



**SHINGLETON FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT
COMPARTMENT REVIEW PRESENTATION**

COMPARTMENT # 108 ENTRY YEAR: 2007

Compartment Acreage: 1,913 County: Schoolcraft

Revision Date: 9/22/05

Stand Examiner: Jennifer Burnham

Legal Description: T47N R13W Sections 16, 17, 21, 28 and 33

RMU (if applicable):

Management Goals: The main goal in this compartment is to conduct multiple resource management for current and future generations.

Soil and Topography: The topography in this compartment is mostly flat; the soils are mainly Kalkaska and Rubicon sands, which are low in natural fertility. The entire compartment lies within the Kingston Outwash Land Type Association.

Ownership Patterns, Development, and Land Use in and Around the Compartment: Ownership in and around the compartment is mainly State lands. There are some seasonal homes near the compartment boundaries.

Unique, Natural Features (include only non-site specific and non-sensitive information): Currently under review by Michigan Natural Features Inventory (MNFI).

Archeological, Historical, and Cultural Features (include only non-site specific and non-sensitive information): Stands of interest have been sent for review.

Special Management Designations or Considerations: The East Branch Fox River is the west boundary to the compartment. This river is part of the Fox River Natural River Plan. Any treatment near the river will follow the recommendations found in the plan. There is also a sand trap that is maintained by Fisheries Division in the southwest part of the compartment.

Watershed and Fisheries Considerations: Camp 7 Creek is found in this compartment is cold-water, supporting brook trout. It is also a designated stream in the Fox River Natural River Plan. Thus, a buffer of at least 200' should extend from both sides of the stream to protect this small system from the effects of sedimentation.

Wildlife Habitat Considerations: The East Branch of the Fox River forms the western boundary of this compartment. M-77 traverses north to south across the compartment. The first surveyors recorded white pine, red maple, yellow birch, beech and hemlock as the most prevalent trees in the forest of this compartment. Sugar maple, red pine, and white birch were minor components. Mountain ash was a significant component in the understory. Spruce and fir appear to have been the most prominent species in the low lying areas. Current vegetation is substantially altered from pre-settlement days. Pine plantations

and grassy openings now dominate the compartment. This compartment lies within a large opening complex corridor. Wildlife habitat objectives include consolidating openings as well as plantations into larger habitat blocks, and protecting the East Branch of the Fox River corridor.

Mineral Resource and Development Concerns and/or Restrictions: Surface sediments consist of glacial outwash sand and gravel and postglacial alluvium. There is insufficient data to determine the glacial drift thickness. The Ordovician Collingwood Shale and the Trenton and Black River Groups subcrop below the glacial drift. The Trenton and Black River are quarried for stone/dolomite in the UP. Gravel pits are not found in the general area, but there may be some potential. There is no commercial oil and gas production in the UP.

Vehicle Access: Access to the compartment is very good. M-77 runs north and south through the entire compartment. Most of the two-track roads are in good condition.

Survey Needs: None.

Recreational Facilities and Opportunities: The East Branch of Fox River State Forest Campground is found with the SW1/4 of section 16, the campground offers 19 camp sites, canoeing and fishing opportunities, it is handicap accessible and an easy hiking trail follows around the old ponds. The Danaher Plains ORV Trail has portions of its 29 miles through the compartment. Trail #431 for snowmobile opportunities can be found off the Danaher Plains Road just east of section 33.

Fire Protection: Fire response to the area will be fairly rapid. Seney station is just south 5 miles from the bottom of the compartment via M-77. The current road system should be sufficient for fire operations. There is no real urban interface problem within the compartment.

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**

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

LAKE SUPERIOR STATE FOREST

SHINGLETON FOREST AREA

SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY

COMPARTMENT: 108

Table 3

(acres shown in boxes)

STAND AGE CLASS

COVER TYPE	Not Coded	STAND AGE CLASS																All Aged	Total	
		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			
Aspen		100				19														119
Black Spruce								4	3											7
Bog or Marsh	24																			24
Grass	360																			360
Jack Pine		29			6	10	508												5	558
Lowlnd Brush	16																		107	123
Red Pine			23		24	104	110		75										9	345
Spruce Fir			8																	8
Upland Brush	50																			50
Upland Hdwds																			300	300
Water	4																			4
White Pine																			15	15
Total	454	129	31		30	133	618	4	78										436	1913

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

LAKE SUPERIOR STATE FOREST

SHINGLETON FOREST AREA

SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY

COMPARTMENT: 108

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	119																										119
S Black Spruce		7																									7
V Bog or Marsh			24																								24
G Grass					360																						360
J Jack Pine							537									6										15	558
L Lowlnd Brush									123																		123
R Red Pine																345											345
F Spruce Fir																			8								8
U Upland Brush					9											41											50
M Upland Hdwds																								300		300	
Z Water																									4	4	
W White Pine																										15	15
Total	119	7	24		369		537		123						392				8					300	4	30	1913

LAKE SUPERIOR STATE FOREST

SHINGLETON FOREST AREA

SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY

COMPARTMENT: **108**

Table 10 - COMPARTMENT VOLUME SUMMARY - ALL STANDS

COMPARTMENT SUMMARY

TOTAL VOLUME		CUT VOLUME	
Hardwood	3944 Cds	Hardwood	265 Cds
Hardwood	51 Mbf	Softwood	13414 Cds
Softwood	18717 Cds	Softwood	60 Mbf
Softwood	500 Mbf	Sum CutVol	13799 Cds
Sum TotVol	23763 Cds		
Total Cmpt Acres		Acres Proposed For Cut.....	599
1913			

SHINGLETON FOREST AREA

Proposed Treatments
With NO Limiting Factors

Compartment: 108 Entry Year: 2007

Stand	Cover Type	Acres	Age	Site Index	Mgt Obj	Condition	Method Cut	Harvest Priority	Cultural Need	FDf Status
3	R3	12	8	54	red pine	immature		0	release	
comnts Fmd : Stand was cut, burned and then planted. There is cherry brush, aspen and hardwoods 4-5' tall growing well in the stand. The red pine is 1-3' tall. This stand needs to be released.										
5	R3	11	8	54	red pine	immature		0	release	
comnts Fmd : Stand was cut, burned and then planted. There is cherry brush, aspen and hardwoods 4-5' tall growing well in the stand. The red pine is 1-3' tall. This stand needs to be released.										
9	J6	10	45	60	jack pine	high risk	final harvest	1	planting	
comnts Fmd : Natural stand. Stand has jack pine budworm in it. Suggest cutting because loss of wood is occurring. Leave any red pine and oak, removing any other species. Replant to jack pine. MO is for jack pine only. Aspen is of fair quality.										
11	R9	14	56	56	red pine	mature	selection	1	planting	
comnts Fmd : Stand has enough canopy cover that natural regeneration is not occurring. Cut to get light to the ground. Plant a mix of red pine, maybe some white pine for species diversity, move toward an unevenaged stand because of the proximity to the campground. Plant trees in the "holes" so there is sufficient light for survival. 10 BA snags. PARVAa from soil survey. THINNED TCR7/30/99 SALE #73-97-01.										
19	J1	21	4	56	jack pine	in process of regeneration		0	planting	
comnts Fmd : FTP#C41-885. Only 13 acres were treated in 2001, because the entire area had not been trenched. Stand needs more work done to it to make a fully stocked stand. Thick grass mat will make regeneration difficult. PARVAa from soil survey.										
23	J1	8	6	56	jack pine	in process of regeneration		0	planting	
comnts Fmd : Stand was cut but not regenerated with FTP#C41-885. More work needs to be done to get jack pine back. Scattered red pine and oak present. PARVAa from soil survey.										
30	R6	33	44	47	red pine	mature	thinning	1		
comnts Fmd : Branches are dead and pruning well. A couple of trees in the plots have 1 stick logs in them. Scattered jack pine, aspen and white pine should be removed when stand is cut. Leave any oak. Rows are not always well defined. Some areas are more light in BA than others. The red pine out side of the "40" is on average larger in DBH and not in rows, mark for regeneration.										
31	J6	6	55	55	red pine	high risk	thinning	1	planting	
comnts Fmd : Jack pine and red pine were planted in 1949. HCVA-NR-Clear Creek. Stand is within the 200' buffer for clear creek. Jack pine budworm is in the stand, survey results from 2005, gaining little or no volume with age, heavily impacted if another years of JBW occurs. Remove jack pine and leave all other species care taken to not disturb any soils and to stay of any slopes. Regenate by planting red pine for a longer lived species. ORV trail on north part of stand.										
33	J6	99	55	55	jack pine	high risk	final harvest	1	planting	
comnts Fmd : Stand was planted with jack and red pine as alternate rows. Budworm is in the stand badly, survey from 2005 says, gaining little or no volume with age, heavily impacted if another years of JBW occurs. When cut leave the red pine and oak for aesthetics on M-77, removing other species. Replant to jack pine. ORV trail follows along the east edge of the stand. PARV from soil survey.										
39	J6	32	54	55	jack pine	high risk	final harvest	1	planting	
comnts Fmd : Stand was planted in 1951. The jack pine has been hit by budworm, badly. Stand should be cut with stand 22 and 46 in compartment 107 that has also been hit badly by budworm. Remove all species except oak. Replant to jack pine as MO. Aspen was cut out in the 80's so not all stems are merchantable. Before replanting extra work will be needed to make sure good jack pine regeneration occurs.										
45	J6	11	56	56	jack pine	mature	final harvest	1	planting	
comnts Fmd : Old comments state that it is one of the oldest plantations from the CCC days north of M-28. Large pine stumps. Scattered large red pine some oak, leave when cut. There is budworm in the stand but it is doing okay. Jack pine is the MO for the stand.										
46	J6	15	56	56	white pine	mature	final harvest	1	planting	
comnts Fmd : Old comments state that it is one of the oldest plantations from the CCC days north of M-28. Large pine stumps. Good site to convert to red pine, because of proximity to campground. Scattered large red pine some oak, leave when cut. There is budworm in the stand but it is doing okay. Stand MO is for white pine, however there will be residual red pine and jack pine will probably still seed in some on its own for a mix of conifers. Replant with white and red pine.										
47	J6	10	56	56	jack pine	mature	final harvest	1	planting	
comnts Fmd : Do a 200' buffer to protect the water. Make cut in small areas through out the stand and replant with a mix of white and red pine. When regenerated continue with the same kind of cut to make a more uneven aged stand that is easier to manage by the ponds. Old comments state that it is one of the oldest plantations from the CCC days north of M-28. Large pine stumps. Scattered large red pine some oak and white pine, leave when cut. There is budworm in the stand but it is doing okay.										

SHINGLETON FOREST AREA

**Proposed Treatments
With NO Limiting Factors**

Compartment: 108 **Entry Year: 2007**

Stand	Cover Type	Acres	Age	Site Index	Mgt Obj	Condition	Method Cut	Harvest Priority	Cultural Need	FDF Status
50	U2	41		55	red pine	sparse	removal	1	planting	
<p>comnts Fmd : Upland brush contains aspen, red maple and some nonmerchantable jack pine. Stand will need to be cut with inmates before conversion. There will also need to be more site prep to insure red pine is not out competed by the other species. Only red pine is to be the MO. ORV trail goes through the stand.</p>										
51	J6	73	55	55	jack pine	high risk	final harvest	1	planting	
<p>comnts Fmd : Red pine and jack pine were planted in alternate rows in the '50's, then red pine was planted again in '58. There is budworm in the stand recommend from the 2005 survery to cut the jack pine now. Because of the ORV trail in the south and M-77 to the west leave red pine. Replant to jack pine for the MO.</p>										
Total Acres.....		396								

SHINGLETON FOREST AREA

**Proposed Treatments
With Limiting Factors**

Compartment: 108 **Entry Year: 2007**

Stand	Cover Type	Acres	Age	Site Index	Mgt Obj	Condition	Method Cut	Harvest Priority	Cultural Need	FDF Status
10	J6	10	54	56	jack pine	mature	final harvest	1	planting	

TREATMENT LIMITING FACTORS: Delayed treatment for age/size class diversity

comnts Fmd : Do a 200' buffer to protect the water. Make cut in small areas through out the stand and replant. When regenerated continue with the same kind of cut to make a more uneven aged stand that is easier to manage by the ponds. Stand is in a little better condition than the jack pine east of M-77. Budworm is still present in the stand for the 3rd year. Scattered white pine and small aspen. When cut replant with a mix of species because of the campground. Steeb Pathway on the south side of the stand. 15 BA snags. PArVAa from soil survey.

16	J6	136	56	56	jack pine	mature	final harvest	1	planting	
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TREATMENT LIMITING FACTORS: Delayed treatment for age/size class diversity

comnts Fmd : Good plantation - planted red pine and jack pine in 1949. Budworm is in the jack pine, there are some trees that are already totally dead. According to the survey results from 2005 the wood will hold and is still putting on wood, however it could decline before the next year of entry. FL incase the wood becomes poor. When cut leave red pine and oak for aesthetics along M-77, remove all other species. Replant to jack pine. ORV trail goes through the stand. PArVAa from soil survey.

35	J6	71	57	55	jack pine	mature	final harvest	1	planting	
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TREATMENT LIMITING FACTORS: Delayed treatment for age/size class diversity

comnts Fmd : Stand planted with alternate rows of red and jack pine in 1950. Red pine was replanted in 1956. Some red pine are starting to get 1 stick logs. Budworm is in the jack pine, 2005 survey results indicate that it is marginal for being cut. If the stand gets worse before the next entry period cut jack pine and other species, leaving behind the red pine and oak. Replant to jack pine. ORV trail follows the east edge. PArV from soil survey.

43	J6	38	54	50	jack pine	immature	final harvest	3	planting	
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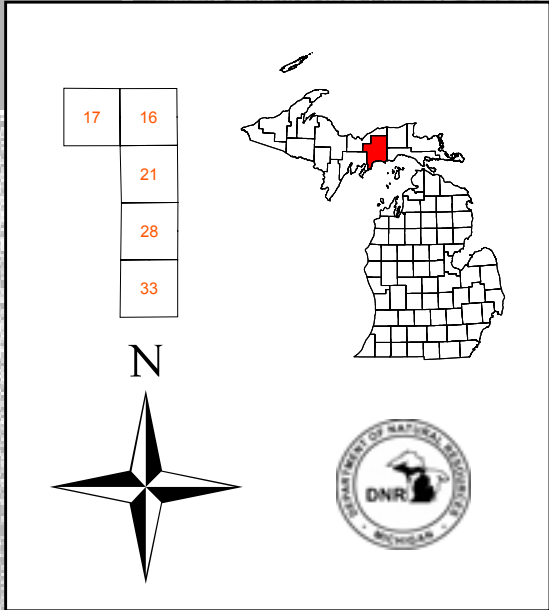
TREATMENT LIMITING FACTORS: Delayed treatment for age/size class diversity

comnts Fmd : There is some budworm damage but not enough to cut the stand now, though it should be monitored. There is aspen 2-5" DBH and some hardwood 10-30' tall. When cut remove these species. Stand has scattered white pine. When cut regenerate to jack pine. ORV trail on the west edge.

Total Acres..... 255

Compartment 108
 T47N, R13W, Sec. 16, 17, 21, 28, 33
 County: Schoolcraft
 Unit: Shingleton
 YOE: 2007
 Acres: 1,913 GIS Calculated
 Stand Examiner: Jennifer Burnham
 Map Revised: 10/03/2005
 Map Phase: Pre-review

Field Map



Legend

- ◆ RLS Corners
- Miris Corners
- Paved Roads
- Gravel Roads
- Closed Roads
- Trails
- Railroads
- Power Lines
- State Highway
- ORV Trails
- Hiking Trails
- Stand Boundary
- 016 - Planting
- 051 - Release/Hand Tools
- 116 - Final Harvest Planting
- 400 - Thinning
- 416 - Thinning/Planting
- 516 - Removal/Planting
- 816 - Selection/Planting

Name Gravel Roads
Name Trails
Name Water Features

