



Compartment Review Presentation

Shingleton Forest Management Unit

Compartment 41166

Entry Year 2027

Acreage: 2,353

County: Schoolcraft

Management Area: Grand Marais Moraine Complex

Stand Examiner: Charles Osborn

Legal Description:

T47N R16W Sections 4, 9, 11, 14, 15

Identified Planning Goals:

Recreation is important as this compartment contains five State Forest Campgrounds, and the snowmobile trail goes through the northwest corner. Also emphasized is timber production through selection cutting in hardwood stands, and wildlife habitat management.

Soil and topography:

The upland soils consist of Garlic & Paquin Sands, and the lowland soils include Dawson and Carbondale Peats & Mucks. Topography is flat to slightly rolling.

Ownership Patterns, Development, and Land Use in and Around the Compartment:

Several of the lakes in the compartment have vacation and year round residences. The majority of the land to the north and east is commercial forest land managed for northern hardwoods.

Unique Natural Features:

Currently under review by Michigan Natural Features Inventory (MNFI)

Archeological, Historical, and Cultural Features:

None identified at this time.

Special Management Designations or Considerations:

None identified at this time.

Watershed and Fisheries Considerations:

This compartment contains the Ross Lake, Cusino Lake, the Gemini Lakes complex, Canoe Lake, and an unnamed stream that serves as a tributary to Worchester (Wolf) Lake. A minimum 100-ft, plus 5 feet per 1% increase in slope, riparian management zone is recommended for these waterbodies to protect riparian areas in accordance with Best Management Practices.

Wildlife Habitat Considerations:

This compartment lies in northern Schoolcraft County and contains Canoe Lake and portions of Ross and Gemini Lakes. Early surveyor notes show that the uplands were dominated by a mixed forest containing sugar maple, hemlock, yellow birch, beech, white pine, balsam fir, and red maple. Lowland forest consisted of tamarack, spruce, and cedar. Current upland forest appear to have more black cherry and less hemlock, yellow birch, and white pine than the circa 1850 forests. Low lying conifer stands appear to be fairly similar in species composition to the pre-settlement forests. Featured species in this compartment are American marten, moose, bear, gray jay, northern goshawk, ruffed grouse, and white-tailed deer. Wildlife habitat objectives in this compartment include promoting species diversity in the northern hardwood stands by enhancing the black cherry, yellow birch, hemlock and white pine components, maintaining closed canopy hemlock stands, and protecting the ecological integrity of the wetlands systems.

Mineral Resource and Development Concerns and/or Restrictions

Surface sediments consist of glacial outwash sand and gravel and postglacial alluvium and coarse-textured till. There is insufficient data to determine the glacial drift thickness. The Ordovician Prairie du Chien (PdC) and the Cambrian Trempealeau Formations subcrop below the glacial drift. The PdC and Trempealeau could be used for stone. The nearest gravel pit is two miles to the northwest and there should be potential in the compartment. There is no commercial oil and gas production in the UP.

Vehicle Access:

Vehicle access is good; there are county roads and dirt two-track roads throughout.

Survey Needs:

None identified at this time.

Recreational Facilities and Opportunities:

This compartment contains the following State Forest Campgrounds: North & South Gemini Lakes, Canoe Lake, Cusino Lake, and Ross Lake. There is also a short hiking trail at South Gemini Campground.

Fire Protection:

There is a low occurrence of fires in this area mainly due to hardwood timber types.

Additional Compartment Information:

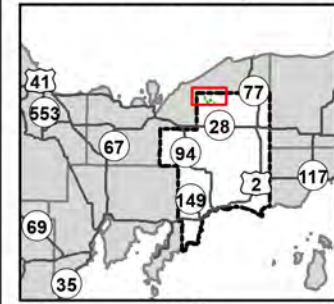
The following reports from the Inventory are attached:

- Total Acres by Cover Type and Age Class
- Cover Type by Harvest Method
- Proposed Treatments – No Limiting Factors
- Proposed Treatments – With Limiting Factors
- Stand Details (Forested and Nonforested)
- Dedicated and Proposed Special Conservation Areas
- Site Condition Details

The following information is displayed, where pertinent, on the attached compartment maps:

- Base feature information, stand boundaries, cover types, and numbers
- Proposed treatments
- Site condition boundaries
- Details on the road access system

Cover Type & Treatments Map



Compartment: 41166
T47N, R16W, Sec: 4, 9-16, 22-24
County: Schoolcraft
Unit: Shingleton
Mgmt. Area: Grand Marais Moraine Complex
YOE: 2027
Acres: 2,353 GIS Calculated
Examiner: Charles Osborn
Date Exported: 08/01/2025
Map Phase: Web Post

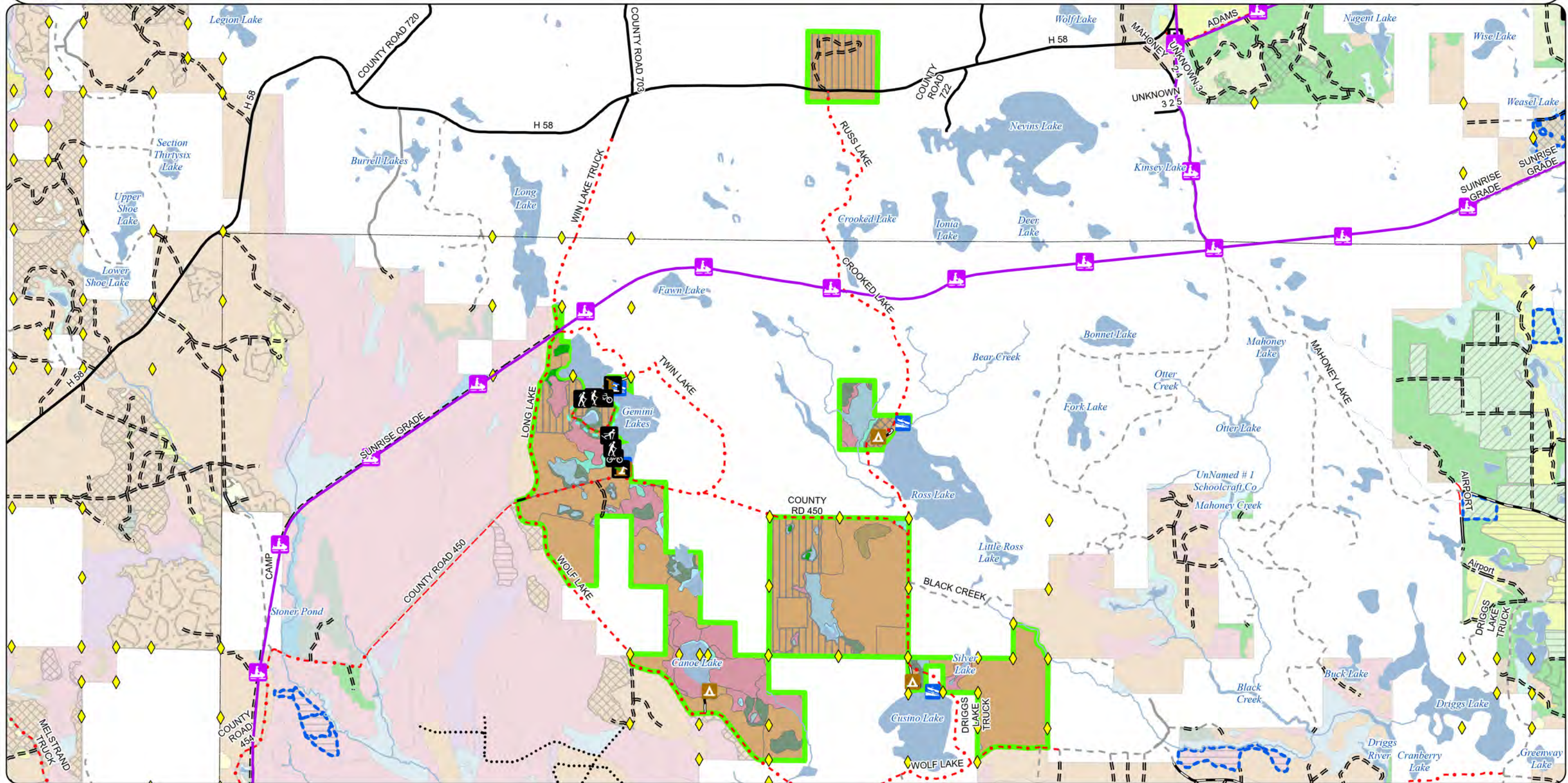
0 0.5 1 2 Miles

- Survey Grade Corners
- Toilet
- Boating Access Site
- Campground
- Parking Lot
- Trailhead
- Designated Bicycle Trails
- Designated Snowmobile Trails

- DNR - Primary Forest Road
- DNR - Secondary Forest Road
- DNR - Forest Access Route
- Federal / State / County - Paved Road
- County - Gravel Road
- County - Dirt Road (Seasonal)
- Private - Paved Road
- Private - Dirt / Gravel Road
- DNR - Management Access

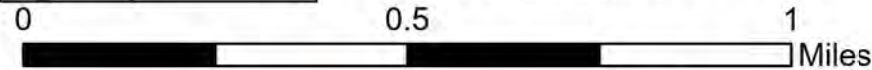
- Intermittent Stream
- Perennial River
- Lakes and Rivers
- Counties
- Compartment Boundary
- Selection
- Shelterwood
- Treatments with Site Conditions
- 411 - Northern Hardwood

- 422 - Natural Pines
- 423 - Other Upland Conifers
- 429 - Mixed Upland Conifers
- 430 - Upland Mixed Forest
- 500 - Water
- 612 - Lowland Coniferous Forest
- 122 - Road/Parking Lot
- 622 - Lowland Shrub

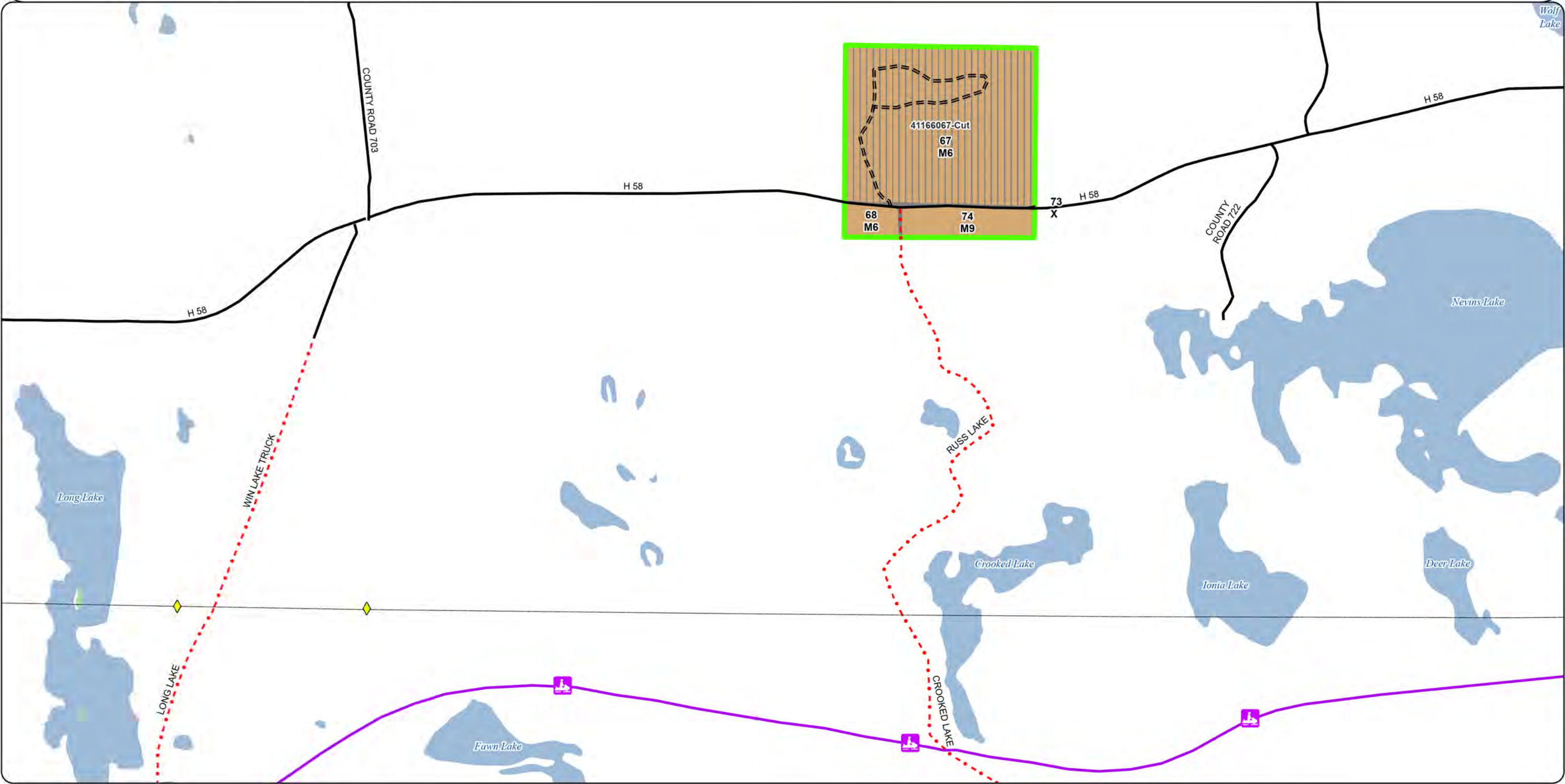


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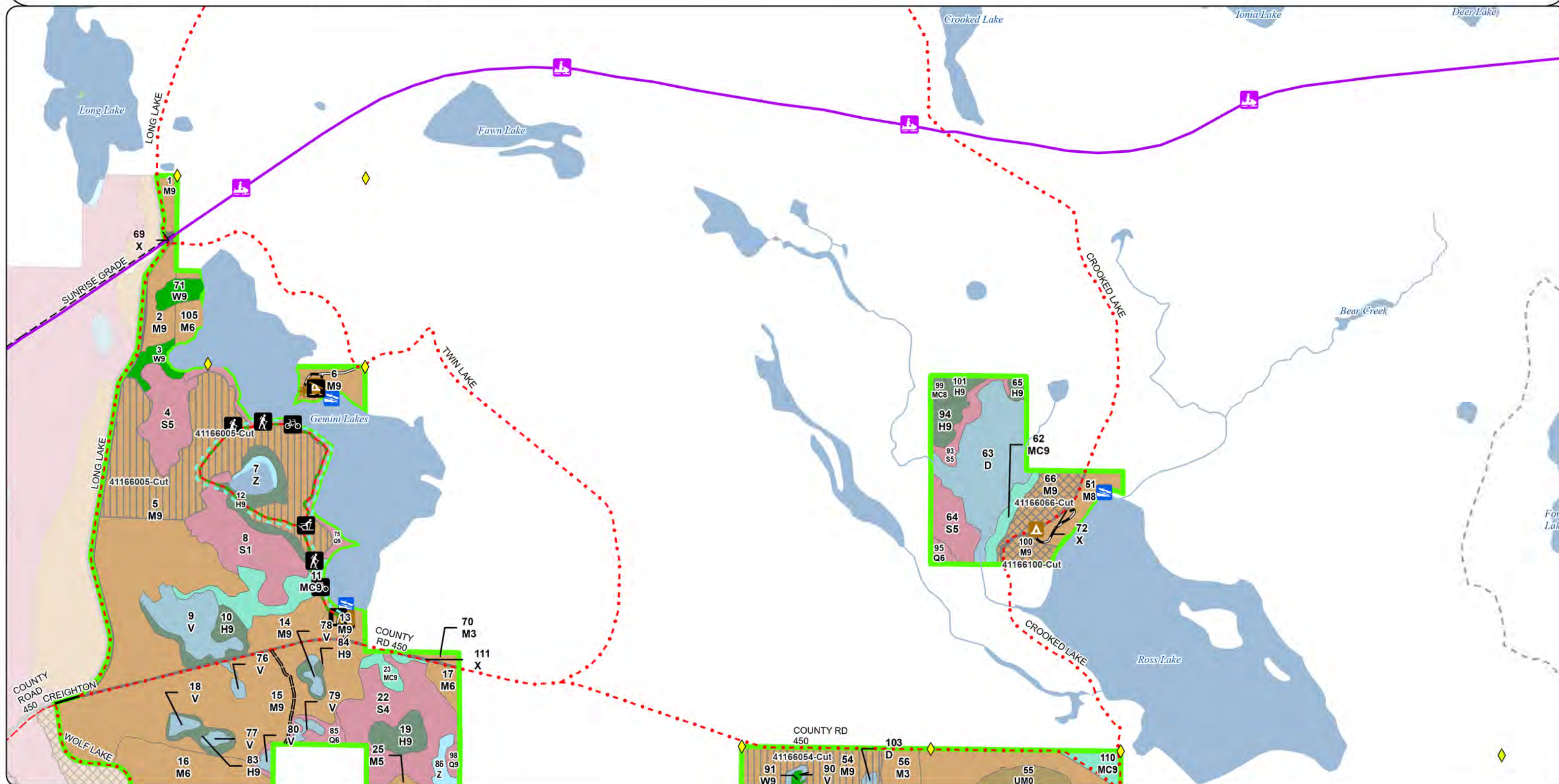
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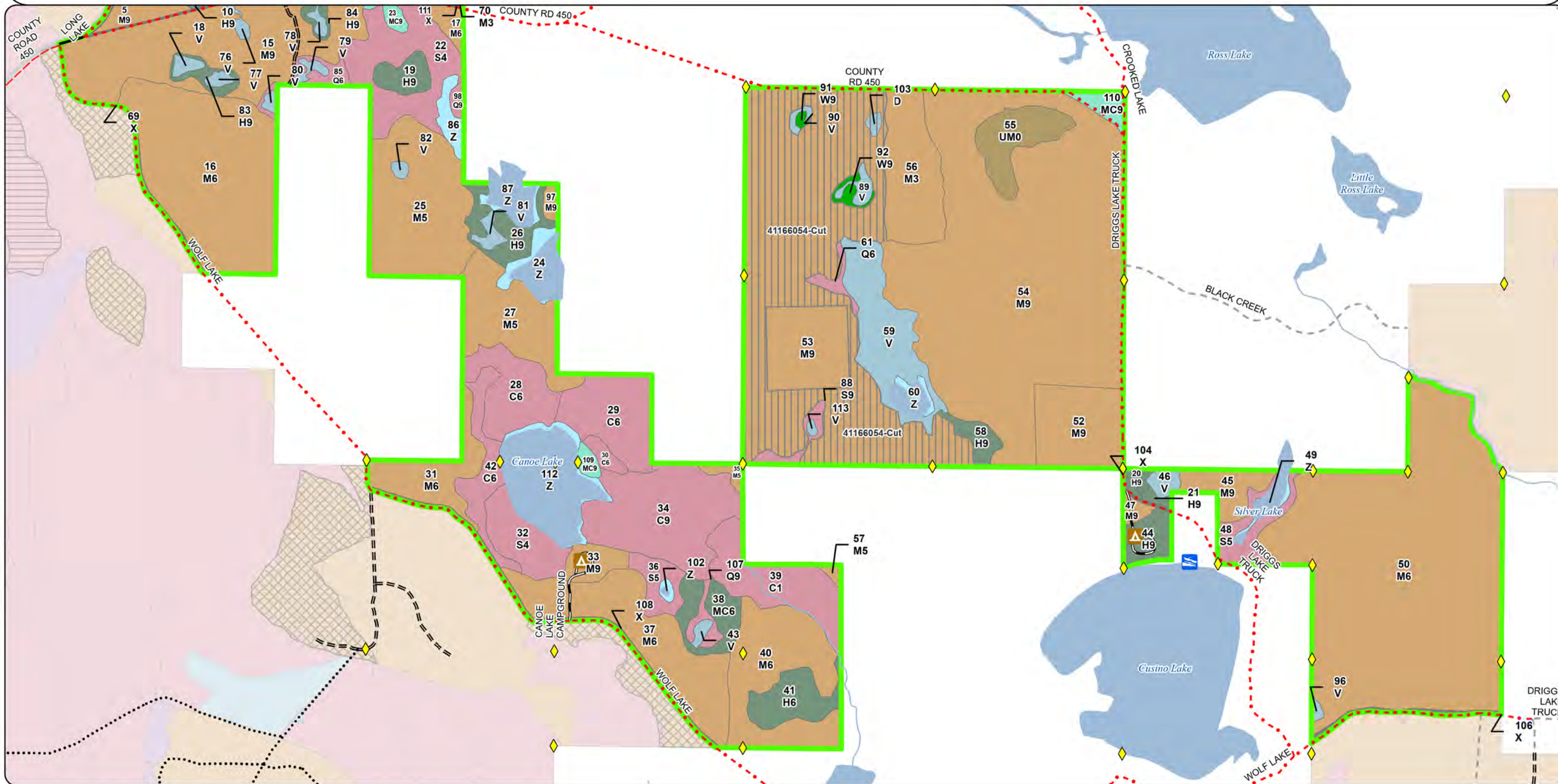
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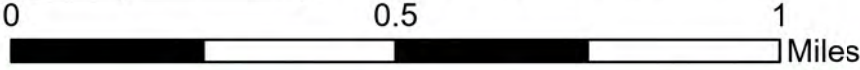
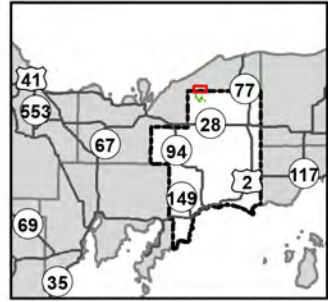
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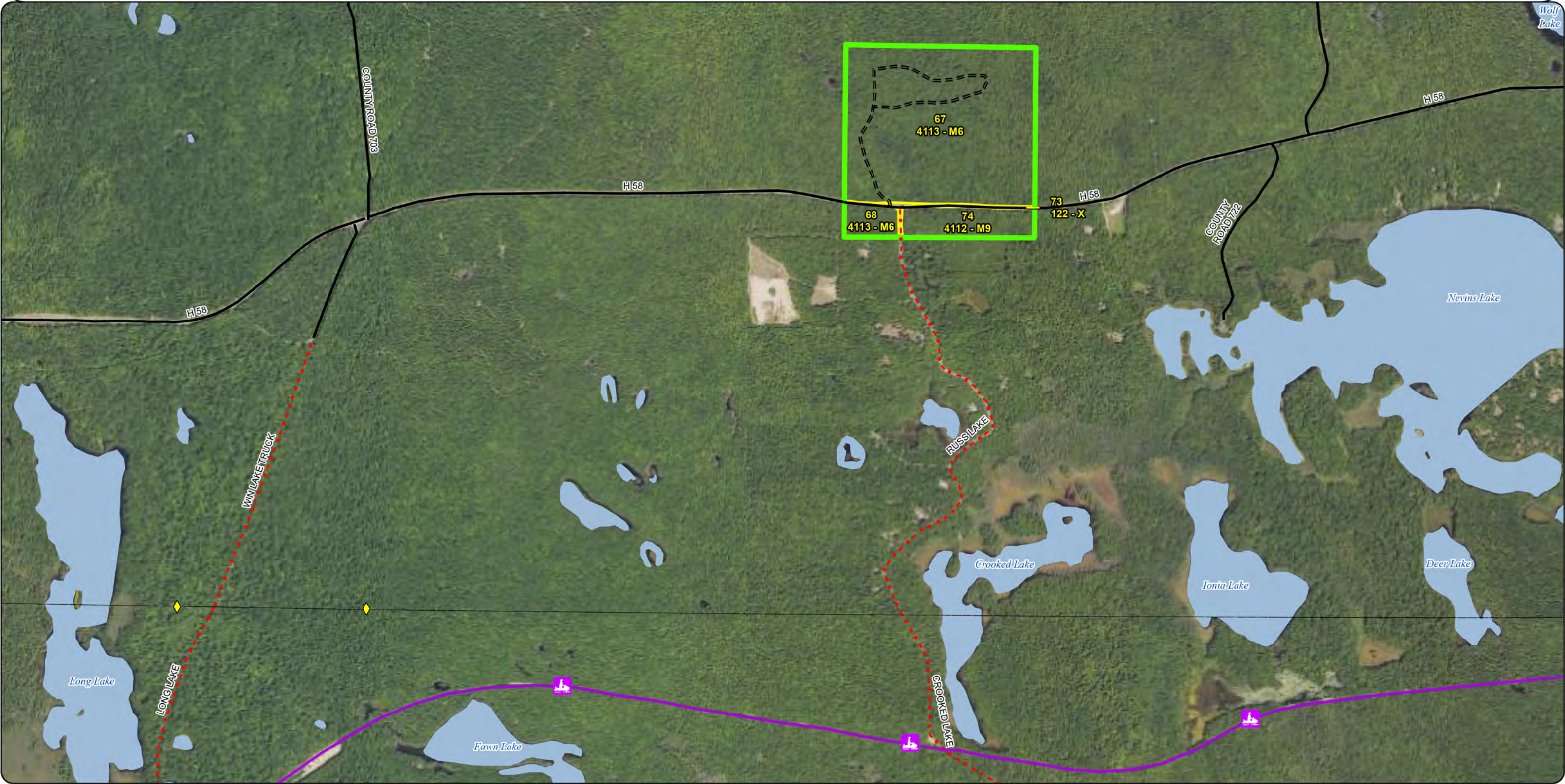


Stand Boundary Map

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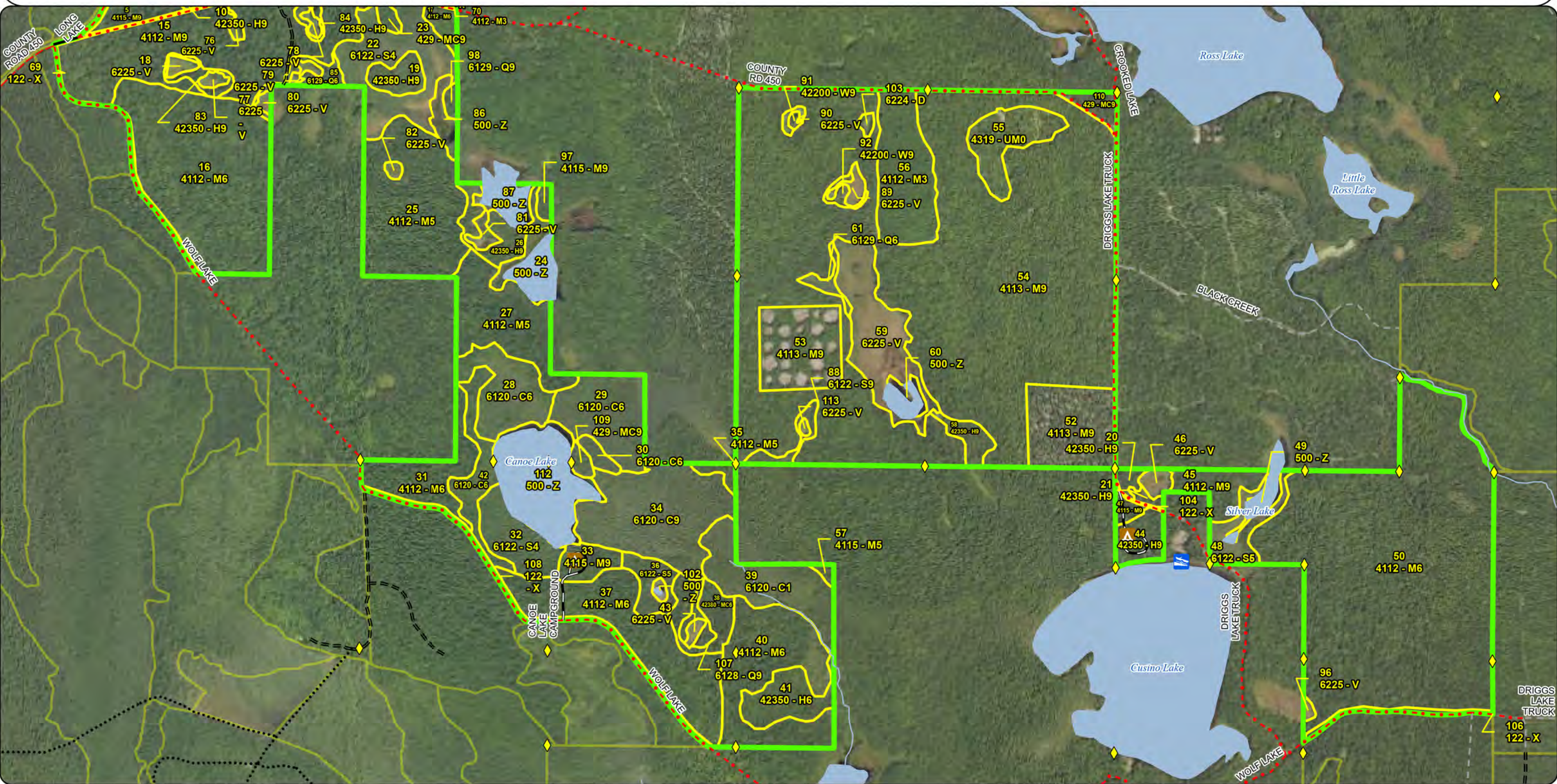
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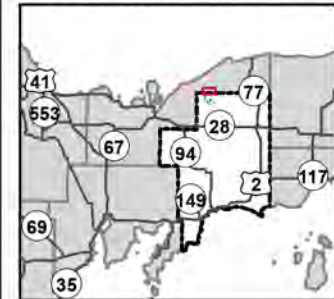
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Special Conservation Areas & Site Conditions Map

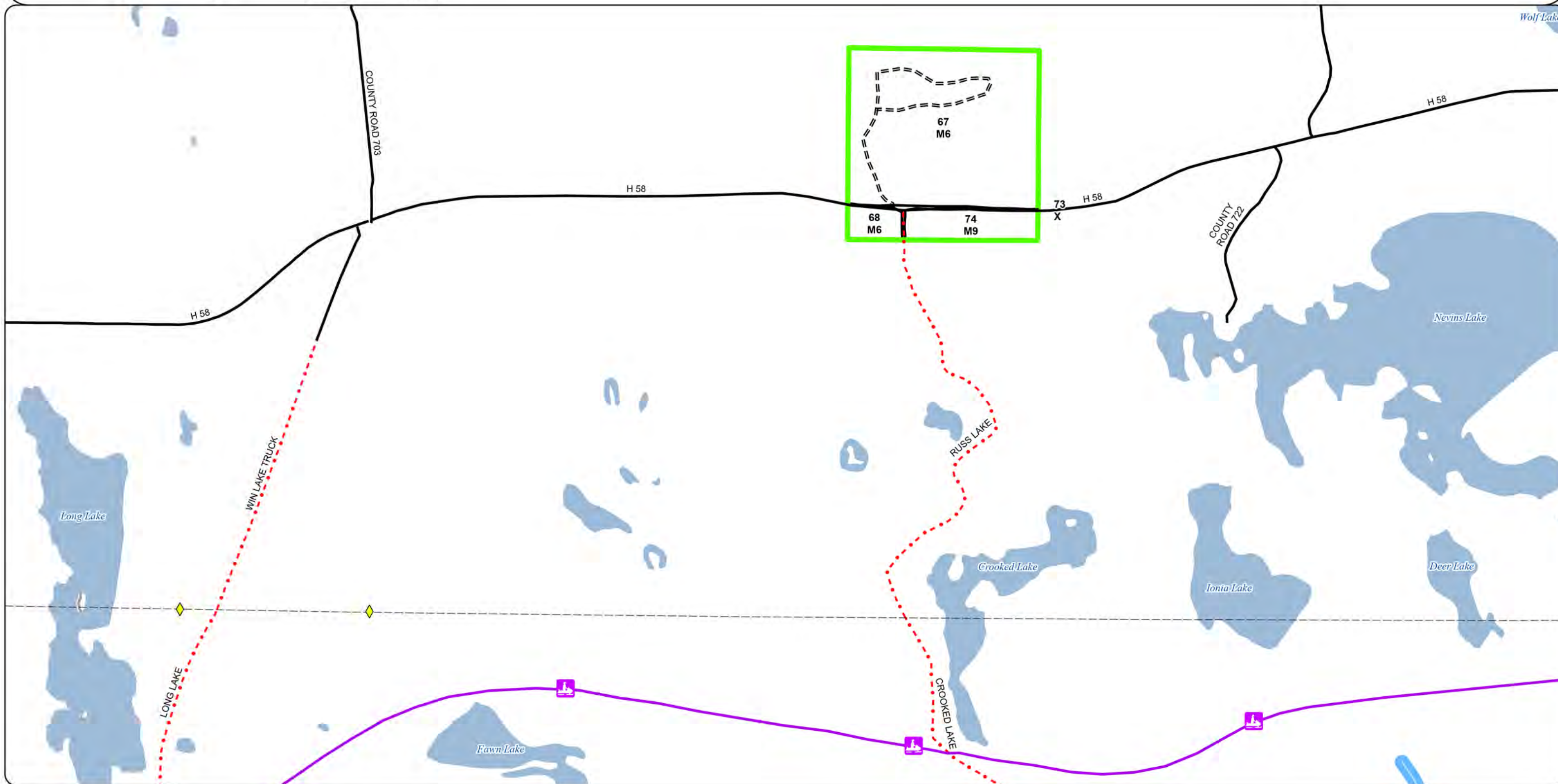


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- Compartment Boundary
- Stand Boundaries
- Cold Water Streams
- High Priority Trout Stream Buffer



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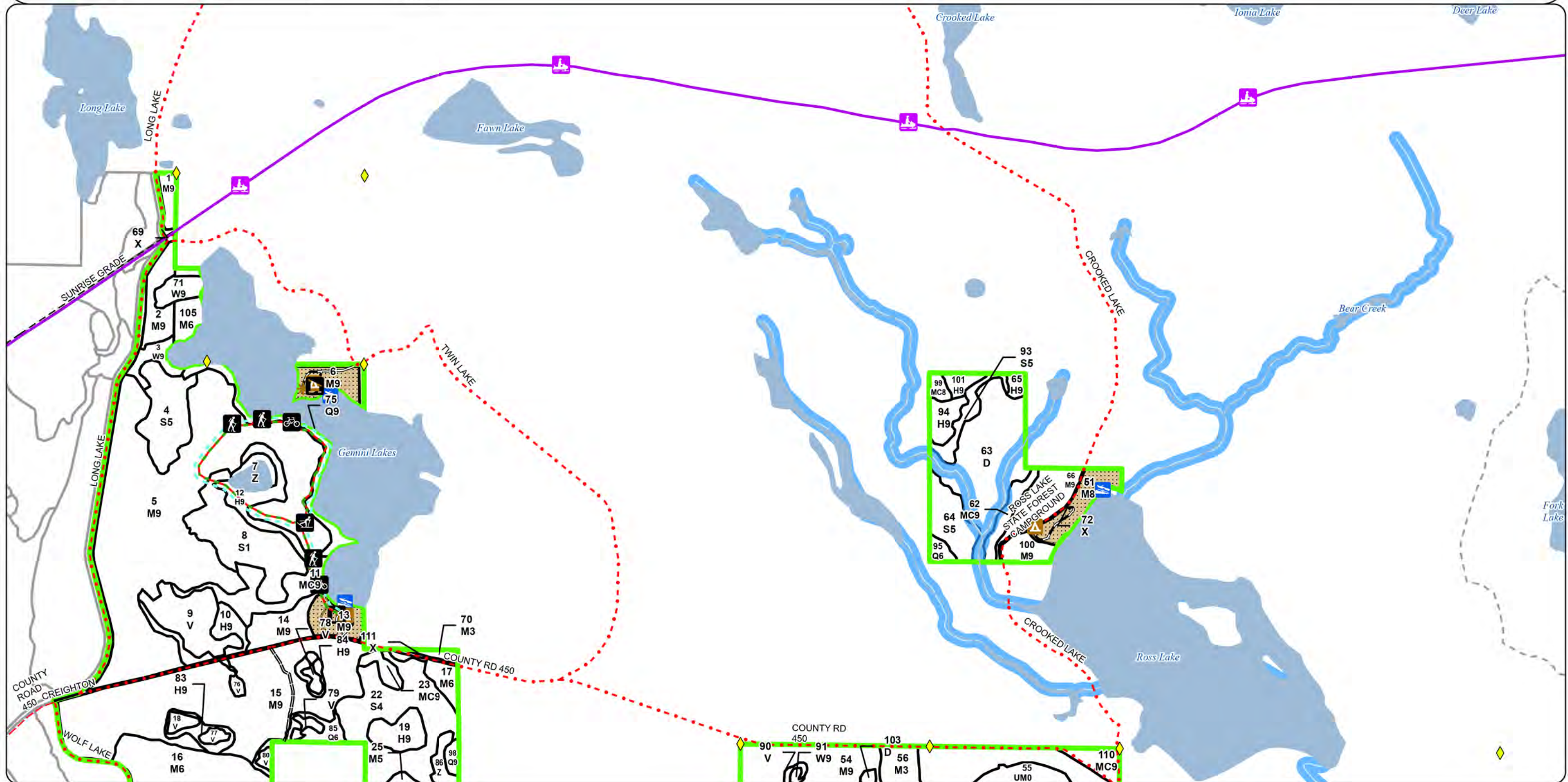


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- Stand Boundaries
- SCA
- Cold Water Streams
- High Priority Trout Stream Buffer
- State Forest Campground



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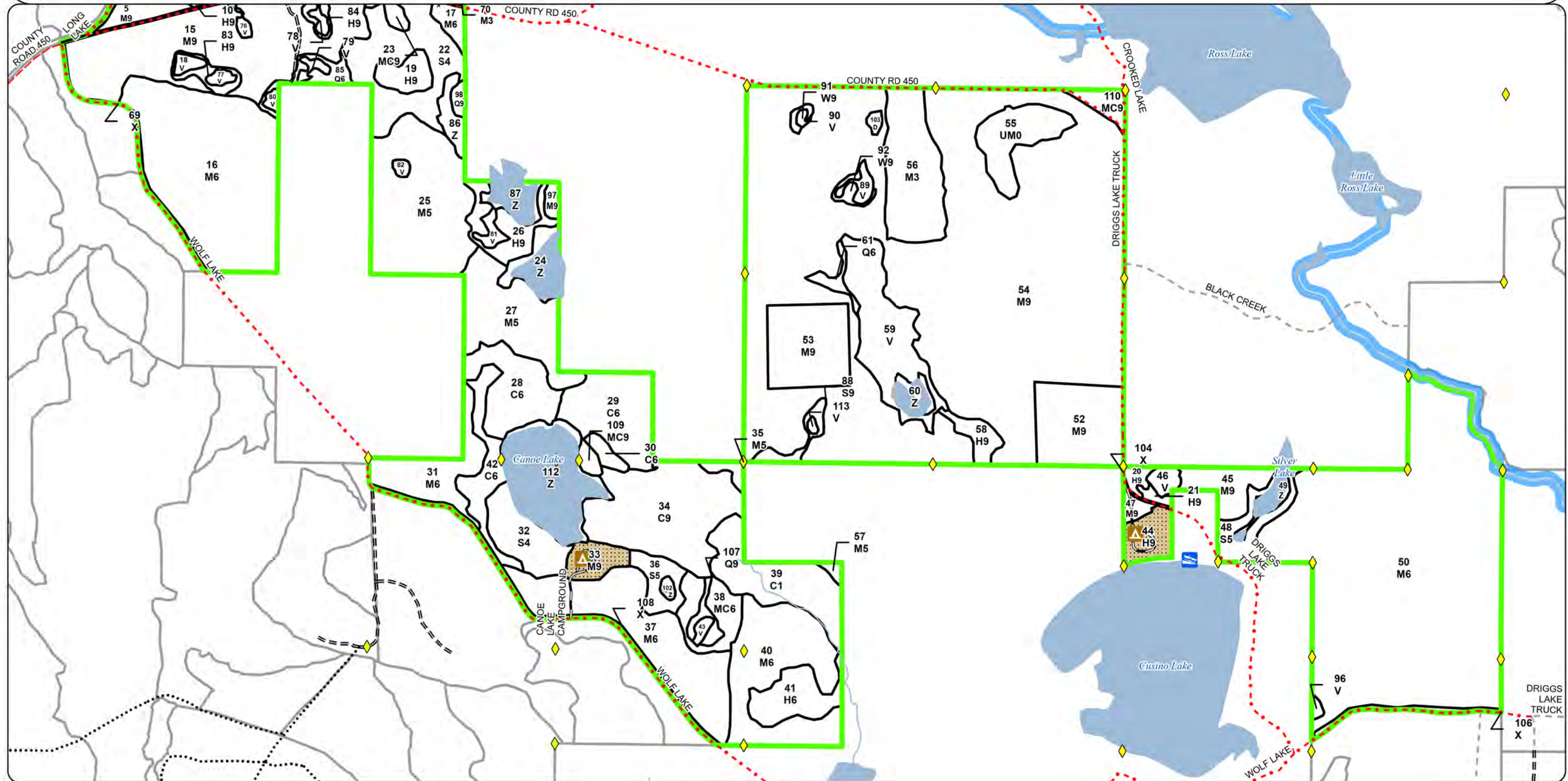
Stand Boundaries

SCA

Cold Water Streams

High Priority Trout Stream Buffer

State Forest Campground



Report 1 – Total Acres by Cover Type and Age Class



Age Class

	Non-Forest	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+	Uneven-Aged	Total
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Bog	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
Cedar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	30	0	0	0	0	126	159
Hemlock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	60	92
Lowland Conifers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	20	28
Lowland Spruce/Fir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	9	35	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	145
Northern Hardwood	0	0	0	36	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1580	1617
Treed Bog	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Upland Conifers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	42	48
Upland Mixed Forest	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Urban	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Water	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
White Pine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	13
Total	246	0	0	36	2	0	0	38	11	53	50	21	30	6	0	0	0	1863	2353



Report 2 – Treatment Summary

Shingleton Mgt. Unit
Year of Entry: 2027

Acres of Harvest

Compartment 166
Total Compartment Acres: 2,353

Commercial Harvest - 846
Harvests with Site Condition - 0
Next Step Harvest - 0
Habitat Cut - 0

Cover Type by Harvest Method

		<div>ClearcutSelectionPatch ClearcutSeed TreeShelterwoodThinningOverstory RemovalSalvageOtherTotal Acres</div>									
Northern Hardwood		0	19	0	0	404	0	0	0	0	423
Total		0	19	0	0	404	0	0	0	0	423

Proposed and Next Step Treatments by Method

		<div>HarvestSite PrepPlantingSeedingBurningPesticideMonitoringOtherNon-Forest Mgt.Total Acres</div>									
Current		423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	423
Next Step		0	216	0	0	0	0	207	0	0	423
Total		423	216	0	0	0	0	207	0	0	846



S t a n d	Treatment Name	Acres	Stand CoverType	Size Density	Stand Age	BA Range	Treatment Type	Treatment Method	Cover Type Objective	Age Structure	Habitat Cut
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Proposed Treatments:

5	41166005-Cut	82.2	4115 - Y.Birch, Hemlock NH	9	79	111- 140	Harvest	Shelterwood	411 - Northern Hardwood	Cutting Record	No
<u>Prescription</u> Mark to leave 50 BA. Leave a higher BA or buffer an appropriate distance from the Gemini Lake Pathway. Create canopy openings, within <u>Specs:</u> openings remove everything 2" DBH and greater. Do not cut oak or hemlock unless in the canopy opening. Buffer 100 ft from <u>Next Step</u> SitePrep, Scarification <u>Treatments:</u> <u>Acceptable</u> Hardwoods <u>Regen:</u> <u>Other</u> <u>Comment:</u> <u>Site Condition:</u> <u>Proposed Start Date:</u> 10/01/2026											
54	41166054-Cut	188.2	4113 - R.Maple, Conifer	9	80	81-110	Harvest	Shelterwood	411 - Northern Hardwood	Cutting Record	No
<u>Prescription</u> Mark to leave 50 BA. Create canopy openings, within openings remove everything 2" DBH and greater. Leave all hemlock and oak outside of <u>Specs:</u> the canopy gaps. <u>Next Step</u> Monitoring, Natural Regen (Re-Inventory) <u>Treatments:</u> <u>Acceptable</u> Hardwoods <u>Regen:</u> <u>Other</u> <u>Comment:</u> <u>Site Condition:</u> <u>Proposed Start Date:</u> 10/01/2026											
66	41166066-Cut	12.8	4112 - Maple, Beech, Cherry Association	9	71	111- 140	Harvest	Selection	411 - Northern Hardwood	Current	No
<u>Prescription</u> Mark down to 80 BA following The Complete Marker. Remove all balsam fir. Mark some canopy gaps, within gaps remove all beech except <u>Specs:</u> stems that produce nuts and bear claw trees. <u>Next Step</u> Monitoring, Natural Regen (Re-Inventory) <u>Treatments:</u> <u>Acceptable</u> Hardwoods <u>Regen:</u> <u>Other</u> <u>Comment:</u> <u>Site Condition:</u> <u>Proposed Start Date:</u> 10/01/2026											



S t a n d	Treatment Name	Acres	Stand CoverType	Size Density	Stand Age	BA Range	Treatment Type	Treatment Method	Cover Type Objective	Age Structure	Habitat Cut
67	41166067-Cut	133.9	4113 - R.Maple, Conifer	6	86	81-110	Harvest	Shelterwood	411 - Northern Hardwood	Cutting Record	No
<u>Prescription</u> Mark to leave 50 BA. Create canopy openings, within openings remove everything 2" DBH and greater. Leave all oak and hemlock outside of <u>Specs:</u> the canopy gaps. <u>Next Step</u> SitePrep, Scarification <u>Treatments:</u> <u>Acceptable</u> Hardwoods <u>Regen:</u> <u>Other</u> <u>Comment:</u> <u>Site Condition:</u> <u>Proposed Start Date:</u> 10/01/2026											
100	41166100-Cut	5.8	4112 - Maple, Beech, Cherry Association	9	91	81-110	Harvest	Selection	411 - Northern Hardwood	Current	No
<u>Prescription</u> Mark down to 80 BA following The Complete Marker. Remove all balsam fir. Mark some canopy gaps, within gaps remove all beech except <u>Specs:</u> stems that produce nuts and bear claw trees. leave 100 ft buffer around Ross Lake. <u>Next Step</u> Monitoring, Natural Regen (Re-Inventory) <u>Treatments:</u> <u>Acceptable</u> Hardwoods <u>Regen:</u> <u>Other</u> <u>Comment:</u> <u>Site Condition:</u> <u>Proposed Start Date:</u> 10/01/2026											

Total Treatment 422.9
Acreage Proposed:

Report 4 – Site Conditions

Shingleton Mgt. Unit
Charles Osborn: Examiner

Compartment: 166
Year of Entry: 2027



Availability for Management

Total Acres	Acres Available	Acres With Condition	Acres Not Available		Dominant Site Conditions				
Acres	Available	With Condition	Not Available		5G	2H	3D	3J	5D
6	6	0	0						
76	76	0	0	Bog					
159	159	0	0	Cedar					
93	54	0	39	Hemlock		10	28		
28	9	0	20	Lowland Conifers		2	11	6	
144	88	0	56	Lowland Spruce/Fir		12			45
1401	1294	82	25	Northern Hardwood	82		25		
40	40	0	0	Treed Bog					
48	46	0	2	Upland Conifers		2			
20	20	0	0	Upland Mixed Forest					
31	31	0	0	Urban					
78	79	0	0	Water					
13	13	0	0	White Pine					
2,137	1,913	82	142	Total Forested Acres	82	26	65	6	45
	90%	4%	7%	Relative Percent					

*Due to limitations in the current Site Conditions Analysis tool, all nonforested acres are considered available. Future development will enable analysis of nonforested types.

Site No.	Dominant Site Cond	Availability	Dominant Site Condition	Acres	Other Site Condition	Other Site Condition	Other Site Condition	Other Site Condition
1	Unavailable	5D: Unproductive forest land	27	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments: Treed Bog.								
2	Unavailable	3J: Water quality/BMPs (stream, river, or lake)	6	3L: Other wildlife concerns	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments: Hemlock stand surrounding bog.								

Report 4 – Site Conditions

Shingleton Mgt. Unit
Charles Osborn: Examiner

Compartment: 166
Year of Entry: 2027



3	Unavailable	5D: Unproductive forest land	12	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments: treed bog							
4	Unavailable	5D: Unproductive forest land	6	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments: Treed bog.							
5	Unavailable	2H: Blocked by physical obstacle (e.g. upland stand in a lowland area)	2	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments:							
6	Unavailable	2H: Blocked by physical obstacle (e.g. upland stand in a lowland area)	6	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments:							
7	Unavailable	2H: Blocked by physical obstacle (e.g. upland stand in a lowland area)	2	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments:							
8	Unavailable	2H: Blocked by physical obstacle (e.g. upland stand in a lowland area)	3	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments:							

Report 4 – Site Conditions

Shingleton Mgt. Unit
Charles Osborn: Examiner

Compartment: 166
Year of Entry: 2027



9	Unavailable	2H: Blocked by physical obstacle (e.g. upland stand in a lowland area)	12	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments:							
10	Unavailable	3D: Recreational/scenic values	8	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments:							
11	Unavailable	2H: Blocked by physical obstacle (e.g. upland stand in a lowland area)	2	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments:							
12	Unavailable	3D: Recreational/scenic values	11	3D: Recreational/scenic values	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments:							
13	Unavailable	3J: Water quality/BMPs (stream, river, or lake)	7	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments:							
14	Unavailable	3D: Recreational/scenic values	11	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments:							

Report 4 – Site Conditions

Shingleton Mgt. Unit
Charles Osborn: Examiner

Compartment: 166
Year of Entry: 2027



15	Available	5G: Research Study	32	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments: MWR plot							
16	Available	5G: Research Study	5	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments: Walters Research Project: Long-term beech regeneration monitoring, up to 20 years (through 2039)							
17	Available	5G: Research Study	30	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments: MWR site							
18	Unavailable	3D: Recreational/scenic values	11	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments:							
19	Unavailable	3D: Recreational/scenic values	6	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments: Campground							
20	Unavailable	3D: Recreational/scenic values	9	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments: Canoe Lake Campground							
21	Unavailable	3D: Recreational/scenic values	10	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments: Cusino Camp Ground							

Report 4 – Site Conditions

Shingleton Mgt. Unit
Charles Osborn: Examiner

Compartment: 166
Year of Entry: 2027



23	Available	5G: Research Study	5	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments: Walters Research Project: Long-term beech regeneration monitoring, up to 20 years (through 2039)							
24	Available	5G: Research Study	5	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments: Walters Research Project: Long-term beech regeneration monitoring, up to 20 years (through 2039)							
25	Available	5G: Research Study	5	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments: Walters Research Project: Long-term beech regeneration monitoring, up to 20 years (through 2039)							
26	Available	5G: Research Study	5	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
Comments: Walters Research Project: Long-term beech regeneration monitoring, up to 20 years (through 2039)							

Report 5 – PROPOSED SPECIAL CONSERVATION AREA* (SCA) DETAILS

* This is a partial list of SCAs for this compartment. Not included are those areas identified under other Department initiatives (Natural Rivers, Deer Wintering Areas, etc.). Those will be identified in separate, future map and report products.

SCA Name	SCA Category	Detail Type	Recommendation	Acres
South Gemini Lake Campground Comments trailhead, boat launch	Concentrated Recreational Area	State Forest Campground	SCA	8
North Gemini Lake Campground Comments	Concentrated Recreational Area	State Forest Campground	SCA	9
Canoe Lake Campground Comments	Concentrated Recreational Area	State Forest Campground	SCA	9
Cusino Lake Campground Comments	Concentrated Recreational Area	State Forest Campground	SCA	10
Ross Lake Campground Comments	Concentrated Recreational Area	State Forest Campground	SCA	10



Stand	Level 4 Cover Type	Size Density	Acres	Stand Age	BA Range	Managed Site	General Comments																																														
1	4112 - Maple, Beech, Cherry Association	Sawtimber Well	3.6	79	51-80	N/A	A beech bug's life. unit 1 TS:41023-18-01TCR: 10/9/2018Very high density of Red maple Seedlings. CAO 6/6/25																																														
<table><tr><th>Canopy Species</th><th>% Cover</th><th>Size Class</th><th>DBH</th><th>Age</th></tr><tr><td>Red Maple</td><td>80</td><td></td><td>12</td><td>79</td></tr><tr><td>Beech</td><td>10</td><td></td><td>14</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>White Spruce</td><td>10</td><td>Seedling</td><td>6</td><td></td></tr></table>			Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Red Maple	80		12	79	Beech	10		14		White Spruce	10	Seedling	6		<table><tr><th>Sub-Canopy Species</th><th>Density</th><th>Avg. Height</th><th>Size</th></tr><tr><td>Beech</td><td>High</td><td>10 - 20 feet</td><td>10 - 20 feet</td></tr></table>			Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size	Beech	High	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet																				
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2	4112 - Maple, Beech, Cherry Association	Sawtimber Well	9.3	79	81-110	N/A	A beech bug's life. unit 2 TS:41023-18-01 TCR: 10/9/2018																																														
<table><tr><th>Canopy Species</th><th>% Cover</th><th>Size Class</th><th>DBH</th><th>Age</th></tr><tr><td>Red Maple</td><td>75</td><td></td><td>13</td><td>79</td></tr><tr><td>Yellow Birch</td><td>5</td><td>Sapling</td><td>6</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Balsam Fir</td><td>5</td><td>Seedling</td><td>6</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Beech</td><td>5</td><td>Sapling</td><td>5</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Black Spruce</td><td>10</td><td>Seedling</td><td>6</td><td></td></tr></table>			Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Red Maple	75		13	79	Yellow Birch	5	Sapling	6		Balsam Fir	5	Seedling	6		Beech	5	Sapling	5		Black Spruce	10	Seedling	6		<table><tr><th>Sub-Canopy Species</th><th>Density</th><th>Avg. Height</th><th>Size</th></tr><tr><td>Red Maple</td><td>High</td><td>< 5 feet</td><td>< 5 feet</td></tr><tr><td>Beech</td><td>Medium</td><td>10 - 20 feet</td><td>10 - 20 feet</td></tr><tr><td>Hemlock</td><td>Trace</td><td>5 - 10 feet</td><td>5 - 10 feet</td></tr></table>			Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size	Red Maple	High	< 5 feet	< 5 feet	Beech	Medium	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet	Hemlock	Trace	5 - 10 feet	5 - 10 feet		
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3	42200 - Natural White Pine	Sawtimber Well	5.0	97	81-110	N/A	White pine stand along road and bog, Thick canopy.																																														
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Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size																																																		
Hemlock	Medium	< 5 feet	< 5 feet																																																		
4	6122 - Black Spruce	Poletimber Medium	18.1	80	81-110	N/A	OPIC - FMD: A lot of spruce are 1-4" DBH. Soil=Dawson-Kinross Mucks																																														
<table><tr><th>Canopy Species</th><th>% Cover</th><th>Size Class</th><th>DBH</th><th>Age</th></tr><tr><td>Red Maple</td><td>5</td><td>Sapling</td><td>5</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Black Spruce</td><td>50</td><td>Seedling</td><td>7</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>Tamarack</td><td>10</td><td>Sapling</td><td>5</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>White Pine</td><td>35</td><td></td><td>13</td><td></td></tr></table>			Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Red Maple	5	Sapling	5		Black Spruce	50	Seedling	7	80	Tamarack	10	Sapling	5		White Pine	35		13		<table><tr><th>Sub-Canopy Species</th><th>Density</th><th>Avg. Height</th><th>Size</th></tr><tr><td>Red Maple</td><td>Medium</td><td>10 - 20 feet</td><td>10 - 20 feet</td></tr><tr><td>White Pine</td><td>Medium</td><td>Variable</td><td>Variable</td></tr></table>			Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size	Red Maple	Medium	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet	White Pine	Medium	Variable	Variable	North edge is open area of treed bog. South end is a black sand with Extra large White pine trees mixed in. High Basal area in south.										
Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age																																																	
Red Maple	5	Sapling	5																																																		
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Stand	Level 4 Cover Type	Size Density	Acres	Stand Age	BA Range	Managed Site	General Comments		
5	4115 - Y.Birch, Hemlock NH	Sawtimber Well	142.4	79	111-140	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Along Twinn Lake T.T.. Ancillary data is available. Soil=Garlic Sand hab.type=ATFD5/10/11 BB This stand was reviewed at the 2012 Compartment Review as part of a Unit Wide Beech Analysis Project. It was decided at the Review to harvest all the beech and not leave any residual besides the standing dead. The reason was to eradicate the seed source. After the harvest at some point it was agreed to treat the beech brush with a glyphosate chemical. Below is the original write-up for the beech bark stands.Beech Bark Disease (BBD) has moved across much of the Shingleton Management Unit over the passed several years, moving from east to west. There has been some salvage operations that have occurred as well as implementing the beech bark management guidance into regular northern hardwood prescriptions. However, BBD has advanced faster than expected and since the State operates on a 10 year inventory cycle it is feared that many of the stands with the highest component of beech may be in a stage of decline that will make them in-operable with the current timber markets if they are not treated immediately. It is widely known that regenerating stands with high components of beech is problematic due to the root suckering of beech. Since beech is a prolific sprouter especially under stress most of the initial stands in the outbreak area have regenerated to beech brush. This beech brush gets the disease and never recruits into the overstory all the while shading out desirable competing regeneration. It is evident that within these types of stands if something is not done Forest Certification could be threatened by the in-ability to regenerate them. Most of these stands are not stocked high enough for a traditional commercial treatment and if the beech dies along with subsequent sprouting these stands may never again be viable. The current beech bark guidelines recommend retaining at least 10% of the beech resource when treating stands. However, by retaining potential trees that will get the disease it will forever be perpetuated in the stand. The Shingleton Management Unit is proposing cutting all beech within these prescribed stands unless dead to eradicate the seed source. In addition, different techniques will be applied to also eradicate the beech brush. If successful, beech resistant trees will be re-introduced in the stands as it becomes available. In the short term oak will be planted on many of the sites to provide diversity and a hard mast resource. One of the techniques being contemplated for follow up treatment is an application of herbicide. Many of the New England states have been dealing with BBD for decades and what they have gleaned successful for dealing with beech brush is mist blowing a glyphosate product during the growing season. The proposed prescriptions account for approximately 919 acres which is less than 2% of the northern hardwood resource within the Shingleton Management Unit.10/10/11 BB Sale is now on proposal 32-11 Loon Call Beech Removal. Stand is 133 acres. After the sale it will be evaluated for herbicide application, seed viability is approx 1 year so herbicide should be done in year 2. Residual BA = hard maple 50 sq ft, red maple 20 sq ft, hemlock 5 sq ft, yellow birch 2 sq ft, cherry 1 sq ft.[8-10-12] Stand is now under contract. Sale has been Cut and Closed Check beech brush during OI 1982 Oak Seedlings were planted in the spring of 2014 under FTP #w41-1578 at a cost of \$25576.80. (7/30/14 RH)[8-5-14] Sale completed/closed TCR dtd 6-11-14.2015 - Salvage Sale stand: BA between 50 and 80 BA. Hard maple and Re maple between pole and log size. Beech brush in		
Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Sub-Canopy Species	Density		Avg. Height	Size
Yellow Birch	20		9		Red Maple	Medium		< 5 feet	< 5 feet
Balsam Fir	10	Seedling	6		Beech	Full		< 5 feet	< 5 feet
Black Cherry	20		9		Hemlock	Trace		5 - 10 feet	5 - 10 feet
Sugar Maple	30		11	79					
Red Maple	20		12	79					



Stand	Level 4 Cover Type	Size	Density	Acres	Stand Age	BA Range	Managed Site	General Comments																																									
								understory.																																									
6	4112 - Maple, Beech, Cherry Association	Sawtimber Well	10.5	79	81-110	N/A	OPIC - FMD: North Gemini Lake State Forest Campground. Planted with white pine & oak in 2002. Soil=Garlic Sand Hab. Type=ATFD [12/8/10 jb] stand is being treated with a salvage cut on the beech and other spp that are hazard trees to the campground.41-004-11-02 [10-19-2011] Sale is now completed TCR dtd 10-19-2011.																																										
<table><tr><th>Canopy Species</th><th>% Cover</th><th>Size Class</th><th>DBH</th><th>Age</th></tr><tr><td>White Pine</td><td>10</td><td></td><td>18</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Hemlock</td><td>5</td><td>Seedling</td><td>7</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Red Maple</td><td>80</td><td></td><td>12</td><td>79</td></tr><tr><td>Paper Birch</td><td>5</td><td>Seedling</td><td>6</td><td></td></tr></table>			Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	White Pine	10		18		Hemlock	5	Seedling	7		Red Maple	80		12	79	Paper Birch	5	Seedling	6		<table><tr><th>Sub-Canopy Species</th><th>Density</th><th>Avg. Height</th><th>Size</th></tr><tr><td>Beech</td><td>Full</td><td>< 5 feet</td><td>< 5 feet</td></tr><tr><td>Sugar Maple</td><td>Low</td><td>>20 feet</td><td>>20 feet</td></tr><tr><td>Red Maple</td><td>Low</td><td>10 - 20 feet</td><td>10 - 20 feet</td></tr></table>			Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size	Beech	Full	< 5 feet	< 5 feet	Sugar Maple	Low	>20 feet	>20 feet	Red Maple	Low	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet	North Gemini Lake Campground Beech Salvage sale, very low BA of Red maple saw logs. Beech brush growing up as understory.		
Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age																																													
White Pine	10		18																																														
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Sugar Maple	Low	>20 feet	>20 feet																																														
Red Maple	Low	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet																																														
7	500 - Water	None	5.4			No	Pond.																																										
8	6122 - Black Spruce	Sapling Poor	27.1	90	1-50	N/A	Low, wet site. White pine, b. spruce and tamarack; especially near the edges. The Gemini Lake hiking path is in the north part of this stand. Shrubs are growing over the trail and making it difficult to follow. 98=white pine & b.spruce soil=Dawson, Greenwood & Loxley Peatstreed bog with Black spruce, white pine, and tamarack scattered.																																										
<table><tr><th>Canopy Species</th><th>% Cover</th><th>Size Class</th><th>DBH</th><th>Age</th></tr><tr><td>Tamarack</td><td>10</td><td>Sapling</td><td>5</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Black Spruce</td><td>70</td><td>Sapling</td><td>6</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>White Pine</td><td>20</td><td></td><td>16</td><td></td></tr></table>			Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Tamarack	10	Sapling	5		Black Spruce	70	Sapling	6	90	White Pine	20		16		<table><tr><th>Sub-Canopy Species</th><th>Density</th><th>Avg. Height</th><th>Size</th></tr><tr><td>Black Spruce</td><td>Medium</td><td>10 - 20 feet</td><td>10 - 20 feet</td></tr></table>			Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size	Black Spruce	Medium	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet																
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Black Spruce	Medium	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet																																														
9	6225 - Bog	None	16.7			No	Bog along side Co Rd 450. Some very small islands of trees within bog.																																										
10	42350 - Upland Hemlock	Sawtimber Well	7.8	165	141-170	N/A	Narrow stand around a bog, next to Co Rd 450 and near S.Gemini Campground. Large diameter hemlock & white pine. Soil=Finch-Spot Complex habitat type=PArVAa																																										
<table><tr><th>Canopy Species</th><th>% Cover</th><th>Size Class</th><th>DBH</th><th>Age</th></tr><tr><td>Red Maple</td><td>10</td><td></td><td>12</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>White Pine</td><td>30</td><td></td><td>18</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Hemlock</td><td>60</td><td></td><td>16</td><td>165</td></tr></table>			Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Red Maple	10		12		White Pine	30		18		Hemlock	60		16	165	<table><tr><th>Sub-Canopy Species</th><th>Density</th><th>Avg. Height</th><th>Size</th></tr><tr><td>Hemlock</td><td>Medium</td><td>< 5 feet</td><td>< 5 feet</td></tr></table>			Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size	Hemlock	Medium	< 5 feet	< 5 feet																
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Hemlock	Medium	< 5 feet	< 5 feet																																														
11	429 - Mixed Upland Conifers	Sawtimber Well	14.7	115	111-140	N/A	Transition between upland hardwoods and bogs. Large diameter white pine and hemlock with mixed conifers and hardwood poles. The Gemini pathway is in the east part of this stand. Soil=Finch-Spot Complex habitat type=PArVAa																																										
<table><tr><th>Canopy Species</th><th>% Cover</th><th>Size Class</th><th>DBH</th><th>Age</th></tr><tr><td>Hemlock</td><td>40</td><td></td><td>12</td><td>115</td></tr><tr><td>Red Maple</td><td>10</td><td></td><td>12</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>White Pine</td><td>50</td><td></td><td>18</td><td>115</td></tr></table>			Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Hemlock	40		12	115	Red Maple	10		12		White Pine	50		18	115	<table><tr><th>Sub-Canopy Species</th><th>Density</th><th>Avg. Height</th><th>Size</th></tr><tr><td>Hemlock</td><td>Medium</td><td>< 5 feet</td><td>< 5 feet</td></tr></table>			Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size	Hemlock	Medium	< 5 feet	< 5 feet	Hemlock stand with scattered white pine and red maple. White pine are near shore of lake. Varying ages and BA of hemlock.															
Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age																																													
Hemlock	40		12	115																																													
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Hemlock	Medium	< 5 feet	< 5 feet																																														
12	42350 - Upland Hemlock	Sawtimber Well	10.7	129	111-140	N/A	A narrow stand around the edge of a bog, consisting of large diameter hemlock and white pine, with a mix of conifer and hardwood poles. The Gemini Lake hiking path goes through this stand. Soil=Finch-Spot Complex and Garlic Sand																																										
<table><tr><th>Canopy Species</th><th>% Cover</th><th>Size Class</th><th>DBH</th><th>Age</th></tr><tr><td>Red Maple</td><td>5</td><td>Seedling</td><td>8</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>White Pine</td><td>20</td><td></td><td>16</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Black Spruce</td><td>5</td><td>Seedling</td><td>8</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Hemlock</td><td>70</td><td></td><td>18</td><td>129</td></tr></table>			Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Red Maple	5	Seedling	8		White Pine	20		16		Black Spruce	5	Seedling	8		Hemlock	70		18	129	<table><tr><th>Sub-Canopy Species</th><th>Density</th><th>Avg. Height</th><th>Size</th></tr><tr><td>Hemlock</td><td>Medium</td><td>< 5 feet</td><td>< 5 feet</td></tr></table>			Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size	Hemlock	Medium	< 5 feet	< 5 feet	Mixed conifer stand, mostly hemlock surrounding lowland. Transition zone.										
Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age																																													
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White Pine	20		16																																														
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Stand	Level 4 Cover Type	Size Density	Acres	Stand Age	BA Range	Managed Site	General Comments			
13	4115 - Y.Birch, Hemlock NH		Sawtimber Well	6.0	79	51-80	N/A	South Gemini Lake Camp ground. Beech salvage cut, scattered large hemlock near shore, understory full of Beech brush.		
	Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Sub-Canopy Species	Density		Avg. Height	Size
	Red Maple	70		10	79	Beech	Full		10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet
	Balsam Fir	10	Seedling	8						
	Hemlock	20		16						
14	4112 - Maple, Beech, Cherry Association		Sawtimber Well	12.4	88	81-110	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Along Co Rd 450, near S. Gemini Campground. Thinned in 1999. Ancillary data is available. Soil=Paquin Sand Hab. Type=ATFDRed maple and beech stand, not cut during salvage operations. Stand has been thinned before. BA is still 50 to 80, about 1/2 Red maple and 1/2 Beech. all beech ahs bbd.		
	Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Sub-Canopy Species	Density		Avg. Height	Size
	Red Maple	50		10	88	Beech	Full		< 5 feet	< 5 feet
	Beech	45		10						
	Hemlock	2		12						
	White Pine	3		12						
							3/27/2025Regeneration is all beech. Consider doing a shelter wood harvest. Low quality stems within the stand.			



Stand	Level 4 Cover Type	Size Density	Acres	Stand Age	BA Range	Managed Site	General Comments		
15	4112 - Maple, Beech, Cherry Association	Sawtimber Well	88.8	79	81-110	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Along Co Rd 450. Ancillary data is available. Soil=Paquin Sand hab. Type=ATFD5/10/11 BB This stand was reviewed at the 2012 Compartment Review as part of a Unit Wide Beech Analysis Project. It was decided at the Review to harvest all the beech and not leave any residual besides the standing dead. The reason was to eradicate the seed source. After the harvest at some point it was agreed to treat the beech brush with a glyphosate chemical. Below is the original write-up for the beech bark stands.Beech Bark Disease (BBD) has moved across much of the Shingleton Management Unit over the passed several years, moving from east to west. There has been some salvage operations that have occurred as well as implementing the beech bark management guidance into regular northern hardwood prescriptions. However, BBD has advanced faster than expected and since the State operates on a 10 year inventory cycle it is feared that many of the stands with the highest component of beech may be in a stage of decline that will make them in-operable with the current timber markets if they are not treated immediately. It is widely known that regenerating stands with high components of beech is problematic due to the root suckering of beech. Since beech is a prolific sprouter especially under stress most of the initial stands in the outbreak area have regenerated to beech brush. This beech brush gets the disease and never recruits into the overstory all the while shading out desirable competing regeneration. It is evident that within these types of stands if something is not done Forest Certification could be threatened by the in-ability to regenerate them. Most of these stands are not stocked high enough for a traditional commercial treatment and if the beech dies along with subsequent sprouting these stands may never again be viable. The current beech bark guidelines recommend retaining at least 10% of the beech resource when treating stands. However, by retaining potential trees that will get the disease it will forever be perpetuated in the stand. The Shingleton Management Unit is proposing cutting all beech within these prescribed stands unless dead to eradicate the seed source. In addition, different techniques will be applied to also eradicate the beech brush. If successful, beech resistant trees will be re-introduced in the stands as it becomes available. In the short term oak will be planted on many of the sites to provide diversity and a hard mast resource. One of the techniques being contemplated for follow up treatment is an application of herbicide. Many of the New England states have been dealing with BBD for decades and what they have gleaned successful for dealing with beech brush is mist blowing a glyphosate product during the growing season. The proposed prescriptions account for approximately 919 acres which is less than 2% of the northern hardwood resource within the Shingleton Management Unit.10/10/11 BB Sale is now on proposal 32-11 Loon Call Beech Removal. Stand is 87 acres. After the sale it will be evaluated for herbicide application, seed viability is approx 1 year so herbicide should be done in year 2. Residual BA = hard maple 31 sq ft, red maple 20 sq ft, hemlock 9 sq ft, yellow birch 2 sq ft.[8-10-12] Stand is now under contract. Sale is Closed Check Beech Brush during OI. 1982 Oak Seedlings were planted in the spring of 2014 under FTP #w41-1578 at a cost of \$25576.80. (7/30/14 RH)[8-5-14] Sale is now closed/completed TCR dtd 6-11-14.Beech salvage sale: red maple that remain range from pole to log size. Scattered mis. species. beech brush fills understory.		
Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Sub-Canopy Species	Density		Avg. Height	Size
Balsam Fir	5	Seedling	8		Beech	Full		Variable	Variable
Red Maple	80		12	79					
Yellow Birch	10		11						
Hemlock	5	Seedling	8						



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Stand	Level 4 Cover Type	Size Density	Acres	Stand Age	BA Range	Managed Site	General Comments																																					
22	6122 - Black Spruce	Poletimber Poor	37.7	60	1-50	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Stand is visible from Co Rd 450. Scattered trees - b.spruce, w.pine & tamarack - especially around the edges of the stand. Soil=Dawson, Greenwood & Loxley Peats																																					
<table><tr><th>Canopy Species</th><th>% Cover</th><th>Size Class</th><th>DBH</th><th>Age</th></tr><tr><td>Tamarack</td><td>10</td><td>Seedling</td><td>8</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>White Pine</td><td>5</td><td>Seedling</td><td>8</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Black Spruce</td><td>75</td><td>Sapling</td><td>6</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>Northern White Cedar</td><td>10</td><td>Seedling</td><td>8</td><td></td></tr></table>			Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Tamarack	10	Seedling	8		White Pine	5	Seedling	8		Black Spruce	75	Sapling	6	60	Northern White Cedar	10	Seedling	8		<table><tr><th>Sub-Canopy Species</th><th>Density</th><th>Avg. Height</th><th>Size</th></tr><tr><td>Black Spruce</td><td>Medium</td><td>Variable</td><td>Variable</td></tr><tr><td>Northern White Cedar</td><td>Medium</td><td>10 - 20 feet</td><td>10 - 20 feet</td></tr></table>			Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size	Black Spruce	Medium	Variable	Variable	Northern White Cedar	Medium	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet	Treed bog with black spruce, scattered tamarack and cedar. Open bog in spots, pit and mound type ground.	
Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age																																								
Tamarack	10	Seedling	8																																									
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23	429 - Mixed Upland Conifers	Sawtimber Well	4.3	100	111-140	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Along Co Rd 450. Soil=Paquin Sand hab. Type=ATFD																																					
<table><tr><th>Canopy Species</th><th>% Cover</th><th>Size Class</th><th>DBH</th><th>Age</th></tr><tr><td>Red Maple</td><td>10</td><td></td><td>10</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Yellow Birch</td><td>5</td><td></td><td>16</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>White Pine</td><td>55</td><td></td><td>10</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>Hemlock</td><td>30</td><td></td><td>10</td><td></td></tr></table>			Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Red Maple	10		10		Yellow Birch	5		16		White Pine	55		10	100	Hemlock	30		10		<table><tr><th>Sub-Canopy Species</th><th>Density</th><th>Avg. Height</th><th>Size</th></tr><tr><td>Black Spruce</td><td>Low</td><td>Variable</td><td>Variable</td></tr><tr><td>Hemlock</td><td>Low</td><td>< 5 feet</td><td>< 5 feet</td></tr></table>			Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size	Black Spruce	Low	Variable	Variable	Hemlock	Low	< 5 feet	< 5 feet	White pine with mixed hemlock on edge of road and bog. Larger size trees.	
Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age																																								
Red Maple	10		10																																									
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24	500 - Water	Unspecified	11.6			No	Pond with bog around the edges.																																					



Stand	Level 4 Cover Type	Size	Density	Acres	Stand Age	BA Range	Managed Site	General Comments	
25	4112 - Maple, Beech, Cherry Association	Poletimber	Medium	62.1	79	81-110	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Thinned in 1987. Variable BA (70-130); thin to 80 BA where applicable. There are more hemlock trees near the bogs & ponds; mark to favor hemlock reproduction in these areas. Must cross private land to access this stand (Forest Land Group). Follow BMP guidelines near the bogs & ponds. Acceptable regeneration species are any combination of the existing tree species. Ancillary data is available. 99=yellow birch and cherry Soil=Paquin Sand & Garlic Sand hab. Type=ATFD[8-13-08] Stand is now under contract TS 41-020-07-01 Loon Call Hardwood. Residual BA: Sugar maple - 11; red maple - 36; y.birch - 1; beech - 19; w.spruce - 1; w.pine - 1; hemlock - 5; b.cherry - 2; total = 76 sq.ft./acre.[8-26-09] sale completed TCR dtd 8-26-09.5/10/11 BB This stand was reviewed at the 2012 Compartment Review as part of a Unit Wide Beech Analysis Project. It was decided at the Review to harvest all the beech and not leave any residual besides the standing dead. The reason was to eradicate the seed source. After the harvest at some point it was agreed to treat the beech brush with a glyphosate chemical. Below is the original write-up for the beech bark stands.Beech Bark Disease (BBD) has moved across much of the Shingleton Management Unit over the passed several years, moving from east to west. There has been some salvage operations that have occurred as well as implementing the beech bark management guidance into regular northern hardwood prescriptions. However, BBD has advanced faster than expected and since the State operates on a 10 year inventory cycle it is feared that many of the stands with the highest component of beech may be in a stage of decline that will make them in-operable with the current timber markets if they are not treated immediately. It is widely known that regenerating stands with high components of beech is problematic due to the root suckering of beech. Since beech is a prolific sprouter especially under stress most of the initial stands in the outbreak area have regenerated to beech brush. This beech brush gets the disease and never recruits into the overstory all the while shading out desirable competing regeneration. It is evident that within these types of stands if something is not done Forest Certification could be threatened by the in-ability to regenerate them. Most of these stands are not stocked high enough for a traditional commercial treatment and if the beech dies along with subsequent sprouting these stands may never again be viable. The current beech bark guidelines recommend retaining at least 10% of the beech resource when treating stands. However, by retaining potential trees that will get the disease it will forever be perpetuated in the stand. The Shingleton Management Unit is proposing cutting all beech within these prescribed stands unless dead to eradicate the seed source. In addition, different techniques will be applied to also eradicate the beech brush. If successful, beech resistant trees will be re-introduced in the stands as it becomes available. In the short term oak will be planted on many of the sites to provide diversity and a hard mast resource. One of the techniques being contemplated for follow up treatment is an application of herbicide. Many of the New England states have been dealing with BBD for decades and what they have gleaned successful for dealing with beech brush is mist blowing a glyphosate product during the growing season. The proposed prescriptions account for approximately 919 acres which is less than 2% of the northern hardwood resource within the Shingleton Management Unit.[6/26/12 bb] Stand is now on proposal 25-12	
Canopy Species		% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size
Yellow Birch		10	Seedling	9		Black Cherry	Trace	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet
Black Cherry		5	Seedling	9		Balsam Fir	Low	>20 feet	>20 feet
Black Spruce		5	Seedling	8		Beech	Full	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet
Hemlock		5		14					
Sugar Maple		20		11					
Red Maple		55		10	79				



Stand	Level 4 Cover Type	Size Density	Acres	Stand Age	BA Range	Managed Site	General Comments
26	42350 - Upland Hemlock	Sawtimber Well	13.1	100	111-140	N/A	Beech Savages Salvage Sale. Residual BA = Red Maple 39', hard maple 17', yellow birch 2' and hemlock 2' for a total of 60'[12/4/12 RFT] Stand is now under contract 41-025-12-01Beech Savage Salvage Sale.[7-3-13] Sale is now completed TCR dtd 6-28-13.
							OPIC - FMD: Between 2 ponds. Large diameter hemlock and white pine with a lot of 6-10" mixed conifers. 99=red maple, yellow birch & beech 98=b.spruce, cedar and white pine soil=Finch-Spot Complex hab.type=PARVAa
							Mixed conifer sand surrounding bog. Mostly Hemlock, some sparse Red maple.

Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age
Balsam Fir	10	Seedling	8	
White Pine	10		13	
Hemlock	80		12	100

Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size
Hemlock	Medium	< 5 feet	< 5 feet



Stand	Level 4 Cover Type	Size	Density	Acres	Stand Age	BA Range	Managed Site	General Comments		
27	4112 - Maple, Beech, Cherry Association	Poletimber	Medium	35.8	79	111-140	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Thinned in 2002. Dense hardwood regeneration less than 2' tall. Ancillary data is available. Soil=Garlic Sand Hab.Type=ATFD5/10/11 BB This stand was reviewed at the 2012 Compartment Review as part of a Unit Wide Beech Anaylsis Project. It was decided at the Review to harvest all the beech and not leave any residual besides the standing dead. The reason was to eradicate the seed source. After the harvest at some point it was agreed to treat the beech brush with a glyphosate chemical. Below is the original write-up for the beech bark stands.Beech Bark Disease (BBD) has moved across much of the Shingleton Management Unit over the passed several years, moving from east to west. There has been some salvage operations that have occurred as well as implementing the beech bark management guidance into regular northern hardwood prescriptions. However, BBD has advanced faster than expected and since the State operates on a 10 year inventory cycle it is feared that many of the stands with the highest component of beech may be in a stage of decline that will make them in-operable with the current timber markets if they are not treated immediately. It is widely known that regenerating stands with high components of beech is problematic due to the root suckering of beech. Since beech is a prolific sprouter especially under stress most of the initial stands in the outbreak area have regenerated to beech brush. This beech brush gets the disease and never recruits into the overstory all the while shading out desirable competing regeneration. It is evident that within these types of stands if something is not done Forest Certification could be threatened by the in-ability to regenerate them. Most of these stands are not stocked high enough for a traditional commercial treatment and if the beech dies along with subsequent sprouting these stands may never again be viable. The current beech bark guidelines recommend retaining at least 10% of the beech resource when treating stands. However, by retaining potential trees that will get the disease it will forever be perpetuated in the stand. The Shingleton Management Unit is proposing cutting all beech within these prescribed stands unless dead to eradicate the seed source. In addition, different techniques will be applied to also eradicate the beech brush. If successful, beech resistant trees will be re-introduced in the stands as it becomes available. In the short term oak will be planted on many of the sites to provide diversity and a hard mast resource. One of the techniques being contemplated for follow up treatment is an application of herbicide. Many of the New England states have been dealing with BBD for decades and what the have gleaned successful for dealing with beech brush is mist blowing a glyphosate product during the growing season. The proposed prescriptions account for approximately 919 acres which is less than 2% of the northern hardwood resource within the Shingleton Management Unit.[6/26/12 bb] Stand is now on proposal 25-12 Beech Savages Salvage Sale. Residual BA = Red Maple 36', hard maple 11', yellow birch 3' and hemlock 3' for a total of 53'[12/4/12 RFT] Stand is now under contract 41-025-12-01Beech Savage Salvage Sale.[7-3-13] Sale is now completed TCR dtd 6-28-13.Beech salvage sale: 50-80 BA of residual. Mostly a pole stand with some scattered logs.		
Canopy Species		% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Sub-Canopy Species		Density	Avg. Height	Size
Red Maple		75		12	79	Beech		Full	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet
Yellow Birch		15	Seedling	8						
Black Cherry		5	Seedling	8						
Balsam Fir		5	Seedling	8						



Stand	Level 4 Cover Type	Size Density	Acres	Stand Age	BA Range	Managed Site	General Comments		
28	6120 - Lowland Cedar	Poletimber Well	24.6	105	111-140	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Along the north part of Cusino Lake. 98=b.fir, hemlock, tamarack soil=Finch-Spot Complex and Carbondale-Lupton-Tawas Mucks		
Canopy Species		% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size
Red Maple		10	Seedling	8		Black Spruce	Low	< 5 feet	< 5 feet
Yellow Birch		10		10		Northern White Cedar	Medium	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet
Balsam Fir		10	Seedling	8					
Northern White Cedar		50	Seedling	8	105				
Hemlock		20		14					
29	6120 - Lowland Cedar	Poletimber Well	29.5	115	111-140	N/A	A portion of this stand borders Canoe Lake. Low, wet ground. Regeneration species include: cedar, b.fir, b.spruce & r.maple.		
Canopy Species		% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size
Tamarack		5	Seedling	8		Northern White Cedar	Low	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet
Northern White Cedar		95	Seedling	8	115				
30	6120 - Lowland Cedar	Poletimber Well	3.3	95	111-140	N/A	Low, wet ground. Soil=Carbondale-Lupton-Tawas Mucks		
Canopy Species		% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size
White Pine		10		12		Northern White Cedar	Trace	< 5 feet	< 5 feet
Black Spruce		30	Seedling	8	95				
Northern White Cedar		60	Seedling	9	95				



Stand	Level 4 Cover Type	Size Density	Acres	Stand Age	BA Range	Managed Site	General Comments
31	4112 - Maple, Beech, Cherry Association	Poletimber Well	22.7	79	81-110	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Along Wolf Lake TT. BA is variable (70-140), thin to 80 BA where applicable. Ancillary data is available. Acceptable regeneration species are any combination of the existing tree species. Soil=Paquin Sand & Garlic Sand Hab.Type=ATFD [8-13-08] Stand is now under contract TS 41-020-07-01 Loon Call Hardwood. Residual BA: Sugar maple - 20; red maple - 21; y.birch - 3; beech - 18; balsam fir - 1; w.spruce - 1; w.pine - 2; hemlock - 7; b.cherry - 1; total = 74 sq.ft./acre.
							5/10/11 BB This stand was reviewed at the 2012 Compartment Review as part of a Unit Wide Beech Anaylsis Project. It was decided at the Review to harvest all the beech and not leave any residual besides the standing dead. The reason was to eradicate the seed source. After the harvest at some point it was agreed to treat the beech brush with a glyphosate chemical. Below is the original write-up for the beech bark stands.
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Stand	Level 4 Cover Type	Size Density	Acres	Stand Age	BA Range	Managed Site	General Comments																																									
							[6/26/12 bb] Stand is now on proposal 6-12 Canoe Lake Beech Salvage Sale. Residual BA = Red Maple 10', hard maple 46', yellow birch 2' and hemlock 6', cherry 2', white pine 2' for a total of 68' [12/4/12 RFT] Stand is now under contract 41-006-12-01 Canoe Lake Beech Salvage Sale. 12/18/12 RFT - Sale is now closed/completed TCR dtd 12-17-12. 535 Oak Seedlings were planted in the spring of 2014 under FTP #w41-1579 at a cost of \$6634.00. (7/30/14 RH)																																									
32	6122 - Black Spruce	Poletimber Poor	18.6	95	111-140	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Along the shore of Canoe Lake, and near Canoe Lake campground. Low, wet ground. Soil=Carbondale-Lupton-Tawas Mucks Mixed conifer stand with Black spruce being dominate component.																																									
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33	4115 - Y.Birch, Hemlock NH	Sawtimber Well	8.5	79	81-110	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Canoe Lake State Forest Campground. Soil=Garlic Sand Hab.Type=ATFD Canoe lake camp ground. red maple with beech brush within the understory. Hemlock and White pine hear lake.																																									
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34	6120 - Lowland Cedar	Sawtimber Well	54.5	105	111-140	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Stand is next to Canoe Lake & Canoe Lake Campground. Low, wet ground. Small creek within stand. Soil=Carbondale-Lupton-Tawas Mucks Lowland cedar stand, very large in size (acreage). Dense canopy of thick cedar. Hard walking.																																									
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Northern White Cedar	Medium	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet																																													
35	4112 - Maple, Beech, Cherry Association	Poletimber Medium	2.8	80	51-80	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Ridge in swamp with a mix of hardwoods & conifers. Difficult access across private land and a drainage to the north. Soil=Garlic Sand Hab.Type=ATFD Mixed stand of Northern hardwoods. Poorer quality of trees on low part of ridge. Hard access due to swampy land to the south and private land on north and west.																																									
<table><tr><th>Canopy Species</th><th>% Cover</th><th>Size Class</th><th>DBH</th><th>Age</th></tr><tr><td>Red Maple</td><td>80</td><td>Seedling</td><td>9</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>Balsam Fir</td><td>5</td><td>Seedling</td><td>9</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Hemlock</td><td>5</td><td></td><td>10</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Black Cherry</td><td>10</td><td>Seedling</td><td>9</td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><th>Sub-Canopy Species</th><th>Density</th><th>Avg. Height</th><th>Size</th></tr><tr><td>Balsam Fir</td><td>Medium</td><td>10 - 20 feet</td><td>10 - 20 feet</td></tr><tr><td>Beech</td><td>Full</td><td>< 5 feet</td><td>< 5 feet</td></tr><tr><td>Black Spruce</td><td>Low</td><td>5 - 10 feet</td><td>5 - 10 feet</td></tr></table>								Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Red Maple	80	Seedling	9	80	Balsam Fir	5	Seedling	9		Hemlock	5		10		Black Cherry	10	Seedling	9		Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size	Balsam Fir	Medium	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet	Beech	Full	< 5 feet	< 5 feet	Black Spruce	Low	5 - 10 feet	5 - 10 feet
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36	6122 - Black Spruce	Poletimber Medium	9.0	75	81-110	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Surrounds a small bog. 98=w.pine & hemlock soil=Finch-Spot Complex hab.type=PARVAa Black spruce stand with other conifers mixed in. Stand surrounds a treed bog with a low spot that can be a seasonal pond.																																									
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Stand	Level 4 Cover Type	Size Density	Acres	Stand Age	BA Range	Managed Site	General Comments	
37	4112 - Maple, Beech, Cherry Association	Poletimber Well	54.5	75	81-110	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Along Wolf Lake T.T., and around Canoe Lake Campground. Ancillary data is available. Thinned in 2001. Soil=Garlic Sand Hab.Type=ATFD	
Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size
Yellow Birch	10	Seedling	8		Beech	Full	< 5 feet	< 5 feet
Black Cherry	15	Seedling	8		Balsam Fir	Low	< 5 feet	< 5 feet
Sugar Maple	40		10	75	Black Cherry	Trace	>20 feet	>20 feet
Red Maple	35		10					

5/10/11 BB This stand was reviewed at the 2012 Compartment Review as part of a Unit Wide Beech Analysis Project. It was decided at the Review to harvest all the beech and not leave any residual besides the standing dead. The reason was to eradicate the seed source. After the harvest at some point it was agreed to treat the beech brush with a glyphosate chemical. Below is the original write-up for the beech bark stands.

Beech Bark Disease (BBD) has moved across much of the Shingleton Management Unit over the passed several years, moving from east to west. There has been some salvage operations that have occurred as well as implementing the beech bark management guidance into regular northern hardwood prescriptions. However, BBD has advanced faster than expected and since the State operates on a 10 year inventory cycle it is feared that many of the stands with the highest component of beech may be in a stage of decline that will make them in-operable with the current timber markets if they are not treated immediately. It is widely known that regenerating stands with high components of beech is problematic due to the root suckering of beech. Since beech is a prolific sprouter especially under stress most of the initial stands in the outbreak area have regenerated to beech brush. This beech brush gets the disease and never recruits into the overstory all the while shading out desirable competing regeneration. It is evident that within these types of stands if something is not done Forest Certification could be threatened by the in-ability to regenerate them. Most of these stands are not stocked high enough for a traditional commercial treatment and if the beech dies along with subsequent sprouting these stands may never again be viable. The current beech bark guidelines recommend retaining at least 10% of the beech resource when treating stands. However, by retaining potential trees that will get the disease it will forever be perpetuated in the stand. The Shingleton Management Unit is proposing cutting all beech within these prescribed stands unless dead to eradicate the seed source. In addition, different techniques will be applied to also eradicate the beech brush. If successful, beech resistant trees will be re-introduced in the stands as it becomes available. In the short term oak will be planted on many of the sites to provide diversity and a hard mast resource. One of the techniques being contemplated for follow up treatment is an application of herbicide. Many of the New England states have been dealing with BBD for decades and what they have gleaned successful for dealing with beech brush is mist blowing a glyphosate product during the growing season. The proposed prescriptions account for approximately 919 acres which is less than 2% of the northern hardwood resource within the Shingleton Management Unit.

[6/26/12 bb] Stand is now on proposal 6-12 Canoe Lake Beech Salvage Sale. Residual BA = Red Maple 18', hard maple 43', yellow birch 3' and hemlock 1', cherry 4' for a total of 68'

[12/4/12 RFT] Stand is now under contract 41-006-12-01 Canoe Lake Beech Salvage Sale.

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Stand	Level 4 Cover Type	Size Density	Acres	Stand Age	BA Range	Managed Site	General Comments																																				
							12/18/12 RFT - Sale is now closed/completed TCR dtd 12-17-12. 535 Oak Seedlings were planted in the spring of 2014 under FTP #w41-1579 at a cost of \$6634.00. (7/30/14 RH)																																				
							Beech salvage sale: Remaining trees are mostly hard and red maple (pole size) with a BA ranging form 50-80. A few larger logs are scattered.																																				
38	42380 - Non Pine Upland Conifer, Mixed Deciduous	Poletimber Well	13.1	75	81-110	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Mainly red maple and b.fir. Dry ground with old logging trails. Garlic Sand & Finch-Spot ComplexMixed pole stand of Red maple, hemlock and Balsam fir.																																				
<table><tr><th>Canopy Species</th><th>% Cover</th><th>Size Class</th><th>DBH</th><th>Age</th><th>Sub-Canopy Species</th><th>Density</th><th>Avg. Height</th><th>Size</th></tr><tr><td>Red Maple</td><td>40</td><td>Seedling</td><td>9</td><td>75</td><td>Balsam Fir</td><td>Low</td><td>5 - 10 feet</td><td>5 - 10 feet</td></tr><tr><td>Balsam Fir</td><td>30</td><td>Seedling</td><td>6</td><td></td><td>Beech</td><td>High</td><td>10 - 20 feet</td><td>10 - 20 feet</td></tr><tr><td>Hemlock</td><td>30</td><td>Seedling</td><td>9</td><td></td><td>Hemlock</td><td>Medium</td><td>< 5 feet</td><td>< 5 feet</td></tr></table>								Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size	Red Maple	40	Seedling	9	75	Balsam Fir	Low	5 - 10 feet	5 - 10 feet	Balsam Fir	30	Seedling	6		Beech	High	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet	Hemlock	30	Seedling	9		Hemlock	Medium	< 5 feet	< 5 feet
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Hemlock	30	Seedling	9		Hemlock	Medium	< 5 feet	< 5 feet																																			
39	6120 - Lowland Cedar	Sapling Poor	30.7	90	1-50	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Low, wet ground with seasonal drain & ponds that flows toward Worchester Lake. Tall brush (alder, willow etc), and some trees (spruce, cedar, birch) especially near the edges of the stand. Soil=Carbondale-Lupton-Tawas MucksTreed bog with cedar and tamarack with many drainages running thru it. Areas of thick cedar near the edge of stand with a few scattered hemlock.																																				
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Stand	Level 4 Cover Type	Size	Density	Acres	Stand Age	BA Range	Managed Site	General Comments		
40	4112 - Maple, Beech, Cherry Association	Poletimber Well		49.4	80	51-80	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Thinned in 1991. Underplanted with white pine and oak in 1992. Ancillary data is available. Soil=Garlic Sand Hab.Type=ATFD5/10/11 BB This stand was reviewed at the 2012 Compartment Review as part of a Unit Wide Beech Anaylsis Project. It was decided at the Review to harvest all the beech and not leave any residual besides the standing dead. The reason was to eradicate the seed source. After the harvest at some point it was agreed to treat the beech brush with a glyphosate chemical. Below is the original write-up for the beech bark stands.Beech Bark Disease (BBD) has moved across much of the Shingleton Management Unit over the passed several years, moving from east to west. There has been some salvage operations that have occurred as well as implementing the beech bark management guidance into regular northern hardwood prescriptions. However, BBD has advanced faster than expected and since the State operates on a 10 year inventory cycle it is feared that many of the stands with the highest component of beech may be in a stage of decline that will make them in-operable with the current timber markets if they are not treated immediately. It is widely known that regenerating stands with high components of beech is problematic due to the root suckering of beech. Since beech is a prolific sprouter especially under stress most of the initial stands in the outbreak area have regenerated to beech brush. This beech brush gets the disease and never recruits into the overstory all the while shading out desirable competing regeneration. It is evident that within these types of stands if something is not done Forest Certification could be threatened by the in-ability to regenerate them. Most of these stands are not stocked high enough for a traditional commercial treatment and if the beech dies along with subsequent sprouting these stands may never again be viable. The current beech bark guidelines recommend retaining at least 10% of the beech resource when treating stands. However, by retaining potential trees that will get the disease it will forever be perpetuated in the stand. The Shingleton Management Unit is proposing cutting all beech within these prescribed stands unless dead to eradicate the seed source. In addition, different techniques will be applied to also eradicate the beech brush. If successful, beech resistant trees will be re-introduced in the stands as it becomes available. In the short term oak will be planted on many of the sites to provide diversity and a hard mast resource. One of the techniques being contemplated for follow up treatment is an application of herbicide. Many of the New England states have been dealing with BBD for decades and what the have gleaned successful for dealing with beech brush is mist blowing a glyphosate product during the growing season. The proposed prescriptions account for approximately 919 acres which is less than 2% of the northern hardwood resource within the Shingleton Management Unit.[6/26/12 bb] Stand is now on proposal 6-12 Canoe Lake Beech Salvage Sale. Residual BA = Red Maple 18', hard maple 36', yellow birch 3' and hemlock 11', cherry 2', white pine 1', balsam 1' for a total of 71'[12/4/12 RFT] Stand is now under contract 41-006-12-01 Canoe Lake Beech Salvage Sale.12/18/12 RFT - Sale is now closed/completed TCR dtd 12-17-12. 535 Oak Seedlings were planted in the spring of 2014 under FTP #w41-1579 at a cost of \$6634.00. (7/30/14 RH)Beech Salvage stand with low BA of Red maple with scattered Balsam fir and Yellow birch. Pole stand with beech brush filling the understory.northwest partook f the stand		
Canopy Species		% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Sub-Canopy Species		Density	Avg. Height	Size
Red Maple		85		10	80	Beech		Full	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet
Balsam Fir		10	Seedling	8						
Yellow Birch		5	Seedling	6						



Stand	Level 4 Cover Type	Size Density	Acres	Stand Age	BA Range	Managed Site	General Comments																																																						
							should be split off. It is swamp with 25% yellow Birch avg diameter 9", 45% Cedar avg diameter 10", 30% red maple, a green diameter 6" poles. Sub anonymous medium density beech 10-15 ft Avg BA 140																																																						
41	42350 - Upland Hemlock	Poletimber Well	16.4	80	171-200	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Soil=Carbondale-Lupton-Tawas MucksHemlock stand with mixed conifer, very dense canopy.																																																						
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42	6120 - Lowland Cedar	Poletimber Well	16.0	85	111-140	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Mix of conifers and hardwoods along the edge of a hardwood stand. 99=red maple, yellow birch 98=w.pine, b.spruce Soil=Carbondale-Lupton-Tawas Mucks Cedar stand, especially near lake shore. Inland the stand becomes more deciduous. Thick canopy cover.																																																						
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43	6225 - Bog	None	1.5			No	Small bog.																																																						
44	42350 - Upland Hemlock	Sawtimber Well	10.0	120	111-140	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Cusino Lake State Forest Campground. Many of the large Hemlock are dying from the Hemlock looper, and a lot of the trees near the campsites have been removed. (spring 2005) 99=red maple, yellow birch & beech soil=Garlic Sand & Finch-Spot Complex hab.type= PARVAa Hemlock and White pine stand with dense canopy that varies in size and age classes.																																																						
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45	4112 - Maple, Beech, Cherry Association	Sawtimber Well	13.0	90	81-110	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Ancillary data is available. Soils= Garlic Sands Hab. Type=ATFD Beech salvaged stand, very little in overstory (20-40BA) filled with beech brush.																																																						
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Hemlock	20		18																																																										
46	6225 - Bog	None	3.3			No	Open small bog with water. White pine trees and small Black spruce.																																																						



Stand	Level 4 Cover Type	Size Density	Acres	Stand Age	BA Range	Managed Site	General Comments																																															
47	4115 - Y.Birch, Hemlock NH	Sawtimber Well	2.8	75	81-110	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Along Co Rd 450 and the entrance to Cusino Lake Campground. Ancillary data is available. Soil=Garlic Sand Hab.Type=ATFD																																															
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Beech	Full	< 5 feet	< 5 feet																																																			
48	6122 - Black Spruce	Poletimber Medium	12.5	90	1-50	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Low, wet area with a pond in the middle. Along Co Rd 450. Soil=Dawson, Greenwood & Loxley PeatsBlack spruce bog surrounding water hole. Mix of other species scattered throughout. Pit and mound type stand.																																															
<table><tr><th>Canopy Species</th><th>% Cover</th><th>Size Class</th><th>DBH</th><th>Age</th></tr><tr><td>White Pine</td><td>10</td><td></td><td>16</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Tamarack</td><td>15</td><td>Seedling</td><td>6</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Black Spruce</td><td>70</td><td>Seedling</td><td>7</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>Hemlock</td><td>5</td><td></td><td>10</td><td></td></tr></table>			Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	White Pine	10		16		Tamarack	15	Seedling	6		Black Spruce	70	Seedling	7	90	Hemlock	5		10																												
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49	500 - Water	None	4.2			No	Small bond with bog around the edges.																																															
50	4112 - Maple, Beech, Cherry Association	Poletimber Well	245.5	75	81-110	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Underplanted with oak and white pine in 1992. Ancillary data is available. 41-034-17 "Contractors Downunder" Units 1-5. TCR: 1-7-21																																															
<table><tr><th>Canopy Species</th><th>% Cover</th><th>Size Class</th><th>DBH</th><th>Age</th></tr><tr><td>Red Maple</td><td>50</td><td></td><td>8</td><td>75</td></tr><tr><td>White Pine</td><td>5</td><td></td><td>12</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Black Cherry</td><td>30</td><td></td><td>9</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Beech</td><td>5</td><td></td><td>10</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Black Spruce</td><td>5</td><td>Seedling</td><td>8</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Hemlock</td><td>5</td><td></td><td>12</td><td></td></tr></table>			Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Red Maple	50		8	75	White Pine	5		12		Black Cherry	30		9		Beech	5		10		Black Spruce	5	Seedling	8		Hemlock	5		12		<table><tr><th>Sub-Canopy Species</th><th>Density</th><th>Avg. Height</th><th>Size</th></tr><tr><td>Beech</td><td>High</td><td>5 - 10 feet</td><td>5 - 10 feet</td></tr><tr><td>Red Maple</td><td>Medium</td><td>< 5 feet</td><td>< 5 feet</td></tr></table>			Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size	Beech	High	5 - 10 feet	5 - 10 feet	Red Maple	Medium	< 5 feet	< 5 feet		
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51	4112 - Maple, Beech, Cherry Association	Sawtimber Medium	10.4	91	1-50	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Ross Lake State Forest Campground. Soil=Garlic Sand Hab.type=ATFD [12/8/10 jb] stand is being treated with a salvage cut on the beech and other spp that are hazard trees to the campground.41-004-11-02 [10-19-2011] Sale is now completed TCR dtd 10-19-2011. Ross lake camp ground, nice trees that are big in size. Beech in the understory and White pine near the shoreline.																																															
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52	4113 - R.Maple, Conifer	Sawtimber Well	32.0	80	81-110	N/A	Cut heavily in 1989-1991. This stand contains areas of planted Oak (east of s.56), and planted White Pine (SW part of stand). [6/4/08 jb] Went into the oak stand to look for the planted oak to show new wildlife tech. The oak are about 25-30' tall and 3"DBH. Most of the trees are found within old skid trails. When the area is ready to be harvested again consideration to this regeneration is important. May want to consider using an inmate crew to assure no damage is done to the small oak.10/21/15: Mix of species, lots of poles that will move up size classes within the next 10 years. "This stand was flagged with high or very high potential for spruce budworm impact but the decision at Compartment Review was not to harvest the stand at this time."Monsters INC Maple MWR units 1,2. TS: 41-006-17-01Stand was harvested as a shelterwood in Matt Walters Research project.																																															
<table><tr><th>Canopy Species</th><th>% Cover</th><th>Size Class</th><th>DBH</th><th>Age</th></tr><tr><td>Red Maple</td><td>60</td><td></td><td>10</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>Yellow Birch</td><td>10</td><td></td><td>10</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Balsam Fir</td><td>15</td><td>Seedling</td><td>8</td><td>38</td></tr><tr><td>White Pine</td><td>5</td><td></td><td>18</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Black Cherry</td><td>10</td><td></td><td>10</td><td></td></tr></table>			Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Red Maple	60		10	80	Yellow Birch	10		10		Balsam Fir	15	Seedling	8	38	White Pine	5		18		Black Cherry	10		10		<table><tr><th>Sub-Canopy Species</th><th>Density</th><th>Avg. Height</th><th>Size</th></tr><tr><td>Balsam Fir</td><td>Medium</td><td>< 5 feet</td><td>< 5 feet</td></tr><tr><td>Beech</td><td>Medium</td><td>< 5 feet</td><td>< 5 feet</td></tr></table>			Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size	Balsam Fir	Medium	< 5 feet	< 5 feet	Beech	Medium	< 5 feet	< 5 feet							
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Stand	Level 4 Cover Type	Size Density	Acres	Stand Age	BA Range	Managed Site	General Comments																																									
57	4115 - Y.Birch, Hemlock NH	Poletimber Medium	1.4	80	51-80	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Borders a low, wet area. Access through private to north. Soil=Garlic Sand Hab. Type=ATFD																																									
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58	42350 - Upland Hemlock	Sawtimber Well	6.3	95	81-110	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Small drainage through stand. 98=b.fir, cedar and w.pine 99=r.maple, beech, and y.birch soil=Finch-Spot Complex Hab.type=PARVAa																																									
<table><tr><th>Canopy Species</th><th>% Cover</th><th>Size Class</th><th>DBH</th><th>Age</th></tr><tr><td>Black Spruce</td><td>10</td><td></td><td>10</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Northern White Cedar</td><td>5</td><td>Seedling</td><td>9</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Hemlock</td><td>65</td><td></td><td>15</td><td>95</td></tr><tr><td>White Pine</td><td>20</td><td></td><td>18</td><td></td></tr></table>		Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Black Spruce	10		10		Northern White Cedar	5	Seedling	9		Hemlock	65		15	95	White Pine	20		18		<table><tr><th>Sub-Canopy Species</th><th>Density</th><th>Avg. Height</th><th>Size</th></tr><tr><td>Red Maple</td><td>Medium</td><td>< 5 feet</td><td>< 5 feet</td></tr><tr><td>Black Spruce</td><td>Medium</td><td>10 - 20 feet</td><td>10 - 20 feet</td></tr></table>		Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size	Red Maple	Medium	< 5 feet	< 5 feet	Black Spruce	Medium	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet	Hemlock stand on edge of small pond/bog. Very thick, high BA stand 170-200.							
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59	6225 - Bog	None	35.6			No	Treed bog of tamarack, black spruce, and white pine.																																									
		<table><tr><th>Sub-Canopy Species</th><th>Density</th><th>Avg. Height</th><th>Size</th></tr><tr><td>Tamarack</td><td>Medium</td><td>5 - 10 feet</td><td>5 - 10 feet</td></tr></table>		Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size	Tamarack	Medium	5 - 10 feet	5 - 10 feet																																					
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60	500 - Water	Unspecifed	5.0			No	lake																																									
61	6129 - Mixed Coniferous Lowland Forest	Poletimber Well	3.3	97	81-110	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Along the edge of a large bog; the stand is on a hill down to a low, wet area. Large white pine and hemlock, with a variety of conifers and hardwoods under. Soil=Dawson, Greenwood & loxley Peats																																									
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62	429 - Mixed Upland Conifers	Sawtimber Well	5.5	91	81-110	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Steep hill with flat, wet area at the bottom. Soil=Garlic Sand (on hill) and Deford-AuSable-Tawas Mucks (at bottom of hill) Stand on steep ridge that is a buffer between hardwood stand and lowland bog. Mixed conifer stand.																																									
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63	6224 - Treed Bog	None	38.4			No	Bog containing Ross Creek and a tributary. Scattered black spruce, cedar & tamarack. Soil=Deford, AuSable, Tawas Mucks, frequently flooded																																									
		<table><tr><th>Sub-Canopy Species</th><th>Density</th><th>Avg. Height</th><th>Size</th></tr><tr><td>Tamarack</td><td>Low</td><td>5 - 10 feet</td><td>5 - 10 feet</td></tr></table>		Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size	Tamarack	Low	5 - 10 feet	5 - 10 feet																																					
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Stand	Level 4 Cover Type	Size Density	Acres	Stand Age	BA Range	Managed Site	General Comments																																																						
64	6122 - Black Spruce	Poletimber Medium	11.6	81	1-50	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Low, wet ground near ross Creek. Regeneration species are: black spruce, tamarack, white pine and cedar. Soil=Finch-Spot Complex Hab.type=PARVAa																																																						
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Black Spruce	Medium	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet																																																										
65	42350 - Upland Hemlock	Sawtimber Well	1.9	121	141-170	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Ridge with difficult access across a drainage or through private property. Some large diameter white pine and hemlock with poor quality hardwood poles, and dense b.fir regeneration. Soil=Finch-Spot Complex Hab.type=PARVAa																																																						
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66	4112 - Maple, Beech, Cherry Association	Sawtimber Well	12.8	71	111-140	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Thinned in 2000. Along Co Rd, across from Ross Lake Campground. Ancillary data is available. 99=red maple, sugar maple, b.cherry Soil=Garlic Sand Hab.type=ATFD																																																						
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Beech	High	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet																																																										
67	4113 - R.Maple, Conifer	Poletimber Well	133.9	86	81-110	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Stand is next to H-58. Thinned in 1999 by D.O.C.. Oak was planted in 2001. Ancillary data is available. 98=white pine, hemlock & white spruce Soil=Kalkaska																																																						
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Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age																																																									
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68	4113 - R.Maple, Conifer	Poletimber Well	8.0	86	51-80	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Thinned in 1999 by D.O.C.. Oak acorns planted in 2001. Along H-58 and Ross Lake Rd. Ancillary data is available. 99=b.cherry, beech & y.birch 98=white pine & hemlock Soil=Kalkaska																																																						
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Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age																																																									
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Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size																																																										
Beech	High	< 5 feet	< 5 feet																																																										
69	122 - Road/Parking Lot	None	15.5			No	Roads: Twin Lake TT, Wolf Lake TT, and Co Rd 450.																																																						



Stand	Level 4 Cover Type	Size Density	Acres	Stand Age	BA Range	Managed Site	General Comments																																																															
70	4112 - Maple, Beech, Cherry Association	Sapling Well	1.8	30	81-110	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Narrow stand along Co Rd 450. Soil=Garlic Sand Hab. Type=ATFD																																																															
<table><tr><th>Canopy Species</th><th>% Cover</th><th>Size Class</th><th>DBH</th><th>Age</th></tr><tr><td>Red Maple</td><td>35</td><td></td><td>5</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Yellow Birch</td><td>15</td><td></td><td>10</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Beech</td><td>50</td><td></td><td>5</td><td>30</td></tr></table>								Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Red Maple	35		5		Yellow Birch	15		10		Beech	50		5	30																																											
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Beech	50		5	30																																																																		
Sapling/pole stand, very dense, young stand. Very few large trees.																																																																						
71	42200 - Natural White Pine	Sawtimber Well	5.0	87	51-80	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Low, wet ground. 98=b.spruce & tamarack soil=Spot PeatMixed lowland deciduous and Coniferous stand, mostly consisting of hemlock. 3/27/2025 stand is lowland coniferous stand consisting of white pine and black spruce. Would suggest a change in cover type. No hemlock was present. Age of white pine was a guess will need to come back with increment boar to get accurate age.																																																															
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White Pine	70		14	87	White Pine	Low	>20 feet	>20 feet																																																														
72	122 - Road/Parking Lot	None	0.9			No	Ross Lake road.																																																															
73	122 - Road/Parking Lot	None	2.5			No	Intersection of H-58 and Ross Lake RD.																																																															
74	4112 - Maple, Beech, Cherry Association	Sawtimber Well	18.0	86	51-80	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Along H-58 and the Ross Lake Rd. Thinned in 1999 by D.O.C.. Oak acorns planted in 2001. Ancillary data is available. 99=b.cherry, beech & y.birch 98=white pine & hemlock Soil=Kalkaska Red Maple stand, very similar to adjacent stands. Lower BA but some nice log size trees that can wait until next inventory to cut.																																																															
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Balsam Fir	5	Seedling	8																																																																			
75	6129 - Mixed Coniferous Lowland Forest	Sawtimber Well	11.4	185	111-140	N/A	Very old strip of hemlock along lake shore. Pathway for hikers runs thru stand. 3/27/25Starting to see tops dieing back in larger white pine and hemlock. Widow markers are present above placard 6 on the trail.																																																															
<table><tr><th>Canopy Species</th><th>% Cover</th><th>Size Class</th><th>DBH</th><th>Age</th><th>Sub-Canopy Species</th><th>Density</th><th>Avg. Height</th><th>Size</th></tr><tr><td>Hemlock</td><td>60</td><td></td><td>18</td><td>185</td><td>Hemlock</td><td>Low</td><td>< 5 feet</td><td>< 5 feet</td></tr><tr><td>White Pine</td><td>35</td><td></td><td>18</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Red Maple</td><td>5</td><td></td><td>15</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>								Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size	Hemlock	60		18	185	Hemlock	Low	< 5 feet	< 5 feet	White Pine	35		18						Red Maple	5		15																																
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White Pine	35		18																																																																			
Red Maple	5		15																																																																			
76	6225 - Bog	None	1.4			No	Small pond along roadside.																																																															
77	6225 - Bog	None	1.5			No	small bog.																																																															
78	6225 - Bog	None	1.8			No	small bog.																																																															
79	6225 - Bog	None	1.7			No	Small bog.																																																															



Stand	Level 4 Cover Type	Size Density	Acres	Stand Age	BA Range	Managed Site	General Comments			
80	6225 - Bog	None	1.2			No	small bog, other half on private land.			
81	6225 - Bog	None	2.6			No	Small bog.			
82	6225 - Bog	None	1.1			No	Small bog within hardwood stand.			
83	42350 - Upland Hemlock	Sawtimber Well	3.9	125	141-170	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Narrow stand between hardwoods and small bog. Large diameter hemlock and w.pine with a mixture of conifer and hardwoods apx 6-10" DBH. Soil=Dawson, Greenwood & Loxley Peats			
<div>Canopy Species</div>		<div>% Cover</div>	<div>Size Class</div>	<div>DBH</div>	<div>Age</div>	<div>Sub-Canopy Species</div>	<div>Density</div>	<div>Avg. Height</div>	<div>Size</div>	Hemlock stand around the edge of a bog.
White Pine		15		18		Hemlock	Medium	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet	
Yellow Birch		5	Seedling	6						
Hemlock		75		16	125					
Red Maple		5		11						
84	42350 - Upland Hemlock	Sawtimber Well	2.1	125	171-200	N/A	Transition stand between Hardwood and bog. Mostly hemlock, with a range in size.			
<div>Canopy Species</div>		<div>% Cover</div>	<div>Size Class</div>	<div>DBH</div>	<div>Age</div>	<div>Sub-Canopy Species</div>	<div>Density</div>	<div>Avg. Height</div>	<div>Size</div>	
Red Maple		10	Seedling	9		Hemlock	Medium	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet	
Yellow Birch		5		16						
Hemlock		75		10	125					
White Pine		10		18						
85	6129 - Mixed Coniferous Lowland Forest	Poletimber Well	5.9	125	141-170	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Narrow stand between hardwoods and small bog. Large diameter hemlock and w.pine with a mixture of conifer and hardwoods apx 6-10" DBH. Soil=Finch-Spot Complex			
<div>Canopy Species</div>		<div>% Cover</div>	<div>Size Class</div>	<div>DBH</div>	<div>Age</div>	<div>Sub-Canopy Species</div>	<div>Density</div>	<div>Avg. Height</div>	<div>Size</div>	Hemlock stand surrounding bog. Buffer between Red maple stand and bog.
Red Maple		10	Seedling	8		Hemlock	High	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet	
White Pine		10		20						
Hemlock		80		16	125					
86	500 - Water	Unspecifed	5.6			No	Small pond with drainage from the north.			
87	500 - Water	Unspecifed	8.1			No	Pond with bog around the edges.			
88	6122 - Black Spruce	Sawtimber Well	4.5	81	81-110	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Small creek within the stand. Low, wet ground. Regeneration is comprised of: b.fir, hemlock and red maple. 98=cedar & b.fir soil=Finch-Spot Complex & Dawson, Greenwood & Loxley Peats Hab.type=PARVAa			
<div>Canopy Species</div>		<div>% Cover</div>	<div>Size Class</div>	<div>DBH</div>	<div>Age</div>	Nice Black spruce stand, tall trees with other species sparsely mixed in, dense stand.				
Red Maple		5	Seedling	9						
Yellow Birch		10		10						
White Pine		10		12						
Black Spruce		50		10	81					
Northern White Cedar		10	Seedling	9						
Hemlock		15		12						



Stand	Level 4 Cover Type	Size Density	Acres	Stand Age	BA Range	Managed Site	General Comments
89	6225 - Bog	None	2.8			No	small bog
90	6225 - Bog	None	1.2			No	small bog
91	42200 - Natural White Pine	Sawtimber Well	0.7	106	51-80	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Narrow stand on a steep slope around the edge of a bog. 99=red maple, beech and yellow birch soil=Dawson, Greenwood & Loxley Peats
				Small ridge surrounded by lowland bog/wet area, mostly White pine.			



Stand	Level 4 Cover Type	Size Density	Acres	Stand Age	BA Range	Managed Site	General Comments																																					
97	4115 - Y.Birch, Hemlock NH	Sawtimber Well	2.3	65	51-80	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Small stand from private property line to conifers around a bog. Access through private. Soil=Garlic Sand hab type=ATFD																																					
<table><tr><th>Canopy Species</th><th>% Cover</th><th>Size Class</th><th>DBH</th><th>Age</th></tr><tr><td>Red Maple</td><td>75</td><td></td><td>10</td><td>65</td></tr><tr><td>Hemlock</td><td>25</td><td></td><td>18</td><td></td></tr></table>			Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Red Maple	75		10	65	Hemlock	25		18		<table><tr><th>Sub-Canopy Species</th><th>Density</th><th>Avg. Height</th><th>Size</th></tr><tr><td>Beech</td><td>Full</td><td>< 5 feet</td><td>< 5 feet</td></tr></table>			Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size	Beech	Full	< 5 feet	< 5 feet	Red maple stand that is mostly poles, some scattered hemlock and beech, both are super-canopy. All beech has bbd, lots of beech brush in understory.															
Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age																																								
Red Maple	75		10	65																																								
Hemlock	25		18																																									
Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size																																									
Beech	Full	< 5 feet	< 5 feet																																									
98	6129 - Mixed Coniferous Lowland Forest	Sawtimber Well	1.9	100	141-170	N/A	OPIC - FMD: A small stand between a pond and private property; consisting of a few large diameter hemlock and white pine with mixed conifer poles near the pond, switching to hardwood poles on higher ground near the private line. Soil=Garlic Sand & Finch-Spot Complex Hab.type=PARVAa																																					
<table><tr><th>Canopy Species</th><th>% Cover</th><th>Size Class</th><th>DBH</th><th>Age</th></tr><tr><td>Red Maple</td><td>5</td><td></td><td>10</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Yellow Birch</td><td>5</td><td></td><td>10</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Hemlock</td><td>90</td><td></td><td>16</td><td>100</td></tr></table>			Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Red Maple	5		10		Yellow Birch	5		10		Hemlock	90		16	100	<table><tr><th>Sub-Canopy Species</th><th>Density</th><th>Avg. Height</th><th>Size</th></tr><tr><td>Balsam Fir</td><td>Medium</td><td>< 5 feet</td><td>< 5 feet</td></tr><tr><td>Hemlock</td><td>Low</td><td>5 - 10 feet</td><td>5 - 10 feet</td></tr></table>			Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size	Balsam Fir	Medium	< 5 feet	< 5 feet	Hemlock	Low	5 - 10 feet	5 - 10 feet	Hemlock stand on edge of bog, large hemlock trees.						
Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age																																								
Red Maple	5		10																																									
Yellow Birch	5		10																																									
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Balsam Fir	Medium	< 5 feet	< 5 feet																																									
Hemlock	Low	5 - 10 feet	5 - 10 feet																																									
99	42390 - Mixed Non-Pine Upland Conifers	Sawtimber Medium	2.1	77	81-110	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Low, wet ground. Soil=Finch-Spot Complex																																					
<table><tr><th>Canopy Species</th><th>% Cover</th><th>Size Class</th><th>DBH</th><th>Age</th></tr><tr><td>White Pine</td><td>30</td><td></td><td>16</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Black Spruce</td><td>50</td><td>Seedling</td><td>8</td><td>77</td></tr><tr><td>Northern White Cedar</td><td>20</td><td></td><td>6</td><td></td></tr></table>			Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	White Pine	30		16		Black Spruce	50	Seedling	8	77	Northern White Cedar	20		6		<table><tr><th>Sub-Canopy Species</th><th>Density</th><th>Avg. Height</th><th>Size</th></tr><tr><td>Tamarack</td><td>Medium</td><td>>20 feet</td><td>>20 feet</td></tr><tr><td>Black Spruce</td><td>Medium</td><td>< 5 feet</td><td>< 5 feet</td></tr><tr><td>Northern White Cedar</td><td>Medium</td><td>Variable</td><td>Variable</td></tr></table>			Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size	Tamarack	Medium	>20 feet	>20 feet	Black Spruce	Medium	< 5 feet	< 5 feet	Northern White Cedar	Medium	Variable	Variable	Black spruce stand with scattered white pine and lower ground.		
Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age																																								
White Pine	30		16																																									
Black Spruce	50	Seedling	8	77																																								
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Tamarack	Medium	>20 feet	>20 feet																																									
Black Spruce	Medium	< 5 feet	< 5 feet																																									
Northern White Cedar	Medium	Variable	Variable																																									
100	4112 - Maple, Beech, Cherry Association	Sawtimber Well	5.8	91	81-110	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Next to Ross Lake Campground, adjacent to Ross Lake and along the Ross Lake Rd. Thinned by D.O.C. in 2000. Ancillary data is available. 99=b.cherry, beech, y.birch Soil=Garlic Sand Hab.type=ATFD																																					
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Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age																																								
Red Maple	80		12	91																																								
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Beech	High	< 5 feet	< 5 feet																																									
101	42350 - Upland Hemlock	Sawtimber Well	2.9	105	111-140	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Ridge of hemlock, surrounded by low, wet ground. Difficult access across private land. Soil=Garlic Sand & Finch-Spot ComplexHemlock dominated stand with good regeneration, with other species prevalent on stands edges.																																					
<table><tr><th>Canopy Species</th><th>% Cover</th><th>Size Class</th><th>DBH</th><th>Age</th></tr><tr><td>Red Maple</td><td>5</td><td>Seedling</td><td>8</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Balsam Fir</td><td>5</td><td>Seedling</td><td>8</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Northern White Cedar</td><td>30</td><td></td><td>10</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Hemlock</td><td>60</td><td></td><td>18</td><td>105</td></tr></table>			Canopy Species	% Cover	Size Class	DBH	Age	Red Maple	5	Seedling	8		Balsam Fir	5	Seedling	8		Northern White Cedar	30		10		Hemlock	60		18	105	<table><tr><th>Sub-Canopy Species</th><th>Density</th><th>Avg. Height</th><th>Size</th></tr><tr><td>Balsam Fir</td><td>Medium</td><td>10 - 20 feet</td><td>10 - 20 feet</td></tr><tr><td>Hemlock</td><td>Medium</td><td>10 - 20 feet</td><td>10 - 20 feet</td></tr></table>			Sub-Canopy Species	Density	Avg. Height	Size	Balsam Fir	Medium	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet	Hemlock	Medium	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet		
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102	500 - Water	None	1.2			No	small pond within a bog.																																					



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Stand	Level 4 Cover Type	Size Density	Acres	Stand Age	BA Range	Managed Site	General Comments																																									
109	429 - Mixed Upland Conifers	Sawtimber Well	2.5	95	111-140	N/A	OPIC - FMD: Next to Canoe Lake. Slightly higher ground than the surrounding stands. 98=b.spruce & w.pine Soil=Finch-Spot Complex Hab.Type=PARVAa																																									
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110	429 - Mixed Upland Conifers	Sawtimber Well	5.7	70	111-140	N/A	OPIC - FMD: At the intersection of Co Rd 450 & the Ross Lake Rd. Small stand on a hill sloping away from the road, with a low, wet area at the bottom. Soil=Finch-Spot Complex																																									
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111	122 - Road/Parking Lot	None	0.8			No	Co Road 450																																									
112	500 - Water	None	37.4			No	Canoe lake.																																									
113	6225 - Bog	None	0.6			No	OPIC - FMD: Small creek within the stand. Low, wet ground. Regeneration is comprised of: b.fir, hemlock and red maple. 98=cedar & b.fir soil=Finch-Spot Complex & Dawson, Greenwood & Loxley Peats Hab.type=PARVAa																																									
							Nice Black spruce stand, tall trees with other species sparsely mixed in, dense stand.																																									