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1992 Silvicultural Activities Report

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1992 Silvicultural Activities Report

Compiled from the 1992 Landowner Reports

*Data collected under the provisions of
Title 12 MRSA §8885*



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1992 Silvicultural Activities Report

The information contained in this report represents forest management activities that occurred between January 1 and December 31, 1992 according to forest *landowner reports* filed with the Maine Forest Service (MFS) in 1993.

All landowners who conduct a timber harvesting operation must file an *Intent to Harvest Commercial Forest Products* (notification) before beginning the operation. Following receipt of the notification each landowner is sent a form on which to report their management activities. Return rate on these reports for 1992 was 95.4%. Action is being initiated on delinquent reports.

Graphs representing forest activities are included with this report. Prior to 1990 landowners were not required to file a notification; therefore, there was a significant underreporting of activities. When reviewing this report keep this in mind when comparing activities before 1990 to those from 1990. The information from 1990 onward is more reliable.

Activities in the forest affect everyone. These activities supply resource to build homes, provide furniture, supply paper products, provide wildlife habitat and recreation, and protect valuable soils and clean water.

Highlights

- The total area harvested increased by 7%, from 437,292 acres in 1991 to 466,978 acres in 1992. The total area clearcut decreased by 22% while partial cuts increased by 13%.
- There was an 8% increase in supervision by a forester.
- The use of herbicides to release competing vegetation increased by 1%. Herbicide used for site preparation increased from 895 acres to 1342 acres.
- Mechanical thinning, using saws and axes, increased by 18%.
- Change of land use, changing from a forest to some other activity, increased by 56%, from 2115 acres to 3296 acres.

Notes & Definitions

Forestland Ownership

- ♦ **Forest industry.** Land owned by a forest industry; usually most of the wood is used by that industry.
- ♦ **Private.** Private ownership but NOT by a forest industry. This includes lands of other industries that are not forest industries.
- ♦ **Other.** Lands owned by a government entity -- municipal, county, or state, quasi-public lands, etc.

Timber Stand Improvement.

(Precommercial Silvicultural Activities) Chemical or mechanical thinning operations, planting, stand conversion or stand improvement provided that no *forest products* are sold.

- Change of (land) Use** Change of land use for a particular area means that following timber harvesting the subsequent use does not include growing *forest products*. Such change of use includes but is not limited to the following: farm pasture, site for growing agricultural crops, residential dwelling unit, development site. The division of forestland into smaller units does not by itself automatically constitute a change of land use.

- Forest products** means logs, pulpwood, veneer, boltwood, wood chips, stud wood, poles, pilings, biomass fuelwood, fuelwood or other products commonly known as forest products, but does not include Christmas trees, maple syrup, nursery products used for ornamental purposes, wreaths, bough material, cones or other seed crops.

Types of harvest

- ♦ **Partial harvest.** All harvest systems except clearcut harvest.
- ♦ **Clearcut harvest.** Clear-cut" means any timber harvesting on a forested site greater than 5 acres in size which over a 10 year period results in an average residual basal area of trees over 6 inches in diameter of less than 30 square feet per acre, unless one or both of the following conditions exist:
A. If, after harvesting, the average residual basal area of trees over 1 inch in diameter measured at 4.5 feet above the ground is 30 square feet per acre or more, a clear-cut does not occur until the average residual basal area of trees 6 inches or larger measured at 4.5 feet above the ground is less than 10 square feet per acre; or B. After harvesting, the site has a well-distributed stand of trees at least 5 feet in height, that meets the regeneration standards applicable under 12 MRSA, c. 805, sec. 8869, subsection 1.

	1992				1991	
	Acreage class			Total	Total	%change
	1-1000	1001-5000	5000+	1992	1991	1991-1992
Forestland Ownership: Number of Reports						
Forest Industry	7	34	506	547	624	-12%
Private	3,131	211	284	3,626	3,245	12%
Other	44	11	86	141	111	27%
Total	3,182	256	876	4,314	3,980	8%
Forest Industry	0%	13%	58%	13%		
Private	98%	82%	32%	84%		
Other	1%	4%	10%	3%		
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%		
Silvicultural Activities (acres)						
Timber Stand Improvement						
Herbicide Use						
Site Preparation	85	3	1,254	1,342	895	50%
Release	123	27	34,812	34,962	34,690	1%
Total	208	30	36,066	36,304	35,585	2%
	1%	0%	99%	100%		
TSI Mechanical	3,961	361	8314	12,636	10,747	18%
Land Use Conversion						
Change to other use	1,995	386	915	3,296	2,115	56%
Harvesting Activities (acres)						
Partial Cut Methods						
Shelterwood cuts	6,072	3,699	69,117	78,888	56,530	40%
Selection cuts	99,964	23,498	205,026	328,488	278,141	18%
Other	0	0	0	0	25,949	-100%
Total Acres	106,036	27,197	274,143	407,376	360,620	13%
	26%	7%	67%	100%		
Clearcutting Methods						
Total acres	4,482	2,555	52,565	59,602	76,672	-22%
	8%	4%	88%	100%		
Total partial and clearcut harvest, by acres						
Total Acres	110,518	29,752	326,708	466,978	437,292	7%
	24%	6%	70%	100%		
Distribution of partial and clearcut, by percentage						
Partial cut methods	96%	91%	84%	87%		
Clearcut methods	4%	9%	16%	13%		
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%		
Forester Supervision (acres)						
Amount of total harvest supervised by Forester	43,594	18,514	313,246	375,354	347,956	8%
% Forester supervision	39%	62%	96%	80%		

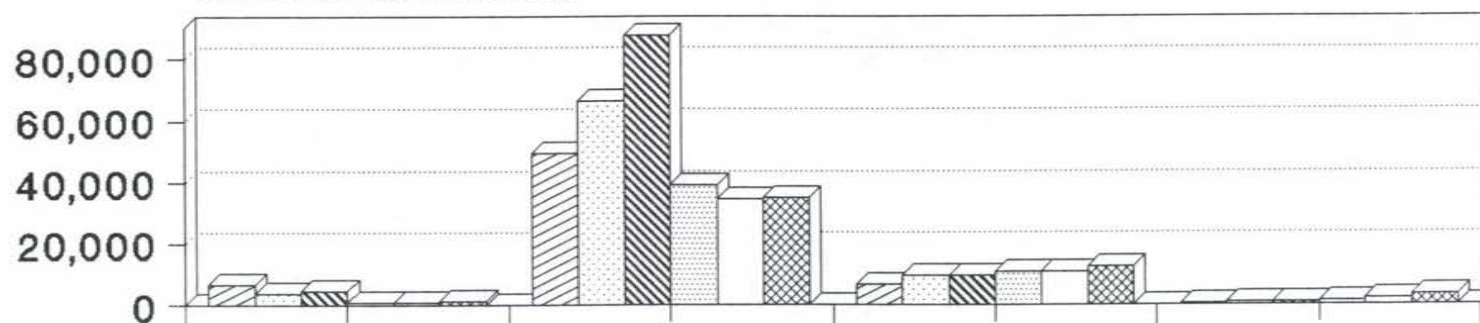
Tom Driemel

Silvicultural Trends

1992 Silvicultural Report

1987
 1988
 1989
 1990
 1991
 1992

acres of forestland



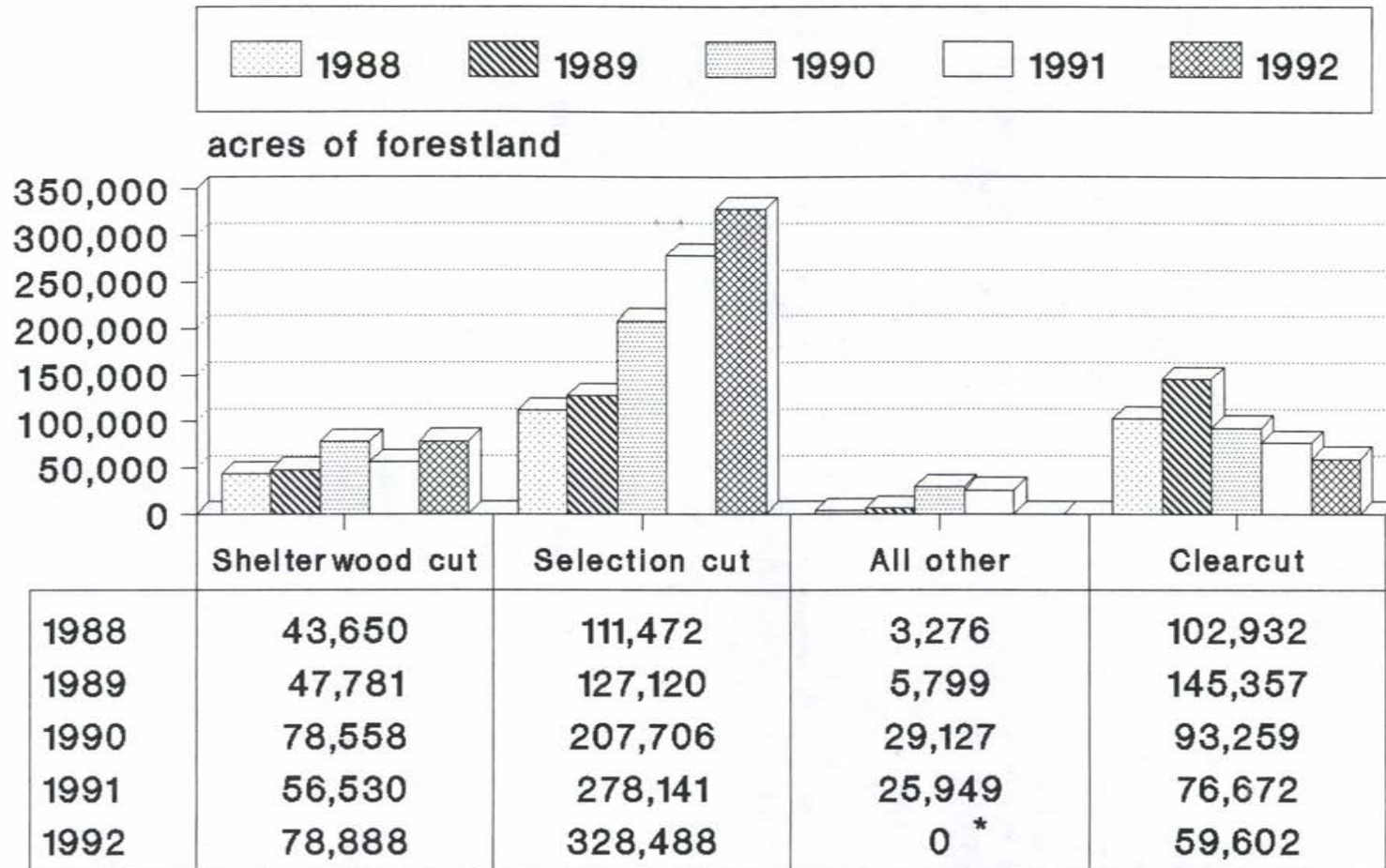
	Site Prep	Chem. Release	Mech. Release	Land Conversion
1987	6,735	49,266	6,644	388
1988	3,847	66,462	9,619	846
1989	4,489	87,481	9,720	990
1990	* 776	38,939	10,754	1,447
1991	895	34,690	10,747	2,155
1992	1,342	34,962	12,636	3,296

*insufficient data

source: Forest Information Center *
August 1993

Harvesting Trends

1992 Silvicultural Report



source: Forest Information Center, MFS
August 1993

* This option not reportable in 1992 onward.

The Economic Importance of Maine's Forests

- Forest related activities in Maine cover a wide variety of endeavors. The forest based economy — recreation and manufacturing — provides employment for over 50,300 people and generates payrolls of over \$888 million. In addition, wood plays a significant role in the state's energy mix.
- In 1987, woodbased manufacturing alone contributed \$1.6 billion in Gross State Product, or 8% of the total. Shipments of products attributable to wood were \$4.6 billion in 1987.
- Forestry related economic activity in Maine accounts for 12% of Maine's employment and 11% of the state's payroll. Estimated employment in forest-based recreation is 24,600 jobs and employment in forest based manufacturing is 25,740 jobs. Forest-based manufacturing payrolls (\$665 million) exceed the payrolls for the forest-based recreation sector (\$223 million). The paper industry is the largest in value-added and total sales, clearly dominating the woods products industry.
- Sales of stumpage, round wood, and lumber from sawmills are very important to Maine's rural economy. Landowners received estimated stumpage revenues in 1989 of \$129.6 million. Total delivered value of these roundwood products was \$469.3 million. Softwood species dominate sawlogs and pulpwood production.
- Wood energy also makes an important contribution to the state's economy. In 1985, wood energy accounted for 1,450 direct jobs and \$36.8 million in direct income.
- On a conservative basis, state general revenues from forest-based tourism and manufacturing are estimated at about \$39.8 million. Recreation revenues amount to more than half of this due to the large revenues generated by state taxes on meals and lodging. Property taxes are not included in these estimates.
- Total state government spending on forestry programs is \$8.7 million, the majority of which is spent on fire protection and suppression. This represents only .43% of the state's total general fund expenditures.
- Considered on a per acre basis, the direct economic impact of Maine's forest is impressive:

◆ Manufacturing Shipments	\$ 260/acre
◆ Gross State Product	\$ 90/acre
◆ Manufacturing Payroll	\$ 34/acre
◆ Value of Delivered Roundwood	\$26/acre
◆ Tourism Spending	\$ 97/acre
- Maine's direct employment based on the forest is also significant. On average in Maine, each thousand acres of forest land supports:

◆ Forest Manufacturing Jobs	1.4 per 1,000 acres
◆ Forest Tourism Jobs	<u>1.5 per 1,000 acres</u>
◆ Total Jobs	<u>2.9 per 1,000 acres</u>