

A Long-term Silvicultural Study to Evaluate Intensive Management Regimes for Loblolly Pine in the Southeastern USA

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A loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda* L.) growth monitoring study was established in 1987 at six locations throughout the state of Georgia, USA. This long-term study has served as a research platform for the investigation of the impact of intensive management treatments on loblolly pine plantation development by many researchers in the southern U.S.

The following four cultural treatments were established in spatial and time replicated blocks: 1) Control (C), 2) Complete Vegetation Control other than planted pine (CVC), 3) Annual fertilization (F), and 4) CVC plus F. All experimental plots have been measured annually since planting, the oldest of which have now been through 19 growing seasons. A detailed look at the development patterns of stands managed under the four treatment combinations is presented and discussed.