

JAG Restoration Forestry Silvicultural Forum

October 24, 2009

Stand History

NF Caspar Creek:

The old-growth forest in this area was first logged by the Caspar Lumber Company in the late 1800s, estimated to have been between 1870 and 1890. This logging probably utilized bull teams to yard the logs to Caspar Creek.

Later, between 1880 and 1900, a railroad incline or tramway was constructed from Hare Creek into the NF Caspar Creek to remove either remaining OG forest and residual OG trees. This activity was probably followed by some burning.

There has been no active stand management in this area since about 1900.

Upper Berry Gulch:

The old-growth forest in this area was first logged by the Caspar Lumber Company between 1945 and 1950. This logging used early tractor technology to yard the logs to a truck road system.

A subsequent entry occurred in 1965 to remove scattered residual old-growth trees, though evidence of this entry is limited in the area being evaluated in the field. There has been no active stand management since 1965.

Head of Hare Creek:

The old-growth forest in this area was first logged by the Caspar Lumber Company between 1880 and 1900. This logging probably utilized steam yarder technology to yard the logs to a rail system located in the bottom of Hare Creek.

The second-growth forest that regenerated in the area was first selectively harvested in 1978 (below the road). A second selective harvest entry was made in 1992.

Chamberlain Creek:

The old-growth forest in this area was first logged in 1940-1945. This logging utilized early tractor technology to yard the logs to a truck road system. It is estimated that the original harvest was intended to remove all trees greater than 48 inches DBH, with the objective of leaving the smaller trees to continue to grow and be harvested selectively at a later date.

A second entry occurred in 1974. This logging again utilized tractor technology to yard the logs to the existing truck road system. This harvest was intended to remove the remaining residual old-growth trees greater than 22 inches DBH, while retaining and releasing the young trees that had regenerated since the original logging. The residual hardwoods that were not incidentally destroyed by the logging process were retained.