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Key to Farm-Forest Types
of
CHEBOYGAN COUNTY

M. S. U.
MAPS & MICROFORMS

UPLAND FOREST TYPESPine

- W - White pine
- N - Norway pine
- J - Jack pine

Upland Hardwood Type

- M - Hard maple, basswood, beech, elm

Miscellaneous

- H - Hemlock with a light scattering of yellow birch and an occasional hard maple, balsam, and cedar
- P - Poplar
- Wb - White birch
- Rm - Red maple
- O - Oak
- Ch - Cherry
- Ul - Upland willow

IMPROVED LAND TYPES

- Fc - Farm land, cropped
- Fc  - Farm land, cropped with stumps
- Fo - Farm land, orchards and vineyards
- Fp - Farm land, pastured
- Fp  - Farm land, pastured with stumps
- Fg - Farm land, grass
- I - Industrial and residential land

SWAMP FOREST TYPESSwamp Hardwoods

- E - Elm, black ash, balm-of-Gilead, yellow birch, red maple

Swamp Conifers

- S - Cedar, spruce, tamarack, balsam
- Sc - Cedar predominant
- Ss - Spruce predominant
- St - Tamarack predominant
- Sb - Balsam predominant

MARSH AND BOG TYPESMarsh

- Gb - Bluejoint marsh
- Gs - Sedge marsh
- Gc - Cattail marsh

Bogs

- Ll - Leatherleaf bog

Miscellaneous

- A - Alder, willow

OPEN WILD LAND TYPES

- Gr - Upland grass
- Bb - Blueberry
- Br - Briars
- Sf - Sweetfern
- Bk - Bracken
- Su - Sumac
- Bu - Burn
- Bn - Barren

SEED TREE SYMBOL

W - White pine seed tree



N - Norway pine seed tree



When white or Norway pine seed trees occur in clumps too small to enclose with a regular type boundary and are of sufficient size, age, and vitality to produce seed, their location is shown by a seed tree symbol.

Explanation of the Application of the Farm-Forest Key

Definition of Natural Vegetation Type:

All species of growth demand certain conditions for their existence. When the demands of several different species are similar, these species will often be found growing mixed together. Where such species continually reoccur mixed together as do beech, birch, and maple, or cedar, spruce, tamarack, and balsam, they are treated as a group. These natural associations into which the species group themselves are called types. Those species that commonly grow in pure stands of only a single specie have been recognized as single specie types; for example, the white pine type.

Combination Types:

Occasionally the species common to two or more types are found growing together. This condition is termed a combination stand. These combination stands are shown on the map by combining the type symbols which represent the species growing in the association. The major type in the combination is designated by placing its symbol uppermost while the symbol representing the minor type is placed below, as for example: P - major type.

S - minor type.

Diameter Classes:

Diameters are estimated at breast height in the following classes:

0-1, 0-3, 3-9, 9-15, 15+

The diameter is shown by the figures at the side of the type symbol, as P 3-9. In any diameter class, for example, the 3-9 class, some of the trees may be under three inches in diameter and a few over nine inches in diameter, but the bulk of the volume will be found in those trees which are between three and nine inches in diameter.

Stocking of the Stand:

The term "stocking" defines the relative number of trees per acre and the completeness with which they utilize the available land and light. Three degrees of stocking are recognized.

The degree of stocking is indicated by short vertical dashes above the symbol as follows:

'''

P - indicates good stocking

''

P - indicates medium stocking

'

P - indicates poor stocking

Ordinarily, the larger diameter class makes up the major type or diameter class, as for example:

P''' 3-9 major M''' 9-15 major
S' 0-1 minor or ' 0-3 minor

When the portion of the stand within the larger diameter class is very poorly stocked and that part within the smaller diameter class is well stocked, then the smaller diameter class may be shown as holding the position of major importance, as for example:

S''' 0-3 major M''' 0-3 major
P' 9-15 minor or ' 9-15 minor

Some single story stands may have their volume distributed through several successive diameter classes, as for example: the 0-3, the 3-9 and the 9-15 classes. To avoid the use of a large number of diameter classes, such stands are designated by using the 3-9 class as being the most representative of the stand as a whole.

In a combination stand or a stand of two diameter classes, the number of short vertical marks applied to the major type of diameter class designates the stocking of the entire stand. Those applied to the minor type or diameter class indicate the relative amount of space that the minor type or diameter class occupies in the stand, in comparison with that occupied by the major type or diameter class.

Examples

- P'''
S''' Indicates that the stand as a whole is well stocked and that while the P type is the major type there is a large amount of the S type present.
- P'''
S'' Indicates that the stand as a whole is well stocked, that the P type is the major type and that a moderate amount of the S type is present.
- P'''
S' Indicates that the stand as a whole is well stocked, that the P type is the major type and that only a small amount of the S type is present.
- P''
S''' Indicates that the stand as a whole is medium stocked and that while the P type is the major type, a relatively large amount of the S type is present.
- P''
S'' Indicates that the stand as a whole is medium stocked, that the P type is the major type and that only a relatively moderate amount of the S type is present.
- P''
S' Indicates that the stand as a whole is medium stocked, that the P type is the major type and that only a relatively small amount of the S type is present.
- P'
S''' Indicates that the stand as a whole is poorly stocked, that the P type is the major type, a relatively large amount of the S type is present.

P! Indicates that the stand as a whole is poorly stocked, that the P type is the major type and that there is a relatively moderate amount of the S type present.

P' S' Indicates that the stand as a whole is poorly stocked, that the P type is the major type and that only a relatively small amount of the S type is present.

Boundaries:

Base features that are type, stocking, and diameter boundaries: Any hard surface or gravel road; any other road that follows a section, quarter section, or forty line; all railroads except abandoned grades; all double line streams and larger water bodies. Areas on both sides of these features must be fully and completely symbolized. No other base features can serve as a type, stocking, or diameter boundary.

A hook (\longleftrightarrow) joining two areas indicates that the same cover type exists in both areas.

The following is a list of the common and scientific names of the forest trees discussed in the foregoing pages:

White pine	Pinus strobus
Norway pine	Pinus resinosa
Jack pine	Pinus banksiana
Maple	Acer saccharum
Red maple	Acer rubrum
Beech	Fagus americana
Elm	Ulmus americana
Basswood	Tilia americana
Yellow birch	Betula lutea
White birch	Betula papyrifera
Hemlock	Tsuga canadensis
Ironwood	Ostrya virginiana
Black ash	Fraxinus nigra
Balm-of-Gilead	Populus balsamifera
Poplar	Populus tremuloides,
	Populus granidentata
Oak	Quercus alba, Quercus rubra
Cherry	Prunus pennsylvanica
Cedar	Thuja occidentalis
Spruce	Picea mariana
Tamarack	Larix laricina
Balsam	Abies balsamea
Upland willow	Salix bebbiana