

## Methods of Forest Management

1. No harvesting or other active management
2. Selective cutting of individual trees
3. Group selection cutting (< 2 acres)
4. Small clearcuts (2 - 10 acres)
5. Large clearcuts (> 10 acres)



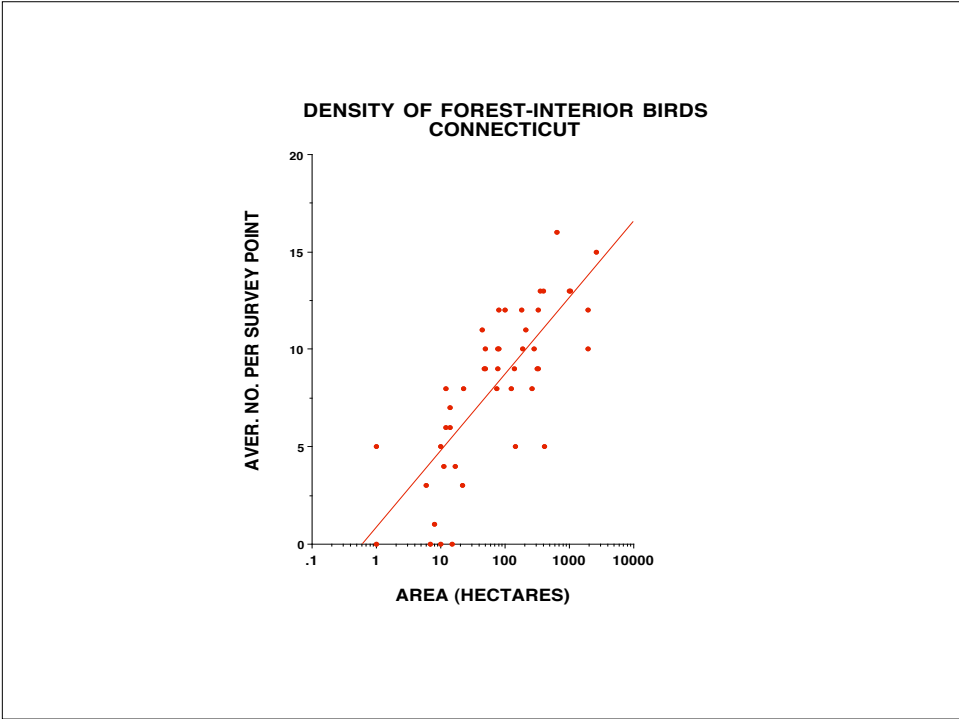
Old-growth forest (trees >250 years old)



Mature forest



Unfragmented forest



Young forest (small trees, dense shrub layer)



Early successional habitat (shrubland)



Abandoned farmland



Beaver meadow



Tornado blow-down

## Species associated with old-growth forest

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3. Group selection cutting (< 2 acres)
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## Mature-forest species

1. No harvesting or other active management
2. Selective cutting of individual trees
3. Group selection cutting (< 2 acres)
4. Small clearcuts (2 - 10 acres)
5. Large clearcuts (> 10 acres)

but the forest must be large and roadless

## Young-forest species

1. No harvesting or other active management
2. Selective cutting of individual trees
3. Group selection cutting (< 2 acres)
4. Small clearcuts (2 - 10 acres)
5. Large clearcuts (> 10 acres)

## Early-successional species

1. No harvesting or other active management
2. Selective cutting of individual trees
3. Group selection cutting (< 2 acres)
4. Small clearcuts (2 - 10 acres)
5. Large clearcuts (> 10 acres)

## SPECIALISTS BBS Data 1966-1999

