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## COMPARTMENT REVIEW RECORD OF CHANGES AND DECISIONS

### Traverse City Forest Management Unit

#### 2010 Year-of-Entry

**Locations: East Bay Town Hall (Traverse City Area), Stone House, 419 South Coral Street (Kalkaska Area)**

**Dates: December 10, 2008 (Kalkaska Area) and December 11, 2008 (Traverse City Area)**

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The following documents the changes and decisions made at the Compartment Review to the Inventory Database, Reports, and Compartment Maps presented at Open House, for the Traverse City Forest Management Unit Compartment Review. This document is the official record of changes and decisions.

**Attendees:** Scott Throop, FMFM; Roger Hoeksema, FMFM; Penney Melchoir, WLD; Larry Visser, WLD; Jerry Grieve, FMFM; Paul Simmer, FMFM; Steven Cameron, FMFM; Kelly Standerfer, FMFM; Doug Heym, FMFM; Bill O'Neill, FMFM; Rod Robison, Ruffed Grouse Society; Ryan Mattila, FMFM; David Johnson, FMFM; Donna Hagan, FMFM; Amanda Matelski, FMFM; Todd Neiss, FMFM; David Lemmien, FMFM; Mike Kowalski, WLD; Steve Griffith, WLD; Rich Earle, WLD; Tom Haxby, FMFM; Patrick Potter, FMFM; Fritz Heller, Ruffed Grouse Society, Scott Lint, FMFM; Craig Allen, FMFM, Tim Webb, FMFM; Patrick Ruppen, FMFM; Sandra Misaras, private citizen, Paul Huffman, Ruffed Grouse Society; Ray Cole, FMFM; David Neumann, FMFM

#### Comments from Open House and E-Mail

At the Traverse City Open House 8 visitors signed in and discussed proposed management with local and district staff. No written comments were received at the open house. One comment was received from Tom Callison of the Grand Traverse Band of Indians – “As discussed on 12/8/08 those stands along the northeast and southwest portions of Compartment 40 should maintain aspen as a management strategy. While this area has unique and historic features in addition to the limited road access, diverse habitats provide for a wide range of wildlife species.”  
At the Kalkaska Open House 14 visitors signed in. No written comments were received.

**Changes to be made:** *(This is the record of official changes to the maps and database).*

#### Compartment 8 -

All stands originally listed with a limiting factor (except stands 13 & 16) had limiting factor removed after web posting.

Original 1997 Old Growth Potential nominated area has been changed.

Stand 20 - Could selectively hand fell woody encroachment to maintain upland brush/grassland community. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover.

Stand 38 - Burn with surrounding stands.

Stand 43 - Burn on a rotational basis.

Stand 54 - Brush hog (or hand fell) around select leave trees and/or patches. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave island of timber in the north central part of this stand.

Stand 65 - Selectively hand fell woody encroachment to maintain upland brush/grassland community. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Might require a brush hog as well.

Stand 81 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening, create some coarse woody debris, and leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth.

Stand 112 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening, create some coarse woody debris, and leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth.

### **Compartment 30**

North portion of stand 79- need to add justification for no retention.

Stand 60 - Wildlife prescription – look to add this stand to adjacent sales and to sell commercially. Brush hog (or hand fell) around select leave trees and/or patches. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover.

Stand 2 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth.

Stand 13 - Selectively hand fell woody encroachment to maintain upland brush/grassland community. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover.

Stand 14 - Cut declining alder and willow in order to stimulate regeneration of these lowland shrubs. Cut should take place during the dormant season.

Stand 43 - Monitor and treat phragmites per guidelines in "A Guide to the Control and Management of Invasive Phragmites".

Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth.

Stand 60 - Brush hog (or hand fell) around select leave trees and/or patches. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover.

Stand 74 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide

future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth.

Stand 83 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth.

Stand 94 - Hand fell some of the deciduous component (aspen, maple, etc)

Stand 104 - Treat site to remove exotics. Then reseed to site appropriate native grasses for wildlife food and cover. Consider also seeding in native forbs.

Stand 121 - Should plant to a low maintenance (perennial) herbaceous cover suitable for wildlife cover and forage. Will need to set back the bracken and probably treat for weeds (spotted knapweed, St. John's wort, etc.).

### **Compartment 34 -**

Stands 31,46,49 - Remove limiting factor for red-shouldered hawk

Stand 90 - Cut declining alder and willow in order to stimulate regeneration of these lowland shrubs. Cut should take place during the dormant season. Could also cut some red maple.

Stand 17 - Prune remnant apple trees.

Stand 37 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth.

Stand 44 - Prune remnant apple trees.

Stand 45 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth.

Stand 51 - Degraded site. Should re-vegetate to low maintenance herbaceous vegetation suitable for wildlife forage or cover. Soil will most likely need considerable reconditioning.

Stand 52 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth. Also prune apple trees.

Stand 57 - Should plant to a low maintenance (perennial) herbaceous cover suitable for wildlife cover and forage.

Stand 63 - Phragmites. Should monitor and treat as necessary per The Guide to Treatment and Management of Invasive Phragmites.

Stand 67 - Degraded site. Should re-vegetate to low maintenance herbaceous vegetation suitable for wildlife forage or cover. Soil will most likely need considerable reconditioning.

Stand 72 - Degraded site. Should re-vegetate to low maintenance herbaceous vegetation suitable for wildlife forage or cover. Soil will most likely need considerable reconditioning.

Stand 76 - Plant to a low maintenance herbaceous food and cover species along with stand 76 and the access road as well as wide spots along the road in stand 82. Would need a culvert in a small creek in north part of stand 82 and some minor road work/fill along the access road. Should also install gate at the start of access road at Norconk Rd.

Stand 90 - Cut declining alder and willow in order to stimulate regeneration of these lowland shrubs. Cut should take place during the dormant season. Could also cut some red maple.

Stand 101 - Degraded site. Should re-vegetate to low maintenance herbaceous vegetation suitable for wildlife forage or cover. Soil will most likely need considerable reconditioning.

Stand 106 - Monitor and treat phragmites per guidelines in "A Guide to the Control and Management of Invasive Phragmites".

Stand 111 - Degraded site. Should re-vegetate to low maintenance herbaceous vegetation suitable for wildlife forage or cover. Soil will most likely need considerable reconditioning.

#### **Compartment 40 –**

Stand 34 – Allow prescriptions to stand. However, visit stands (stand examiner, TMS, UM) to look at the possibility of using herbicide and/or a mechanical method to reduce ironwood & beech regeneration stems. Go through chapter 7 process if change in prescription is decided upon.

Remove limiting factors off of stands 124, 34, 38, 12, but add comments concerning the potential difficulties of access these stands due to terrain and lack of two- tracks. There is still a legitimate chance that these stands will not be able to be prepared and sold due to access issues.

Stand 83 – Change to clearcut with reserves

Stand 1 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth.

Stand 5 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth. Prune remnant apple trees.

Stand 6 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth.

Stand 22 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth.

Stand 40 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide

future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth.

Stand 43 - Degraded site. Should re-vegetate to low maintenance herbaceous vegetation suitable for wildlife forage or cover. Soil will most likely need considerable reconditioning.

Stand 46 - Degraded site. Should re-vegetate to low maintenance herbaceous vegetation suitable for wildlife forage or cover. Soil will most likely need considerable reconditioning.

Stand 57 - Degraded site. Should re-vegetate to low maintenance herbaceous vegetation suitable for wildlife forage or cover. Soil will most likely need considerable reconditioning.

Stand 67 - Burn this stand at least once per entry period

Stand 80 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth. Prune remnant apple trees.

Stand 87 - Burn this stand at least once per entry period

Stand 117 - Degraded site. Should re-vegetate to low maintenance herbaceous vegetation suitable for wildlife forage or cover. Soil will most likely need considerable reconditioning.

Stand 120 - Listed as open water at the time of the last inventory. May exhibit similar conditions as Roots Lake Northern Fen. If needed, monitor and treat according to Roots Lake Northern Fen management plans.

Stand 122 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth.

Stand 123 - Listed as open water at the time of the last inventory. May exhibit similar conditions as Roots Lake Northern Fen. If needed, monitor and treat according to Roots Lake Northern Fen management plans.

#### **Compartment 47**

Stand 61 – Combine treatment with adjacent stand to west (adjacent compartment) and combine as one sale.

Stand 138 - Change coding to seed tree with reserves.

Stand 21 & 23 – Remove limiting factor – however add to comments that there is still a possibility that this stand may not be treated due to lack of access.

Stand 15 – Remove LF – acreage of treated area may be reduced due to recreational trails

Make sure that trail protection cutting specs are added to stands with trails.

Stand 174 – Drop treatment

Stand 2 - Retain some well formed oak to create savannah like landscape. Final harvest all other stems. Attempt to protect pockets of white pine advanced regeneration.

Stand 12 - Degraded site. Should re-vegetate to low maintenance herbaceous vegetation suitable for wildlife forage or cover. Soil will most likely need considerable reconditioning.

Stand 39 - Degraded site. Should re-vegetate to low maintenance herbaceous vegetation suitable for wildlife forage or cover. Soil will most likely need considerable reconditioning.

Stand 49 - Plant site appropriate native shrubs and/or mast producing trees for wildlife food and cover. Fertilize plantings and protect with wire cages or tubex. May want to use commercial topsoil and/or other moisture storing materials with plantings to increase survival rate.

Stand 51 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth.

Stand 56 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth. Target red maple and pine.

Stand 57 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth. Plant site appropriate native shrubs and/or mast producing trees for wildlife food and cover. Fertilize plantings and protect with wire cages or tubex. May want to use commercial topsoil and/or other moisture storing materials with plantings to increase survival rate.

Stand 77 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth.

Stand 92 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth.

Stand 117 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth.

Stand 119 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth.

Stand 120 - Degraded site. Should re-vegetate to low maintenance herbaceous vegetation suitable for wildlife forage or cover. Soil will most likely need considerable reconditioning.

Stand 123 - Degraded site. Should re-vegetate to low maintenance herbaceous vegetation suitable for wildlife forage or cover. Soil will most likely need considerable reconditioning.

Stand 158 - Degraded site. Should re-vegetate to low maintenance herbaceous vegetation suitable for wildlife forage or cover. Soil will most likely need considerable reconditioning.

Stand 164 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth.

Stand 165 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth.

Stand 183 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth.

### **Compartment 108**

Make sure trail systems are on the map

Remove road closure comment regarding road in stand 62- old comment

Add WLD comments that were added after the web posting

Stand 14 - Selectively hand fell woody encroachment to maintain upland brush/grassland community. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover.

Stand 29 - Selectively hand fell woody encroachment to maintain upland brush/grassland community. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover.

Stand 43 - Nice grass component. If needed, periodically top dress and mow to stimulate and maintain existing grass cover. Be sure to get soil sample(s).

Stand 44 - Nice grass component. If needed, periodically top dress and mow to stimulate and maintain existing grass cover. Be sure to get soil sample(s).

Stand 68 - Nice grass component. Selectively hand fell woody encroachment to maintain upland brush/grassland community. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover.

Stand 405 - Partially degraded well site within larger better vegetated opening. Re-vegetate well site to a low maintenance herbaceous vegetation suitable for wildlife forage and cover. Soil will most likely need considerable reconditioning. Nice location for possible food plot or planting.

Stand 406 - Degraded site. Re-vegetate to low maintenance herbaceous vegetation suitable for wildlife forage or cover. Soil will most likely need considerable reconditioning.

Stand 407 - Degraded site. Re-vegetate to low maintenance herbaceous vegetation suitable for wildlife forage or cover. Soil will most likely need considerable reconditioning.

Stand 408 - Degraded site. Re-vegetate to low maintenance herbaceous vegetation suitable for wildlife forage or cover. Soil will most likely need considerable reconditioning.

### **Compartment 114**

Wildlife prescriptions have been added to the database since the last web posting. This needs to be stated as such on the web.

All wildlife prescriptions have been approved.

Stand 30 – Lots of encroachment from black cherry and aspen. Selectively hand fell woody encroachment to maintain and reclaim upland brush/grassland community. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Terrain is mainly flat with occasional depressions so possibly could brush hog.

Stand 37 – Lots of encroachment from black cherry and aspen. Selectively hand fell woody encroachment to maintain and reclaim upland brush/grassland community. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Terrain is mainly flat with occasional depressions so possibly could brush hog.

Stand 54 – Closing in with woody encroachment, mainly black cherry with some aspen and white pine. Brush hog/hydro-axe (or hand fell) around select leave trees and/or patches in order to reclaim upland brush and grassland communities. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Bracken is dominant ground cover. Could attempt to set back bracken and encourage herbaceous vegetation by repeated disking of a portion of the stand. May then need to seed in native grasses and/or forbs.

Stand 400 – Access is bermed near Grass Lake Rd. Lots of garbage at berm. Well pad has nice grass component and remnants of autumn olive planting around perimeter. Cut encroaching aspen suckers. Periodically top dress and mow to stimulate and maintain existing gr

### **Compartment 122**

Stand 30- more of a white pine/aspen stand. Decided to drop the prescription.

Stand 24 has had a treatment added to harvest.

M.O. Aspen – retention area around stand 49. Stand boundary is already more that 300 feet from Black Creek.

Schedule meeting regarding beaver dam removal and discuss over impact that the beaver are having on this general area and watershed.

Add specific wildlife comments that pertain to specific stand/harvest to comment in box in OIPC.

Stand 400 - Continue planting of annual herbaceous vegetation for wildlife foraging area. Most of this wildlife opening is in the adjacent compartment to the west.

### **Compartment 131**

Place limiting factor of 3G on stand “7” due to issues with military.

Stand 24 – create 2 new stands in the SW corner of the stand and look for aspen clones to be cut.

### **Compartment 143**

Stands 52,38,30,34,32,42,24,25 – Put a removal treatment on these stands to remove over-story red pine.

Stand 101 – Add Rx burn to stand – post harvest burn

Stand 100 – “U” type – Add Rx burn to stand – post harvest burn with stand 101.

Add snowmobile trail symbols to map.

Stand 5 - Also include stand 6 (O7) as an understory burn, if FMFM agrees. Burn stands 5, 9, and 11 at least once per entry period in order to set back woody encroachment, increase species diversity, stimulate native herbaceous vegetation, promote berry production, and recycle nutrients.

Stand 6 - 11/25/08 SGG - If FMFM agrees, propose to burn the understory of this stand, as part of larger upland brush/grass burn (stands 5, 11, 9) to promote barrens/savannah habitat. The understory burn goals would be to promote grasses and set back any sedge component, increase forbs, stimulate berry production, and maintain a savannah type habitat. This burn should be conducted as to not kill any of the over-story oak or advanced oak regen (i.e. cool burn).

Stand 9 - 2008 - Also include stand 6 (O7) as an understory burn, if FMFM agrees. Burn stands 5, 9, and 11 at least once per entry period in order to set back woody encroachment, increase species diversity, stimulate native herbaceous vegetation, promote berry production, and recycle nutrients.

Stand 11 - 2008 - Also include stand 6 (O7) as an understory burn, if FMFM agrees. Burn stands 5, 9, and 11 at least once per entry period in order to set back woody encroachment, increase species diversity, stimulate native herbaceous vegetation, promote berry production, and recycle nutrients.

Stand 19 - Prescribed burn in future. Burn along with stands 401, 402, and 18. Burn these stands at least once per entry period in order to set back woody encroachment, increase species diversity, stimulate native herbaceous vegetation, promote berry production, and recycle nutrients.

Stand 401 - This stand is completely within stand 18, so therefore treat (burn) along with stand 18 and additional stands.

Stand 402 - Burn it at least once per entry period in order to set back woody encroachment, increase species diversity, stimulate native herbaceous vegetation, promote berry production, and recycle nutrients. Burn unit will include all or parts of stands 401, 402, 18, and 19.

Stand 407 - As needed, selectively hand fell woody encroachment to maintain upland brush/grassland community. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover.

Stand 408 - As needed, selectively hand fell woody encroachment to maintain upland brush/grassland community. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover.

Stand 409 - As needed, selectively hand fell woody encroachment to maintain upland brush/grassland community. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover.

Stand 410 - Maintain by hand cutting or use as landing when stand 75 is cut. 2008 - Remote call. As needed, selectively hand fell woody encroachment to maintain upland brush/grassland community. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover.

Stand 411 - As needed, selectively hand fell woody encroachment to maintain upland brush/grassland community. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover.

### **Compartment 157**

Stand 93 – southwest lobe – test burn – southeast and middle lobe drill acorns entire stand, bring BA down to 80 square feet. Rx burn will be a post harvest burn. Add cutting spec to TSale contract to keep slash away from the base of the residual trees.

Stand 10 – Keep treatment, contact Mich/Con with offer to sell areas around paved entrance to their HQ.

Stands 91 & 103 – Treat with final harvest and plant jack pine, drill acorns.

Stand 15 – Take out FDF, remove limiting factor

Stand 17 – Remove limiting factor

Stand 113 – Remove treatment and limiting factor

Stand 106 – Map shows a stream, there is no stream, add a comment to this effect.

Stand 53 - Should disk, burn, or both to set back bracken and encourage grasses.

Stand 55 - Create some (approximately 1-2 trees per acre) coarse woody debris (CWD) during harvest operations, preferably via timber sale specs. CWD trees should be log sized or bigger, the more decay resistant the tree species is the better, and cut approximately at breast height (4.5 feet). The log should be left within 3 feet of its stump.

Stand 56 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc.

Stand 59 - Create some (approximately 1-2 trees per acre) coarse woody debris (CWD) during harvest operations, preferably via timber sale specs. CWD trees should be log sized or bigger, the more decay resistant the tree species is the better, and cut approximately at breast height (4.5 feet). The log should be left within 3 feet of its stump.

Stand 62 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc.

Stand 63 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc.

Stand 70 - Repeat previous treatment of hydro-axing smaller woody encroachment to maintain this stand as an opening. May want/need to hand fell some encroachment. Bracken, red maple, black cherry, little bluestem, cladonia, sedge, jack pine, oak, sedge, blueberry. Could consider food plot in part of stand 70. Probably should install gate to keep vehicle traffic off of food plot.

Stand 83 - Repeat previous treatment of hydro-axing smaller woody encroachment to maintain this stand as an opening. May want/need to hand fell some encroachment. Could consider food plot in part of stand 70. Probably should install gate to keep vehicle traffic off of food plot.

Stand 87 - Burn this stand at least once per entry period in order to set back woody encroachment, increase species diversity, stimulate native herbaceous vegetation, promote berry production, and recycle nutrients. May want to seed in some native forbs, as well. May want to include parts of stand 88 (an A2) that are poorly stocked or would help facilitate/simplify fire line construction.

Stand 92 - Burn this stand at least once per entry period in order to set back woody encroachment, increase species diversity, stimulate native herbaceous vegetation, promote berry production, and recycle nutrients. May want to seed in some native forbs, as well. May want to include parts of stand 88 (an A2) that are poorly stocked or would help facilitate/simplify fire line construction.

Stand 97 - Leave about 40% of the mature oak.

Stand 106 - Create some (approximately 1-2 trees per acre) coarse woody debris (CWD) during harvest operations, preferably via timber sale specs. CWD trees should be log sized or bigger, the more decay resistant the tree species is the better, and cut approximately at breast height (4.5 feet). The log should be

left within 3 feet of its stump. Retain all mast producing trees (very few oak). Retention can be met by buffering treed bogs as leave islands or leaving a dog leg.

Stand 408 - Degraded site. Should re-vegetate to low maintenance herbaceous vegetation suitable for wildlife forage or cover. Soil will most likely need considerable reconditioning.

Stand 409 - Concur with FMFM for planting to jack pine. This will provide an island of cover near a regenerating aspen stand and a large opening complex.

Stand 410 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth.

Stand 413 - This should be kept as a small forest opening. Use gas trimmer for some minor opening maintenance. Retain some trees in opening for diversity. Cut any blueberry, rubus, etc., in stand to regenerate and stimulate berry production.

Stand 414 - This site needs some reconditioning and would make a nice food plot accessible from N. Crofton Rd. Should re-vegetate to low maintenance herbaceous vegetation suitable for wildlife forage or cover. Soil will most likely need considerable reconditioning.

### **Compartment 172**

ORV trail – Add symbols to map, actual trail location does not match base map.

Stands 5 & 31 – Add Rx burn treatments for “U” type maintenance

Stand 41 – Change prescription to plant red pine leaving 1/3 of the total area open.

Stand 404 – Add treatment to plant red pine with stand 41.

Contact Kerry Wieber regarding old railroad ROW (SW, NE, & NENE to start process of purchasing these private in-holdings. Fill out 4077 for and start the process.

Stand 30 - Should prune apple.

Stand 31 - Hand fell some trees to maintain opening and create some coarse woody debris. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover. Leave stumps to rot to provide future food source for insectivores, etc. Stumps should be tall enough to be visible above the average snow depth.

Stand 91 - Standard thinning except for 10, 5-acre blocks thinned to 40 ba scattered throughout the stand. Blocks to planted to 90% N. red oak and 10% white oak. Retain mast bearing trees of good condition.

Stand 97 - Standard northern hardwood treatment to 70-80% ba. Retain all mast bearing trees of good form and leave 1-3 potential den trees per acre.

Stand 106 - Concur with FMFM treatment. Perpetuation of oak within this stand is desirable for wildlife. Take precautions to avoid herbiciding any pockets of non-ironwood regeneration (i.e. black cherry, oak, etc.).

Stand 401 Concur with FMFM.

Stand 402 - Should re-vegetate to low maintenance herbaceous vegetation suitable for wildlife forage or cover. Soil will most likely need considerable reconditioning.

Stand 403 - Would be nice to burn to promote little bluestem.

Stand 409 - Selectively hand fell woody encroachment to maintain upland brush/grassland community. Leave scattered mast producing trees and shrubs and/or conifers for wildlife food and cover.

Stand 410 - Monitor condition of sumac and cut to regenerate if necessary to maintain shrub component. Could also plant additional sumac. If so use cages, topsoil and fertilizer to increase odds of survival.

Stand 415 - Would like to plant 2 rows of Red Pine 20x20 spacing, around the outside edges. In addition, plant the little "cove" that extends to the north to the A3 stand with spruce at 20x20 spacing. Some blue stem in the west end of the field, so maybe the field could be burned first, attempt to spread the blue stem, before tree planting. Some bluebird houses should be erected in the stand. Fill in gaps in planting with seedlings.

Stand 418 - Prune apple trees.

Stand 419 - Plant some spruce in the far west end of the opening and in the north edge along the edge of stand 65. Site could be used for timber harvest of surrounding stands, then seeded to grasses.

### **Compartment 246**

Stand 10 – Make sure treatment symbol is removed on final draft map

Stand 25 – Wildlife prescribed an opening maintenance in middle of stand. Need to make this area its own stand.

ORV trail – add symbols to map.

Stand 3 - Concur with FMFM. Retain oak, beech, and cherry throughout cut and scattered mast bearing trees along line with stand 1. Standard CWD specs. Leave two 1 acre islands in interior of north lobe. Create some (approximately 1-2 trees per acre) coarse woody debris (CWD) during harvest operations, preferably via timber sale specs. CWD trees should be log sized or bigger, the more decay resistant the tree species is the better, and cut approximately at breast height (4.5 feet). The log should be left within 3 feet of its stump.

Stand 21 - Cut some of the more vigorous shrubs during the dormant season to stimulate suckering. Monitor treatment and expand if successful.

Stand 25 - Work around some of the trees in the "U type" central area to create a wildlife opening of appropriate herbaceous species suited to site and soil conditions, with fertilization if needed. This plot will be located in the center of stand 25, west of the N/S 2 track, and approximately 8-10 acres in size.

Stand 33 - Concur with FMFM. Retain oak and cherry and balsam fir. Standard CWD specs. Retention pockets near river corridor. If possible, leave tops un-chipped for horizontal wildlife cover. When possible, protect balsam fir regeneration. Create some (approximately 1-2 trees per acre) coarse woody debris (CWD) during harvest operations, preferably via timber sale specs. CWD trees should be log sized or bigger, the more decay resistant the tree species is the better, and cut approximately at breast height (4.5 feet). The log should be left within 3 feet of its stump.

Stand 43 - X cut aspen. Standard CWD specs. Retain scattered oak, cherry and balsam fir. Retention along stand lines with stand 40 and 51. If possible, leave tops un-chipped for horizontal wildlife cover. When possible, protect any balsam fir regeneration. Create some (approximately 1-2 trees per acre) coarse

woody debris (CWD) during harvest operations, preferably via timber sale specs. CWD trees should be log sized or bigger, the more decay resistant the tree species is the better, and cut approximately at breast height (4.5 feet). The log should be left within 3 feet of its stump.

Stand 59 - Concur with FMFM. Standard CWD specs. If possible, leave tops un-chipped for horizontal wildlife cover. When possible, protect any balsam fir regeneration. Create some (approximately 1-2 trees per acre) coarse woody debris (CWD) during harvest operations, preferably via timber sale specs. CWD trees should be log sized or bigger, the more decay resistant the tree species is the better, and cut approximately at breast height (4.5 feet). The log should be left within 3 feet of its stump.

Stand 62 - Leave 4 pockets of aspen uncut near (within 300 feet) of stand 59 for diversity. All other aspen pockets within stand 62 should be harvested with the red pine.

Stand 63 - X cut aspen on south side.

Stand 65 - Cut aspen pocket.

Stand 67 - Retain oak and scattered black cherry in red pine plantation cuts.

Stand 68 - Scattered aspen pockets of 0.1 – 1.0 acres. Cut 50% of aspen pockets.

### **Roots Lake ERA Plan**

Revise Goals/Objectives:

Objective 1 – Use minimum impact suppression techniques when feasible when suppressing wildfire in and around the Roots Lake Northern Fen ERA

Objective 2 – Minimize intrusive management activities to reduce opportunities for invasive species to move into the area.

Objective 3 – Use the RDR process to reduce/stop illegal ATV use and to restore damage.

Objective 4 – Use the road closure process to address access into the area.

Objective 5 – Maintain forested buffers with the understanding that managing for and actively treating early successional species will provide a long term buffer.

### **Red Pine Compartments**

**Compartment 6** – No changes

**Compartment 16** – Stands 108 & 114 change watershed treatment code to 8.

**Compartment 21** – No changes

**Compartment 22** - No changes

**Compartment 31** - No changes

**Compartment 49** – Jack pine replant area/stand that is associated with stand 54 needs to be created.

**Compartment 54** - No changes

**Compartment 59**- No changes

Compartment 134 – All the U types in the Warbler area are to be prescribed for treatment, possible planting to jack pine, and there were 2 fire breaks to be put in

As the Compartment Review Meeting Facilitator, I certify that the above changes have been agreed to.

TOM HAXBY  
Name

Inv. & Planning Specialist  
Title

[Signature]  
Signature

1/9/08  
Date