



**SHINGLETON FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT  
COMPARTMENT REVIEW PRESENTATION**

**COMPARTMENT # 73 ENTRY YEAR: 2008**

**Compartment Acreage: 1477      County: Schoolcraft**

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**Revision Date:** 10/11/2005

**Stand Examiner:** Robert Burnham

**Legal Description:** T42N R15W Sections 3, 10 & 15

**RMU (if applicable):**

**Management Goals:** The goals in this compartment include conducting multiple resource management for current and future generations. Forest Health, Recreation, Biodiversity Stewardship, Wildlife and Timber Management are some of the key management components within this compartment.

**Soil and Topography:** The soils in Schoolcraft County are currently being mapped by the Soil Survey. Preliminary soils information including Habitat Types can be found in the specific stand comments. In general, most of the compartment consists of poorly drained organic soils on low ground. The terrain in the area is flat with a few rolling ridges. The compartment lies almost entirely within the Seney Lake Plain Subsection under Cleland's Ecological Land Classification System which is being used in the Eastern Upper Peninsula Eco-Regional Planning Process. A small portion on the extreme southern edge of the compartment along the Manistique River falls within the Escanaba Lake Plain and Thin Till subsection.

**Ownership Patterns, Development, and Land Use in and Around the Compartment:** Ownership within the compartment is an entirely contiguous block of State land. Land Use in the compartment is very minimal due to its lack of roads.

**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):** None known.

**Special Management Designations or Considerations:** Many of the stands along the Manistique River in Sections 10 and 15 were designated as Potential Old Growth in 1998 when the compartment was last inventoried. These areas are now termed Biodiversity Stewardship Areas. Under the Biodiversity Stewardship umbrella there are several designations. In this case these stands are considered a Special Conservation Area (SCA). The reason for their designation is to provide an intact corridor along the Manistique River for late successional forests and the species that occur within them. In addition, much of the area was designated as deeryard by Wildlife Division in 2000. These also get an SCA designation for Deeryard. However, the process used to delineate these areas in 2000 was rather coarse and during the inventory process of this compartment it went through a finer filter in which most of the area that is actually considered Deeryard is much closer to the Manistique River.

**Watershed and Fisheries Considerations:** This compartment contains the Manistique River and its warm-water fish community. Standard BMP's should be implemented to control sediment sources from adjacent uplands. Fine sediments such as silt and sand negatively affect natural reproduction of fish, decrease the diversity of aquatic invertebrate and fish taxa, and result in lower overall fish populations.

**Wildlife Habitat Considerations:** This compartment lies to the north of the Manistique River and east of the High Rollways. The General Land Office surveyors (circa 1850) noted the major upland tree species included hemlock, birch, and balsam fir. Sugar maple, beech, oak, elm, ash, and white pine were present in smaller amounts. Lowlands at that time were dominated by spruce, cedar, hemlock and white birch. Current conditions show that sugar maple has become a more important component in the northern hardwoods with a corresponding reduction in yellow birch and hemlock. The lowlands appear to be similar in species composition to the pre-settlement forest. In past decades, this area provided food and cover for white-tailed deer during the winter months. Over the years, the food availability within the lowland complex has deteriorated. Deer no longer are found within the compartment during winter months. The wildlife habitat goals within this compartment center upon rejuvenating the swamp conifer stands and developing habitat that can be used by yarding deer. Variable retention guideline will be utilized both for visual and green-up purposes.

**Mineral Resource and Development Concerns and/or Restrictions:** Surface sediments consist of lacustrine (lake) sand & gravel and peat & muck. The glacial drift thickness varies up to 10 feet in thickness. The Silurian Manitoulin Dolomite and Cabothead Shale subcrop below the glacial drift. The Manitoulin could be used for stone. Gravel pits are not located in the area and potential appears to be limited. There is no commercial oil and gas production in the UP.

**Vehicle Access:** Access to the compartment is limited since there are no roads within the compartment.

**Survey Needs:** None at this time.

**Recreational Facilities and Opportunities:** There are no Recreational Facilities within the compartment. The other recreational opportunities include hunting, fishing, canoeing/kayaking and trapping. The Manistique River is considered warm water therefore fishing opportunities are limited but due to its size it does receive a fair amount of canoeing and kayaking. It also has some unique trapping opportunities. Due to the lack of roads in the compartment there is good potential for remote deer and bear hunting.

**Fire Protection:** Response times to fires within the compartment will be relatively slow due to its location. Fire operations will be extremely challenging in due to the lack of roads, number of creeks present as well as the organic soils in these areas. The compartment is comprised mainly of swamp conifers and marshes.

**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: 73

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
Black Spruce									11	202									213
Bog or Marsh	64																		64
Cedar											4	19	33		266				322
Hemlock																21			21
Lowlnd Brush	201																		201
Marsh	1																		1
Mx Swmp Cnfr									31	278		27							336
Paper Birch						7			23										30
Spruce Fir						7													7
Swamp Hrdwds												10						60	70
Treed Bog	3																		3
Upland Hdwds																		127	127
Water	82																		82
<b>Total</b>	<b>351</b>					<b>14</b>			<b>65</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>33</b>		<b>266</b>	<b>21</b>		<b>187</b>	<b>1477</b>

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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: 73

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
S Black Spruce		213																									213
V Bog or Marsh			64																								64
C Cedar				322																							322
H Hemlock						21																					21
L Lowlnd Brush									201																		201
N Marsh											1																1
Q Mx Swmp Cnfr												336															336
B Paper Birch															30												30
F Spruce Fir																			7								7
E Swamp Hrdwds																				70							70
D Treed Bog																						3					3
M Upland Hdwds																								127			127
Z Water																									82		82
<b>Total</b>		213	64	322		21			201		1	336			30				7	70		3		127	82		1477

LAKE SUPERIOR STATE FOREST

SHINGLETON FOREST AREA

SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY

COMPARTMENT: **73**

**Table 10 - COMPARTMENT VOLUME SUMMARY - ALL STANDS**

COMPARTMENT SUMMARY			
TOTAL VOLUME		CUT VOLUME	
Hardwood	5201 Cds	Hardwood	447 Cds
Hardwood	440 Mbf	Softwood	5857 Cds
Softwood	16166 Cds	Softwood	64 Mbf
Softwood	649 Mbf	Sum CutVol	6432 Cds
Sum TotVol	23545 Cds		
<b>Total Cmpt Acres</b>		Acres Proposed For Cut.....	316
1477			

## SHINGLETON FOREST AREA

Proposed Treatments  
With NO Limiting Factors

Compartment: 73

Entry Year: 2008

Stand	Cover Type	Acres	Age	Site Index	Mgt Obj	Condition	Method Cut	Harvest Priority	Cultural Need	FDF Status
20	Q6	88	86	42	mixed swamp conifer	mature	final harvest	2		

comnts Fmd : Stand was formerly typed as Deeryard by Wildlife Division as part of the 2000 EUP map. However, after visiting the stand with the Habitat Biologist and Wildlife Division subsequently flying the area it was determined not to be deeryard and is being pulled out of those maps/layers.

Cedar is thicker than plots suggest in many areas. Stand was cut through in the 50's and 60's, mostly 1/2 chain strips which were not adequate in the amount of light that was able to hit the ground so in many cases the canopies closed in and a mix of fir, spruce and L came back.

The plan for the cedar and swamp conifers in this area is to manage them as 1 large block including stands from this compartment, compartment 74 to the west and compartment 61 to the north. This block was formerly designated as deer yard but the deer no longer use it as a deeryard. However, the deer do move through the area and yard very close to the southwest. Therefore, to manage the block in a way that limits deer browse and maximizes seed dispersal it was decided to break the block into roughly 3 cutting units oriented north south. The first block will be prescribed now and be the eastern 1/3 portion. The eastern portion is the poorest quality, especially near stand 18 but by cutting this area, the deer are least likely to impact the regen. The second cutting block will be prescribed in 20-30 years and the last block in 50-60 years. Regeneration and stand retention will be accomplished by leaving perpendicular strips (east-west) roughly 100' wide across the stand at intervals of roughly 5-10 chains or at appropriate distances to provide seed. It is expected that there will be a lot of blowdown in these strips which will increase diversity. Regeneration will be supplemented artificially with direct seeding if needed.

Soils are Carbondale Lupton Tawas Mucks

23	Q6	52	85	30	mixed swamp conifer	mature	final harvest	2		
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comnts Fmd : Stand was formerly typed as Deeryard by Wildlife Division as part of the 2000 EUP map. However, after visiting the stand with the Habitat Biologist and Wildlife Division subsequently flying the area it was determined not to be deeryard and is being pulled out of those maps/layers.

Stand had some cutting in the 50's and 60's. Lot of water stress from beaver. Borders on un-productive site index in some areas.

The plan for the cedar and swamp conifers in this area is to manage them as 1 large block including stands from this compartment, compartment 74 to the west and compartment 61 to the north. This block was formerly designated as deer yard but the deer no longer use it as a deeryard. However, the deer do move through the area and yard very close to the southwest. Therefore, to manage the block in a way that limits deer browse and maximizes seed dispersal it was decided to break the block into roughly 3 cutting units oriented north south. The first block will be prescribed now and be the eastern 1/3 portion. The eastern portion is the poorest quality, especially near stand 18 but by cutting this area, the deer are least likely to impact the regen. The second cutting block will be prescribed in 20-30 years and the last block in 50-60 years. Regeneration and stand retention will be accomplished by leaving perpendicular strips (east-west) roughly 100' wide across the stand at intervals of roughly 5-10 chains or at appropriate distances to provide seed. There will be a need to strategically leave strips along stand 27 to mitigate the green-up requirement since they will be separate sales. It is expected that there will be a lot of blowdown in these strips which will increase diversity. Regeneration will be supplemented artificially with direct seeding if needed.

Soils are Carbondale Lupton Tawas Mucks.

25	S6	4	78	44	black spruce-swamp	mature	final harvest	2		
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comnts Fmd : Stand was formerly typed as Deeryard by Wildlife Division as part of the 2000 EUP map. However, after visiting the stand with the Habitat Biologist and Wildlife Division subsequently flying the area it was determined not to be deeryard and is being pulled out of those maps/layers.

Retention for stand will be to leave all hemlock if they exist and the sub-merchantable spruce. Black spruce should regenerate fine but a mix of other swamp conifers will be accepted.

Soils are Carbondale Lupton Tawas Mucks

**SHINGLETON FOREST AREA**

**Proposed Treatments  
With NO Limiting Factors**

**Compartment: 73**

**Entry Year: 2008**

Stand	Cover Type	Acres	Age	Site Index	Mgt Obj	Condition	Method Cut	Harvest Priority	Cultural Need	FDF Status
26	C6	33	111	39	cedar	immature	final harvest	2		

comnts Fmd : Stand was formerly typed as Deeryard by Wildlife Division as part of the 2000 EUP map. However, after visiting the stand with the Habitat Biologist and Wildlife Division subsequently flying the area it was determined not to be deeryard and is being pulled out of those maps/layers.

Stand had some cutting occur in the 50's and 60's likely for deer. The cutting was mor prevalent to west. Cuts were narrow strips for the most part.

The plan for the cedar and swamp conifers in this area is to manage them as 1 large block including stands from this compartment, compartment 74 to the west and compartment 61 to the north. This block was formerly designated as deer yard but the deer no longer use it as a deeryard. However, the deer do move through the area and yard very close to the southwest. Therefore, to manage the block in a way that limits deer browse and maximizes seed dispersal it was decided to break the block into roughly 3 cutting units oriented north south. The first block will be prescribed now and be the eastern 1/3 portion. The eastern portion is the poorest quality, except near the north which is where this stand is located, the deer are least likely to impact the regen if the eastern portion is cut first. The second cutting block will be prescribed in 20-30 years and the last block in 50-60 years. Regeneration and stand retention will be accomplished by leaving perpindicular strips (east-west) roughly 100' wide across the stand at intervals of roughly 5-10 chains or at appropriate distances to provide seed. There will be a need to strategically leave strips along stand 27 to mitigate the green-up requirement since they will be separate sales. It is expected that there will be a lot of blowdown in these strips which will increase diversity. Regeneration will be supplemented artificially with direct seeding if needed.

Soils are Carbondale Lupton Tawas Mucks

27	S6	121	78	44	black spruce-swamp	mature	final harvest	2		
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comnts Fmd : Stand was formerly typed as Deeryard by Wildlife Division as part of the 2000 EUP map. However, after visiting the stand with the Habitat Biologist and Wildlife Division subsequently flying the area it was determined not to be deeryard and is being pulled out of those maps/layers.

Nice spruce on low ground, stand has spralling ridges of White pine and fir. Fir = spruce since its on the upland. Some jack pine and aspen as well. There are some bands of cedar and tamarck also. Leave the cabbage white pine for retention. In addition the sub-merchantable spruce will help to achieve retention guidelines. Spruce is expected to regenerate on the lowlands but a mix of swamp conifers is acceptable. Since the ridges are currently sporadic in stocking upland spruce fir as well as pines will be acceptable regeneration.

Soils are Carbondale Lupton Tawas Mucks except the ridge is Rubicon Croswell Deford Complex with a habitat type of AFPo.

48	Q4	18	70	35	mixed swamp conifer	immature	final harvest	2		
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comnts Fmd : Stand was formerly typed as Deeryard by Wildlife Division as part of the 2000 EUP map. However, after visiting the stand with the Habitat Biologist and Wildlife Division subsequently flying the area it was determined not to be deeryard and is being pulled out of those maps/layers.

Very poor quality stand

Soils are Carbondale Lupton Tawas Mucks

The plan for the cedar and swamp conifers in this area is to manage them as 1 large block including stands from this compartment, compartment 74 to the west and compartment 61 to the north. This block was formerly designated as deer yard but the deer no longer use it as a deeryard. However, the deer do move through the area and yard very close to the southwest. Therefore, to manage the block in a way that limits deer browse and maximizes seed dispersal it was decided to break the block into roughly 3 cutting units oriented north south. The first block will be prescribed now and be the eastern 1/3 portion. The eastern portion is the poorest quality, particularly this stand but by cutting this area first, the deer are least likely to impact the regen. The second cutting block will be prescribed in 20-30 years and the last block in 50-60 years. Regeneration and stand retention will be accomplished by leaving perpindicular strips (east-west) roughly 100' wide across the stand at intervals of roughly 5-10 chains or at appropriate distances to provide seed. There will be a need to strategically leave strips along stand 27 to mitigate the green-up requirement since they will be separate sales. It is expected that there will be a lot of blowdown in these strips which will increase diversity. Regeneration will be supplemented artificially with direct seeding if needed.

**Total Acres..... 316**

**Proposed Treatments  
With Limiting Factors**

**Compartment: 73**

**Entry Year: 2008**

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

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Total Acres..... 0

# Field Map

Compartment 73  
T42N, R15W, Sec. 3, 10, 15  
County: Schoolcraft  
Unit: Shingleton  
YOE: 2008  
Acres: 1,477 GIS Calculated  
Stand Examiner: Robert Burnham  
Map Revised: 10/13/2006  
Map Phase: Pre-review

**Legend**

- Miris Corners
- Stand Boundary
- ▨ Biodiversity/Old Growth Area
- ▤ 100 - Final Harvest

03  
10  
15

