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The Forest Resources of the Huron-Manistee National Forests, 1993

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This report includes the most commonly used U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Inventory and Analysis (FIA) statistics. Additional forest resource data can be provided to interested users. Persons requesting additional information from the raw inventory data are expected to pay the retrieval costs. These costs range from less than $100 for a relatively simple request to more than $2,000 for a complex retrieval involving the services of a Forest Inventory and Analysis computer programmer. Requests will be filled so as to minimize the impact on the Forest Inventory and Analysis work unit. Interested users can also access the forest resource (FIA) data base on the Internet @ http://www.ncfes.umn.edu/units/4801/.

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David Haugen, Rosalie Ingram, and Forrest Ruppert

The Huron-Manistee National Forests are centrally located in the northern Lower Peninsula of Michigan and extend from Lake Michigan to Lake Huron (fig. 1). Although they are administered jointly, the Huron and Manistee are actually two separate National Forests. The Huron, on the eastern side of Michigan, was established in 1909 from public domain lands (lands that had never been transferred to private owners). The Manistee, in western Michigan, was officially established in 1938 from tax-forfeited lands and purchases. Both National Forests are a mosaic of lands held by public and private owners.

Figure 1.—*Location of the Huron-Manistee National Forests in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan.*

Both Forests are underlain by sedimentary rocks, covered by a mantle of glacial drift as much as 1,000 feet thick. Glacial moraines, outwash plains, deltas, lacustrine deposits, and old shorelines are common. Soils originating from these landscapes are predominately sand. Aquifers within glacial deposits are common and feed thousands of miles of cold water streams at a relatively constant rate throughout the year. The Huron-Manistee Forests' logo, "United by Rivers," reflects the importance of the Pine, Manistee, Pere Marquette, Muskegon, and Au Sable Rivers, and their respective watersheds to forest management within the area.

Earliest known archeological sites in the area date back to the recession of the last glacier, approximately 12,000 years ago. More than 1,000 cultural resource sites have been recorded on the Forests. These sites represent the cultures of many peoples, from Paleo-Indian hunters to European explorers and settlers.

European occupancy began in the early 1600's with French and English fur trappers. In the early 1800's, the first settlers began to arrive in the area. Soon after, limited logging began near settlements along the Au Sable river. But it was not until the 1850's and 1860's that logging and sawmilling reached their highest

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levels with the commercial harvest of red and white pine. After the peak years, logging continued on a smaller scale in hardwood and scattered pine stands. Attempts to farm the cutover forest lands suceeded only on the better soils. By the 1930's, many burned-over forest lands had still not regenerated to trees. Fire control in the 1930's allowed renewed natural regeneration, and the large tree planting programs during the Civilian Conservation Corps era helped create the forest landscapes we see today across the National Forests.

Today, the Huron-Manistee National Forests provide a wealth of products and services. The Forests are within a day's drive of nearly 50 million people. Increased leisure time and better highway access allow ever increasing numbers of people to "discover" the National Forests and their varied resources through shorter but more frequent visits. In addition, the forest products industry in and around the Huron-Manistee has contributed greatly to the local and regional economies as well as to the lifestyles of residents in the northern Lower Peninsula. The high timber sale revenues of the Huron-Manistee over the last several years mirror the increasing tree size, greater sawtimber and growing-stock volumes, and higher quality estimated in the fifth and most recent inventory of Michigan's forest resources. The Huron-Manistee National Forests also contain regionally and locally unique ecosystems that several endangered species and others depend on (fig. 2). Examples are the Kirtland's warbler, with its specific breeding range on the Huron National Forest and adjoining State lands; and the Karner blue butterfly, found in large numbers on the southern Manistee National Forest.

Managing for such diverse products and services is growing increasingly complex. Tradeoffs between resources, economic sustainability and public policy guide forest land managers in public land management, planning, and implementation. In the meantime, the Forest Service's commitment to ecosystem management on the Huron-Manistee and other National Forests could result in changes in management direction. This analysis of the forest resources of the Huron-Manistee National Forests, along with previous and future inventories, will give us a much clearer picture of how forest resources are affected by such changes.

EXTENT OF FOREST LAND ON THE HURON-MANISTEE NATIONAL FORESTS

Of the 964,900 total acres of Huron-Manistee National Forests lands, 951,100 acres are forested—an increase of 5 percent between 1980 and 1993. The remaining acres consist

Figure 2.—*Kirtland's warbler habitat, a young jack pine stand on the Huron National Forest.*

of natural open areas such as wetlands and developed land such as roads and rights-of-way. The Huron-Manistee forest land area (949,300 acres) has the potential to annually produce 20 or more cubic feet of wood per acre. The Huron-Manistee forest land area can be divided into timberland (915,100 acres), reserved timberland (34,200 acres), and other forest land (1,800 acres).

In 1993, 13 different forest types were inventoried on the Forests compared to 10 in 1980. Conifer forest types occupied 359,100 acres in 1993, up from 339,000 acres in 1980. Hardwood forest types increased from 528,500 acres in 1980 to 556,000 acres in 1993. For example, the aspen forest type decreased while the maple-beech-birch forest type increased (fig. 3). Jack pine forest type decreased, but red and white pine forest types increased. Many of the changes can be attributed to forest succession. As forests mature, early successional species like aspen fall out of dominance and mid-to-late successional species like maple fill in. Other changes may be attributed to silvicultural and wildlife management practices such as habitat management for the Kirtland's warbler.

COMPOSITION OF THE HURON-MANISTEE'S FORESTS

The Huron-Manistee National Forests have a great variety of tree species, which can be attributed to many factors including varied forest soil types, geological formations, climate, hydrological conditions, fauna, and disturbance (fig. 3). In 1980, the two Forests had an estimated 508 million trees at least 1 inch in diameter at breast height (d.b.h.); by 1993, the number of trees had increased to 548 million. The most prevalent conifer tree species recorded during the 1993 inventory was red pine, with 81 million trees. Other conifer species found in abundance in 1993 included jack pine, white pine, balsam fir, and northern white-cedar (fig. 4).

The soft maple species, with 71 million trees, replaced aspen as the most abundant hardwood during the 1993 inventory. Other hardwood species found in abundance include aspen, red oak, white oak, hard maple, and black cherry (fig. 5).

One way to look at the forest resource is by observing stand-size class. This classification of forest land recognizes three size classes based on the average d.b.h. of the predominant

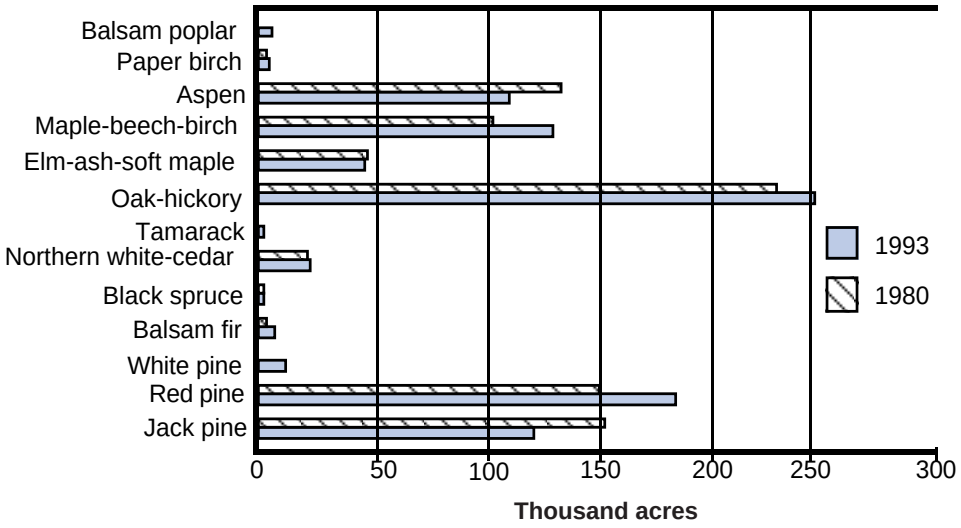

Figure 3.—*Area of timberland by forest type on the Huron-Manistee National Forests, 1980 and 1993.*

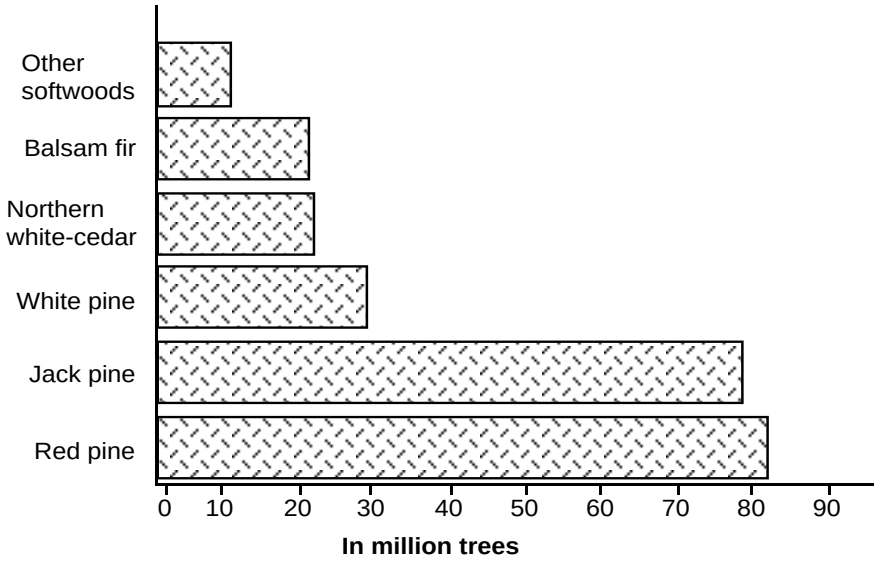

Figure 4.—*Number of conifer trees on timberland on the Huron-Manistee National Forests, 1993.*

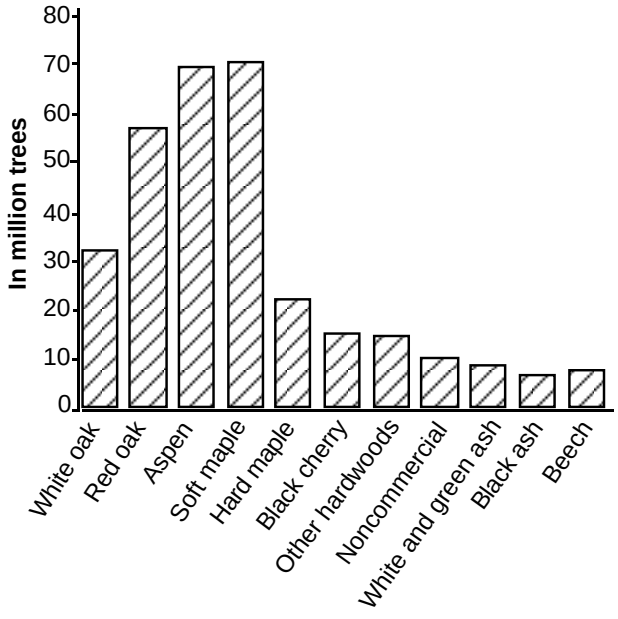

Figure 5.—*Number of hardwood trees on timberland on the Huron-Manistee National Forests, 1993.*

trees within the stand: sapling/seedling (trees between 1 and 5 inches d.b.h.); poletimber (trees 5 to 9 inches d.b.h. for conifers and 5 to 11 inches d.b.h. for hardwoods); and sawtimber (trees more than 9 inches d.b.h. for conifers and more than 11 inches d.b.h. for hardwoods). Between inventories, two stand-size classes decreased in area and one increased (fig. 6). Sapling/seedling stands decreased from 262 thousand acres in 1980 to194 thousand acres in 1993, a 26-percent decline. Poletimber stand area declined from 470 thousand acres in 1980 to 390 thousand acres in 1993, a 17-percent decrease. Sawtimber increased by 144 percent between inventories, from 135 thousand acres in 1980, to 330 thousand acres in 1993. Forest types with the biggest gains in the sawtimber size-class include red pine, oak-hickory, maple-beech-birch, and aspen. In the sapling/seedling size-class, many forest types decreased; aspen declined the most, with red pine a close second. In the poletimber size-class, four forest types decreased in area: jack pine, oak-hickory, elm-ash-soft maple, and paper birch.

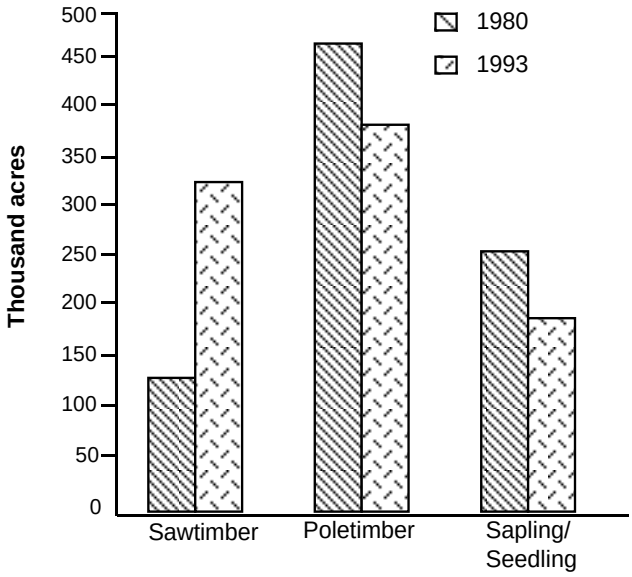

Figure 6.—*Area of timberland in 1980 and 1993 on the Huron-Manistee National Forests by stand-size class.*

VOLUME

The net growing-stock volume on the Huron-Manistee National Forests grew from 807 million cubic feet in 1980 to 1.2 billion cubic feet in 1993—an increase of 49 percent. Between inventories, jack pine, balsam fir, yellow birch, elm, and black ash decreased in growing-stock volume, while all other species groups increased. Of all tree species white pine made the greatest gains between inventories. White pine growing-stock volume increased by 180 percent between inventories—from 15 million cubic feet in 1980 to 42 million cubic feet in 1993. Net volume for white pine sawtimber increased from 1.4 billion board feet in 1980 to more than 3 billion board feet in 1993—an increase of 117 percent. Red pine, jack pine, white pine, and northern white-cedar made up 96 percent of the total net volume of softwood on the Forests in 1993. Likewise, red and white oak, hard and soft maple, and aspen made up 89 percent of the total hardwood volume on the Forests. Only elm, yellow birch, and balsam poplar decreased in net volume of sawtimber between inventories.

CAUSES OF CHANGE IN THE HURON-MANISTEE'S FOREST RESOURCES

Growth

On the Huron-Manistee National Forests, average net annual growth of growing stock was 39.5 million cubic feet per year between 1980 and 1993 (fig. 7). Both conifer and hardwood species averaged more than 19 million cubic feet per year in net annual growth of growing stock (fig. 8). On a per acre basis, the Forests averaged 43 cubic feet per year in net annual growth between inventories, compared to the State average of 41 cubic feet per year. Red pine accounted for 39 percent of all net annual growth of growing stock on the Forests, while select white oak, select red oak, soft maple, and aspen each averaged more than 10 percent of the total growing-stock growth.

Net annual growth of sawtimber on the Forests averaged 134.4 million board feet per year between inventories, an average of 146 board feet per acre per year (the overall State average was 143 board feet per acre per year). Red pine represented 35 percent, select red oak represented 15 percent, and aspen represented 8 percent of the total net average annual sawtimber growth.

Mortality

Between inventories, average annual mortality on the Forests was 6.7 million cubic feet for growing-stock trees and 11.6 million board feet for sawtimber-size trees (fig. 7). The causes of mortality included diseases such as hypoxylon canker, Dutch elm, verticillium wilt, and white trunk rot; insects such as jack pine budworm, gypsy moth, and ips beetle; animals such as deer and porcupine; and weather-related factors such as damaging winds, flooding, and drought.

Removals

Annual timber removals averaged 14.5 million cubic feet of growing stock and 25.9 million board feet of sawtimber per year between inventories (fig. 9). Both growing-stock and sawtimber removals exceeded mortality by a two to one margin. Removals of red, jack and white pine; red and white oak; soft maple; and aspen species groups accounted for 87 percent of the growing-stock removals and 91 percent of sawtimber removals on the Forests.

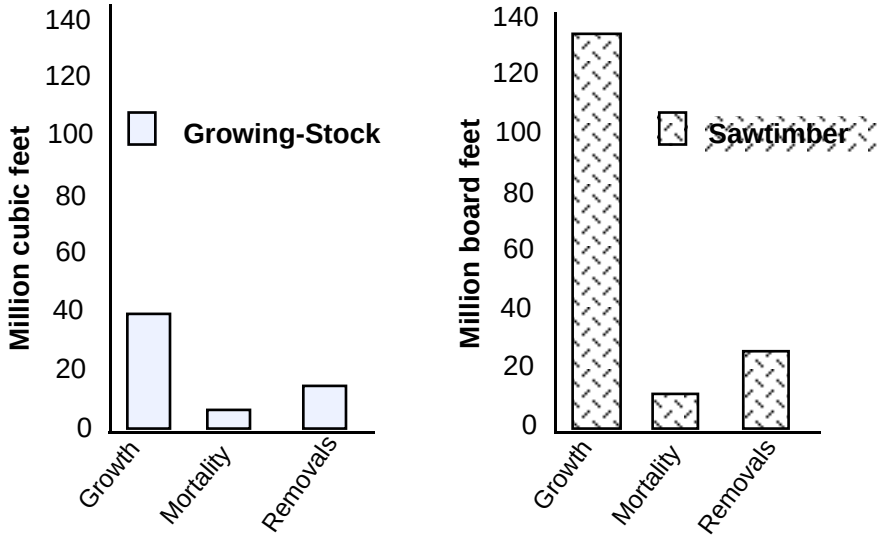

Figure 7.—*Average net annual growth, average annual mortality, and average annual removals of growing stock and sawtimber on timberland on the Huron-Manistee National Forests, 1980-1993.*

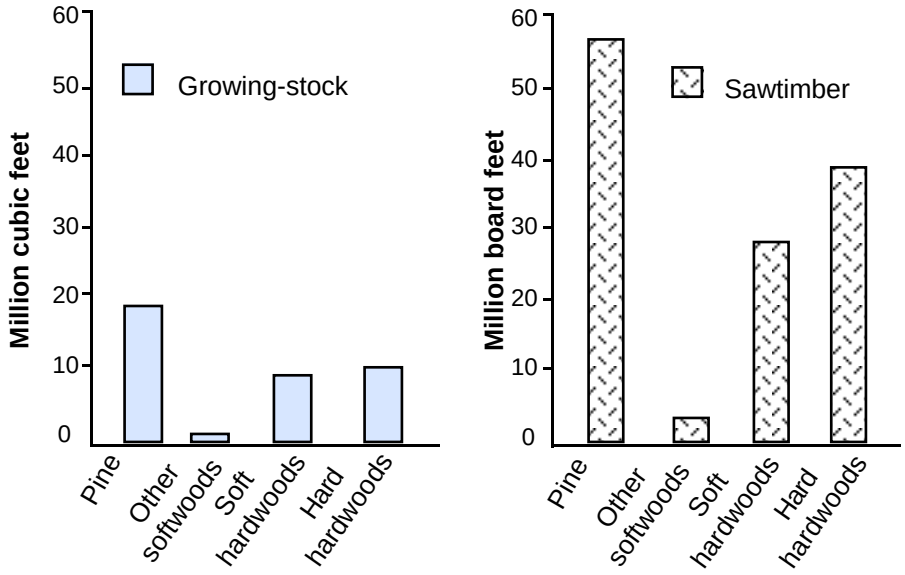

Figure 8.—*Average net annual growth of growing stock and sawtimber on timberland by major species group, Huron-Manistee National Forests, 1980-1993.*

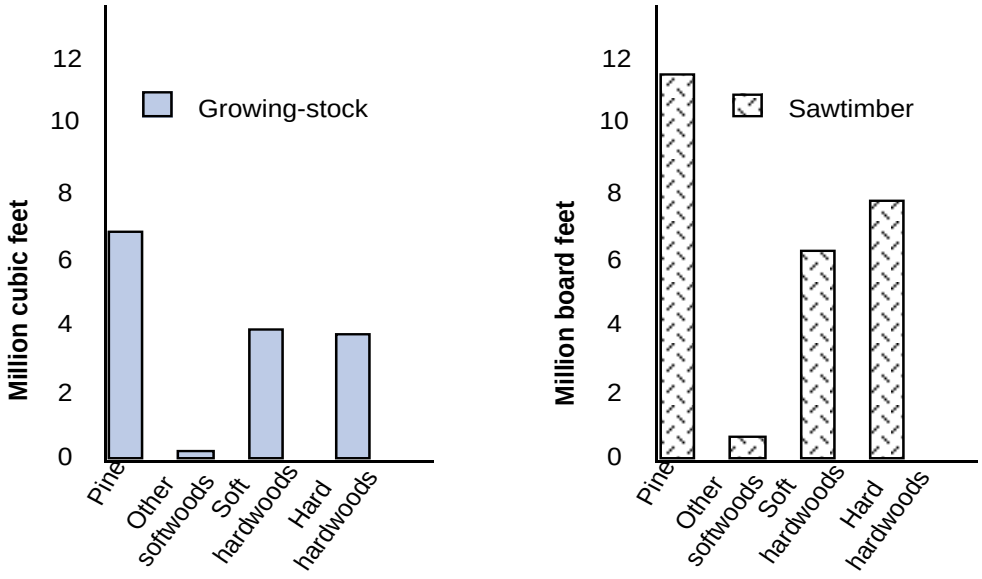

Figure 9.—*Average annual removals of growing stock and sawtimber on timberland by major species group, Huron-Manistee National Forests, 1980-1993.*

APPENDIX

ACCURACY OF THE SURVEY

Forest Inventory and Analysis information is based on a sampling procedure designed to provide reliable statistics at the State and Survey Unit levels. Consequently, the reported figures are estimates only. A measure of reliability of these figures is given by sampling errors. These sampling errors mean that the chances are two out of three that if a 100-percent inventory had been taken, using the same methods, the results would have been within the limits indicated. For example, the estimated growing-stock volume in the Huron-Manistee National Forests in 1993, 1,242.4 million cubic feet, has a sampling error of ±3.70 percent (±45.9 million cubic feet). The growing-stock volume from a 100-percent inventory would be expected to fall between 1,288.3 and 1,196.5 million cubic feet (1,242.4 ± 45.9), there being a one in three chance that this is not the case.

The following tabulation shows the sampling errors for the inventory of the Huron-Manistee National Forests:

Item	Forest totals	Sampling error
Growing stock	*Million cubic feet*	*Percent*
Volume (1993)	1,242.4	3.70
Average annual growth (1980-1992)	39.5	4.90
Average annual removals (1980-1992)	14.5	13.70
Sawtimber	*Million board feet*	
Volume (1993)	3,037.7	5.10
Average annual growth (1980-1992)	134.4	5.30
Average annual removals (1980-1992)	25.9	16.20
	Thousand acres	
Timberland area (1993)	915.1	1.20

As survey data are broken down into sections smaller than Survey Unit totals, the sampling error increases. For example, the sampling error for timberland area in a particular county is higher than that for total timberland area in the Unit. To estimate sampling error for data smaller than Unit totals, use the following formula:

$$E = \frac{(SE)\sqrt{(\text{Forest total volume or area})}}{\sqrt{(\text{Volume or area smaller than Forest total})}}$$

Where :

E = Sampling error in percent.

SE = Forest total error for volume or area.

For example, to compute the error on the area of timberland in the maple-beech-birch type for the Huron-Manistee, proceed as follows:

1) The total area of maple-beech-birch type from table 3 = 133,100 acres.

2) The total area of all timberland in the Huron-Manistee National Forests from table 3 = 915,100 acres.

3) Total error for timberland area from the above tabulation = 1.20 percent.

4) Using the above formula:

$$E = \frac{0.0120\ \sqrt{915{,}100}}{\sqrt{133{,}100}}$$

E = 0.0310 or 3.1 percent —sampling error for the maple-beech-birch forest type in the Huron-Manistee National Forests.

SURVEY PROCEDURES

The 1993 Huron-Manistee survey used a growth model-enhanced, two-phase sample design. Using this sampling scheme and associated estimators is similar to sampling with partial replacement (SPR), in that a set of randomly located plots is available for remeasurement and a random set of new plots is established and measured. A significant feature of the design is stratification for disturbance on the old sample and use of a growth model to improve regression estimates made on old undisturbed forest plots (fig. 10). Detailed descriptions of the sampling and estimation procedures are presented by Hansen (1990). The growth model used in the Michigan survey design was the Lake States Stand and Tree Evaluation and Modeling System (STEMS) (Belcher *et al.*1982).

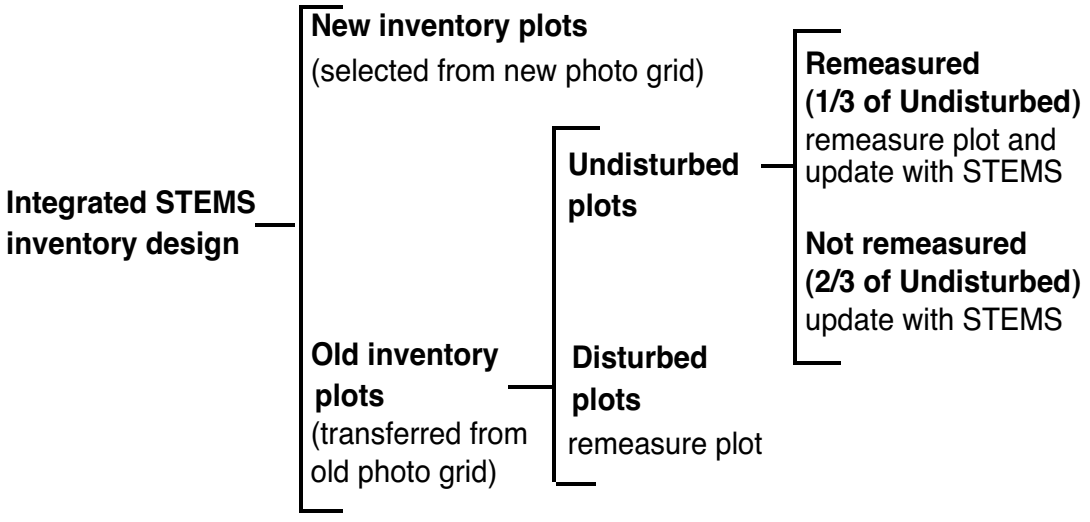

Figure 10.-- *Overview of the sample design for the Huron-Manistee National Forests survey.*

Major Steps in the New Survey Design

1. Aerial photography (Phase 1)

In this phase, two sets of random points were located on current aerial photography. The first is a set of new photo plots, and the second is a set of relocated old ground plot locations from the 1980 inventory. Aerial photographs used were black and white, infrared taken in 1986 at a scale of 1:15,840 (nominal). These photographs were purchased by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MiDNR) and loaned to the Forest Service. The locations of the plots used in the 1980 inventory were transferred to these new photographs. The photographs were then assembled into township mosaics, and a systematic grid of 121 one-acre photo plots (each plot representing approximately 190.4 acres) was overlaid on each township mosaic. Each of these photo plots was examined by aerial photo interpretation specialists and classified stereoscopically based on land use. If trees were present, forest type and stand-size/density class were recorded. After this examination, all the old "disturbed" sample locations and one-third of the old "undisturbed" forested plots were sent to the field for survey crews to verify the photo classification and to take further measurements. All photo plot locations for the 1993 inventory were examined and were classified as shown in the following tabulation.

Photo land class	Photo plots
Timberland	4,823
Reserved forest land	81
Other forest land	0
Questionable forest	41
Nonforest with trees	10
Nonforest reserved	0
Nonforest without trees	163
Water	0
All classes	5,118

2. Plot measurements (Phase 2)

On plots classified as timberland, wooded pasture, or windbreak (at least 120 feet wide), a ground plot was established, remeasured, or modeled. Old plots that could not be relocated were replaced with a new plot at the approximate location of the old one. Each ground plot consisted of a 10-point cluster covering approximately 1 acre. At each point, trees 5.0 inches or more in d.b.h. were sampled on a 37.5 Basal Area Factor (BAF) variable-radius plot, and trees less than 5.0 inches d.b.h. were sampled on a 1/300-acre fixed-radius plot. The measurement procedure for the new and old sample locations were as follows:

a) New inventory plots

A systematic sample of the new photo plots was selected for field measurement. Ground plots were established, and measures of current classification such as land use, forest type, and ownership as well as size and condition of all trees on the plot were recorded. These locations were monumented for future remeasurement.

b) Old inventory plots

These plots were established, monumented, and measured as part of the 1980 field inventory. The procedures for these old plots were different from those for the new plots. Old plots were classed as "undisturbed" or "disturbed" in the aerial photo phase of the sampling process. All disturbed plots and a one-third sample of the undisturbed plots were remeasured to obtain estimates of current condition and changes since the last inventory. All trees measured on these plots in 1980 were remeasured or otherwise accounted for, and all new trees were identified and measured.

All sample plots that were forested at the time of the 1980 inventory and determined to be undisturbed until this inventory were projected to the current time using STEMS. This procedure gives projected estimates of current volume and growth for these undisturbed plots. The comparison of the projected and

observed values on the one-third sample of the undisturbed forest plots that were remeasured provided local calibration data to adjust the projected values of the undisturbed plots that were not remeasured. The adjustment procedure is a modified version of the method described by Smith (1983).

The undisturbed forested plots that were not remeasured play a crucial role in the new survey design. These plots, after careful examination comparing past and current aerial photography, were determined to be undisturbed and had conditions that could be simulated by STEMS. The STEMS growth model was used to "grow" the old plot and tree data to produce an estimate of current data. Thus, these plots were treated as ground plots, even though they were never visited. The plot record for each modeled plot was sent to the field for verification of current ownership information.

All old plots classified as disturbed were sent to the field for remeasurement to assess and verify changes since the last inventory. Disturbance refers to any change on a plot that can be detected on aerial photos and that the STEMS growth processor cannot predict, such as catastrophic mortality, cutting, seedling stands, and land use change.

The estimation procedure for computing statistics from this sampling design was more complicated than the simple two-phase estimation procedure used in the past. In fact, this procedure yielded two independent samples, one coming from the new photo points and the other from the old photo points that are remeasured or modeled. The following tabulation summarizes the distribution of all ground plots for the new inventory design by type of plot:

Ground land use class	Old plots remeasured	Old plots updated	New plots	Total plots
Timberland	300	13	128	441
Reserved forest land	8	0	17	25
Nonforest with trees	3	0	1	4
Nonforest without trees	1	0	2	3
Noncensus water	1	0	1	2
Total	313	13	149	475

3. Area estimates

Area estimates were made using two-phase estimation methods. In this type of estimation, a preliminary estimate of area by land use is made from the aerial photographs (Phase 1) and corrected by the plot measurements (Phase 2). A complete description of this estimation method is presented by Loetsch and Haller (1964).

4. Volume estimates

Estimates of volume per acre were made from the trees measured or modeled on the 10-point plots. Estimates of volume per acre were multiplied by the area estimates to obtain estimates of total volume. Net cubic foot volumes are based on a modification of the method presented by Hahn (1984) for use in the Lake States. For the Huron-Manistee National Forests inventory, the merchantable height equation presented in Hahn (1984) was used in conjunction with Stone's equation (see Appendix I in Hahn, 1984) to estimate gross volume. This estimate was then corrected by species for variation in bark and cull volume to yield an estimate of net volume, using the coefficients presented in Hahn (1984).

The Forest Service reports all board foot volume in International 1/4-inch rule. In Michigan, the Scribner log rule is commonly used. Scribner log rule conversion factors were derived from full tree measurements taken throughout the Lake States (Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota) and an equation developed by Wiant and Castenaeda (1977). The factors (multipliers) used to convert board foot International volumes to the Scribner rule are shown in the tabulation on the next page.

D.b.h. (inches)	Scribner rule conversion factor	
	Softwoods	Hardwoods
9.0-10.9	0.7830	—
11.0-12.9	0.8287	0.8317
13.0-14.9	0.8577	0.8611
15.0-16.9	0.8784	0.8827
17.0-18.9	0.8945	0.8999
19.0-20.9	0.9079	0.9132
21.0-22.9	0.9168	0.9239
23.0-24.9	0.9240	0.9325
25.0-26.9	0.9299	0.9396
27.0-28.9	0.9321	0.9454
29.0+	0.9357	0.9544

5. Growth and mortality estimates

On remeasured plots, estimates of growth and mortality per acre come from the remeasured diameters of trees and from observation of trees that died between inventories. Growth reported as the average net annual growth between the two inventories (1980 and 1993) is computed from data on remeasurement plots and modeled plots using methods presented by Van Deusen *et al*. (1986). Mortality is also average net annual for the remeasurement period. On new plots, where trees were not remeasured, estimates of growth and mortality were obtained by using STEMS to project the growth and mortality of trees for 1 year. Growth and mortality estimates for old undisturbed plots that were updated were derived in the same manner as remeasured plots. The STEMS growth model was adjusted by Survey Unit to meet local conditions, using data from the undisturbed remeasurement plots. As with volume, total growth and mortality estimates were obtained by multiplying the per acre estimates by area estimates. Current annual growth for 1992 was computed by using the adjusted STEMS model to grow all current inventory plots for 1 year.

6. Average annual removals estimates

Average annual growing-stock and sawtimber removals (1980 to 1992) were estimated only from the remeasured plots; new plots and STEMS-projected plots were not used to estimate removals. These estimates are obtained from trees measured in the last survey and cut or otherwise removed from the timberland base. Because remeasurement plots make up about one-half of the total ground plots, average annual removals estimates have greater sampling errors than volume and growth estimates.

Tree and Log Grade

Log grades and tree grades are based on the classification of external characteristics as indicators of quality. Log grades and or tree grades were taken on approximately one-third of the sample plots in the Huron-Manistee National Forests. All sawtimber softwood sample trees were graded for quality and assigned a butt log grade. All sawtimber hardwood sample trees were graded for quality and assigned a tree grade. The volume yield by log grade or tree grade for this sample was used to distribute the volume of the ungraded sample trees by species group.

Hardwood sawtimber trees were graded according to "Hardwood tree grades for factory lumber" (Hanks 1976). The best 12-foot section of the lowest 16-foot hardwood log was used for grading. Hardwood sawtimber trees that did not meet minimum tree grade specifications for grades 1 through 3 were assigned grade 4 according to Forest Service standard specifications for hardwood construction logs described in "A Guide to Hardwood Log Grading" (Rast *et al*. 1973).

Red pine and jack pine sawtimber trees were graded based on specifications described in "Forest Service Log Grades for Southern Pines" (Campbell 1964). White pine and other softwood sawtimber trees were graded according to specifications described by Ostrander and Brisbin (1971). For all softwoods, the first merchantable 16-foot log, or shorter lengths down to 12 feet, was used for grading.

Hardwood Tree Grade for Factory Lumber [a]

Grade factor	Tree grade 1	Tree grade 2	Tree grade 3
Length of grading zone (feet)	Butt 16	Butt 16	Butt 16
Length of grading section [b] (feet)	Best 12	Best 12	Best 12
D.b.h., minimum (inches)	16[c]	13	11
D.i.b., minimum at top of grading section (inches)	13[c] 16 20	11[d] 12	8
Clear cuttings (on the 3 best faces)[e]			
Length, minimum (feet)	7 5 3	3 3	2
Number on face (maximum)	2	2 3	Unlimited
Yield in face length (minimum)	5/6	4/6	3/6
Cull deduction (including crook and sweep, but excluding shake) maximum within grading section (percent)	9	f	50

[a] Hanks (1976).

[b] Whenever a 14- or 16-foot section of the butt 16-foot log is better than the best 12-foot section, the grade of the longer section will become the grade of the tree. This longer section, when used, is the basis for determining the grading factors such as diameter and cull deduction.

[c] In basswood and ash, d.i.b. at top of grading section must be 12 inches and d.b.h. must be 15 inches.

[d] Grade 2 trees can be 10 inches d.i.b. at top of grading section if they otherwise meet surface requirements for small grade 1's.

[e] A clear cutting is a portion of a face free of defects, extending the width of the face. A face is one-fourth of the surface of the grading section as divided lengthwise.

[f] Fifteen percent crook and sweep or 40 percent total cull deduction are permitted in grade 2 trees, if size and surface of grading section qualify as grade 1. If rot shortens the required clear cuttings to the extent of dropping the butt log to grade 2, do not drop the tree's grade to 3 unless the cull deduction for rot is greater than 40 percent.

Forest Service Standard Specifications for Hardwood Construction Logs (tie and timber logs) [a, b]

Position in tree	Butts and uppers
Minimum diameter, small end	8 inches
Minimum length without trim	8 feet
Clear cuttings	No requirements
Sweep allowance	One-fourth of the diameter at the small end for each 8 feet of length.
Sound surface defects:	
Single knots	Any number, if no one knot has an average diameter above the callus in excess of one-third of the log diameter at point of occurrence.
Whorled knots	Any number, if the sum of knot diameters above the callus does not exceed one-third of the log diameter at point of occurrence.
Holes	Any number, provided none has a diameter over one-third of the log diameter at point of occurrence and none extends more than 3 inches into included timber[c].
Unsound surface defects:	Same requirements as for sound defects if they extend into included timber. No limit if they do not.

[a] Rast *et al*. (1973).

[b] These specifications are minimum for the class. If, from a group of logs, factory logs are selected first, thus leaving only nonfactory logs from which to select construction logs, then the quality range of the construction logs so selected is limited, and the class may be considered a grade. If selection for construction logs is given first priority, it may be necessary to subdivide the class into grades.

[c] Included timber is always square, and dimension is judged from small end.

Eastern White Pine Saw-log Grade Specifications [a]

Grading factor	Log grade 1	Log grade 2	Log grade 3	Log grade 4
1. Minimum scaling diameter (inches)	14[b]	6	6	6
2. Minimum log length (feet)	10[c]	8	8	8
3. Maximum weevil injury (number)	None	None	2 injuries [d]	No limit
4. Minimum face requirements	Two full length or four 50%[e] length good faces (in addition, log knots on balance of faces shall not exceed size limit of grade 2 logs).	**NO GOOD FACES REQUIRED** Maximum diameter of log knots on three best faces: **SOUND RED KNOTS** not to exceed 1/6 scaling diameter and 3" maximum **OVERGROWN/DEAD/ BLACK KNOTS** not to exceed 1/12 scaling diameter and 1 1/2" max.	**SOUND RED KNOTS** not to exceed 1/3 scaling diameter and 5" maximum **OVERGROWN/DEAD/ BLACK KNOTS** not to exceed 1/6 scaling diameter and 2 1/2" max.	Includes all logs not qualifying for No. 3 or better and have at least 1/3 of their gross volume in sound wood suitable for manufacture into standard lumber
5. Maximum sweep or crook (percent)	20	30	40	66 2/3
6. Maximum total scaling deduction (percent)	50	50	50	66 2/3

After the tentative log grade is established from face examination, the log will be reduced in grade whenever the following defects are evident:

7. Conks, punk knots, and pine borer damage on bark surface. [f]
   Degrade one grade if present on one face.
   Degrade two grades if present on two faces.
   Degrade three grades if present on three or more faces.

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8. Log end defects: red rot, ring shake, heavy stain, and pine borer damage outside the heart center of log. [f] Consider log as having a total of 8 quarters (4 on each end) and degrade as indicated.
   Degrade one grade if present in 2 quarters of log ends.
   Degrade two grades if present in 3 or 4 quarters of log ends.
   Degrade three grades if present in 5 or more quarters of log ends.

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a. Ostrander and Brisbin (1971)
b. 12- and 13-inch logs with four full-length good faces are acceptable.
c. 8-foot logs with four full-length good faces are acceptable.
d. 8-foot Number 3 logs limited to one weevil injury.
e. Minimum 50% length good face must be at least 6 feet.
f. Factors 7 and 8 are not cumulative (total degrade based on more serious of the two). No log is to be degraded below grade 4 if net scale is at least one-third of gross scale.

Log Grades for Jack Pine and Red Pine [a]

Grade 1: Trees with three or four clear faces on the 16-foot grading section.[b]
Grade 2: Trees with one or two clear faces on the 16-foot grading section.
Grade 3: Trees with no clear faces on the 16-foot grading section.

After the tentative grade is established from above, the tree will be reduced one grade for each of the following, except that no tree can be reduced below grade 3, provided the total scaling deductions for sweep and/or rot do not exceed two-thirds of the gross scale of the tree.

Sweep. Degrade any tentative grade 1 or 2 tree one grade if sweep in the lower 12 feet of grading sections amounts to 3 or more inches and equals or exceeds one-fourth of the diameter at breast height.

Heart rot. Degrade any tentative grade 1 or 2 tree one grade if conk, punk knots, massed hyphae, or other evidence of advanced heart rot is found anywhere on the main tree stem.

[a] Campbell (1964).
[b] A face is one-fourth of the circumference in width extending full length of the grading section. Clear faces are those free of: knots measuring more than one-half-inch in diameter, overgrown knots of any size, and holes more than one-fourth-inch in diameter. Faces may be rotated to obtain the maximum number of clear ones on the grading section.

Log Grades for All Other Softwood Logs

Grade 1

1. Trees must be 16 inches in diameter or larger, grading section 12 feet in length or longer, and with deduction for defect not over 30 percent of gross scale.

2. Trees must be at least 75 percent clear on each of three faces.

3. All knots outside clear cutting must be sound and not more than 2-1/2 inches in size.

Grade 2

1. Trees must be 12 inches in diameter or larger, grading section 12 feet in length or longer, and with a net scale after deduction for defect of at least 50 percent of the gross scale deducted for defect.

2. Trees must be at least 50 percent clear on each of three faces or 75 percent clear on two faces.

Grade 3

1. Trees must be 6 inches in diameter or larger, grading section 12 feet in length or longer, and with a net scale after deduction for defect of at least 50 percent of the gross contents of the log.

Note: Diameters are diameter inside bark (d.i.b.) at small end of grading section. Percent clear refers to percent clear in one continuous section.

METRIC EQUIVALENTS OF UNITS USED IN THIS REPORT

1 acre = 4,046.86 square meters or 0.405 hectare.
1,000 acres = 405 hectares.
1 cubic foot = 0.0283 cubic meter.
1 foot = 30.48 centimeters or 0.3048 meter.
1 inch = 25.4 millimeters, 2.54 centimeters, or 0.0254 meter.
1 pound = 0.454 kilograms.
1 ton = 0.907 metric tons.

TREE SPECIES IN THE HURON-MANISTEE NATIONAL FORESTS

(Little 1981)

Softwoods

Eastern white pine ..... *Pinus strobus*
Red pine ..... *Pinus resinosa*
Jack pine ..... *Pinus banksiana*
White spruce ..... *Picea glauca*
Black spruce ..... *Picea mariana*
Balsam fir ..... *Abies balsamea*
Eastern hemlock ..... *Tsuga canadensis*
Tamarack ..... *Larix laricina*
Northern white-cedar ..... *Thuja occidentalis*

Hardwoods

Select white oaks [1]
- White oak ..... *Quercus alba*
- Bur oak ..... *Quercus macrocarpa*
- Chinkapin oak ..... *Quercus muehlenbergii*
- Swamp white oak ..... *Quercus bicolor*

Other white oaks [1]
- Chestnut oak ..... *Quercus prinus*

Select red oak [1]
- Northern red oak ..... *Quercus rubra*

Other red oaks [1]
- Scarlet oak ..... *Quercus coccinea*
- Northern pin oak ..... *Quercus ellipsoidalis*
- Pin oak ..... *Quercus palustris*
- Black oak ..... *Quercus velutina*

Hard maples [1]
- Black maple ..... *Acer nigrum*
- Sugar maple ..... *Acer saccharum*

Soft maples [2]
- Red maple ..... *Acer rubrum*
- Silver maple ..... *Acer saccharinum*

American beech[1] ..... *Fagus grandifolia*

Ashes
- White ash [1] ..... *Fraxinus americana*
- Black ash [2] ..... *Fraxinus nigra*
- Green ash [1] ..... *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*

Balsam poplar [2] ..... *Populus balsamifera*

Aspens [2]
- Bigtooth aspen ..... *Populus grandidentata*
- Quaking aspen ..... *Populus tremuloides*

Eastern cottonwood [2] ..... *Populus deltoides*
American basswood [2] ..... *Tilia americana*
Black cherry [2] ..... *Prunus serotina*
Butternut [2] ..... *Juglans cinerea*
Sycamore [2] ..... *Platanus occidentalis*

Elms
- American elm [2] ..... *Ulmus americana*
- Siberian elm [2] ..... *Ulmus pumila*
- Slippery elm [2] ..... *Ulmus rubra*
- Rock elm [1] ..... *Ulmus thomasii*

Birches[2]
- Yellow birch ..... *Betula alleghaniensis*
- River birch ..... *Betula nigra*
- Paper birch ..... *Betula papyrifera*

Black willow [2] ..... *Salix nigra*
Sassafras [2] ..... *Sassafras albidum*

Noncommercial species
- Striped maple ..... *Acer pensylvanicum*
- Mountain maple ..... *Acer spicatum*
- American hornbeam ..... *Carpinus caroliniana*
- Hawthorn ..... *Crataegus* spp.
- Apple ..... *Malus* spp.
- Eastern hophornbeam ..... *Ostrya virginiana*
- Pincherry ..... *Prunus pensylvanica*
- Wild plum ..... *Prunus* spp.
- Chokecherry ..... *Prunus virginiana*
- Peachleaf willow ..... *Salix amygdaloides*
- Diamond willow ..... *Salix bebbiana*

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Average annual mortality of growing stock.—The average cubic foot volume of sound wood in growing-stock trees that died in 1 year. Average annual mortality is the average for the years between inventories (1980 to 1992 in this report).

Average annual mortality of sawtimber.—The average board foot volume of sound wood in sawtimber trees that died in 1 year. Average annual mortality is the average for the years between inventories (1980 to 1992 in this report).

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[1] *This species or species group is considered a hard hardwood, with an average specific gravity greater than or equal to 0.50.*

[2] *This species or species group is considered a soft hardwood, with an average specific gravity of less than 0.50.*

Average annual removals from growing stock.—The average net growing-stock volume in growing-stock trees removed annually for roundwood forest products, in addition to the volume of logging residues, and the volume of other removals. Average annual removals of growing stock are the average for the years between inventories (1980 to 1992 in this report) and are based on information obtained from remeasurement plots (see Survey Procedures in Appendix).

Average annual removals from sawtimber.—The average net board foot sawtimber volume of live sawtimber trees removed annually for roundwood forest products, in addition to the volume of logging residues, and the volume of other removals. Average annual removals of sawtimber are the average for the years between inventories (1980 to 1992 in this report) and are based on information obtained from remeasurement plots (see Survey Procedures in Appendix).

Average net annual growth of growing stock.—The annual change in cubic foot volume of sound wood in live sawtimber and poletimber trees, and the total volume of trees entering these classes through ingrowth, less volume losses resulting from natural causes. Average net annual growing stock is the average for the years between inventories (1980 to 1992 in this report).

Average net annual growth of sawtimber.—The annual change in the board foot volume of live sawtimber trees, and the total volume of trees reaching sawtimber size, less volume losses resulting from natural causes. Average net annual growth of sawtimber is the average for the years between inventories (1980 to 1992 in this report).

Basal area.—Tree area in square feet of the cross section at breast height of a single tree. When the basal areas of all trees in a stand are summed, the result is usually expressed as square feet of basal area per acre.

Biomass.—The aboveground volume of all live trees (including bark but excluding foliage) reported in green tons (i.e., green weight). Biomass has four components:

Bole.—Biomass of a tree from 1 foot above the ground to a 4-inch top outside bark.

Tops and limbs.—Total biomass of tree from a 1-foot stump minus the bole.

1- to 5-inch trees.—Total aboveground biomass of a tree from 1 to 5 inches in diameter at breast height.

Stump.—Biomass of a tree 5 inches d.b.h. and larger from the ground to a height of 1 foot.

Commercial species.—Tree species presently or prospectively suitable for industrial wood products. (Note: Excludes species of typically small size, poor form, or inferior quality such as hophornbeam and redbud.)

Cord.—One standard cord is 128 cubic feet of stacked wood, including bark and air space. Cubic feet can be converted to solid wood standard cords by dividing by 79.

Corporate.—Lands owned by a private corporation not in the business of operating primary wood-using plants.

County and municipal land.—Land owned by counties and local public agencies or municipalities, or land leased to these governmental units for 50 years or more.

Cropland.—Land under cultivation within the last 24 months; including cropland harvested, crop failures, cultivated summer fallow, idle cropland used only for pasture, orchards, and land in soil improvement crops, but excluding land cultivated in developing improved pasture.

Cull.—Portions of a tree that are unusable for industrial wood products because of rot, missing or dead material, form, or other defect.

Current annual growth of growing stock.—The annual change in volume of sound wood in live sawtimber and poletimber trees, and the total volume of trees entering these classes through ingrowth, less volume losses resulting from natural causes, reported for a single year (1992 in this report). Current growth is based on an estimate of the current annual increment of each growing-stock tree in the inventory.

Current annual growth of sawtimber.—The annual change in the volume of live sawtimber trees, and the total volume of trees reaching sawtimber size, less volume losses resulting from natural causes, reported for a single year (1992 in this report). Current

growth is based on an estimate of the current annual increment of each growing-stock tree in the inventory.

Current annual removals from growing stock.—The current net growing-stock volume in growing-stock trees removed annually for roundwood forest products, in addition to the volume of logging residues, and the volume of other removals. Current annual removals of growing stock are reported for a single year (1992 in this report); they are based on a survey of primary wood processing mills to determine removals for products and on information from remeasurement plots (see Survey Procedures in Appendix) to determine removals due to land use change.

Current annual removals from sawtimber.—The current net board foot sawtimber volume of live sawtimber trees removed annually for roundwood forest products, in addition to the volume of logging residues, and the volume of other removals. Current annual removals of sawtimber are reported for a single year (1992 in this report); they are based on a survey of primary wood processing mills to determine removals for products and on information from remeasurement plots (see Survey Procedures in Appendix) to determine removals due to land use change.

Diameter class.—A classification of trees based on diameter outside bark, measured at breast height 4.5 feet above the ground. (Note d.b.h. is the common abbreviation for diameter at breast height.) Two-inch diameter classes are commonly used in Forest Inventory and Analysis, with the even inch the approximate midpoint for a class. For example, the 6-inch class includes trees 5.0 through 6.9 inches d.b.h.

Diameter at breast height (d.b.h.).—The outside bark diameter at 4.5 feet (1.37 m) above the forest floor on the uphill side of the tree. For determining breast height, the forest floor includes the duff layer that may be present, but does not include unincorporated woody debris that may rise above the ground line.

Farm.—Any place from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold during the year.

Farmer-owned land.—(See Individual private land.)

Forest industry land.—Land owned by companies or individuals operating primary wood-using plants.

Forest land.—Land at least 16.7 percent stocked by forest trees of any size, or formerly having had such tree cover, and not currently developed for nonforest use. (Note: Stocking is measured by comparing specified standards with basal area and/or number of trees, age or size, and spacing.) The minimum area for classification of forest land is 1 acre. Roadside, streamside, and shelterbelt strips of timber must have a crown width of at least 120 feet to qualify as forest land. Unimproved roads and trails, streams, or other bodies of water or clearings in forest areas shall be classed as forest if less than 120 feet wide. (See Tree, Land, Timberland, Reserved forest land, Other forest land, Stocking, and Water.)

Forest type.—A classification of forest land based on the species forming a plurality of live tree stocking. These forest types are based on net volume of growing stock and all live biomass on timberland by species group and forest type from the 1993 Michigan inventory. Major forest types in the State are:

Jack pine.—Forests in which jack pine comprises a plurality of the forest stocking. (Common associates include red pine, red oak, aspen, and eastern white pine.)

Red pine.—Forests in which red pine comprises a plurality of the forest stocking. (Common associates include eastern white pine, jack pine, and aspen.)

Eastern white pine.—Forests in which eastern white pine comprises a plurality of the forest stocking. (Common associates include red pine, aspen, red maple, paper birch, red oak, white spruce, and balsam fir.)

Balsam fir.—Forests in which balsam fir comprises a plurality of the forest stocking. (Common associate include white spruce, aspen, northern white-cedar, paper birch, red maple, black spruce, and eastern white pine.)

White spruce.—Forests in which white spruce comprises a plurality of the forest

stocking. (Common associates include aspen, paper birch, balsam fir, eastern white pine, red maple, and northern white-cedar.)

Black spruce.—Forests in which black spruce comprises a plurality of the forest stocking. (Common associates include tamarack, balsam fir, eastern white pine, northern white-cedar, aspen, jack pine, and paper birch.)

Northern white-cedar.—Forests in which northern white-cedar comprises a plurality of the forest stocking. (Common associates include balsam fir, paper birch, black spruce, red maple, and aspen.)

Tamarack.—Forests in which tamarack comprises a plurality of the forest stocking. (Common associates include northern white-cedar, black spruce, balsam fir, and paper birch.)

Oak-hickory.—Forests in which select red and white oak and other red oak comprise a plurality of the forest stocking. (Common associates include red maple, aspen, and black cherry.)

Elm-ash-soft maple.—Forests in which elm-ash-soft maple comprises a plurality of the forest stocking. (Common associates include northern white-cedar, aspen, cottonwood, and balsam fir.)

Maple-beech-birch.—Forests in which hard maple, beech, and birch comprise a plurality of the forest stocking. (Common associates include red maple, basswood, hemlock, green and white ash, aspen, black cherry, and select red oak.)

Aspen.—Forests in which aspen comprises a plurality of the forest stocking. (Common associates include red maple, paper birch, balsam fir, and select red oak.)

Paper birch.—Forests in which paper birch comprises a plurality of the forest stocking. (Common associates include aspen, red maple, balsam fir, northern white-cedar, sugar maple, and balsam poplar.)

Balsam poplar.—Forests in which balsam poplar comprises a plurality of the forest stocking. (Common associates include balsam fir, aspen, northern white-cedar, paper birch, black ash, and white spruce.)

Growing-stock tree.—A live tree of commercial species that meets specified standards of size, quality, and merchantability. (Note: Excludes rough, rotten, and dead trees.)

Growing-stock volume.—Net volume in cubic feet of growing-stock trees 5.0 inches d.b.h. and over, from 1 foot above the ground to a minimum 4.0-inch top diameter outside bark of the central stem or to the point where the central stem breaks into limbs.

Hard hardwoods.—Hardwood species with an average specific gravity greater than 0.50 such as oaks, hard maple, hickories, and ash.

Hardwoods.—Dicotyledonous trees, usually broad-leaved and deciduous. (See Soft hardwoods and Hard hardwoods.)

Improved pasture.—Land currently improved for grazing by cultivating, seeding, irrigating, or clearing trees or brush and less than 16.7 percent stocked with trees.

Indian land.—Land held in trust by the United States for tribes or individual Indians.

Individual private land.—Privately owned land not owned by forest industry. This class includes the formerly used Farmer and Miscellaneous private classes.

Industrial wood.—All roundwood products except residential fuelwood.

Land.—*(a) Bureau of the Census*. Dry land and land temporarily or partly covered by water such as marshes, swamps, and river flood plains (omitting tidal flats below mean high tide); streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals less than one-eighth of a statute mile wide; and lakes, reservoirs, and ponds less than 40 acres in area.

(b) Forest Inventory and Analysis. The same as the Bureau of the Census, except minimum width of streams, etc., is 120 feet and minimum size of lakes, etc., is 1 acre.

Live trees.—Growing-stock, rough, and rotten trees 1.0 inch d.b.h. and larger.

Log grade.—A log classification based on external characteristics as indicators of quality or value. Log grade was assigned to a sample of softwood sawtimber trees throughout the State during the 1993 inventory. Also see Tree grade. (See Appendix for specific grading factors used.)

Logging residue.—The unused portions of cut trees, plus unused trees killed by logging.

Marsh.—Nonforest land that characteristically supports low, generally herbaceous or shrubby vegetation, and that is intermittently covered with water.

Merchantable.—Refers to a pulpwood or saw-log section that meets pulpwood or saw-log specifications, respectively.

Miscellaneous Federal land.—Federal land other than National Forest and land administered by the Bureau of Land Management or Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Miscellaneous private land.—(See Individual private land.)

National Forest land.—Federal land that has been legally designated as National Forest or purchase units, and other land administered by the USDA Forest Service.

Net volume.—Gross volume less deductions for rot, sweep, or other defect affecting use for timber products.

Noncommercial species.—Tree species of typically small size, poor form, or inferior quality that normally do not develop into trees suitable for industrial wood products.

Nonforest land.—Land that has never supported forests, and land formerly forested where use for timber management is precluded by development for other uses. (Note: Includes areas used for crops, improved pasture, residential areas, city parks, improved roads of any width and adjoining clearings, powerline clearings of any width, and 1- to 40-acre areas of water classified by the Bureau of the Census as land.) If intermingled in forest areas, unimproved roads and nonforest strips must be more than 120 feet wide and more than 1 acre in area to qualify as nonforest land.

Nonforest land without trees.—Nonforest land with no live trees present.

Nonforest land with trees.—Nonforest land with one or more trees per acre at least 5 inches d.b.h.

Nonstocked land.—Timberland less than 16.7 percent stocked with all live trees.

Other forest land.—Forest land not capable of producing 20 cubic feet per acre per year of industrial wood crops under natural conditions and not associated with urban or rural development. Many of these sites contain tree species that are not currently utilized for industrial wood production or trees of poor form, small size, or inferior quality that are unfit for most industrial products. Unproductivity may be the result of adverse site conditions such as sterile soil, dry climate, poor drainage, high elevation, and rockiness. This land is not withdrawn from timber utilization.

Other removals.—Growing-stock trees removed but not utilized for products, or trees left standing but "removed" from the timberland classification by land use change. Examples are removals from cultural operations such as timber stand improvement work and land clearing, and the standing volume on land classified originally as timberland but later designated as reserved from timber harvesting (such as a newly established State park).

Ownership size class.—The amount of timberland owned by one owner, regardless of the number of parcels.

Pasture.—Land presently used for grazing or under cultivation to develop grazing.

Physiographic class.—A measure of soil and water conditions that affect tree growth on a site. The physiographic classes are:

Xeric sites.—Very dry soils where excessive drainage seriously limits both growth and species occurrence. Example: sandy jack pine plains.

Xeromesic sites.—Moderately dry soils where excessive drainage limits growth and species occurrence to some extent. Example: dry oak ridge.

Mesic sites.—Deep, well-drained soils. Growth and species occurrence are limited only by climate. Example: well-drained terraces of loamy soil.

Hydromesic sites.—Moderately wet soils where insufficient drainage or infrequent flooding limits growth and species occurrence to some extent. Example: moderately drained bottomland hardwood sites.

Hydric sites.—Very wet sites where excess water seriously limits both growth and species occurrence. Example: frequently flooded river bottoms and black spruce swamps.

Plant byproducts.—Plant residues used for products such as mulch, pulp chips, and fuelwood.

Plantation.—An artificially reforested area sufficiently productive to qualify as timberland. The planted species is not necessarily predominant. Christmas tree plantations, which are considered reserved forest land, are not included.

Plant residues.—Wood and bark materials generated at manufacturing plants during production of other products.

Poletimber stand.—(See Stand-size class.)

Poletimber tree.—A live tree of commercial species at least 5.0 inches d.b.h., but smaller than sawtimber size.

Potential productivity class.—A classification of forest land in terms of inherent capacity to grow crops of industrial wood. The class identifies the potential growth in merchantable cubic feet/acre/year at culmination of mean annual increment of fully stocked natural stands.

Reserved forest land.—Forest land withdrawn from timber utilization through statute, administrative regulation, designation, or exclusive use for Christmas tree production, as indicated by annual shearing.

Rotten tree.—Live trees of commercial species that do not contain at least one 12-foot saw log or two saw logs 8 feet or longer, now or prospectively, and/or do not meet regional specifications for freedom from defect primarily because of rot; that is, when more than 50 percent of the cull volume in a tree is rotten.

Rough tree.—(a) Live trees of commercial species that do not contain at least one merchantable 12-foot saw log or two saw logs 8 feet or longer, now or prospectively, and/or do not meet regional specifications for freedom from defect primarily because of roughness or poor form, and (b) all live trees of noncommercial species.

Roundwood products.—Logs, bolts, or other round sections (including chips from roundwood) cut from trees for industrial or consumer uses. (Note: Includes saw logs, veneer logs, and bolts; cooperage logs and bolts; pulpwood; fuelwood; pilings; poles; posts; hewn ties; mine timbers; and various other round, split, or hewn products.)

Salvable dead tree.—A standing or down dead tree considered merchantable by regional standards.

Sapling.—A live tree 1.0 to 5.0 inches d.b.h.

Sapling-seedling stand.—(See Stand-size class.)

Saw log.—A log meeting minimum standards of diameter, length, and defect, including logs at least 8 feet long, sound and straight and with a minimum diameter outside bark (d.o.b.) for softwoods of 7.0 inches (9.0 inches for hardwoods) or other combinations of size and defect specified by regional standards.

Saw-log portion.—That part of the bole of sawtimber trees between the stump and the saw-log top.

Saw-log top.—The point on the bole of sawtimber trees above which a saw log cannot be produced. The minimum saw-log top is 7.0 inches d.o.b. for softwoods and 9.0 inches d.o.b. for hardwoods.

Sawtimber stand.—(See Stand-size class.)

Sawtimber tree.—A live tree of commercial species containing at least a 12-foot saw log or two noncontiguous saw logs 8 feet or longer, and meeting regional specifications for freedom from defect. Softwoods must be at least 9.0 inches d.b.h. Hardwoods must be at least 11.0 inches d.b.h.

Sawtimber volume.—Net volume of the saw-log portion of live sawtimber in board feet, International 1/4-inch rule (unless specified otherwise), from stump to a minimum 7.0 inches top d.o.b. for softwoods and a minimum 9.0 inches top d.o.b. for hardwoods.

Seedling.—A live tree less than 1.0 inch d.b.h. that is expected to survive. Only softwood seedlings more than 6 inches tall and hardwood seedlings more than 1 foot tall are counted.

Short-log (rough tree).—A sawtimber-size tree of commercial species that contains at least one merchantable 8- to 11-foot saw log but not a 12-foot saw log.

Shrub.—A woody, perennial plant differing from a perennial herb in its persistent and woody stem(s) and less definitely from a tree in its lower stature and/or the general absence of a well-defined main stem. For this report, shrubs were separated somewhat arbitrarily into tall and low shrubs as follows:

Tall shrubs.—Shrubs normally taller than 1.6 to 3.2 feet

Low shrubs.—Shrubs normally shorter than 1.6 to 3.2 feet. (Woody perennial vines, such as grape, were included with low shrubs.)

Shrub and tree seedling biomass.—The total aboveground weight of trees less than 1.0 inch in diameter and all shrubs.

Site index.—An expression of forest site quality based on the height of a free-growing dominant or codominant tree of a representative species in the forest type at age 50.

Soft hardwoods.—Hardwood species with an average specific gravity less than 0.50, such as cottonwood, red maple, basswood, and willow.

Softwoods.—Coniferous trees, usually evergreen, having needles or scale-like leaves.

Stand.—A group of trees on a minimum of 1 acre of forest land that is stocked by forest trees of any size.

Stand-age class.—A classification based on age of the main stand. Main stand refers to trees of the dominant forest type and stand-size class.

Stand-size class.—A classification of stocked (see Stocking) forest land based on the size class of live trees on the area; that is, sawtimber, poletimber, or seedlings and saplings.

Sawtimber stands.—Stands with half or more of live tree stocking in sawtimber or poletimber trees, and with sawtimber stocking at least equal to poletimber stocking.

Poletimber stands.—Stands with half or more of live tree stocking in poletimber and/or sawtimber trees, and with poletimber stocking exceeding that of sawtimber.

Sapling-seedling stands.—Stands with more than half of the live tree stocking in saplings and/or seedlings.

State land.—Land owned by the State of Michigan or leased to it for 50 years or more.

Stocking.—The degree of occupancy of land by live trees, measured by basal area and/or the number of trees in a stand by size or age and spacing, compared to the basal area and/or number of trees required to fully utilize the growth potential of the land; that is, the stocking standard. A stocking percent of 100 indicates full utilization of the site and is equivalent to 80 square feet of basal area per acre in trees 5.0 inches d.b.h. and larger. In a stand of trees less than 5 inches d.b.h., a stocking percent of 100 would indicate that the present number of trees is sufficient to produce 80 square feet of basal area per acre when the trees reach 5 inches d.b.h.

Stands are grouped into the following stocking classes:

Overstocked stands.—Stands in which stocking of live trees is 133.0 percent or more.

Fully stocked stands.—Stands in which stocking of live trees is from 100.0 to 132.9 percent.

Medium stocked stands.—Stands in which stocking of live trees is from 60.0 to 99.9 percent.

Poorly stocked stands.—Stands in which stocking of live trees is from 16.7 to 59.9 percent.

Nonstocked areas.—Timberland on which stocking of live trees is less than 16.7 percent.

Timber products output.—All timber products cut from roundwood and byproducts of wood manufacturing plants. Roundwood products include logs, bolts, or other round sections cut from growing-stock trees, cull trees, salvable dead trees, trees on nonforest land, noncommercial species, sapling-size trees, and limbwood. Byproducts from primary manufacturing plants include slabs, edging, trimmings, miscuts, sawdust, shavings, veneer cores and clippings, and screenings of pulpmills that are used as pulpwood chips or other products.

Timberland.—Forest land that is producing, or is capable of producing, more than 20 cubic feet per acre per year of industrial wood crops under natural conditions, that is not withdrawn from timber utilization, and that is not associated with urban or rural development. Currently inaccessible and inoperable areas are included. (Timberland was formerly called commercial forest land.)

Tree.— A woody plant usually having one or more perennial stems, a more or less definitely formed crown of foliage, and a height of at least 12 feet at maturity.

Tree biomass.—The total aboveground weight (including the bark but excluding the foliage) of all trees from 1 to 5 inches in d.b.h., and the total aboveground weight (including the bark but excluding the foliage) from a 1-foot stump for trees more than 5 inches in diameter.

Tree grade.—A classification of the lower 16 feet of the bole of standing trees based on external characteristics as indicators of the quality and quantity of lumber that could be produced from the tree. Tree grade was assigned to a sample of hardwood sawtimber trees during the 1993 inventory. Also see Log grade. (See Appendix for specific grading factors used.)

Tree size class.—A classification of trees based on diameter at breast height, including sawtimber trees, poletimber trees, saplings, and seedlings.

Upper stem portion.—That part of the bole of sawtimber trees above the saw-log top to a minimum top diameter of 4.0 inches d.o.b. or to the point where the central stem breaks into limbs.

Urban and other areas.—Areas within the legal boundaries of cities and towns; suburban areas developed for residential, industrial, or recreational purposes; school yards; cemeteries; roads; railroads; airports; beaches; powerlines and other rights-of-way; or other nonforest land not included in any other specified land use class.

Urban forest land.—Land that would otherwise meet the criteria for timberland, but is in an urban-suburban area surrounded by commercial, industrial, or residential development and not likely to be managed for the production of industrial wood products on a continuing basis. Wood removed would be for land clearing, fuelwood, or esthetic purposes. Such forest land may be associated with industrial, commercial, residential subdivision, industrial parks, golf course perimeters, airport buffer strips, and public urban parks that qualify as forest land.

Water.— *(a) Bureau of the Census*.—Permanent inland water surfaces, such as lakes, reservoirs, and ponds at least 40 acres in area; and streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals at least one-eighth of a statute mile wide.

(b) Noncensus.—Permanent inland water surfaces, such as lakes, reservoirs, and ponds from 1 to 39.9 acres in area; and streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals from 120 feet to one-eighth of a statute mile wide.

Wooded pasture.— Improved pasture with more than 16.7 percent stocking in live trees, but less than 25 percent stocking in growing-stock trees. Area is currently improved for grazing or there is other evidence of grazing.

Wooded strip.—An acre or more of natural continuous forest land that would otherwise meet survey standards for timberland except that it is less than 120 feet wide.

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Table 1.--Area by Forest and major land-use class,
Huron-Manistee National Forests, 1993

(In thousand acres)

Forest	Total land area	Forest land				Non-forest land
		All forest land	Timber-land	Reserved timber-land	Other forest land	
Huron	436.4	425.0	406.8	16.4	1.8	11.4
Manistee	528.5	526.1	508.3	17.8	-	2.4
Total	964.9	951.1	915.1	34.2	1.8	13.8

Table 2.--Area of timberland by forest type and stand-size class,
Huron-Manistee National Forests, 1993

(In thousand acres)

Forest type	All Stands	Stand-size class		
		Sawtimber	Poletimber	Sapling & seedling
Jack pine	123.9	12.2	53.0	58.7
Red pine	189.1	74.0	97.9	17.2
White pine	12.4	8.1	4.3	-
Balsam fir	6.8	-	4.1	2.7
Black spruce	1.9	-	-	1.9
Northern white-cedar	23.2	9.8	13.4	-
Tamarack	1.8	-	-	1.8
Oak-hickory	251.3	105.9	98.5	46.9
Elm-ash-soft maple	47.7	31.2	14.2	2.3
Maple-beech-birch	133.1	56.8	55.9	20.4
Aspen	113.4	28.5	46.6	38.3
Paper birch	3.9	3.9	-	-
Balsam poplar	6.6	-	2.4	4.2
Total	915.1	330.4	390.3	194.4

Table 3.--Area of timberland by forest type and stand-age class, Huron-Manistee National Forests, 1993

(In thousand acres)

Forest type	All ages	Stand-age class (years)							
		1-20	21-40	41-60	61-80	81-100	101-120	121-140	141+
Jack pine	123.9	45.4	36.9	34.9	5.1	1.6	-	-	-
Red pine	189.1	18.4	88.8	70.8	5.9	5.2	-	-	-
White pine	12.4	-	1.6	6.1	4.7	-	-	-	-
Balsam fir	6.8	-	2.7	-	4.1	-	-	-	-
Black spruce	1.9	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern white-cedar	23.2	-	1.2	4.6	3.5	10.5	1.6	-	1.8
Tamarack	1.8	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oak-hickory	251.3	43.1	29.3	84.1	60.8	18.7	12.9	2.4	-
Elm-ash-soft maple	47.7	2.3	5.6	21.4	7.3	7.3	2.4	1.4	-
Maple-beech-birch	133.1	16.1	32.7	48.4	21.2	10.7	1.3	-	2.7
Aspen	113.4	34.8	33.4	20.8	17.0	5.8	1.6	-	-
Paper birch	3.9	-	-	-	3.9	-	-	-	-
Balsam poplar	6.6	4.2	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	-
Total	915.1	164.3	235.9	293.5	133.5	59.8	19.8	3.8	4.5

Table 4.--Area of timberland by forest type and potential productivity class, Huron-Manistee National Forests, 1993

(In thousand acres)

Forest type	All classes	Potential productivity class (cubic feet of growth per acre per year) 165+	120-164	85-119	50-84	20-49
Jack pine	123.9	-	-	-	22.2	101.7
Red pine	189.1	-	41.9	79.3	53.2	14.7
White pine	12.4	-	2.2	2.5	2.7	5.0
Balsam fir	6.8	-	2.7	4.1	-	-
Black spruce	1.9	-	-	-	-	1.9
Northern white-cedar	23.2	-	-	-	11.8	11.4
Tamarack	1.8	-	-	-	-	1.8
Oak-hickory	251.3	-	-	35.3	124.6	91.4
Elm-ash-soft maple	47.7	-	-	11.2	20.6	15.9
Maple-beech-birch	133.1	-	-	37.2	70.4	25.5
Aspen	113.4	0.5	9.3	40.1	48.8	14.7
Paper birch	3.9	-	-	1.5	2.4	-
Balsam poplar	6.6	-	-	3.9	2.7	-
Total	915.1	0.5	56.1	215.1	359.4	284.0

Table 5.--Area of timberland by forest type and stocking class of growing-stock trees
Huron-Manistee National Forests, 1993

(In thousand acres)

Forest type	All classes	Stocking class of growing-stock trees				
		Non-stocked	Poorly stocked	Moderately stocked	Fully stocked	Over-stocked
Jack pine	123.9	-	9.0	44.7	63.1	7.1
Red pine	189.1	-	1.2	14.2	87.4	86.3
White pine	12.4	-	-	-	10.2	2.2
Balsam fir	6.8	-	-	-	6.8	-
Black spruce	1.9	-	-	-	-	1.9
Northern white-cedar	23.2	-	-	1.9	5.6	15.7
Tamarack	1.8	-	-	1.8	-	-
Oak-hickory	251.3	-	14.1	49.1	142.0	46.1
Elm-ash-soft maple	47.7	-	2.4	16.9	22.4	6.0
Maple-birch	133.1	2.9	4.6	21.8	71.6	32.2
Aspen	113.4	-	1.4	31.8	37.2	43.0
Paper birch	3.9	-	2.4	1.5	-	-
Balsam poplar	6.6	-	-	2.7	1.5	2.4
All types	915.1	2.9	35.1	186.4	447.8	242.9

[1]This table is based on the stocking percent of growing-stock trees, rahter than that of all live trees. For this table, to use the definition of stocking found in the appendix, replace the term "all live" by "growing-stock".

Table 6.--Number of all live trees on timberland by species group and diameter class.
Huron-Manistee National Forests, 1993

(In thousand trees)

		Diameter class (Inches at breast height)											
Species group	All classes	1.0-2.9	3.0-4.9	5.0-6.9	7.0-8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-28.9	29.0+
Softwoods													
Jack pine	77,426	43,290	15,018	10,698	5,786	2,073	458	80	23	-	-	-	-
Red pine	80,673	10,221	16,964	22,138	19,986	7,479	2,727	647	246	132	79	54	-
White pine	27,875	16,212	5,598	3,448	1,358	649	261	93	94	44	38	69	11
White spruce	1,207	567	474	73	37	31	7	6	8	3	-	-	1
Black spruce	5,418	4,065	957	123	180	64	25	-	-	4	-	-	-
Balsam fir	20,037	16,704	2,274	633	175	202	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hemlock	1,759	381	558	293	184	189	112	-	36	6	-	-	-
Tamarack	1,144	273	417	269	113	19	21	30	-	-	-	2	-
Northern white-cedar	20,797	4,185	6,780	5,065	2,888	1,208	490	106	50	9	10	6	-
Other softwoods	148	72	36	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total softwoods	236,484	95,970	49,076	42,740	30,747	11,914	4,150	962	457	198	127	131	12
Hardwoods													
Select white oak	31,861	13,386	7,257	4,188	2,535	1,928	1,118	686	423	199	88	46	7
Select red oak	30,180	14,124	4,674	3,144	2,003	2,487	1,640	930	557	217	213	182	9
Other red oak	26,519	10,863	4,317	3,446	2,879	2,144	1,269	684	422	261	124	94	16
Basswood	2,711	1,068	135	239	362	391	216	205	71	12	4	8	-
Beech	7,492	3,711	1,794	866	620	200	199	62	16	6	12	6	-
Yellow birch	1,224	384	228	448	119	33	-	-	6	6	-	-	-
Hard maple	21,491	9,108	5,359	2,732	2,230	1,142	570	188	88	43	10	21	-
Soft maple	70,687	41,898	12,513	6,283	4,087	2,599	1,585	787	504	182	107	136	6
Elm	2,029	1,113	453	324	111	-	21	7	-	-	-	-	-
Black ash	6,252	3,480	1,299	667	595	106	55	38	3	5	4	-	-
White & green ash	8,322	5,937	711	465	594	290	147	81	47	37	8	5	-
Balsam poplar	2,191	888	390	282	382	119	69	44	10	4	3	-	-
Bigtooth aspen	33,024	17,799	6,627	3,376	2,283	1,422	758	422	211	73	30	21	2
Quaking aspen	36,467	20,565	8,781	3,805	1,255	810	739	360	84	56	7	5	-
Paper birch	3,418	720	738	691	712	394	129	34	-	-	-	-	-
Black cherry	15,024	11,208	1,575	834	561	396	179	116	96	40	5	14	-
Sassafras	2,298	1,668	564	57	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other hardwoods	388	279	72	-	29	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	2
Total hardwoods	301,578	158,199	57,487	31,847	21,357	14,470	8,694	4,644	2,538	1,147	615	538	42
Noncommercial spp.	9,947	8,115	1,485	237	84	15	7	4	-	-	-	-	-
All species	548,009	262,284	108,048	74,824	52,188	26,399	12,851	5,610	2,995	1,345	742	669	54

Table 7.--Net volume of all live, growing-stock and sawtimber trees on timberland by Forest and major species group, Huron-Manistee National Forests, 1993

Forest	All live trees					Growing-stock trees				
	Major species group					Major species group				
	All species	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods	All species	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods
	(Thousand cubic feet)					(Thousand cubic feet)				
Huron	464,152	183,001	34,713	130,100	116,338	437,264	187,969	36,850	117,373	95,072
Manistee	857,647	272,212	33,347	234,093	317,995	805,198	259,967	24,347	215,538	305,346
Total	1,321,799	455,213	68,060	364,193	434,333	1,242,462	447,936	61,197	332,911	400,418

Forest	Sawtimber				
		Major species group			
	All species	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods
		(Thousand board feet)[1]			
Huron	966,135	465,936	87,096	202,143	210,960
Manistee	2,071,609	610,385	52,148	559,556	849,520
Total	3,037,744	1,076,321	139,244	761,699	1,060,480

1/International 1/4-inch rule.

Table 8.--Net volume of all live trees on timberland by species group and forest type, Huron-Manistee National Forests,1993

(In thousand cubic feet)

Species group	All types	Jack pine	Red pine	White pine	Balsam fir	Black spruce	Northern white-cedar	Tamarack	Oak-hickory	Elm-ash soft maple	Maple-beech-birch	Aspen	Paper birch	Balsam poplar
Softwoods														
Jack pine	80,350	52,204	14,103	1,196	-	-	-	-	9,073	-	1,133	2,641	-	-
Red pine	331,481	10,290	289,078	2,429	438	-	513	-	7,920	-	13,192	7,180	441	-
White pine	43,241	390	6,787	9,693	900	-	3,733	861	9,210	360	7,072	4,122	113	-
White spruce	1,565	-	50	-	376	-	504	-	-	504	-	-	131	-
Black spruce	2,962	-	-	-	95	384	2,483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balsam fir	5,157	71	-	-	1,301	-	1,495	-	-	-	-	1,208	-	1,082
Hemlock	5,058	-	528	-	115	-	166	-	-	1,378	675	1,834	362	-
Tamarack	3,037	-	-	-	-	-	2,369	229	295	-	112	32	-	-
Northern white-cedar	48,493	-	303	370	324	-	32,783	-	-	1,886	1,443	11,176	208	-
Other softwoods	141	-	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total softwoods	521,485	62,955	310,990	13,688	3,549	384	44,046	1,090	26,498	4,128	23,627	28,193	1,255	1,082
Hardwoods														
Select white oak	98,175	977	11,378	387	-	-	-	-	74,320	1,991	8,243	756	123	-
Select red oak	140,480	1,374	11,383	996	205	-	-	-	99,828	2,242	14,353	10,099	-	-
Other red oak	102,560	7,352	16,489	1,650	-	-	-	-	71,163	-	3,340	2,566	-	-
Basswood	19,830	-	-	-	-	-	117	-	352	1,245	14,839	3,277	-	-
Beech	15,870	-	183	-	-	-	-	-	313	84	13,830	1,460	-	-
Yellow birch	2,153	-	-	-	-	-	106	-	-	1,552	140	355	-	-
Hard maple	57,854	282	1,133	-	-	-	-	-	2,127	-	52,613	1,699	-	-
Soft maple	160,204	650	7,652	1,458	1,291	-	3,462	-	17,123	61,154	47,357	18,865	490	702
Elm	1,799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,311	488	-	-	-
Black ash	7,830	-	-	-	-	-	1,047	-	-	5,854	303	80	-	546
White & green ash	15,898	-	344	-	-	-	-	-	875	3,917	9,622	1,140	-	-
Balsam poplar	7,269	-	-	211	197	-	653	-	-	82	-	2,269	-	3,857
Bigtooth aspen	79,261	-	4,826	627	106	-	321	-	17,242	1,199	14,557	40,161	222	-
Quaking aspen	50,240	370	1,177	217	702	-	1,040	125	1,801	3,518	5,486	34,886	679	239
Paper birch	14,191	-	121	1,363	2,231	-	1,439	170	93	509	1,461	4,625	1,529	650
Black cherry	23,035	750	2,043	-	-	-	-	-	1,577	2,556	14,996	1,113	-	-
Other hardwoods	683	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	109	395	-	-	-	139
Total hardwoods	797,332	11,755	56,769	6,909	4,732	-	8,185	295	286,923	87,609	201,628	123,351	3,043	6,133
Noncommercial spp.	1,194	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	835	286	-	-
All species	1,320,011	74,710	367,832	20,597	8,281	384	52,231	1,385	313,421	91,737	226,090	151,830	4,298	7,215

Table 9.--Net volume of growing-stock on timberland by species group and diameter class,
Huron-Manistee National Forests, 1993

(In thousand cubic feet)

		Diameter class (Inches at breast height)									
Species group	All classes	5.0- 6.9	7.0- 8.9	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-28.9	29.0+
Softwoods											
Jack pine	76,111	22,537	28,094	17,410	6,038	1,658	374	-	-	-	-
Red pine	329,728	59,756	114,675	74,807	43,552	15,200	8,064	5,578	4,089	4,007	-
White pine	42,097	7,029	5,942	5,897	4,010	1,985	3,183	2,082	2,375	6,815	2,779
White spruce	1,432	181	167	308	157	167	312	140	-	-	-
Black spruce	2,962	402	1,190	757	447	-	-	166	-	-	-
Balsam fir	5,157	1,365	1,021	2,022	749	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hemlock	4,461	461	719	1,418	1,284	-	353	226	-	-	-
Tamarack	2,893	733	824	222	86	849	-	-	-	179	-
Northern white-cedar	44,292	11,727	14,627	9,432	4,884	1,686	1,382	195	-	359	-
Total softwoods	509,133	104,191	167,259	112,273	61,207	21,545	13,668	8,387	6,464	11,360	2,779
Hardwoods											
Select white oak	90,844	9,051	11,736	16,387	15,686	13,798	12,009	6,384	3,487	2,306	-
Select red oak	133,513	6,762	10,386	22,839	23,168	19,415	15,372	8,995	10,867	14,226	1,483
Other red oak	90,370	5,793	12,228	16,693	14,821	11,555	9,681	8,301	4,135	5,261	1,902
Basswood	19,445	781	2,347	4,267	3,781	5,079	2,163	573	208	246	-
Beech	14,174	2,515	3,625	1,904	3,238	1,445	431	201	349	466	-
Yellow birch	1,115	522	133	236	-	-	224	-	-	-	-
Hard maple	54,862	7,044	15,085	13,490	9,529	4,629	2,338	1,689	453	605	-
Soft maple	146,687	15,589	24,344	25,909	24,386	18,175	16,116	7,083	5,670	9,101	314
Elm	1,799	697	634	-	312	156	-	-	-	-	-
Black ash	6,592	1,002	2,159	1,209	945	962	97	-	218	-	-
White & green ash	15,431	1,257	3,264	3,127	2,312	1,629	1,535	1,607	386	314	-
Balsam poplar	7,269	782	2,245	1,232	1,178	1,059	416	150	207	-	-
Bigtooth aspen	75,931	9,344	15,077	14,922	13,056	9,276	7,746	3,848	1,677	985	-
Quaking aspen	45,366	8,186	6,565	7,863	11,158	7,809	1,933	1,620	-	232	-
Paper birch	12,194	1,899	3,748	3,993	1,833	721	-	-	-	-	-
Black cherry	17,287	1,352	3,303	3,132	2,736	2,518	1,793	1,502	151	800	-
Other hardwoods	450	109	139	-	-	-	-	202	-	-	-
Total hardwoods	733,329	72,685	117,018	137,203	128,139	98,226	71,854	42,155	27,808	34,542	3,699
All species	1,242,462	176,876	284,277	249,476	189,346	119,771	85,522	50,542	34,272	45,902	6,478

Table 10.--Net volume of sawtimber on timberland by species group and diameter class
Huron-Manistee National Forests, 1993

(In thousand board feet)[1]

		Diameter class (Inches at breast height)							
Species group	All classes	9.0-10.9	11.0-12.9	13.0-14.9	15.0-16.9	17.0-18.9	19.0-20.9	21.0-28.9	29.0+
Softwoods									
Jack pine	123,587	83,340	29,743	8,532	1,972	-	-	-	-
Red pine	800,843	375,779	223,160	80,204	43,844	31,123	23,321	23,412	-
White pine	151,891	27,282	19,048	9,670	16,236	11,001	12,957	38,881	16,816
White spruce	5,786	1,572	813	891	1,722	788	-	-	-
Black spruce	7,278	3,908	2,404	-	-	966	-	-	-
Balsam fir	13,152	9,503	3,649	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hemlock	15,818	6,639	6,165	-	1,821	1,193	-	-	-
Tamarack	7,135	1,121	436	4,516	-	-	-	1,062	-
Northern white-cedar	90,075	46,458	24,429	8,698	7,380	1,062	-	2,048	-
Total softwoods	1,215,565	555,602	309,847	112,511	72,975	46,133	36,278	65,403	16,816
Hardwoods									
Select white oak	236,645	-	63,523	60,198	54,585	29,985	16,843	11,511	-
Select red oak	422,822	-	93,672	84,486	69,891	42,339	52,739	71,767	7,928
Other red oak	254,210	-	61,348	51,097	44,771	39,661	20,268	26,829	10,236
Basswood	53,679	-	15,732	22,743	10,160	2,753	1,048	1,243	-
Beech	28,094	-	14,013	6,650	2,112	1,022	1,817	2,480	-
Yellow birch	1,082	-	-	-	1,082	-	-	-	-
Hard maple	82,708	-	38,124	20,393	10,835	8,105	2,226	3,025	-
Soft maple	360,054	-	98,041	79,449	74,082	33,500	27,580	45,711	1,691
Elm	1,852	-	1,183	669	-	-	-	-	-
Black ash	10,068	-	4,103	4,407	458	-	1,100	-	-
White & green ash	34,919	-	9,465	7,223	7,065	7,692	1,885	1,589	-
Balsam poplar	13,458	-	5,064	4,731	1,932	724	1,007	-	-
Bigtooth aspen	166,849	-	55,455	42,363	36,898	18,746	8,316	5,071	-
Quaking aspen	101,317	-	47,535	35,532	9,119	7,946	-	1,185	-
Paper birch	10,457	-	7,300	3,157	-	-	-	-	-
Black cherry	42,965	-	11,264	11,312	8,327	7,234	732	4,096	-
Other hardwoods	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Total hardwoods	1,822,179	-	525,822	434,410	331,317	200,707	135,561	174,507	19,855
All species	3,037,744	555,602	835,669	546,921	404,292	246,840	171,839	239,910	36,671

1/International 1/4-inch rule.

Table 11.--Net volume of all live trees and salvable dead trees on timberland by class of timber and major species group, Huron-Manistee National Forests, 1993

(In thousand cubic feet)

Class of timber	All species	Major species group: Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods
Live trees					
Growing-stock trees					
Saw log portion	499,863	185,834	23,435	121,350	169,244
Upper stem portion	144,243	24,069	4,345	48,841	66,988
Total	644,106	209,903	27,780	170,191	236,232
Poletimber	598,356	238,033	33,417	162,720	164,186
All growing-stock trees	1,242,462	447,936	61,197	332,911	400,418
Cull trees					
Short-log trees	14,442	555	889	4,642	8,356
Rough trees [1]					
Sawtimber size	27,434	2,181	2,043	11,519	11,691
Poletimber size	27,077	4,107	747	11,035	11,188
Total Rough	54,511	6,288	2,790	22,554	22,879
Rotten trees [1]					
Sawtimber size	6,437	216	1,319	2,820	2,082
Poletimber size	2,159	218	77	1,266	598
Total Rotten	8,596	434	1,396	4,086	2,680
All cull trees	77,549	7,277	5,075	31,282	33,915
All live trees	1,320,011	455,213	66,272	364,193	434,333
Salvable dead trees					
Sawtimber size	4,184	2,218	204	773	989
Poletimber size	3,599	830	1,061	1,030	678
All salvable dead trees	7,783	3,048	1,265	1,803	1,667
All classes	1,327,794	458,261	67,537	365,996	436,000

[1] Includes all noncommercial species

Table 12.--Average net annual growth of growing stock and sawtimber on timberland by Forest and major species group, Huron-Manistee National Forests, 1980-1993

Forest	Growing stock					Sawtimber				
		Major species group					Major species group			
	All species	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods	All species	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods
	(Thousand cubic feet)					(Thousand board feet)[1]				
Huron	15,146	8,586	473	3,412	2,675	48,373	27,317	2,167	8,717	10,172
Manistee	24,443	10,499	388	5,695	7,861	86,055	32,669	1,523	20,855	31,008
Total	39,589	19,085	861	9,107	10,536	134,428	59,986	3,690	29,572	41,180

[1]International 1/4-inch rule.

Table 13.--Average annual removals of growing stock and sawtimber on timberland by Forest and major species group, Huron-Manistee National Forests, 1980-1993

Forest	Growing stock					Sawtimber				
		Major species group					Major species group			
	All species	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods	All species	Pine	Other softwoods	Soft hardwoods	Hard hardwoods
	(Thousand cubic feet)					(Thousand board feet)[1]				
Huron	5,827	3,249	226	1,501	851	9,754	5,472	528	2,441	1,313
Manistee	8,688	3,490	20	2,322	2,856	16,156	5,952	70	3,770	6,364
Total	14,515	6,739	246	3,823	3,707	25,910	11,424	598	6,211	7,677

[1] International 1/4-inch rule.

Table 14.--Average net annual growth, average annual mortality, and average annual removals of growing stock and sawtimber on timberland by species group, Huron-Manistee National Forests, 1980-1992

Species group	Growing stock			Sawtimber		
	Average Net Annual Growth	Average Annual Mortality	Average Annual Removals	Average Net Annual Growth	Average Annual Mortality	Average Annual Removals
	(Thousand cubic feet)			(Thousand board feet)[1]		
Softwoods						
Jack pine	1,756	1,573	2,410	5,613	2,221	3,038
Red pine	15,310	157	4,071	47,453	227	7,086
White pine	2,019	184	258	6,920	846	1,300
White spruce	38	54	85	-28	290	160
Black spruce	-6	72	-	-210	305	-
Balsam fir	-188	333	111	110	139	290
Hemlock	91	37	14	561	187	70
Tamarack	79	16	-	123	10	-
Northern white-cedar	847	168	36	3,134	171	78
Total softwoods	19,946	2,594	6,985	63,676	4,396	12,022
Hardwoods						
Select white oak	2,220	69	1,077	8,436	75	2,281
Select red oak	3,992	542	833	18,071	799	2,467
Other red oak	1,791	362	1,197	8,736	611	2,497
Basswood	217	166	276	1,882	395	486
Beech	424	24	59	904	34	-
Yellow birch	-	38	27	2	-	-
Hard maple	1,597	132	217	3,492	286	167
Soft maple	4,119	487	1,592	14,268	958	2,382
Elm	33	73	28	-40	137	-
Black ash	-9	160	99	271	282	129
White & green ash	506	66	297	1,539	178	265
Balsam poplar	368	103	48	740	217	116
Bigtooth aspen	2,532	659	624	6,175	1,128	1,085
Quaking aspen	1,447	840	670	4,957	1,292	1,609
Paper birch	1	301	311	165	284	87
Black cherry	474	46	175	1,619	68	317
Other hardwoods	-69	87	-	-465	466	-
Total hardwoods	19,643	4,155	7,530	70,752	7,210	13,888
All species	39,589	6,749	14,515	134,428	11,606	25,910

[1] International 1/4-inch rule.

Table 15.--Volume of sawtimber on timberland by species group and butt log grade or tree grade, Huron-Manistee National Forests, 1993

(In thousand board feet)[1]

Species	All grades	Butt log grade 1	2	3	4
Softwoods					
Jack pine	123,587	1,362	-	122,225	-
Red pine	800,843	4,234	10,344	786,265	-
White pine	151,891	7,437	35,091	97,895	11,468
White spruce	5,786	-	-	5,786	-
Black spruce	7,278	-	-	7,278	-
Balsam fir	13,152	-	-	13,152	-
Hemlock	15,818	-	2,056	13,762	-
Tamarack	7,135	-	-	7,135	-
Northern white-cedar	90,075	-	-	90,075	-
Total softwoods	1,215,565	13,033	47,491	1,143,573	11,468

Species	All grades	Tree grade 1	2	3	Tie and timber
Hardwoods					
Select white oak	236,645	17,250	71,585	113,548	34,262
Select red oak	422,822	97,878	142,001	143,800	39,143
Other red oak	254,210	18,234	43,447	124,243	68,286
Basswood	53,679	2,080	34,857	16,741	-
Beech	28,094	-	1,338	16,619	10,137
Yellow birch	1,082	-	52	640	390
Hard maple	82,708	3,290	13,408	56,137	9,874
Soft maple	360,054	26,766	87,307	202,591	43,390
Elm	1,852	-	1,852	-	-
Black ash	10,068	-	-	10,068	-
White & green ash	34,919	12,907	17,311	4,700	-
Balsam poplar	13,458	2,883	4,308	6,267	-
Bigtooth aspen	166,849	11,340	67,148	78,923	9,437
Quaking aspen	101,317	1,545	29,162	63,483	7,127
Paper birch	10,457	-	1,544	8,913	-
Black cherry	42,965	5,652	7,127	26,331	3,855
Butternut	1,000	132	166	613	90
Total hardwoods	1,822,179	199,957	522,612	873,619	225,992

1/International 1/4-inch rule.

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The inventory of the forest resources of the Huron-Manistee National Forests reports 964.9 thousand acres of land, of which 951.1 thousand acres are forested. This bulletin presents statistical highlights and contains detailed tables of forest area, timber volume, growth, removals, and mortality.

KEY WORDS: Forest area, timber volume, growth, removals, mortality.