

EXPLANATION FOR REGENERATION DECISIONS

Regeneration Evaluation – Installation of 1/100 acre plots to determine presence of advance regeneration and sprout potential – Johnson’s method or Mississippi State’s modification of it.

Regeneration Potential Adequate - Adequate advance regeneration is present, so the stand can be regenerated simply by clear cutting in one operation or, if the stand is fairly dense, in two or more cuts. The advantages of two or more cuts are that additional regeneration may be obtained and it may permit a more desirable flow of material from the forest.

Regeneration Potential Inadequate – Little if any advance regeneration of the desirable species is present.

Desirable Seed Source is Lacking - The stand can be regenerated by clear cutting, but the next stand will be composed mostly of less desirable species. The only way to improve composition is by artificial regeneration, which can be accomplished by supplemental planting (under planting) before harvest or by site preparation and planting after harvest. If under planting is used some release by injection may be necessary.

Desirable Seed Source Present – If desirable seed trees are present, the stand can be regenerated by some form of the shelterwood method. If there is a dense stocking of desirable species, a 2 or 3-cut shelterwood can be employed, otherwise a traditional shelterwood is used. In either case control of mid-story and under-story species may be necessary, but it is much more likely for the “normal” shelterwood. Also, it should be realized that any time a shelterwood method is used it is best to time the removal cuts with a good seed (acorn) crop, otherwise failures are much more likely.