Stand 23 in Compartment 127

The wildlife suggestions in these stands are just suggestions. If the opportunity arises to use them, please do but stand structure, spacing, basal area and taking out high risk trees are the focus of the harvest. Thinning the stand and leaving a good residual to grow taller and larger in diameter is the goal.

The lines: All property lines will be painted blue and in this stand the property lines for the private forty inside the stand have been run and OKed by a DNR forest technician so those lines just need to be painted out toward the stand being operated in. There are no official corners in this operating area but care should be taken to mark the unofficial ones in place. All stand boundary lines will be painted in red. The unit line between the two will be painted yellow . These lines will consist of a double dot on the side of the tree facing the stand to be harvested so the logger can see the marks. There should be a buffer left along the McCutcheon creek of 200 feet which is recommended by fisheries division.

There are some log-size trees but mostly pulp will be harvested. Marking should concentrate on making stand structure better. The stand will be thinned leaving approximately 53 crop trees per acre and a basal area of 80-90 square feet. In some areas, you will be taking out more trees than others and some time a red maple or something other than sugar maple will be a crop tree. There is some basswood in this stand and it should be marked so the trees can be cut with a processor which in most cases means all or none of a clump unless there is a large enough space for a processor to cut just one or two trees. In the case of doubles of any species, they should both be cut or both left. Wildlife trees can be left in both stands, including cull trees and two aspen per acre for soft snags if they are available. All hemlock, pine and cedar should be left. Good potential den and used den trees and snags can be left, but don't sacrifice a good crop tree for a den tree. There may be some vernal ponds in these units which should be marked around so they won't have to be driven through. I don't recall any oak in this stand but if oak is found, it should not be harvested, but thinned around to encourage regeneration. If a tree to be harvested would damage any oak in any way, it should not be marked. Some spruce and balsam should be left, but preferably the smaller ones. Discrimination against any species should not be practiced. Some cherry and ironwood should be left even if in poor form, but do not give up a good crop tree for them. If there are any healthy American elm, they should be left in the stand. If you mark a leaning or large crowned tree, see that you supply a felling space for it. Regeneration gaps will probably naturally occur when large crowned trees are cut, but otherwise five to eight gaps per acre can be created. These can be from 25 to 40 feet in diameter and as stated earlier, they can easily occur just from harvesting leaning or large crowned trees. Locations for gaps should include places with poor quality trees that do not have the potential for crop trees.