



**SHINGLETON FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT  
COMPARTMENT REVIEW PRESENTATION**

**COMPARTMENT # 32 ENTRY YEAR: 2010**

**Compartment Acreage: 2993      County: Schoolcraft**

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**Revision Date: 9/22/2008**

**Stand Examiner: Bob Burnham**

**Legal Description: T44N R15W Sections 26,27 & 33-36**

**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 compartment is relatively flat with some gentle sand ridges. Soils range from several different sand types on the uplands to mainly mucky peat organics on the lowlands.

**Ownership Patterns, Development, and Land Use in and Around the Compartment:** The compartment is entirely contiguous State land. There is little development within the compartment other than the Highwater Truck Trail which is a poor dirt road as well as a snowmobile trail in the winter.

**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:** There is a Patterened Fen Ecological Reference Area in section 26. In addition there are several other stands in section 26 that are designated as potential old growth.

**Watershed and Fisheries Considerations:** Duck Creek is found within this compartment and is classified as warm-water. 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:** Compartment 32 lies within the Seney Sand Lake Plain ecological sub-subsection adjacent to the southwest corner of the Seney National Wildlife Refuge. Pre-settlement vegetation was consistent with the current cover of marsh and low pine ridges. Duck creek flows across the northeast portion of the compartment. The Highwater Truck Trail is west of the creek and provides access to the eastern portion of the compartment. Wildlife management objectives include providing early successional young conifer habitat, retaining wildlife travel corridors, maintaining super-canopy pine trees

through shelterwood seed cuts, and maintaining lowland brush and marsh systems by ensuring that management activities do not alter drainage patterns within these systems.

**Mineral Resource and Development Concerns and/or Restrictions:** Surface sediments consist of lacustrine (lake) sand and gravel. There is insufficient data to determine the glacial drift thickness. The Ordovician Stonington Formation subcrops below the glacial drift. The Stonington 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:** Vehicular access in the compartment is very poor with only the Highwater Truck Trail running through the east side of the compartment.

**Survey Needs:** None at the present time.

**Recreational Facilities and Opportunities:** The Highwater Truck Trail is a snowmobile trail and is the only recreational facility in the compartment. The Highwater Truck Trail also receives a fair amount of ORV use. The other recreational opportunities include hunting, fishing and trapping. Duck Creek is considered warm water therefore fishing opportunities are limited but it does have a fair amount of beaver activity for trapping. Due to the lack of roads in the compartment there is good potential for remote deer and bear hunting. The area does receive a fair amount of dispersed camping during the firearm deer season.

**Fire Protection:** Response times to fires within the compartment will be relatively slow due to its location. Fire operations will be challenging in some areas due to the lack of roads and the number of creeks present as well as the organic soils in these areas. The compartment is comprised mainly of jack pine in varying age classes which could potentially lead to some larger fires due response times, location and this volatile fuel type given the proper weather conditions. As mentioned earlier the area east of Duck Creek burned in 1976 during the great Seney Fire which was caused by a lightning strike and burned for over a month.

#### **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: 32

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						1													1
Hemlock												43							43
Jack Pine			362	42	132	66	1	47	177										827
Lowlnd Brush	155																		155
Marsh	1467																		1467
Red Pine				42			13	87	4	147	39							27	359
Water	19																		19
White Pine					18					49	19							36	122
Total	1641		362	84	150	67	14	134	181	196	58	43						63	2993

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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: 32

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		1																									1
H Hemlock						43																					43
J Jack Pine							827																				827
L Lowlnd Brush									155																		155
N Marsh											1467																1467
R Red Pine																359											359
Z Water																									19		19
W White Pine																										122	122
<b>Total</b>		1				43	827		155		1467					359									19	122	2993

LAKE SUPERIOR STATE FOREST

SHINGLETON FOREST AREA

SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY

COMPARTMENT: **32**

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

COMPARTMENT SUMMARY			
TOTAL VOLUME		CUT VOLUME	
Hardwood	839 Cds	Hardwood	259 Cds
Hardwood	22 Mbf	Softwood	4936 Cds
Softwood	9114 Cds	Softwood	938 Mbf
Softwood	2558 Mbf	Sum CutVol	7071 Cds
Sum TotVol	15113 Cds		
<b>Total Cmpt Acres</b>		Acres Proposed For Cut.....	
2993		418	

## SHINGLETON FOREST AREA

Proposed Treatments  
With NO Limiting Factors

Compartment: 32

Entry Year: 2010

Stand	Cover Type	Acres	Age	Site Index	Mgt Obj	Condition	Method Cut	Harvest Priority	Cultural Need	FDf Status
6	J5	17	60	48	jack pine	mature	final harvest	2	natural regeneration	
comnts Fmd : Stand was cut adjacent on both sides in the early 60's. Jack pine is mature and starting to fall apart. There are going to be green-up issues with the stand to the north which was set up in the winter of 2008. Visual Management is not at all a concern in this area since it is very remote and not visible from any roads. There are scattered red pine and white pine within the, stand leave some. Retention should be excluded patches along the N types. Acceptable regeneration will be jack pine and black spruce. Soils are Kinross-Augres-Rubicon and the Habitat Type is PArV										
10	J5	23	60	48	jack pine	mature	final harvest	2	natural regeneration	
comnts Fmd : Jack pine is mature and starting to fall apart. There are going to be green-up issues with the stand to the north which was set up in the winter of 2008. Visual Management is not at all a concern in this area since it is very remote and not visible from any roads. There are scattered red pine and white pine within the, stand leave some. Retention should be excluded patches along the N types. Acceptable regeneration will be jack pine and black spruce. Soils are Kinross-Augres-Rubicon and the Habitat Type is PArV										
12	J6	96	74	52	jack pine	mature	final harvest	2	natural regeneration	
comnts Fmd : This stand has two different ages of jack pine but the bulk of the stand can not hold for another decade. There is a lot of mortality occurring on the east side of stand. In addition there are areas of red pine especially on the west side of the stand. Mark these areas appropriately to provide regeneration but leave an adequate seed source. Retention should be excluded patches along the N types. Acceptable regeneration will be jack pine and black spruce. Soils are Kinross-Augres-Rubicon Complex. Make sure to buffer Duck Creek 100'.										
17	R6	13	53	54	red pine	two aged	thinning	2		
comnts Fmd : Stand is 2 aged or even 3 aged in places. The bulk of the stand is thick red pine poles which need to be thinned. In addition areas with mother trees need to be cut to release poles and saplings. Areas which are thick to jack pine may be thinned appropriately to regenerate the patch. Soils are Rubicon-Croswell-Deford Complex and the habitat type is PVE.										
21	J6	14	70	53	jack pine	mature	final harvest	2	natural regeneration	
comnts Fmd : Stand is consists mostly of jack pine ridges with pockets of pine logs throughout. Stand will have to be cut in the winter. Concentrate on leaving smaller diameter red pine and windfirm red pine over 24" in diameter. Retention should be accomplished by leaving patches along edges of marsh excluded with the red line. Regenerating this stand and other surrounding jackpine islands is going to be challenging. Scarification is truly the best method to get this done. To accomplish this consider either making it a part of the sale contract since the producer would have better control of the temporary road which will be needed to cut the sale or leave the roads in place for the regular contractor and have DNR staff pull the fill after the stands are scarified. In either case it will be critical to get the stand scarified in the summer following harvest. Soils are Rubicon-Croswell-Deford Complex and the habitat type is PVE.										
22	J6	7	67	50	jack pine	mature	final harvest	2	natural regeneration	
comnts Fmd : Stand was selectively cut to leave seed trees in 1962. Now the stand is 2 aged and the older age class will not hold any longer. If stand is held it will be to small to sell alone next entry. This coupled with a need to balance age classes the stand should be cut now. There are scattered red pine in stand as well, most could be left if windfirm. Get fisheries input regarding buffer along L type where Duck Creek is. Soils are Rousseau-Neconish Spot Complex and the Habitat type is PVE.										
33	J6	32	74	53	jack pine	mature	final harvest	2	natural regeneration	
comnts Fmd : Stand is consists mostly of jack pine ridges with pockets of pine logs throughout especially on south end. Stand will have to be cut in the winter. Concentrate on leaving smaller diameter red pine and windfirm red pine over 24" in diameter. Retention should be accomplished by leaving patches along edges of marsh excluded with the red line. Regenerating this stand and other surrounding jackpine islands is going to be challenging. Scarification is truly the best method to get this done. To accomplish this consider either making it a part of the sale contract since the producer would have better control of the temporary road which will be needed to cut the sale or leave the roads in place for the regular contractor and have DNR staff pull the fill after the stands are scarified. In either case it will be critical to get the stand scarified in the summer following harvest. Soils are Rubicon-Croswell-Deford Complex and the habitat type is PVE.										
34	R6	9	79	51	red pine	two aged	shelterwood-seed	2		
comnts Fmd : Stand is 2 aged with many areas of mother trees. Do a shelterwood seed tree leaving a good seed source of trees. Due to the poor pine log markets pine over 24 inches should be left for seed. Regeneration should occur naturally much like the stands that were cut to the west 10 years ago. Stand 81 in compartment 31 should be scheduled at the compartment review to set up with this stand, the stand already has similar remarks. Soils are Rubicon-Croswell-Deford Complex and the Habitat type is PVE.										
35	R6	4	80	54	red pine	mature	shelterwood-seed	2		
comnts Fmd : Stand has a fairly even mix of jack pine and red pine. The amount of jack pine is the result of this stand being a pole stand rather than a log stand. Stand has quite a bit of blowdown on the edges. Do a shelterwood seed tree leaving a good seed source of trees. Due to the poor pine log markets pine over 24 inches should be left for seed. Regeneration should occur naturally much like the stands that were cut to the west 10 years ago. Soils are Rubicon-Croswell-Deford Complex and the Habitat type is PVE.										

## SHINGLETON FOREST AREA

Proposed Treatments  
With NO Limiting Factors

Compartment: 32

Entry Year: 2010

Stand	Cover Type	Acres	Age	Site Index	Mgt Obj	Condition	Method Cut	Harvest Priority	Cultural Need	FDf Status
36	W9	14	81	52	white pine	two aged	shelterwood-seed	2		
comnts Fmd : Stand is 2-3 aged, the fringes are white pine and the interior is more red pine. The low ground connections are tamarack. Do a shelterwood seed tree leaving a good seed source of trees. Due to the poor pine log markets pine over 24 inches should be left for seed. Regeneration should occur naturally much like the stands that were cut to the west 10 years ago. Soils are Rubicon-Croswell-Deford Complex and the Habitat type is PVE. Retention will occur by excluding islands and fringes of trees along the edges that are difficult to access, these areas will also provide some corridor qualities.										
37	R9	22	82	54	red pine	two aged	shelterwood-seed	2		
comnts Fmd : Stand is a sprawling Island of ridges which include red and white pine. Do a shelterwood seed tree leaving a good seed source of trees. Due to the poor pine log markets pine over 24 inches should be left for seed. Regeneration should occur naturally much like the stands that were cut to the west 10 years ago. Soils are Rubicon-Croswell-Deford Complex and the Habitat type is PVE. Retention will occur by excluding islands and fringes of trees along the edges that are difficult to access, these areas will also provide some corridor qualities.										
39	J6	9	70	53	jack pine	mature	final harvest	2	natural regeneration	
comnts Fmd : Stand is consists mostly of jack pine ridges with pockets of pine logs throughout. Stand will have to be cut in the winter. Concentrate on leaving smaller diameter red pine and windfirm red pine over 24" in diameter. Retention should be accomplished by leaving patches along edges of marsh excluded with the red line. Regenerating this stand and other surrounding jackpine islands is going to be challenging. Scarification is truly the best method to get this done. To accomplish this consider either making it a part of the sale contract since the producer would have better control of the temporary road which will be needed to cut the sale or leave the roads in place for the regular contractor and have DNR staff pull the fill after the stands are scarified. In either case it will be critical to get the stand scarified in the summer following harvest. Soils are Rubicon-Croswell-Deford Complex and the habitat type is PVE.										
44	R6	40	80	54	red pine	mature	shelterwood-seed	2		
comnts Fmd : Stand has a fairly even mix of jack pine and red pine. The amount of jack pine is the result of this stand being a pole stand rather than a log stand. Do a shelterwood seed tree leaving a good seed source of trees. Due to the poor pine log markets pine over 24 inches should be left for seed. Regeneration should occur naturally much like the stands that were cut to the west 10 years ago. Soils are Rubicon-Croswell-Deford Complex and the Habitat type is PVE. Retention will occur by excluding islands and fringes of trees along the edges that are difficult to access, these areas will also provide some corridor qualities.										
53	R6	4	70	53	red pine	mature	final harvest	2		
comnts Fmd : Stand has a fairly even mix of jack pine and red pine. The amount of jack pine is the result of this stand being a pole stand rather than a log stand. Do a shelterwood seed tree leaving a good seed source of trees. Due to the poor pine log markets pine over 24 inches should be left for seed. Regeneration should occur naturally much like the stands that were cut to the west 10 years ago. Soils are Rubicon-Croswell-Deford Complex and the Habitat type is PVE.										
56	J6	26	71	52	jack pine	mature	final harvest	2	natural regeneration	
comnts Fmd : Stand is ridges of jack pine with other species mixed in. Stand will have to be cut in the winter. Concentrate on leaving smaller diameter red pine and windfirm red pine over 24" in diameter. Retention should be accomplished by leaving patches along edges of marsh excluded with the red line. Regenerating this stand and other surrounding jackpine islands is going to be challenging. Scarification is truly the best method to get this done. To accomplish this consider either making it a part of the sale contract since the producer would have better control of the temporary road which will be needed to cut the sale or leave the roads in place for the regular contractor and have DNR staff pull the fill after the stands are scarified. In either case it will be critical to get the stand scarified in the summer following harvest. Soils are Rubicon-Croswell-Deford Complex and the habitat type is PVE.										
57	W9	12	81	52	white pine	two aged	shelterwood-seed	2		
comnts Fmd : Stand is 2-3 aged, the fringes are white pine and the interior is more red pine. The low ground connections are tamarack. Do a shelterwood seed tree leaving a good seed source of trees. Due to the poor pine log markets pine over 24 inches should be left for seed. Regeneration should occur naturally much like the stands that were cut to the west 10 years ago. Soils are Rubicon-Croswell-Deford Complex and the Habitat type is PVE.										
65	R9	5	83	54	red pine	mature	shelterwood-seed	2		
comnts Fmd : Stand is red and white pine logs with pockets of jack pine and spruce. Cut stand, do a shelterwood seed to red and white pine, cut all other species except oak. Cut stand hard enough to open stand up and concentrate on leaving smaller diameter trees and large diameter wind firm trees. Soils are Rubicon-Croswell-Deford Complex and the Habitat type is PVE.										
69	R9	31	83	54	red pine	mature	shelterwood-seed	2		
comnts Fmd : Stand is red and white pine logs with pockets of jack pine and spruce. Cut stand, do a shelterwood seed to red and white pine, cut all other species except oak. Cut stand hard enough to open stand up and concentrate on leaving smaller diameter trees and large diameter wind firm trees. Soils are Rubicon-Croswell-Deford Complex and the Habitat type is PVE. Retention will occur by excluding islands and fringes of trees along the edges that are difficult to access, these areas will also provide some corridor qualities.										
75	W9	10	79	54	white pine	two aged	shelterwood-seed	2		
comnts Fmd : Pine island 2-3 aged. Stand needs to be cut, leave oak. More white pine on south end. Stand has 2 ages of jack pine but the predominate age is about 47. Soils are Rubicon-Croswell-Deford Complex and the Habitat type is PVE. Retention will occur by excluding islands and fringes of trees along the edges that are difficult to access, these areas will also provide some corridor qualities.										

**SHINGLETON FOREST AREA**

**Proposed Treatments  
With NO Limiting Factors**

**Compartment: 32**

**Entry Year: 2010**

<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>FDF Status</b>
Total Acres.....		388								

**SHINGLETON FOREST AREA**

**Proposed Treatments  
With Limiting Factors**

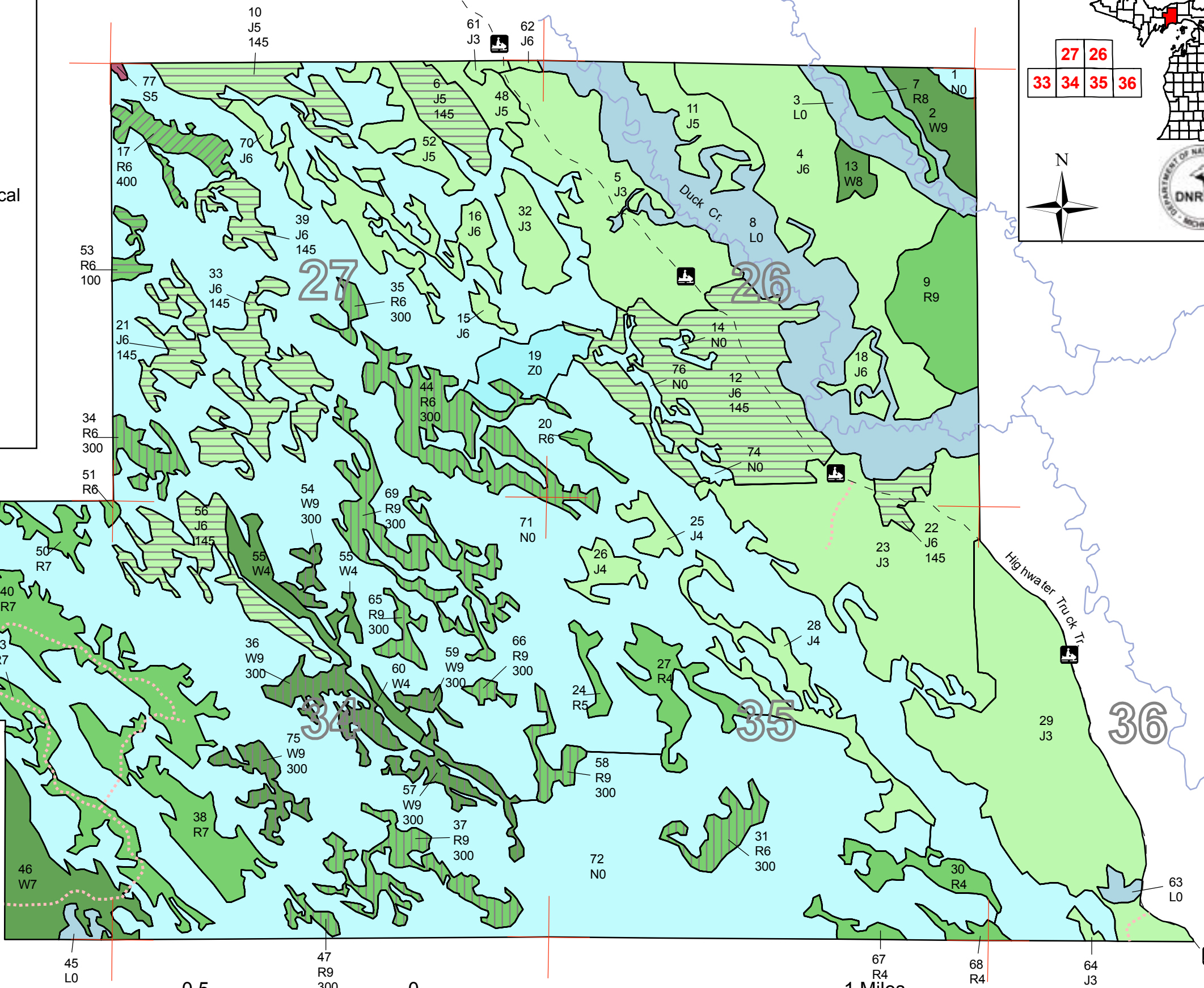
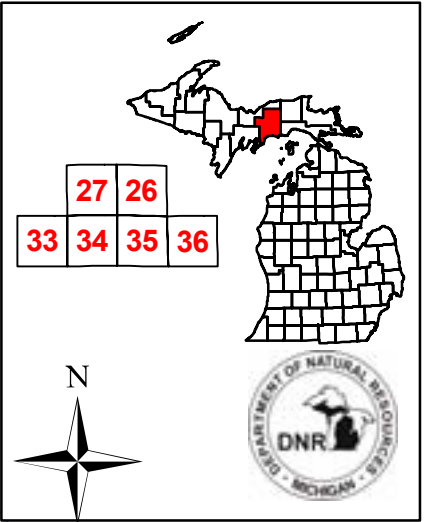
**Compartment: 32**

**Entry Year: 2010**

Stand	Cover Type	Acres	Age	Site Index	Mgt Obj	Condition	Method Cut	Harvest Priority	Cultural Need	FDF Status
<b>31</b>	<b>R6</b>	11	79	55	red pine	two aged	shelterwood-seed	2		
TREATMENT LIMITING FACTORS: Water quality/bmps Inadequate volume due to small acreage										
comnts Fmd : Stand is predominately Red Pine some jack pine not showing on plots. Stand is 2 or 3 aged. Access to the stand is going to be very challenging. Access will be via island hopping from the northwest through some small islands the are not typed out. Soils are Rubicon-Croswell-Deford Complex and the habitat type is PVE. Stand is factored because it may not be large enough to warrant the BMP work to get to stand. However, stand may be included with adjacent stands.										
<b>47</b>	<b>R9</b>	3	82	54	red pine	two aged	shelterwood-seed	2		
TREATMENT LIMITING FACTORS: Water quality/bmps Inadequate volume due to small acreage										
comnts Fmd : Stand is an Island ridges which include red and white pine. Do a shelterwood seed tree leaving a good seed source of trees. Due to the poor pine log markets pine over 24 inches should be left for seed. Regeneration should occur naturally much like the stands that were cut to the west 10 years ago. Soils are Rubicon-Croswell-Deford Complex and the Habitat type is PVE. Stand is factored because it may not be large enough to warrant the BMP work to get to stand. However, stand may be included with adjacent stands.										
<b>54</b>	<b>W9</b>	4	81	52	white pine	two aged	shelterwood-seed	2		
TREATMENT LIMITING FACTORS: Water quality/bmps Inadequate volume due to small acreage										
comnts Fmd : Much like the other small islands, the fringes really need to be cut. Soils are Rubicon-Croswell-Deford Complex and the Habitat type is PVE. Stand is factored because it may not be large enough to warrant the BMP work to get to stand. However, stand may be included with adjacent stands.										
<b>58</b>	<b>R9</b>	7	83	54	red pine	mature	shelterwood-seed	2		
TREATMENT LIMITING FACTORS: Water quality/bmps Inadequate volume due to small acreage										
comnts Fmd : Stand is red and white pine logs with pockets of jack pine especially on south end. Cut stand, do a shelterwood seed to red and white pine, cut all other species except oak. Cut stand hard enough to open stand up and concentrate on leaving smaller diameter trees and large diameter wind firm trees. Soils are Rubicon-Croswell-Deford Complex and the Habitat type is PVE. Stand is factored because it may not be large enough to warrant the BMP work to get to stand. However, stand may be included with adjacent stands.										
<b>59</b>	<b>W9</b>	3	81	52	white pine	two aged	shelterwood-seed	2		
TREATMENT LIMITING FACTORS: Water quality/bmps Inadequate volume due to small acreage										
comnts Fmd : Much like the other small islands, the fringes really need to be cut. Soils are Rubicon-Croswell-Deford Complex and the Habitat type is PVE. Stand is factored because it may not be large enough to warrant the BMP work to get to stand. However, stand may be included with adjacent stands.										
<b>66</b>	<b>R9</b>	2	83	54	red pine	mature	shelterwood-seed	2		
TREATMENT LIMITING FACTORS: Water quality/bmps Inadequate volume due to small acreage										
comnts Fmd : Stand is red and white pine logs with pockets of jack pine and spruce. Cut stand, do a shelterwood seed to red and white pine, cut all other species except oak. Cut stand hard enough to open stand up and concentrate on leaving smaller diameter trees and large diameter wind firm trees. Soils are Rubicon-Croswell-Deford Complex and the Habitat type is PVE. Stand is factored because it may not be large enough to warrant the BMP work to get to stand. However, stand may be included with adjacent stands.										
<b>Total Acres.....</b>		<b>30</b>								

# Covertypes & Treatment Map

- Legend**
- Miris Corners
  - Paved Roads
  - - - Poor Dirt Roads
  - ⋯ Closed/Abandoned Roads
  - Water Features
  - 🚙 Snowmobile Trails
  - Stand Boundaries
- Treatments**
- ▨ 100 - Final Harvest
  - ▨ 145 - Final Harvest/Natural Regeneration/Mechanical
  - ▨ 300 - Shelterwood-seed
  - ▨ 400 - Thinning
- Cover Types**
- H - Hemlock
  - J - Jack Pine
  - L - Lowland Brush
  - N - Marsh
  - R - Red Pine
  - S - Black Spruce Swamp
  - W - White Pine
  - Z - Water



**Compartment 32**  
 T44N, R15W, Sec. 26, 27, 33-36  
 County: Schoolcraft  
 Unit: Shingleton  
 YOE: 2010  
 Acres: 2,993 GIS Calculated  
 Stand Examiner: Robert Burnham  
 Map Revised: 10/29/2008  
 Map Phase: Pre-Review



# Stand Boundary Map

**Legend**

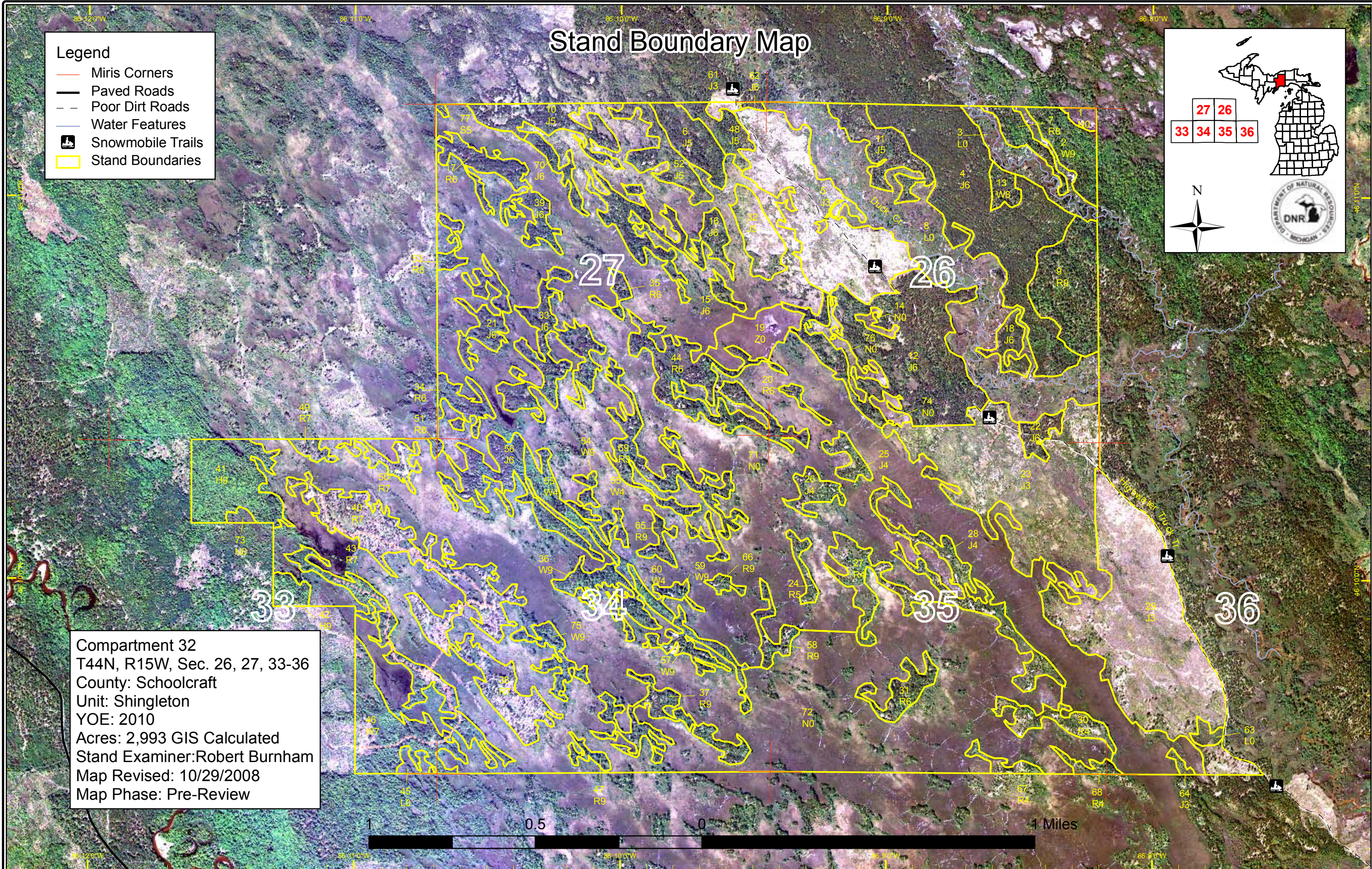
- Miris Corners
- Paved Roads
- Poor Dirt Roads
- Water Features
- Snowmobile Trails
- Stand Boundaries

27 26  
33 34 35 36

N

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
DNR  
MICHIGAN

Compartment 32  
T44N, R15W, Sec. 26, 27, 33-36  
County: Schoolcraft  
Unit: Shingleton  
YOE: 2010  
Acres: 2,993 GIS Calculated  
Stand Examiner: Robert Burnham  
Map Revised: 10/29/2008  
Map Phase: Pre-Review

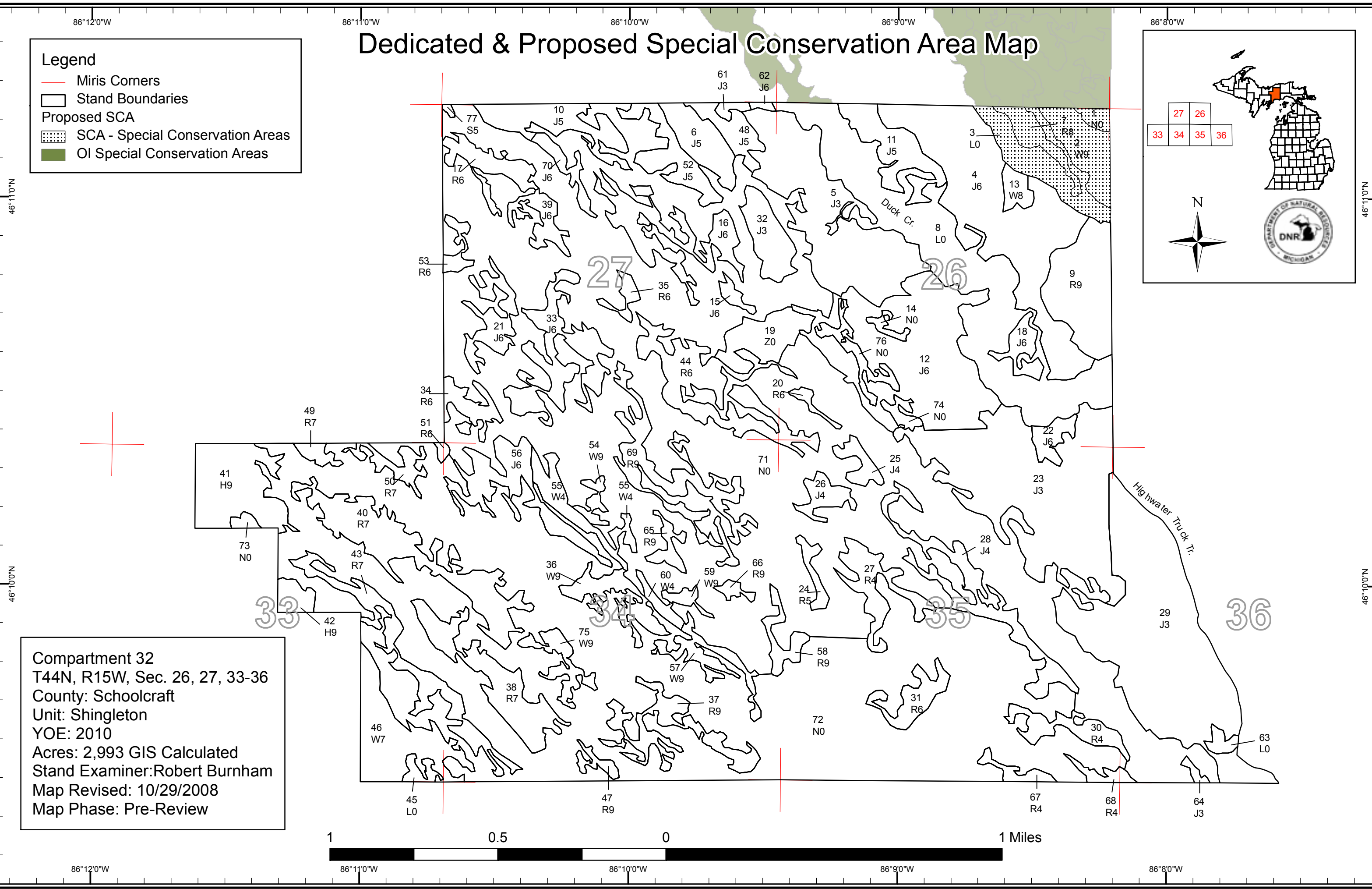


# Dedicated & Proposed Special Conservation Area Map

**Legend**

- Miris Corners
- Stand Boundaries
- Proposed SCA**
- SCA - Special Conservation Areas
- OI Special Conservation Areas

N



**Compartment 32**  
 T44N, R15W, Sec. 26, 27, 33-36  
 County: Schoolcraft  
 Unit: Shingleton  
 YOE: 2010  
 Acres: 2,993 GIS Calculated  
 Stand Examiner: Robert Burnham  
 Map Revised: 10/29/2008  
 Map Phase: Pre-Review



86°12'0"W      86°11'0"W      86°10'0"W      86°9'0"W      86°8'0"W

46°11'0"N

46°10'0"N

46°11'0"N

46°10'0"N



**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
ERA	Ecological Reference Areas	Ecological Reference Areas (ERAs) are high quality examples of natural communities that have been identified as Element Occurrences (EOs) by the Michigan Natural Features Inventory (MNFI) within the context of their natural community classification system. Element Occurrences with viability ranks of A (Excellent) or B (Good) and a Global (G) or State (S) element (rarity) ranking of endangered (1), threatened (2), or rare (3) serve as an initial base of ERAs. They may be located upon any ownership in the State. The system is comprised of individual or associations of natural community types that are managed for restoration and maintenance of natural ecological processes and values. The public may submit recommendations for lands as ERAs using the DNR Conservation Area Recommendation Form.
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.