

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910696542503321
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Titolo	Ecological research at the Goosenest Adaptive Management Area in northeastern California // Martin W. Ritchie
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[Albany, Calif.?] : , : U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station, , [2005]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (121 pages) : digital, PDF file
Collana	General technical report PSW ; ; GTR-192
Soggetti	Ecology - Klamath National Forest (Calif. and Or.) Fire ecology - Klamath National Forest (Calif. and Or.) Ecological succession - Klamath National Forest (Calif. and Or.) Prescribed burning - Klamath National Forest (Calif. and Or.) Forest management - Klamath National Forest (Calif. and Or.)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"May 2005."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (pages 26-27).
Sommario/riassunto	"This paper describes the establishment of an interdisciplinary, large-scale ecological research project on the Goosenest Adaptive Management Area of the Klamath National Forest in northeastern California. This project is a companion to the Blacks Mountain Ecological Research Project described by Oliver (2000). The genesis for this project was the Northwest Forest Plan (USDA and USDI 1994a). As a part of the Northwest Forest Plan, a network of Adaptive Management Areas was created in Oregon, Washington, and northern California. One of the primary goals of the Goosenest Adaptive Management Area was to investigate means of accelerating the development of late successional forest properties. Led by researchers from the Pacific Southwest Research Station in Redding, California, an interdisciplinary team of scientists designed an experiment to evaluate the use of mechanical treatments and prescribed fire to accelerate late-successional conditions in the Goosenest Adaptive Management Area. The experimental design features four treatments, each replicated five times. The treatment units are 100 acres (40.5 hectares), plus a buffer

area of varying size, but generally close to 328 feet (100 meters) in width. The first of the four treatments features a thinning favoring the reestablishment of pine dominance in the forest (Pine-Emphasis Treatment)--"In brief.
