

Hoosier National Forest
Administrative Correction 4
March 2007

Change to Table B.7 Allowable Sale Quantity and Vegetation Management Practices

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.

Timber Stand Improvement acres displayed in table B.7 on page B-18 differ from the acres considered and displayed in the Biological Opinion issued by the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service.

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Allowable Sale Quantity and Long-Term Sustained Yield

Figure B.1 displays the relationship between the planned timber sale levels over the planning horizon and the long-term sustained yield of the Forest. Long-term sustained yield is 15.1 million cubic feet/decade (90.6 million board feet/decade) and is not reached in the first 15 decades.

Base Sale Schedule. A base sale schedule is a timber sale schedule formulated on the basis that the quantity of timber planned for sale and harvest for any future decade is equal to or greater than the planned sale harvest for the preceding decade. This planned sale and harvest is not greater than the long-term sustained yield capacity of 15.1 million cubic feet per decade.

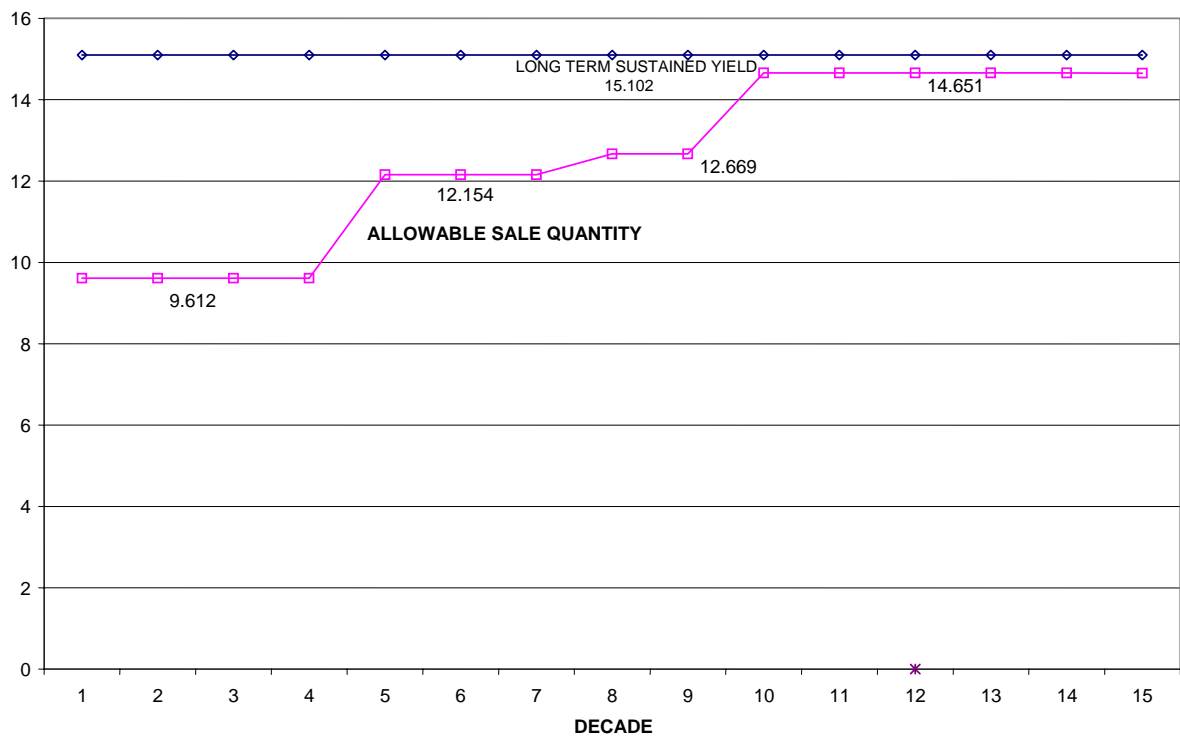
Culmination of Mean Annual Increment (CMAI)

The CMAI ranges between 50-60 years for hardwoods and 20-25 years for pine in Indiana.

Figure B.1

PROJECTED ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY AND BASE SALE SCHEDULE ¹

Units are MMCF/Decade



¹ To calculate the approximate volume in million board feet, multiply the million cubic feet volumes by the factor of 6.

Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) and Vegetation Management Practices

Table B.7 shows the allowable sale quantity in the first decade of the Plan by harvest methods. It also shows projection of other intermediate and reforestation activities and the acres by activity.

Table B.7

ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY AND VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (Average Annual- First Decade)

		ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY Million Board Feet		
Harvest Method	Acres	Sawtimber (All Treatments)	Other Products (All Treatments)	Total Products
REGENERATION HARVEST				
Even-aged Management				
Clearcut	202	3.62	2.15	5.77
Shelterwood	84			
Uneven-aged Management				
Group Selection	285			
Single Tree Selection	111			
Timber Stand Improvement	571	0	0	0
REFORESTATION 1/	571	0	0	0

1/ Includes natural and artificial. Site preparation and timber stand improvement are estimated on actual cut acres of management objectives.

Note: These are projections used in planning. The actual amount of vegetative management practices conducted will be determined at the project level and based on budget realities. Also year-to-year mixes of activities and volumes are expected to vary, but the allowable sale quantity of 57.7 million board feet for decade one will not be exceeded. It should be noted that this ASQ is higher than the past plan's 44.0 million board feet for decade one. This is due to growth that has occurred since that planning period. While the ASQ is higher the acres treated remain the same. The projections in Timber Stand Improvement will be limited to 4,500 acres as prescribed in the USDI Fish and Wildlife Biological Opinion for the Forest Plan EIS.

Other Timber Information

Figure B.2 displays the age class distribution of the forested stands today and a projection of 150 years from today. It includes non-forested areas which are forest openings, lakes, ponds, streams, and power line rights of way. The projection should that mature hardwood will increase under the Forest Plan's management from the exiting 48 percent to an eventual 81 percent mature hardwoods in 150 years.