

Administrative Correction #7
Even-Aged Hardwood Forest Age Class
Distribution in DCF, DCFO, FSM, GFM, and
RC Management Areas

Administrative corrections are defined at 36 CFR 219.3(b) (2000 Planning Rule) and may be made at any time and are not plan amendments or revisions, and do not require public notice or the preparation of an environmental document under Forest Service NEPA procedures.

Administrative corrections include the following:

1. Corrections and updates of data and maps;
2. Updates to activity lists and schedules as required by § 219.30(d)(1) through (6);
3. Corrections of typographical errors or other non-substantive changes;
4. Other changes in the plan document or set of documents that are not substantive changes in the plan components

The 2006 Land and Resource Management Plan (2006 Forest Plan) Chapter 3 Management Area (MA) Direction contains descriptions of Desired Future Condition (DFC) for each MA. Five MA DFCs include even-aged hardwood management with an age-class distribution list showing the target percent of each age class. The five MAs are:

1. Diverse Continuous Forest (DCF)
2. Diverse Continuous Forest with Off-Highway Vehicles (DCFO)
3. Forest and Shrubland Mosaic (FSM)
4. Grassland and Forest Mosaic (GFM)
5. River Corridor (RC)

With a prescribed rotation age of 120 years, the intent of the distribution is to assign 8 percent of the area to each decade, with the remaining 4 percent assigned to Older, overmature assuming some stands will reach greater than 120 years or will not be treated due to accessibility or resource protection issues.

In each MA the age classes are displayed to consist of one or more decades as follows:

Percent Area Distribution	Forest Type/Age Class	Stand Age
1 decade = 8%	Early Successional	0-9 years
1 decade = 8%	Early Forest	10-19 years
4 decades = 32%	Mid-Successional	20-59 years
4 decades = 32%	Late Successional	60-99 years
2 decades = 20%	Older, overmature	>120 years

However, displaying the Older, overmature age class as >120 years is an illogical typographical error as it leaves a gap in age classes between 99 and 120 years. This typo is verified by the

foundation document upon which the age-class list is based. The original prescription developed by Forest Biologist Rebecca Ewing (spreadsheet attached) shows the Older, overmature age class to be 100+ years.

In addition, in the RC age-class distribution, the Late Successional age class is incorrectly identified as 60-120 years. The correct Late Successional age class is 60-99 years. This a similar typo, verified by the same foundation document.

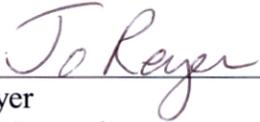
In each of the affected MA DFC sections, this Administrative Correction changes the Older, overmature age class from > 120 years to 100+ years. It also changes the RC Late Successional age class from 60-120 years to 60-99 years.

Changes to the 2006 Forest Plan are shown in the following table.

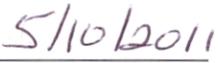
Page	Location of Information	Change
3-3	DCF even-aged hardwood forest composition	Change Older, overmature age class from >120 years to 100+ years.
3-7	DCFO even-aged hardwood forest composition	Change Older, overmature age class from >120 years to 100+ years.
3-19	FSM even-aged hardwood forest composition	Change Older, overmature age class from >120 years to 100+ years.
3-23	GFM even-aged hardwood forest composition	Change Older, overmature age class from >120 years to 100+ years.
3-35	RC even-aged hardwood forest composition	Change Late Successional age class from 60-120 years to 60-99 years. Change Older, overmature age class from >120 years to 100+ years.

Copies of the corrected pages are attached.

Approved by:



Jo Reyer
Forest Supervisor



Date

Diverse Continuous Forest Management Area (DCF)

Purpose

This management area emphasizes providing mature forest habitat for conservation of forest interior species.

Desired Future Condition

This management area is characterized by large blocks of mature forest containing a variety of tree species of various ages and sizes. These provide habitat for interior forest wildlife species. Shrubby or herbaceous openings are interspersed within tree stands, but these are generally found near the periphery of large forest blocks. The varied forest canopy closure results in understory and midstory vegetation that ranges from sparse to dense, providing a variety of vertical forest structure. Older trees and snags are well distributed. Ponds and wetlands add to the diversity of the management area.

The long-term desired habitat composition is:

- 1-2% - Aquatic and wetland habitat
- 2-4% - Herbaceous or herbaceous/shrub habitat
- 75-85% - All-aged, multi-layered hardwood or hardwood/pine forest
- 10-25% - Even-aged hardwood forest
 - 8% - Early Successional forest (<10 years)
 - 8% - Early forest (10-19 years)
 - 32% - Mid-successional forest (20-59 years)
 - 32% - Late-successional forest (60-99 years)
 - 20% - Older, overmature forest (100+ years)
- 1-5% - Even-aged pine forest
 - 12% - Early successional forest (<10 years)
 - 12% - Early Forest (10-19 years)
 - 24% - Mid-successional forest (20-39 years)
 - 24% - Late-successional forest (40-59 years)
 - 28% - Older, overmature forest (>60 years)

Shade tolerant/fire intolerant species such as maple and beech are becoming more predominant in the forest understory and canopy on the more mesic sites in this management area. The effects of low-intensity ground fire are evident, generally on ridges or drier slopes, where efforts to perpetuate oak and hickory species are emphasized. A variety of

Diverse Continuous Forest with Off-Highway Vehicles Management Area (DCFO)

Purpose

This management area emphasizes trails for motorized recreation and mature forest habitat for conservation of forest interior species.

Desired Future Condition

This management area is characterized by large blocks of mature forest containing a variety of tree species of various ages and sizes. These provide habitat for interior forest wildlife species. Shrubby or herbaceous openings are interspersed within tree stands, but these are generally found near the periphery of large forest blocks. The varied forest canopy closure results in understory and midstory vegetation that ranges from sparse to dense, providing a variety of vertical forest structure. Older trees and snags are well distributed. Ponds and wetlands add to the diversity of the management area.

The long-term desired habitat composition is:

- 1-2% - Aquatic and wetland habitat
- 2-4% - Herbaceous or herbaceous/shrub habitat
- 75-85% - All-aged, multi-layered hardwood or hardwood/pine forest
- 10-25% - Even-aged hardwood forest
 - 8% - Early Successional forest (<10 years)
 - 8% - Early forest (10-19 years)
 - 32% - Mid-successional forest (20-59 years)
 - 32% - Late-successional forest (60-99 years)
 - 32% - Late-successional forest (60-99 years)
 - 20% - Older, overmature forest (100+ years)
- 1-5% - Even-aged pine forest
 - 12% - Early successional forest (<10 years)
 - 12% - Early Forest (10-19 years)
 - 24% - Mid-successional forest (20-39 years)
 - 24% - Late-successional forest (40-59 years)
 - 28% - Older, overmature forest (>60 years)

Shade tolerant/fire intolerant species such as maple and beech are becoming more predominant in the forest understory and canopy on the more mesic sites in this management area. The effects of low-intensity ground fire are evident, generally on ridges or drier slopes, where efforts to perpetuate oak and hickory species are emphasized. A variety of

Forest and Shrubland Mosaic Management Area (FSM)

Purpose

This management area maintains a supply of early successional habitat interspersed throughout a forested landscape. Dispersed, non-motorized recreation opportunities are offered in this management area.

Desired Future Condition

Early successional habitat patches of various sizes are distributed throughout a forested landscape. The area also contains forest communities over 100 years old and permanent herbaceous forest openings. Ponds and wetlands enhance wildlife and visual diversity.

Shrub and seedling/sapling forest habitats, along with associated species, flourish and contribute to overall landscape biodiversity and conservation. As shrub and seedling/sapling forest habitats grow into stands of pole-sized trees, new shrub and seedling/sapling forest habitat are created by even-aged timber harvest.

The mix of forest communities generally consists of oak and hickory in the uplands and on drier hillsides with yellow poplar, beech, maples, oaks, hickories and other mesic species on moist slopes and in bottomlands. Native pine communities occur in portions of this area.

The long-term desired habitat composition is:

- 1-2% - Aquatic and wetland habitat
- 3-6% - Herbaceous or herbaceous/shrub habitat
- 10-25% - All-aged, multi-layered hardwood or hardwood/pine forest
- 75-85% - Even-aged hardwood forest
 - 8% - Early successional forest (<10 years)
 - 8% - Early forest (10-19 years)
 - 32% - Mid-successional forest (20-59 years)
 - 32% - Late-successional forest (60-99 years)
 - 20% - Older, overmature forest (100+ years)
- 1-10% - Even-aged pine forest
 - 12% - Early successional forest (<10 years)
 - 12% - Early Forest (10-19 years)
 - 24% - Mid-successional forest (20-39 years)
 - 24% - Late-successional forest (40-59 years)
 - 28% - Older, overmature forest (>60 years)

Grassland and Forest Mosaic Management Area (GFM)

Purpose

This management area emphasizes habitat for grassland-dependent wildlife species on reclaimed coalmine lands. Dispersed, non-motorized recreation opportunities are offered in this management area.

Desired Future Condition

The landscape appears as a mosaic of large grassland areas edged with shrub and various-aged forest habitat. Non-native invasive species are not found in grassland habitats, and aggressive native species are controlled. Periodic application of prescribed fire retards succession to shrubs and trees, promotes growth of grasses and forbs, and a diversity of grassland habitats. Small ponds and wetlands add to habitat diversity and provide watering sources for wildlife. Small mammals, reptiles, amphibians and numerous bird species find habitat in these areas. These include Henslow's and other grassland-dependent sparrows, bobwhite quail, prairie warbler, and yellow-breasted chat.

The forested areas surrounding these grasslands are managed as a mosaic of early successional habitat patches of various sizes interspersed in the predominately forested landscape. To replace the areas growing out of this habitat condition, new early successional forest habitat is created using predominately even-age timber management. The mix of forest communities generally consists of oak and hickories in the uplands and on drier hillsides with yellow poplar, beech, maples, oaks, hickories, and other mesic species on moist slopes and in bottomlands. Native pine communities occur in small portions of this area.

The long-term habitat composition objective of the management area is:

- 0-2% - Aquatic and wetland habitat
- 30-40% - Herbaceous or herbaceous/shrub habitat
- 1-10% - All-aged, multi-layered hardwood or hardwood/pine forest
- 40-50% - Even-aged hardwood forest
 - 8% - Early successional forest (<10 years)
 - 8% - Early forest (10-19 years)
 - 32% - Mid-successional forest (20-59 years)
 - 32% - Late-successional forest (60-99 years)
 - 20% - Older, overmature forest (100+ years)
- 1-10% Even-aged pine forest
 - 12% - Early successional forest (<10 years)
 - 12% - Early forest (10-19 years)

River Corridors Management Area (RC)

Purpose

This management area emphasizes retaining, restoring, and enhancing the inherent ecological processes and functions associated with riverine systems. Management will protect or enhance the scenic quality of these areas to provide high-quality recreation opportunities. This management area includes linear-shaped corridors along Symmes Creek, the Hocking River, the Little Muskingum River, and the Ohio River.

Desired Future Condition

National Forest System land along streams and rivers is predominantly forested; however, some floodplain wetlands or herbaceous-shrub communities may occur. Forest communities along streams and rivers are diverse and productive and generally contain multiple canopy layers with diverse habitat structure. A mixture of typical wet floodplain and mesic species dominate forested bottomlands, and typical upland and xeric species dominate the steeper slopes and ridge tops. The understory layer is highly variable. Vegetative conditions are maintained over time using both even-aged and uneven-aged techniques.

The long-term desired habitat composition is:

- 1-4% - Aquatic and wetland habitat
- 3-6% - Herbaceous or herbaceous/shrub habitat
- 75-80% - All-aged, multi-layered hardwood or hardwood/pine forest
- 12-20% - Even-aged hardwood forest
 - 8% - Early successional forest (<10 years) ¹
 - 8% - Early forest (10-19 years)
 - 32% - Mid-successional forest (20-59 years)
 - 32% - Late-successional forest (60-99 years)
 - 20% - Older, overmature forest (100+ years)
- 1-10% - Even-aged pine forest
 - 12% - Early successional forest (<10 years)
 - 12% - Early forest (10-19 years)
 - 24% - Mid-successional forest (20-39 years)
 - 24% - Late-successional forest (40-59 years)
 - 28% - Older, overmature forest (>60 years)

The floodplains along the main streams function as storage areas for floodwaters, sources of organic matter for the streams and rivers, and habitat for riparian wildlife species. Aquatic communities are maintained or are returning to their historic compositions and distributions.

Aquatic

¹ Bullet indent corrected 8/18/2008 by Administrative Correction # 1

Habitat Composition Desired Future Conditions

Habitat Composition	DCF	DCF w/OHV	HF	HF w/OHV	FSM	FSM w/OHV	RC	GFM	FOF	FOFMA	TRL	DR	RNA	SA	CA
	Herbaceous or Herbaceous/Shrub Mix	2-4%	2-4%	2-5%	2-5%	3-6%	3-6%	3-6%	5-40%	0-1%	0-1%	1-3%	1-3%	N/A	N/A
Aquatic and Wetland Habitat	1-2%	1-2%	1-2%	1-2%	1-2%	1-2%	1-4%	0-2%	0-1%	0-1%	13%	4-6%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Even-aged Hardwoods (120 year rotation)	10-25%	10-25%	0%	0%	75-85%	75-85%	12-20%	45-90%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Early Successional (0-9 years)	8%	8%			8%	8%	8%	8%							
Early Hardwoods (10-19 years)	8%	8%			8%	8%	8%	8%							
Mid-Successional (20-59 years)	32%	32%			32%	32%	32%	32%							
Late-Successional (60-99 years)	32%	32%			32%	32%	32%	32%							
Older, Overmature (100 years+)	20%	20%			20%	20%	20%	20%							
Even-aged Native Pine or Native Pine/Hardwood Mix (60-90 year rotation)	1-5%	1-5%	0%	0%	1-10%	1-10%	1-10%	1-10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Early Successional (0-9 years)	12	12			12	12	12	12							
Early Pine/Hardwoods (10-19 years)	12	12			12	12	12	12							
Mid-Successional (20-39 years)	24	24			24	24	24	24							
Late Successional (40-59 years)	24	24			24	24	24	24							
Older, Overmature (60 years +)	28	28			28	28	28	28							
All-aged, Multi-layered Hardwood or White Pine/Hardwood or Native Pine/Hardwood Forest	75-85%	75-85%	90-97%	90-97%	10-25%	10-25%	75-80%	1-10%	99-100%	99-100%	83-86%	91-95%	N/A	N/A	N/A