The background image is a photograph of a forest landscape. In the foreground, there are large, flat, greyish-brown rocks. Behind the rocks, several tall, slender pine trees with green needles stand prominently. The trees are set against a backdrop of a calm body of water, possibly a lake or a wide river, which reflects the sky. The sky is blue with some light, wispy clouds. The overall scene is peaceful and natural.

Who is
concerned
about planting
shortleaf pine
seedlings with
the “crook”
below the
surface?

Shortleaf sprouts after fire

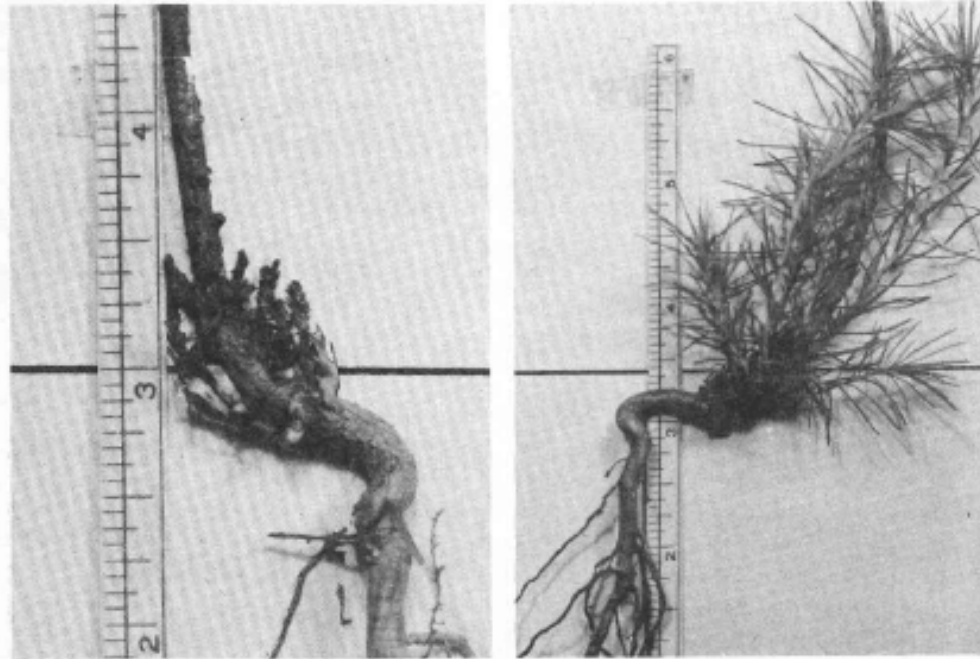


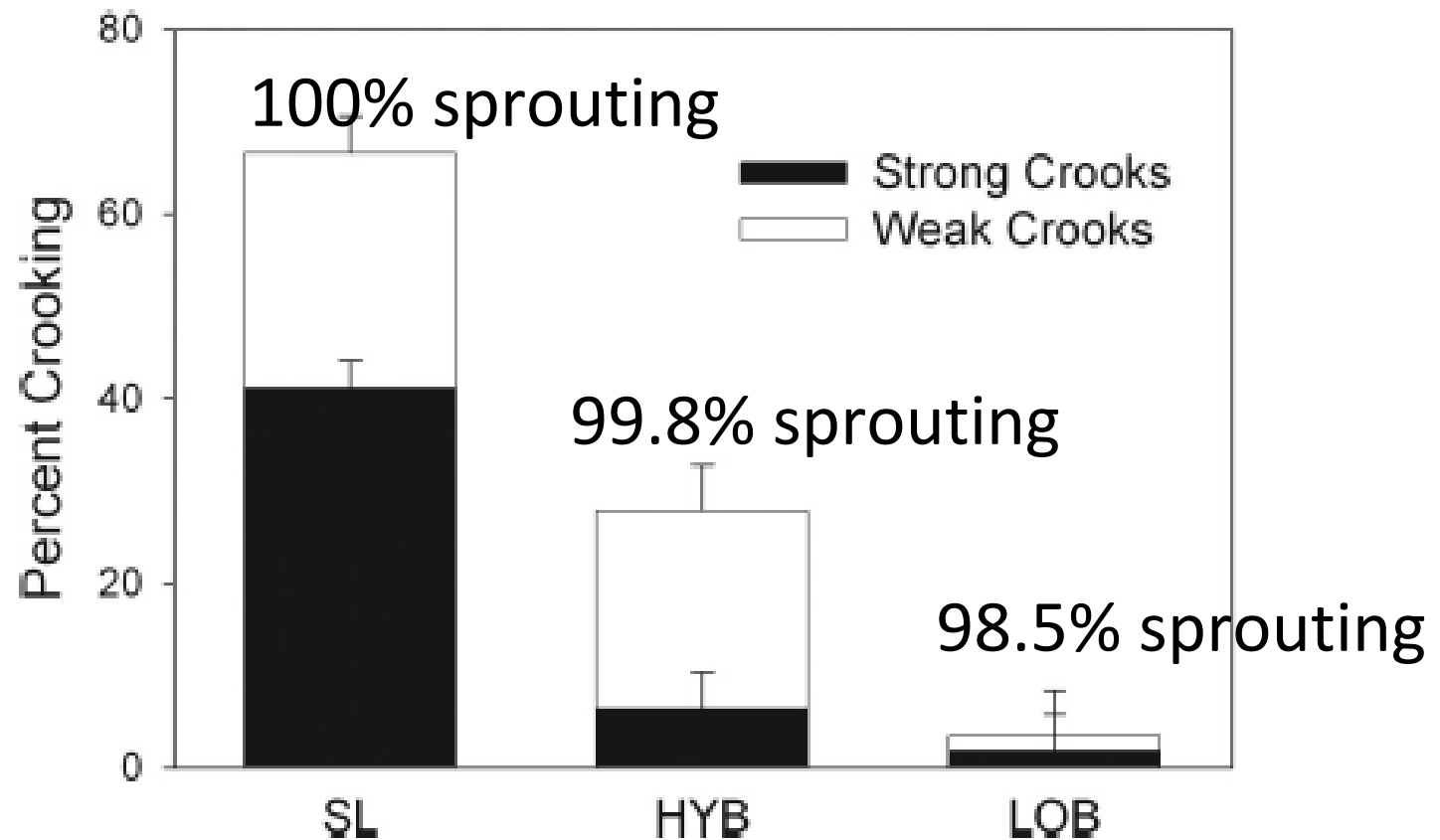
Figure 2.--Shortleaf pine seedlings that sprouted after a fire. Left: seedling with dead basal branches and buds that are expanding into new shoots. Right: a later stage in the development of basal sprouts from dormant buds; the lower buds in the basal cluster, though still alive, did not sprout. The scale shown is in inches. The black line marks the boundary of fire-kill in stem tissue.

- **There is some concern over how deep seedlings should be planted. The current thinking has been to plant with root plugs about 1 inch below the soil surface. Some practitioners are questioning if the crook should be below the soil surface if resprouting is desired. This is another area for research.**

(Wayne Bell 2012)



“Crook” not needed for sprouting (after clipping)



Physiological and morphological attributes of shortleaf x loblolly pine F1 hybrid seedlings: is there an advantage to being a hybrid?

Curtis J. Lilly, Rodney E. Will, and Charles G. Tauer



- **Planting shortleaf pine deep....**

is **NOT** a problem... if the area is to be “naturally” regenerated.

- is **NOT** a problem if there is no fire.
- is **NOT** a problem if there is fire and trees are large (old) enough to tolerate a prescribed burn (> 10 cm GLD).



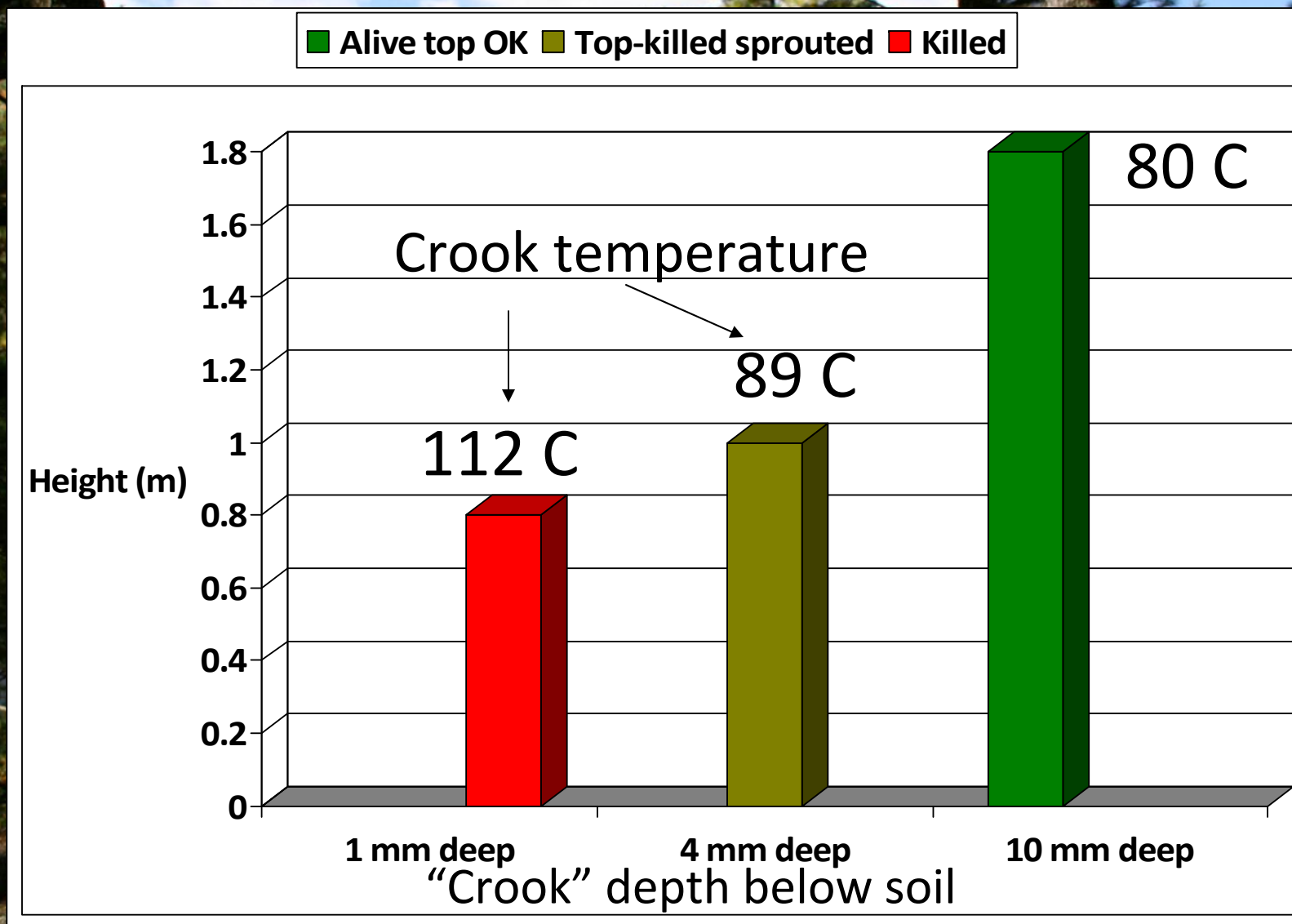
- If you are going to conduct a prescribed fire in within 4 years after planting (why?)...then be sure to plant the shortleaf “crook” **at least 1 cm** deep. This will reduce the chance of killing the “crook” when seedlings are taller than 1.5 m.

Factors affecting the sprouting of shortleaf pine rootstock following prescribed

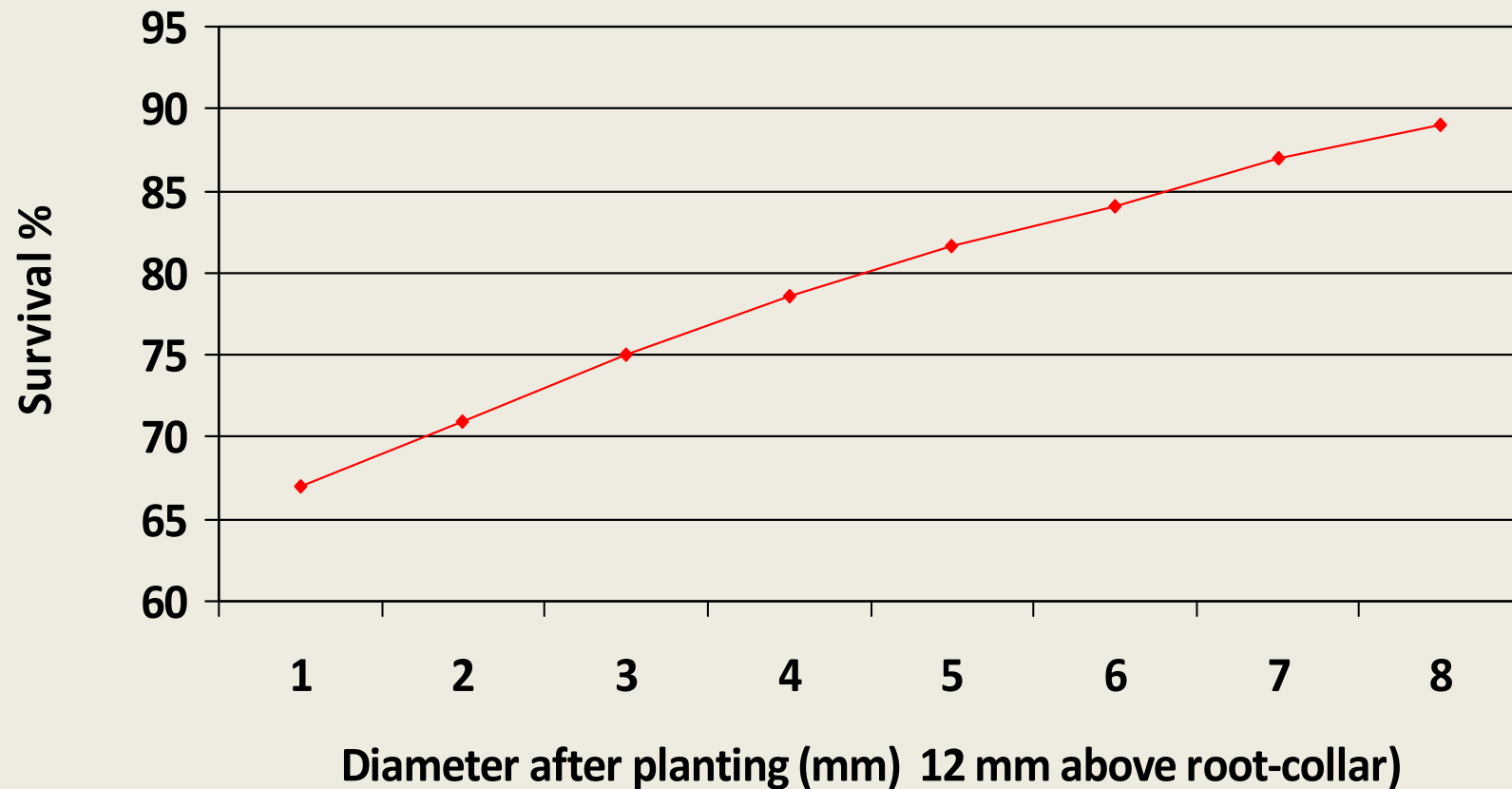
Curtis J. Lilly^{a,1}, Rodney E. Will^{a,*}, Charles G. Tauer^{a,2}, James M. Guldin^b, Martin A. Spetich^b

^aDepartment of Natural Resource Ecology and Management, Oklahoma State University, 008C Agriculture Hall, Stillwater, OK 74078, United States

^bUSDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, 607 Reserve Street, Hot Springs, AR 71901, United States



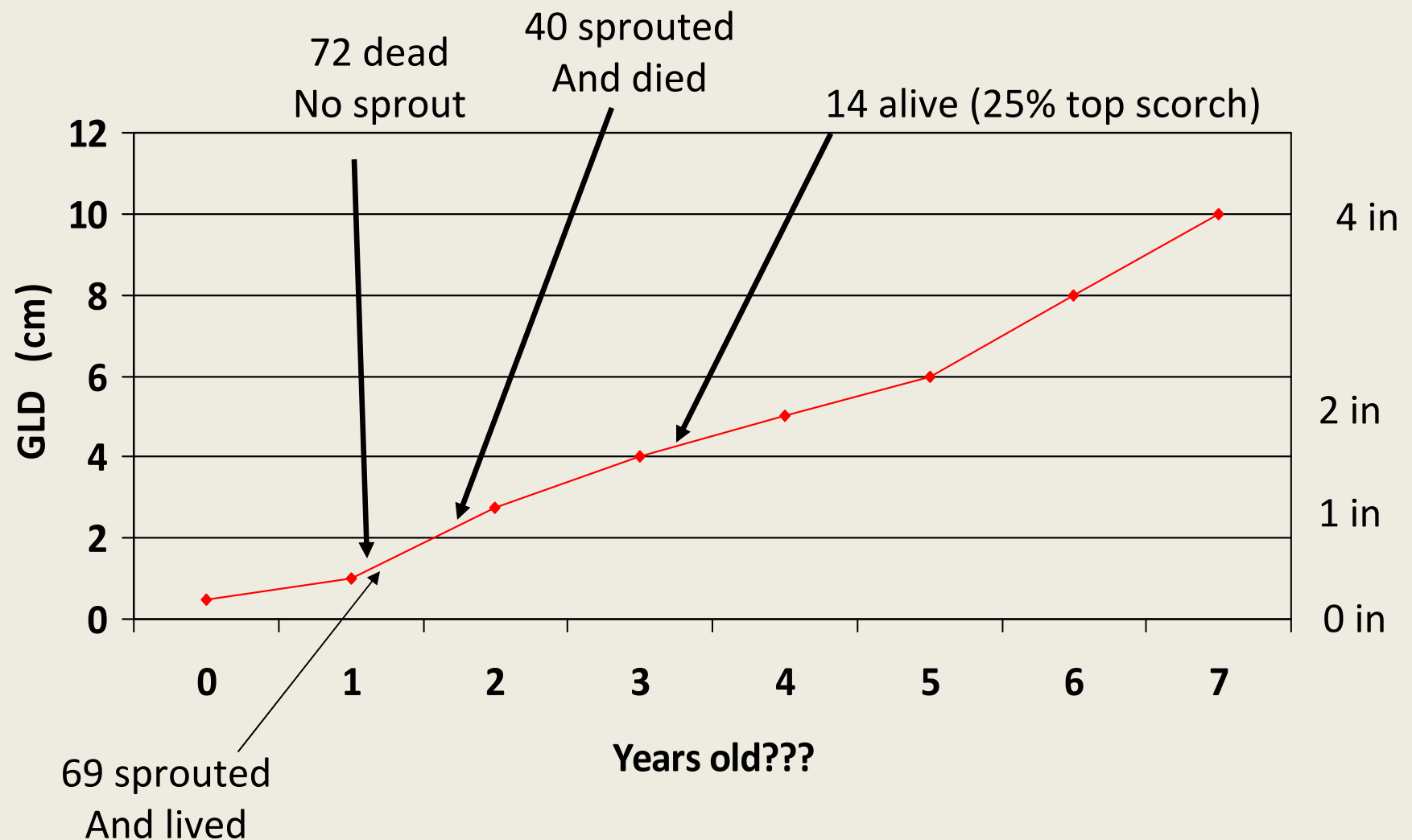
First-year survival of **planted** shortleaf pine with
no fire (total 1440 seedlings)



EARLY SURVIVAL AND GROWTH
OF PLANTED SHORTLEAF PINE SEEDLINGS AS A FUNCTION
OF INITIAL SIZE AND OVERSTORY STOCKING

John M. Kabrick, Daniel C. Dey, Stephen R. Shifley, and Jason L. Villwock¹

Natural shortleaf after an April Fire (total 195 seedlings)



Factors affecting the sprouting of shortleaf pine rootstock following prescribed

Curtis J. Lilly^{a,1}, Rodney E. Will^{a,*}, Charles G. Tauer^{a,2}, James M. Guldin^b, Martin A. Spetich^b

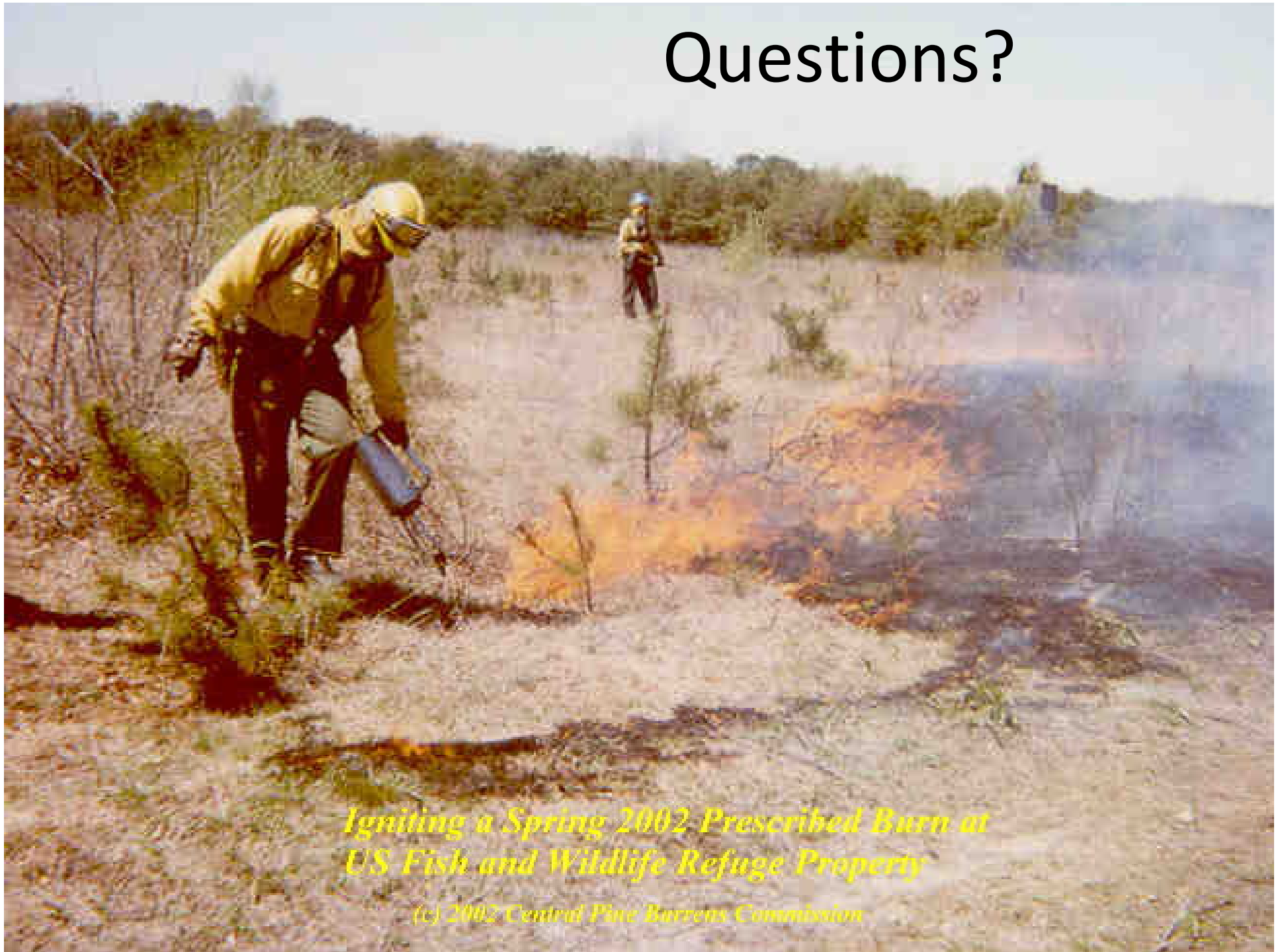
^aDepartment of Natural Resource Ecology and Management, Oklahoma State University, 008C Agriculture Hall, Stillwater, OK 74078, United States

^bUSDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, 607 Reserve Street, Hot Springs, AR 71901, United States

For shortleaf pine...

- Who makes planting depth recommendations based on naturally regenerated seedlings?
- Who makes planting depth recommendations without conducting a planting depth study?
- Who claims that seedlings with the “crook” 1 cm below the surface will not survive a prescribed burn that occurs 4 years after planting?

Questions?



*Igniting a Spring 2002 Prescribed Burn at
US Fish and Wildlife Refuge Property*

(c) 2002 Central Pine Barrens Commission

Factors affecting the sprouting of shortleaf pine rootstock following prescribed

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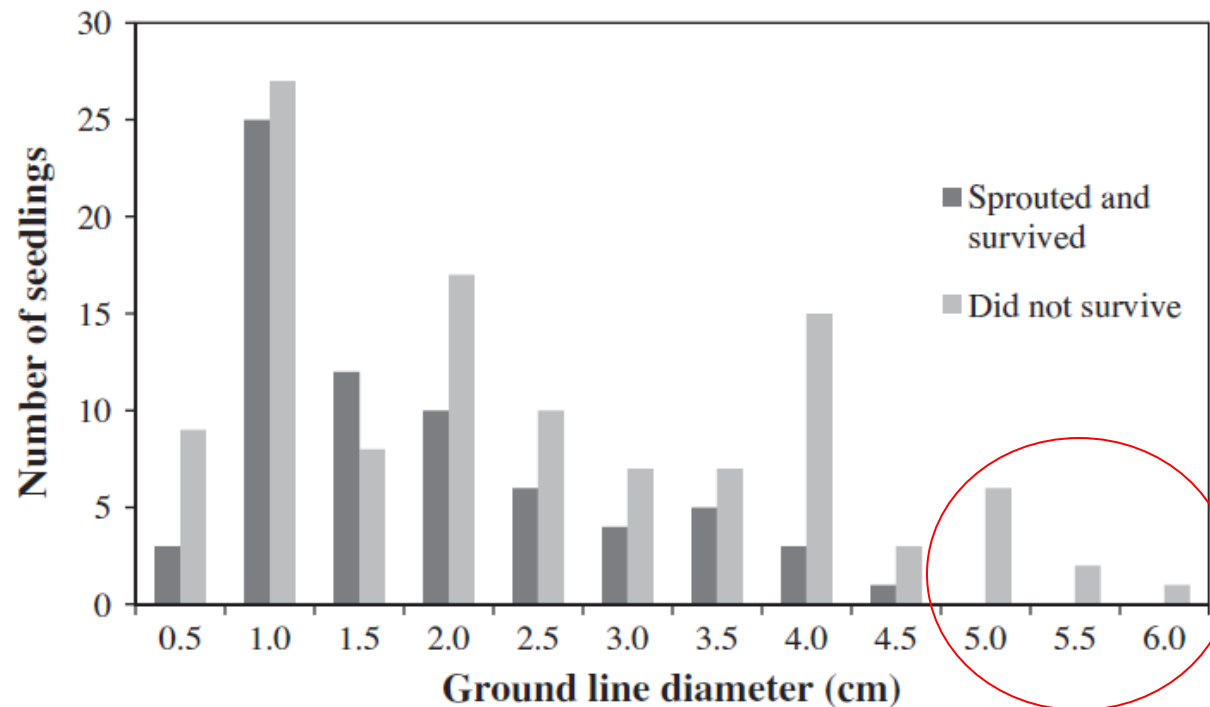


Fig. 1. Ground line diameter and number of top-killed shortleaf pine seedlings that sprouted and survived vs. the total of those that did not survive (did not sprout + those that sprouted but did not survive one growing season) after prescribed fire in northwestern AR, USA, 2010. Each unit on the X-axis represents the upper limit of the size class (i.e. 0.5 corresponds to a size class of 0–0.5 cm).