Second Growth Redwood Worthy of Good Management Practices
To Obtain Perpetual Income

Once thought worthless, second growth redwoods suddenly demonstrated value and are now more than a dozen small mills cutting such growth squatly.

The typical second growth redwood forest now being cut is a mixture of residual special trees and seedling trees of several species, due to the cutting practices of past generations and to the accidental free-seedings among the felled groves.

Present Logging Too Close

Most owners are selling their secondary redwood to the mill owner under contracts in which the timber is to be cut as rapidly as the owner can afford to log it or log for the free-seedlings that may often be planted against the trees so they will be destroyed when the debarking is burned. Thus, few or none of the effective seed trees will be left as a seed source for natural regeneration.

The typical small logger takes all trees that will make boards or two-by-fours. He thus penalizes himself because he cuts some trees that are unsuitable for mill products but could be better financially if he were to leave them to grow into mill products under 18 inches, breast height.

If a second growth owner were in his prime to clear his land and create pasturage, he should give careful thought to the probable cost of clearing his land and the cost of the land to grow and to the probable returns from the grow. It is not at all unlikely that he will find growing trees is more profitable and less troublesome than grazing cattle or sheep. Most of the second growth land is really absolute forest soil and will grow trees more profitably than grass if the trees can be determined for each block of land.

If a second growth owner were to sell off only certain marked or otherwise indicated trees, and see to it that the remainder be destroyed, he would have a new seed of immature trees that could soon make enough growth to replace that which was removed—and do it in less than the original time, and make better grades and longevity.

Permitting Income Possibility

It is a thought worthy of consideration that cutting a few well-chosen small trees in the grove may have remarkable capacity for accelerated growth after the desired small-scale pulpwood is removed. Such a clearcut may suggest that subsequent growth should be determined before the auxiliary small trees are cut. The first products may be only a few thousand board feet of pulpwood, but when their removal cannot be accomplished at an immediate profit, the cost may be justified for any but the strongest owners even though the factor of time on quantity, and particularly quality, growth is very beneficial. Much can be done to obtain substantial immediate returns from the present stands, and to improve their future production.

Usually the bulk of the volume in the larger trees, those over 30 inches, breast height. Of a given total number of trees one-third may be above 30 inches and contain three-quarters of the total volume.

If there are 150 trees per acre in a 75-year-old stand, 50 may be 15 inches and under, another 50 may range 15 to 20, and 50 may be 20 over. The latter third, if removed carefully, will yield not only the bulk but the best of the residual growth, which is economically merchantable. During this cutting some of the larger trees can be cut, logged and milled at a profit. They will grow faster because they have more room. When they have clean trunks, as a rule, they will produce a better grade. The benefit of leaving cut-over land that may be in good condition is that a large and rapid appreciating asset.

An owner who has a sufficiently large second growth stand should cut over more than two years, but in the trees of 30 acres, he could cut 500,000 feet per year. At $2.00 per thousand board feet, $80,000 per year can be the result for stumpage alone. Smaller

State, Federal, and Interstate Roles in Conservation

Conservation (p. 3)

For improvements are of special interest to the owner. Some of these improvements will require reversion to the stands. When a stand is under 20 years old it is making only cubic feet, and no board feet. When it has reached the growth of the present size, it is growing at the rate of probably 2,000 to 3,000 board feet per acre. This is called periodic annual growth, which is the present day volume averaged over all the years of the stand.

Some stands being cut today are growing in value at the rate of 100 dollars per acre per year, when stumpage is valued at $1.25 per thousand board feet.

It is evident that some of the second growth stands are being cut when they are making their best increments.

Recommended Practices

The above should not be construed to mean that the owner should plant from his cutting timber. Young timber should have some cutting going on in it all the time after it has passed 20 to 30 years of age.

First, establish the growth of the current year alone and save the rest of the growth for making hay.

Second, when second growth owner were to apply principles of simple rules of tree selection, it might be possible to help hay producers and the public to the fullest extent by the simple provisions for buying the hay producer's hay. It might be possible to have his hay available at the times and prices that will be most advantageous to him, and at the same time to ensure a market for the hay producer's hay, which will be most advantageous to the consumer.

For example, the Pacific Coast Board of Intergovernmental Cooperation has aided in the elimination of competition by setting up the general mill or community of origin, including the relation between the state and federal governments.

The membership consists of the head of each agricultural agency as a representative of county, state and federal agency. The Council consists of the State Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation, the official of the organization of counties and municipalities, and a representative of the county supervisors or commissioners.

The principles of organization contain the provision that the membership shall be less in number than the combined total of representatives of the state and federal governments.

The purposes of the Board are for the development and coordination of state and federal programs in agriculture, and for the establishment of state programs and the coordination of state programs.

The Council has aided in the establishment of state programs and the coordination of state programs.

The functions of the Board and the Council are for the development and coordination of state and federal programs in agriculture, and for the establishment of state programs and the coordination of state programs.

The functions of the Board and the Council are for the development and coordination of state and federal programs in agriculture, and for the establishment of state programs and the coordination of state programs.

The functions of the Board and the Council are for the development and coordination of state and federal programs in agriculture, and for the establishment of state programs and the coordination of state programs.

The functions of the Board and the Council are for the development and coordination of state and federal programs in agriculture, and for the establishment of state programs and the coordination of state programs.