

Methods of Harvesting Forests



Method	Description	Diagram
		A diagram showing a forest stand where all trees have been removed, leaving a flat ground surface. A few trees are shown on the far left and far right, representing the remaining trees in the stand.
		A diagram showing a forest stand where trees are removed in regular, narrow strips, leaving alternating strips of standing trees.
	Involves leaving individual trees or groups of trees alternating strips standing to provide seed and cover conditions for natural or artificial regeneration	A diagram showing a forest stand where individual trees or small groups of trees are left standing in an otherwise clear-cut area, serving as seed and cover sources.
	In uneven-aged stands, the mature and defective trees are removed on a regular basis. The best trees are left to mature	A diagram showing a forest stand with trees of various heights and stages of maturity, representing an uneven-aged stand.

Silviculture: the science of breeding, developing, and cultivating trees. Scientists are working to breed trees that grow faster, resist insects and diseases, and produce a better quality and higher quantity of wood. Scientists are helping to increase the success of reforestation projects.

For each of the following scenarios, state which cutting method is best and explain why.

1. This site is good, the soil is rich, the climate conditions are ideal, and the location is near a major lumber mill. But the trees growing on it are low-value or diseased.
2. The physical characteristics of the site are mediocre, and it is located in a relatively remote area. It is populated with black spruce, which regenerates well from seed provided by trees on the site.
3. The site is near a hunting lodge or other tourist spot.