

## PARV

*Pinus strobus-Acer rubrum/Vaccinium angustifolium*  
(White pine-Red maple/Blueberry)

and

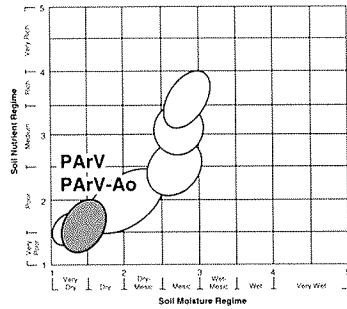
## PARV-Ao

*Pinus strobus-Acer rubrum/Vaccinium angustifolium-  
Apocynum variant*

(White pine-Red maple/Blueberry-Spreading dogbane variant)

**Distribution:** PARV is predominantly found along the Lake Superior shore from northeast Alger County and continuing in a line about two townships wide east through Luce County ending in the Whitefish point region of Chippewa County.

PARV-Ao variant is found predominantly in Alger, Delta, western Schoolcraft and Chippewa counties. This area is included within Sub-subsections VIII.1.1 and VIII.2.2 (Albert 1995).



**Similar habitat types:** PVE, PARVAa, PARVHa (Northern Lower Region).

**Landform and soils:** The **PARV** base type is primarily located on deep lacustrine deposits of sand and gravel in northern Alger, Luce, Chippewa and Mackinac counties. These soils are excessively well drained with occasional cemented layers (fragipan). Mottles were commonly found at 2 to 3 feet. Typical soil series include Rousseau and Rubicon sands. The **Apocynum variant** is primarily found on deep outwash sands generally lacking mottles or cemented layer. This type was commonly found on the large area of glacial outwash that is divided by Alger, Delta and Schoolcraft county lines. Typical soil series are Rubicon and Kalkaska sands. **This type and variant are classified as very dry to dry/ very poor to poor nutrient.**

## VEGETATION

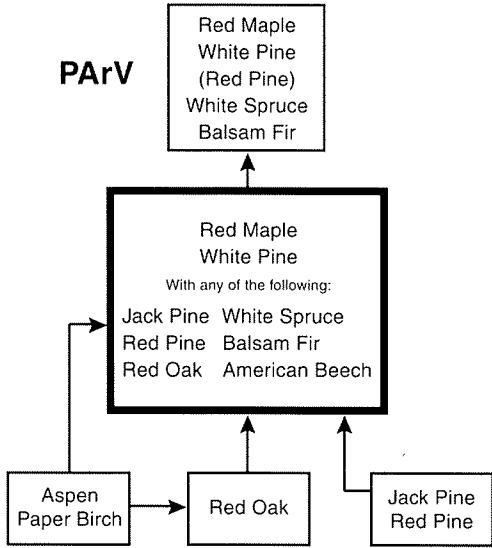
**Common forest cover types:** Natural and planted stands of red and white pine are most commonly found on the **PARV** type with red maple as a common associate. In addition to these species, jack pine of varying quality contributes substantial coverage in stands on the **Apocynum variant**. Red and white pine exhibit good growth and form on this type. Trembling and bigtooth aspen and paper birch are more common on this type than on any other type of the region. The quality of these intolerant species was variable.

**Shrub and small tree layer:** Blueberry is the dominant shrub species, at times forming almost continuous cover. White pine and red maple seedlings and saplings are common but most often have low coverage. Juneberry is a common understory associate. The lack of black huckleberry and common presence of balsam fir seedlings and saplings differentiates this type from the drier and poorer **PVE**.

**Ground flora characteristics:** The herbaceous layer is represented most strongly by dry site species such as bracken fern, wintergreen, wild lily-of-the-valley, trailing arbutus and cow wheat. Bracken fern is often the most conspicuous species and can dominate the understory. Grass/sedge coverage can also be substantial. The general lack of bunchberry, spinulose shield fern, wild sarsaparilla and ground pine club-moss differentiates this type from **PARVAa**.

**DISTURBANCE AND SUCCESSION**

Stands of jack, red and white pine and mixed pine-hemlock forests were commonly found this type at the time of European settlement. The fires that occurred on these sites favored jack pine reproduction and controlled competition from more tolerant tree species. White pine and red maple appear to be the most tolerant tree species adapted to these sites and are presumed to represent the potential climax association.



Because of its longevity, red pine can be expected to persist in climax stands on this type. Jack pine can persist on these sites with the help of periodic fire disturbance. The accompanying diagram depicts the common present cover types and most conspicuous directions of change in the absence of disturbance.

**MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS**

**Regeneration:** Red maple, white pine and balsam fir are regenerating in abundance in most stands. Red pine and jack pine regeneration is

generally poor and unless special consideration is given to these intolerant species, they will decline as components on this type. American beech and white spruce reproduction is common although coverage is often low.

**Growth potential:** White pine, red pine and jack pine are often well formed and vigorous. Red maple is an aggressive competitor on this type but was not often found in the large size class. Balsam fir and American beech are commonly present, but rarely develop beyond sapling size.

**Other management considerations:** Red maple is a prolific seed producer and readily re-sprouts after cutting and therefore, will not easily be displaced from stands once it becomes established. The opportunity also exists for stand conversion to white pine, as abundant and vigorous advance regeneration is often present. Without intervention, white pine and red maple will largely displace the less shade tolerant red pine, jack pine, aspen and paper birch on these sites.