best trees
- Selection Thinning-Uses crown position and removes larger trees to favor growth in those of lower crown classes with good form
- Free thinning/Crop Tree Release-combines multiple criteria to designate crop trees and thin trees competing with these or undesirable for future stand development



Forest Health Improvements

- Reduction in disease risk such as SPB
- Allows removal of diseased trees such as fusiform rust and pitch canker
- Reduces fire damage risk
- Corrects stand damage such as broken tops
- Removes form problems such as forks, sweeps, and other trees which will have low value
- Cautions:
 - Thinning can increase risk of wind throw
 - Thinning can increase competing vegetation, monitor closely and control



Thinning and Fire

- Overstocked stands are difficult to burn and can pose significant risk
- Loblolly and Slash-burning after first thinning is a common practice
- Thinned stands have more open canopy and reduce risk of crown scorch
- Wind movement and flow is increased
- Immediately after a thinning fuel loads can be high-use caution
- Prescribed fire controls competition, improving thinning response





SETTING TARGETS

- Basal Area is often to best measure for a stand
- Trees per acre fails to account for size and position
- Volume is an important consideration, but partially captured in Basal Area
- Objectives should drive stocking
 - Current density-Desired Density=Removal Target
 - Consider outcomes such as timber (growth and quality) and wildlife habitat
 - You may want lower density for habitat consideration but a higher density is optimal for timber
 - What is Optimal? Your objectives drive your decisions, which determine outcomes
 - Talk with your forester and have an open discussion, your forester can only make informed decisions when provide with the full picture



Marked vs. Operator Selection

Marked By Forester

- Marking a thinning is always an option, and often results in the best outcomes
- This is an added cost, sometimes significant on first thinning
- Some stand conditions make marked sale difficult
- Marking has to allow for equipment operation and clearance
- On second and selection thinning, it becomes more important

Operator Select

- Many loggers are highly skilled an are capable of making good operator selections
- The contractor is free to harvest trees needed for clearance
- Viability is limited inside equipment.
- How comfortable is the landowner with the contractor and vice versa
- Poorly marked sales can make it difficult for a contractor, this can reduce bids or make operations difficult.



Operational Considerations

- What Equipment is available and being used?
- What are the market conditions? Pulpwood drives first thinning
- How important is revenue? Long-term Benefits from first thinning much higher than immediate revenue generated
- Is there enough to attract a sale? If not can it be combined with other sales
- Thinning enhances the stand, so you must work with what is there
- High grading is a significant issue, use good professionals



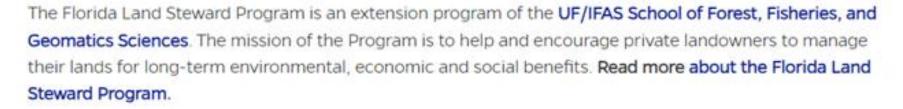
James H. Miller, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

Open Discussion





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