

Strategic Tree Selection

SIDE VIEW

TOP VIEW

VALUE
POTENTIAL

GROWTH
POTENTIAL

HARVEST
SYSTEMS

Clearcut

A group of evenly aged trees is harvested all at once.



- ▷ **Benefits:** After harvest, full sunlight enables oaks to germinate and thrive (when deer browse is managed).
- ▷ **Drawbacks:** The woodland disappears completely before it is regrown. Drastic and sudden change on the landscape.

Seed Tree

Mature, seed-producing trees are left standing where a harvest has taken place in order to produce seeds for regeneration.



Commonly used with conifer trees.

- ▷ **Benefits:** Seeds are produced for successful regeneration of selected trees. Woodland animals continue to have some habitat and food after harvest takes place.
- ▷ **Drawbacks:** The forest mostly disappears for a time, which creates a sudden change on the landscape. Seed trees are susceptible to windthrow (being uprooted or damaged by the wind).

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TOP VIEW

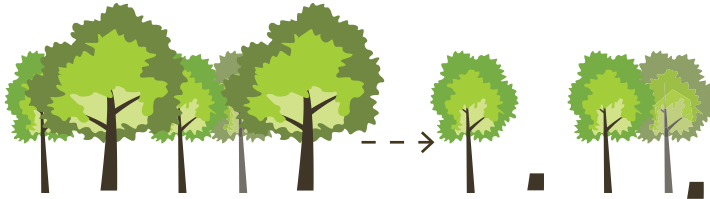
VALUE
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Shelterwood

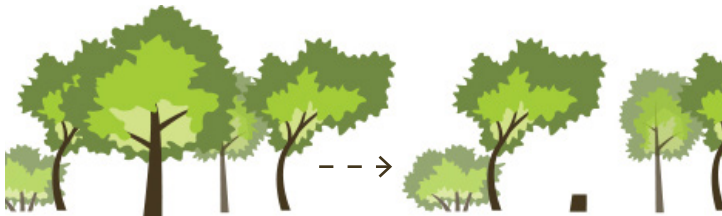
Where trees are more diversely aged, the mature ones are cut. Younger trees are left standing to continue to mature.



- ▷ **Benefits:** Forest is continually present on the landscape.
- ▷ **Drawbacks:** Favors trees that thrive in a shady understory. Management is needed to ensure regeneration of oaks, black walnut, and shagbark hickory.

Individual Tree Selection

Single trees of highest value are cut from a woodland, leaving less desirable species intact.



- ▷ **Benefits:** Less disturbance. Forest is continually present on the landscape. Wildlife continue to have shelter in the woodland.
- ▷ **Drawbacks:** Species of greatest timber and wildlife value are removed. Without additional action to promote regeneration of oaks, hickories, and black walnuts, shade-loving trees will take their place. The removal of all nut-producing trees can make food scarce for some species of wildlife.