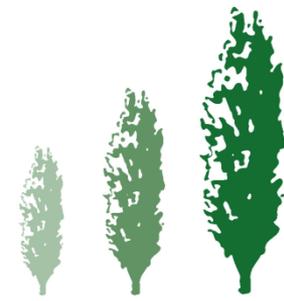


*A Resource That Lasts Forever™*

University of Idaho



GREENWOOD  
RESOURCES



Managing Poplar Nutrition on a 20,000 ac. Estate

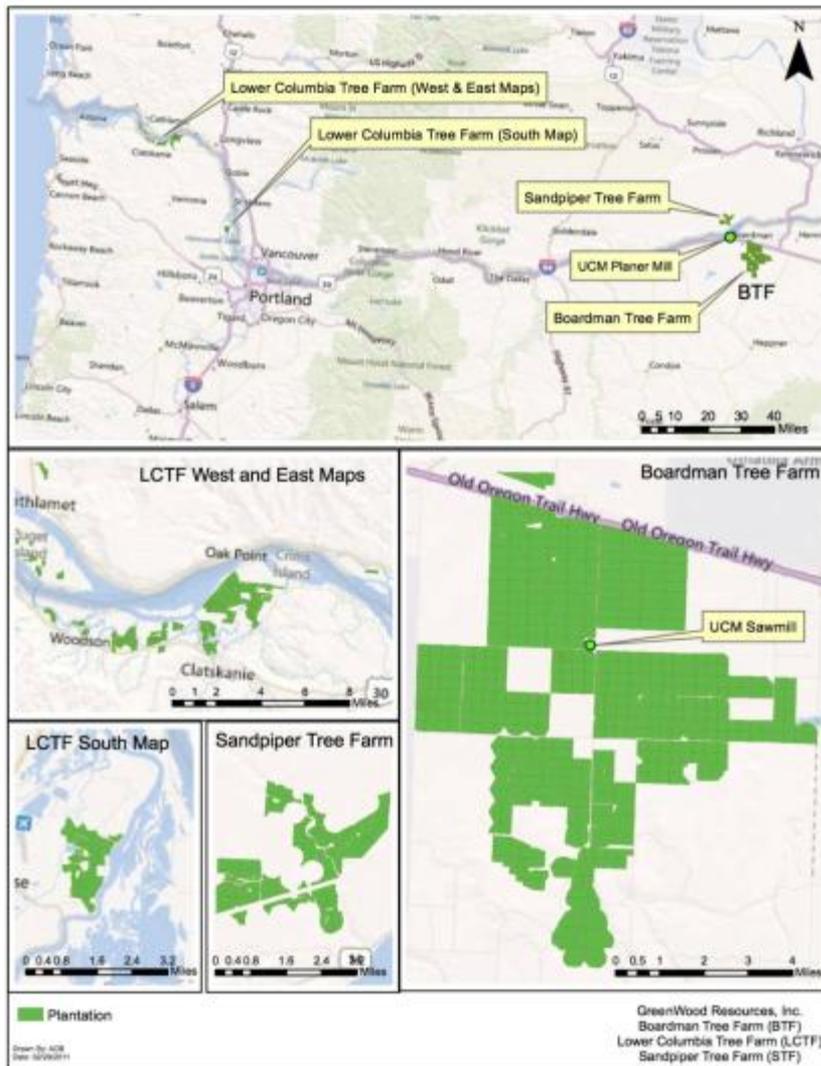
Mark Coleman  
University of Idaho

Jose Zerpa  
GreenWood Resources

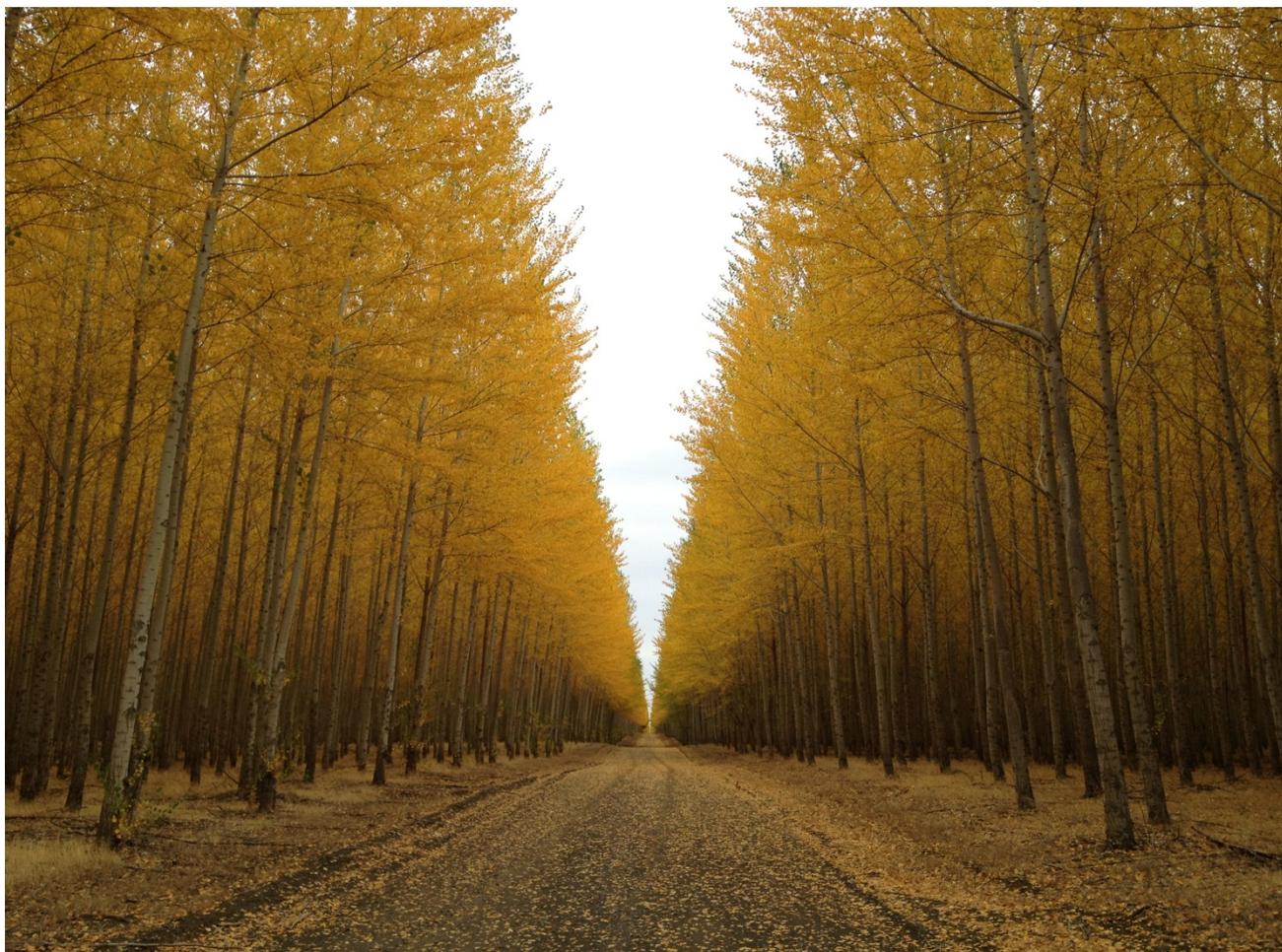


November 28<sup>th</sup> , 2012

# GreenWood Tree Farm Fund, LP



# GWR Boardman Tree Farm



# Background

- Managed by GreenWood Resources for GTFF since 2007
- Phase I: Pulp production (1992 to 2000)
  - 600 TPA
  - Intensive fertilization except for a few control blocks (60, 90, 120, 150 kg N/ha on yrs. 1, 2, 3, 4 respectively), plus P and Zn.
- Phase II: Sawlog production (2000 to present)
  - Conversion and thinning of stands from 600 to 218 TPA
  - Review of nutrition program (2007) observed lack of response to fertilization
  - No fertilization except for a few blocks starting in 2008
- Phase III: Sawlog production and intercropped planting for bioenergy



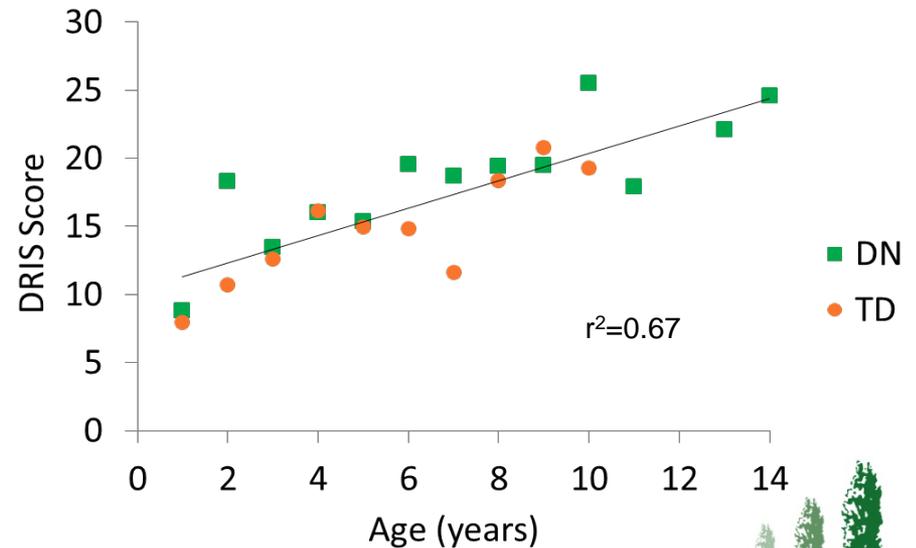
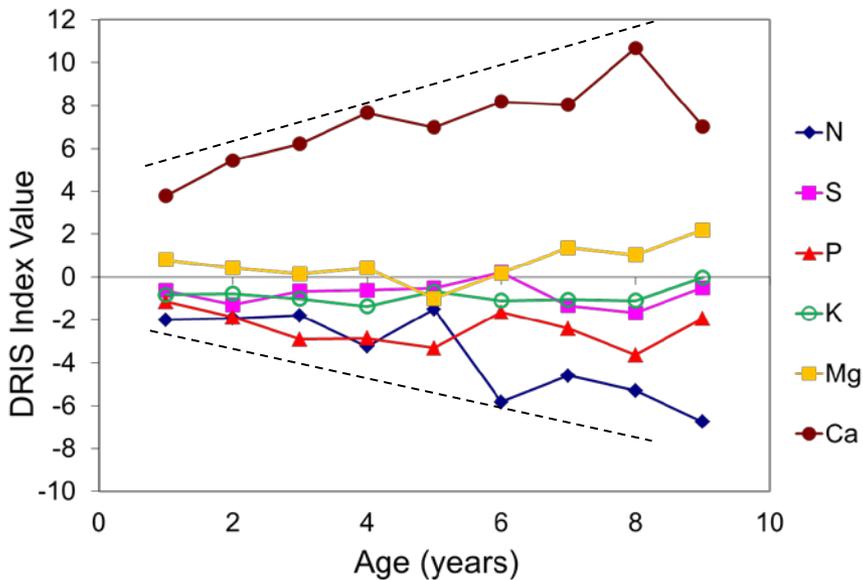
# Phase II (Sawlog production)



# Phase II



- Monitoring
  - Growth (84 growth monitor plots)
  - Foliar Nutrients
- DRIS using norms for poplar (Leech and Kim, 1981)



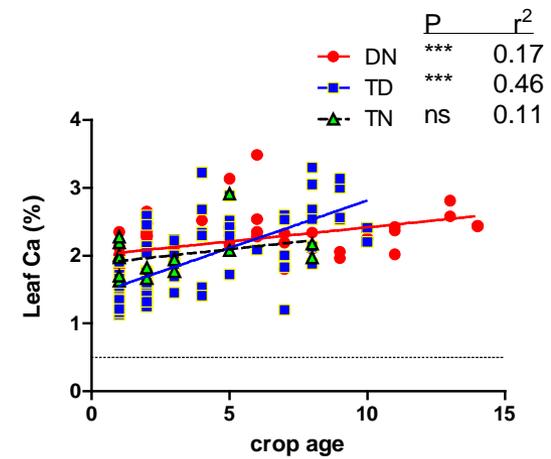
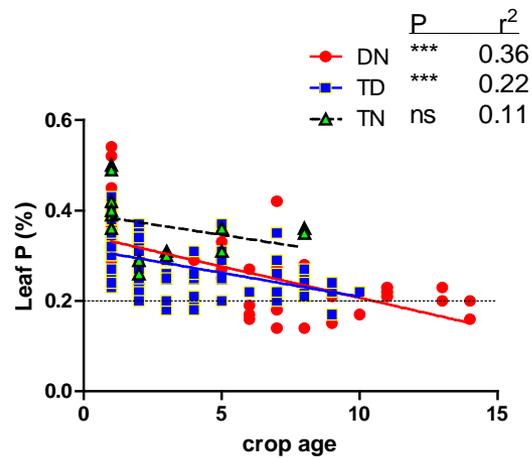
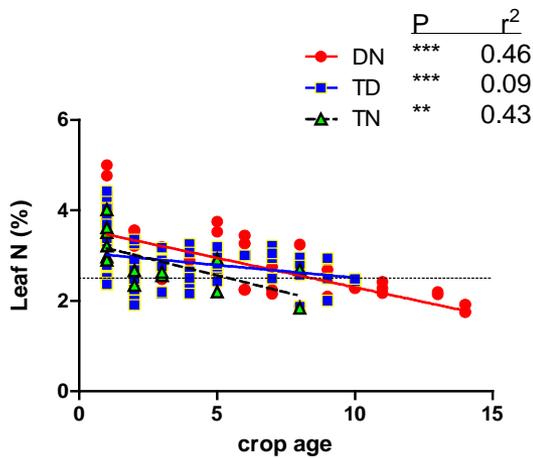
$$\text{DRIS Score} = \sum |\text{DRIS Index}|$$



# Phase II



- Foliar nutrient concentrations vary with age



# Phase II



- Growth and foliar nutrition

Diameter growth (cm yr<sup>-1</sup>)

- DN
- TD

Diameter growth (cm yr<sup>-1</sup>)

# Phase II



- Growth and foliar nutrition

Diameter growth (cm yr<sup>-1</sup>)

■ DN  
● TD

Diameter growth (cm yr<sup>-1</sup>)

# Phase II



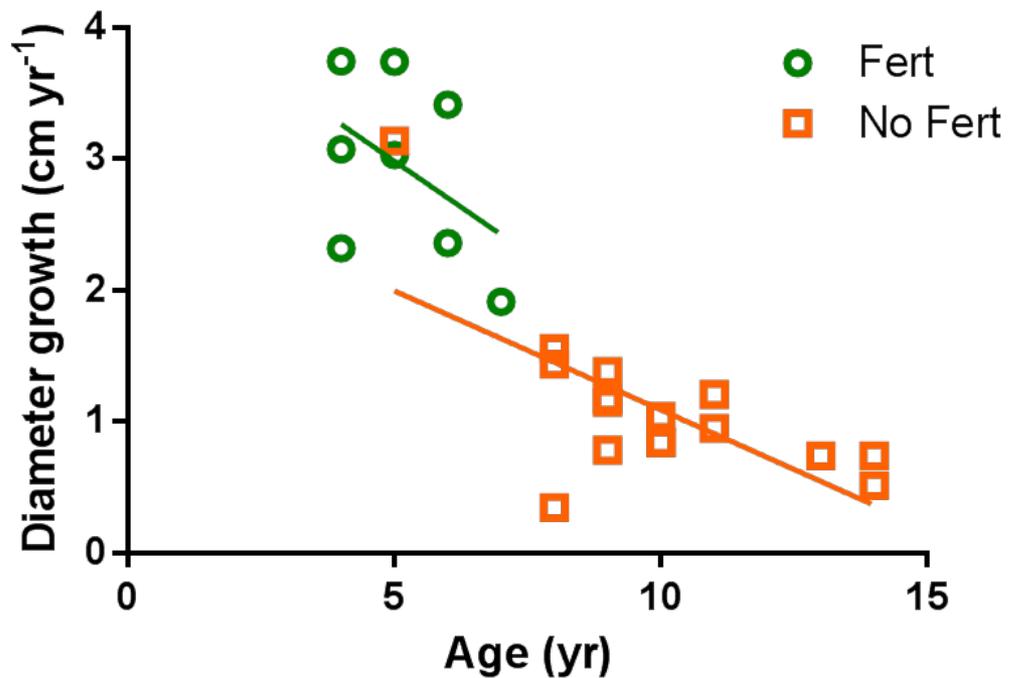
- Fertilization effect on leaf N concentration

Leaf N (%)

# Phase II



- Fertilization effect on tree growth



# Phase II (Summary)

- Foliar N and Ca show greatest variation with age
- Nutrient imbalance increase with age (DRIS scores)
- Nutrient imbalance is negatively correlated with growth
- Positive correlation of growth and foliar nutrition
- Marginal effect of fertilization on foliar nutrition
- No definitive effect of fertilization on growth
- DRIS indices & scores have been useful so far for fertilization prescriptions
- More data needed to fully assess DRIS as a monitoring tool



# Phase III



- Future plans:
  - Improve monitoring (fill in gaps in data)
  - Develop LAI vs. Growth relationships
  - Fertilization Trials
- Challenges:
  - Clone effects
  - New products/production systems

	Sawlogs	Biomass
▪ Stocking (TPA):	218	1100
▪ Rotation length (years):	12	3
▪ Nutrient removal rates:	?	?

# Phase III (Intercropped bioenergy planting)





# Thank You!

