

CHIMACUM COUNTY PARK AND CORRIDOR

Management Concerns

This area is overstocked and being impacted by Laminated Root Rot, which is causing tree mortality and large hazard trees in a recreational area. The forest has three characteristic stands which are all overstocked and different ages. The most heavily used portion (the furthest East) has severe laminated root rot issues. Harvesting will remove hazard trees and open up the canopy in other parts of the park to encourage understory development and stand diversity.

HARVEST DESIGN: has been planned with Jefferson County Parks & Rec staff and volunteers to meet multiple needs. Harvest will create new trails throughout park while reducing risk from falling hazard trees. Douglas-fir, Western hemlock, and true firs are all susceptible to Laminated Root Rot, but Western redcedar is not. While some large trees will be removed from campground area there is a healthy understory to replace it that is immune to the disease. Hardwoods are immune as well and may be replanted over time as needed. The older Western redcedar stand west of the campground will have a reduced thinning with small pocket openings will help reduce competition and reduce the potential for thinning shock in the stand.



Figure 5. Mortality in trees from Laminated Root Rot at Chimacum County Park

DOMINANT SPECIES: Douglas-fir, Western redcedar, Western hemlock, Red alder, Bitter cherry

PRE-THINNING CONDITIONS

Trees per Acre (TPA)	Relative Density	Quadratic Mean Diameter	Age	Avg Spacing
270	90	15.6"	~70	13'

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITIONS

Trees per Acre (TPA)	Relative Density	Avg Spacing
180	50	17'