Management for Healthy Forests

Fern Graves

Forest Stewardship Program Coordinator RI DEM, Division of Forest Environment





Harvard Forest, Harvard University

The Importance of Forests

- Soil quality
- Water quality
- Crucial habitat



The Threat of Suburbia

- Human tendency to move outward
- Need for energy
- Ecosystem fragmentation
- Impervious surfaces
- Soil disturbance





Living in the Anthropocene

- (Anthro-pocene) Human-age
- Human actions shape most natural ecosystems

How do we promote forest health in an the age of humans?



Forest Management

- Passive management
 - Relying on natural processes
- ACTIVE management
 - Identifying crucial ecosystem services
 - Mimicking natural processes





The Forest Management Plan

- Based on objectives
 - Timber production
 - Wildlife
 - Recreation
 - Forest health
- Current condition of forest resources
- Prescriptions to meet objectives



Managing for Forest Health

- Vigorously growing trees
 - Height and growth habit
 - Robust crown foliage
- Native vegetation
- Low instance of disease and harmful insects
- Presence of beneficial insects
- Density and stand structure



Managing for Forest Health

A forest that is capable of sustaining its native species composition and ecosystem services.



Actively Managing for Forest Health

- Eradicate invasive species
- Use silvics to understand forest species
- Promote native wildlife
- Be aware of new insect and disease threats
- Monitor results



Invasive Species





Forest Health and Wildlife







