



ATLANTA FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT
COMPARTMENT REVIEW PRESENTATION
COMPARTMENT 015 ENTRY YEAR: 2010

Compartment Acreage: 2716 County: Montmorency

Revision Date: October 16, 2008

Stand Examiner: Barber

Legal Description: T29N, R3E, Sections 5, 6, 7, 8 & 18.

RMU (if applicable):

Management Goals: Timber and mineral production, water quality protection.

Soil and Topography: Hilly to flat. Mostly PArVHa/PArVVb, with some AFO and wetland.

Ownership Patterns, Development, and Land Use in and Around the Compartment: Surrounding lands are mostly state, with more private to north and east. Private land is a mix of residences and hunting lands. The 160 acre Alpena, Oscoda, Montmorency Joint Sanitary Landfill dominates activity in this compartment.

Unique, Natural Features (include only non-site specific and non-sensitive information): One or more occurrences reported.

Archeological, Historical, and Cultural Features (include only non-site specific and non-sensitive information): One or more occurrences reported.

Special Management Designations or Considerations: None.

Watershed and Fisheries Considerations: No special considerations exist for this compartment.

Wildlife Habitat Considerations:

Mineral Resource and Development Concerns and/or Restrictions: Surface sediments consist of coarse-textured till and glacial outwash sand and gravel and postglacial alluvium. The glacial drift thickness varies between 600 and 800 feet. Beneath the glacial drift is the Mississippian Coldwater Shale. There is no known economic use for the Coldwater Shale. A gravel pit is located in Section 6 and potential is good on the uplands. This area is leased, has been drilled and is producing gas from the Antrim Shale.

Vehicle Access: Roads to be closed are shown on the compartment map as closed or abandoned.

Survey Needs: None. Surveying will be required to prove trespass for timber sale preparation.

Recreational Facilities and Opportunities: One snowmobile trail.

Fire Protection: Adequate. Access is generally good.

Additional Compartment Information:

- **The following 5 reports from the Operations Inventory System (OIPC) are attached:**
 - ◆ **Cover Type by Age Class**
 - ◆ **Cover Type by Management Objective**
 - ◆ **Compartment Volume Summary**
 - ◆ **Proposed Treatments – No Limiting Factors**
 - ◆ **Proposed Treatments – With Limiting Factors**

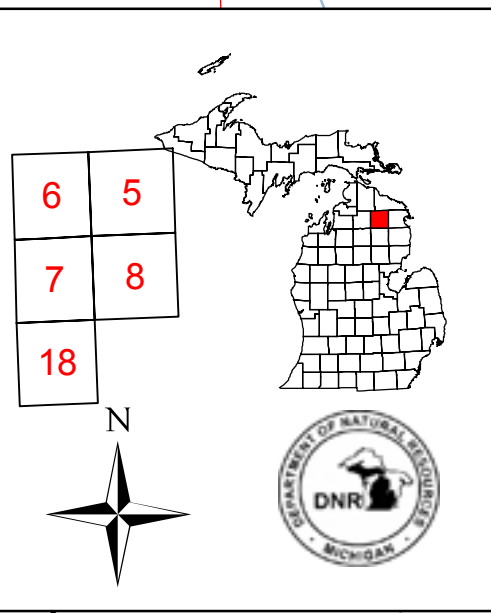
- **The following information is displayed, where pertinent, on the attached compartment maps:**
 - ◆ **Base feature information, stand numbers, cover types**
 - ◆ **Proposed treatments**

- ◆ **Proposed road access system**
- ◆ **Suggested potential old growth**

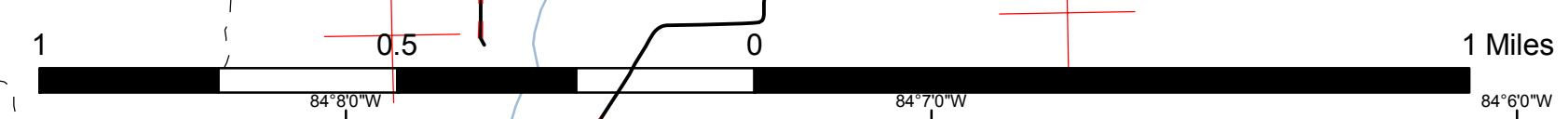
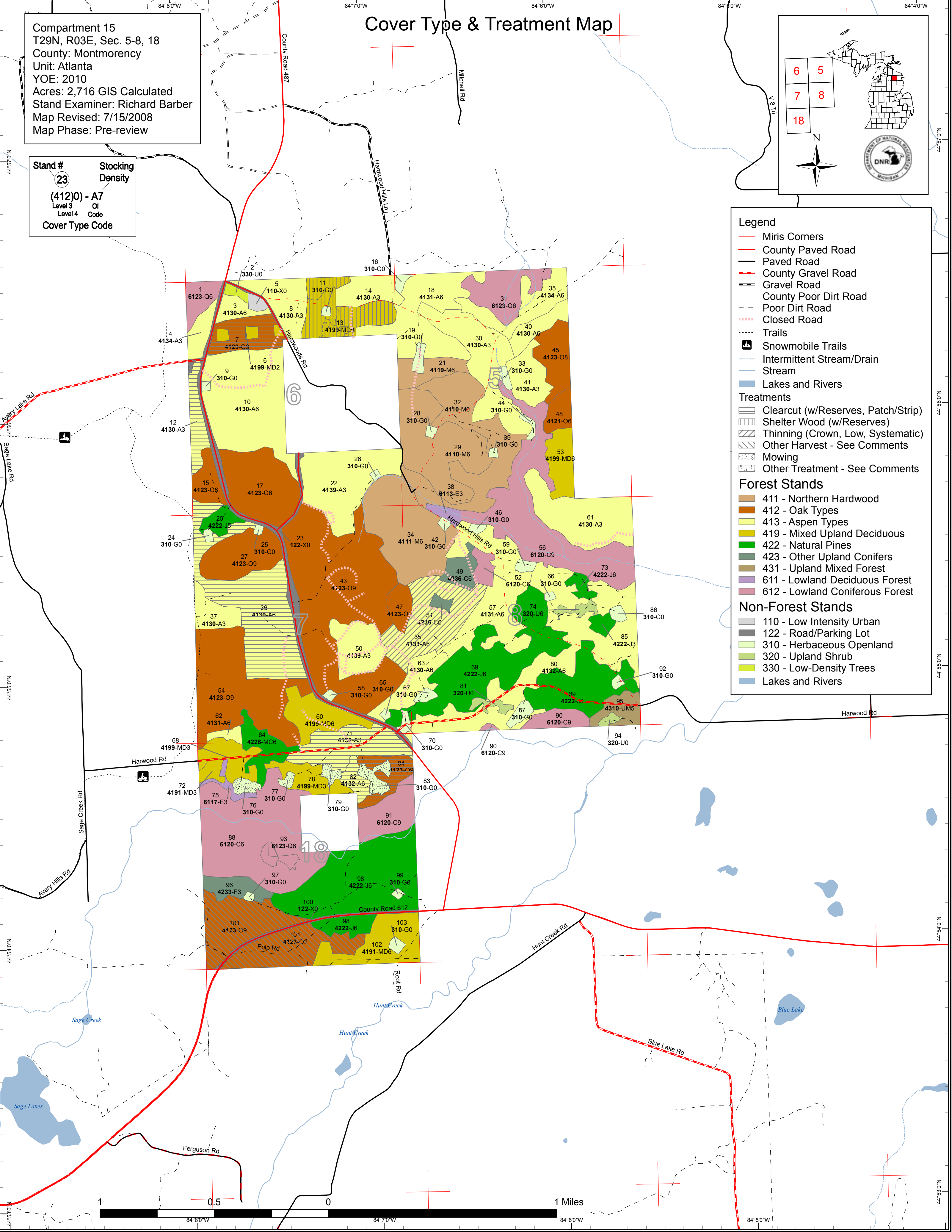
Cover Type & Treatment Map

Compartment 15
 T29N, R03E, Sec. 5-8, 18
 County: Montmorency
 Unit: Atlanta
 YOE: 2010
 Acres: 2,716 GIS Calculated
 Stand Examiner: Richard Barber
 Map Revised: 7/15/2008
 Map Phase: Pre-review

Stand #
 23
 Stocking
 Density
 (412)0 - A7
 Level 3 OI
 Level 4 Code
 Cover Type Code



- ### Legend
- Miris Corners
 - County Paved Road
 - Paved Road
 - - - County Gravel Road
 - - - Gravel Road
 - - - County Poor Dirt Road
 - - - Poor Dirt Road
 - - - Closed Road
 - - - Trails
 - Snowmobile Trails
 - Intermittent Stream/Drain
 - Stream
 - Lakes and Rivers
- ### Treatments
- Clearcut (w/Reserves, Patch/Strip)
 - Shelter Wood (w/Reserves)
 - Thinning (Crown, Low, Systematic)
 - Other Harvest - See Comments
 - Mowing
 - Other Treatment - See Comments
- ### Forest Stands
- 411 - Northern Hardwood
 - 412 - Oak Types
 - 413 - Aspen Types
 - 419 - Mixed Upland Deciduous
 - 422 - Natural Pines
 - 423 - Other Upland Conifers
 - 431 - Upland Mixed Forest
 - 611 - Lowland Deciduous Forest
 - 612 - Lowland Coniferous Forest
- ### Non-Forest Stands
- 110 - Low Intensity Urban
 - 122 - Road/Parking Lot
 - 310 - Herbaceous Openland
 - 320 - Upland Shrub
 - 330 - Low-Density Trees
 - Lakes and Rivers



Atlanta Mgt. Unit

Covertypes, Acres, and Age summary
(Level 3 Cover Type)

Compartment 015 Year of Entry 2010

Report Date: 08/18/2008



	Age Class															Total
	Non-Forested	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	120 +	Uneven Age	
Aspen Types	0	22.0	105.2	16.0	459.0	289.9	0	0	0	58.0	0	0	0	0	0	950.1
Herbaceous Openland	60.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60.7
Low Intensity Urban	3.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1
Low-Density Trees	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.8
Lowland Coniferous Forest	0	0	0	0	4.9	0	13.0	0	31.8	27.9	248.0	0	0	0	0	325.7
Lowland Deciduous Forest	0	0	0	0	9.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.7
Mixed Upland Deciduous	0	4.6	0	27.5	80.5	0	0	0	0	20.1	41.2	0	0	0	0	173.9
Natural Pines	0	0	0	0	136.7	155.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291.7
Northern Hardwood	0	0	0	0	16.9	75.9	0	0	0	149.6	0	0	0	0	0	242.5
Oak Types	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	536.8	16.0	0	0	0	0	552.8
Other Upland Conifers	0	0	0	0	14.4	0	0	0	0	0	14.7	0	0	0	0	29.0
Road/Parking Lot	49.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49.3
Upland Mixed Forest	0	0	0	0	0	14.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.2
Upland Shrub	10.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.9
Total	126.8	26.6	105.2	43.5	722.1	534.9	13.0	0	31.8	792.5	319.9	0	0	0	0	2716.3



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Treatment Name	Acres	Stage1 CoverType	Size Density	Stand Age	Treatment Type	Treatment Method	Cover Type Objective
7 54015007-Cut	23.1	4123 - Red Oak	High Density Log	85	Harvest	Clearcut with Reserves	Red Oak

Rev Cmmt: Acceptable regeneration is any combination of aspen, oak, jack pine, red pine, or white pine resulting in a medium or well stocked stand.

Spec: Leave white pine and red pine, plus cedar and hemlock if present. Do not leave reserve area adjacent to landfill. Reserve will be 3 to 10 percent of stand area. Location(s) will be determined during sale prep and will be representative of the stand's species mix as a whole.

Next Steps: Regeneration survey.

12 54015012-CCR	16.2	4130 - Aspen	High Density Sapling	33	Harvest	Clearcut with Reserves	Aspen
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Rev Cmmt: Retain 3 to 10 percent of stand area in one or more patches.

Spec: Location(s) will be determined during sale prep and will be representative of the stand's species mix as a whole. Do not cut red pine, white pine, oak, hemlock or white-cedar, if present. Acceptable regeneration is any combination of aspen, oak, jack pine, red pine, or white pine resulting in a medium or well stocked stand. Use shortwood specs to protect white pine and oak regeneration.

Next Steps: Regeneration survey.

13 54015013- Shelt	28.7	4199 - Other Mixed Upland Deciduous	High Density Log	90	Harvest	Shelterwood	Aspen, Oak
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Rev Cmmt: (cont.) carried--not skidded--out.

Spec: Remove aspen and red maple to 2 inch DBH. Retain 3 to 10 percent of stand area in one or more patches. Location(s) will be determined during sale prep and will be representative of the stand's species mix as a whole. Acceptable regeneration is any combination of aspen, oak, jack pine, red pine, or white pine resulting in a medium or well stocked stand. Use final product length spec to protect residual and extensive shrub layer, with removal of tops only if limbed from stem and...

Next Steps: regen survey.

13 54015013- Shelt	12.5	4199 - Other Mixed Upland Deciduous	High Density Log	90	Harvest	Shelterwood	Aspen, Oak
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Rev Cmmt: (cont.) carried--not skidded--out.

Spec: Remove aspen and red maple to 2 inch DBH. Retain 3 to 10 percent of stand area in one or more patches. Location(s) will be determined during sale prep and will be representative of the stand's species mix as a whole. Acceptable regeneration is any combination of aspen, oak, jack pine, red pine, or white pine resulting in a medium or well stocked stand. Use final product length spec to protect residual and extensive shrub layer, with removal of tops only if limbed from stem and...

Next Steps: regen survey.

29 54015029- Single	72.9	4110 - Sugar Maple Association	High Density Pole	88	Harvest	Single Tree Selection	Sugar Maple Association
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Rev Cmmt: Big tree management: Do not mark trees in 18" or larger classes except for must cut trees.

Spec: Crop tree release to 70-80 BA. Cut volume to come preferably from 6 inch class sugar maple and both sugar maple and basswood in the 10 to 14 inch classes. Leave a 2 chain buffer around vernal pods and seeps, if present. Make 1 regeneration hole per 5 acres, diameter to equal height of dominant trees. Do not cut conifers, if present.

Next Steps: Plant hemlock, white-cedar and white pine in old decomposed (class 4 and 5) conifer logs. Also, add to the stand six to twelve logs-species: red and/or white pine; decomposition class: 2-3.) If available, class 2-3 slab wood may additionally be added. These also should be planted with hemlock, white-cedar and white pine. Long term objective is to restore hemlock, cedar, and white pine component, especially in and near seeps.



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Treatment Name	Acres	Stage1 CoverType	Size Density	Stand Age	Treatment Type	Treatment Method	Cover Type Objective
36 54015036-CCR	96.5	4130 - Aspen	High Density Pole	38	Harvest	Clearcut with Reserves	Aspen

Rev
Cmnt:

Rev Retain 3 to 10 percent of stand area in one or more patches.
Spec: Location(s) will be determined during sale prep and will be representative of the stand's species mix as a whole. Do not cut red pine, white pine, oak, hemlock or white-cedar, if present. Acceptable regeneration is any combination of aspen, oak, jack pine, red pine, or white pine resulting in a medium or well stocked stand. Protect white pine and oak regeneration as well as steep slopes. May need to shortwood.

Next
Steps: Regen survey.

55 54015055-Thin	58.0	4131 - Aspen, Oak	High Density Pole	83	Harvest	Crown Thinning	Oak, Aspen
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Rev
Cmnt:

Rev Place 2 chain buffer on seeps, as well as hemlock and cedar areas. In harvest area, remove aspen and red maple. Where ever BA remains above 100, crop release oak or other quality hardwood specimen to reduce BA to 80-90. Shortwood to keep advanced white pine regeneration from drowning in aspen and maple regeneration. Long term objective is to regenerate quality oak beneath white pine regeneration, and to restore hemlock, cedar, a

Next
Steps: Plant hemlock and white-cedar in old decomposed (class 4 and 5) conifer logs. Also, add to the stand six to twelve logs-species: red and/or white pine; decomposition class: 2-3.) If available, class 2-3 slab wood may additionally be added. These also should be planted with hemlock and white-cedar. Long term objective is to restore hemlock, cedar, and white pine component, especially in and near seeps.

71 54015071-CCR	41.3	4130 - Aspen	High Density Sapling	34	Harvest	Clearcut with Reserves	Aspen
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Rev
Cmnt:

Rev Retain 3 to 10 percent of stand area in one or more patches.
Spec: Location(s) will be determined during sale prep and will be representative of the stand's species mix as a whole. Do not cut red pine, white pine, oak, hemlock or white-cedar, if present. Acceptable regeneration is any combination of aspen, oak, jack pine, red pine, or white pine resulting in a medium or well stocked stand.

Next
Steps: regen survey.

82 54015082-CCR	8.6	4132 - Aspen, Jack Pine	High Density Pole	34	Harvest	Clearcut with Reserves	Aspen, Jack Pine
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Rev
Cmnt:

Rev Retain 3 to 10 percent of stand area in one or more patches.
Spec: Location(s) will be determined during sale prep and will be representative of the stand's species mix as a whole. Do not cut red pine, white pine, oak, hemlock or white-cedar, if present. Acceptable regeneration is any combination of aspen, oak, jack pine, red pine, or white pine resulting in a medium or well stocked stand.

Next
Steps: Regen survey.



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Treatment Name	Acres	Stage1 CoverType	Size Density	Stand Age	Treatment Type	Treatment Method	Cover Type Objective
84 54015084-CCR	16.0	4123 - Red Oak	High Density Log	90	Harvest	Clearcut with Reserves	Red Oak

Rev
Cmnt:

Rev Retain 3 to 10 percent of stand area in one or more patches.
Spec: Location(s) will be along southeast edge of stand.
Do not cut red pine, white pine, oak, hemlock or white-cedar, if present.
Acceptable regeneration is any combination of aspen, oak, jack pine, red pine, or white pine resulting in a medium or well stocked stand.
Use shortwood specs to protect white pine and oak regeneration.

Next
Steps: Regeneration survey.

101 54015101- White Oak	90.3	4123 - Red Oak	High Density Log	82	Harvest	Other - Specify in Comments	Oak, Aspen
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Rev (Prescription continued) Do not cut white pine, white pine, cedar or hemlock, if present. Also, add to the stand six to twelve logs-species: red and/or
Cmnt: white pine; decomposition class: 2-3.) If available, class 2-3 slab wood may additionally be added. These also should be planted with hemlock and white-cedar. Long term objective is to restore hemlock, cedar, and white pine component, especially in and near seeps and vernal ponds.

Place 2 chain buffer on seeps and vernal ponds, as well as hemlock and cedar.

Rev In this stand the emphasis will be on managing quality white oak, with secondary emphasis on red oak and white pine.
Spec:

In areas of abundant advanced white oak regeneration, create regeneration holes at least 60 feet in diameter. In other areas, release crop trees to 80-90 BA. Favor releasing quality white oak and red oak. For areas of pure or nearly pure aspen which is mature, remove all aspen and red maple.

Plant hemlock and white-cedar in old decomposed (class 4 and 5) conifer logs.

Next
Steps: regen survey.

76 NF_54015076- NonFor	4.2	Unspecified		0	Non-Forest Management	Mowing	Sugar Maple Association
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Rev
Cmnt:

Rev
Spec:

Next
Steps:

77 NF_54015077- NonFor	2.0	Unspecified		0	Non-Forest Management	Mowing	Sugar Maple Association
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Rev
Cmnt:

Rev
Spec:

Next
Steps:

79 NF_54015079- NonFor	3.1	Unspecified		0	Non-Forest Management	Mowing	Sugar Maple Association
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Rev
Cmnt:

Rev
Spec:

Next
Steps:

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Atlanta Mgt. Unit
Inventory Method: IFMAP

**PROPOSED TREATMENTS
NO LIMITING FACTORS**

Compartment: 015 Entry Yr: 2010
Date 08/18/2008



Treatment Name	Acres	Stage1 CoverType	Size Density	Stand Age	Treatment Type	Treatment Method	Cover Type Objective
83 NF_54015083-NonFor	7.3	Unspecified		0	Non-Forest Management	Mowing	Sugar Maple Association

Rev
Cmnt:
Rev
Spec:
Next
Steps:

**Total Treatment
Acreage Proposed: 480.7**

**PROPOSED TREATMENTS
WITH LIMITING FACTORS**



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Treatment Name	Acres	Stage1 Cover Type	Size Density	Stand Age	Treatment Type	Treatment Method	Cover Type Objective	Page 1 of 1
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Limiting Factor
and Comment:

Rev
Cmnt:

Rev
Spec:

Next
Steps:

No Treatment
Reason

**Total Treatment
Acreage Proposed: 0**



PROPOSED SPECIAL CONSERVATION AREA* (SCA) DETAILS

* This is a partial list of SCAs for this compartment. Not included are those areas identified under other Department initiatives (Natural Rivers, Deer Wintering Areas, etc.). Those will be identified in separate, future map and report products.

Inventory Method: IFMAP

Stand	SCA Name	Acres	Comments
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DEDICATED CONSERVATION AREA DETAILS

* This is a list of Dedicated Biodiversity Areas for this compartment along with a 1/4 mile buffer surrounding the compartment. Refer to Dedicated Conservation Area Map for areas that the below listed Conservation Areas are located.

ERA = Ecological Reference Area
 HCVA = High Conservation Value Area
 SCA = Special Conservation Area

Conservation Area	Type	Description
SCA	Cold Water Stream	A coldwater stream has temperature and dissolved oxygen conditions that allow naturally-reproduced or stocked trout populations and those of other coldwater fish species (e.g., slimy sculpin) to persist from year to year. Coldwater streams in Michigan typically provide these conditions due to substantial contributions of groundwater to their stream flows. Such streams are established by Director's action and designated as trout resources by Fisheries Order 210.
SCA	Potential Old Growth Areas	This category contains stands were identified for a broad range of reasons and were coded in the OI database as stand condition 8 as potential old growth (POG). Approximately 310,000 acres have been identified through the Operations Inventory (OI)/Compartment Review process. For stands in Year of Entry 2008 and forward, potential old growth is managed for the identified objective until it is: 1) vetted through the Biodiversity Conservation Planning Process (BCPP) and given a specific designation and objective (as an ERA, HCVA, or other type of SCA) and is released from the potential old growth designation; or 2) it is released from the potential old growth designation via the Compartment Review process.