



**ESCANABA FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT
COMPARTMENT REVIEW PRESENTATION**

COMPARTMENT #106 ENTRY YEAR: 2010
Compartment Acreage: 2354 County: DELTA

Last Revision: July 25, 2008

Stand Examiner: Dan Racine, Forester, FMFMD; Bill Rollo and Craig Albright, Wildlife Division

Legal Description: T41N, R22W Sections 22,23,24,25, and 26

Management Goals: The majority of this compartment is in upland cover types with the two largest cover types being aspen and red pine. The other significant upland cover type is upland hardwood and the majority of these upland hardwood stands are a mix of red maple and other hardwood species with upland spruce and fir in the understory. The lowland cover types are represented by mixed swamp conifer, cedar, and a smaller amount of treed bogs and swamp hardwoods. The proposed treatments within the red pine were a mix of regeneration harvests and thinnings. The stands being thinned have high basal areas with very little understory. The main objective of these treatments is to add quality to the existing stand and a secondary objective, if feasible, to consider creating opportunities for regeneration. The regeneration harvests are intended to create and enhance regeneration by opening the stand up with a basal area reduction and regeneration holes as well as adding quality to the existing stand. The proposed treatments in the aspen and upland spruce and fir stands are a mix of final harvest, selection harvest, and shelterwood type harvests. The final harvests are decent quality aspen stands with the intent to regenerate aspen and enhance oak and pine regeneration as well. The shelterwood and selection treatments are designed to enhance the pine and upland spruce and fir regeneration. One birch stand is proposed for a shelterwood harvest to open up the spruce, fir and pine regeneration. The lowland types proposed are intended to regenerate the black spruce within those stands. One prescribed burn was previously proposed and is funded to accomplish this summer (2008). Stands throughout the compartment should be harvested to encourage scarification of the soil and prepare a seed bed. A significant amount of this compartment will be moving to pine and other conifers over the next several treatment periods.

Soil and Topography: The topography of this compartment is nearly level to moderately steep. The soils consist of excessively drained sands, organic soils, and sand ridges. The major soil series include Rubicon, Grayling, Eastport, Roscommon, Tawas, Carbondale, Lupton, Rifle, Kalkaska, Au Gres, Wheatley, Brevort, Deford, Ensley, Angelica, Nahma, Cathro, and Tacoosh.

Ownership Patterns, Development, and Land Use in and Around the Compartment: This compartment is part of a small block of state forest land that is about 3 miles wide and 7 miles long north of the village of Gladstone. To the north and the south of this compartment the ownership is mainly state land. To the west the ownership is small tracts of land, a portion of those have dwellings on them. To the east there are larger tracts of forest land.

Unique, Natural Features: Days River

Archeological, Historical, and Cultural Features: None known

Special Management Designations or Considerations: The Days River riparian area corridor along the Days River.

Watershed and Fisheries Considerations:

Wildlife Habitat Considerations: This large compartment is primarily sandy upland forest of aspen (33%) and red pine (27%). Main features that require management consideration are the Days River snowmobile trail and ski pathway (management for aesthetics and to inhibit aspen sprouting on the trails). Natural red and white pine regeneration is prolific throughout the compartment and will be encouraged through harvest treatments. Natural pine regeneration is greatly preferred as wildlife habitat over plantation management due to increased vegetative diversity in the natural stands. Seventy-six percent of the aspen acreage is less than 30 years old and will simply be allowed to age. Oak is present in the northeast sector of the compartment in mixture with red pine and aspen. This component will be encouraged when harvesting stands. The Days River has been buffered on each bank with a narrow strip of stands designated as “Special Conservation Area” in which natural processes will be allowed to operate (larger older trees, snags, dead woody debris).

Mineral Resource and Development Concerns and/or Restrictions: Surface sediments consist of glacial outwash sand and gravel, postglacial alluvium and peat and muck. The glacial drift thickness varies between 10 and 50 feet. The Ordovician Trenton Group underlies the glacial drift. The Trenton is quarried for stone one mile to the northeast and may overlap Precambrian aged rocks which may have metallic and nonmetallic mineral potential. This area has not been previously leased for metallic exploration, but areas to the north were previously leased. Gravel pits are located in the area and there should be potential. No economic oil and gas production has been found in the UP.

Vehicle Access: The vehicle access to this compartment is excellent via County Road I-86 (Brampton Cut Across) and the forest roads that branch off this road. Much of the compartment to the south is blocked by a gate on the Days River Bridge.

Survey Needs: Some may be needed along the Brampton lake area.

Recreational Facilities and Opportunities: The Days River Pathway and cross county ski trail are located within this compartment. This trail is also used for mountain biking, hiking, and jogging in the summer months. There are also great opportunities for hunting and fishing. A portion of the snowmobile trail traverses through this compartment. There are proposals for ORV trails here as well.

Fire Protection: There is predominately red pine without a significant amount of ladder fuels. Over time the ladder fuels may expand and the area dries out quickly during the spring fire season along with a lot of recreation use. There is excellent access and good water sources within the compartment.

Additional Compartment Information:

**** Cover type details, proposed treatments and stands designated as FDF are listed in the attached reports:

- 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 on the attached compartment maps:

Base feature information, stand numbers, cover types

Proposed treatments

Proposed road access system

Suggested potential old growth

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Michigan Department of Natural Resources - Operations Inventory System
Individual Compartment Report

ESCANABA RIVER STATE FOREST

ESCANABA FOREST MGT UNIT

DELTA COUNTY

COMPARTMENT: 106

Table 3

(acres shown in boxes)

STAND AGE CLASS

COVER TYPE	Not Coded	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	120-129	130-139	140-149	150-159	All Aged	Total
Aspen		113	121	358		51			59	45									747
Black Spruce										10									10
Cedar													71	66					137
Grass	13																		13
Lowlnd Brush	39																		39
Marsh	31																		31
Mx Swmp Cnfr				34						152	71		60						317
Non Stocked	12																		12
Paper Birch										7									7
Red Pine		9	22	71			15	259	42	190								29	637
Spruce Fir			8	16		29												9	62
Swamp Hrdwds				3						22									25
Treed Bog	11																		11
Upland Brush	3																		3
Upland Hdwds		131		16				10	51	32								22	262
Water	4																		4
White Pine			37																37
Total	113	253	188	498		80	15	269	152	458	71		131	66				60	2354

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Michigan Department of Natural Resources - Operations Inventory System
Individual Compartment Report

ESCANABA RIVER STATE FOREST

ESCANABA FOREST MGT UNIT

DELTA COUNTY

COMPARTMENT: 106

Table 3A

(acres shown in boxes)

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE TYPE

COVER TYPE	A	S	V	C	G	H	J	I	L	P	N	Q	X	O	B	R	K	Y	F	E	T	D	U	M	Z	W	Total
A Aspen	747																										747
S Black Spruce		10																									10
C Cedar				137																							137
G Grass					13																						13
L Lowlnd Brush									39																		39
N Marsh											31																31
Q Mx Swmp Cnfr												317															317
X Non Stocked													12														12
B Paper Birch															7												7
R Red Pine															637												637
F Spruce Fir																			62								62
E Swamp Hrdwds																				25							25
D Treed Bog																						11					11
U Upland Brush																								3			3
M Upland Hdwds																								262			262
Z Water																									4		4
W White Pine																										37	37
Total	747	10		137	13				39		31	317	12		7	637			62	25		11	3	262	4	37	2354

ESCANABA RIVER STATE FOREST

ESCANABA FOREST MGT UNIT

DELTA COUNTY

COMPARTMENT: **106**

Table 10 - COMPARTMENT VOLUME SUMMARY - ALL STANDS

COMPARTMENT SUMMARY			
TOTAL VOLUME		CUT VOLUME	
Hardwood	8577 Cds	Hardwood	1010 Cds
Hardwood	88 Mbf	Hardwood	12 Mbf
Softwood	14070 Cds	Softwood	2358 Cds
Softwood	2340 Mbf	Softwood	297 Mbf
Sum TotVol	27503 Cds	Sum CutVol	3986 Cds
Total Cmpt Acres		Acres Proposed For Cut.....	337
2354			

Stand	Cover Type	Acres	Age	Site Index	Mgt Obj	Condition	Method Cut	Harvest Priority	Cultural Need	fdf Status
4	R6	71	60	52	red pine	immature	thinning	2		
<p>comnts Fmd : (2010 OI Comments)=> Not a lot of understory in this stand. Thinned once already. Open up this stand and try to enhance the existing stand quality. The rows generally are about 9 feet apart. With today's equipment marking will have to consider the movement of the machines that are generally wider than the rows. Harest: Thin this stand removing down to the 80 BA range. Harvest during the non frozen ground conditions to allow for some soil scarification and encourage scarification with the harvest. Enhance the quality of the existing stand. Stay out of stand 6 with any operations and promote the oak saplings. (Previous OI Comments)=> THINNED IN 1992 UNDER "BRAMPTON LAKE PINE" SALE.</p> <p>Wld : Do not use logging equipment in Std 6 (U-type) or use this stand as a timber landing. Where possible, seek to release any oak saplings found within this stand. Concur with FMFMD.</p>										
31	M6	8	69	55	northern hardwood	mature	shelterwood-seed	2	natural regeneration	
<p>comnts Fmd : (2010 OI Comments)=> The west side of this stand is more of an M6 type with a white birch component and M1 understory and the east is more of a B6 type with F2 understory. Prescription: Shelterwood-seed tree harvest; Harvest opening the stand up leaving an overstory of some maple,birch, and spruce seed trees if any. Encourage the spruce, balsam, and maple regeneration leaving enough overstory for shade of the regeneration. The long term MO of this stand is to encourage and enhance the F understory regeneration and encourage and enhance the M regeneration on the west side. Approximate overstory residual of 30 BA. (Previous OI Comments)=>LOOKS LIKE THIS WAS TREATED in 1988, "ACTIVE BUCK PINE" SALE. WAS THINNED-LOTS OF B LEFT.</p> <p>Wld : Leave some birch less then 10" dbh within this stand for retention. Concur with FMFMD.</p>										
32	R6	3	50	55	red pine	mature	selection	2	natural regeneration	
<p>comnts Fmd : 2010 OI Comments=> There is a mix of white pine, red pine, spruce and balsam regeneration here. Prescription: Selection harvest this stand to approximately 80BA throughout. Create regeneration holes within the stand. The total regeneration holes will amount to approximately 20% or .6 acres of the stand. Determine at time of sale preparation the best way to implement these. Focus the scarification efforts within these holes and utilize department equipment if needed for adequate scarification. Retention guidelines met by the residual BA stand. PLANTATION. COULD USE THINNING. TREAT WITH NEIGHBORING STANDS. Leave cherry. Part of unit 3 of the "Days River Crossing" sale (33-004-00-01). This stand was cut during the spring of 2002.</p> <p>Wld : Concur with FMFMD.</p>										
43	R6	21	60	52	red pine	mature	thinning	2		
<p>comnts Fmd : (2010 OI Comments)=> This stand was thinned last in 1992. Harvest: Thin this stand remove to approximately 80BA this time and add quality to existing stand. Harvest during the non-frozen months to allow for soil scarification. The places where some regen does exist look at regeneration holes and enhance or expand the regeneration. Promote the oak saplings and any regeneration here. There is a small patch of aspen/hardwood within the stand that shows up well on the imagery. (Previous OI Comments)=> THINNED LAST DECADE - 1992. LESS BA THAN STD 4 - 80 AVE. TWO TRACK RUNS NE-SW THRU STD. POTENTIAL TO BLOCK.</p> <p>Wld : Where possible, seek to release any oak saplings found within this stand. Concur with FMFMD.</p>										
45	S6	10	84	40	black spruce-swamp	mature	final harvest	2	natural regeneration	
<p>comnts Fmd : 2010 OI Comments=> This stand has small diameters with some blowdown from a wind event. Harvest this stand now while stand 127 is being harvested. Could leave the pine here if any. Final harvest with long term MO of spruce. (Previous OI Comments)=> LOOKED AT FROM THE EDGE- NO NEED TO TREAT AT THIS TIME. SMALL DIAMETER BLACK SPRUCE.STAND HAS HAD SOME WIND DAMAGE AND SOME OF THE BLOWDOWN HAS BEEN SALVAGED. THIS WAS DONE IN SUMMER OF 2004.</p> <p>Wld : Concur with FMFMD.</p>										
53	R6	13	85	60	red pine	mature	selection	2	natural regeneration	
<p>comnts Fmd : 2010 OI Comments=> This stand is a mix of pine, spruce, aspen, and balsam fir. There is a low area with spruce to go around. Select harvest: Basically harvest some short lived species and take some high risk and suppressed pine. This will open up the stand to approximately 60 BA. Leave enough aspen to discourage aspen regeneration and increase the pine regeneration. Look at leaving some birch for wildlife trees. Scarify during harvest to create a seedbed for the pine. F regeneration with some pine exists. The stand is along the ski trail, consider in the contract specs for slash removal along the trail and leave all but the hazard aspen trees to suppress the sprouting. Accept alternate regeneration of Ftype. The retention guidelines will be met by the residual species. (Previous OI Comments)=> Timber sale is to be delayed another decade and possibly delayed indefinitely. 1 TO 2 YEARS AFTER HARVEST FOLLOW UP WITH A BURN TO KILL ASPEN SPROUTS. MONITER; MAY NEED A SECOND BURN. This sale was delayed in 1990 and held again.</p> <p>Wld : Concur with FMFMD.</p>										

Stand	Cover Type	Acres	Age	Site Index	Mgt Obj	Condition	Method Cut	Harvest Priority	Cultural Need	FDf Status
54	Q6	9	94	50	mixed swamp conifer	mature	final harvest	2	natural regeneration	
<p>comnts Fmd : 2010 OI Comments=> This stand does have small diameters and not a great site. Cut along with stand 53. Harvest: Final harvest this stand and leave the cedar. Leave dead standing snags. Acceptable regeneration of any Q. May take some time but should seed in with spruce, fir over time. Retention met with cedar and residual BA. LOOKED AT FROM EDGE IN 1998 - SMALL S NOT IN NEED OF ANY TREATMENT.</p> <p>Wld : Concur with FMFMD.</p>										
63	R9	26		60	red pine	unevenaged	shelterwood-prep	3		
<p>comnts Fmd : (2010 OI Comments)=> The majority of the hardwood and aspen competition is on the west side of the trail in the section that was not burned previous. The fire marks are about 4-6 feet high on many of the trees. Prescription: Shelterwood harvest; Harvesting down to approximately 40 BA after the burn or wether the burn takes place. Open up enough to encourage red pine by creating some regeneration holes approximately 1/2 acre in size and harvest during the non-frozen ground months to allow for scarification with equipment. Utilize the Department equipment for additional scarification in the regeneration holes. The long term MO is pine. Retention met by the residual BA. (Previous OI Comments)=> CUT IN 1982. 39-81A. THIS STAND WAS BURNED IN 1994. Burn again to eradicate the remaining hardwood and aspen competition. Check to see if this was successful. If so then harvest and scarify for natural regeneration. Harvest should reduce the residual enough to allow for natural regeneration. Stand received some wind damage and a salvage sale was done in summer of 2004.</p> <p>Wld : Concur with FMFMD.</p>										
76	R9	52	87	55	red pine	mature	selection	2	natural regeneration	
<p>comnts Fmd : 2010 OI Comments=> The understory is a mix of white pine, aspen, and some red pine. Prescription; Selection harvest, Harvesting to around 80 BA as well as creating some regeneration holes. Create approximately 1/2 acre regeneration holes randomly throughout the entire stand. These holes will add up to 20% of the total stand acres or approximately 10.5 acres spaced throughout the entire stand. The intent is to harvest within this stand every 10 year treatment period creating an additional 20% regeneration holes each 10 year cycle. Focus the scarification efforts and red pine regeneration within these regen holes. Harvest during the non-frozen ground time period to allow for scarification with the harvesting equipment. Utilize the department equipment for additional scarification within these regeneration holes. Monitor the success of the red pine regeneration within these holes to see if it is feasible to carry out the prescription. Retention guidelines met by the residual stand BA. The Days River Pathway traverses the south part of the stand. Consider the specs for leaving aspen and slash removal along the pathway. (Previous OI comments)=> STAND WAS CUT SUMMER OF 1990 - ACTIVE BUCK SALE.</p> <p>Wld : Concur with FMFMD.</p>										
87	R9	6	78	60	red pine	mature	selection	2	natural regeneration	
<p>comnts Fmd : 2010 OI Comments=> The understory is a mix of balsam fir, spruce, white pine, aspen, and some red pine. Prescription; Selection harvest, Harvesting to around 80 BA leaving some aspen as well as creating some regeneration holes. Create approximately 1/2 acre regeneration holes randomly throughout the entire stand. These holes will add up to 20% of the total stand acres or approximately 1-1.5 acres spaced throughout the entire stand. The intent is to harvest within this stand every 10 year treatment period creating an additional 20% regeneration holes each 10 year cycle. Focus the scarification efforts and red pine regeneration within these regen holes. Harvest during the non-frozen ground time period to allow for scarification with the harvesting equipment. Utilize the department equipment for additional scarification within these regeneration holes. Monitor the success of the red pine regeneration within these holes to see if it is feasible to carry out the prescription. Retention guidelines met by the residual stand BA. SELECT CUT AREA OF SALE# 001-91-1, "MT ASH ASPEN". WEST EDGE IS MORE OPEN WITH ASPEN, WHITE PINE AND RED PINE REGENERATION</p> <p>Wld : Concur with FMFMD.</p>										
94	A6	24	77	55	aspen (upland)	mature	shelterwood-prep	2	release	
<p>comnts Fmd : 2010 OI Comments=> The Days River pathway traverses through this stand. Prescription; Shelterwood-prep harvest this stand. Harvest down to approximately 60 BA leaving about 30 BA of the aspen to suppress the sprouting of aspen and encourage pine regeneration. Mark this stand marking out the high risk and suppressed pine as well. Leave all but the hazard aspen trees along the trail to suppress sprouting along the trail. The long term objective is white and red pine regeneration. Harvest during the non-frozen ground months to allow for scarification. The retention guidelines will be met by the residual trees. (Previous OI Comments)=> CUT OUT THE ASPEN, LEAVE BIRCH AND HARDWOOD FOR SHELTER. LONG RANGE MO = WHITE PINE. DAYS RIVER PATHWAY RUNS THRU STAND. Decided to hold this stand for now.</p> <p>Wld : Concur with FMFMD.</p>										
113	B6	7	79	55	paper birch	mature	shelterwood-seed	2	release	
<p>comnts Fmd : (2010 OI Comments)=> Shelterwood harvest. Retain some white birch and leave all the oak here. Try to encourage the pine regeneration but will accept the aspen here. Take all aspen and leave the pine except for high risk pine and take most of the birch but leave some of the birch and maple for shade of F. Remove somewhere down to the 40 BA mark. (Previous OI Comments)=> A4, B4, M4, O1. STEEP EAST SLOPE ON EAST SIDE OF STAND. FAIR AMOUNT OF W AND F SEEDLINGS - ONE OPTION = CUT OUT THE B - LEAVE M AND A AND MANAGE FOR W.</p> <p>Wld : Retain all the oaks and a few paper birch in the retention. Concur with FMFMD.</p>										

ESCANABA FOREST MGT UNIT

**Proposed Treatments
With NO Limiting Factors**

Compartment: 106 Entry Year: 2010

Stand	Cover Type	Acres	Age	Site Index	Mgt Obj	Condition	Method Cut	Harvest Priority	Cultural Need	fdf Status
122	A6	12	80	60	aspen (upland)	mature	final harvest	2	natural regeneration	
<p>comnts Fmd : 2010 OI Comments=> Some red pine plantation here. Remove about 1/3 of the red pine volume within the plantation and leave pine outside this area. Leave the oak and encourage pine regeneration but this is a nice aspen stand. (Previous OI Comments)=> SCATTERED R POLES AND ALSO APPROX 2 ACRES OF R PLANTATION STAND - THIN AT SAME TIME. Hold for another decade for age class diversity - 45% rule.</p> <p>Wld : Retain all the oaks. Concur with FMFMD.</p>										
127	R6	17	76	60	red pine	mature	selection	2	natural regeneration	
<p>comnts Fmd : (2010 OI Comments)=> The understory is mixed of white pine, aspen, and some red pine. Prescription; Selection Harvest; Harvesting to around 80 BA as well as creating regeneration holes. Create approximately 1/2 acre regeneration holes throughout the entire stand. These holes will add up to 20% of the total stand acres or approximately 3.5 acres total spaced throughout the entire stand. The intent is to harvest within this stand every ten year treatment period creating an additional 20% regeneration holes each ten year cycle. Focus scarification efforts and red pine regeneration within these 1/2 acre regen holes. Harvest during the non- frozen ground time period to allow for scarification with the harvesting equipment. Utilize the department equipment for additional scarification within these regeneration holes. Monitor the success of the red pine regeneration within these regeneration holes to see if it is feasible to carry out this prescription. Retention guidelines met by the residual stand BA. (Previous OI Comments)=> ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE ROAD THERE IS SOME 2-5" RED PINE UNDERSTORY IN SMALL PATCHES - EAST SIDE OF ROAD IS MORE OPEN WITH A3 UNDERSTORY. SOME JACK PINE REPRO IN THE MORE OPEN AREAS.</p> <p>Wld : Concur with FMFMD.</p>										
128	A9	10	77	55	aspen (upland)	mature	final harvest	2	natural regeneration	
<p>comnts Fmd : Previous OI Comments=> SAME AS STAND 95. Final Harvest. This stand is along the Brampton cut across road and Brampton Lake road. Harvest everything except leave the oak and pine.</p> <p>Wld : Concur with FMFMD.</p>										
129	R6	23	60	52	red pine	immature	thinning	2		
<p>comnts Fmd : 2010 OI Comments=> Thinning. Remove about 1/3 of the total volume. Enhance the existing stand. Look to regenerate later. Protect any oak saplings here.</p> <p>Wld : Where possible, seek the release of oak saplings. Concur with FMFMD.</p>										
133	R6	2	53	55	red pine	immature	selection	2	natural regeneration	
<p>comnts Fmd : 2010 OI Comments=> Select harvest down to about 80BA opening up for red and white pine regeneration and F. Leave the aspen for den trees. (Previous OI Comments)=> Plantation. Thinned Oct. Of 2000. (West Brampton Lake 33-009-00-01) (unit 3) A few residual big aspen and some small residual white birch. Check agin next decade.</p> <p>Wld : Concur with FMFMD.</p>										
134	R6	1	53	55	red pine	immature	thinning	2		
<p>comnts Fmd : 2010 OI Comments=> Harvest this stand with stand 133. The BA are from the previous year of entry. Expand regeneration where possible. PLANTATION.</p> <p>Wld : Concur with FMFMD.</p>										
137	R9	13	78	60	red pine	mature	selection	2	natural regeneration	
<p>comnts Fmd : 2010 OI Comments=> The understory is a mix of white pine, aspen, and some red pine. Prescription; Selection harvest, Harvesting to around 80 BA as well as creating some regeneration holes. Create approximately 1/2 acre regeneration holes randomly throughout the entire stand. These holes will add up to 20% of the total stand acres or approximately 2.5 acres spaced throughout the entire stand. The intent is to harvest within this stand every 10 year treatment period creating an additional 20% regeneration holes each 10 year cycle. Focus the scarification efforts and red pine regeneration within these regen holes. Harvest during the non-frozen ground time period to allow for scarification with the harvesting equipment. Utilize the department equipment for additional scarification within these regeneration holes. Monitor the success of the red pine regeneration within these holes to see if it is feasible to carry out the prescription. Retention guidelines met by the residual stand BA. This stand should be harvested with stand 2 of compartment 107 to the south. VERY NICE RED PINE. NOT QUITE IN NEED OF THINNING YET. CHECK NEXT DECADE.</p> <p>Wld : As discussed in pre-review, this prescription will be changed to shelterwood to get regeneration of red pine. Concur with FMFMD.</p>										
138	F9	9		60	spruce-fir (uplands- including upland black spruce)	unevenaged	selection	2	natural regeneration	
<p>comnts Fmd : 2010 OI Comments=> Select harvest leaving some pine, spruce seed trees, and leave aspen and take the maple. The objective of this stand is conifer both in the overstory and understory. Expect regeneration of F,R,and W. Look to open up holes for expanding regeneration in limited areas where feasible. Long term MO of pine and F. Consider the days river pathway for harvesting and slash removal. STAND WAS TREATED AROUND 1987, (DAYS RIVER CROSSING PINE).</p> <p>Wld : Concur with FMFMD.</p>										

ESCANABA FOREST MGT UNIT

Proposed Treatments
With NO Limiting Factors

Compartment: 106 Entry Year: 2010

Stand	Cover Type	Acres	Age	Site Index	Mgt Obj	Condition	Method Cut	Harvest Priority	Cultural Need	FDF Status
Total Acres.....		337								

**Proposed Treatments
With Limiting Factors**

Compartment: 106

Entry Year: 2010

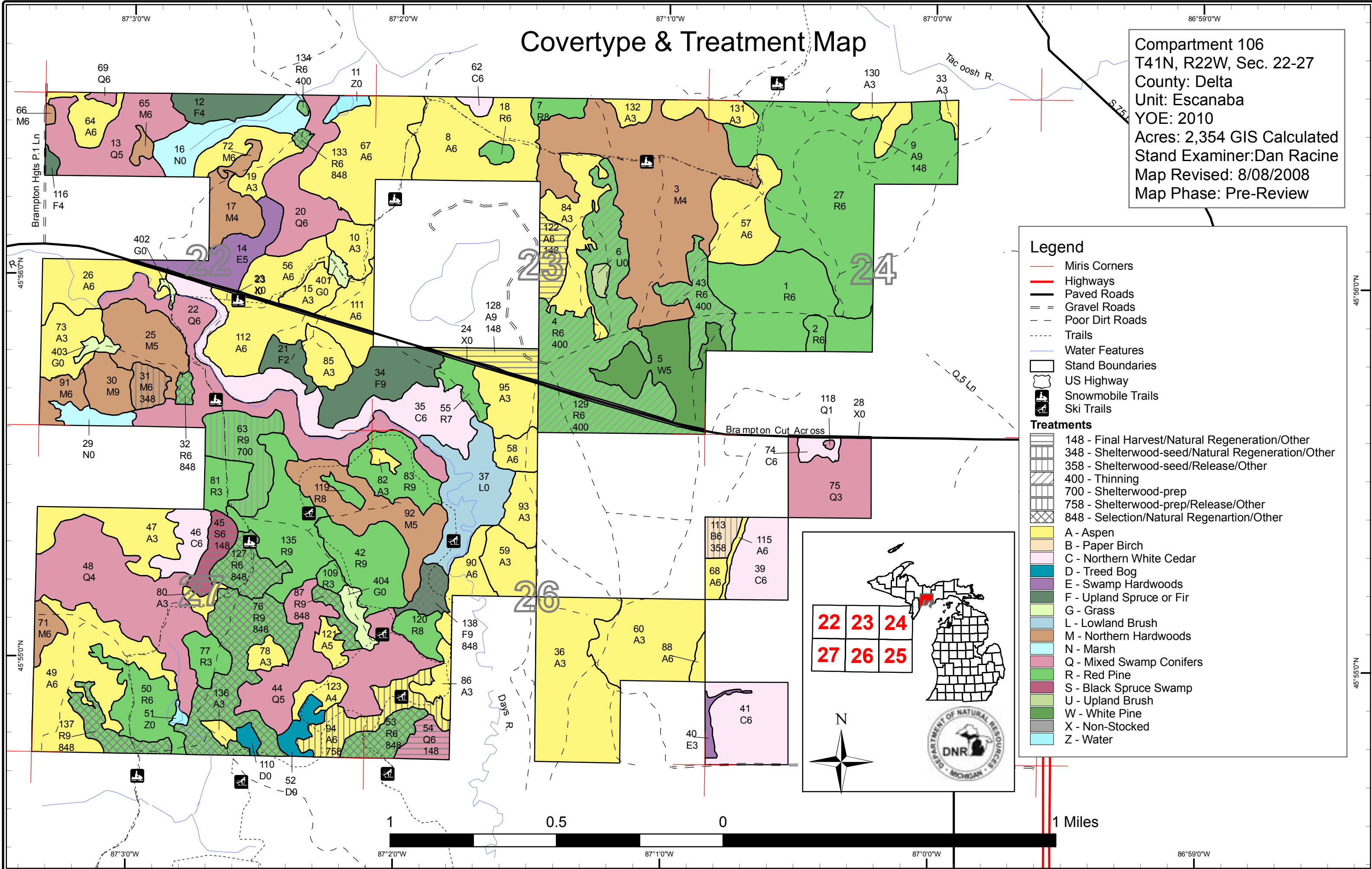
Stand	Cover Type	Acres	Age	Site Index	Mgt Obj	Condition	Method Cut	Harvest Priority	Cultural Need	FD Status
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TREATMENT LIMITING FACTORS:

Total Acres..... 0

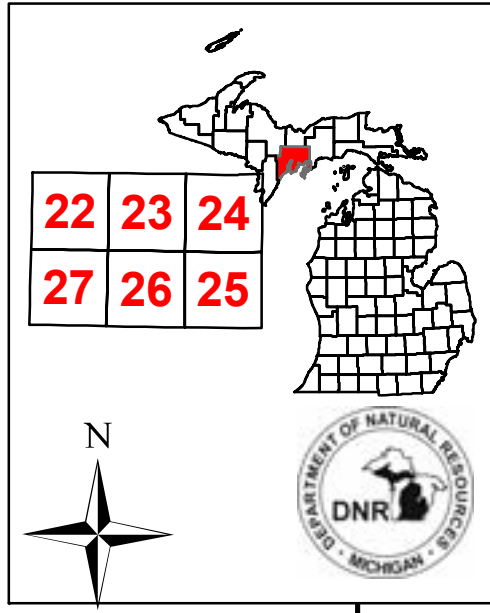
Covertime & Treatment Map

Compartment 106
 T41N, R22W, Sec. 22-27
 County: Delta
 Unit: Escanaba
 YOE: 2010
 Acres: 2,354 GIS Calculated
 Stand Examiner: Dan Racine
 Map Revised: 8/08/2008
 Map Phase: Pre-Review














Legend

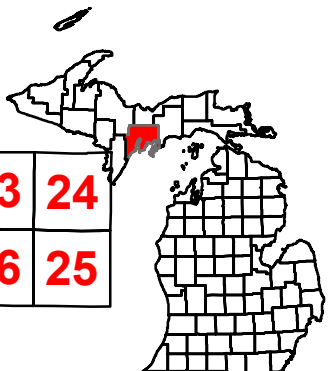
- Miris Corners
 - Highways
 - Paved Roads
 - Gravel Roads
 - Poor Dirt Roads
 - Trails
 - Water Features
 - Stand Boundaries
 - US Highway
 - Snowmobile Trails
 - Ski Trails
- ### Treatments
- 148 - Final Harvest/Natural Regeneration/Other
 - 348 - Shelterwood-seed/Natural Regeneration/Other
 - 358 - Shelterwood-seed/Release/Other
 - 400 - Thinning
 - 700 - Shelterwood-prep
 - 758 - Shelterwood-prep/Release/Other
 - 848 - Selection/Natural Regeneration/Other
- A - Aspen
 - B - Paper Birch
 - C - Northern White Cedar
 - D - Treed Bog
 - E - Swamp Hardwoods
 - F - Upland Spruce or Fir
 - G - Grass
 - L - Lowland Brush
 - M - Northern Hardwoods
 - N - Marsh
 - Q - Mixed Swamp Conifers
 - R - Red Pine
 - S - Black Spruce Swamp
 - U - Upland Brush
 - W - White Pine
 - X - Non-Stocked
 - Z - Water



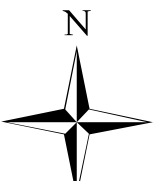

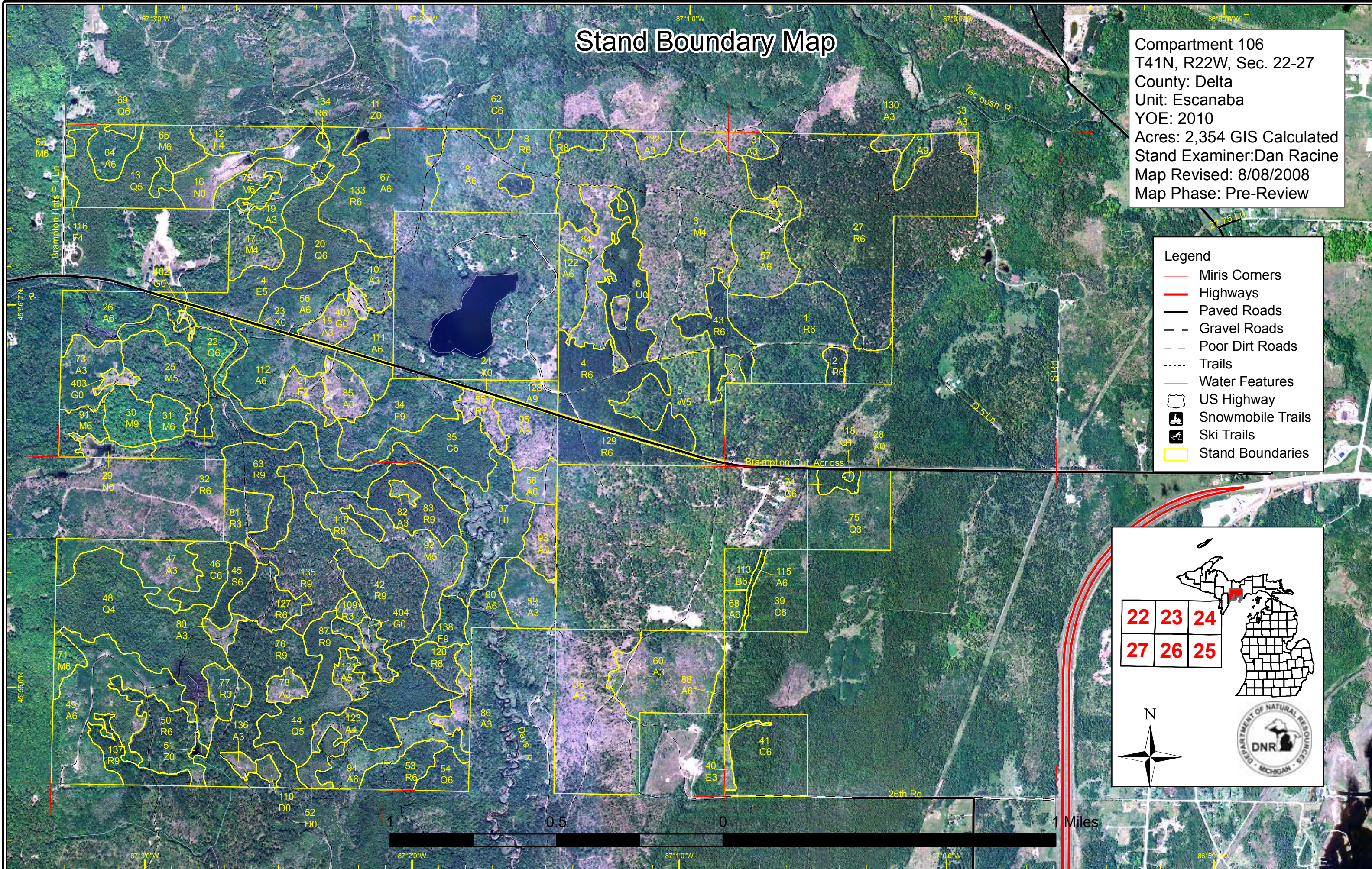
Stand Boundary Map

Compartment 106
 T41N, R22W, Sec. 22-27
 County: Delta
 Unit: Escanaba
 YOE: 2010
 Acres: 2,354 GIS Calculated
 Stand Examiner: Dan Racine
 Map Revised: 8/08/2008
 Map Phase: Pre-Review

- Legend**
-  Miris Corners
 -  Highways
 -  Paved Roads
 -  Gravel Roads
 -  Poor Dirt Roads
 -  Trails
 -  Water Features
 -  US Highway
 -  Snowmobile Trails
 -  Ski Trails
 -  Stand Boundaries

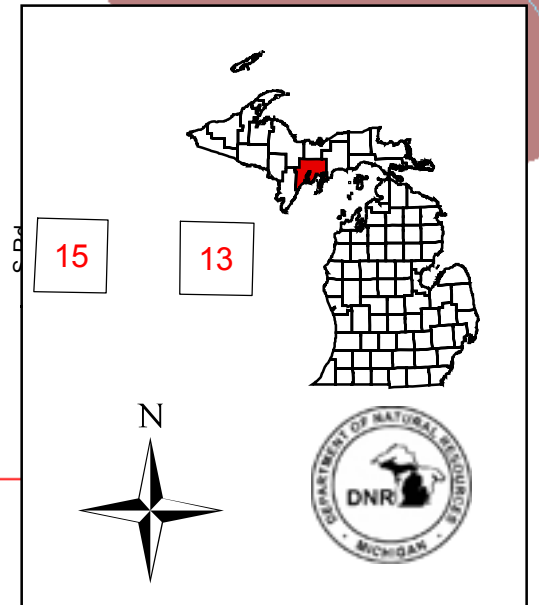


22	23	24
27	26	25

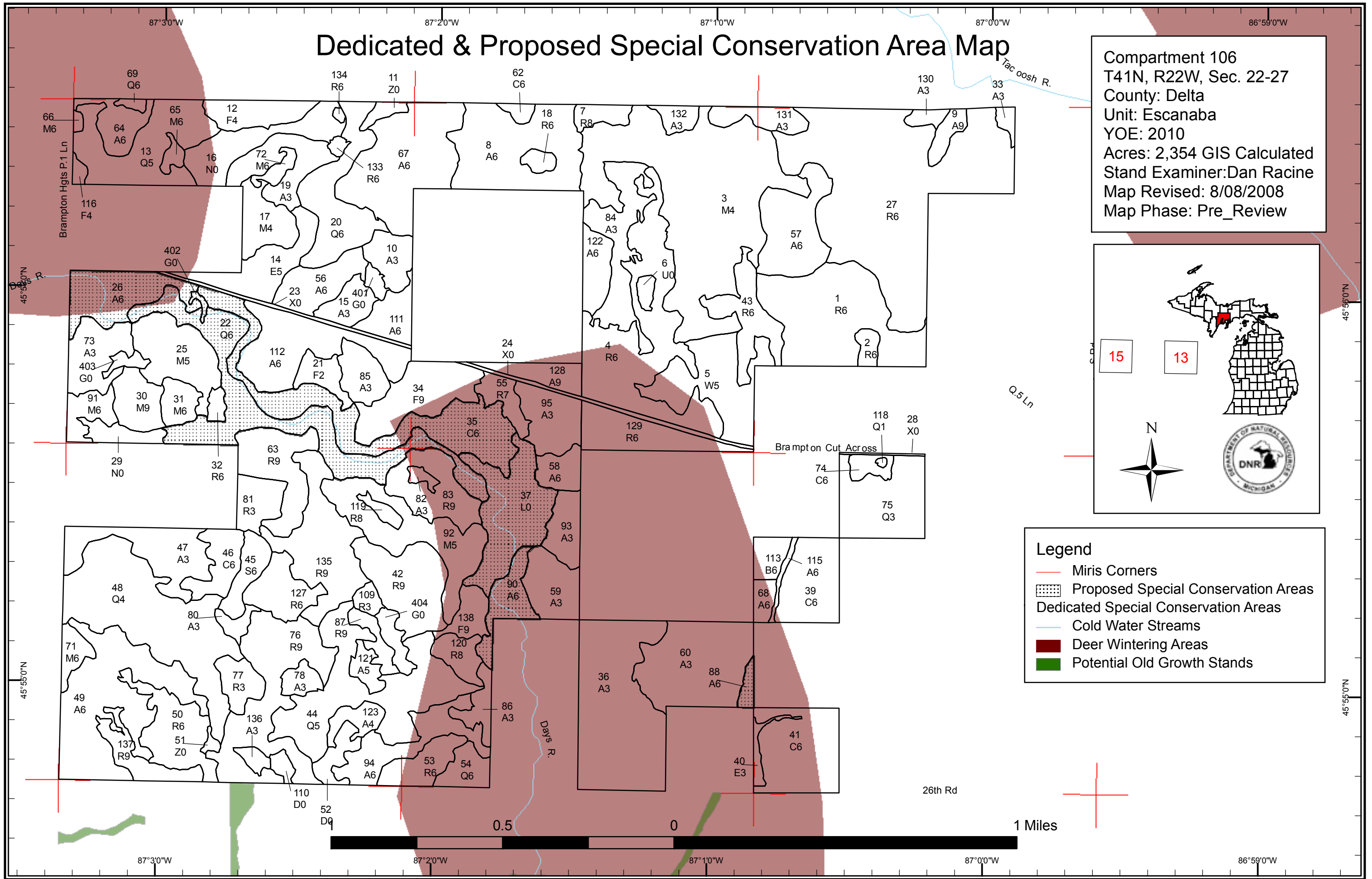
Dedicated & Proposed Special Conservation Area Map

Compartment 106
 T41N, R22W, Sec. 22-27
 County: Delta
 Unit: Escanaba
 YOE: 2010
 Acres: 2,354 GIS Calculated
 Stand Examiner: Dan Racine
 Map Revised: 8/08/2008
 Map Phase: Pre_Review



Legend

- Miris Corners
- Proposed Special Conservation Areas
- Dedicated Special Conservation Areas
- Cold Water Streams
- Deer Wintering Areas
- Potential Old Growth Stands





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	Archaeological Site	An aquatic or terrestrial area of the State that contains physical remains of human occupation. These are sites of cultural and historical significance that may occur upon terrestrial areas and Great Lakes bottomlands. They include thousands of Native American settlements and burial sites, as well as French and British outposts, nineteenth century logging camps, mines and homesteads. Beneath the waters of the Great Lakes, there are shipwrecks and other remains documenting the maritime trade. Such sites may be identified by Natural heritage data from the State Historic Preservation Office. Proposed treatments in this compartment will be implemented in such a manner as to maintain the integrity of these sites. Due to the sensitive nature of this information, no further detail about location is available.
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	Habitat Area	An area that provide some specific need for the life cycle of wildlife species, including State Wildlife Areas and Waterfowl Production Areas, deer wintering complexes in lowland conifer communities, grassland openings and savannas. Habitat areas are distinct from critical habitat designated for recovery of endangered or threatened species (such as Kirtland's warbler or piping plover areas) in that they are more general in nature, are not primarily associated with threatened or endangered species, and are not covered by species recovery plans that are developed in cooperation with Federal agencies.
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.