

Applications of Irregular Shelterwood Systems: insights from Quebec, Canada

Patricia Raymond, ing.f., Ph.D.
 Direction de la recherche forestière
 Ministère des Ressources naturelles et des Forêts du Québec

Applied Ecological Silviculture Webinar Series
 University of Wisconsin – Steven Points

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Today's menu

- I. Ecological silviculture
- II. The irregular shelterwood method and its variants
- III. Results from our first irregular shelterwood experiment CPI-M1
- IV. Monitoring program of operational irregular shelterwood in Quebec



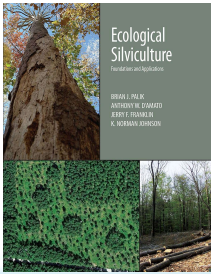
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Ecological silviculture: definition



• A management approach that applies an understanding of the structure, function and dynamics of natural forest ecosystems to achieve integrated environmental, economic, and social outcomes

Palko et al. 2020. Ecological silviculture: Foundations and applications. Waveland Press.

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Ecological silviculture: principles

#1 Continuity

#2 Complexity/diversity



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Ecological silviculture: principles

#3 Timing

#4 Context



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Irregular shelterwood vs ecological silviculture




- ✓ Continuity
- ✓ Complexity/diversity
- ✓ Timing
- ✓ Context

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The irregular shelterwood method

- *Femelschlag* (Gayer 1880)
- A regeneration method
 - Stand harvested through a series of fellings
 - A new cohort of natural regeneration at each entry
 - Overhead or side shelter
 - Longer regeneration period than a regular system

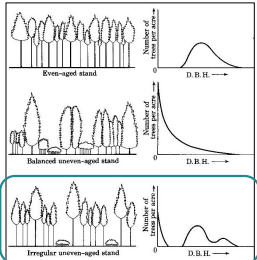


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The irregular shelterwood method

- Different than regular shelterwood
 - Regeneration period >1/5 of rotation
 - 2 to 4 age classes
 - Not even-aged
- Different than selection cutting
 - Uneven-aged, but not balanced
 - Age classes not evenly distributed to permit large-tree harvesting at regular intervals, indefinitely



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The irregular shelterwood method

- Silvicultural goals:
 - Establish a new cohort of seedlings
 - Release advance regeneration
 - Harvest mature trees
 - Improve stand quality

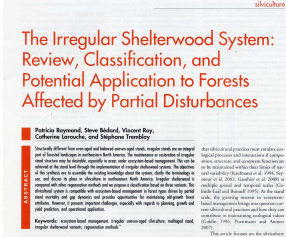


Logo: **Victoria** gouvernement

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Application in North America

- Need for silvicultural systems that do not lead to even-aged nor uneven-aged stand structures
 - Importance of irregular stands in natural forests
 - Useful to emulate natural dynamics in forests affected by partial disturbances

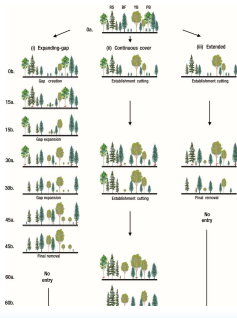


Raymond et al. 2009. The irregular shelterwood system: review, classification, and potential application to forests affected by partial disturbances. *J. Forestry* 107:405-413.

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Overarching variants

- Expanding-gap irregular shelterwood
- Continuous cover irregular shelterwood
- Extended irregular shelterwood




Raymond et al. 2009. The irregular shelterwood system: review, classification, and potential application to forests affected by partial disturbances. *J. Forestry* 107:405-413.

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Expanding-gap irregular shelterwood

- *Bayerischer Femelschlag*
- A first establishment cut creates groups that are gradually enlarged until the whole stand is harvested
- Optional final removal
- Ex: Acadian *Femelschlag* in Maine's spruce-fir forest



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Continuous cover irregular shelterwood

- *Badischer Femelschlag*
- Application of establishment cuts on long cutting intervals
- Maintenance of more than two age classes and a continuous forest cover
- No final removal




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Extended irregular shelterwood

- Similar to regular shelterwood, but with an extended regeneration period and an irregular uneven-aged stand structure
- Optional final removal



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The MRNF Research Program on irregular shelterwood

Forest types

- Balsam fir-spruces (2008)
- Balsam fir-yellow birch (2009)
- Sugar maple-yellow birch (2009)
- Yellow birch-balsam fir (2014)
- Balsam fir-paper birch (2019)
- Cedar-spruces (2020)

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- 45% Balsam fir
- 24% Red spruce
- 16% Red maple
- 12% Yellow birch
- 3% Other spp.


**CPI-M1:
Irregular
shelterwood in
balsam fir –
yellow birch**

Collaborators

- Steve Bédard
- Stéphane Tremblay
- Catherine Larouche
- Vincent Roy
- Daniel Dumais

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Emulating light & moderate disturbances with irregular shelterwood

- Spruce budworm cyclic epidemics (30-40 yr cycles)
- Background mortality causing gap dynamics

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Experimental design

4 blocks x 5 treatments
20 experimental units (70 x 70 m)



Uncut control - 30 m²/ha (130 ft²/ac) 0%

Continuous cover IS - 19 m²/ha (83 ft²/ac) 37%

Extended IS - 17 m²/ha (74 ft²/ac) 43%

Uniform shelterwood - 15 m²/ha (65 ft²/ac) 50%




Clearcut 0 m²/ha 100%

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Tree marking guidelines

- Shelterwood treatments
 - Harvest priorities
 - Tree vigor (Boulet 2005)
 - Species longevity
 - First: fir, aspen and paper birch
 - Retention modalities (OMNR 1998)
 - ≥ 10 snags/ha (=4 snags/ac)
 - ≥ 6 wildlife tree/ha (2-3 trees/ac) including 1 veteran tree

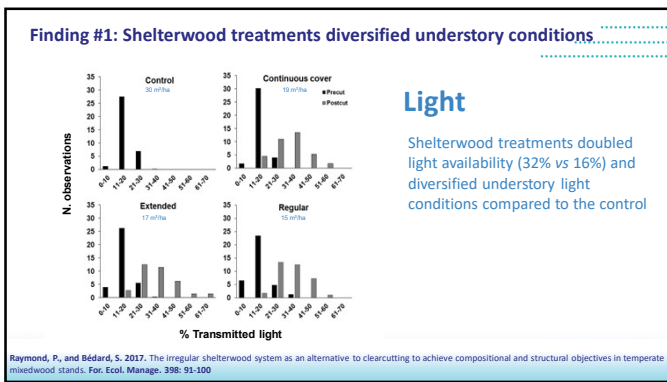




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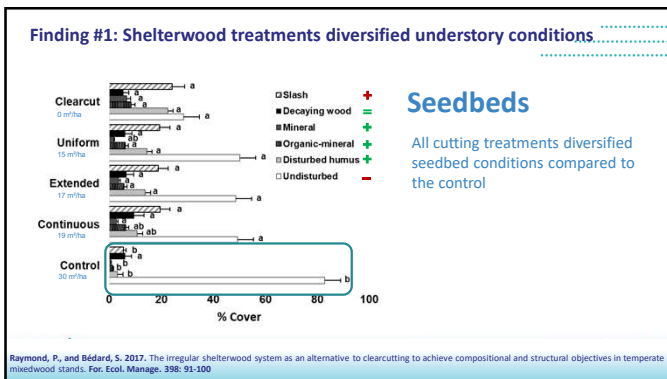
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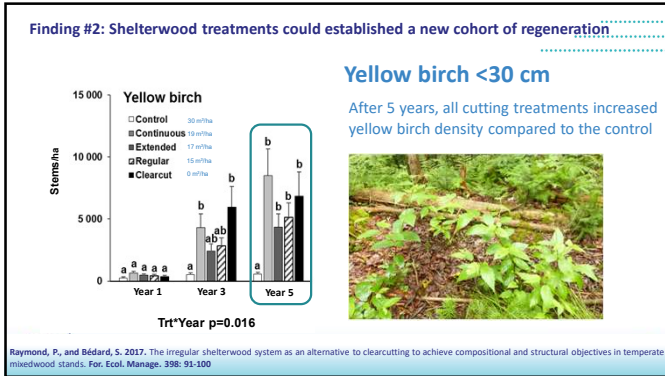
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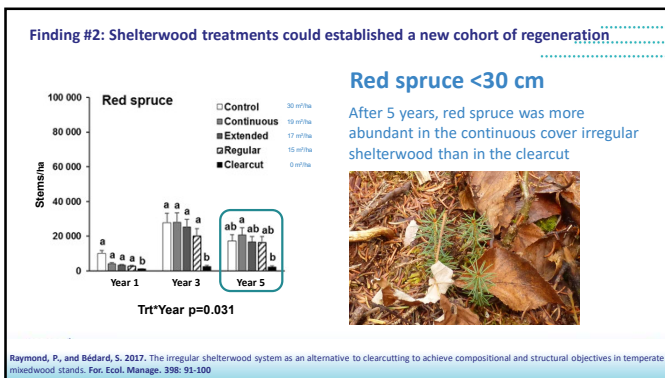
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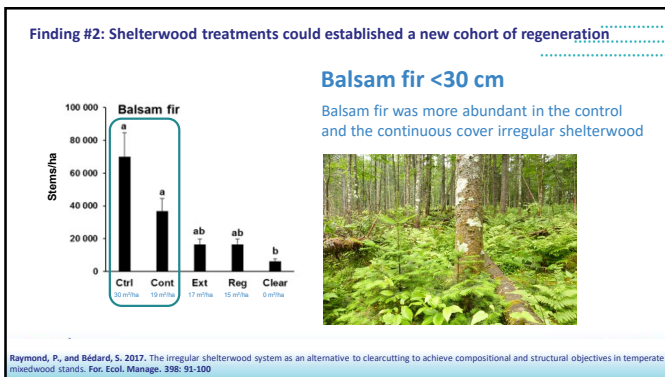
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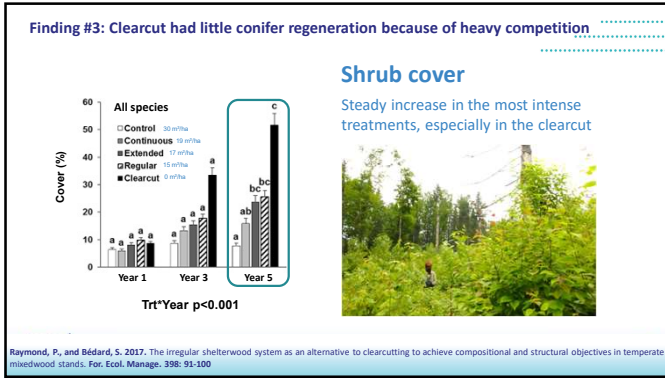
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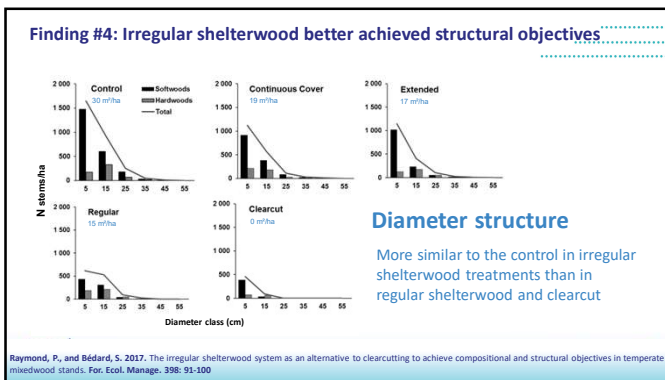
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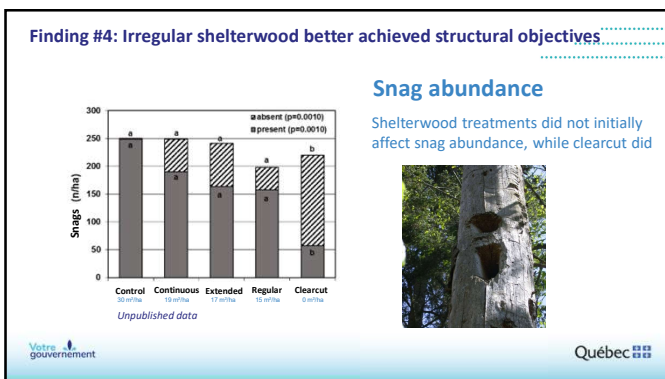
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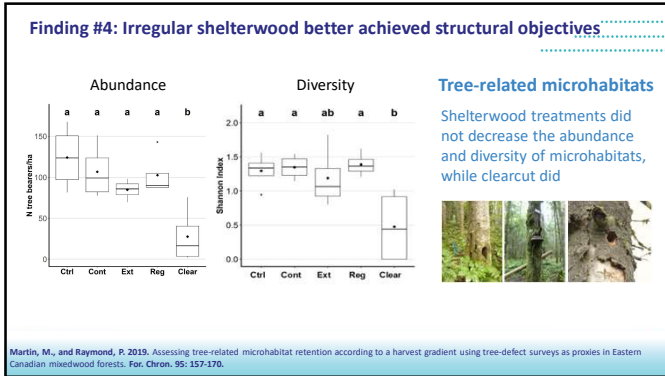
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CPI-M1 – Highlights

After 5 years...

- Shelterwood treatments could diversify the understory conditions and establish a mixed-species cohort
- Clearcuts had little conifer regeneration because of heavy competition
- The continuous cover variant could better achieve compositional and structural objectives**

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Operational irregular shelterwood

The provincial monitoring program in Quebec

Collaborators

- Sébastien Michaud-Larochelle
- François Guillemette
- Steve Bédard
- Stéphane Tremblay
- Mathieu Bouchard

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Operational irregular shelterwood

- Network established 2020-2024
- 304 mensuration plots (400 m²)
- Forest types
 - Sugar maple-yellow birch
 - Yellow birch-balsam fir-sugar maple
 - Yellow birch-balsam fir
 - Balsam fir-paper birch
 - Balsam fir-black spruce
 - Black spruce-moss-lichen

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Operational irregular shelterwood

Extended irregular shelterwood in boreal forests

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Operational irregular shelterwood



Continuous cover irregular shelterwood in temperate forests


First results to come!

Michaud-Laroche et al. Does irregular shelterwood maintain key ecological attributes? *In prep.*

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Irregular shelterwood – Challenges

- Complex silvicultural system
- Residual density must be managed to promote regeneration, while limiting windthrow and competition
- Stand quality must be maintained or improved
- Requires crew training and accessible road system




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Irregular shelterwood – Benefits

- Flexible silvicultural system
 - Adaptable to various management objectives and forest types
 - Adaptable to species ecological requirements
 - Useful in mixed-species stands
- Opportunities to maintain
 - Continuous cover
 - Multi-aged structures
 - Old-growth forest attributes
 - Specific wildlife habitats
 - Declining species
 - Carbon storage



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Thanks to all collaborators!

Scientific collaborators

MRNF-DRF: Steve Bédard, Stéphane Tremblay, François Guillemette, Daniel Dumais, Sébastien Michaud-Larochelle, Vincent Roy, Catherine Larouche, Isabelle Auger

Université Laval: Mathieu Bouchard

Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue (UQAT): Maxence Martin



Technical work

Éric Saulnier, Gabrielle Tremblay-Brassard, Simon Désalliers, Gabriel Pilote, Govinda St-Pierre, Félix Bouchard, Jordan Monfette, Hugo Tremblay, Samantha Martel, Pierre-Luc Déchéne, Serge Williams, Audrey Piché, Aimée Benoit-Chénier & numerous students

Support

Groupement forestier de Portneuf
Unité de gestion Portneuf-Laurentides
Scierie Éloi Moisan
