

Woody Material Management Options

Technique	Definition	Pros	Cons	Things to Consider	Cost
Lop and Scatter	Cutting material into smaller pieces and scattering them throughout the forest floor not going above 18" in height	<p>Easy to do as you are going along and thinning</p> <p>Leaves nutrients and habitat on the landscape</p> <p>Fairly cheap</p>	<p>Woody material is still on the landscape</p> <p>The fuel continuity has changed from ladder/ariel fuels to ground and surface fuels</p>	<p>Don't have lop and scatter material against your residual tree</p> <p>Depending on what forest pest/disease you are managing for or are in your area, lop and scatter might still have enough material to be brood habitat or continue to spread the disease</p>	\$
Pile and Burn	Pile material in to 4x4 foot piles to be burned at a later date when weather conditons are favorable	<p>Easy to create piles as you go</p> <p>Disrupting fuel continuity by having piles in strategic places</p>	<p>Weather dependent for burning and might have to wait longer than you would like to</p>	<p>Do you have your permits</p> <p>Is it a burn day (air quality and fire departments)</p> <p>Are your piles placed in good locations to burn (not too close to structures, what, if anything, is overhead your piles i.e. tree canopy)</p>	\$
Chip	Put material through a chipping machine to make into fine fuels	<p>Many counties have chipper programs so cost might be lower</p> <p>Reduce the medium and large fuels</p>	<p>Woody material is still on the landscape</p> <p>The fuel continuity has changed from ladder/ariel fuels to ground and surface fuels</p>	<p>Do you have road access</p> <p>Are your chipper piles created correctly</p> <p>Where are you putting the chips</p>	\$\$
Mastication	Shreds material into smaller pieces that is left on the forest floor	<p>Can do thinning and woody debris management at the same time</p>	<p>The fuel continuity has canged from ladder/ariel fules to ground and surface fuels</p> <p>Expensive</p>	<p>What is your access, slope and other equipment requirements</p> <p>What potential residual stand damage may occur</p>	\$\$\$
Prescribed Burn	Fire that is intentionally lit to meet specific goals and objectives such as fuel reduction, ecosystem restoration or management of species.	<p>Science is showing that using prescribed fire in combination with a thinning can result in lower severity wildfires in the future</p> <p>Creates fire resiliency with repeated use over time</p>	<p>Weather dependent for burning and might have to wait longer than you would like for burn window</p> <p>May cause residual stand damage</p>	<p>Do you have your permits</p> <p>Is it a burn day (air quality and fire departments)</p> <p>Do you have the personnel/expertise to do what you want to do</p> <p>What is the access, stuctures, and infulstructure on the land that you need to consider</p> <p>Don't have woody debris up against residual tree stems - leads to tree death</p>	\$-\$\$

Monitoring Options

Technique	Pro	Con	What to Monitor
Photo Points	Easy and simple to do Very cheap	More observational than analytical monitoring	Vegetation growth Treatment Results (before/during/after/recovery)
Inventory Plots	Can make these as simple or complex as you want Can gather analytical data to create reports, charts or just give trends overtime Can be increased or decreased based on the amount of land you have to make statistical sense	Might need technical training to do the monitoring your self or might need to hire someone to help Can get expensive depending on how much you want to monitor	Vegetation Surveys Individual Tree Growth/Inventory Disease/beetle Inventory
Tally	Easy and Simple Very Cheap Gives you actual numbers to work with Works well if you have a small property	If you have a larger property, might want to consider doing a subsection of your property for a fully tally	Regeneration surveys Invasive Weed surveys Rare/Endangered Species Population Counts Wildlife Counts (nests, # of species etc)
Transects	Can make these as simple or complex as you want Can gather analytical data to create reports, charts or just give trends overtime Can be increased or decreased based on the amount of land you have to make statistical sense	Might need technical training to do the monitoring your self or might need to hire someone to help Can get expensive depending on how much you want to monitor	Vegetation Surveys Fuel Loading Measurements Individual Tree Growth/Inventory Disease/beetle Inventory

Keep in mind you can layer these techniques and use multiple through your property and monitoring. Use your Goals and Objectives to determine what you should monitor and then find the right technique to monitor that specific thing.