

Compartment 191, Stand 28 Prescription narrative

The wildlife suggestions in this stand are 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 stand will have property line down the west side which will be painted in two blue dots facing the stand. The rest of the stand will be boundary line which will be two red dots facing the stand. This stand is fairly hilly and will probably require some skid trails that go perpendicular to the hills to assure safe skidding and no damage to residual trees. These can be painted in orange like the rest of the stand and just the merchantable trees counted in the cruise. There are state registered corners on the west property line of this stand. Care must be taken not to damage bearing trees or monuments. In other words, make sure if they are not already painted blue, paint them so they can be seen from all angles.

There are some log size trees, but they are mostly the size that would be considered crop trees. Basically, it is a pole stand. The stand will be thinned leaving 53 crop trees (needless to say, they will not all be crop trees) per acre which is a basal Area of 80 to 90 square feet. In some areas, you will be taking out more trees than others. Wildlife expectations and diversification in the stand will be accomplished by leaving cull trees, aspen (2 per acre) for soft snags if available. Potential cull trees are OK to leave also, but not at the expense of a good crop tree. All hemlock, pine and cedar should be left and any oak in the stand although I don't recall any in there. If one is found, it should not be harvested, but thinned around to encourage regeneration. Some spruce and balsam should be left. Mature ones should be taken and smaller ones left but discrimination against any species should not be practiced. There is some basswood in this stand and it should be marked so trees can be cut by 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 designated for cutting, they should both be cut or both left. Some cherry and ironwood should be left-even in poor form if there are no good ones, but do not give up a good crop tree for them. 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 trees with large crowns are cut, but otherwise, five to eight gaps can be created per acre. These can be from 25 to 40 feet in diameter and as stated earlier, they can easily occur just from cutting some trees. Locations for gaps should include places with poor quality trees that do not have potential for crop trees. Groups of hemlock should have care taken when thinning around them so as not to damage them. If there are healthy American elm in the stand, they should be left. There may be some vernal ponds in this stand which should be marked around so they won't have to be driven through and around to ruin the integrity of the pond.