

# NATIONAL ADVANCED SILVICULTURE PROGRAM (NASP)

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## Outline

- What is NASP
- Why NASP is important
- How NASP came about
- Eastern Region Steps to Certification



## What is NASP?





## NASP is.....

- National Advanced Silviculture Program
- Attendees – FS, BLM, BIA, and States
- Graduate-level training
- Four National Modules
- Local Modules



## Why NASP is important



## NASP is a must for Certification

- All vegetation activities
- Prescription
- Certified Silviculturist



## Forest Service Certification

- A Certified Silviculturist with the US Forest Service is:
  - Certified by the Regional Forester
  - Experienced
  - Trained
  - Tested
  - Recertified



## NASP is key for....

- Silvicultural prescriptions
  - complex
  - environmentally-sound
- Educate and train
  - state-of-the-art



## How NASP came about



## Clearcutting Controversy

- 1960s – Bitterroot NF clearcutting and terracing
- Bolle report criticized the Forest Service
- “mining” timber



<http://www.foresthistory.org>

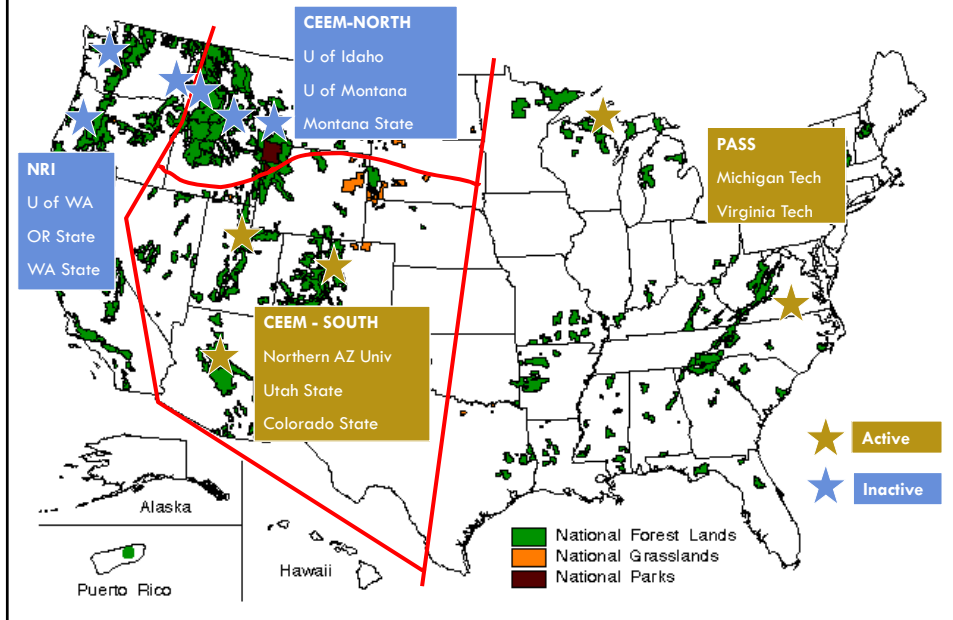


## Effects of Controversy

- 1971 Team recommended
  - improving knowledge,
  - skills, and
  - abilities for silviculturists
- 1973 FS Chief directed Regional Foresters
  - silviculture certification programs



## Continuing Education in Silviculture in 2002



## NASP is born

- The review team recommended
  - ▣ national core curriculum
  - ▣ university-sponsored program
- Class 1 of NASP was conducted May 2007
- NASP 12 will start July 2018



## Module 1 - Ecological Systems

- University of Minnesota
- Drs. Windmuller-Campione & Sagor
- Two weeks

Topics	Contact Hours
Forest ecology	16
Geology, landforms, soils	16
Hydrology and watershed	8
Tree physiology	12
Silvics of forest trees	4
Genetics	8
Fire ecology, fire behavior	8
Course evaluations, tests etc.	4
<b>All topics</b>	<b>76</b>



## Module 2 - Inventory and Decision Support

- University of Oregon
- Dr. Bailey
- Two weeks

Topics	Contact Hours
Growth and yield	8
Site quality and productivity	4
Statistics/Sampling/Inventory	32
Economic principles	8
Forest regulation	4
Forest planning	4
Legal requirements	4
Monitoring	8
Course evaluation, tests, etc.	4
<b>All topics</b>	<b>76</b>



## Module 3 - Landscape Ecology

- University of Mass & Northern Arizona Univ.
- Dr. McGarigal
- Two weeks

Topics	Contact Hours
Introduction to Landscape Ecology	2
Concepts of Scale	2
Characterizing the landscape	6
Processes that structure landscape	6
Disturbance ecology	10
Fire ecology	8
Ecological implications	10
Landscape dynamics	4
Landscape modeling	12
Management applications	12
Course evaluation, tests, etc.	4
<b>All topics</b>	<b>76</b>

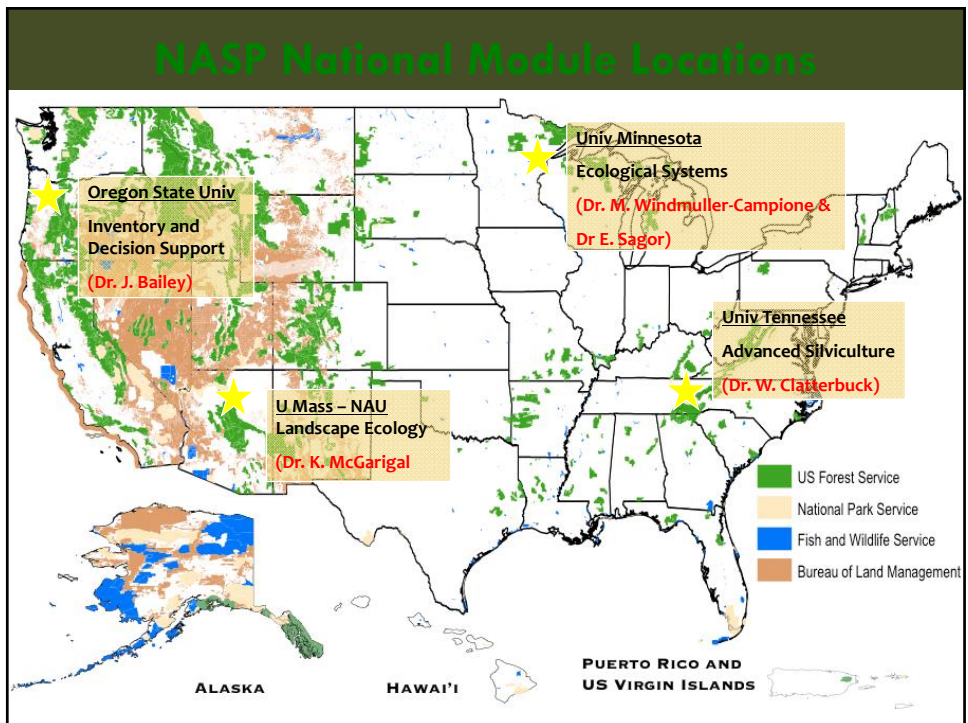




## Module 4 - Advanced Silviculture Topics

- University of Tennessee
- Dr. Clatterbuck
- Three weeks

Topics	Contact Hours
Silvicultural systems	14
Regeneration	20
Stand and forest dynamics	24
Integrated pest management	4
Fish, wildlife, TES	6
Rangeland management	2
Scenery management	2
Timber, markets, utilization	2
Harvest systems	4
Prescribed fire	4
Diagnosis process	4
Rx preparation practice	26
Course evaluation, test, etc.	4
All topics	116



## Eastern Region Local Modules

- Lake States
- Southern Region - Mountain
- Southern Region - Pine
- Northeast Silviculture Institute for Foresters



## Eastern Region Steps to Certification



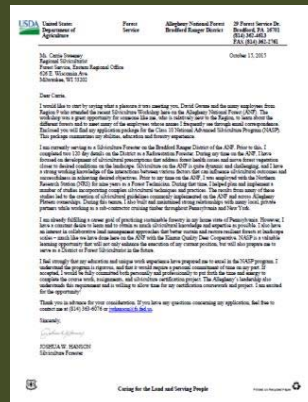
# Step One

- Get experience before applying
  - Stand examination and inventory,
  - Sale preparation and administration,
  - Reforestation and stand improvement,
  - Land Management/Timber Management Planning, and
  - Writing silvicultural prescriptions.



# Step Two

- Respond to call for applications
  - Summary of work experience
  - Copy of Performance rating
  - Letter of recommendation from Forest Supervisor
  - Copy of College transcript(s)
  - Letter of personal commitment
  - Letter of reference from supervisor or Forest Silviculturist

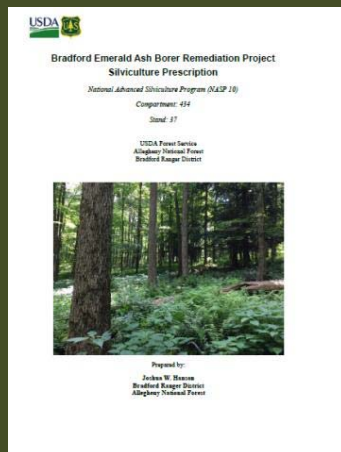


## Step Three

- Attend all 4 national modules and an appropriate local module, complete required assignments and receive a passing grade.



## Step Four



- Write a project paper on a selected stand
  - Existing Condition
  - Objectives
  - Desired Future Condition
  - Alternatives
  - Prescription for preferred alternative



## Step Five

- Certification Panel
  - Regional Forester
  - Representative University or Research Representative
  - Neighboring Forest Silviculturist
  - Forest Line Officer
- Presentation
- Field Visit



## Step Six

- Receive Official Certification



# Step Seven

- Maintain certification
  - Every Four years
  - Experience in the Practice of Silviculture
  - Continuing Education
  - Sample Prescriptions



# Prescription Template

**Default Silviculture Prescription**

Forest: [ ] State: [ ] County: [ ] District: [ ]

Project: [ ]

Map: [ ]

Scale: [ ]

Project Manager: [ ]

Project Start Date: [ ]

Project End Date: [ ]

Project Status: [ ]

Project Description: [ ]

Project Objectives: [ ]

Project Constraints: [ ]

Project Risks: [ ]

Project Monitoring: [ ]

Project Reporting: [ ]

Project Approval: [ ]

Project Revision: [ ]

Project Contact: [ ]

Project Date: [ ]

Project Version: [ ]

**LONG TERM OBJECTIVES**

**Forest Management Objectives**

- Maintain or improve timber production and forest health
- Maintain or improve wildlife habitat
- Maintain or improve riparian habitat
- Maintain or improve aesthetics
- Maintain or improve recreation
- Maintain or improve cultural resources
- Maintain or improve scientific resources
- Maintain or improve historical resources
- Maintain or improve geologic resources
- Maintain or improve soil resources
- Maintain or improve water resources
- Maintain or improve air resources
- Maintain or improve climate resources
- Maintain or improve energy resources
- Maintain or improve mineral resources
- Maintain or improve other resources

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- Maintain or improve other resources

**MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

**Monitoring Objectives**

- Monitor timber production and forest health
- Monitor wildlife habitat
- Monitor riparian habitat
- Monitor aesthetics
- Monitor recreation
- Monitor cultural resources
- Monitor scientific resources
- Monitor historical resources
- Monitor geologic resources
- Monitor soil resources
- Monitor water resources
- Monitor air resources
- Monitor climate resources
- Monitor energy resources
- Monitor mineral resources
- Monitor other resources

**Evaluation Objectives**

- Evaluate timber production and forest health
- Evaluate wildlife habitat
- Evaluate riparian habitat
- Evaluate aesthetics
- Evaluate recreation
- Evaluate cultural resources
- Evaluate scientific resources
- Evaluate historical resources
- Evaluate geologic resources
- Evaluate soil resources
- Evaluate water resources
- Evaluate air resources
- Evaluate climate resources
- Evaluate energy resources
- Evaluate mineral resources
- Evaluate other resources



## For More Information

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*Thank You for Your attention!*