



FIGURE 14-7

Reserve shelterwood method creates a two-aged arrangement, leaving carefully selected individuals of the mature age class to grow over the new cohort. The wide spacing ensures adequate sunlight and other site resources to sustain a rapid development of the younger cohort. With a one-cut approach (A), foresters leave only widely dispersed reserve trees at the first entry. With a two-cut method (B), they make a normal seed cutting and then return a second time after the new age class becomes established. This reduces the overstory trees to spacing like that of the one-cut approach. The reserve trees may remain in place until at least half-rotation age for the younger age class or until the younger trees reach their maturity.