

## Instructions for QFP Forest Management Practice Schedule

**Private Forest Owner** – This information is the same information provided on your application or transfer forms. However, it ensures accuracy in the event forms in the application package get separated during processing.

1. Company Name: Name of your business, including suffixes (i.e., LLC, Inc.), if applicable.
2. Contact Name: First and last name of landowner.
3. Phone Number: Personal or business telephone number with extension number, if applicable.
4. Email Address: Personal or business email address.

**Property Tax Authority** – The Property Tax Authority is the same as provided in the application, but is necessary in the event that forms in the application package are separated. Only one of the Parcel ID's in the Forest Management Plan is needed.

1. County: The name of the county in Michigan where the property is located.
2. Township: The name of the Political Township where the property is located.
3. Municipality: While most property taxes in Michigan are administered by townships, a few cities, towns, and villages have been authorized to administer property taxes. If your property is in such an area, indicate the name of the municipality here.
4. Parcel Tax ID-1:

**Parcel, Stand, and Forest Practice Details** - The Qualified Forest Program requires MDARD to notify the landowner when a forest practice or harvest is to occur based on the forest management plan, and is also required to annually notify the Legislature of expected timber harvest in a given year. The following information is necessary in order to provide those notifications.

1. Stand ID: The unique number given to the stand in Forest Management Plan and Map. Stands may overlap multiple tax parcels.
2. Stand Type: Primary MDNR Inventory Cover Types, Tree Size, and Density. Include the letter designation for the cover type and the numeric code for tree size and density. (e.g., A6 for well stocked, poletimber aspen.) A key of MDNR Inventory cover types is attached.
3. Stand Acreage: Number of forest stand acres within the designated parcel. The total of all the Stand Acres within the parcel must be greater than 50% for the parcel to be eligible for tax benefits.
4. Year: Year that the corresponding forest practice is scheduled to occur. If the plan calls for a range of years, choose the last year. For example, if the plan calls for a thinning in 2013-2017, choose the last year (2017).
5. Forestry Practice: The forest practice to be completed on that land. Wildlife management practices are allowed in the Forest Management Plan, but MDARD requires you to record ONLY practices that directly relate to timber management.

## Primary MDNR Inventory Cover Types, Tree Size and Density

### Cover Type Codes

A – Aspen  
B – Paper Birch  
C – Cedar  
D – Treed Bog  
E – Lowland Hardwoods  
F – White Spruce/Fir  
G – Grass  
H – Hemlock  
I – Local Use (various  
non-commercial or exotic)  
J – Jack Pine  
K – Rock  
L – Lowland Brush  
M – Northern Hardwoods  
N – Marsh  
O – Oak  
P – Lowland Poplar (Bam)  
Q – Mixed Lowland Conifers  
R – Red Pine  
S – Black Spruce  
T – Tamarack  
U – Upland Brush  
V – Bog or Muskeg  
W – White Pine  
X – Non-Stocked  
Y – Sand Dunes  
Z – Water  
LM – Lowland Mixed  
MC – Upland Mixed Conifers  
MD – Mixed Deciduous  
UM – Upland Mixed

### Stand Size and Stocking Code

0 – Unstocked  
1 – Seedlings/Saplings – Poorly Stocked  
2 – Seedlings/Saplings – Moderately Stocked  
3 – Seedlings/Saplings – Well Stocked  
4 – Poletimber – Poorly Stocked  
5 – Poletimber – Moderately Stocked  
6 – Poletimber – Well Stocked  
7 – Sawtimber – Poorly Stocked  
8 – Sawtimber – Moderately Stocked  
9 – Sawtimber – Well Stocked

## Forestry Practice Types

Complete the Forestry Practice section of the Forestry Practice Schedule with only the terms listed in **bold** below.

**Artificial Regeneration**—The process by which a stand is replaced by artificial planting of seed, seedlings, or young trees.

**Clearcut**—A harvesting method that removes all the trees on an area in one operation. Regeneration occurs from seed or seedlings present before cutting, from dormant seed on the ground, from seed that disperses from adjoining stands, or from artificial planting or seeding. Clearcutting is used most often with species that require full sunlight to reproduce and grow well. Produces an even-aged forest stand.

**Fertilization**—Applying nutrients to the soil around a tree to promote successful growth and reproduction.

**Group Selection Harvest**—A harvest where small groups of trees are cut at periodic intervals (usually 8-15 years) based on their physical condition or degree of maturity. It produces an uneven-aged forest.

**Logging Slash Distribution**—The distribution across a forest of the slash produced after a logging operation to serve as wildlife cover, regeneration cover, and/or nutrient management.

**No Practice**—No harvest or other forest management practice is being implemented on a stand. Please include the expiration year of the management plan.

**Prescribed Burning**—Deliberate setting and careful control of surface fires in forests to help prevent more destructive fires and to kill off unwanted plants that compete with commercial species for plant nutrients; may also be used on grasslands.

**Pruning**—The removal of live or dead branches from standing trees. With forest trees, pruning generally means removing limbs from the lower 17 feet of the main stem to produce higher quality (knot-free) wood.

**Salvage Treatment**—Harvesting trees that have been killed or are in danger of being killed by insects, disease, fire, wind, flood, or other unexpected cause to recover their economic value.

**Sanitation Cut**—The harvesting or destruction of trees infected or highly susceptible to insects or diseases to prevent the spread of the pest to other trees in the area.

**Seed Tree Harvest**—A harvest where all trees are removed from the harvest area except for a few scattered trees that provide seed to establish a new stand producing an even-aged stand.

**Shelterwood Harvest**—A harvest where trees are removed in a series of two or more cuttings to allow the establishment of an early growth of new seedlings under the partial shade and protection of older trees. This produces an even-aged stand.

\*The first entry in a Shelterwood Harvest system should be called “Shelterwood Harvest”. Each entry after the first that is associated with the Shelterwood Harvest should be referred to as a “Thinning”.

**Single Tree Selection Harvest**—A harvest in which individual trees are cut at periodic intervals (usually 8-15 years) based on their physical condition or degree of maturity. Produces an uneven-aged forest.

**Site Preparation**—A set of practices (for example, brush clearing, chemical vegetation control, and prescribed burning) that improve a seedbed or suppress competing vegetation to increase the chances for successfully establishing a new stand of trees.

**Thinning**—Cutting scattered trees or rows of trees to reduce the stocking and concentrate growth on fewer, higher quality remaining trees.

**Timber Stand Improvement (TSI)**—The practice of removing undesirable trees, shrubs, vines, or other vegetation to achieve the desired stocking of the best quality trees.

\*Use the term “Timber Stand Improvement” in the Forest Practice Schedule.

**Weeding (and Cleaning)**—The practice of removing undesirable tree species that take up valuable growing space in a stand. Use the term “Weeding and Cleaning” in the Forest Practice Schedule.