HARVESTING METHODS

In view of the great variation in the structure and dynamics of the forest resource, Kruger Inc. recommends the use of harvesting techniques that favor regeneration, maintain the natural structure of stands and preserve the forest landscape. Depending of the structure of the stands, Kruger uses different silviculture techniques to attain their sustainable forestry goals:

Block Cutting (BC)

Block cutting is a harvesting pattern used to keep an area of forest between two harvested areas that is at least equal to the harvested stand. Dispersal of the cuts favors maintenance of wildlife habitat, mainly that of the moose, and preserves forest landscapes. Block cutting is always combined with regeneration protection cutting techniques, such as cutting with protection of small merchantable stems (CPMS), cutting with protection of high regeneration and soils (CPHRS), and cutting with protection of regeneration and soils (CPRS).

Cutting with Protection of Small Merchantable Stems (CPMS)

This type of harvesting carefully preserves the natural regeneration found within a forest stand as well as the small merchantable stems of less than 14 cm DBH (diameter breast height). This technique is effective when stands have strong natural regeneration and, notably, allows forest landscapes to be protected. After harvesting, height of the residual stand is 3 to 5 meters with a density of between 800 to 900 trees to the hectare.

Cutting with Protection of High Regeneration and Soils (CPHRS)

This method consists of harvesting trees with a diameter equal or superior to 10 cm DBH, while preserving the high regeneration. This method is performed in stands with abundant and well-distributed regeneration. After harvesting, height of the residual stand is between 1 to 3 meters.

Cutting With Protection of Regeneration and Soils (CPRS)

This method consists of harvesting fiber while taking all necessary precautions to avoid damaging natural, pre-established regeneration, and with minimal soil disturbance. CPRS is appropriate where forest stands present low natural regeneration of less than one meter.