Forest Restoration in an Urban Context: Problems and Approaches

Society of American Foresters

February 16, 2017



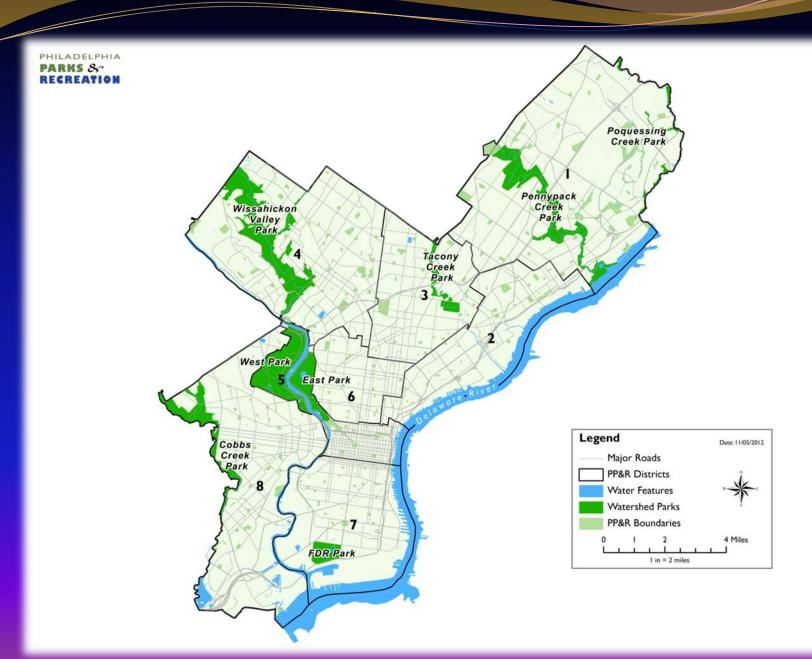


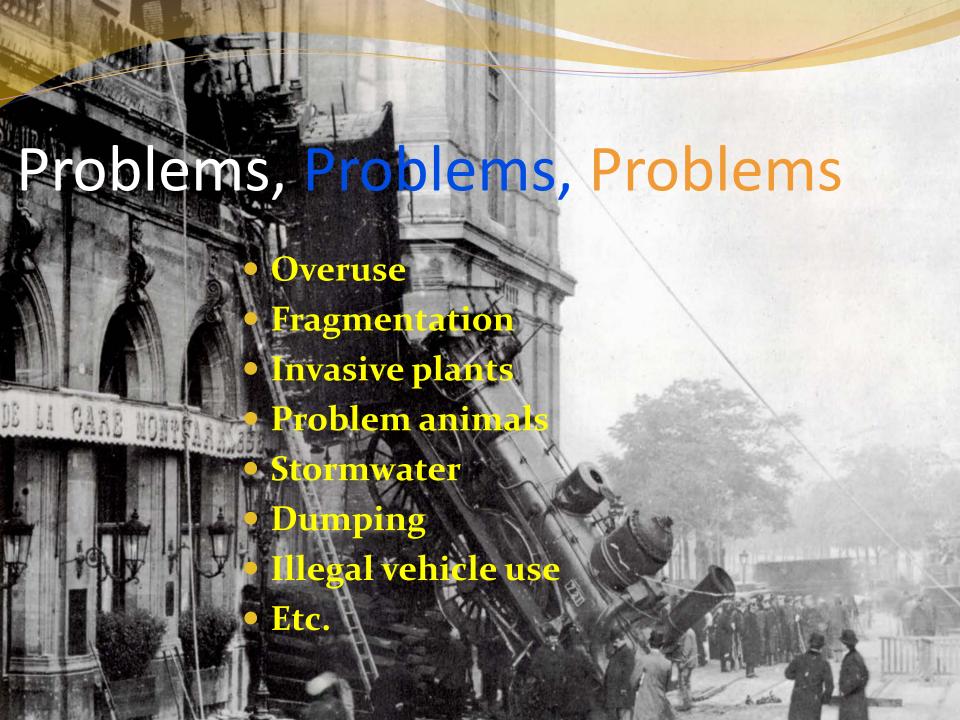
Tom Witmer, Operations Manager Curtis Helm, Project Manager PHILADELPHIA PARKS & RECREATION Division of Urban Forestry & Ecosystem Management Philadelphia, PA

Philadelphia Parks

- City began acquiring land in 1855
- Fairmount Park formed in 1867
- 10,100 acres (11% of city land)
- 5,600 acres natural lands
- Most forests 100+ years old
- 215 miles of trails
- Other amenities

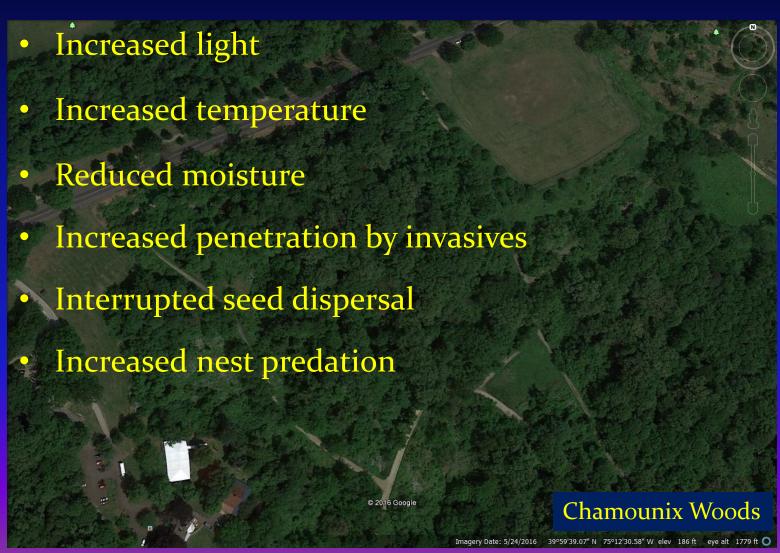




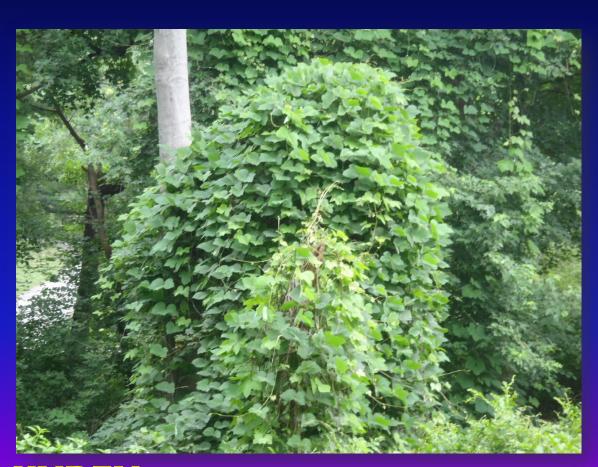




Fragmentation/edge effects



Invasive Plants



CEDRELA

Chinese toon tree



KUDZU



Deer Cull Results: Wissahickon Valley + Pennypack Park

	Total #	Venison donated -
<u>Year</u>	taken	<i>lbs. (tons) *</i>
2000-01	429	13,670 (6.8)
2001-02	512	17,400 (8.7)
2002-03	110	3,930 (2.0)
2003-04	161	5,300 (2.7)
2004-05	126	3,400 (1.7)
2005-06	121	3,400 (1.7)
2006-07	124	2,700 (1.4)
2007-08	116	4,300 (2.2)
2008-09	109	4,100 (2.1)
2009-10	114	4,750 (2.4)
2010-11	72	2,905 (1.5)
2011-12	116	4,690 (2.3)
2012-13	169	8,330 (4.2)
2013-14	105	4,620 (2.3)
2014-15	101	4,950 (2.5)
2015-16	178	9,184 (4.6)
2016-17	?	
Totals	2,663	97,629 (48.8)

^{*} Includes weight of deertaken in additional parks

Houston Deer Fence – 2016 6 years after fencing





Earthworm excess

What they do

- Eliminate humus layer
- Constantly churn forest soils
- Increase pH, alter soil chemistry

What results

- Nutrient cycling is interrupted
- Capacity for the soil to transfer water and nutrients to plant roots is compromised
- Poor survival of some germinating native plants due to absence of fungi, moisture, and protection of humus
- Poor survival of forest plant species that prefer acidic soils
- Poor survival for native herbaceous species by disruption of root zones
- Increased disposition to non-native plant invasion
- Increased soil erosion



Forest Management

Reclamation and maintenance

- Wildlife enhancement
- Invasive plant control
- Pest & disease control
- Plant propagation and planting
- Stormwater management
- Trails construction, maintenance and closures
- Site assessment, monitoring



Site Prepand and Planning



Mark boundaries



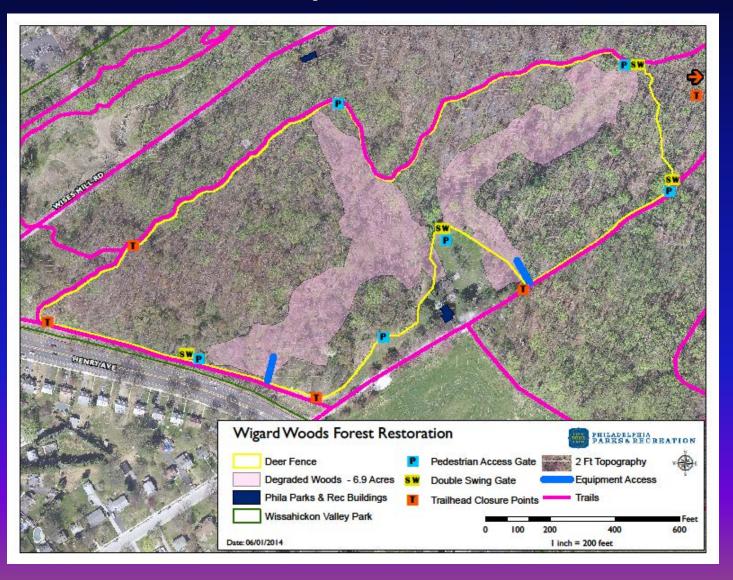
Delineate wetlands, stand types



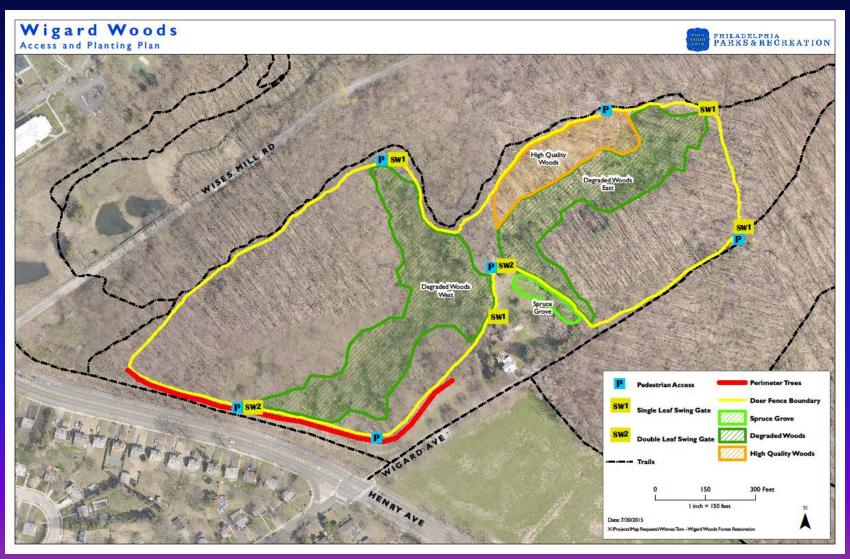
Mark "keep" or "leave" trees and shrubs



Create Base Maps



Produce planting map



Informational signage



Major Restoration Projects

- Haddington Woods 26 acres
- Bocce I & II 30 acres
- Wigard Woods 23 acres
- Greenland Nursery 10 acres
- Houston Meadow (forest/grassland) 49 acres
- Three Springs Hollow 25 acres
- Carpenters Woods 40 acres

Hydro - Axe



Skidder



Mountain Goat



Tree Chipping



Tub Grinding (rakings)



Forestry Mowers large/small





Seeding



Annual Ryegrass

Switch grass

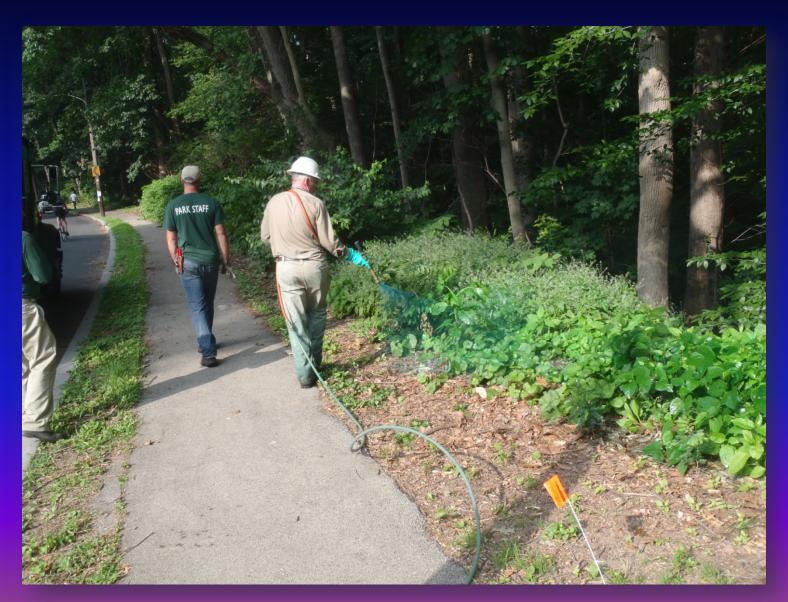
Little bluestem

Broomsedge

Indian grass

Deertongue grass

Herbicide – tank truck



Herbicide - ATV



Herbicide – Basal Bark



NORWAY MAPLE

Chips sold for biomass/mulch



Salvage Locust logs



Trail Closures



The "Persuader"



"Habitat Logs"



Snags



Deer Fencing



Equipment and Pedestrian Access



Fence Signage



DEER EXCLUSION FENCE

USE PEDESTRIAN ACCESS
GATES TO ENTER

CLOSE GATES TO KEEP DEER OUT OF FENCED AREA

Park Info call 215.683.0200 • Emergencies 911 • Non-Emergencies 311 www.phila.gov/parksandrecreation

Culvert Gate



Tree Bark Protectors



Plant Delivery



Flag Plants Before Out-Planting



Stake Out Planting Areas



Plant Layout



Planting



Post Project Maintenance

First 3 years are critical

– 10 years to be "out of
the woods"

Invasive Plant Control Mechanical – vine removal

Herbicide - Foliar, cut stem treat, basal bark

Staff, Contractors, PowerCorpsPHL volunteers

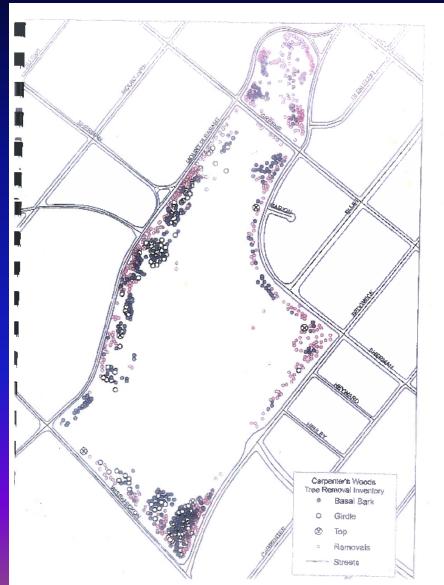


Carpenter's Woods

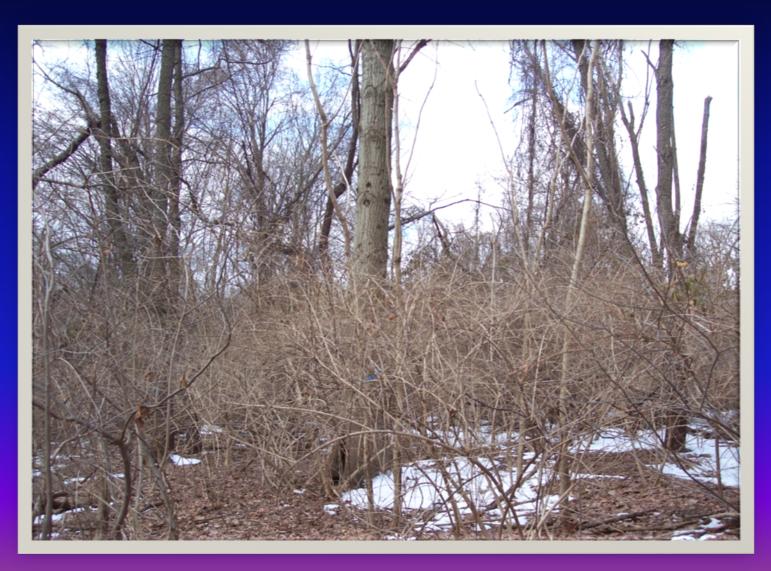
Norway maple Removal

Removed = 625

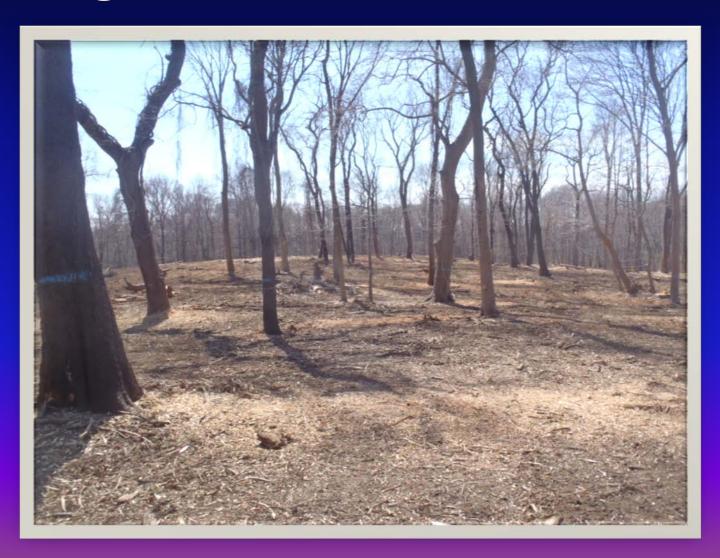
Basal Bark Treatment = 563



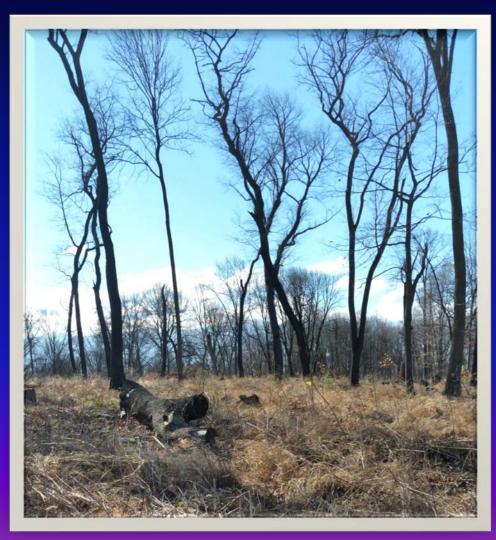
Haddington Woods – 2013 (pre-project)

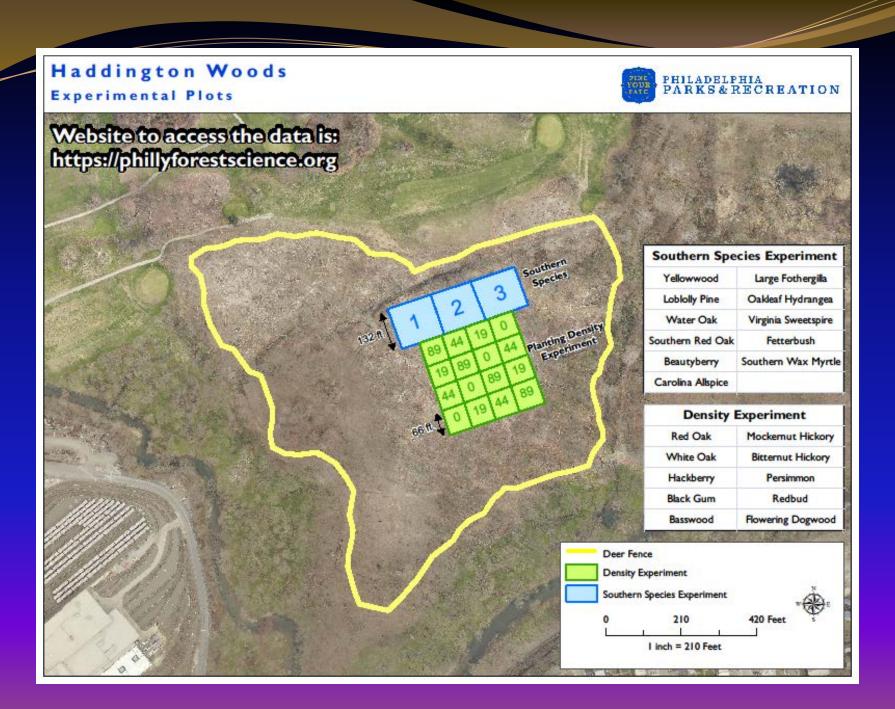


Haddington Woods – March 2015



Haddington Woods - Feb 2017





Climate Change affects decisions

- Climate will change more rapidly than most trees ability to adapt to this change
- Species ranges are expected to shift & growth rates are expected to increase
- The 'de-coupling' of phenological events may reduce reproductive success of both plants and animals.
- Invasive species can be expected to play an even more significant role in a changing forest environment

Emerald Ash Borer Confirmed for Philadelphia County

Your samples have been infirmed.

Your samples have been confirmed.

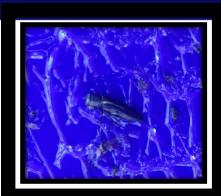
Spichiger, Sven-Erik [sspichiger@pa.gov]
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2016 7:49 AM

To: Curtis Helm

Your EAB were confirmed late Friday. Thank you for submitting the records.

Sven-Erik Spichiger | Entomology Program Manager Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture | Bureau of Plant Industry 2301 North Cameron Street | Harrisburg PA 17110 Phone: 717.772.5229 |

www.agricultura.state.pa.us





Sustainable Reuse





Gene Hamilton,
Sawyer & National Treasure