



**SAULT FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT  
COMPARTMENT REVIEW PRESENTATION**

**COMPARTMENT # 7 ENTRY YEAR: 2010**

**Compartment Acreage: 2756      County: Chippewa**

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**Revision Date:** 8-11-2008

**Stand Examiner:** Jason Caron

**Legal Description:** T41N-R6E Sections 1, 2 & 12; Drummond Township  
T42N-R6E Sections 23, 25, 26, 35 & 36; Drummond Township

**Management Goals:** To develop an optimal age class distribution of aspen stands for sustainable forestry and wildlife values. Rotate hardwood treatments for optimal regeneration and stocking of all age classes. Maintain current openings as needed for diversity and enhancement of wildlife benefits. Provide public access for multiple use benefits such as hunting, gathering, orv/snowmobile riding and camping while protecting the natural resource. This compartment is within the Drummond Island Management Area. Plans for this Management Area are currently being written.

**Soil and Topography:** Shelter-Posen-Summerville Association: Very deep and shallow, nearly level to very steep, somewhat poorly drained and well drained, loamy soils on ground moraines and glacial lake benches. Topography consists of some areas of gently rolling terrain, other areas are quite flat.

**Ownership Patterns, Development, and Land Use in and Around the Compartment:** This compartment contains private land holdings to the north and south, the east and west boundaries are bordered by state land. Land use in the compartment consists of orv and snowmobile riding (along designated routes), hunting and gathering. Private holdings within and around the compartment are primarily held for recreational purposes.

**Unique, Natural Features:** Unique features include Loyals Lake, due mostly to its unusual shape. Part of Dry Lake is also contained in this compartment. Other features include several vernal ponds which hold water in both the spring and fall seasons. During my April inventory I noticed a few small intermittent streams flowing from these vernal ponds. MNFI shows the Grey Wolf as the only occurrence within the compartment.

**Archeological, Historical, and Cultural Features:** A possible historical site exists within section 23 and is in process of being officially reported to HAL.

**Special Management Designations or Considerations:** None known.

**Watershed and Fisheries Considerations:** This compartment contains portions of Dry Lake, Loyals Lake, Stony Creek, and other waters. Best management practices, including the 100-foot buffer, are protective of these waterbodies.

Dry Lake has a yellow perch population, and reportedly also has some northern pike. There is currently no developed public access for this water body. Ideally, there should be a primitive, carry-in access site to Dry

Lake. If at all possible, we should try to have a landing incorporated into the timber sale to serve this purpose.

**Wildlife Habitat Considerations:** Although this compartment does not fall within current deer yard boundaries, evidence of high deer use of the cedar component within the area was evident. Harvest techniques will focus on encouraging cedar regeneration. Several ephemeral wetlands and streams and permanent wetlands will be buffered to protect and enhance biodiversity within the area.

**General Wildlife Objectives and Considerations:**

1. Ephemeral wetlands/intermittent streams

Despite their small size, ephemeral wetlands and intermittent streams are critically important to reptile and amphibians and contribute to the overall forest biodiversity (MI Wildlife Action Plan – wetlands: ephemeral wetlands).

Terrestrial habitats within 100 ft of ephemeral wetlands and intermittent streams will be left uncut following to protect water quality BMP guidelines. Mature, undisturbed forests surrounding wetlands are important because harvest practices can degrade habitat suitability for dependent wildlife species, particularly reptiles and amphibians. Soil temperatures increase and humidity decreases with loss of canopy closure, rutting in low areas can disrupt species movement, harvested areas have lower dead and down woody debris, and exposed soils combined with large rain events after harvest can introduce sedimentation impacting water quality and quickly fill in small isolated wetlands.

Adjacent to the water quality buffer, management of the adjacent terrestrial habitat up to 500 ft will incorporate the life requirements of reptile and amphibian species. Harvest within this core habitat zone will avoid peak breeding periods of Apr. 15 – July 15<sup>th</sup>, when logistically feasible. Retention patches, particularly with clear cut stands, will be placed adjacent to wetland buffers or between wetlands within a stand to increase protection and connectivity.

2. River/Marsh

Maintaining mature, closed canopy forest types adjacent to rivers, lakes, ponds will benefit numerous wildlife species. Wood ducks, hooded mergansers, bald eagle, osprey, numerous passerines, red-shouldered hawk, black bear, fisher, marten, and other aquatic fur bearers are some species which utilize mature forests adjacent to water bodies.

Emphasis of mature forest community elements adjacent to water quality buffers will maximize wildlife value. Retention patches, particularly with clear cuts, will be placed adjacent to or between wetlands within a stand increase protection and connectivity. Harvest within 500 ft will avoid peak breeding reptile and amphibian breeding periods of Apr. 15 – July 15<sup>th</sup>, when logistically feasible.

3. Oak

Retention of oak is now particularly important given the significant loss of beech across the landscape. Management which encourages and protects mast producing species such as oak will benefit numerous wildlife species such as white-tailed deer, grouse, bear, rodents, and wild turkey.

4. Cedar/conifer/fir/spruce within deer yards

One of the primary objectives within deer yards is to maintain a dense canopy cover which serves as an intercept to snow accumulation during winter. To maintain this cover, retention of these species is important. Because of the low probability of cedar regeneration within concentrated areas of deer use, harvest should be avoided. If harvest of cedar has been conducted within the yard, evaluating harvest techniques and regeneration will be critical to the success of future management.

## 5. Cedar management outside of deer yard boundaries with regeneration challenges

Where cedar is not regenerating outside of deer yards, clear criteria should be developed to judge adequate regeneration and appropriated actions to correct understocked areas (SFI Performance Measure 2.1). It must be determined where and how much this lower stocking rate is acceptable. Because of the high economic and ecological value of cedar, the priority should be to evaluate regeneration of past harvest areas and to limit or clearly define sustainable harvest levels until status within these areas is determined. Monitoring results will take time (30 - 50 yrs) but will not jeopardize cedar communities as they are long-lived.

In stands where cedar is harvested, actions will be taken to protect desirable or planned advanced natural regeneration during harvest (SFI Performance Measure 2.1):

- 1) Leave cedar seed trees every 30 ft.
- 2) Avoid cutting leaning cedar ( $\sim \leq 45^\circ$ ) - trees provide better opportunities for vegetative regeneration.
- 3) Avoid harvesting large trees ( $> 12''$  dbh) - good seed dispersal.
- 4) Create slash piles and downed whole trees adjacent to retained cedar.
- 5) Avoid harvesting in low areas with hummock microtopography as equipment can flatten and result in site conversion to species that are more adapted to wet areas.
- 6) Clearcutting of cedar on shallow organic soils, poorly decomposed acid peats, or wet mineral soils frequently result in inadequate regeneration. Harvest should be restricted to the most productive organic soils.

Citation:

Chimner, R.A., and J.B. Hart 1996. Hydrology and microtopography effects on northern white-cedar regeneration in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. *Can. J. For. Res.* 26:389-393.

Lanasa, M. 1989. Northern white-cedar management and whitetail deer habitat. In: *Proceedings of the National Silvicultural Workshop: Silviculture for all resources; 1987 May 11-14; Sacramento, CA.* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Timber Management: 19-24.

Verme, L.J., and W.F. Johnson. 1986. Regeneration of Northern white cedar deeryards in upper Michigan. *J. Wild. Manag.* 50:307-313.

## 6. Northern hardwood

Retention of large diameter living trees and snags will provide cavity, den, and foraging habitat and future dead and down woody debris for numerous wildlife species.

## 7. Hemlock

Hemlock communities provide habitat for rare raptor species such as red-shouldered hawk and Northern goshawk and is also important to black-throated blue, cerulean, black-throated green warblers, and scarlet tanagers, black bear, moose and marten.

Closed canopy structure results in lower snow levels and lower energy expenditures for deer. When harvesting other trees species within a stand where hemlock is retained, equipment should refrain from removing trees from hemlock inclusions to avoid damaging the canopy.

## 8. Poor conifer swamp

This natural community is dominated by black spruce, Labrador tea, and sphagnum mosses and is important to many rare plants and animals such as the yellow pitcher plant, black crowberry, spruce grouse, wood turtle, and merlin. When managing for biodiversity within poor conifer swamps, large unharvested tracts may be left to allow natural processes to operate unhindered to generate a range of successional stages.

Examples of this community with late successional characteristics are relatively rare and should be considered for retention with the presence of large trees, treefall gaps, snags and downed wood.

Dead and dying wood will be retained to become snags, stumps, and fallen logs. Long rotation periods (over 100 years) will favor numerous species, such as epiphytic lichen and trunk foraging birds that depend on old, large trees.

Where management does occur, patches of residual trees, all snags, and dead and downed wood will be retained. High retention (> 20 %) will be important because spruce is not very windfirm, thus isolated retention patches blow over easily. Retention of both spruce and fir is important to maintain the multi-storied structure within the stand.

Citation:

Kost, M.A., D.A. Albert, J.G. Cohen, B.S. Slaughter, R.K. Schillo, C.R. Weber, and K.A. Chapman. 2007. Natural Communities of Michigan: Classification and Description. Michigan Natural Features Inventory, Report No. 2007-21, Lansing, MI.

MDNR FMFM Within-Stand Retention Guidelines. 2006. Cover type specific considerations – spruce-fir. Pgs. 25-26.

#### 9. Aspen

Maintaining a component of interspersed large (saw log) living aspen or aspen patches within managed stands will provide for future snag age class and a food resource for ruffed grouse. This aspen multi-age class juxtaposition also provides benefits for deer and hare.

Oak and cherry retained within aspen stands serve as important mast producers.

Retention of longer-lived species such as maple, oak, cedar, and white pine enhance vertical structure and assure a steady supply of snags and downed woody debris.

Retention of conifer < 4" dbh within stands provides cover for ruffed grouse.

#### 10. Red pine

Retention of some red pine at final harvest in plantation stands provide wildlife values in terms of super-canopy nesting trees, a good long-term cavity resource, and live/wood legacy tree retention. The benefit of these patches to wildlife will be maximized by placing retention of red pine adjacent to 100 ft, unharvested, water quality buffers.

The retention zone beyond the buffer can be managed to maximize ecological complexity and natural plant diversity with variable density thinning and longer rotations. Retention within this zone of 60 – 80 ft<sup>2</sup> per acre of residual red pine at the initial harvest will result in development of two-age cohort stands and potentially multi-cohort stands when this level of harvest is repeated in the future. Economic rotation ages of 50 – 90 years are shorter than those to develop complex stand structures (120 – 200 years). Thus the primary determinant of harvest within the retention zone will be the acceptable level of structural complexity and within-stand heterogeneity.

Because large continuous stands of red pine of the same age are susceptible to severe pest outbreaks, having zones of red pine of varying age classes broken up with alternate non-pine species will prove beneficial.

Management within red pine plantations will enhance and perpetuate oak components which are an important hard mast source for numerous wildlife species.

Citation:

Gilmore, D. W., and B. J. Palik. 2006. A revised manager's handbook for red pine in the North Central Region. Gen. Tech. Rep. NC-264. St. Paul, MN: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Research Station. 55 p.

MDNR FMFM Within-Stand Retention Guidelines. 2006. Cover type specific considerations – red pine. Pgs. 22-23.

Michigan State Forest Red Pine Management Guidelines. 1991.

Nicholls, T. H., and D. D. Skillings. 1997. Pocket guide to red pine diseases and their management. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Research Station.

### 11. Limestone Boulders

These unique geologic features serve as micro-habitat for several rare plant species including Hart's tongue fern, green spleenwort, and walking fern. Harvesting too close to these boulders can interrupt the canopy cover and micro-climate for these plants. In areas where plants have been found, retention guidelines will be followed (pg. 15). In areas within the plant species distribution (see MNFI summaries) harvest will not occur at a minimum of 10 ft of large boulders (approximately  $\geq 4 \times 4$  ft) to protect micro-climate and possible future colonization sites.

### 12. Retention considerations

- Retention patches placed within a stand for water quality, inoperability, or protection of sensitive habitat can contribute toward but not fully satisfy retention requirements (pg. 10).
  
- Important to vary retention patterns across the landscape to encourage structural diversity (pg. 11).
  - When retaining scattered trees, important to capture the size diversity by assuring that large diameter trees / trees with desirable wildlife characteristics are included.
  - For stands greater than 10 acres, patches are recommended. This also assures that a representation of the current species community is retained.

**Mineral Resource and Development Concerns and/or Restrictions:** Surface sediments consist of thin to discontinuous lacustrine (lake) and peat and muck glacial deposits over bedrock. The glacial drift thickness varies between 10 and 50 feet. The Silurian Engadine, Manistique and Burnt Bluff Groups and Cabothead Shale subcrop below the glacial drift. The Engadine and burnt Bluff are quarried for stone in the UP. Gravel pits are located in the area and there may be some potential. There is no current economic oil and gas production in the UP.

**Vehicle Access:** The Second Lake Road roughly bisects the compartment in an east-west direction with several spurs, usually dead end, going both north and south. All roads are strictly seasonal.

**Survey Needs:** Corners may be needed within section 26 and 36 for timber management purposes.

**Recreational Facilities and Opportunities:** A snowmobile trail and a ORV trail also exist within the compartment. The ORV trail contains many water holes throughout but these are generally well accepted by users. Hunting, snowmobiling and ORV riding are the primary recreational opportunities within this compartment.

**Fire Protection:** Good access on the Second Lake Road, however, limited access from the north and south of the Second Lake Road. Water sources are sufficient with Loyals Lake being close by.

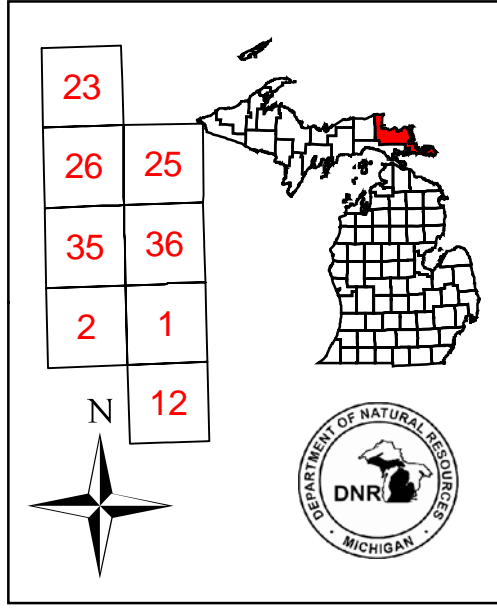
## **Additional Compartment Information:**

- **Cover Type details, Proposed Treatments, and Stand listings are listed in the attached reports:**
  - ◆ **Proposed Treatments – No Limiting Factors**
  - ◆ **Proposed Treatments – With Limiting Factors**
  - ◆ **Stand Listing – Forested**
  - ◆ **Stand Listing – Non Forested**
  - ◆ **Special Conservation Area (SCA) Details**
  
- **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**
  - ◆ **SCA – Special Conservation Areas**

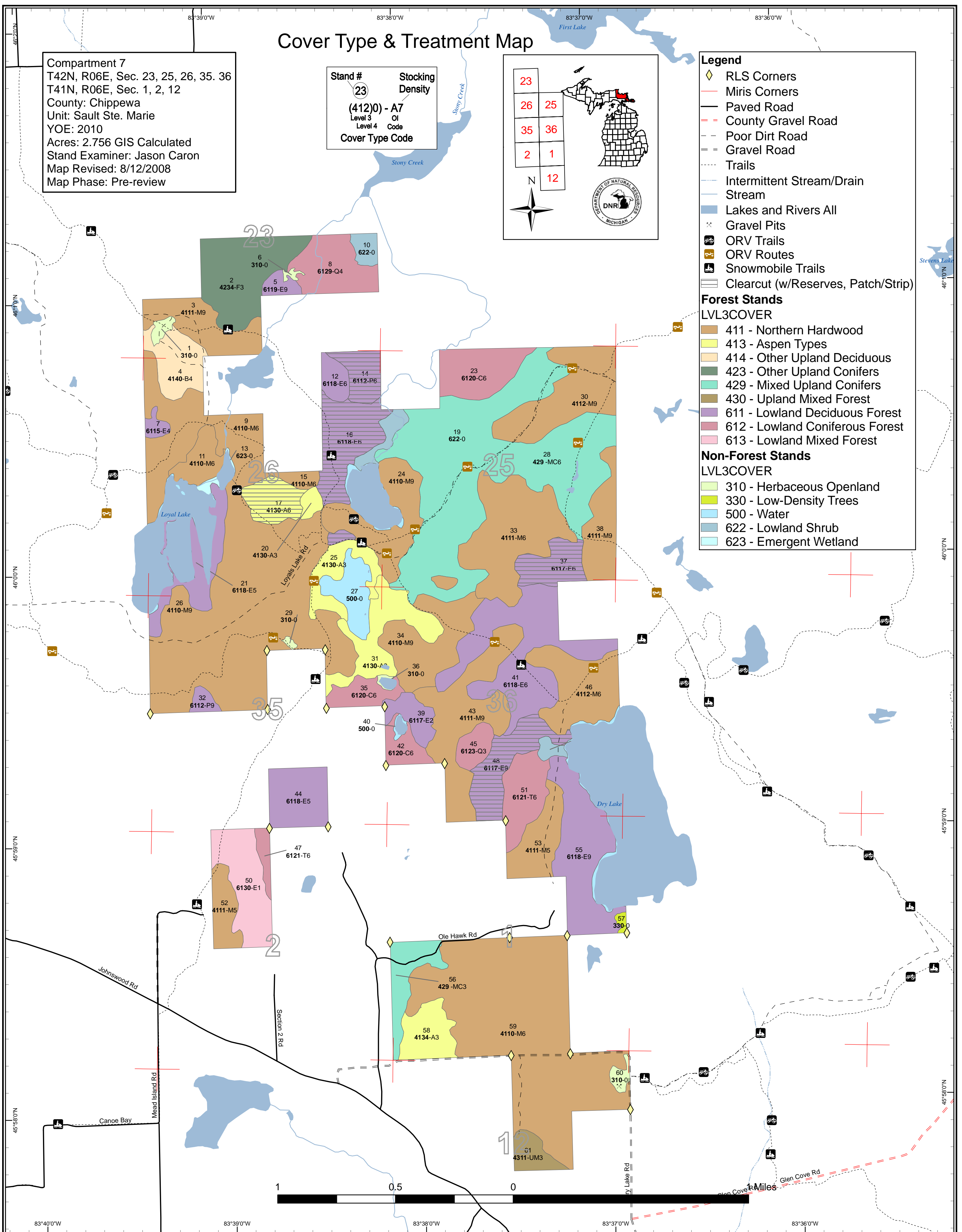
# Cover Type & Treatment Map

Compartment 7  
 T42N, R06E, Sec. 23, 25, 26, 35, 36  
 T41N, R06E, Sec. 1, 2, 12  
 County: Chippewa  
 Unit: Sault Ste. Marie  
 YOE: 2010  
 Acres: 2.756 GIS Calculated  
 Stand Examiner: Jason Caron  
 Map Revised: 8/12/2008  
 Map Phase: Pre-review

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



- Legend**
- ◆ RLS Corners
  - Miris Corners
  - Paved Road
  - - - County Gravel Road
  - - - Poor Dirt Road
  - - - Gravel Road
  - - - Trails
  - - - Intermittent Stream/Drain
  - Stream
  - Lakes and Rivers All
  - ⊗ Gravel Pits
  - ORV Trails
  - ORV Routes
  - Snowmobile Trails
  - Clearcut (w/Reserves, Patch/Strip)
- Forest Stands**  
 LVL3COVER
- 411 - Northern Hardwood
  - 413 - Aspen Types
  - 414 - Other Upland Deciduous
  - 423 - Other Upland Conifers
  - 429 - Mixed Upland Conifers
  - 430 - Upland Mixed Forest
  - 611 - Lowland Deciduous Forest
  - 612 - Lowland Coniferous Forest
  - 613 - Lowland Mixed Forest
- Non-Forest Stands**  
 LVL3COVER
- 310 - Herbaceous Openland
  - 330 - Low-Density Trees
  - 500 - Water
  - 622 - Lowland Shrub
  - 623 - Emergent Wetland

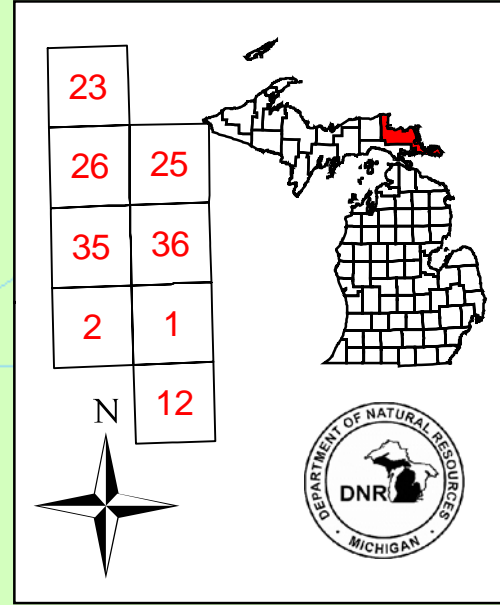




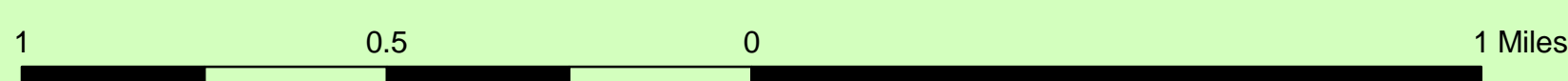
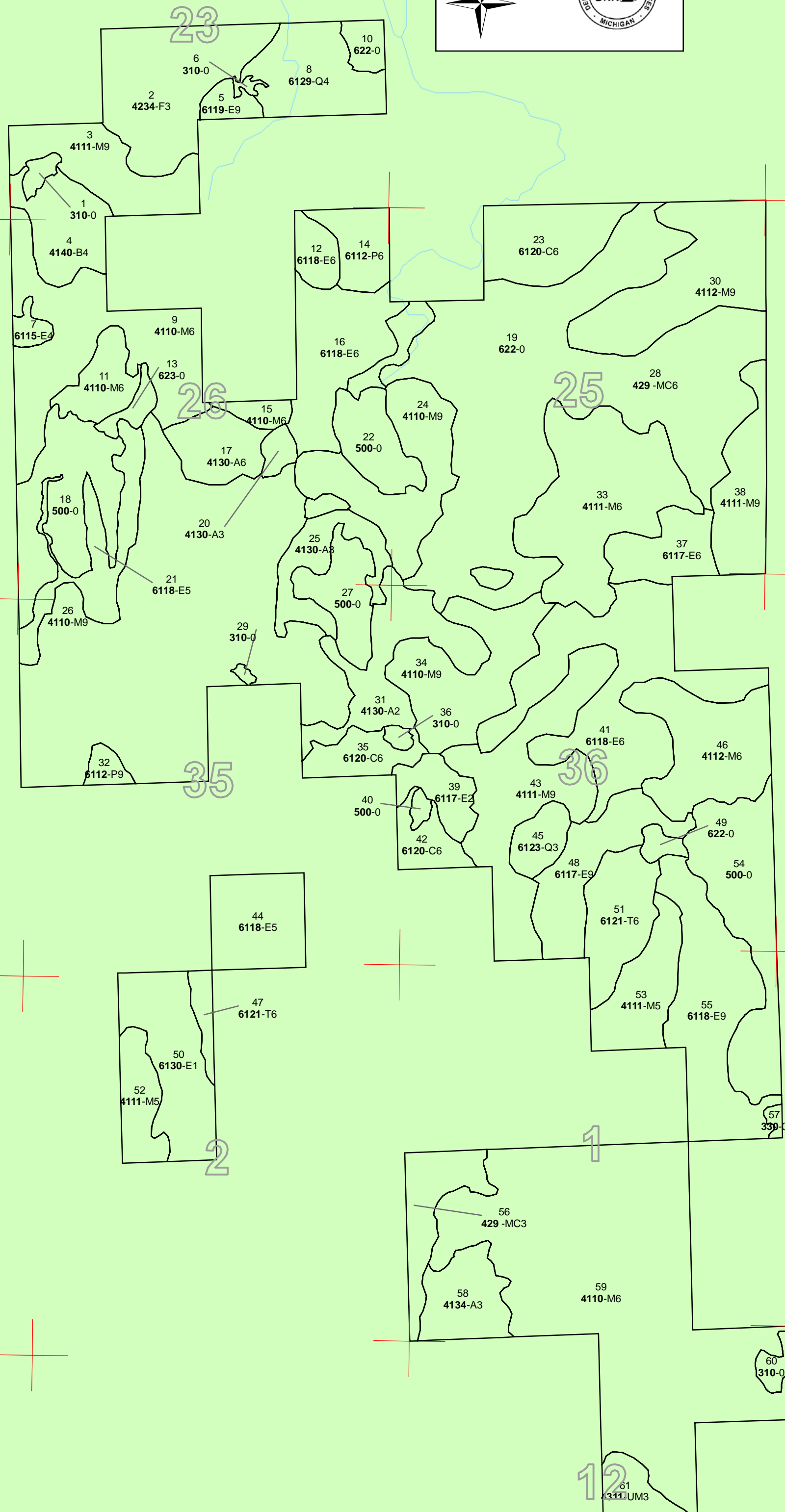
# Dedicated & Proposed Special Conservation Area Map

Compartment 7  
 T42N, R06E, Sec. 23, 25, 26, 35, 36  
 T41N, R06E, Sec. 1, 2, 12  
 County: Chippewa  
 Unit: Sault Ste. Marie  
 YOE: 2010  
 Acres: 2.756 GIS Calculated  
 Stand Examiner: Jason Caron  
 Map Revised: 8/12/2008  
 Map Phase: Pre-review

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



- Legend**
- Miris Corners
  - Stand Boundaries
  - Cold Water Streams
  - Potential Old Growth Stands
  - Great Lakes Islands



83°40'0"W 83°39'0"W 83°38'0"W 83°37'0"W 83°36'0"W

46°20'N  
46°10'N  
46°00'N  
45°50'N  
45°40'N

46°10'N  
46°00'N  
45°50'N  
45°40'N

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

Sault Ste. Marie Mgt. Unit

Compartment 007 Year of Entry 2010

Report Date: 08/14/2008



	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	48.6	27.9	36.6	0	0	0	0	25.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	138.3
Emergent Wetland	6.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.7
Herbaceous Openland	14.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.8
Low-Density Trees	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.0
Lowland Coniferous Forest	0	0	0	14.3	0	0	36.8	0	44.4	0	18.4	57.5	7.9	0	0	179.3
Lowland Deciduous Forest	0	17.6	0	0	0	0	0	5.4	113.1	61.0	156.6	107.5	0	0	0	461.1
Lowland Mixed Forest	0	51.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51.0
Lowland Shrub	24.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.3
Mixed Upland Conifers	0	0	0	0	0	0	286.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29.4	315.9
Northern Hardwood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28.8	1223.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1252.2
Other Upland Conifers	0	0	0	0	0	74.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74.0
Other Upland Deciduous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.6
Upland Mixed Forest	0	15.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.5
Water	186.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>234.6</b>	<b>132.7</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>323.3</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>1406.1</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>175.1</b>	<b>165.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>2755.7</b>

**PROPOSED TREATMENTS  
NO LIMITING FACTORS**



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Treatment Name	Acres	Stage1 CoverType	Size Density	Stand Age	Treatment Type	Treatment Method	Cover Type Objective
17 45007017-Cut	25.3	4130 - Aspen	High Density Pole	73	Harvest	Clearcut with Reserves	Aspen, Spruce/Fir

Rev Leave cedar clumps (wildlife comment).  
Cmnt:

Rev Reserve cedar, oak, hemlock, pine, yellow birch. Retain some aspen when putting in the red line.  
Spec:

Next Perform a regen. survey in 4 years. Acceptable regen. includes aspen, spruce, fir, maple, birch.  
Steps:

37 45007037-Cut	27.6	6117 - Lowland Deciduous, Mixed Coniferous	High Density Pole	83	Harvest	Clearcut with Reserves	Aspen, Spruce/Fir
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Rev Leave any large wolfy aspen (Wildlife Comment).  
Cmnt:

Rev Clearcut with reserves. Reserve cedar, oak, hemlock, pine and yellow birch.  
Spec: Perform a regen. survey in 4 years. Acceptable regen. includes aspen, fir, maple, spruce, birch.

Next  
Steps:

48 45007048-Cut	43.1	6117 - Lowland Deciduous, Mixed Coniferous	High Density Log	75	Harvest	Clearcut with Reserves	Lowland Deciduous, Mixed Coniferous
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Rev Buffer wetland and lake by 100'. Do not cut cedar, spruce, and fir (Wildlife Comment).  
Cmnt:

Rev Reserve oak, hemlock, pine, yellow birch, cedar. Retain representative species when putting in red line and buffering wet areas.  
Spec:

Next Perform a regen. survey in 4 years. Acceptable regen. includes aspen, spruce, fir, maple, birch.  
Steps:

**Total Treatment  
Acreage Proposed: 95.9**

**PROPOSED TREATMENTS  
WITH LIMITING FACTORS**



S t a n d	Treatment Name	Acres	Stage1 Cover Type	Size Density	Stand Age	Treatment Type	Treatment Method	Cover Type Objective	Page 1 of 1
16	45007016-Cut	56.0	6118 - Lowland Deciduous with Cedar	High Density Pole	75	Harvest	Clearcut with Reserves	Lowland Deciduous, Mixed Coniferous	

Limiting Factor 2H: Survey needed  
and Comment:

Rev Buffer wetland on SE side by 100'. Leave cedar pockets. Leave some large wolffy aspen (Wildlife Comments).  
Cmnt: Buffer water courses and lakes by 100' (Fish Comments).

Rev Reserve pine, oak, hemlock, yellow birch, oak. Retain aspen when putting in red line and buffering wet areas. Reserve cedar pockets.  
Spec:

Next Perform a regen. survey in 4 years. Acceptable regen. includes aspen, spruce, fir, maple, birch.  
Steps:

No Treatment  
Reason

14	45007014-Cut	21.1	6112 - Lowland Aspen	High Density Pole	81	Harvest	Clearcut with Reserves	Lowland Aspen	
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Limiting Factor 2H: Survey needed  
and Comment:

Rev Buffer wetland on SE side. Leave cedar inclusions and large wolffy aspen (Wildlife Comment).  
Cmnt: Buffer water courses by 100' (Fisheries Comment).  
Perform a regen. survey in 4 years. Acceptable regen. includes aspen, fir, maple, spruce, cedar, birch.

Rev Clearcut the aspen and leave 27 TPA of cedar. Manipulate the stand boundary for retention purposes. Reserve oak, hemlock, pine, yellow birch within  
Spec: the sale.

Next Discuss at pre-review.  
Steps:

No Treatment  
Reason

**Total Treatment  
Acreage Proposed: 77.1**



**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



## 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	Great Lakes Islands	Great Lakes Islands provide significant habitat for numerous species, including many rare plants and animals, several of which are endemic or largely restricted to the Great Lakes region. Due to their isolation, islands provide good examples of many Great Lakes-associated natural communities and ecosystems, and thus have potential to provide insights for understanding the consequences of human disturbance on the increasingly fragmented ecosystems of the mainland.
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.