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Abstract

Three methods were tested to control sprouting hardwoods on a relatively poor growing site in the James Creek basin of Jackson Demonstration State Forest. The site has a mixture of hardwoods, dominated by tanoak of all size classes, and conifer stocking consisting of young coast redwood and Douglas-fir. Severing tanoak stems and treating the cut surface with the herbicide triclopyr provided the best control, with only 20% resprouting after 1 1/2 years. Frilling the tanoak stems with overlapping cuts and injecting the same herbicide killed about 60% of the trees less

than 6 inches in diameter, when the treatment was performed as specified. It was considerably more difficult to kill larger tanoaks with this method. A "thinline" basal spray with undiluted triclopyr caused 55% mortality on tanoak stems less than one inch, but was ineffective for larger stems. Due to the heterogeneous nature of the stand conditions on this site, it appears likely that significant conifer growth increases will be difficult to detect here. Results from this study should be applicable to growing sites throughout the redwood region.

Keywords: tanoak, hardwood control, herbicides, conifer release

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