APPENDIX D. PROPOSED AND PROBABLE PRACTICES, GOODS PRODUCED, AND OTHER INFORMATION

The purpose of this appendix is to display an estimate of the goods and services provided, the proposed (decade 1) and probable (decade 2) management practices expected, and other information including land classification.

The outputs and proposed and probable practices listed are projections based on available inventory data and some are based on computer modeling. **NOTE: The outputs and amounts listed below are estimates only and are subject to annual budgets for funding the various resource programs on the forest. Actual amounts may vary from these and will be monitored on an annual basis.**

Land Classification

Land identified as suitable for timber management include producing timber as part of multiple use direction. These are lands that contribute to the timber sale program on a regularly scheduled basis. Table APP-D1 shows how acres of these lands compare to the total acreage of National Forest System land.

APP-D1: Classification of National Forest Land for Timber Production

Classification	Acres
Total National Forest System land	2,170,007
Non-forest and water	79,390
Legally withdrawn (Wilderness, Shipstead-Newton-Nolan,RNA)	867,875
Land not physically suited for timber production (low site index, regeneration not assured, etc)	170,929
Land not appropriate for timber production due to other resource Management (riparian areas, campgrounds, unique areas, etc)	106,905
Land suitable for timber management	944,908

Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ)

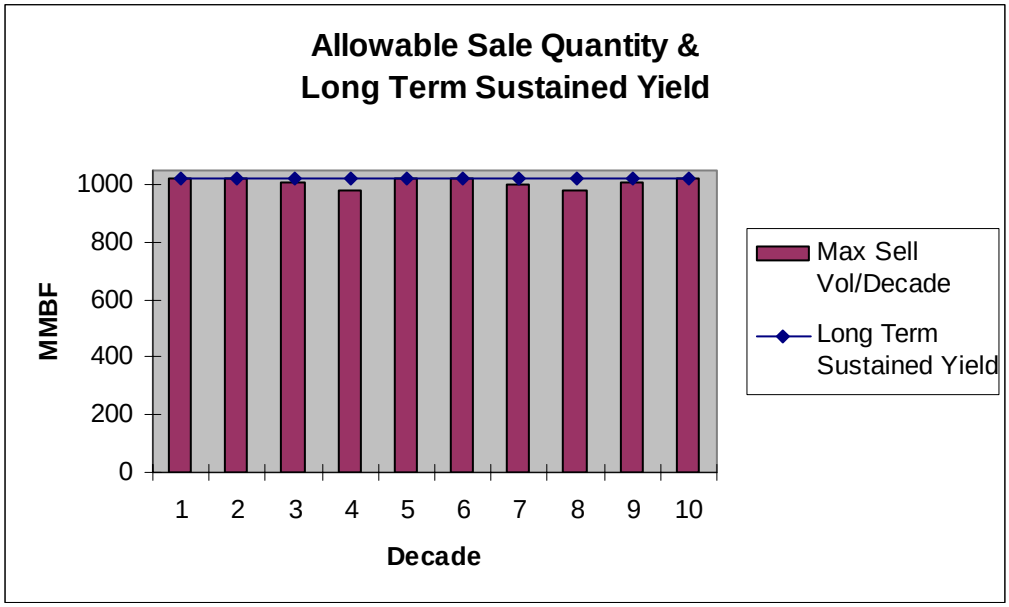
The allowable sale quantity of timber (ASQ) is the maximum amount of volume that may be offered and sold during a given decade of Forest Plan implementation from land identified as suitable for timber management.

During Decade 1 (the first ten years of plan implementation) the ASQ is 1.021 billion board feet (1.652 billion cubic feet). The amount of timber that may be sold annually may exceed 102 million board feet as long as the decadal ASQ is not exceeded.

During Decade 2, the ASQ is 1.022 billion board feet (1.653 billion cubic feet). The amount of timber that may be sold annually may exceed 102 million board feet as long as the decadal ASQ is not exceeded.

Figure APP-D1 shows the volumes that can be harvested in each decade on a long term, sustained yield capacity. Decadal volumes vary by less than five percent and differences are considered to be negligible because of the accuracy of data and yield estimates.

Figure APP-D1:



Proposed (Decade 1) and Probable (Decade 2) Management Practices

Tables APP-D2 and APP-D3 list the proposed and probable silvicultural practices that would be used to work toward the vegetative and other multiple-use desired conditions and objectives of the Forest Plan. The table displays the amount of each harvest treatment for the first two decades of plan implementation based upon modeling. Actual treatments during plan implementation may vary from these modeled outputs. "Clearcutting" and "Partial Cut 30" treatments set the tree stand back to age zero, meeting the 0-9 year old age class objective for each landscape ecosystem. Both "Uneven-aged" treatments are intended to create and maintain an uneven-aged condition. "Uneven-aged aspen-aspen/fir" is used to regenerate aspen-dominated stands to white pine, spruce-fir, or northern hardwoods.

APP-D2: Estimate of Acres of Timber Harvest by Treatment Method (Forest-wide)

Treatment Method	Decade 1 (Proposed)		Decade 2 (Probable)	
	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent
Thinning	11,212	8%	13,026	10%
Clearcutting	83,692	63%	89,397	68%
Shelterwood & partial cut 30	23,000	17%	21,435	16%
Uneven-aged (red pine, white pine, spruce fir, northern hardwood, oak, black ash)	2,907	2%	5,410	4%
Uneven-aged (aspen-aspen/fir)	11,101	8%	3,148	2%
Totals	131,912	98*%	132,416	100%

*Total does not equal 100% due to rounding to whole numbers

APP-D3: Proposed and Probable Harvest Treatments in Acres by Management Area and Treatment Type in Decades 1 and 2

Management Area	Thin		Clear cut		Shelterwood & partial cut. 30BA		Uneven-aged rp-wp-sf-nh-ba		Uneven-aged asp-asp/fir		Total for Decade	
Decade	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**
General Forest	7,450	8,259	56,044	62,710	9,925	8,645	650	971	4,785	1,123	78,854	81,708
Longer Rotation	3,561	4,767	25,390	24,406	8,083	6,008	729	2,489	2,489	514	40,252	36,905
Recreation Use in Scenic Landscape	0	0	2,254	2,281	3,019	3,641	1,338	3,050	489	172	7,100	9,144
Pot. Candidate Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers	0	0	0	0	1,101	1,135	74	0	439	69	1,614	1,204
Semi-Primitive Motorized Recreation	0	0	0	0	710	1,203	95	170	2,229	1,027	3,034	2,400
Semi-Primitive Non-motorized Recreation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	185	66	185
Riparian Emphasis Areas	0	0	0	0	363	803	20	9	605	58	988	870
Total for Decade 1	11,011		83,688		23,201		2,906		11,102		131,908	
Total for Decade 2		13,026		89,397		21,435		5,410		3,148		132,416

Table APP-D4 lists other forest management activities that are proposed to work toward the desired conditions and objectives during the first 10 years of Plan implementation.

APP-D4: Proposed Practices (Forest-wide)

Activity or Practice	Unit of Measure	Estimated Amount for the first decade
Stream Channel Reconstruction [1]	miles	5 to 30
Sensitive Plant Habitat Restoration[2]	projects	20
Wildlife Habitat Restoration[2]	projects	40 to 50
New ATV trail designated (maximum amount listed)	miles	90
New Snowmobile trail designated (maximum amount listed)	miles	130
New Water Access Sites (maximum amount listed)	sites	10
Roads Constructed [3] OML –1 Winter use only	miles	82
Roads Constructed [3]OML –1 Summer use	miles	167
Roads decommissioned	miles	84

Notes:
1. Miles of reconstruction will be measured in terms of the total miles of improved stream conditions resulting from channel reconstruction, rather than the number of stream miles to which reconstruction projects are directly applied.
2. These may include a wide variety of projects such as wildlife species' restoration, vegetation restoration, control of non-native invasive species, and habitat restoration structures. Project level planning will determine the need, type, and location of habitat restorations.
3. About 50 percent of the new OML-1 roads will involve reconstructing old historic road routes and current unclassified roads.