Partial Cutting and Site Preparation Impacts on Nutrient Availability and Eastern White Pine Seedling Response. (S07-burgess182838-Poster)

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Abstract:

Soil nutrient availability was assessed using ion exchange resins in the second, third and fifth years after treatment in natural eastern white pine (Pinus strobus L.) stands. The field study was set up within the Petawawa Research Forest in central Ontario to investigate the impacts of various silvicultural methods used to regenerate eastern white pine. The study was arranged in a split-split plot, randomized-block design with four replicates. Three thinning and four site preparation treatments were applied. Soil nutrient availability was highest in the second year after thinning and brush control, but it was not well correlated with seedling nutrient uptake. Light was the major environmental factor limiting white pine seedling growth.

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Presentation Information:

Presentation Date: Tuesday, November 12, 2002
Presentation Time: 2:00-4:00 pm
Poster Board Number: 1619

Keywords:

nutrient availability, ion exchange resins, partial cutting, eastern white pine