

This Form is for Unit # _____ of ___

PENNSYLVANIA SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY INITIATIVE® IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

Harvesting Company _

211 Barrington Lane, Bellefonte, PA 16823

The Sustainable Forestry Initiative® is a service of SFI, Inc.

TREATMENT UNIT SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT FORM (TUSAF)

Harvests may include multiple treatment units. For example, the harvest might include a 10-acre unit to release regeneration and a 40-acre stand improvement unit. A separate Treatment Unit Sustainability Assessment Forms (TUSAF) should be completed for each treatment unit. Attach all TUSAF forms to the single Timber Harvesting Assessment form for the area.

County of Harvest	
Township of Harvest	
Total Harvest Acres	
Treatment Unit Acres	
% of Unit Harvested	
Dates of HarvestAssessment Date	Address:
Product Destination	Phone:
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	Cignatura
1. Who developed the harvest recommendation and pres	scription?
Landowner or Landowners family Landowne	·
Timber Harvester / Logger Timber B	-
2. What ownership category best describes the current of Private forest landowner owning acres in PA Industrial forest landowner Forest investment owner/manager Municipal State Federal	
3. Is this harvest associated with conversion to non-fore	st use?
Yes No If yes	s, what?
Please refer to the diagram below when answering quest	tions 4 and 5 for trees 6 inches DBH and larger.
4. Estimate the percent <u>summer</u> canopy closure that best describes the unit prior to harvest?	Estimate % Canopy Cover for Trees Six (6) Inches DBH and Larger (only)
Greater than 75% 51 to 75%	0 0000
26 to 50% Less than 25%	40%
5. Estimate the percent <u>summer</u> canopy closure that best describes the unit after harvest?	20%
Greater than 75% 51 to 75%	
26 to 50%	OOO O O
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6. How did the harvest affect the average tree diameter?	
The average diameter increased (many to most of the trees cut were smaller than the average tree diameter before harvest)	
The average diameter remained the same	
The average diameter decreased (many to most of the trees cut were larger than the average tree size before harvest)	
N/A (overstory removed)	
7. Did the harvest result in a change of timber quality in the residual stand?	
Timber quality improved (most of the trees cut were of below-average quality)	
Timber quality remained the same	
Timber quality decreased (a majority of the high-quality stems were removed or damaged during the harvest and lesser quality stems predominate in the remaining stand)	
N/A (overstory removal)	
8. How has the harvest affected the species composition of the overstory?	
The percent of medium to low value species decreased	
The percent of medium to high value species decreased	
The percent species composition remained relatively unchanged.	
N/A (overstory removal)	
Answer questions 9 - 14 if the residual overstory canopy closure after harvest will be less than 50% (see question 5).	
9. Estimate the percent of the area stocked with advanced desirable seedlings (rooted in mineral soil) and vigorous saplings.	
Less than 10% 10 to 30% 31 to 50% 51 to 70% Greater than 70%	
10. Estimate the percent of the area covered with interfering plants including ferns, grasses/sedges, and/or woody non-commercial species (such as beech, black locust, fire cherry, striped maple, rhododendron, mountain laurel).	
Less than 10%	
11. Are the seedlings/saplings in question 9 overtopped by the interfering vegetation?	
On less than 10% of the area	
12. Is an interfering plant treatment that conserves seedlings planned in association with this harvest?	
Yes (Describe treatment and schedule) No	
13. What is the expected deer impact on regeneration in this treatment unit?	
HighMedium Low	
14. Is there a plan to mitigate deer impact? Yes No If yes, mark all that apply:	
Fence Fertilization DMAP (Additional Hunting) Other	

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