

Assessment of thinning in plantation forests

Dr. Richard Walsh 9th June 2022

Presentation Overview

- Background
- Use of Field-map for NFI
- Field-map in Thinning study
- Sample Sites
- Initial Results



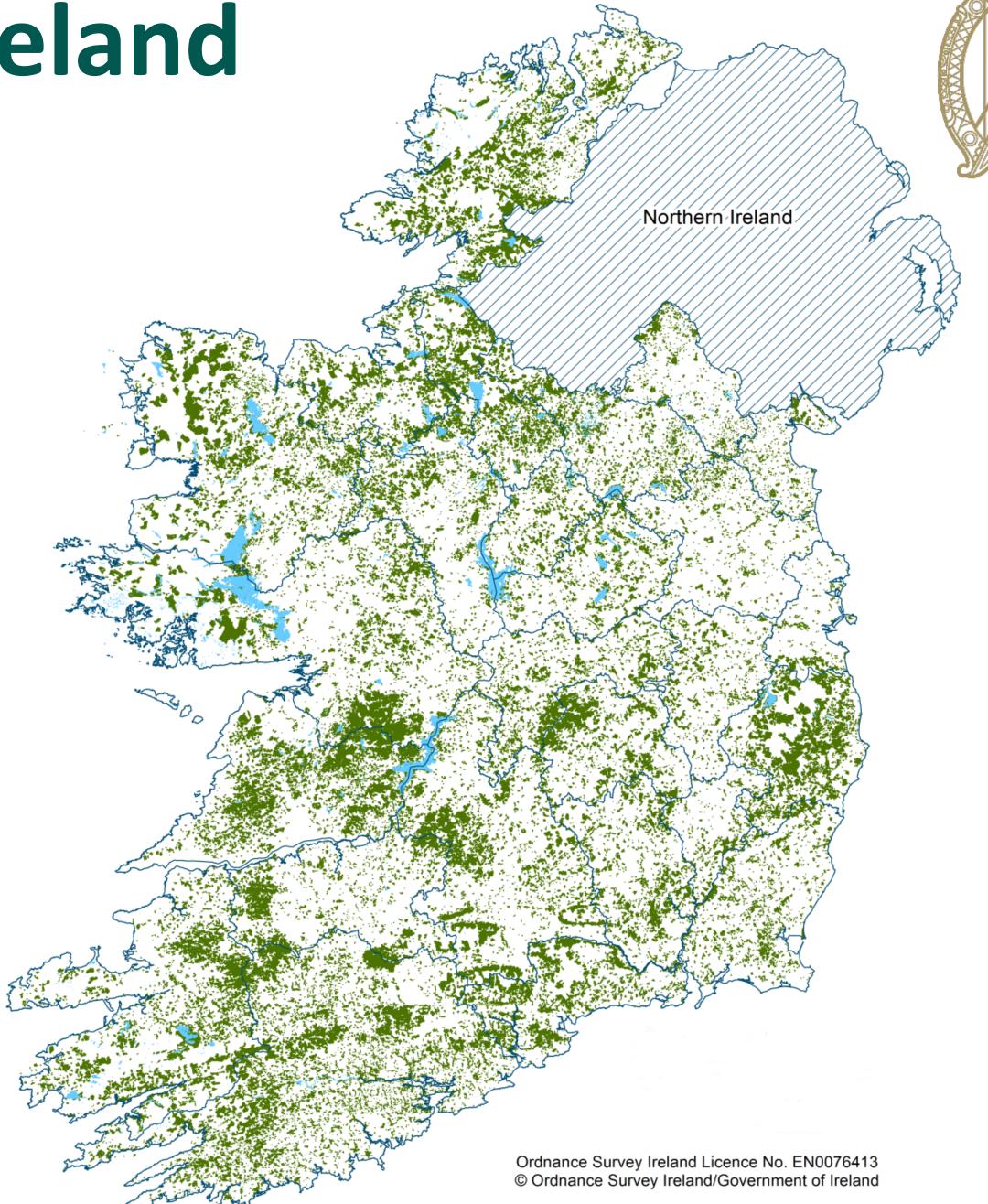
Forestry In Ireland

• 11% forest cover (770,020 ha)

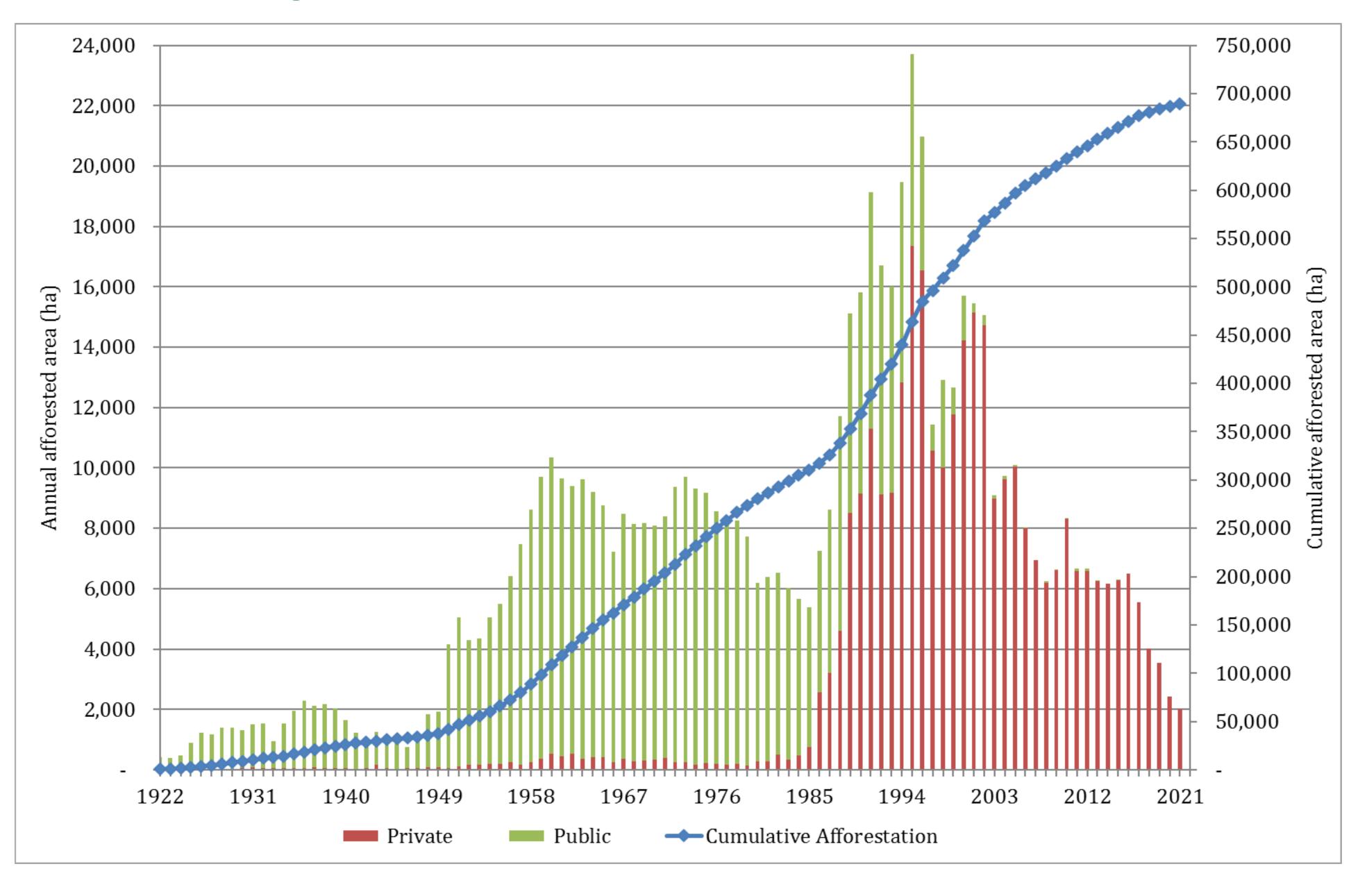
• Over 23,000 owners (85% farmers)

• 12,000 jobs (mainly rural)

• Forestry sector worth €2.3 billion



Development of Forest Cover



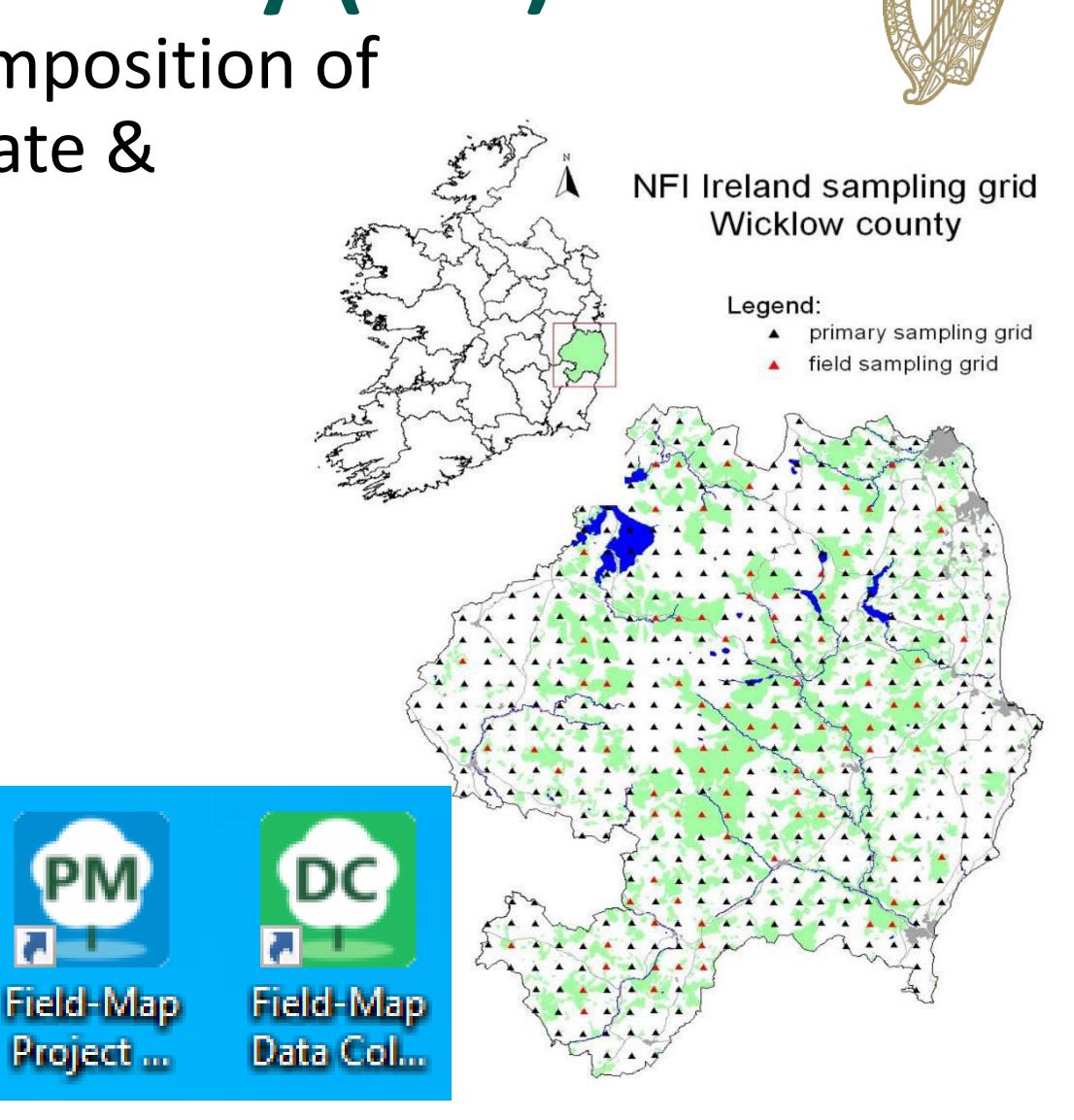


National Forest Inventory (NFI)

 To assess the current extent, state and composition of Ireland's forest resource in a timely, accurate & reproducible manner.



- 2 km grid
- 17,423 points
- Each plot represents 400ha nationally
- Permanent sample plots
 - NFI 1 (2004-2006) 1,742 forest plots
 - NFI 2 (2009 2012) **1,827** forest plots
 - NFI 3 (2015 2017) **1,923** forest plots
 - NFI 4 (2020 2022) **2,020** forest plots



NFI Data checks and analysis

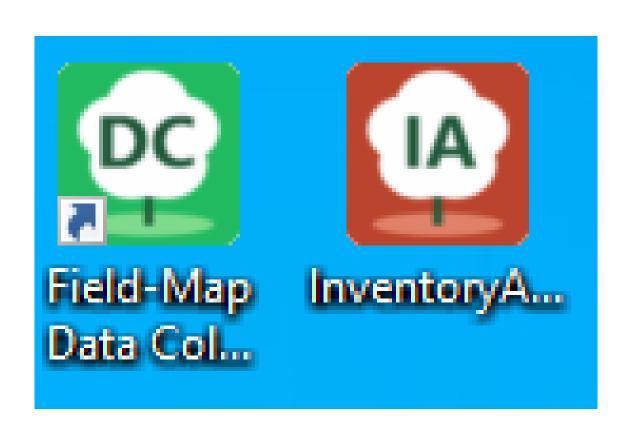


Data and check: Prior leaving the inventory plot, the operator performs a comprehensive data checks, including:

- Missing data check: Field-Map searches for all missing information
- Data verification script: Field-Map checks defined logical relations and list errors
- Visual check: visual check of DBH distribution and Height x DBH graphs

Data Analysis: Fieldmap inventory analyst

- Volume calculation
- Data stratification and aggregation



COFORD Wood Mobilisation Group

• Established to identify specific mobilisation issues and make recommendations. Concern that some first thinning operations may be removing only larger trees (high-grading), which goes against good forestry practice.

Recommendation from report

The Forest Service to periodically review and report on thinning control, and the level and quality of thinning in plantations.

- The Forest Service agreed to undertake an assessment thinning operations in plantation forests in Ireland and report on the findings in privately and publicly owner plantation forests in Ireland.
- Work has been progressing on:
 - A review of thinning practice in Ireland
 - Development a methodology and data collection to assess thinning operations in plantation forests



Authored by the COFORD Wood Mobilisation Group



Site Selection



Consider factors which may lead to a variation in the level and quality of thinning operations.

The following factors were taken into consideration:

Ownership: 50% Public and 50% private.

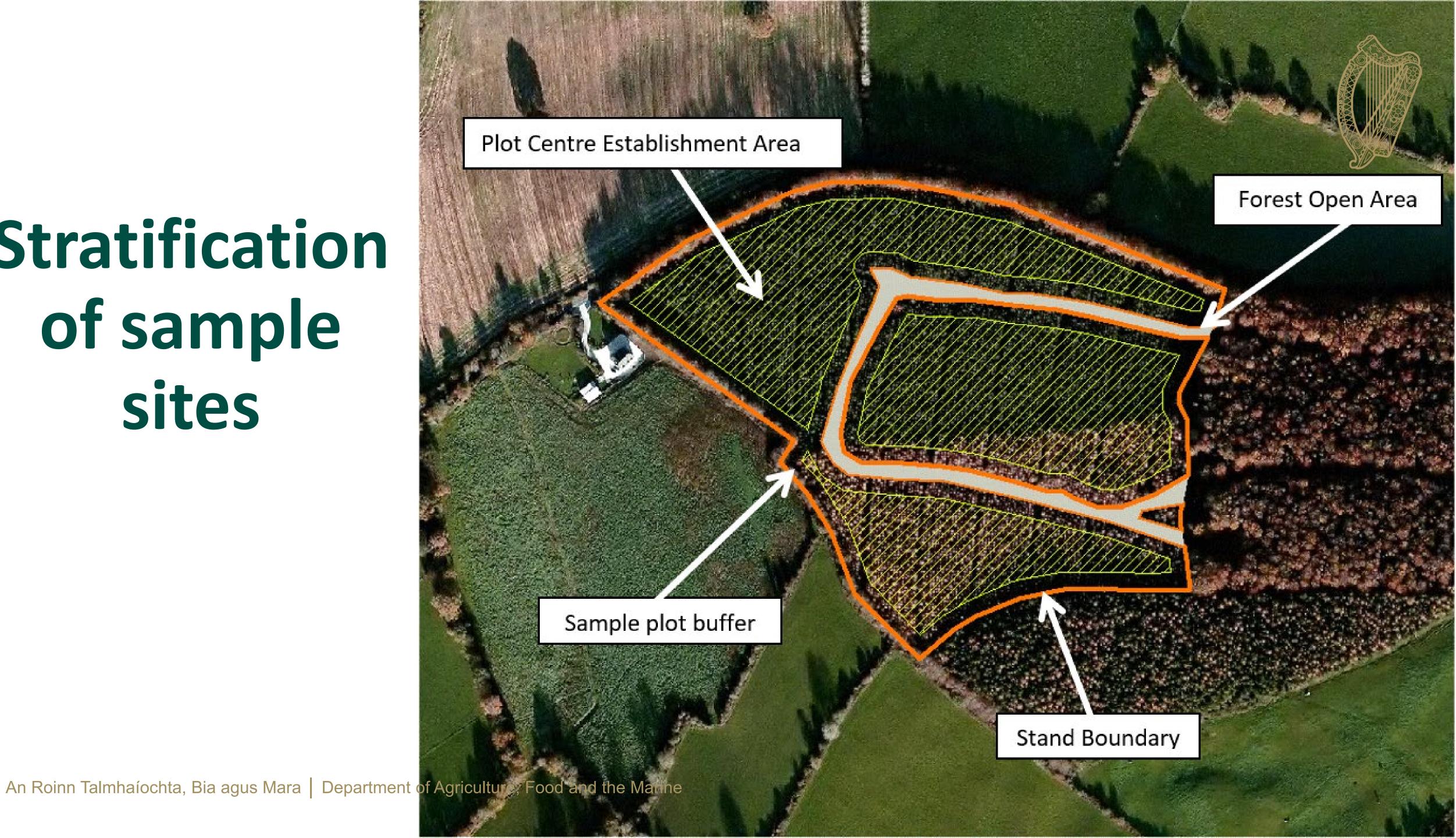
• Thinning Interventions: - first - second - third & subsequent

• Species Composition: forest stands dominated by conifer tree species.

• To ensure that the results generated are unbiased, the sites will need to selected at random from across the various ownership and management groupings that exist.

Thinning Intervention	Ownership		Tala
	Private	Public	Total
1 st thinning	40	40	80
2 nd thinning	40	40	80
3 rd or subsequent thinning	40	40	80
Total	120	120	240

Stratification of sample sites



Sample Plot Details

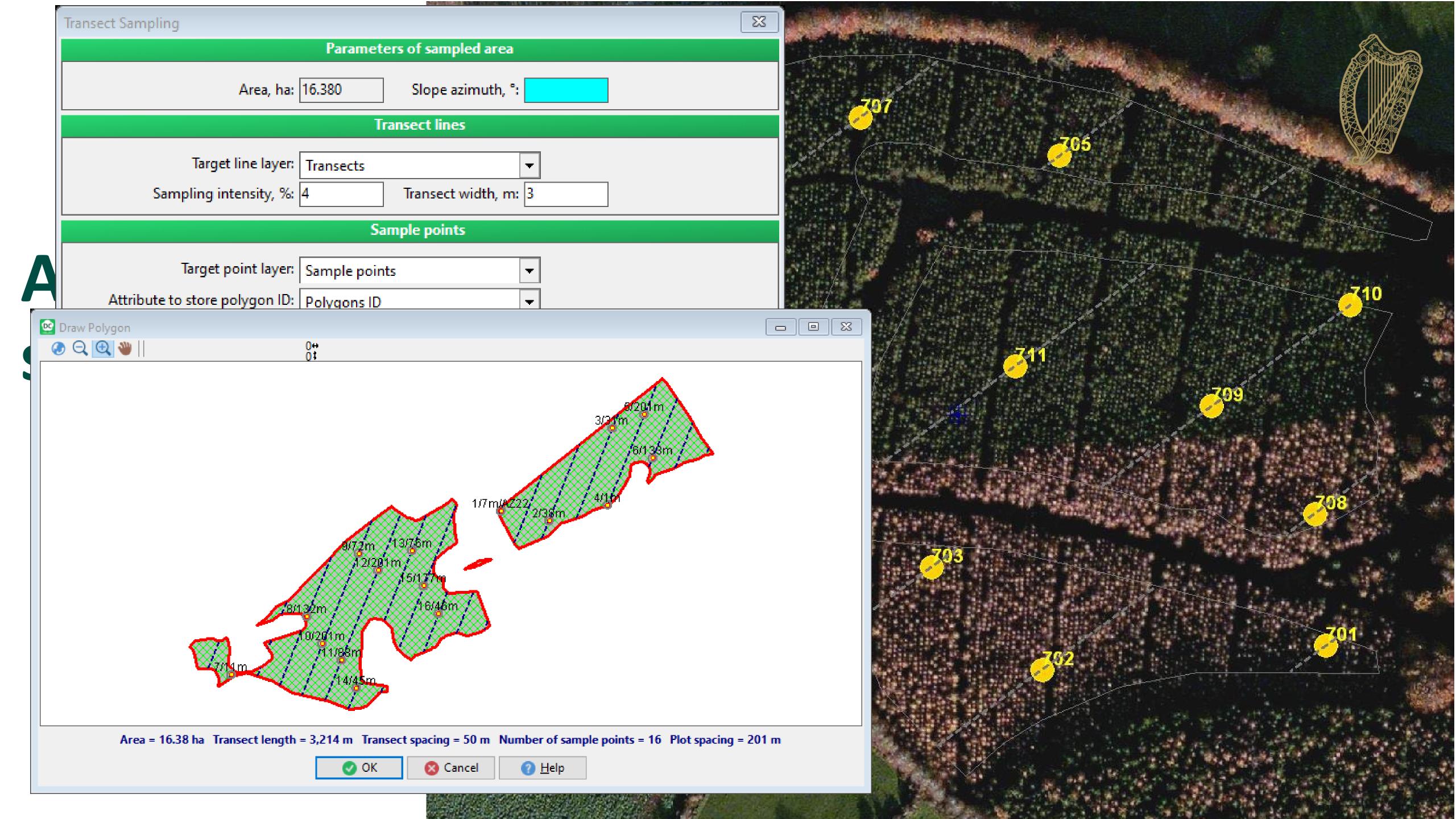
- Pilot study to assess the variability of sample plot estimates.
- The removal estimates were less precise compared to the post-thin estimates
- Therefore the sampling size requirement for this study will be driven by the requirement to obtain removal estimates at a harvest unit level, with an average standard error associated with removal estimates of within 10%
- From the ten sites visited as part of the pilot study, an average of 12 plots per harvest unit is required to provide this level of accuracy

Number of sample plots required per harvest unit

Harvest Unit Size	Number of Plots Required
Less than 5 ha	8
5 to 15 ha	12
Greater than 15 ha	14

Size of sample plots required

	Post-thin Stocking	Sample Plot Details	
Thinning Intervention	(stems per hectare)	Radius (m)	Area (m²)
First	1,300 to >1,700	8	201
Second	700 to 1,300	10	314
Third & Subsequent	<500 to 700	12.5	491



Descriptive Variables assessed



Stand-level: Qualitative variables describing the harvest unit are assessed at sample plot level

Variable	Description
Planting year	Year when the harvest unit was planted
Thinning date	Date when the thinning took place
Forest type	Conifer, broadleaf and mixed
Rotation type	Afforestation and reforestation
Development stage	Thicket, small pole, pole stage, high forest, and multistoried
Thin status	No thinning, tending, first, second and subsequent
Thin type	Not thinned at recent intervention, no thinning, rack & selection, and selection only
Rack frequency	No thinning, 1 in 4 or less, 1 in 5, 1 in 6, 1 in 7 and 1 in 8 or more
Soil type	Brown earth, brown podzol, podzol, gley, grey brown podzol, basin peat, blanket peat
Cultivation	No cultivation, mounding, ripping, plough, pit planting, DMB, SMB
Ground conditions	Very good, good, average, poor and very poor

Equipment and Software



- The field data collection process is based on Field-Map Timber software, which was developed for standing timber volume assessment.
- The software facilitates the generation of sample plots, navigation in the field and field data collection.



Masser BT Caliper to measure DBH



Tree height was assessed using a Laser Tech TruPulse 360r



GPS navigation to sample plots and all field data collection will be undertaken using a GETAC UX10 field computer

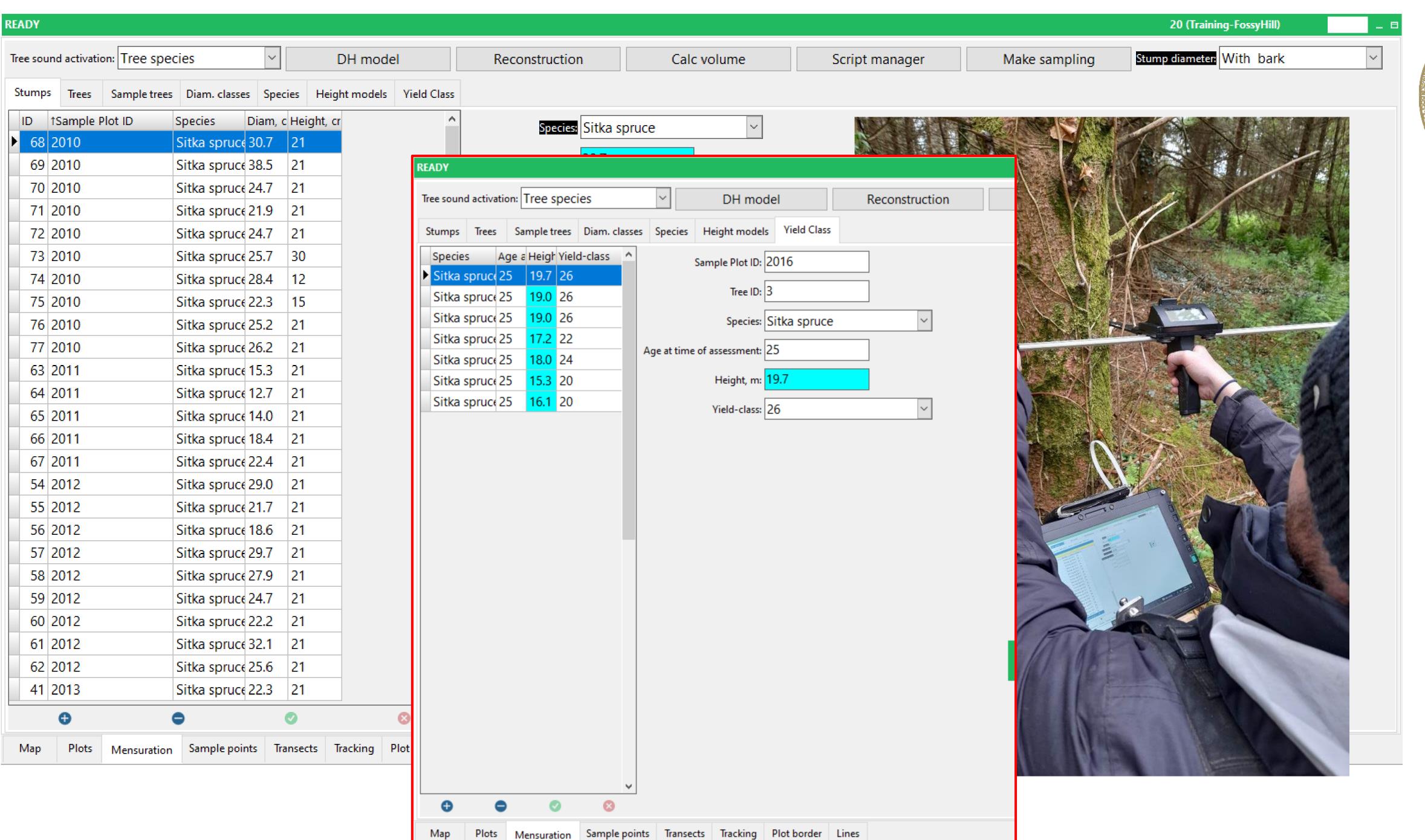
Tree and stump data recorded



- Trees
 - DBH is assessed on all trees
 - Height is assessed on a sample of three trees
 - Top Height

- Stumps
 - Top diameter
 - Stump height is assessed







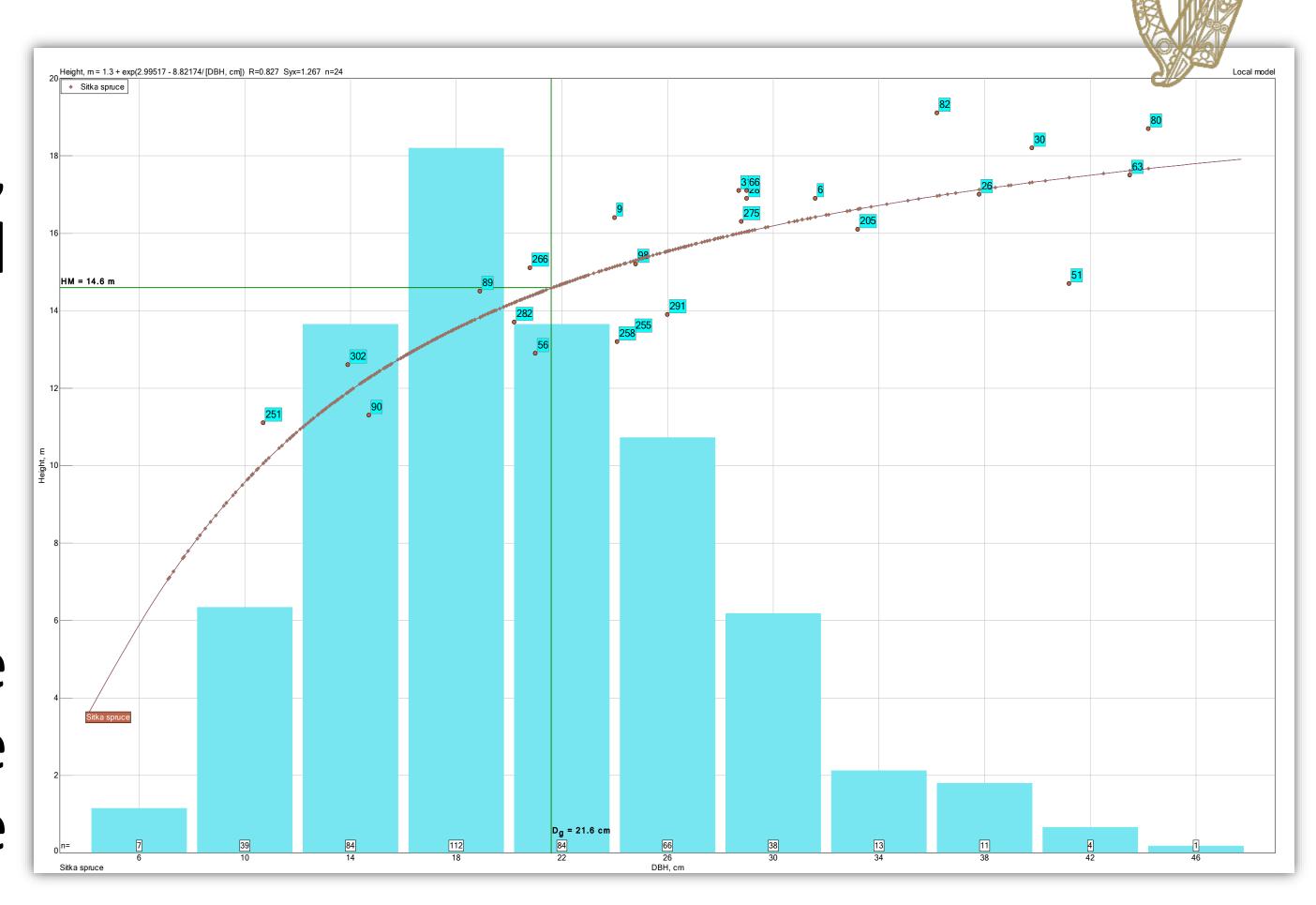
Modelling Volume – Living Trees

Height

Using the sample tree height data, a species level height-DBH model is developed for the harvest unit

Volume

Ireland's single tree stem profile equations are used to calculate standing trees volume using the individual DBH and height data



Modelling Volume – Stumps

DBH

Ireland's single tree stem profile equations are used to calculate DBH using the stump diameter and height

Height

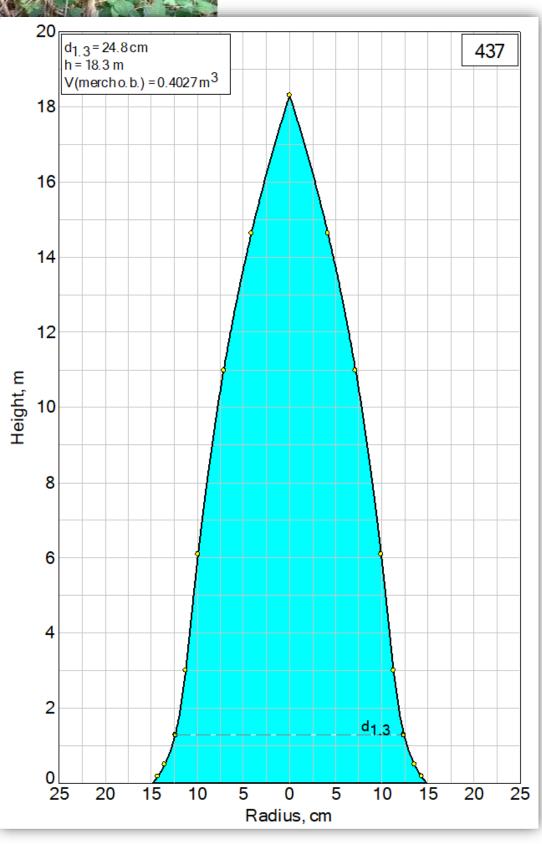
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Volume

Ireland's single tree stem profile equations are used to calculate standing tree volume using the tree DBH and height data









Sample Sites

Fossy Hill - LS13-H0053 - First Thinning



Area (ha)	17.6	
Sample Plot Area (ha)	0.32	
Thinning Intervention	First	
Thin type	Rack and Selection	
Rack Frequency	1 in 6	
Rotation Type	Afforestation	
Soil type	Gley	
Cultivation	Mounding	

	Sp. 1	Sp. 2
Species	SS	JL
Age at thinning	20	20
Top Height (post-thin)	16.3	15.6
Yield Class	28.0	>14

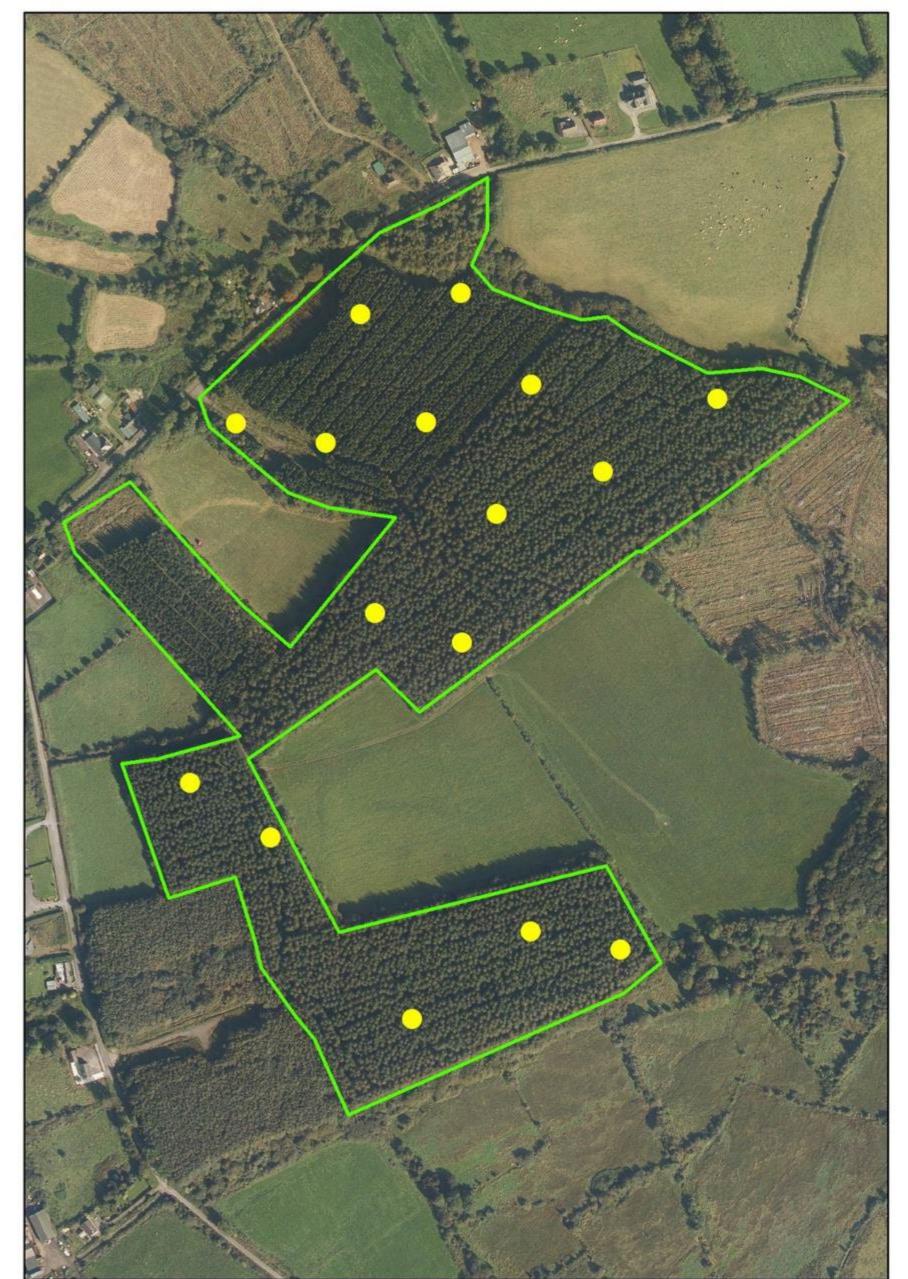
Fossy hill-LS13-H0062 — Sub & 2nd Thinning



Area (ha)	11.32	
Sample Plot Area (ha)	0.68	
Thinning Intervention	Subsequent	
Thin type	Selection	
Rack Frequency	1 in 7	
Rotation Type	Afforestation	
Soil type	Brown Podzol	
Cultivation	Ripping	

	Sp. 1	Sp. 2
Species	SS	JL
Age at thinning	27	27
Top Height (post-thin)	19.8	15.9
Yield Class	24.0	10.0

Wolfhill- LS13-H0063 — Sub & 2nd Thinning



Area (ha)	17.39	
Sample Plot Area (ha)	0.7	
Thinning Intervention	2nd and Subsequent	
Thin type	Selection	
Rack Frequency	1 in 7	
Rotation Type	Afforestation	
Soil type	Gley	
Cultivation	Ripping	

	Sp. 1	Sp. 2
Species	SS	NS
Age at thinning	27	27
Top Height (post-thin)	21.6	15.4
Yield Class	26.0	20.0



An Roinn Talmhaíochta, Bia agus Mara Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

Thank you & Any questions?

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