

Stand Type Symbols

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 5
Y – Sand Dunes
Z – Water
LM – Lowland Mixed
MC – Upland Mixed Conifers
MD – Mixed Deciduous
UM – Upland Mixed

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

Forest Practice Types

Complete the Forest Practice section of the Forest Practice Schedule with only the words seen 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 forests 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. 6

*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.

Please submit the Qualified Forest Program Application documents electronically to MDARD-QFP@michigan.gov. If you have any questions or concerns please contact us at 517-284-5630 by phone or by the email address above.