


Even-Aged Management in Sensitive Areas Good Forestry in the Granite State



Karen Bennett, Extension Forester
Karen.bennett@unh.edu
862-4861

UNIVERSITY of NEW HAMPSHIRE
Cooperative Extension



**GOOD FORESTRY
in the Granite State:**
Recommended Voluntary
Forest Management
Practices for
New Hampshire

Presented by The Good Forestry in the Granite State Steering Committee



Good Forestry in the Granite State
Recommended Voluntary Forest Management Practices for New Hampshire

Welcome to **Good Forestry in the Granite State: Recommended Voluntary Forest Management Practices for New Hampshire**. This guide provides background and the professionals who work with them practical recommendations and information on a wide variety of forest resources. First published in 1997, the Good Forestry revision started in 2009 and was completed with the publication of this second edition in 2010. It includes the many changes in practice and knowledge that occurred in the ten plus years since it was first published. This revision was guided by a 24-member steering committee and involved much public input.

Select the version of Good Forestry you wish to access:

- Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100
- Entire book, PDF
- Public version
- Order hard copy on line
- Order hard copy by mail

www.goodforestry.org

Sensitive Areas

- Natural Communities and Protected Plants
- Seeps
- Vernal Pools
- Pine Barrens
- Old Growth Forests
- High-Elevation Forests
- Steep Slopes
- Cultural Resources



Other Sections Addressing Sensitive Areas

Timber Harvesting

- Harvesting Systems
- Logging Aesthetics
- Skid Trails, Truck Roads & Landings
- High-Use Recreation
- Soil Productivity

Water Resources

- Water Quality
- Wetlands
- Riparian Areas
- Stream Crossings & Habitat

Wildlife

- Deer Wintering Areas
- Raptor Nests, Eagle Roosts, & Heron Colonies



Seeps Says It Best



Seeps Says It Best

- Delineate seeps before harvesting.
- Maintain a vegetated buffer around seeps...
- Locate roads and skid trails in the spring or summer when seeps are most visible.
- Conduct selection harvesting or uneven-aged management near seeps when the ground is frozen.
- Keep tree tops and slash out of seeps and wildlife trails that access seeps.
- Minimize the interruption of groundwater flow by adhering to best management practices (BMPs).

Seeps Says It Best



- Identify the resource.
- Include maintaining, enhancing or restoring sensitive areas in the management plan and actions.
- Take steps during management to protect the resource. Use silviculture and management techniques to manage for trees and “sensitive” resources.
 - Use buffers or special management zones.
 - Time harvests to minimize impacts.
 - Use BMPs

Vernal Pools





In the Vernal Pool Basin



Within 200 Feet of the Vernal Pool



Maintain shady conditions

- Limit tree removal to individual trees or small groups.
- Locate groups in advanced regeneration or shrubs.

Don't remove stumps, stones, other cover objects.

Maintain as much of understory vegetation as possible.

Limit heavy equipment.

Locate skid trails & truck roads outside this buffer.

Beyond 200 Feet



- Limit the area that is scarified, stumped, or regraded to that necessary to accomplish silvicultural or wildlife objectives.
- Retain as much existing dead and down woody material, stumps, stones and leaf litter as possible.
- Avoid or minimize rutting by following best management practices (BMPs). When possible, harvest on frozen ground (preferable) or in dry summer conditions.

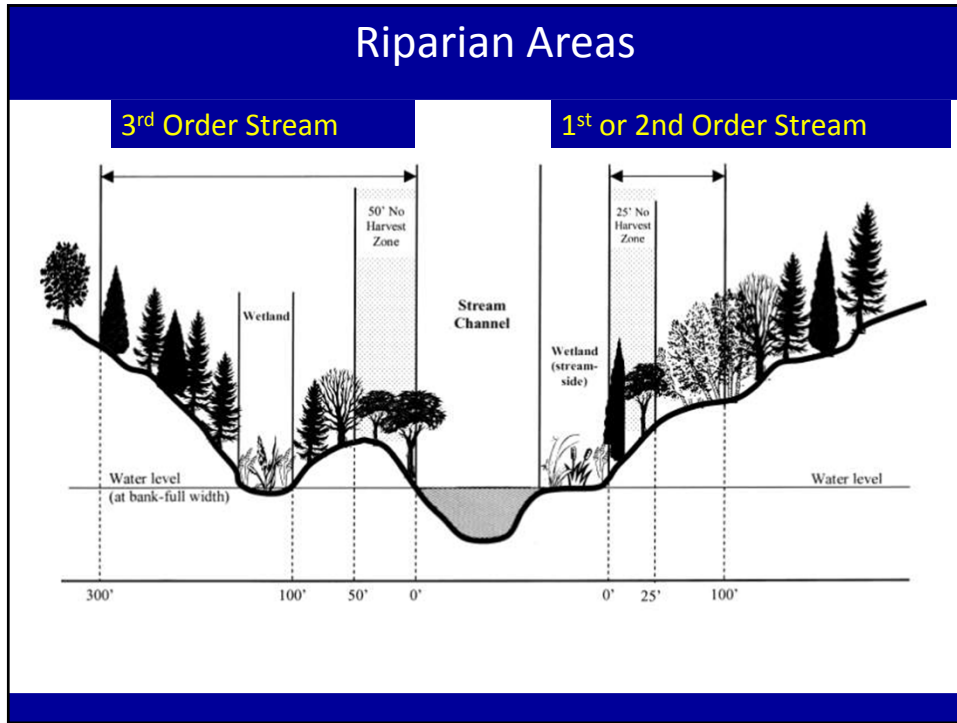


Table 1. Guidelines for Riparian Management Zones

	Legally Required Riparian Management Zone (feet)	Recommended Riparian Management Zone (feet)	No Harvest Zone (feet)
Intermittent streams	none	75	None
1st and 2nd order streams	50	100	25
3rd order streams	50	300	50
4th order and larger streams	150	300	25
Pond <10 acres	50	100	None
Lake or Great Pond (>10 acres)	150	300	25

Cavities, standing dead trees, downed logs, and large supracanopy trees



Nests







- Avoid leaving isolated riparian management zones with long distances of abrupt edge.
 - Riparian forests next to heavy cuts, agricultural, or urban land uses may be subject to increased edge effects (e.g., invasives, nest predation) and risk of blowdown.
 - Practices that minimize these risks include limiting harvest within the riparian management zone, increasing the width of the zone, or feathering the edges of a heavy cut.

Use BMPs- Poled Ford

Before

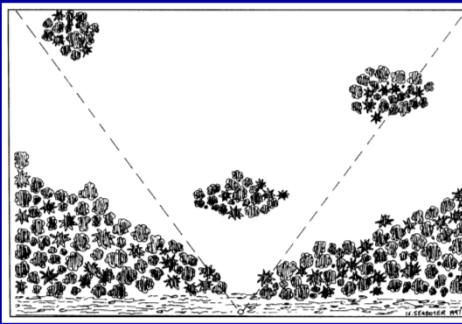
After



Use BMPs- Boxed Culvert



Minimize the Aesthetic Impact of Pulling the Trigger



Sensitive Areas Good Forestry Recommendations



The Bottom Line---Keep Forest as Forest