

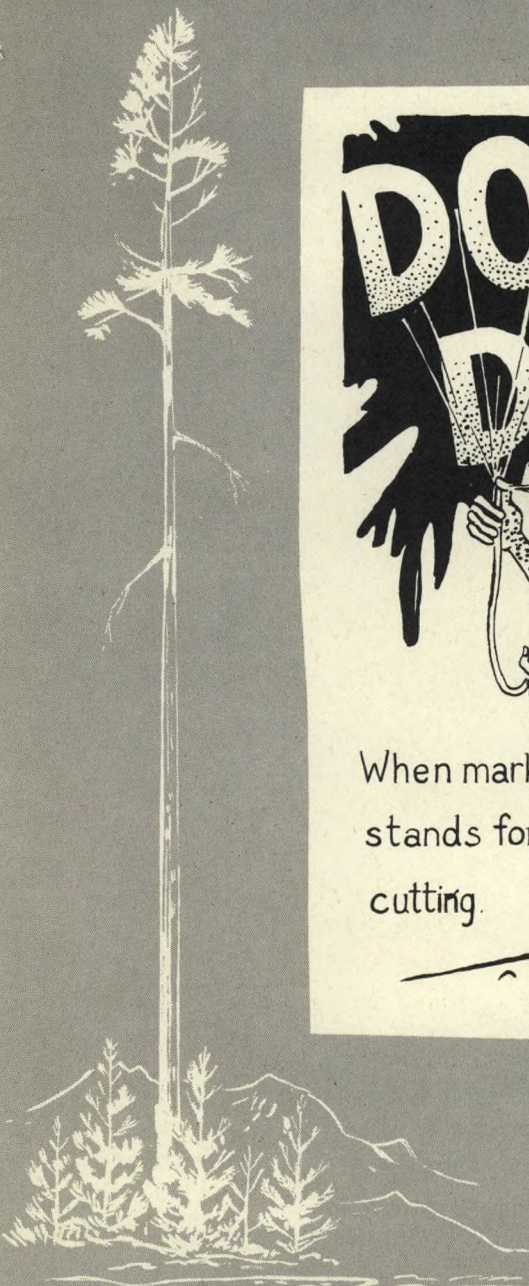
Revel

BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST SERVICE

Department of Lands and Forests

DO'S and DON'T'S

When marking
stands for
cutting.



M A N A G E M E N T D I V I S I O N

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Illustrations by

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PREFACE

British Columbia is endeavouring to place her forests on a sustained-yield basis. This means the forests must be managed rather than mined. To manage a forest, it is necessary to plan the harvest so that the land will continue to produce. A common technique employed in managing B. C. forests is to mark the trees to be cut, or the trees to be left.

Marking trees is an exacting and demanding task, combining physical and mental skills. The important factor to consider is not the actual marking but the reasons for the marking.

In this booklet, an attempt has been made to portray some of the common mistakes which occur in marking. It is hoped that by presenting these points in a humorous vein, they will be more easily recognized and more readily avoided.

MANAGEMENT DIVISION.

March, 1958.
Victoria, B. C.

DO'S AND DON'TS

When marking

SINGLE TREES





DO

Leave trees, the removal of which would cause excessive damage.

DON'T

Mark trees which would be difficult to remove without excessive damage.

DO

Leave isolated trees.

DON'T

Mark individual, isolated trees. If there is only one tree in the vicinity, leave it.



IT IS NOT WORTH AN OPERATOR'S WHILE TO LOG IT.

DO

Mark both forks of
a "school marm."

DON'T

Mark one fork of a
"school marm."



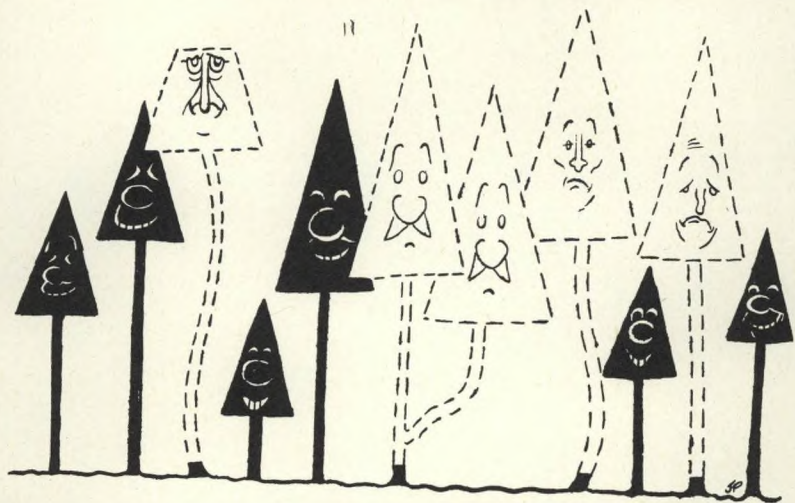
IT WILL ONLY MYSTIFY THE OPERATOR.

DO

**Choose well-formed
thrifty stems
representative of
the best elements
in the stand.**

DON'T

**Concentrate on any
single species.**



DO

Watch carefully the percentage being marked and try to achieve a balance between what is desirable economically and silviculturally.

DON'T

Mark more than 40 percent unless otherwise instructed. With the road-clearing, this will become 50 percent.



THE REMOVAL OF A LARGER PERCENTAGE WILL JEOPARDIZE THE STAND.



DO

Give priority of marking to the large, over-mature stems and those with scars, broken tops, "school marms," sweep, etc.

DON'T

Mark the smaller diameters and don't mark the thrifty, well-formed stems. (These are required for the next cut.)

DO

Try to remove trees
with crowns raised
above the general
canopy level.

DON'T

Leave
"superdominants."



THEY WILL PROBABLY BLOW DOWN.

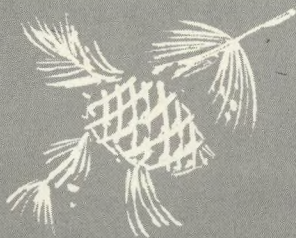


DO

**Mark heavily in
draws, swamps, or
other places with
poor drainage.**

DON'T

**Mark single trees
in draws, swamps,
or other places
with poor drainage.
(This will only lead
to blow-down.)**

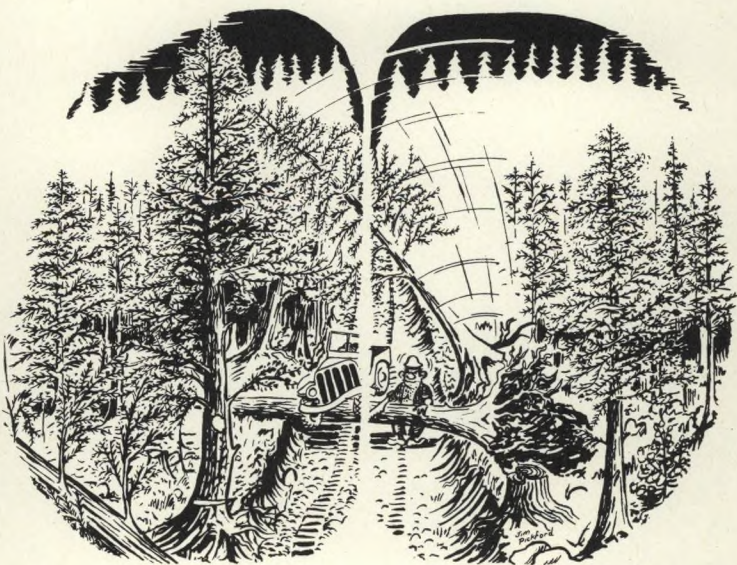


DO

**Mark trees
damaged in
road-building
adjacent to
skid-roads.**

DON'T

**Leave damaged
trees immediately
adjacent to
skid-roads.**



THEY MAY BLOW DOWN!



DO

**Leave wind-breaks
or mark very lightly
in areas adjacent
to clear-cut draws
or swamps.**

DON'T

**Commence marking
immediately after
cleaning out a
draw, swamp, or
poorly drained
area. (It may
encourage
progressive
blow-down.)**



DO

Place the butt-marks as low as possible, preferably between the root-collar where it cannot be sluffed off.

DON'T

Place the butt-marks high up on the bole.



THIS WILL ENCOURAGE WASTE AND THE MARKS MAY SLUFF OFF.

DO

**Leave boundary
trees.**

DON'T

**Mark boundary
trees.**



**IT MAY CAUSE COMPLICATIONS AND RESULT IN
TRESPASSING.**

DO'S AND DON'TS

When
marking *Alternate*
strips

==



DO

Lay out strips
parallel to the
contour in steep
topography.

DON'T

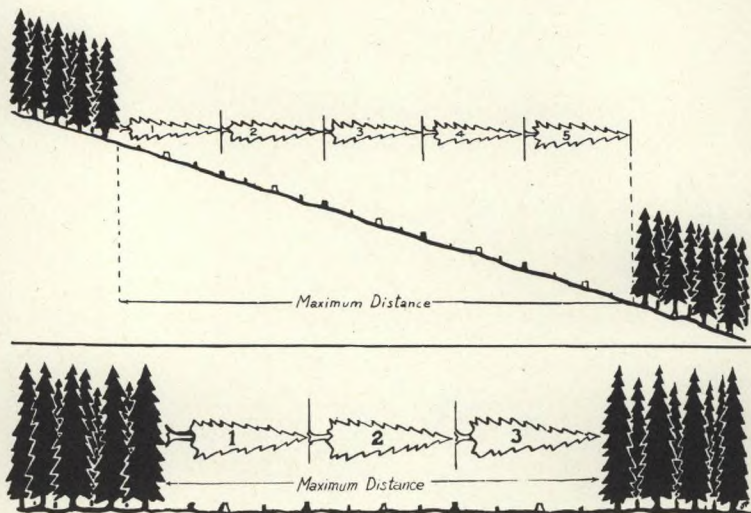
Lay out strips
against the contour.



IT MAY ENCOURAGE EROSION.

DON'T

Make strips wider than three times the average maximum height of the stand on level ground, and five times average maximum height on slopes.



DO

Try to lay out strips so that they are at right angles to the prevailing winds.

DON'T

Lay out strips parallel to the prevailing winds.



IT MAY LEAD TO PROGRESSIVE WINDFALL.



DO

Round off the corners.

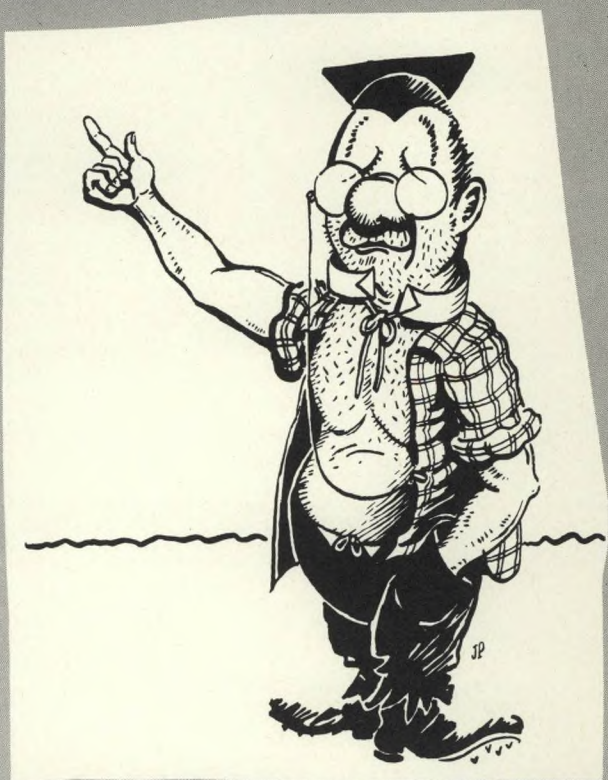
DON'T

Leave sharp corners or unnatural shapes. (They will suffer wind damage.)



DON'T

Lay out cut-strips
so that they are in,
or close to, draws.
(They may be
subject to
blow-down.)



DON'T

Locate
"leave-strips"
across skid or
haul roads.





DO

**Mark butt-marks
on all line-trees.**

DON'T

**Forget to mark
butt-marks on
all line trees.
(Otherwise there
will be no check.)**

DO'S AND DON'T'S

When marking



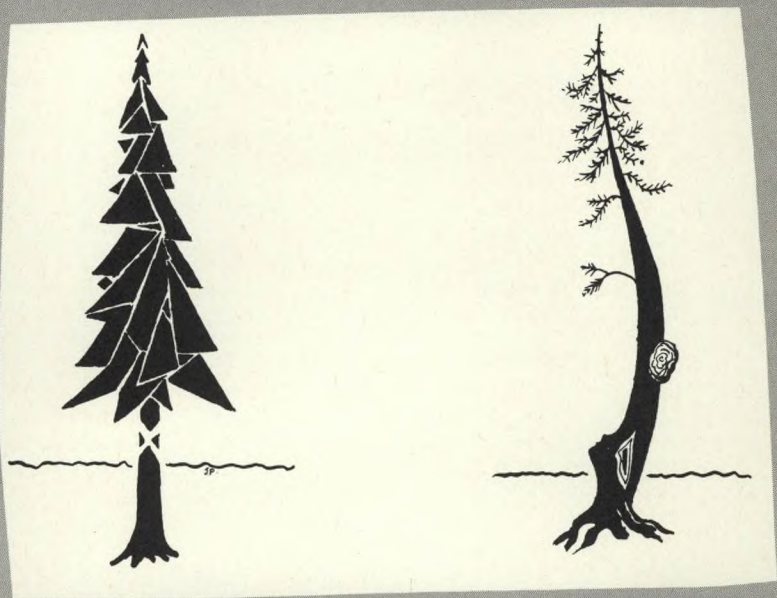
J.P.

DO

Mark the best trees
with $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ -crown,
straight boles,
and good form.

DON'T

Mark "wolf" trees
or misshapen,
deformed stems.



POOR PARENTS SELDOM PRODUCE THE BEST
PROGENY.

DO

Try to mark
seed-trees on the
well-drained,
higher ground.

DON'T

Mark seed-trees
located in draws
or depressions.



DON'T

Mark trees with
high root systems.



DO

**Mark seed-trees,
well away from
skid-roads and
landings.**

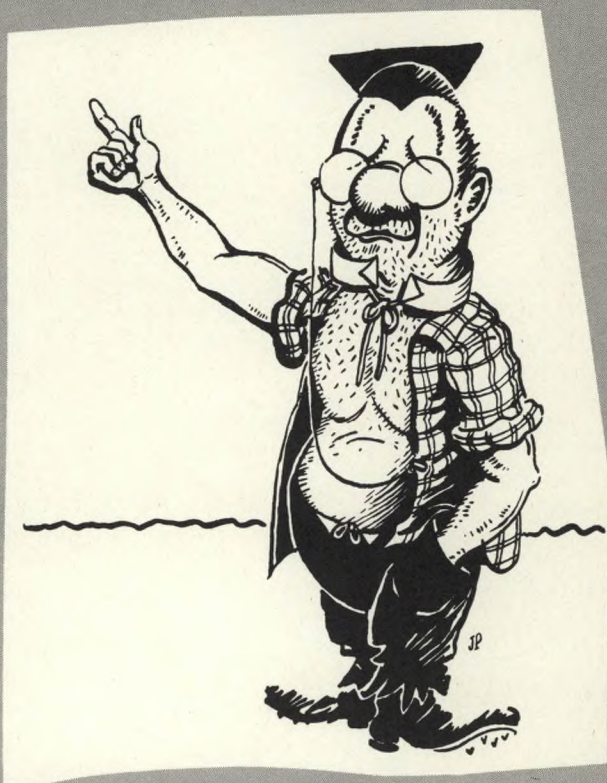
DON'T

**Mark seed-trees
immediately
adjacent to skid
roads or landings.**



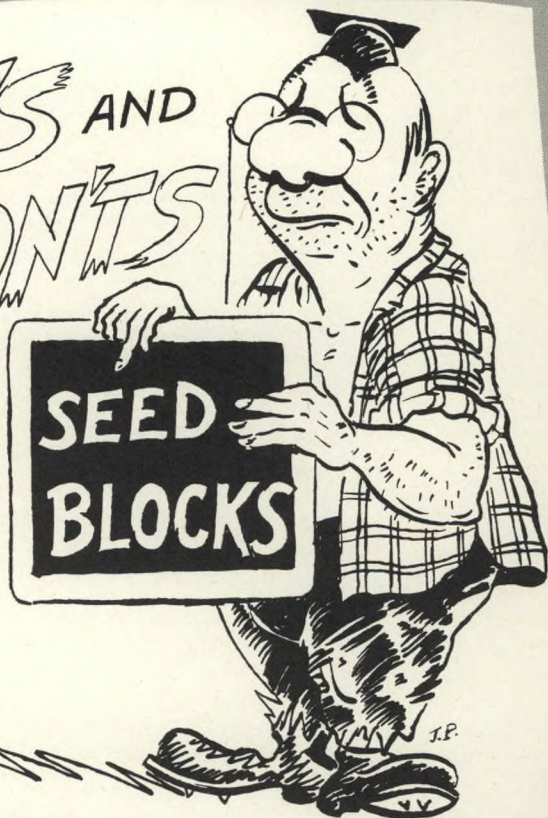
DON'T

Mark a seed-tree
if there is
possibility it may
be damaged by
"stripping"
by leaners.



DO'S AND DON'TS

When
marking



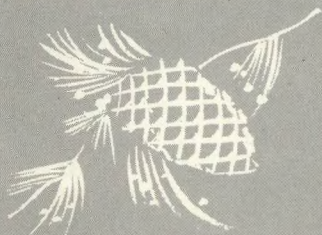


DO

**Locate seed-blocks
on well-drained
ground.**

DON'T

**Locate seed-blocks
in draws, swamps,
or poorly drained
areas. (They may
blow down.)**





DO

**Change the shape
of a seed-block to
fit the topography.**



DON'T

**Stick to a rigid
shape or pattern
of seed-block in
rolling or steep
topography.
(It may encourage
wind damage.)**



DO

**Locate seed-blocks
on ground not
required for roads
or landings.**



DON'T

**Locate seed-blocks
across probable
extraction routes.
(They will only be
cut—and then
what?)**

**Locate a seed-block
within one-half
chain of any skid
or haul road or
landing. (Blocks will
be vulnerable if
so exposed to
excessive damage.)**

DO

Mark the blocks so
that the marks face
the logging.

DON'T

Mark the blocks so
that the marks are
obscured or at
right angles to
logging.



OTHERWISE THEY MAY GET CUT IN TRESPASS.