3.1.16, 3.2.16

Lumbering

2 old growth forests

 Allegheny National Forest

 Cook Forest

we make the most of every harvested tree

debark – fuel, mulch

rounded sides – paper making, chipped turned into pulp 25 tons/roll

outer portion – most knot free, made into boards

center part – strongest , heartwood, made into structural beams, these have knots (imperfection, makes the wood a little less strong) artists love to use wood with knots

plywood - sandwich of thin wooden veneers, made by peeling a log in thin layers

1. clear cutting – clear out everything

 patch cut – small areas, usually 5 acres but can be as much as 40-200 acres, cut down trees

must replant the trees right after. the forester will replant 2-3 times the number of trees he took out.

one of the benefits of clear cutting is for intolerant species to give them a chance (ex. Douglas Fir (needs shade))

problems with clear cutting are: erosion

it can greatly change the environment

ecosystem becomes much simpler and less biodiverse

2. selective cutting – individual trees or groups of trees are harvested from time to time; keeps trees of all ages (all age forest); have a variety of life; better resists disease and insects; soft wood trees do not do well with selective cutting

forest manager – looks at the forest and decides if clear cutting or selective cutting should be done; work for the state

lumber companies reseed after harvesting the wood

 seed trees and shelter woods (select the best trees and leave them because those trees will produce seeds that are genetically better than the ones that they are cutting)