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Reviewed work(s):

Source: *Journal of Range Management*, Vol. 26, No. 4 (Jul., 1973), pp. 256-260

Published by: [Allen Press](#) and [Society for Range Management](#)

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3896570>

Accessed: 20/12/2011 14:12

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Arizona ranchers are enthusiastic about the potential application of horizontal well drilling in remote and rough country.

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# Evaluation of Eastern Redcedar Infestations in the Northern Kansas Flint Hills

CLENTON E. OWENSBY, KENNETH R. BLAN, B. J. EATON, AND O. G. RUSS

**Highlight:** *Associations among cattle stocking rate, precipitation, and eastern redcedar invasion, and possibly redcedar control measures were investigated. Redcedar numbers generally decreased as stocking rate increased. Precipitation had only a slight effect on invasion rate. Fire, cutting, and fenuron granules appear to effectively kill redcedar.*

The recent rapid invasion of eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana* L.) into tallgrass prairie concerns ranchers and professional range managers.

Redcedars have become prominent since 1960 in areas not occupied previously. Some pastures severely invaded by eastern redcedar join pastures where they are completely absent. Factors involved in rapid invasion by eastern redcedar are not known.

Opinions held by local landowners include a reported large increase in starling (*Sturnus vulgaris britannicus* Bullough) populations in the early 1960's. Redcedar seeds are spread by various species of birds. Parker (1951) reported starlings as one such species. Some small mammals damage young redcedar seedlings. The decline of some rodent species may have decreased destruction of redcedar seedlings. Government programs promoting eastern redcedar for windbreaks, erosion control, and wildlife cover have increased the seed supply. Both hypotheses may be partially valid, but they cannot be substantiated statistically.

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The research is contribution No. 1240, Department of Agronomy, Kansas Agr. Exp. Sta., Kansas State University, Manhattan.

Manuscript received July 15, 1972.

Eastern redcedar is not capable of suckering or resprouting if cut below the bud zone. When the top is cut off below the lowest limb, or is killed by fire, the tree roots usually die from lack of top growth to support them. Fire severely reduces redcedar populations. (Arend, 1950; Dalrymple, 1969).

We investigated the associations among cattle stocking rate, precipitation, and eastern redcedar invasion, and possible control measures.

#### Study Areas and Methods

The study area was in the True Prairie of northeast Kansas Flint Hills near Manhattan, Kans. Vegetation was predominantly big and little bluestem (*Andropogon gerardi* Vitman and *A. scoparius* Michx.), Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans* (L.) Nash), switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum* L.), and numerous other less important grasses, forbs, and woody species.

Average annual precipitation at Manhattan was 32 inches during 1959-1969, 69% during April through September. Average frost-free period is from April 20 to October 10. The elevation of the study pastures is approximately 1,100 ft above mean sea level.

#### Range Sites

Soils of the study areas were grouped into range sites to eliminate soil differences. Soil series within a range site have essentially the same plant community and production potential when in climax condition.

Loamy upland range site consists of soils having medium-textured soil deep enough to support primarily big bluestem and Indiangrass in climax condition. Predominant slopes are 1 to 5%.

Limestone breaks consist of soils on predominantly 15 to 30% slopes. Loss of moisture by runoff is greater than on loamy upland, but the soil is deep enough to support vegetation similar to that found on loamy upland. Limestone rocks usually occur throughout the profile and on the surface.

Clay upland consists of soils on 0 to 3% slopes mostly on ridges. The soil is finer-textured and more droughty than loamy upland. Vegetation varies widely but includes big and little bluestem with a higher percentage of secondary grasses than on loamy upland.

Limy upland, though similar to loamy upland, has limestone concretions in the profile and on the surface. The soil is deep enough and has water relations that favor vegetation similar to that on loamy upland. Predominant slopes are 3 to 8%.

True Prairie range sites are described in detail by Anderson and Fly (1955).

#### Main Study Areas

Eight pastures were selected as main study areas in Riley and Pottawatomie counties to evaluate stocking rates and precipitation effects. Criteria for pasture selection included availability of management records, willingness of landowner to cooperate, and range sites to be studied. Main study areas were all grazed pastures with known management histories for 1960-1968. They ranged from 63 to 237 acres and totaled 1,062 acres. Four study areas had light to moderate invasions of redcedar (5 to 20 trees/acre), and four had heavy invasions of eastern redcedar

(30+ trees/acre).

One hundred circular, tenth-acre plots (37.25 ft diameter) were randomly located in the heavily-invaded pastures; 100 were located in the lightly to moderately-invaded ones. Number of plots in each pasture was in proportion to the pasture size, approximately 1 plot/5 acres.

Information collected on each plot in the main study area included: number of trees, number of trees producing seeds in 1969, tree age, range site, estimated range-condition class, direction of slope exposure, other brush species present, and estimated abundance of other brush. Cattle stocking rates for each main study pasture from 1960 through 1969 were recorded.

An additional 100 trees (25 from each range site) were cut to obtain height, diameter, and age of trees in the study areas. Tree height was measured to the nearest inch; diameter was measured to the nearest 1/100 inch at soil level.

#### Supplemental Pastures

Thirty supplemental pastures were observed to give the study a broader base. Ten pastures in each of the following categories were selected: essentially no redcedar invasion, light-to-moderate invasion, and heavy invasion of redcedar. Information secured from tenants or landowners for the supplemental pastures included grazing history for 1960-1968, burning history, and a visual estimate of redcedar invasion.

#### Control Methods

Foliar-applied herbicides, soil-applied granular herbicides, and controlled burning were tested as control measures. Herbicide treatments were applied to 10 individual trees, each tree a replication in a completely random design.

Foliar-applied herbicides were applied April 9, 1969, with a hand boom attached to a tractor mounted compressed-air sprayer and trees were sprayed until the solution ran off the leaves. Redcedar trees were approximately 1 to 6 inches trunk diameter and 2 to 12 ft tall.

Granular herbicides were applied April 10, 1969, to the soil surface within a 2-ft radius of the base of each tree. Rates were determined by tablespoons of granules per inch of tree trunk diameter at ground level. Trees were approximately 4 to 12 inches in diameter and 10 to 30 ft tall.

Herbicide treatments were evaluated, and percentage of control was estimated four times during 23 months after application. Control was assessed by dead leaves, branches, and above-ground plant parts affected by treatments. Dead trees were counted 12 to 23 months after treatment to ascertain actual plant kill.

**Table 1. Average number of redcedar trees per acre and years established.**

Tree density	Year established <sup>1</sup>									
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Heavy	7.8	2.0	13.2	18.0	53.5	32.2	19.0	19.8	4.2	4.2
Light	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.5	3.0	3.0	0.2	3.2	2.2	2.0

<sup>1</sup>Overall L.S.D. .05 = 13.7.

One pasture was burned April 24, 1971. Range condition was excellent, and the area had an abundance of mulch. The fire traveled with a wind of approximately 3 to 5 mph. Individual redcedars were selected throughout the pasture before the fire and were tagged and divided into three size classes for post-fire evaluation. Tree height classes were defined as: seedling trees less than 2 ft, small trees 2 to 6 ft, and medium trees more than 6 ft. Control and apparent kill were assessed by methods identical to those used for herbicide treatments.

#### Results and Discussion

Approximately 48% of the redcedars on the main study areas germinated in 1963 and 1964, and 96% were less than ten years old. Significant differences in the number of redcedars established among years existed only in the heavily-invaded pastures (Table 1).

Differences among years on the heavily invaded pastures showed a sigmoid population increase curve (Fig. 1). On lightly invaded areas no similar increase occurred.

#### Effect of Grazing Management

Management factors other than burning or mechanical removal, which were significantly related to redcedar invasion, included growing-season cattle stocking rates for the year of germination plus grazing the preceding year. Effects of grazing as long as 3 years before the year seed germinated seemed to affect invasion rates. Grazing level apparently influenced the amount of mulch, and indirectly regulated redcedar establishment.

#### Growing-Season Stocking Rate

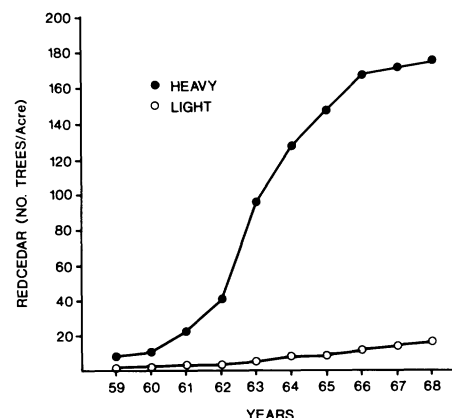
Redcedar invasion rate generally declined as growing-season (May-October) cattle stocking rate increased. That relationship was true on all range sites and pastures as well as for loamy upland and limestone break sites individually. The clay upland and limy upland range sites showed no statistically significant trends with growing-season stocking rate and redcedar invasion. The 1963 redcedar invasion rate declined 6.3 trees per acre per animal-unit-month (AUM) of additional grazing. In 1964 the decline was

13.8 trees per acre per additional AUM of additional grazing (Fig. 2). Redcedar invasion rates were highest during those two years. Heavier stocking rates during the growing season resulted in fewer redcedars.

Redcedar establishment in 1968 did not follow the trend described by Meines (1965) where successful establishment from seed required cool, moist soil. In 1968 heavy grazing during the growing season increased redcedar invasion. Apparently there was a critical amount of soil mulch required for redcedar establishment. Too much or too little mulch seemed to retard redcedar invasion.

#### Nongrowing-Season Stocking Rate

Nongrowing-season stocking rate affected redcedar invasion on some sites in some years. In all cases where a significant trend ( $P < 0.10$ ) was found, an increase in nongrowing-season stocking rate decreased redcedar invasion rate. A slight decrease in redcedar number with increased nongrowing-season stocking rate occurred in 1964 on the lightly invaded pastures and in 1966 on the limestone breaks site in all pastures. Over all sites and pastures in 1967, increases in nongrowing-season stocking rate decreased trees 2.3 per acre for each additional AUM of grazing (Fig. 3). The decreased redcedar invasion rates may have resulted from the decreased mulch left on the soil following winter grazing.



**Fig. 1. Cumulative number of redcedar trees per acre on heavily and lightly infested areas from 1959 through 1968.**

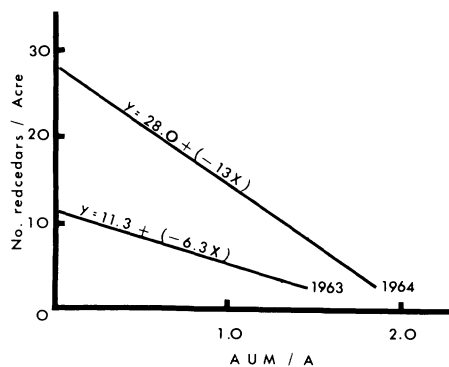


Fig. 2. Relationship between growing-season, cattle-stocking rate, and redcedar numbers over all sites and pastures for 2 years of greatest redcedar invasion.

Less mulch would be expected to result in less redcedar germination and/or survival (Meines, 1965).

#### Precipitation Effects

Total precipitation during the year redcedar was established had a statistically significant effect on redcedar invasion. On the heavily invaded areas, for each additional inch of precipitation, invasion rate decreased only 0.2 tree per acre.

The relationship between precipitation and redcedar establishment may be coincidental. The large increase in redcedar in 1963 coincided with an extremely low rainfall year, approximately half of normal. That increase occurred during the accelerated population increase of an apparent sigmoid population increase curve (Fig. 1). Precipitation in 1964 and 1965 was above average, and redcedar establishment was high both years.

Apparently, redcedar can withstand severe drought in eastern Kansas. In

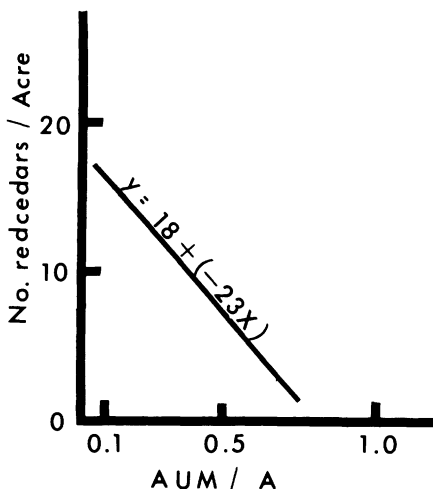


Fig. 3. Relationship between nongrowing-season, cattle-stocking rate, and redcedar invasion for 1967.

Table 2. Frequency (%) of other woody species in the main study plots.<sup>1</sup>

Redcedar density	Osage orange	Buck-brush	Roughleaf dogwood	Elm	Honey locust	Wild plum	Aromatic sumac	Smooth sumac
Heavy	4.5	25.8	25.0	1.0	4.5	3.2	14.2	52.8
Light	0.0	51.2	3.2	12.2	0.0	0.8	2.8	9.8

<sup>1</sup>Overall L.S.D. .05 = 12.4.

1939, Albertson (1940) reported that up to 80% of eastern redcedar died near Hays, Kans., in the drought of the 1930's. The three areas he studied were near the western edge of the range of redcedar. Pool (1939) found redcedar in eastern Nebraska had suffered no great damage during the same drought.

#### Frequency of Occurrence of Associated Brush and Tree Species

Apparently the same factors that retard redcedar invasion generally retard invasion by osage orange (*Maclura pomifera* Raf.), roughleaf dogwood (*Cornus drummondii* Meyer), honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* L.), and smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra* L.). Buckbrush (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus* Moench), and elm (*Ulmus* L. sp.) were more abundant in pastures lightly invaded by redcedar than in heavily invaded pastures (Table 2); however, buckbrush and elm populations were lower on pastures with no redcedar than on pastures moderately or heavily invaded by redcedar.

#### Age, Diameter, and Height of Redcedars Correlations

Year of germination compared with average diameter at ground level and height (including 1970 growth until May 7, 1970) are given in Table 3. Linear regression indicated diameter increased 0.27 inch, and height increased 7.85 inches for each year of age. Range site did not differentially affect redcedar height and diameter in relation to age.

Table 3. Age (years), diameter (inch), and height (inch) of redcedars from loamy upland, limy upland, clay upland, and limestone breaks range sites.

Year of germination	Age	Average diameter at ground level	Average height	Range of diameters	Range of heights	No. in this age class sample
1969		0.04	2.0	0	0	3
1968	1	0.12	8	-	-	1
1967	2	0.28	12.5	0.20-0.23	11-15	4
1966	3	0.47	20.2	0.31-0.67	12-24	9
1965	4	0.71	26.1	0.51-1.18	16-42	7
1964	5	0.84	30.3	0.63-1.26	21-47	8
1963	6	1.12	43.4	0.83-1.89	24-64	28
1962	7	1.60	58.2	1.06-2.28	29-75	15
1961	8	1.62	57.4	0.47-2.48	30-76	14
1960	9	2.32	73.3	0.94-3.07	24-90	7
1959	10	3.27	84.5	3.15-3.39	79-90	2
1958	11	2.13	70.0	-	-	1
1957	12	3.03	80.0	3.0	80-83	2

#### Slope Exposure

No significant differences existed among redcedar populations on various slope exposures.

#### Fire and Cutting

Fire and cutting were the only factors consistently associated with absence of redcedar invasion in the 30 supplemental pastures. History of those pastures shows no apparent relationship between stocking rate and redcedar invasion. All pastures free of redcedars had been burned or had redcedars mechanically removed.

#### Range Sites

No significant differences in redcedar numbers were found among the loamy upland, limestone breaks, clay upland, and limy upland range sites.

#### Seed Production

Trees 6 to 7 years old produced seeds. Secondary invasions from existing trees could occur 6 to 7 years after tree establishment.

No detailed information was gathered on proximity of a seed source and its effect on invasion rate.

#### Foliar Applied Herbicides

Foliar-applied herbicides partially controlled redcedars but did not kill any (Table 4). Highest rates of picloram and picloram plus 2,4,5-T or 2,4-D were more phytotoxic than other treatments at 4- and 8-month interval evaluations. Results

**Table 4. Control (%) and actual kill of eastern redcedars after application of herbicides (lb aihg) in foliage-wetting sprays.**

Treatment - Rate <sup>1</sup>	Percent control				Number of dead trees	
	4 mo	8 mo	12 mo	23 mo	12 mo	23 mo
Picloram 0.5	6 c <sup>2</sup>	15 de	9 cd	24 ab	0	0
Picloram 1.0	33 b	55 a	40 a	39 a	0	0
Picloram + 2,4,5-T (0.5 + 0.5)	12 c	23 bc	9 cd	21 abc	0	0
Picloram + 2,4,5-T (1 + 1)	47 a	38 abc	25 abc	21 abc	0	0
Picloram + 2,4-D (0.5 + 1)	5 c	19 cd	9 cd	15 bc	0	0
Picloram + 2,4-D (1 + 2)	43 ab	41 ab	27 ab	38 a	0	0
Picloram + Amitrole + NH <sub>4</sub> CHN (0.5 + 1 + 0.9)	10 c	17 cde	9 cd	19 abc	0	0
Picloram + Banvel (0.5 + 1)	7 c	34 abcd	15 bcd	38 a	0	0
Control	0 c	1 e	0 d	1 c	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Pounds active ingredient per 100 gal water carrier.

<sup>2</sup> Numbers in a column followed by a common letter do not differ significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ).

**Table 5. Control (%) and actual kill of eastern redcedar after application (tbs/inch basal diameter) of granular herbicides.**

Treatment	% ai <sup>1</sup>	Rate	% control				No. of dead trees	
			4 mo	8 mo	12 mo	23 mo	12 mo	23 mo
Fenuron	25	0.25	17 e <sup>2</sup>	23 d	14 cd	14 e	0 c	0 c
Fenuron	25	0.5	42 d	29 d	17 c	36 d	0 c	0 c
Fenuron	25	1.0	80 b	75 b	84 a	90 ab	1 c	3 b
Fenuron	25	2.0	99 a	99 a	100 a	100 a	10 a	10 a
Picloram	2	1.0	46 d	46 c	59 b	70 c	0 c	1 bc
Picloram	2	2.0	65 c	69 b	59 b	80 bc	0 c	2 bc
Karbutilate	10	1.0	62 c	74 b	85 a	96 a	4 b	8 a
Karbutilate	10	2.0	71 bc	75 b	99 a	100 a	9 a	10 a
Control	0	0	0 f	0 e	0 d	0 f	0 c	0 c

<sup>1</sup> Percent active ingredients in commercial formulations.

<sup>2</sup> Numbers followed by a common letter do not differ significantly.

from foliar-applied herbicides 23 months after treatment did not differ significantly, but all differed from the control.

Watson and Wiltse (1964), Dalrymple (1969), and Buehring et al. (1971) found foliar-applied picloram satisfactorily controlled redcedar. Their picloram in combination with 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T, dicamba, and amitrol plus NH<sub>4</sub>CN at rates comparable to rates we used gave similar results. The data suggest that redcedar either does not absorb foliar-applied herbicides well enough to kill the plant or that quantities absorbed are not translocated to the roots. Cuticle wax could be a barrier to absorption.

Herbicide granules (Table 5) controlled redcedar more effectively than foliar sprays. Fenuron, picloram, and karbutilate granules at 1–2 tbs/inch basal diameter gave 70 to 100% redcedar control 23 months after treatment. Fenuron at 1 to 2 tbs/inch basal diameter effectively controlled redcedar, while rates of 0.25 to 0.5 tbs/inch basal diameter did not. Fenuron applied at 2.0 tbs/inch basal diameter killed all redcedars, but 1.0

tbs/inch basal diameter killed only 30% of them.

Picloram granules gave slightly less redcedar control than the highest rates of fenuron and karbutilate; however picloram granules were only 2% a.i. compared with 25% a.i. and 10% a.i. for fenuron and karbutilate. Picloram granules controlled redcedar much more effectively than foliar sprays. Karbutilate granules effectively controlled redcedars at 1 and 2 tbs/inch basal diameter. Both rates gave high control by killing plants, as shown 23 months after application.

#### Control by Fire

Small redcedars were affected more by fire than larger trees (Table 6). Fire controlled 89% of seedlings. Fewer trees more than 6 feet tall were killed by fire than seedlings or trees less than six feet tall. Fire controlled 83% of small trees. Fire controlled 39% of medium trees.

Main study pasture 1 in the precipitation-and-stocking-rate study was burned in April 1969. Dead redcedars that could still be identified were in-

**Table 6. Control (%) and number of dead trees per acre of eastern redcedar 4 mo after burn.**

Tree size <sup>1</sup>	Sample size	Percent control	Number of dead trees
Seedlings	25	89	18
Small	25	83	12
Medium	10	39	2

<sup>1</sup> Seedlings, less than 2 ft tall; small, 2–6 ft tall; medium, taller than 6 ft.

cluded in the count. Many smaller seedlings probably were consumed and, therefore, were not included. That was the only main study pasture burned between 1960 and 1970. Redcedars killed by that fire were counted. Approximately 63% of all age classes were dead.

These and other data (Dalrymple, 1969) suggest that small redcedars can be effectively eliminated by fire, but to control larger trees an alternative measure such as a herbicide treatment or mechanical removal is usually required. Some fires kill redcedar trees up to 20 feet high. Research on proper timing and amount of combustible material is needed.

#### Conclusions

1. Redcedar were most restricted by fire or cutting.
2. Heavier stocking rates seemed to reduce redcedars in the bluestem growing season as well as in the dormant period.
3. Redcedars appeared to invade all upland range sites equally.
4. Slope exposure did not significantly alter redcedar populations.
5. Invasion of redcedars was accompanied by other brushy species.
6. Redcedars 6 to 7 years old produced seeds.
7. Redcedars in the study area grew approximately 0.27 inch in diameter and 7.85 inches in height yearly.
8. Herbicide granules controlled redcedar more effectively than foliar sprays.

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# Aspen Regrowth in Pastures of the Peace River Region

W. L. PRINGLE, C. R. ELLIOTT, AND J. L. DOBB

**Highlight:** *Low-cost methods are required for converting wooded areas of Canada's Peace River region to productive pasture. Methods of circumventing the costly procedures of breaking the soil and removing roots preparatory to seeding were investigated. Various tillage implements (mouldboard plow, Rome disc—at 3 depths, rotovator, one-way disc, and tandem disc) were compared as to effectiveness for seed-bed preparation. In addition, seed was both drilled and broadcast. Forage yields varied greatly, from an average of 1,184 lb/acre on the plowed plots to 103 lb on the check area. It was concluded that all methods tried tend to enhance tree establishment. Because of this, none of the methods tested would bring about an economically viable pasture.*

It has long been advocated that livestock must be an integral part of the agriculture of the northern parts of British Columbia and Alberta. The grey wooded soils of the area dictate that development will be based on mixed farming rather than on a monoculture of cereal production in order to balance the poor crop years. British Columbia has 1.5 million acres reserved, of which 6,500 have been improved. Alberta has 60,000 acres with 17,500 improved. These tracts of land are strategically located with

respect to farming areas and are being developed for livestock pastures. For the most part, the areas are heavily forested with aspen (*Populus tremuloides* Michx.). These trees vary in density from 250 to 2,000 stems per acre and from 2 to 8 inches dbh (diameter-breast-high). They have to be cleared from the land, using various mechanical methods (Friesen et al., 1965). The land is broken by using heavy machinery and then seeded.

## The Problem

The main problem with pasture establishment after land clearing is the regrowth from suckers and roots of trees and brush. Any method of pasture preparation that allows the forest to easily regain its hold on the land is less than satisfactory. The methods used and the timing of clearing would appear to favor the regeneration of aspen. In addition to

aspen, various species of willows (*Salix* spp.) as well as many other natives, such as rose (*Rosa* sp.), having the capability of vegetative propagation, attempt to repopulate the land.

Establishing a competitive crop of forage to help eliminate the brushy species has met with varying degrees of success. The problem, therefore, was to find the most satisfactory method assuring a reasonably good pasture for a minimum of time and expense that could be applied to large areas.

## Procedure

An equipment trial was established on an area of 8 to 10-inch dbh aspen, which would be classed as type 4 cover (Friesen et al., 1965). The trees were "walked down" by crawler tractor and piled in March, 1963. The soil was a sandy loam (Beryl series). The trial consisted of plots 50 x 48 ft laid out in three replicates with 30-ft alleys used for turning areas. The machinery was pulled with a small crawler tractor. A 22-inch breaking plow was used, compared to three different depths of a 24-inch Rome disc, (D-deep, M-medium, S-shallow), a Howard rotovator, a one-way disc, and a tandem disc; a seeded check plot was established. Plots were split after cultivation on June 25, 1963, and seed was drilled on one half using a double disc drill; on the other half

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Authors are forage ecologist and plant physiologist, Research Branch, Canada Agriculture Research Station, Beaverlodge, Alberta, and district agriculturist, Dawson Creek, British Columbia.

The study is Northern Group Contribution No. NRG 72-6. The authors wish to acknowledge the cooperation of the B.C. Forest Service in allowing use of land on the Groundbirch community pasture.

Manuscript received May 6, 1972.