


Ash dieback – silvicultural options?

Ian Short - Teagasc


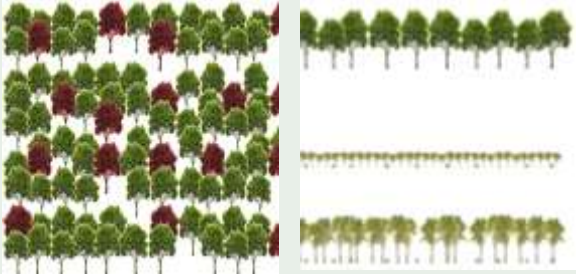

Grant options

Criteria	Scheme	
<7m	Reconstitution	
≥7m AND: <15m OR <18cm OR <25 y.o.	Woodland Improvement AND/OR Reconstitution	
≥15m OR ≥ 18cm OR ≥ 25 y.o.	Woodland Improvement	

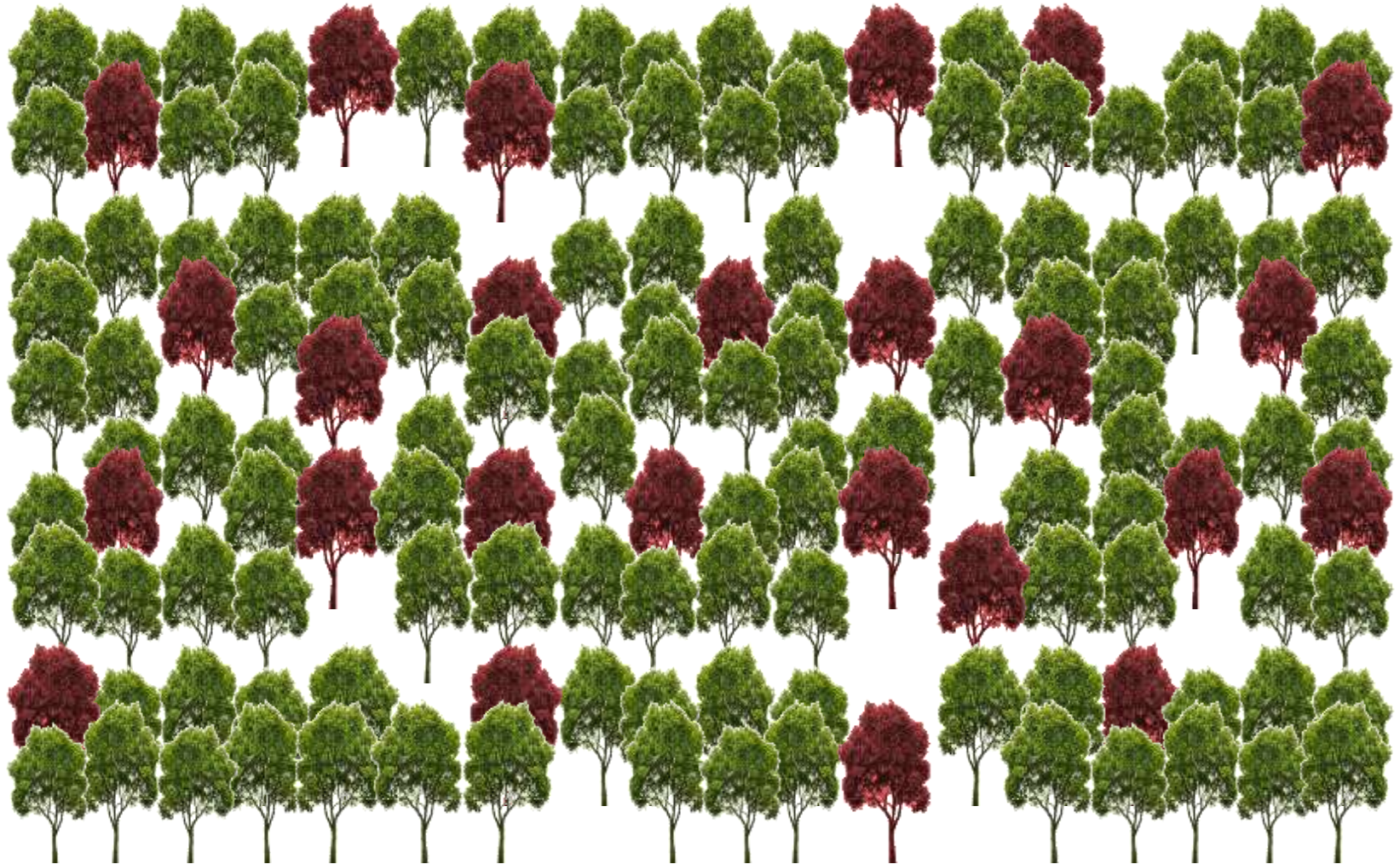
Eradication



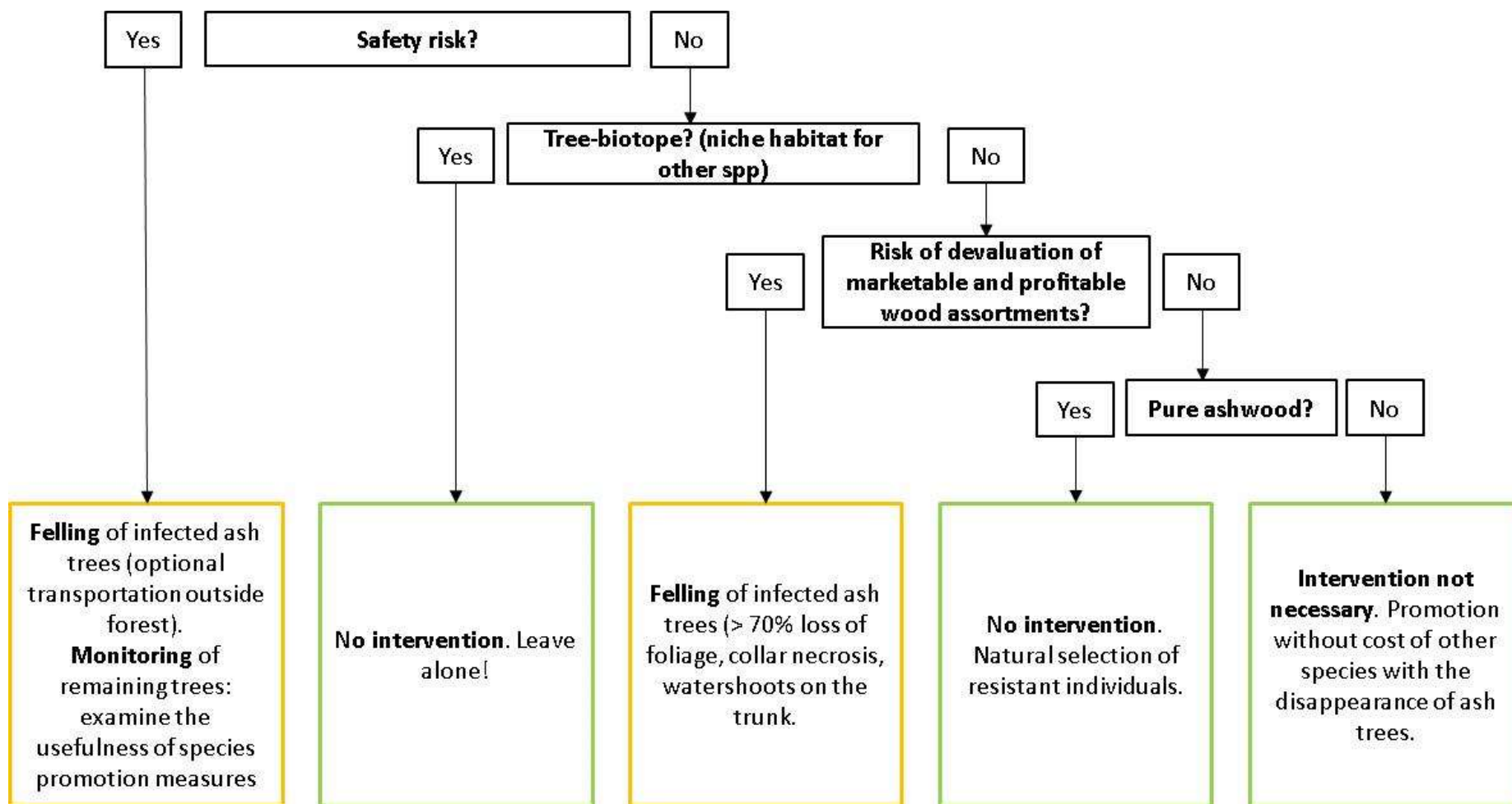
Grant options

Criteria	Scheme	
<7m	Reconstitution	
≥7m AND: <15m OR <18cm OR <25 y.o.	Woodland Improvement AND/OR Reconstitution	
≥15m OR ≥ 18cm OR ≥ 25 y.o.	Woodland Improvement	

Rack and selection thinning



Switzerland



Germany

- Preferentially remove affected ash
- Healthy/weakly diseased vigorous ash in mixed stands are encouraged. Stand development to favour mixed spp.
- Severely damaged (70-80% crown death) harvested and marketed
- Selection during growing season (by mid-August) and permanently marked

UK – Woodland SSSIs

<30% ash	30-70% ash	70-90% ash	>90% ash
<p>Leave the ash: survival important.</p> <p>Promote regen.</p> <p>Thin if needed to promote crown development and space for regen</p>	<p>Diversify age structure.</p> <p>Open up stands: 1) around minor species to promote their regeneration; 2) to promote regeneration of 'prime' and tolerant ash</p>	<p>Avoid drastic changes in forest conditions.</p> <p>Diversify age structure.</p> <p>Promote minor component tree spp.</p> <p>Encourage natural regen / underplanting of appropriate alternative spp.</p>	<p>Avoid drastic changes in forest conditions.</p> <p>Promote crown development of 'prime' ash.</p> <p>Encourage space for regeneration.</p> <p>Underplant with appropriate spp. as ash canopy thins.</p>

UK – Ecological mitigation

- Mixtures support greater no. & variety of ash-associated species than single species alternative
 - 74% with oak and beech mixture
 - 84% with 11 tree spp.
- Oak supported all ash-associated birds
- Field maple and hazel mixture support 98% bryophytes
- Birch, beech and oak mix support 54% invertebrates

UK – Infected stands

- Avoid heavy thinning or clear-felling
- Where tolerant trees revealed, ensure free from additional stress (thin)
- Ensure adequate no. seed-bearing females retained for nat regen potential
- Where tolerant seed trees present, manipulate stand for optimal seed germination, survival and establishment
- Promote tolerant individuals of ash regen

FRAXBACK

- Tending – Thinning period probably most critical stage when considering silviculture prescriptions of ADB stands
- Conserve resistant / tolerant trees
- Crown dieback and collar rot correlate with soil moisture
- In pure ash stands, admix alternative spp
 - Healthy remaining trees can maintain overhead shelter
- In young stands, restock in clumps or clusters
- Crop tree management e.g. free-growth

- Ideally inspect at least once per year
(Skovsgaard 2009; Thomsen and Skovsgaard 2012)
- *“Adapting woodlands to become more resilient will require anticipatory action – changes need to be made before the impact of biotic and abiotic threats is observable.”* (Bladon et al. 2016)

References

- Alsop, J. 2014. "Woodland and Tree Management in the Wake of Ash Dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*): Experience from Continental Europe." Report for the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust. 67 pages.
- Bladon, F., Harmer, R. and Lang Brown, J. 2016. The silviculture of resilience. *Quarterly Journal of Forestry* **110**: 98-102.
- Kirisits, T. and Freinschlag, C. 2014. Eschentriebsterben: Wissensstand und Praxisempfehlungen. *Kärntner Forstverein Information* **73**/Jänner: 18–20.
- Mitchell, R. J., Beaton, J. K., Bellamy, P. E., Broome, A., Chetcuti, J., Eaton, S., Ellis, C. J., Gimona, A., Harmer, R., Hester, A. J., Hewison, R. L., Hodgetts, N. G., Iason, G. R., Kerr, G., Littlewood, N. A., Newey, S., Potts, J. M., Pozsgai, G., Ray, D., Sim, D. A., Stockan, J. A., Taylor, A. F. S., and Woodward, S. 2014. Ash dieback in the UK: A review of the ecological and conservation implications and potential management options. *Biological Conservation* **175**: 95-109.
- Reid, C., Goldberg, E. and Alsop, J. 2015. *What can we do about "Chalara" ash dieback (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) on woodland SSSIs?* Joint advice from Natural England and the Forestry Commission
- Rigling, D., Hilfiker, S., Schöbel, C., Meier, F., Engesser, R., Scheidegger, C., Stofer, S., Senn-Irlet, B., and Queloz, V. 2016. Le dépérissement des pousses du frêne: Biologie, symptômes et recommandations pour la gestion. [The dieback of ash shoots: Biology, symptoms and recommendations for management]. *Notice pour le Praticien* **57** 8 pages.
- Skovsgaard, J.P. et al. 2017 Silvicultural strategies for *Fraxinus excelsior* in response to dieback caused by *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*. *Forestry*.
- Thomsen, I. M. and Skovsgaard, J. P. 2012. Silvicultural strategies for forest stands with ash dieback. *Forstschutz Aktuell* **55**: 18-20.

Alternative options?

- Systematic thin and underplant
 - Free-growth / Halo
 - Small coupe
 - Agroforestry
-
- Research & Demos required

Systematic thin and underplant





2:2 systematic thin with alder underplanting

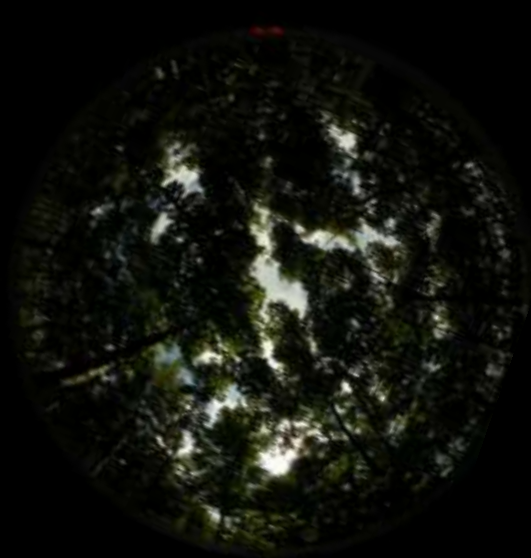
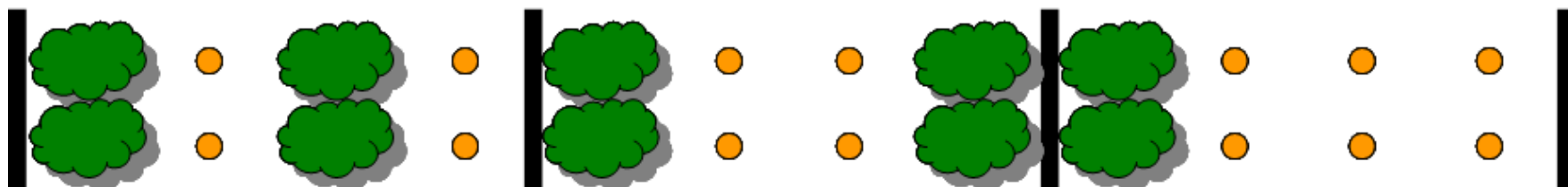
May 2011



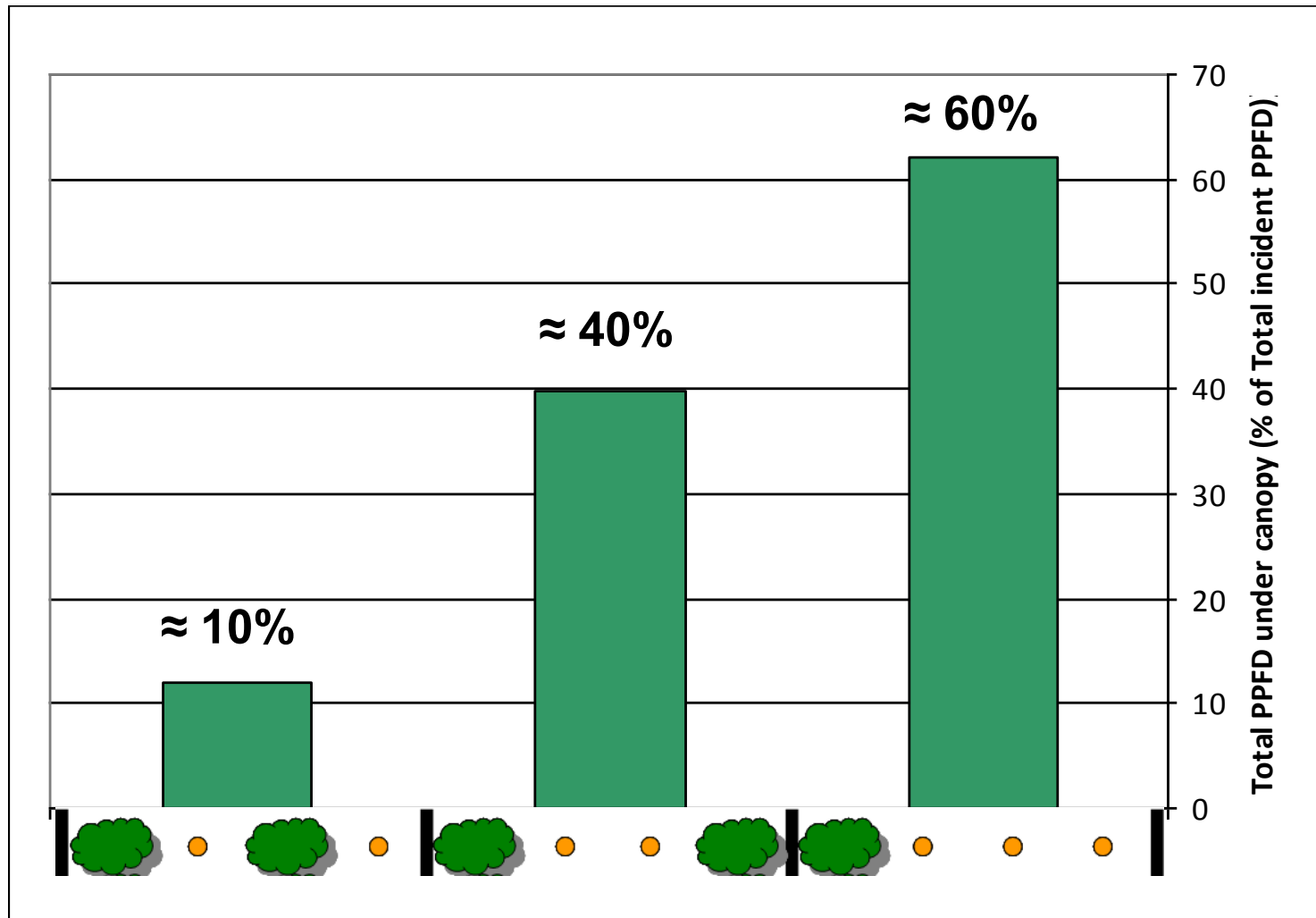
2:2 systematic thin with alder underplanting

Feb 2016 – Underplanting approx. 6m tall.

Light (sycamore overstory; 17yo; after 3 growing seasons)



Light (sycamore overstory; 17yo; after 3 growing seasons)



Free-growth / Halo







Underplant?

Small coupes – underplant / nat.regen



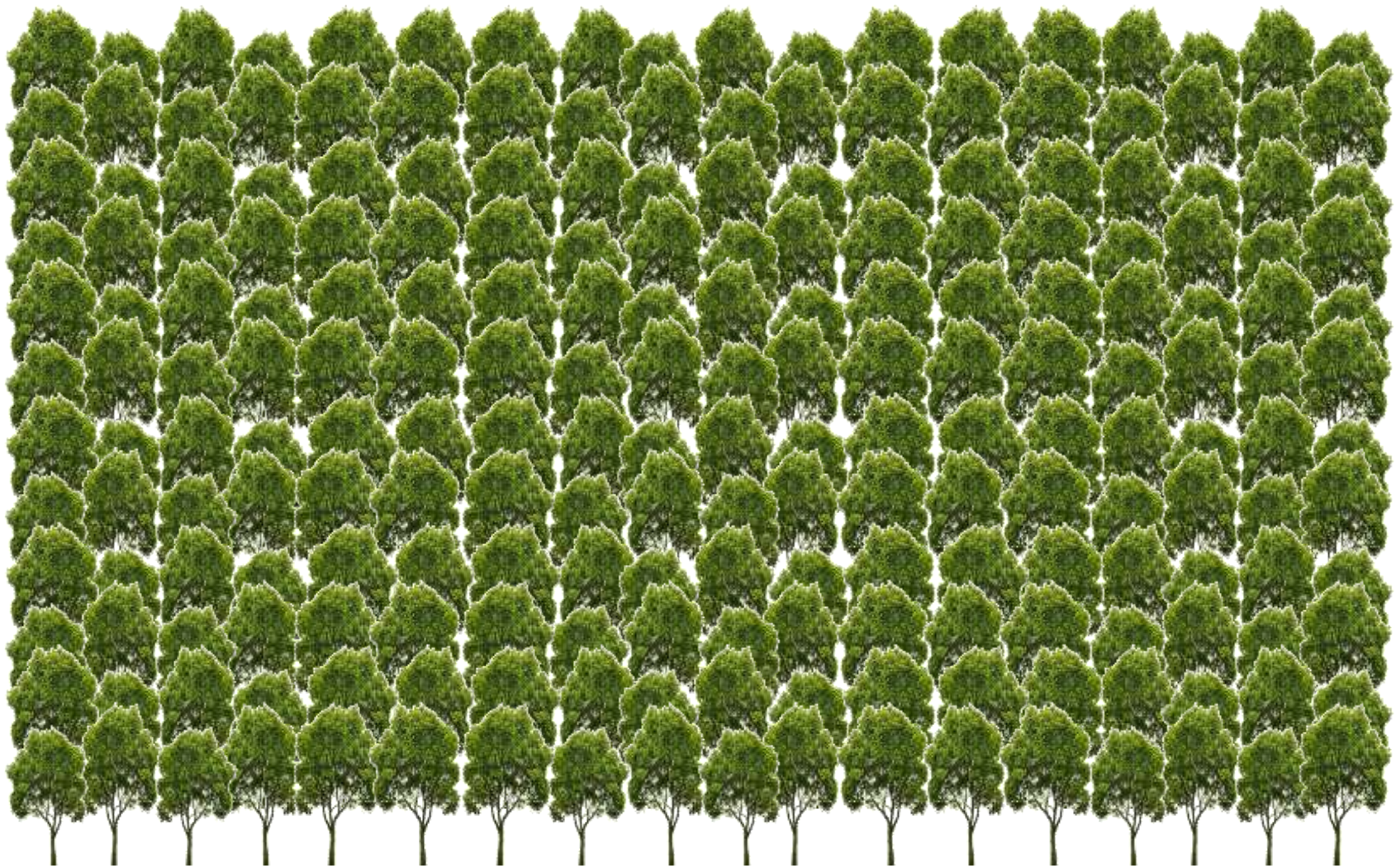


Teagasc / Woodland Trust project

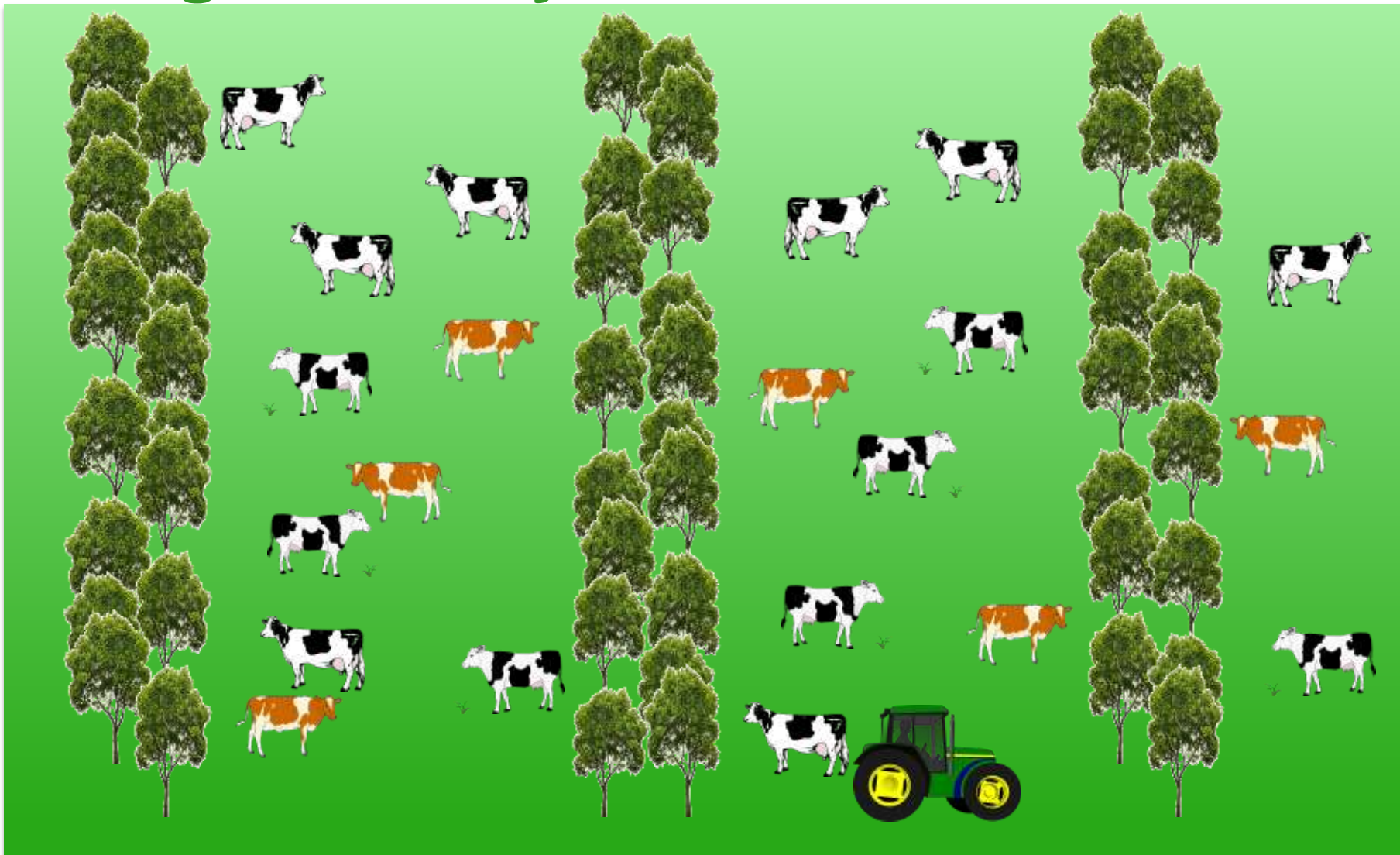
Drumnaph Woods, Co. Derry.

Oak, birch, hazel. Coupes 0.025 – 0.045 ha

Agroforestry



Agroforestry



Ash dieback positives??!

- Improved silviculture?
 - Amelioration of poor-performing stands
 - Better soils for tree establishment
 - Shelter present?
 - Greater emphasis on thinning
 - Greater owner (and public) interest
 - Less prescriptive silviculture, more site specific silviculture
 - Greater emphasis on establishing mixtures?
 - » Increased resilience
- Improved planting stock made available?

Thank you

Dr Ian Short
Broadleaf Silviculture Research Officer
Teagasc
Forestry Development Dept.