Testing Methods of Broom Control (in the context of Forest Regeneration)



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Constraints

Advantages









56 ft

control

Scarify

Different time points and frequencies

Herbicide

Different time points



Massive Mortality



Douglas fir seedlings were unable to establish in areas formerly dominated by Scotch broom.

Questions:

- What are the rates of resprouting and do they vary with stump size?
- What does the seedbank look like?
- How do broom control treatments
 affect % cover?
 - mechanical v chemical?
 - 2X mechanical better than 1?
 - best time of year for herbicide?
- Legacy effects of broom



Highly variable, but usually uncommon



Sites

Does resprouting vary with size across sites?



There is no relationship between size and resprout rate across these sites



Broom seed bank dynamics

Q: Once you clear the broom (no new inputs), how does germination vary over time?

Q: How do control treatments affect germination?

Background (control plots) germination



Q: is this due to increasing overstory coverage or that the soil has remained undisturbed?

Q: What conditions contribute to "flushing" the seedbank?



Herbicide application leads to more seedlings in the following year.

Q: What conditions contribute to "flushing" the seedbank?





Broom cover – response to treatments



% cover

Broom cover – response to treatments



% cover

Broom cover – response to treatments





Herbicide Application

Q: What is the most effective time of year? Fall Early summer Spring ?

Best time of year to apply herbicide?



When you remove the broom,



Do you remove all the effects of the broom?

The Soil Legacy of Broom:

+ Fertilization

- Allelopathy
- Changes in the microbial community



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Do rates of resprouting vary with stump size?

