Hoosier National Forest
Administrative Correction 3
March 2007

Change to Table B.2 First Decade Treatment Program

Administrative corrections are defined at 36 CFR 219.7(b) and may be made at any time and are not plan amendments or revisions.

Administrative corrections include the following:

(1) Corrections and updates of data and maps,
(2) Corrections of typographical errors or other non-substantive changes;
(3) Changes in the monitoring program and monitoring information
(4) Changes timber management projections; and
(5) Other changes in the Plan Document or Set of Documents, except for substantive changes in the plan components.

Administrative Corrections should be printed on salmon colored paper and distributed to all employees for inclusion in their copy of the Forest Plan.

Acres by treatment type are being combined into even-aged and uneven-aged treatments. The acres remain the same as previously projects.

Table B.2

FIRST DECADE VEGETATIVE TREATMENT PROGRAM
Acres by Management System Accomplished by Timber Sales

EVEN-AGED	UNEVEN-AGED
2,860 acres	3,960 acres

The following page will replace page B-11 in employee copies of the Hoosier National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan.

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Approved by:

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Table B.2

FIRST DECADE VEGETATIVE TREATMENT PROGRAM
Acres by Management System Accomplished by Timber Sales

EVEN-AGED	UNEVEN-AGED
2,860 acres	3,960 acres

Table B.3

ESTIMATED DECADE ONE VOLUME – MILLION BOARD FEET

Sawtimber Volume		Pulpwood Volume	
Hardwood	Pine	Hardwood	Pine
28.6	7.6	13.7	7.8

The acreage by management systems and volume are estimates only. The actual acreage treated and the volume of timber offered will be determined through site-specific planning at the project level and budget realities. Acres treated and volumes offered will be consistent with the objectives established in this Forest Plan.

There are several possible vegetation management treatments that could occur. Definitions of each for these practices are found in the glossary (Appendix A).

Timber stand improvement practices includes: pruning, crop tree release, grapevine control, precommercial and commercial thinning, understory treatments, salvage, sanitation and prescribed fire. Regeneration practices include planting and site preparation for natural regeneration.

Stocking Levels To Meet Regeneration Objectives

Minimum Hoosier National Forest stocking standards five years after timber harvest for even-aged hardwood management and uneven-aged hardwood management using group selection are:

> Unless a stand specific prescription calls for less, at least 150 potential crop trees per acre are needed to maintain the oak-hickory forest type. Potential crop trees must be generally recognized as having commercial value and be of good form and vigor. The average diameter of potential crop trees must be 0.5 inches dbh or larger. Potential crop trees must be well distributed over the regeneration area.

This stocking level was developed to determine the likelihood of regenerating a fully stocked oak-hickory stand. In many cases, stand prescriptions may call for less oak and hickory due to the many factors that inhibit regeneration of the oak-hickory forest type. In these areas species other than oak and hickory such as yellow-poplar will make up part of the 150 potential crop trees.

Planting For Reforestation

Some planting may be required to protect a site or to increase species diversity. Only native vegetation will be planted. Newly acquired parcels may be planted to reforest open areas.

See Table B.4 on species selection when planting is the option selected and Table B.5 on the shade tolerance of selected species.