



**SHINGLETON FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT
COMPARTMENT REVIEW PRESENTATION**

COMPARTMENT # 148 ENTRY YEAR: 2008

Compartment Acreage: 1938 County: Schoolcraft

Revision Date: 07/26/2006

Stand Examiner: Joe Durbin and Sheila Clark

Legal Description: T47N R15W Sections 22, 26, 27, 28 & 34

RMU (if applicable):

Management Goals: The main goal in this compartment is to conduct multiple resource management for current and future generations, while protecting its unique features.

Soil and Topography: The topography in this area is mostly flat. The soils are sandy to a sandy loam, with marsh areas consisting of mucky peat. The main soils in the hardwoods are Paquin Sands and Garlic Sands. These soils are moderately to well-drained depending on the depth to the ortstein layer (10 inches to very deep). In the jack pine and open areas in section 22 the soils are excessively drained Rubicon sands. Spot Finch Complex is present in the hemlock and lower hardwoods. It is poorly drained and ranges from 0-13 inches until the ortstein layer is reached. The last major soil in the area is Dawson-Kinross Complex which is peat that is very deep and poorly drained. Jack pine and black spruce in section 26 are the major cover types on this complex.

Ownership Patterns, Development, and Land Use in and Around the Compartment: The major landowners in this area are the State and Forestland Group. Around Driggs Lake and Section 22 is where a majority of the private ownership exists. This unit is used by a variety of people for recreation and hunting. There are no gates in the area.

Unique, Natural Features (include only non-site specific and non-sensitive information): According to MNFI, there is loon habitat in the west and northwest, sharp-tailed grouse to the north and osprey habitat to the west. Vegetatively, there is sweet coltsfoot to the southwest, and alga pond weed and American shoregrass in the marshes to the northwest. The hardwood areas are a dry-mesic type, with a patterned fen in the southwest.

Archeological, Historical, and Cultural Features (include only non-site specific and non-sensitive information): There may be an old camp site in Section 27.

Special Management Designations or Considerations: There is no special management for sharp-tailed grouse, since there are large maintained openings to the north of this unit. The hemlock stand has the potential to be old growth, so no harvesting in that area.

Watershed and Fisheries Considerations: The Driggs River goes along the western edge of the compartment, a buffer of no activity is recommended. Driggs Lake and Greenway Lake are in Section 22. Perch lake is in the northeast part of Section 26.

Wildlife Habitat Considerations: This compartment lies along the east bank of the Driggs River and contains Greenway Lake. According to the General Land Office notes, the first surveyors (circa 1850) found the upland forest contained a mixture of white pine, hemlock, red maple, yellow birch and beech. Mountain ash was an important component of the understory. Lowland forests consisted of spruce, tamarack, and cedar. The current forest condition is fairly similar in species composition to that found by the first surveyors. However, white pine and hemlock are not nearly as prevalent as in the pre-settlement forest. Also, the lowlands currently contain more jack pine than was noted during the GLO survey. The wildlife habitat management goals for this compartment include enhancing the conifer component within the hardwood stands, encouraging over-all diversity within the hardwood forest, and promoting structural and species diversity within the lowland conifers.

Mineral Resource and Development Concerns and/or Restrictions: This area is predominately sand or muck. There is no bedrock close to the surface. In general, the ground is glacial outwash plains that are moderately to well-drained. The parent material is sandy glaciofluvial deposits, with some soils having a layer of herbaceous organic over top. Gravel appears to be limited, with the nearest gravel pit is.... There is no commercial oil and gas production in the UP.

Vehicle Access: Access to the compartment is good; the Driggs River Road goes through the west side of the compartment. The Walsh grade and County Road 450 access the unit from the west and Mahoney/Fox River Road from the east. There are two-tracks throughout the hardwoods and higher jack pine. There are no gates.

Survey Needs: None.

Recreational Facilities and Opportunities: Recreational opportunities include hunting, and birding.

Fire Protection: This compartment is approximately 13 miles north of Seney station. The current road system should be sufficient.

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: 148

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			35	4	7														46
Black Spruce						10		39	18	57									124
Bog or Marsh	10																		10
Grass	28																		28
Hemlock																		75	75
Jack Pine			40	88		20	97												245
Marsh	163																		163
Non Stocked	1																		1
Red Pine								6										16	22
Swamp Hrdwds								5											5
Upland Hdwds					67	5												970	1042
Water	14																		14
White Pine			31	4						7								121	163
Total	216		106	96	74	35	97	50	18	64								1182	1938

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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: 148

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	46																										46
S Black Spruce		124																									124
V Bog or Marsh			10																								10
G Grass					28																						28
H Hemlock						75																					75
J Jack Pine							245																				245
N Marsh											163																163
X Non Stocked													1														1
R Red Pine																22											22
E Swamp Hrdwds																				5							5
M Upland Hdwds																								1024	18	1042	
Z Water																									14	14	
W White Pine																										163	163
Total	46	124	10		28	75	245				163		1			22				5				1024	14	181	1938

LAKE SUPERIOR STATE FOREST

SHINGLETON FOREST AREA

SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY

COMPARTMENT: **148**

Table 10 - COMPARTMENT VOLUME SUMMARY - ALL STANDS

COMPARTMENT SUMMARY			
TOTAL VOLUME		CUT VOLUME	
Hardwood	11077 Cds	Hardwood	1350 Cds
Hardwood	1407 Mbf	Hardwood	14 Mbf
Softwood	8001 Cds	Softwood	591 Cds
Softwood	1242 Mbf	Sum CutVol	1969 Cds
Sum TotVol	24376 Cds		
Total Cmpt Acres		Acres Proposed For Cut.....	262
1938			

SHINGLETON FOREST AREA

Proposed Treatments
With NO Limiting Factors

Compartment: 148 Entry Year: 2008

Stand	Cover Type	Acres	Age	Site Index	Mgt Obj	Condition	Method Cut	Harvest Priority	Cultural Need	FDF Status
4	W6	40		65	white pine	unevenaged	thinning	3		
comnts Fmd : Stand was part of a timber sale that sold but reverted back because purchaser declared bankruptcy. Covertypes and SD is highly variable. Overall, call it a W6. Understory is 8-10 feet tall mostly fir with white pine, red maple and beech. Quaking aspen is in clones. Recommend putting up for sale as previously prescribed. Cut all trees with one or more sticks except red pine, white pine, hemlock, yellow birch and oak. See Driggs Lake Hardwood sale 067-98-01. Expect natural regen of same species. Cord 99 = beech (7 BA), yellow birch (2 BA). Cord 98 = balsam (5 BA), hemlock (5 BA), white spruce (3 BA).										
8	M9	23		55	northern hardwood	unevenaged	selection	3	planting	
comnts Fmd : UNDERPLANT WITH OAK. Sale was never cut--FPT was closed. 2006-Stand was part of Driggs Lake Hardwood sale 067-98-01 but was not cut. Purchaser declared bankruptcy and let the sale revert. Orange paint still visible but should be remarked because the beech has been hit hard by beech bark disease and probably will not survive to next inventory. Regen is heavy to beech and hit by BBD. Recommend cutting using previous cutting specs. Occasional pockets of H9 exist. Hardwood logs 99 = red maple (36 BA), hard maple (2 BA), yellow birch (2 BA). Hardwood cords 99 = r maple (24 BA), h maple (6 BA), beech (12), y birch (6). This stand may need to be remarked to freshen old marks and perhaps select different trees due to extent of BBD. Natural regeneration is expected from existing species. After sale closes, underplant with oak.										
9	M6	18		52	white pine	low quality	selection	3	planting	
comnts Fmd : UNDERPLANT WITH OAK. Sale not cut--FTP closed. 2006-This stand was part of Driggs Lake Hardwood sale #067-98-01 but was not cut because the purchaser declared bankruptcy. This compartment exam divided this stand into two stands--stands 9 and 48. This area is mostly poor quality hardwood with hemlock and white pine. Beech is infected with beech bark disease. Regen is beech and red maple with balsam, white pine and hemlock. Recommend cutting this stand as previously prescribed--cut all trees except red and white pine, hemlock and oak that yield one or more 100" pulpwood sticks. Trees that do not yield one or more 100" sticks are not to be cut. Some of the large beech should be left for mast and seed production, if they will survive. Also cords q aspen (2 BA). Also, logs w spruce (2 BA) and cords hemlock (2 BA). After sale closes, underplant with oak.										
14	M6	73		52	northern hardwood	unevenaged	selection	3	planting	
comnts Fmd : Much of this stand could be classed as 2-storied--60+ years for poles/saw and 15-20 years for seedling/sapling. Regen is 8-15 feet tall and heavy to beech. Beech bark disease is in the stand. The soft and hard maple and cherry are generally poor quality crooked forked stump strouts. Recommend thinning the stand leaving 60-70 square feet of BA. Leave some larger hardwood trees for diversity (cut some of the better quality hardwood and leave some of the poor quality individuals as mast and habitat trees). Retain all softwood species (hemlock, cedar, pine, spruce and fir). Generally, this stand is low quality and a new stand starting from seed origin would be more diverse and desirable. Leave a 100' buffer along the Drigg's River. Most of the hemlock and pine lie within this buffer--do not cut trees within buffer. After the rest of the stand is selectcut, OAK could be planted in the heavier cut areas. Trees should be marked to cut. Softwood cord 98 = fir (5 BA), w spruce (3 BA), w pine (saw 2 BA). Hardwood logs 99 = h maple (6 BA), r maple (4 BA), beech (2 BA), y birch (2 BA). Hardwood cords = b cherry (2 BA) beech (2 BA).										
31	J5	95	50	42	jack pine	high risk	final harvest	2	other - specify in remarks	
comnts Fmd : This jack pine & black spruce stand averages 7 cords/acre (4-10), with trees averaging 2 to 3 sticks. Some of the jack pine has been hit by budworm, approximately 20 square feet. The soil is poorly drained. Understory is brushy with blue berries and leather leaf, black spruce, and jack pine. From reviewing compartment 149, it discovered that stands 51 (S5) and 52 (W9) were prescribed, but never treated. With this additional acreage and volume this sale has more possibilities. However, it should be noted that the wood is small and volumes are variable. The roads are in for the most part, but will have to be frozen to access and haul timber. Acceptable regeneration would include black spruce as well as jack pine and tamarack. After the cut a regeneration count should be done in 5 years. SKC 7/06										
44	M6	6		55	northern hardwood	mature	selection	3	planting	
comnts Fmd : The stand lies west of the county road was previously not inventoried. This stand is mostly poor quality hardwood poles with a component of big-tooth aspen, hemlock and white pine. Beech is infected with beech bark disease. Regen is beech and red maple with some hemlock, white pine and balsam. Recommend selection-cut this stand to 60-70 square feet of BA retaining the hemlock and white pine. Trees should be marked to cut. Leave a 100 foot buffer along Drigg's Lake--trees can be marked and cut within the buffer. When sale is complete, underplant with OAK. Timber volume also includes W pine cords (2 BA), w birch cords (2 BA)										
45	J5	2	50	42	jack pine	high risk	shelterwood-seed	2		
comnts Fmd : This jack pine & black spruce stand averages 7 cords/acre (4-10), with trees averaging 2 to 3 sticks. Some of the jack pine has been hit by budworm, approximately 20 square feet. The soil is poorly drained. Understory is brushy with blue berries and leather leaf, black spruce, and jack pine. From reviewing compartment 149, it discovered that stands 51 (S5) and 52 (W9) were prescribed, but never treated. With this additional acreage and volume this sale has more possibilities. However, it should be noted that the wood is small and volumes are variable. The roads are in for the most part, but will have to be frozen to access and haul timber. Acceptable regeneration would include black spruce as well as jack pine. SKC 7/06										

SHINGLETON FOREST AREA

**Proposed Treatments
With NO Limiting Factors**

Compartment: 148 **Entry Year: 2008**

Stand	Cover Type	Acres	Age	Site Index	Mgt Obj	Condition	Method Cut	Harvest Priority	Cultural Need	FDF Status	
48	M6	5		55	northern hardwood	mature	selection	3	planting		
<p>comnts Fmd : This stand lies east of the county road and was part of the Drigg's Lake Hardwood sale #067-98-01 but was not cut because the purchaser declared bankruptcy. This stand is mostly poor quality hardwood poles with a component of big-tooth aspen, hemlock and white pine. Beech is infected with beech bark disease. Regen is beech and red maple with some hemlock, white pine and balsam. Recommend selection-cut this stand to 60-70 square feet of BA retaining the hemlock and white pine. Trees should be marked to cut. When sale is complete, underplant with OAK. Timber volume also includes W pine cords (2 BA), w birch cords (2 BA)</p>											
50	W2	31	15	47	white pine	immature		0	planting		
<p>comnts Fmd : 2006-stand is filling in from edges and mostly forested. Wildlife has opted to manage more openings in adjacent compartment. This stand was prescribed for a burn but was not completed. Could plant oak and w pine hemlock in more open parts of stand.</p>											
Total Acres.....		293									

**Proposed Treatments
With Limiting Factors**

Compartment: 148

Entry Year: 2008

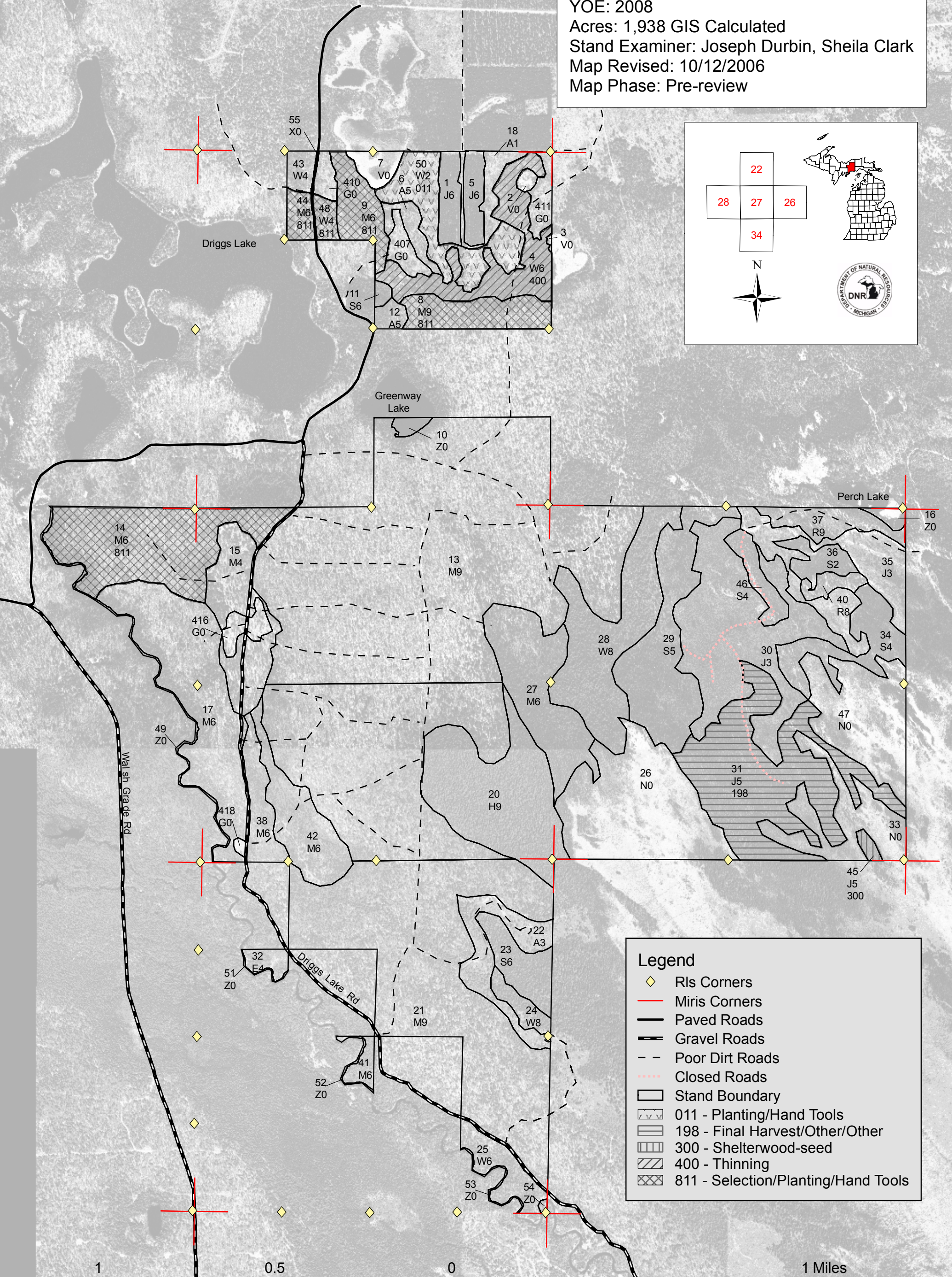
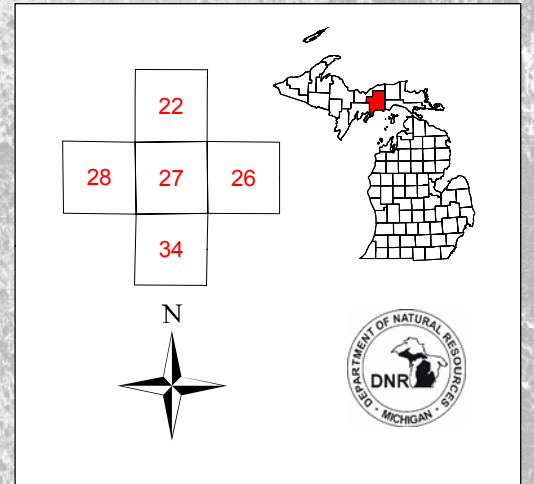
Stand	Cover Type	Acres	Age	Site Index	Mgt Obj	Condition	Method Cut	Harvest Priority	Cultural Need	FDF Status
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TREATMENT LIMITING FACTORS:

Total Acres..... 0

Field Map

Compartment 148
 T47N, R15W, Sec. 21, 22, 26-28, 34
 County: Schoolcraft
 Unit: Shingleton
 YOE: 2008
 Acres: 1,938 GIS Calculated
 Stand Examiner: Joseph Durbin, Sheila Clark
 Map Revised: 10/12/2006
 Map Phase: Pre-review



Legend

- ◆ RIs Corners
- + Miris Corners
- Paved Roads
- Gravel Roads
- Poor Dirt Roads
- Closed Roads
- Stand Boundary
- 011 - Planting/Hand Tools
- 198 - Final Harvest/Other/Other
- 300 - Shelterwood-seed
- 400 - Thinning
- 811 - Selection/Planting/Hand Tools

