Articles with “Pitch Pine” in the summary

Hall, R.C. 1935. Cape Cod pitch pine: Its resistance to gypsy moth and its advantages as a forest tree. J. For. 33:169-172.

Observations were made of pitch pine in pure and mixed stands, as well as defoliated and healthy stands. Pitch pine, a long-lived species, is rarely attacked by gypsy moth, is resistant to fire and salt spray, and reproduces prolifically. It appears to be well suited as a forest and roadside tree.

Motzkin, G., D.R. Foster, A. Allen, J. Harrod, and R. Boone. 1996. Controlling site to evaluate history - vegetation patterns of a New England sand plain. Ecological Monographs 66(3):345-365.

Pitch pine-scrub oak vegetation on a sand plain in the Connecticut Valley of Massachusetts was studied. The extent of importance of human and natural disturbance on vegetation is addressed. Human impacts on vegetation and how long they last is examined. The role of land-use history in the interpretation and conservation plant communities is addressed.

Whitney, G.G. and W.C. Davis. 1986. Thoreau and the forest history of Concord, Massachusetts. J. For. History 30:70-81.

The forest history of Concord is traced from pre-European settlement, relying heavily on Thoreau's recorded observations. Pre-European settlement, pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*) dominated, due to frequent fire use by Indians. White pine (*Pinus strobus*) and red oak (*Quercus rubra*) have increased greatly since settlement. Pitch pine has almost disappeared.

Articles with “Barrens” in the summary

Boerner, R.E.J. 1983. nutrient dynamics of vegetation and detritus following two intensities of fire in the New Jersey pine barrens. Oecologia (Berlin) 59:129-134.

Measurements of nutrient storage in above-ground biomass, dead wood, litter and humus in the oak-pine forests of the New Jersey pine barrens (nutrient poor soils) showed that water output and loss of Ca, Mg and K to groundwater were lowest to highest in: unburned, prescribed burned, and wildfire sites.

Collins, S.L. and R.E. Good. 1987. The seedling regeneration niche habitat structure of tree seedlings in an oak-pine forest. Oikos 48:89-98.

In three stands in the New Jersey pine barrens, 1-year-old seedlings of Pinus echinata, Sassafras albidum and four species of oak show some degree of niche differentiation. Although there is some overlap in requirements, there is also microenvironmental variation in tree seedling habitat structure.

Ehrenfeld, J.G. and M. Gulik. 1981. Structure and dynamics of hardwood swamps on the New Jersey pine barrens: Contrasting patterns in trees and shrubs. Am. J. Bot. 68(4):471-481.

Pine barren swamps are characterized by an open, even-aged overstory strongly dominated by Acer rubrum and an extremely dense understory of all-aged shrubs. Shrub species dominance and biomass varies with degree of flooding of the stand, whereas tree biomass is a function of stand age.

Mattlack, G.R. and D.J. Gibson. 193. Regeneration of the shrub Gaylussacia baccata and associated species after low intensity fire on an atlantic coastal plain forest. Am. J. Bot. 80(2):119-126.

Gaylussacia baccata) in the New Jersey Pine Barrens respond to fire and stem clipping with multiple sprouting and improved growth indicating that correlative inhibition of adventitious buds controls sprout growth. regrowth of other species was independent of these factors. Vegetative regrowth was not significantly affected by litter removal or fertilizer application.

Stergas, R.L. and K.B. Adams. 1989. Jack pine barrens in northeastern New York: Postfire macronutrient concentrations, heat content, and understory biomass. Can. J. For. Res. 19:904-910.

In four wildfire regenerated jack pine stands of different ages, jack pine, huckleberry, blueberry and reindeer lichen were analyzed for macronutrient concentrations, ash/high-heat contents and biomass. There was a difference in macronutrient concentrations among species but not stands implying that the original fires did not cause adverse effects on nutrient cycling.