DAB Copy

Woodland Stewardship Management Plan

Owner's Information:

Case Number: _____

Owner: Dale W. Davis

Signed: Dale W. Davis

Date: May 25, 2017

Preparer's Information:

Prepared by: Dean A. Berry

Signature: D. A. Berry

Woodland Management Services
c/o Dean A. Berry, Consulting Forester
10935 Rosewood Lane
Athens, Ohio 45701
TSP # 10-6547

740-541-4647 mobile
fatlabtreefarm@gmail.com

Date: May 22, 2017
Inspection Date

This plan is valid for the period beginning May 24th, 2017 and ending May 23rd, 2027.

Plan Status:New

Woodland Stewardship Management Plan

Owner	Dale W. Davis		
Address	204 Setty Rd.		
	Albany, Ohio 45710		
Phone		Case Number	
Cell	740-818-3953	Email Address	Flyleaf.420@gmail.com
County	Athens	Township/Village/City:	Alexander Twp.
Parcel(s):	B010010086600, B010010087600, B010010088300		
Location:	3 separate tracts located along Setty Road and Wood Road		

Woodland Stewardship Acreage: 26.22

Total Property Acres 44.94

Non-woodland Stewardship Acreage*: 18.72

* Non-woodland acres for which stewardship recommendations are made.

This plan was written to qualify the landowner's woodland for the programs checked below:

☐ Ohio Forest Tax Law ☐ American Tree Farm Program

☒ Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP ☒ CAUV

Property coordinates (report in WGS 84, decimal degrees.)

Longitude: N 39.201313 Latitude: W 82.179212

Landowner Management Objectives

1. Manage the property for all attributes and opportunities that exist in the natural undeveloped ecosystem, which is of interest to the owner. These include: recreation, wildlife management, soil and water management, forest protection, timber products management, and other compatible conservation uses.

2. To maintain these woods in a natural state and allow it to develop into a mature forest that will benefit future family generations.

General Woodland Description

Athens County is located in the unglaciated hill country of southeastern Ohio. Slope and erosion hazard is the major land use limitations. Seasonal wetness, droughtiness, flood hazard, and the moderately slow to very slow permeability of some soils also limit land use.

Athens County is in the central hardwood forest region. Most of the woodland in Athens County is in areas of steep and very steep terrain. This terrain is well suited to trees.

Dale acquired these tracts from his father. Plans are to keep this land in the family and pass on to children. Currently the hay fields are being mowed. The timber stands were selectively harvested in 2001.

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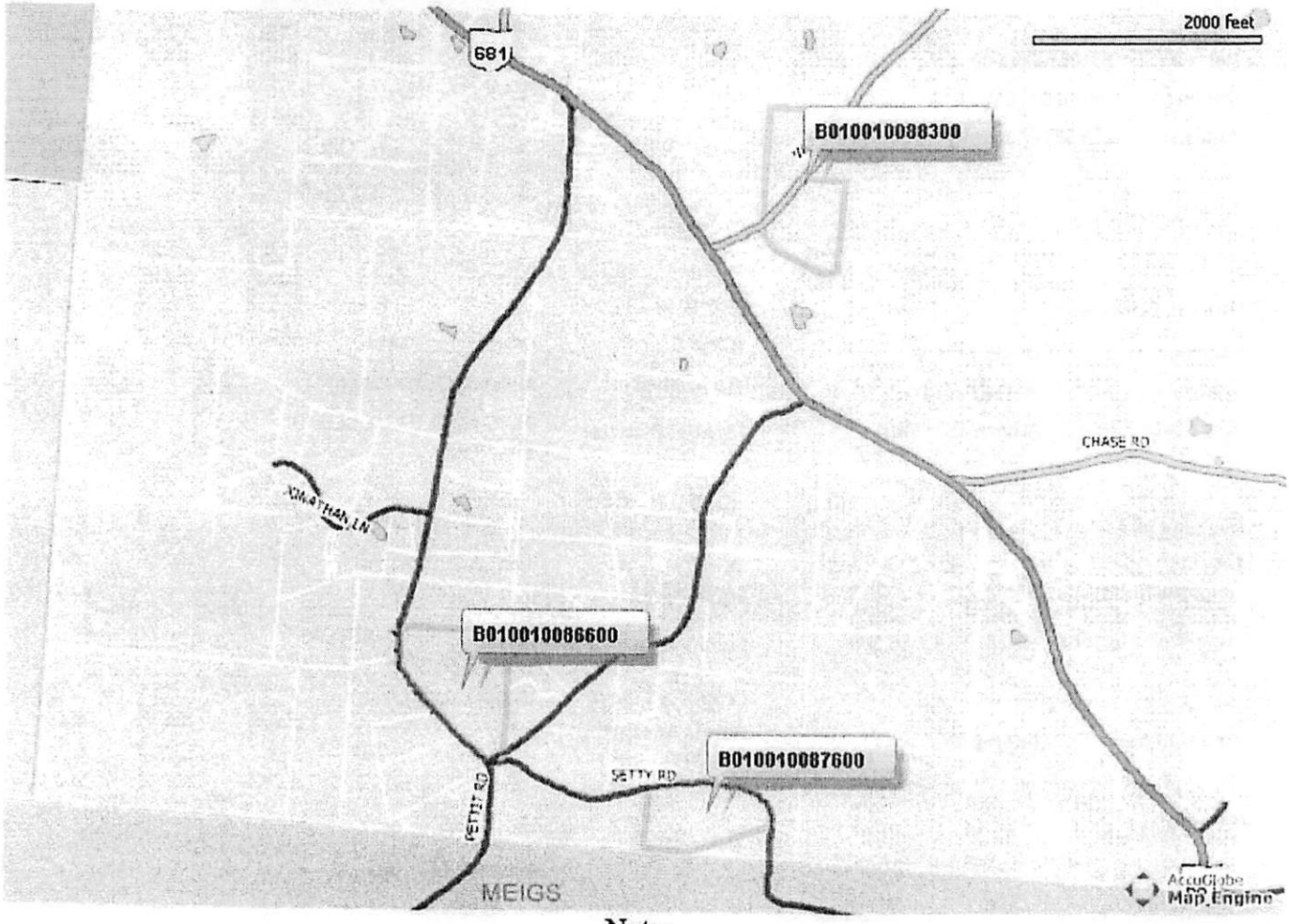
Athens County GIS



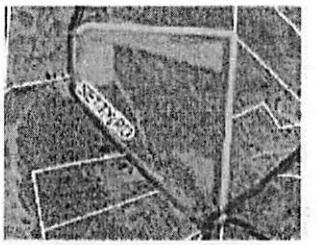
Notes

Dale W. Davis Tracts

Data For Parcel B010010086600

Base Data

Parcel:	B010010086600
Owner:	DAVIS DALE W
Address:	204 SETTY RD



[+] Map this property.

Mailing Address

Mailing Name:	DAVIS DALE W
Address:	204 SETTY RD
City State Zip:	ALBANY OH 45710

Geographic

City:	UNINCORPORATED
Township:	ALEXANDER TOWNSHIP
School District:	ALEXANDER LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Legal

Neighborhood:	00011000	**Legal Acres:**	16.5
Legal Description:	SEC 31 FRA 2 16.500A	**Land Use:**	(101) A - CASH GRAIN OR GENERAL FARM
		Property Class:	AGRICULTURAL
Map Number:	0-0-0-0	**Range Township Section:**	0-0-0

Valuation

	Appraised		**Assessed (35%)**
Land Value:	$47,000.00		$16,450.00
Building Value:	$6,010.00		$2,100.00
Total Value:	$53,010.00		$18,550.00
CAUV Value:		$27,500.00	
Taxable Value:		$11,730.00	

Tax Credits

Owner Occupancy Credit:	NO
Homestead Reduction:	NO

Notes

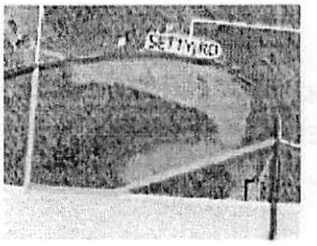
Notes:

GIS parcel shapefile last updated 4/5/2017 2:36:24 PM.
CAMA database last updated 5/15/2017 4:01:03 PM.

Data For Parcel B010010087600

Base Data

Parcel:	B010010087600
Owner:	DAVIS DALE W
Address:	0 SETTY RD



[+] Map this property.

Mailing Address

Mailing Name:	DAVIS DALE W
Address:	204 SETTY RD
City State Zip:	ALBANY OH 45710

Geographic

City:	UNINCORPORATED
Township:	ALEXANDER TOWNSHIP
School District:	ALEXANDER LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Legal

Neighborhood:	00011000	**Legal Acres:**	9.92
Legal Description:	SEC 25 FRA 4 9.920A	**Land Use:**	(100) A - AGRICULTURAL VACANT LAND
		Property Class:	AGRICULTURAL
Map Number:	0-0-0-0	**Range Township Section:**	0-0-0

Valuation

	Appraised		Assessed (35%)
Land Value:	$17,510.00		$6,130.00
Building Value:	$0.00		$0.00
Total Value:	$17,510.00		$6,130.00
CAUV Value:		$6,720.00	
Taxable Value:		$2,350.00	

Tax Credits

Owner Occupancy Credit:	NO
Homestead Reduction:	NO

Notes

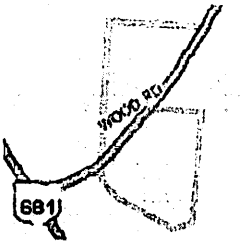
Notes:

GIS parcel shapefile last updated 4/5/2017 2:36:24 PM.
CAMA database last updated 5/15/2017 4:01:03 PM.

Data For Parcel B010010088300

Base Data

Parcel:	B010010088300
Owner:	DAVIS DALE W
Address:	0 WOOD RD



[+] Map this property.

Mailing Address

Mailing Name:	DAVIS DALE W
Address:	204 SETTY RD
City State Zip:	ALBANY OH 45710

Geographic

City:	UNINCORPORATED
Township:	ALEXANDER TOWNSHIP
School District:	ALEXANDER LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Legal

Neighborhood:	00011000	**Legal Acres:**	18.52
Legal Description:	14-08-00 SEC 26 FRA 2	**Land Use:**	(101) A - CASH GRAIN OR GENERAL FARM
	18.520A	**Property Class:**	AGRICULTURAL
Map Number:	0-0-0-0	**Range Township Section:**	0-0-0

Valuation

	Appraised		Assessed (35%)
Land Value:	$62,550.00		$21,890.00
Building Value:	$0.00		$0.00
Total Value:	$62,550.00		$21,890.00
CAUV Value:		$45,010.00	
Taxable Value:		$15,750.00	

Tax Credits

Owner Occupancy Credit:	NO
Homestead Reduction:	NO

Notes

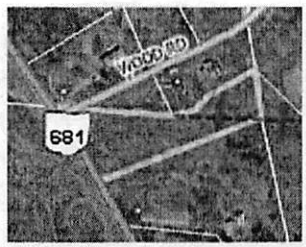
Notes:

GIS parcel shapefile last updated 4/5/2017 2:36:24 PM.
CAMA database last updated 5/15/2017 4:01:03 PM.

Data For Parcel B010010088102

Base Data

Parcel:	B010010088102
Owner:	DAVIS DALE
Address:	0 S R 681



[+] Map this property.

Mailing Address

Mailing Name:	DAVIS DALE W
Address:	7179 WOOD RD
City State Zip:	ALBANY OH 45710

Geographic

City:	UNINCORPORATED
Township:	ALEXANDER TOWNSHIP
School District:	ALEXANDER LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

Legal

Neighborhood:	00011000	**Legal Acres:**	1.068
Legal Description:	SECT 25-31 1.068AC	**Land Use:**	(500) R - RESIDENTIAL, VACANT LAND, LOT
		Property Class:	RESIDENTIAL
Map Number:	0-0-0-0	**Range Township Section:**	0-0-0

Valuation

	Appraised	Assessed (35%)
Land Value:	$1,620.00	$570.00
Building Value:	$0.00	$0.00
Total Value:	$1,620.00	$570.00
CAUV Value:	$0.00	
Taxable Value:	$570.00	

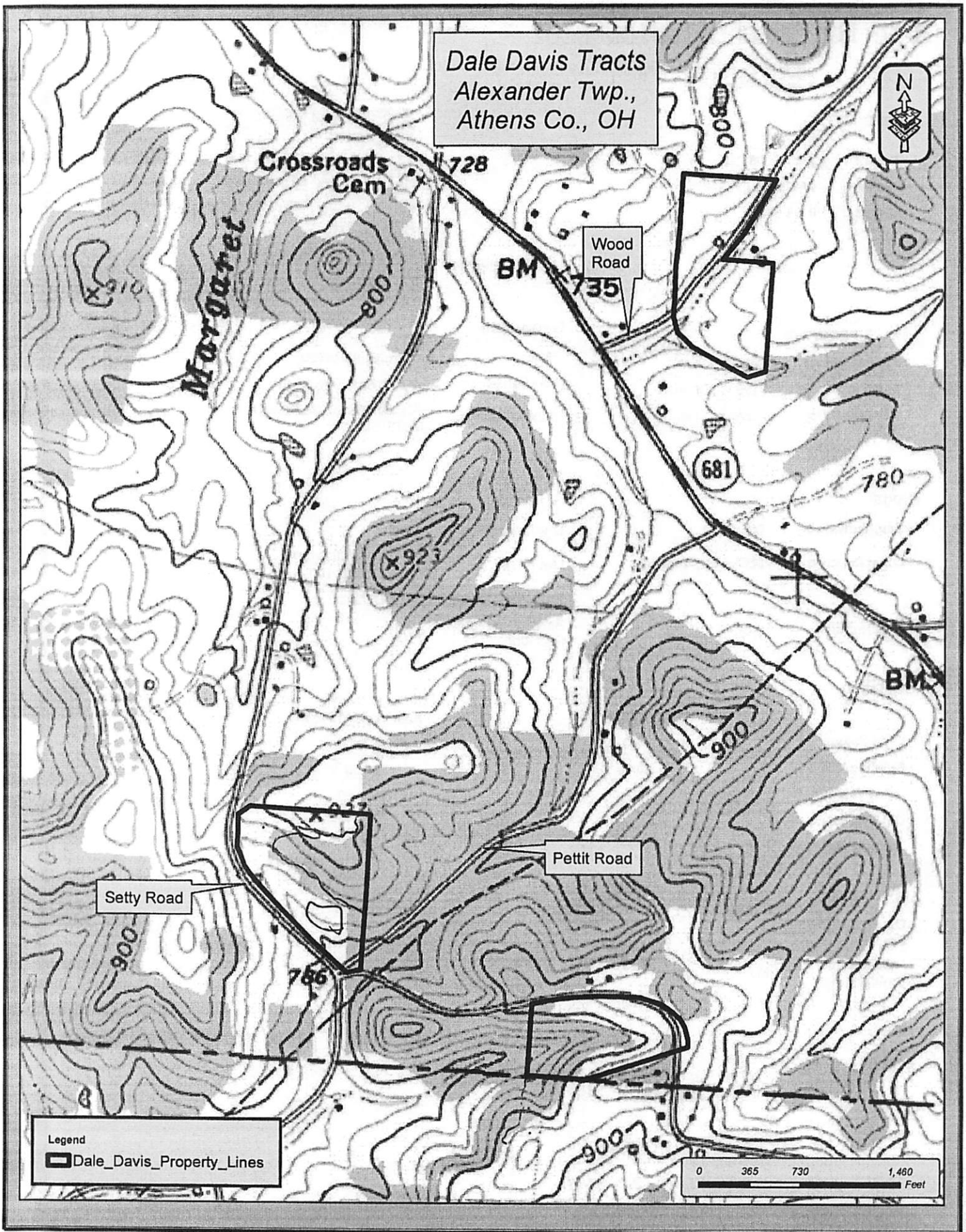
Tax Credits

Owner Occupancy Credit:	NO
Homestead Reduction:	NO

Notes

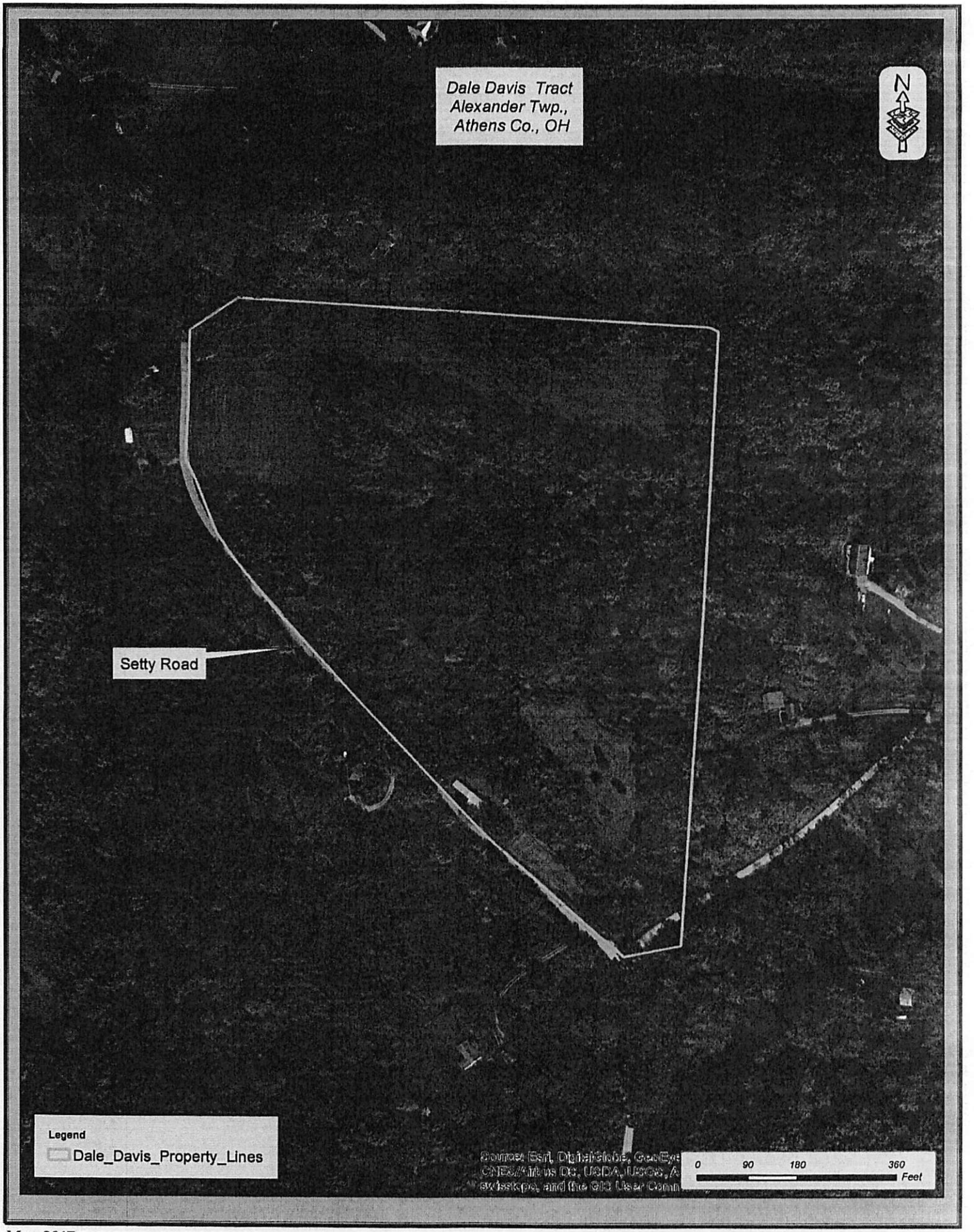
Notes:	

GIS parcel shapefile last updated 4/5/2017 2:36:24 PM.
CAMA database last updated 5/15/2017 4:01:03 PM.



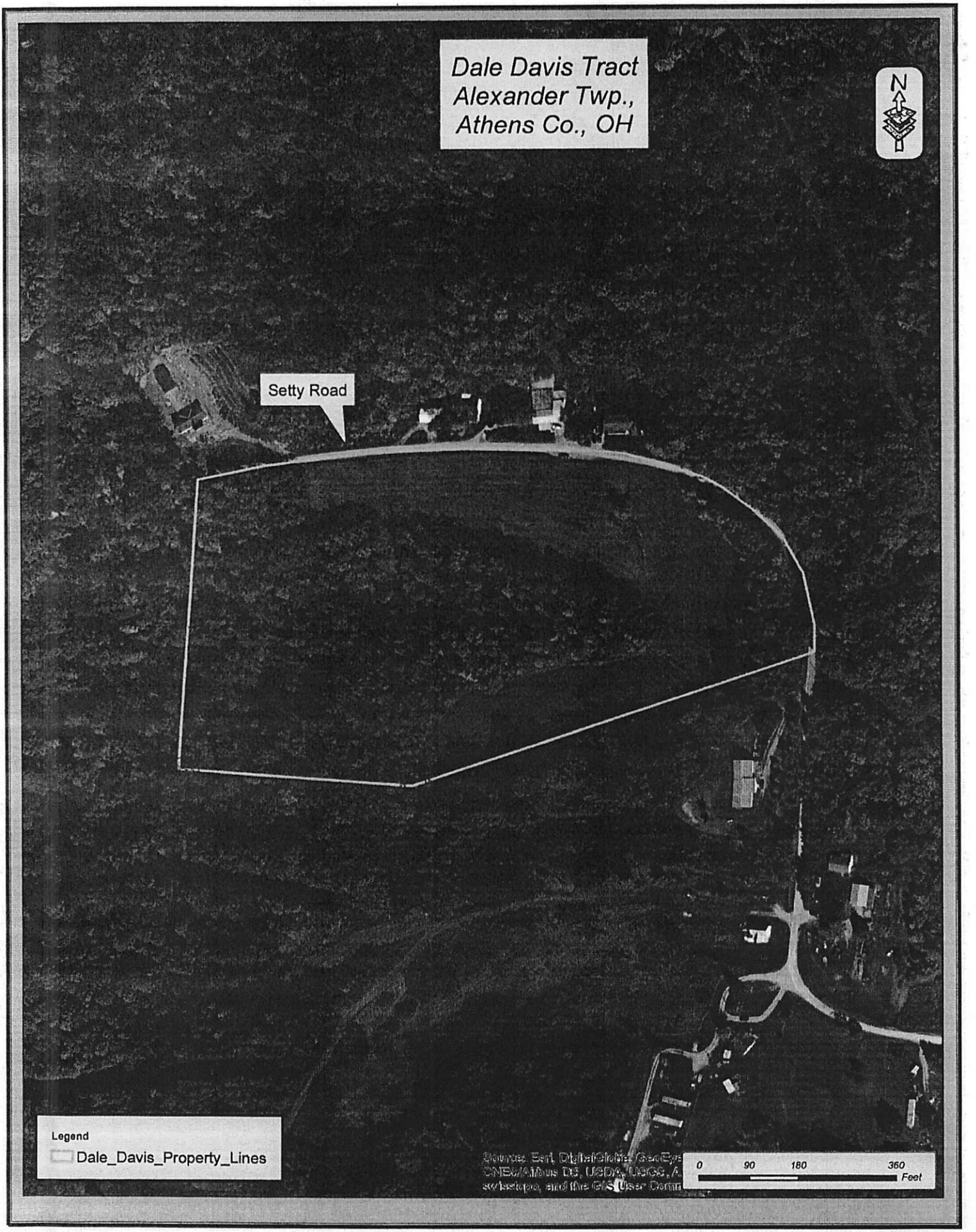
May 2017

Cartography By: Dean A Berry



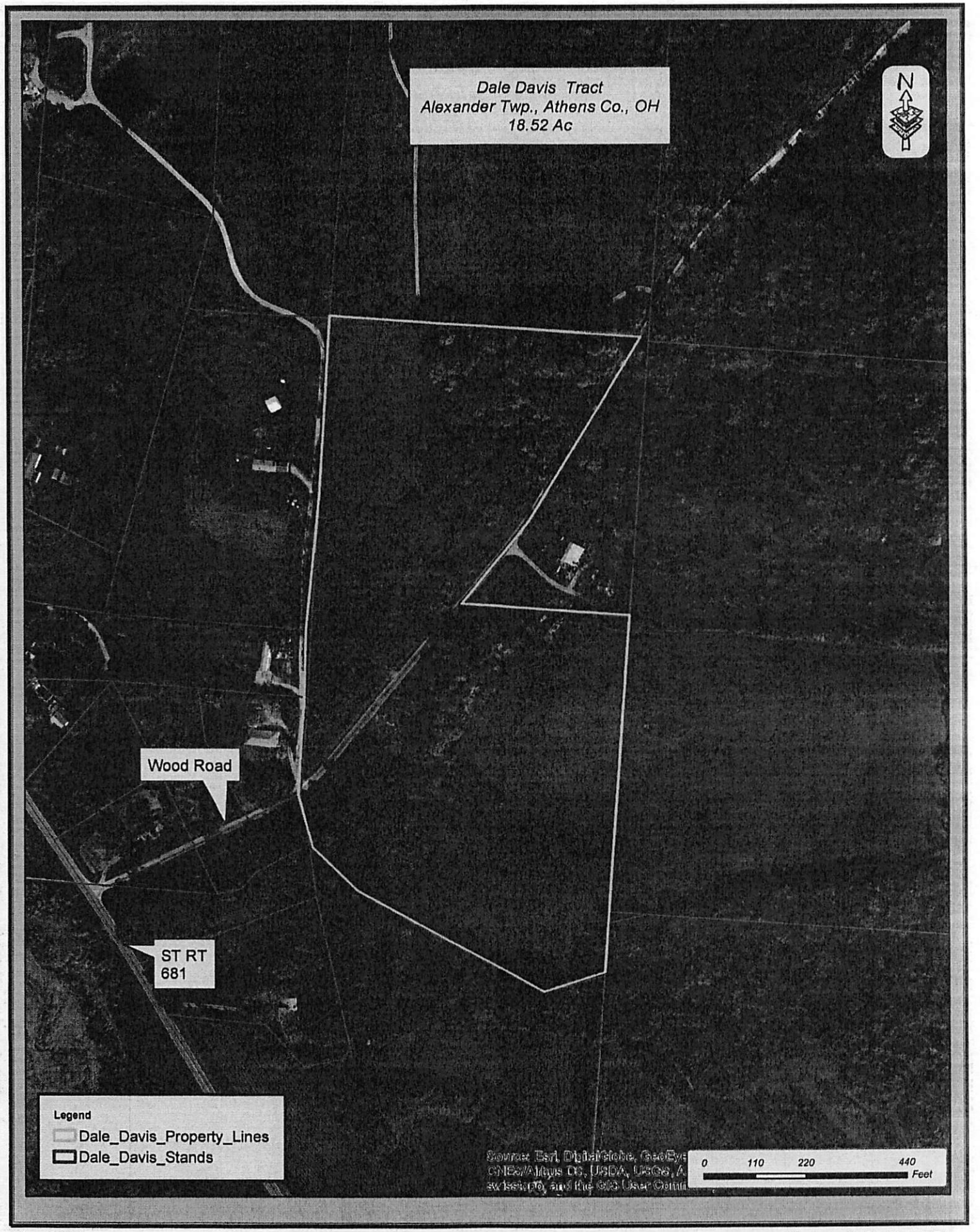
May 2017

Cartography By: Dean A Berry



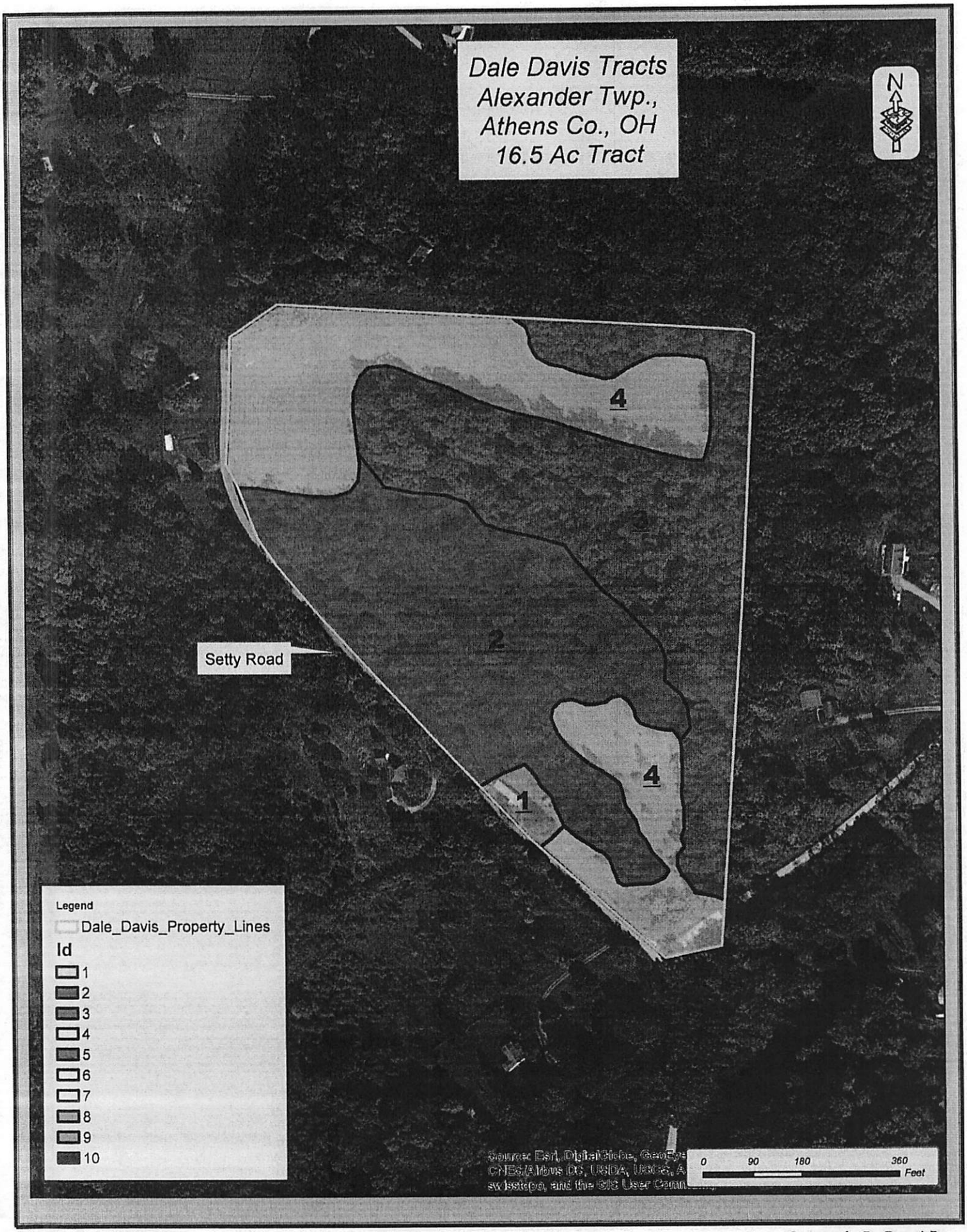
May 2017

Cartography By: Dean A Berry



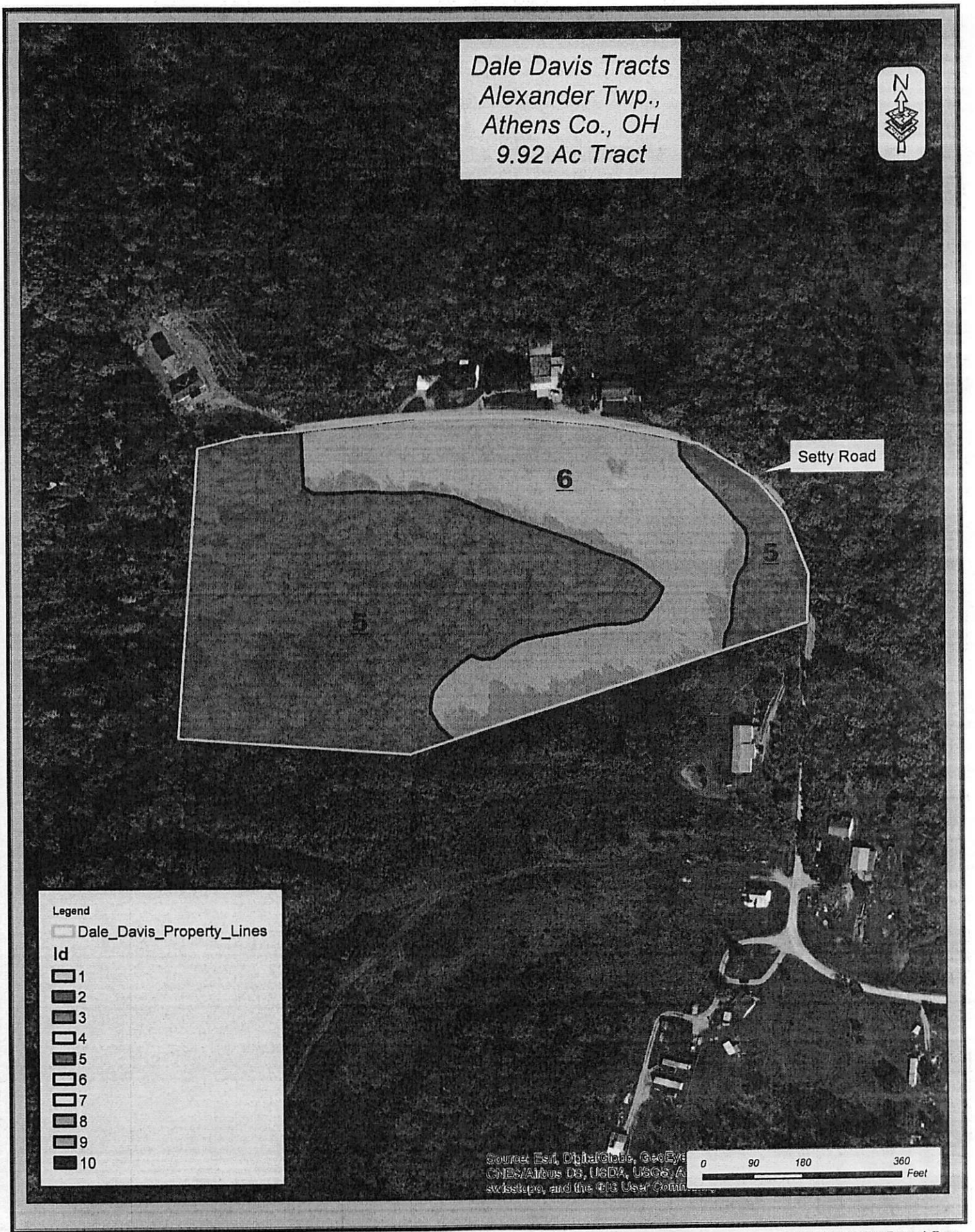
May 2017

Cartography By: Dean A Berry



May 2017

Cartography By: Dean A Berry



May 2017

Cartography By: Dean A Berry

May 2017

Cartography By: Dean A Berry

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 1 - .5 acres non-woodland area residential area

Dominant Species: grasses, flowers, shrubs & bushes

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: N/A

Stand Diameter or Size Class: N/A

Stocking Level: N/A

Stand History: N/A

Topography: Gently sloping

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: none noted during inspection

Present conditions or resource concerns to consider: This area consists of the access driveway, residential structure and mowed yard space.

Past management activities completed in this stand: none except mowing

Management Recommendations:
Annual inspections for non-native invasive species – eradicate any identified

Is a timber harvest recommended? N/A

Comments: Powerline area will be a continual area of concern for non-native invasive species to become established in. Coon Dogs penned in this area

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 2 - 5.9 acres

Dominant Species: Hickory Spp., Sassafras, Red Maple, Sugar Maple, Black Cherry, Tulip Poplar, Ash, Black Locust, Black Oak, Am. Beech, Yellow Buckeye, Paw Paw, Spice Bush, Black Walnut, Am. Elm

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Poletimber/Small sawtimber

Stocking Level: Fully stocked in most areas

Stand History: Harvesting - "Select cut" Cut in 2001

Topography: Draws/Ravines

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Ailanthus, Grapevines scattered throughout stand, Autumn Olive (along field edges), EAB.

Present conditions or resource concerns to consider: This area covers the majority of forestland on this tract. Trees are varied in size, with an occasional larger sawlog tree present with the smaller trees. Area covers the lower side slope behind the residential area. Thick understory of Spice Bush/ Paw Paw in some portions of this stand, other parts open. This area has scattered Ailanthus throughout and grapevines are an issue. Overall Poplar, Buckeye, Maple and Black Walnut are the dominate species, most of the larger oaks have been removed.

Past management activities completed in this stand: none noted

Management Recommendations:
Continue to locate and mark property lines with paint
TSI work to remove grapevines from potential crop trees
Work on eradication of Ailanthus

Is a timber harvest recommended? No Not necessary in the next 10 yr period.

Comments: Again, I would prioritize cutting the grapevines and eradicating the Ailanthus from this area because of the quality of the trees present in this area. Timber stand improvement in this area could be accomplished by removing the Ash trees and utilizing them for firewood or having them sawn for lumber. Ailanthus infestation will be a continual issue in this area because of the adjacent powerline r/w..

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 3 - 5.6 acres

Dominant Species: Oak Spp., Hickory Spp., Red Maple, Sugar Maple, Black Cherry, Tulip Poplar, White Ash, Black Locust, Black Walnut, Hornbeam, Sassafras

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Poletimber/Small sawtimber

Stocking Level: Fully stocked

Stand History: Harvesting - "Select cut", 2001 by previous owner

Topography: Gently sloping moderately steep rocky spots

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Ailanthus, Grapevines scattered throughout stand, Autumn Olive in adjacent field area. EAB damage evident in this area.

Present conditions or resource concerns to consider: This area is the side slope and ridgetop area located in the north-eastern portion of this tract. Overall, open understory but some areas of Paw Paw and Spice Bush in portions of this stand. Scattered smaller diameter sawlog trees in this area. Ailanthus is very scattered in the ridgetop area.

Past management activities completed in this stand: Area was selective harvested in 2001, some firewood removed from this area.

Management Recommendations:
Continue to locate and mark property lines with paint
TSI work to remove grapevines from potential crop trees – cover entire stand
Work on eradication of the scattered Ailanthus – higher priority activity (1ac total)

Is a timber harvest recommended? No Not necessary in the next 10 yr period.

Comments: Because of the low forest productivity of this stand, eradicating the Ailanthus from this area is the only activity that should be prioritized. Cutting the few grapevines from the trees in this area can be done as time permits.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 4 - **4.5** acres Non-Forested Area – Hay Fields (2)

Dominant Species: grasses

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:

Stand Diameter or Size Class: N/A

Stocking Level: N/A

Stand History: N/A

Topography: Gently sloping

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Autumn Olive along edge of field

Present conditions or resource concerns to consider: This area covers the two hay fields located on the 16.5 acre tract located on Setty Road. Autumn Olive is along the edges. Area is currently being utilized for hay production. The lower field has some brushy areas.

Past management activities completed in this stand: annual mowing of area for hay

Management Recommendations:
As time permits, eradicate any non-native invasive species found– addressed in adjacent forest stand recommendations
Locate and mark property lines with paint – redo every 5 years or as necessary

Is a timber harvest recommended? N/A

Comments: If this area is ever taken out of agricultural use, it should be planted to trees at that time. Contact your local Service Forester or Athens County SWCD office for planting recommendations.

If these fields are not mowed at least annually, the Autumn Olive will invade this area within a short period of time.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 5 - **5.92** acres total (2 parts)

Dominant Species: Sassafras, Red Maple, Sugar Maple, Black Cherry, Black Walnut, Tulip Poplar, Ash, Black Locust, Black Oak, White Oak, Hickories, Yellow Buckeye

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Poletimber/Small sawtimber

Stocking Level: Fully stocked

Stand History: Harvesting - "Select cut" 2001 area was harvested

Topography: Gently sloping

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Ailanthus, Grapevines scattered throughout stand (very light)

Present conditions or resource concerns to consider: This area covers the lower slopes and drainage area in the center of this parcel. There scattered Ailanthus trees in about ¼ of this area. With crown closure, this area has a clear and open understory. Scattered small sawlog sized trees present in the drainage area. Small patch of trees are located along the county road.

Past management activities completed in this stand: none noted

Management Recommendations:
Continue to locate and mark property lines with paint
TSI work to remove grapevines from potential crop trees
Work on eradication of Ailanthus

Is a timber harvest recommended? No No commercial harvest - Single tree selection by landowner utilizing lumber for farm use. Efforts focused on removing Ash trees.

Comments: Eradicating the Ailanthus from this area should be fairly easy to accomplished. Priority should be given to location the female seed trees and eradicating them first. Then, the larger mature Ailanthus, then the saplings and "straws".
West property line has been surveyed and pins located.
This area contains some quality young trees of desirable species.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 6 - 4.5 acres Non-Forested Area – Hay Field

Dominant Species: grasses

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:

Stand Diameter or Size Class: N/A

Stocking Level: N/A

Stand History: N/A

Topography: Gently sloping

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: none noted at time of inspection

Present conditions or resource concerns to consider: This area covers the hay field located on the 9.92 acre tract located on Setty Road. This upper slope/ ridgetop area is currently being utilized for hay production.

Past management activities completed in this stand: annual mowing of area for hay

Management Recommendations:
As time permits, eradicate any non-native invasive species found along field edges
Locate and mark property lines with paint – redo every 5 years or as necessary

Is a timber harvest recommended? N/A

Comments: If this area is ever taken out of agricultural use, it should be planted to trees at that time. Contact your local Service Forester or Athens County SWCD office for planting recommendations.

If these fields are not mowed at least annually, the Autumn Olive will invade this area within a short period of time.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand #7 - **9.3** acres Non-Forested Area – Hay Field

Dominant Species: grasses

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:

Stand Diameter or Size Class: N/A

Stocking Level: N/A

Stand History: N/A

Topography: Gently sloping

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: none noted at time of inspection

Present conditions or resource concerns to consider: This area covers the 2 hay fields located on the 18.52 acre tract located on Wood Road. These upper slope/ ridgetop areas are currently being utilized for hay production.

Past management activities completed in this stand: annual mowing of area for hay

Management Recommendations:
As time permits, eradicate any non-native invasive species found along field edges
Locate and mark property lines with paint – redo every 5 years or as necessary

Is a timber harvest recommended? N/A

Comments: If this area is ever taken out of agricultural use, it should be planted to trees at that time. Contact your local Service Forester or Athens County SWCD office for planting recommendations.

Again, if these fields are not mowed at least annually, the Autumn Olive will invade this area within a short period of time.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 8 - 4.6 acres

Dominant Species: Hickories, Oaks, Sugar Maple, Red Maple, Ash, Hawthorn, Am. Elm, Tulip Poplar, Black Locust, Sycamore, Black Walnut, Sassafras, Dogwood

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Sapling/Poletimber scattered larger trees

Stocking Level: Fully stocked overall –some small areas under stocked with desirable trees

Stand History: Old-Field Reversion

Topography: Gently sloping

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Autumn Olive along openings, Japanese Honeysuckle, grapevines, EAB

Present conditions or resource concerns to consider: This is an old pasture field reversion area that developed into forestland. This area is in the late successional stage of development. Overstory is mainly late successional species, such as: Maples, Elm, Dogwood, Ash and Hawthorn. Understory is heavy briars, multi-flora rose, spicebush. Some nice young Black Walnut in this area.

Past management activities completed in this stand: none noted at time of inspection

Management Recommendations:
Work on eradicating non-native invasive species
Let stand develop more, then crop tree release work could be done (10 yrs out)
Continue to mark property lines with paint, redo every 5 years or as needed

Is a timber harvest recommended? No landowner may continue to remove dead, dying & damaged trees for firewood.

Comments: This area is a lower slope stand located along both sides of Wood Road, with the majority of the stand on the west side of the road. This area offers limited potential but should be inspected for possible silvicultural work to improve species composition at a later date.

The open areas do provide diversity in habitat for a variety of wildlife species. The gaps in stand provided areas for oak reproduction to become established. Some timber stand improvement work could be done in this stand to improve the composition and spacing, but this is a low priority at this time.

This area is a great wildlife area but is difficult to traverse because of the thick underbrush and multiflora rose.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 9 - 4.2 acres semi-wooded

Dominant Species: Some areas- Oak species , Hickories, Dogwood, Ash, Red Maple, Sumac, Autumn Olive, Black Walnut, American Elm. Yellow Poplar

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Sapling/Poletimber

Stocking Level: Fully stocked, some areas understocked, some areas in grass cover

Stand History: No Prior Management

Topography: Gently sloping moderately steep spots

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Autumn Olive becoming established, Bush Honeysuckle, Grapevines, EAB

Present conditions or resource concerns to consider: This area covers portions of both sides of Wood Road in the northern parcel of this ownership. The area was open, but now reverting back to forestland through natural regeneration. The lower slope portion of this area was developed for trailer rental space, but is now overgrown. The upper slopes and steeper areas have the more developed seedling/sapling trees present.

Past management activities completed in this stand: part of the area was cleared in the past, but it has once again become brushy. Dale's father had developed part of this area for residential rental use, but is has sat unfulfilled for this purpose.

Management Recommendations:
Work on eradicating the Autumn Olive & other non-native invasive species as time permits
Mark property lines with paint
Cut grapevines out of the Walnut trees in this area –leave remaining vines for wildlife

Is a timber harvest recommended? N/A

Comments:

Succession is the natural process of reforestation. This transition from grass to weeds to shrubs to trees may happen in one decade or it may take as long as a century to complete. Often, forests are cleared and farmed until it is no longer profitable to do so. This causes fields to be abandoned and lie fallow.

During early succession the weeds are the first plants to appear in an abandoned field. Asters, goldenrod, honeysuckle, thistle, ragweed and blackberry are common weeds to quickly invade an abandoned field.

During middle succession the next wave of invaders to gain a foothold are the shrubs and

small trees. Some common shrubs and small trees found on transition sites are multi-flora rose, sumac, poison ivy, highbush blueberry, dogwood, crabapple, persimmon and sassafras.

During late succession, if the seed source is close by, black locust, Virginia pine, black cherry, red maple, and tulip poplar soon become established. After five to ten years these intolerant and moderately tolerant trees will have overtopped and eliminated the shrubby plants. These intolerant trees usually reach maximum development at 60 to 75 years of age. Following this, at a slower pace, the intermediate tolerant oaks and tolerant sugar maple begin to occupy the understory. This area will continue to naturally develop into forestland again but this could be supplemented with planting Red Oak, White Oak Sugar Maple Cherry and Yellow Poplar would provide a diverse mixture of desirable species.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 10 - .42 acres non-woodland area - Wood Rd

Dominant Species: NA

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: N/A

Stand Diameter or Size Class: N/A

Stocking Level: N/A

Stand History: N/A

Topography: Nearly level

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Autumn Olive, Japanese Honeysuckle & Bush Honeysuckle along road banks

Present conditions or resource concerns to consider: This area covers County Road 15 – Wood Road. This is a chip & seal road.

Past management activities completed in this stand: NA

Management Recommendations:

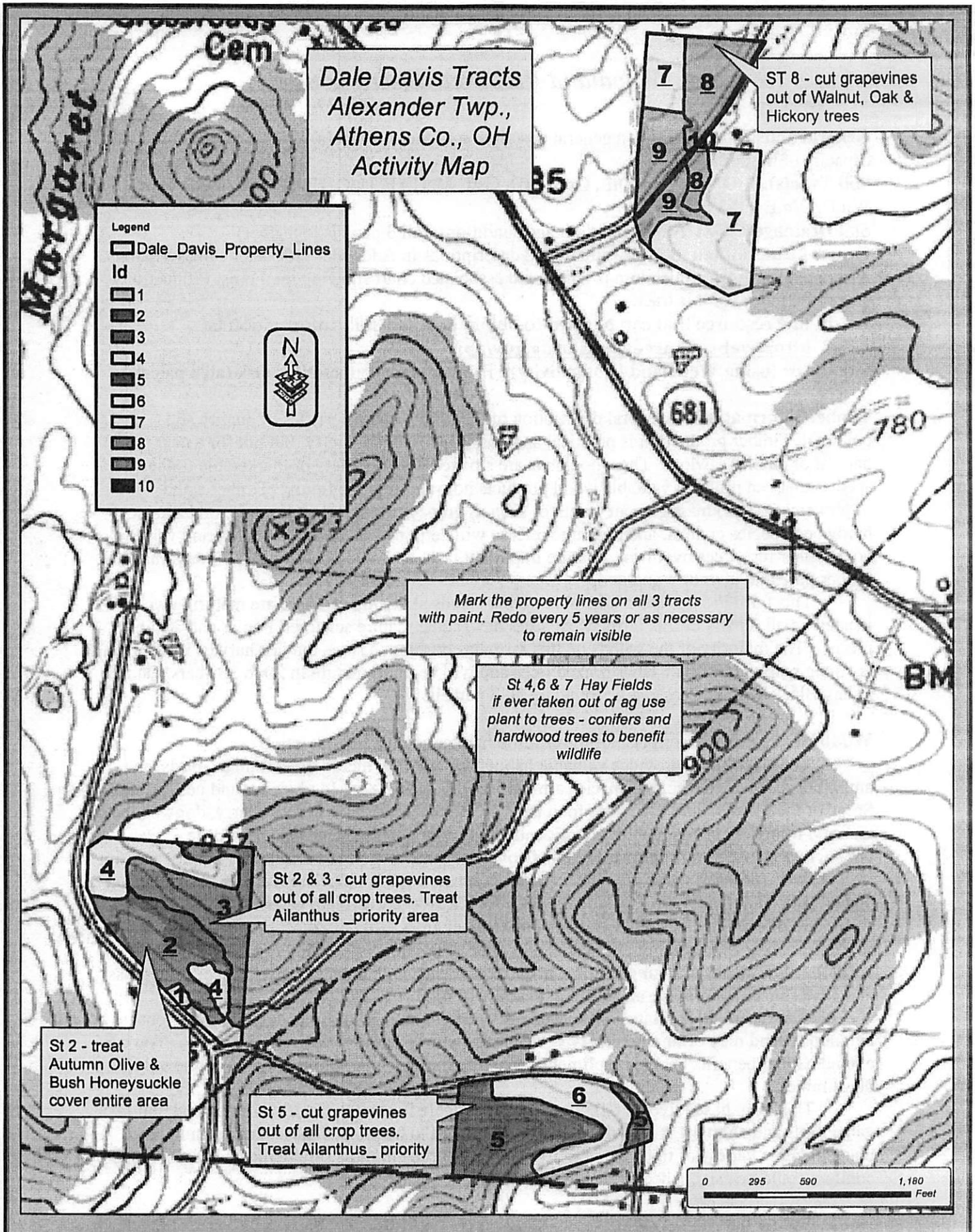
Is a timber harvest recommended? N/A

Comments: The eradication of the non-native invasive species along the road banks is addressed in the management recommendations of the adjacent wooded stands descriptions.

Recommended Management Activity Schedule

Year(s) Suggested	Mgmt. Unit	Required Task?	EQIP Practice?	Acres	Recommendations
2017-2018 2022 and 2027	All 3 tracts	☒	☐	NA	Locate and mark property lines with paint and/or posts, redo every 5 years, or as needed to remain visible.
2018 -2022	2 & 3	☐	☒	11ac Total	Work on eradicate of ailanthus in these areas. Will take several treatments. Hit mature trees first. Cut the grapevines in these stands while working in the areas Cover entire stands –scattered vines throughout – cut out of crop trees.
2019 -2023	5	☐	☐	6 ac Total	Cover entire stand cutting scattered grapevines & treating scattered Autumn Olive (if an along field edge) & Ailanthus found in this Stand
if ever taken out of ag use	4,6 & 7	☐	☒	17 ac	Site Prep & plant with a mixture of trees & shrubs that will benefit a variety of wildlife species if no longer use for ag purposes
2024-2027	2	☐	☒	25 ac	Cover entire stand treating scattered Autumn Olive, Bush Honeysuckle and other non–native invasive plants found in this stand
2026-2027	8	☐	☐	8 ac Total	Cover entire stands cutting grapevines out of all "crop" trees
2022 2027		☒	☐	Next Site Visit – Woodland reviews are recommended at least once every five years, and no more than ten years, based upon the date of the last actual woodland evaluation conducted by your forester	

Before entering a timber sale agreement, or conducting other forestry work that is not listed in your activity schedule, contact your forester first to ensure compliance with your approved woodland stewardship management plan



May 2017

Cartography By: Dean A Berry

Woodland Resource Descriptions

General Soils Information – a general description of the soil type(s) and the general productive capacity of the soil:
Soil Type(s): BrD, Chg1AF, DtE, GrC, GrD, GsC, Mel1AF, UpC, UpD, WdC, WgF, WhC, WmD, WmE (all 3 parcels).
Soil Drainage Class: A range of drainage conditions (all 3 parcels togeather)
General Description: See Soils maps and descriptions in Addendum for detailed descriptions. Also included in the Addendum is a map and associated chart showing the Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index) of this tract.
An on-line resource that can be used to obtain detailed soils information is:
http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/
Site Class: (using Woodland Productivity): Fair to Good Northern Red Oak (all 3 parcels)

Timber Information - a general description of the timber characteristics of quality and potential: Timber production is practical and possible for this property, but not for a near term harvest of quality sawlogs The woodlands are stocked with a variety of marketable timber species that can produce valuable wood products now and into the future. Timber stand improvement (TSI) management practices such as grapevine control, cull tree & undesirable hardwood species control, and crop tree release will certainly enhance the quality and value of your timber resources over time, and are important tasks to implement in order to maximize the timber potential in your woodland.

This farm has limited marketable timber stands at this time. There are maturing woods located on all 3 parts of this farm. Most areas have some mature scattered Poplar and Ash trees present. The majority of the woods on this farm has developed since the last harvest in 2001, and is young pulpwood/ small sawlog sized trees and will begin to mature in 20 to 30 years. Quality young Black Walnut trees can be found on all 3 parcels.

Wildlife – a general description of the wildlife habitat quality and potential:

Your forestland provides valuable habitat for wildlife, including mammals, birds, and amphibians. Many of the tree species are used by this wildlife for food, cover and nesting sites. Some of the more valuable wildlife food trees species include oaks, beech, cherry, dogwood and hickory. Many other tree species are critically important to certain species of wildlife. Grapevines also are an important food and cover for birds and can be left in low quality and cull trees. Cover, food and water are all necessary to attract wildlife. Different species use different cover types, and maintaining a diversity of cover is key to attracting a wide variety of wildlife. A mixture of sapling areas, pole areas and sawtimber areas will help meet the need for habitat diversity. Small openings in the forest and/or open areas along woodland roads help provide areas for birds and their young to come and catch insects. Openings can also be seeded to grass and clover mixes to provide an additional variety of food.

Please note all habitats don't necessarily have to be present on your property...your neighbor's land may offer a habitat type different than what is available at your forest. You can extend habitat benefits using complimentary cover types beyond your boundaries...the wildlife don't mind

This farm has a diverse mixture of cover suitable for many species of game and non-game birds and animals. If any of the hay fields are not to be mowed these areas should be planted with a variety of trees, ranging from woody shrubs to mass producing Oak trees. Some conifers could be established for habitat diversity.

Water - a general description of the water resources on the property: Soil and water conservation practices can be applied to this property. Perennial streams should always be buffered with trees. Livestock should be kept out of streams. Water control structures should be used in areas where access trails and roadways are present.

The water and soil resources on your property should be protected and enhanced. Using the information in this plan and information available through your local Soil and Water Conservation District you can implement sound soil and water conservation practices on your property.

There is only one un-named intermittent stream located on this ownership (parcel located along Wood Rd), that eventually flows into Margaret Creek.

Best Management Practices – maintaining the integrity and productivity of woodland sites: As bad as the last harvest was (in regards to tree selection), the logger did construct water bars and seeded the log roads during sale closeout. Trails are in good shape and erosion is minimal.

Basic protection measures used to guard your forest soils against problems related to soil/site limitations and equipment usage - rutting, excessive disturbance and compaction, erosion, and sedimentation. - are commonly referred to as Best Management Practices (BMP'S). One very easy BMP landowners may use is simply to limit heavy equipment access to dry weather periods.

Hilly to steeply sloped terrain is more subject to site disturbance and subsequent soil erosion and sedimentation. Forest management often may still be accomplished on these steep areas with the use of BMP's. Even when the forest terrain is nearly level to gently rolling, and where slope does not present a hindrance to access for management activities, it is important to keep the trails up away from the small drainages where possible. This helps protect water quality by providing a buffer strip of undisturbed soil and leaf litter where any sediment can be trapped before reaching the drainage, if some should get washed off the path

During timber harvest activities, follow the Best Management Practices outlined in the Ohio State University Bulletin #916 – BMPs for Erosion Control for Logging Practices in Ohio. This booklet is available online at www.ohiodnr.gov/forestry/ or at your local Division of Forestry office.

Practically speaking, the use of BMP's to prevent soil loss is a sound agricultural practice that helps maintain site & timber productivity. Also, implementing BMP's helps you comply with Ohio's Agricultural Pollution Abatement Law (HB 88) standards for Silvicultural Operations.

Presently there are no roads or trail present on any of these parcels that need attention at this time.

Integrated Pest Management – The maintenance of destructive agents, including insects, at tolerable levels by planned use of a variety of preventative, suppressive or regulatory tactics and strategies that are ecologically and economically efficient and socially acceptable.

In SE Ohio numerous insects can affect forest health ; Gypsy Moth, Emerald Ash Borer, White Pine Adeligid, Hemlock Woolly Adeligid, Bronze Oak Borer.....

Future planned TSI work and firewood harvests will include the removal of Ash trees to minimize the impact of the Emerald Ash Borer.

High Conservation Value Forests – Forests of outstanding and critical importance due to their environmental, social, biodiversity or landscape values.

This area contains no forest stand that meets these criteria.

Wetlands – a general description of any wetland resources and/or vernal pools:

There are no identified wetlands on this ownership indicated in the USFW National Wetland Inventory GIS Database. (5/23/2017)

Additional information can be obtained through the Athens County Soil & Water Conservation Office, or the local NRCS.

Archeological/Historical Resources – a general consideration and description of such resources:

Historical and cultural resources are nonrenewable and can never be replaced once destroyed. These resources provide us a unique glimpse into the past and a look at the people and how they cared for the land. Good stewardship involves recognizing these resources and protecting them. These resources should be conserved whenever possible when they are present on the property.

No known significant / historical / ecological sites are listed in the State Registry for this tract. (5/23/2017), and landowner did not know of any.

Recreation – current and potential recreational activities at property:

Each forest has a unique history and character...and this continues to build under your stewardship. This forest could be used for hunting, hiking, or wildlife watching. Many landowners find enjoyment in doing improvement work in their woods. Others find pleasure in watching the birds. Some folks gain gourmet foods from the woods, gathering fruits, nuts, or wild mushrooms. Flowering trees like dogwood, redbud and serviceberry, whenever present, add to the beauty of the forest.

Maintaining some trails will improve access and your opportunities for use of the area. A walk in the forest provides a time of learning but it can also be a time to relax. The woodlands can be a quiet place of solitude after a busy day at work, or anytime for that matter. Hunting various game species, such as Deer, Turkey, Squirrel and Raccoon is an important activity.

Threatened & Endangered Species – considerations for threatened and endangered species, including the direct relationship with biological diversity:

No specific threatened or endangered species were noted on this forest land. Some threatened or endangered species that may be found in southern Ohio include the Timber Rattlesnake, Indiana Bat and American Burying Beetle. Threatened and endangered species have certain habitat requirements. Habitat requirements for threatened or endangered species may or may not be found on this forest land Specific information on threatened or endangered species may be obtained by contacting the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Wildlife directly to access the "Ohio Biodiversity Database":

ODNR - Division of Wildlife
2045 Morse Road, Bldg. G-3,
Columbus, OH 43229-6693

After reviewing the information from this database (5/23/2017), this tract has no know T & E species present, but favorable habitat is present on this farm.

Aesthetics – current or future aesthetic considerations for the woodland:

Forest aesthetics is often associated with older, more mature forests. However, it also has been said that beauty is in the eye of the beholder. Many folks enjoy mature forests with big trees...yet other folks find beauty in a young forest vibrant with the songs of early successional forest songbirds.

Forest stewardship management addresses these and other various aesthetic tastes, and may weigh in visual goals of the neighbors. When you are weighing aesthetic goals, consider as a "group" 1) visual aesthetics, 2) the aesthetics of a dynamic functioning forest ecosystem, and 3) the particular wildlife species you hope to encourage at your property.

Fire – identify hazards, fire breaks, safety zones, note dead trees from insects or disease, etc.:

Properties and homes in Ohio are not immune to the risks of fire and fire-related damage. Spring and fall are Ohio's main "fire seasons". A step one may take to protect one's forest is to have a system of paths that may double as fire breaks. For the home site, maintain good access for fire vehicles, create a defensible space around your home and outbuildings by removing flammable materials such brush, leaves, sticks, and twigs; remove these from roofs and gutters too. Landscape around buildings with less flammable plants and materials, avoid evergreens by or near the home, keep an outdoor water source, and avoid outdoor burning. For more information on outdoor fire safety and fire safety around your home, Firewise brochures are available from the Ohio Division of Forestry (toll-free 877-247-8733). You may also contact your local fire department with questions about Firewise and home safety regarding wildfire.

Ohio Fire Laws: ORC 1503.18 regarding kindled fires prohibits outdoor open burning statewide in unincorporated areas during the months of March, April, May, October, and November between the hours of 6:00 am and 6:00 pm. ORC 1503.18 is administered by the Ohio Division of Forestry; call toll-free 877-247-8733 with questions. OAC 3745.19 regarding outdoor burning is administered by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); EPA notification is required for many types of open burns in Ohio. Call 614-644-2270 with questions, or visit www.epa.ohio.gov/dapc/general/openburning.aspx.
Prescribed burns will not be part of the management of this predominately hardwood forest.

Carbon Cycle – Healthy, sustainably managed forests can help to reduce atmospheric carbon:

When you as a forest landowner choose to maintain your forest land rather than convert it a non-forest use, you are making a significant contribution to the carbon sequestration equation; a healthy forests sequester carbon. Forest landowners that hold an interest or focus upon the carbon cycle have opportunities to enhance carbon sequestration on the property by conducting various silvicultural practices that enhance the forest's ability to sequester carbon, and by re-establishing woodlands on non-forested land.

Conservation of energy and reducing the carbon impact is a founding principal of the membership. All have agreed to minimize the use of non-renewable resources as well as strive for self-sufficiency in food and energy.

Other Resources – a general description of any other notable woodland resources:
Associated forest resources vary somewhat from forest to forest, but typically include a variety of herbaceous plants present within the woodlands or old fields within a property. Spring, summer, and fall wild flowers provide non-timber benefits to anyone who takes the time to enjoy the blossoms. Along with the flowers, there is a vast array of insect life – pleasant and sometimes unpleasant – that is essential to good ecosystem function. Native and non-native honey bees and butterflies are examples of beneficial insects. Medicinal shrubs and herbs and maple syrup are more examples of other beneficial forest resources.

Forestry Terms – Forestry terminology for landowners, professional foresters, and others:

Consistent forestry terminology is essential to anyone interested and involved in the science, management, and conservation of forests.

The Society of American Foresters (SAF) offers a great resource for such forestry terminology: "The Dictionary of Forestry". This dictionary is an excellent tool available for anyone to learn more about the language used in forestry. The dictionary provides precision, clarity, and consistency in communication of forestry terms.

You may access "The Dictionary of Forestry" for free at SAF at www.dictionaryofforestry.org. If internet access is not available, one may purchase a printed version from SAF (toll free 866-897-8760).

Included in the Addendums to this Plan is a list of common forestry term definitions.

Forest Health – a general description of the health of the woodland: These forest areas are in good condition, considering no active management has been done. The stands have been left to grow after the harvest 16 years ago, and offer management opportunities for the landowner. Most of the forested areas have issues with grapevines. Non-native invasive plants are an issue on all 3 parcels. EAB is having an impact on the Ash trees.

How To Maintain Forest Health

Maintaining the health of your forest is important to help prevent damaging problems from interfering with the benefits you receive from your forest. We recommend that you consider the following general guidelines to maintain forest health:

1. *Consider that some amount of damage from disease, wildlife pest, insects, and weather is normal and can be beneficial to the overall health of your forest.*

2. *Remove excessive numbers of over mature, weak or damaged trees that are most likely to be affected by damaging agents. However, consider that some of these trees are beneficial to certain wildlife species.*

3. *Encourage mixtures of tree species to minimize damage from problems that attack specific types trees.*

4. *Discourage tree species that are not well adapted for the climate and soil properties in your area.*

5. *Maintain a density of trees that provides them with adequate growing space.*

6. *Avoid wounding your trees and compacting the soil during treatments and recreational activities.*

7. *Prevent livestock from grazing in the woods.*

8. *Avoid implementing treatments during or soon after events like droughts or outbreaks of insects or diseases.*

9. *Stay informed of pest alerts and current problems.*

10. *Monitor your forest frequently for symptoms of damaging agents.*

11. *Consider utilizing pest suppression programs recommended by your state or county forestry agency.*

12. *Support regulations geared towards reducing the spread of non-native pests, and reducing levels of air pollution.*

13. *Follow quarantine regulations for specific pests and their host plants.*

14. *Salvage dead or damaged trees after a problem occurs.*

Addendums

- Soil Map and Map Unit Description
- Forest Productivity (Site Index) Red Oak
- Forest Productivity Report

Landowner Plan packet also contains:

- Herbicide Fact Sheet
- Ailanthus Fact Sheet
- Autumn Olive Fact Sheet
- How to cut grapevines handout
- How to mark property lines
- Forestry Terms