Auditor Copy

Woodland Stewardship Management Plan

Owner's Information:

Owner: W .Randolph Purdy, Trustee of the W. Randolph Purdy Trust

Signed: _____

Date: _____, _____, 2012

Case Number: _____

Preparer's Information:

Prepared by: Dean A. Berry

Signature: 

Woodland Management Services
c/o Dean A. Berry, Consulting Forester
13 Sunset Lane
The Plains, Ohio 45780

740-797-4647 home
740-541-4647 mobile
sberry3@columbus.rr.com

Date: March 31, 2012

This plan is valid for the period beginning March 31, 2012 and ending March 30, 2022.

Plan Status:New

Woodland Stewardship Management Plan

Owner	W .Randolph Purdy, Trustee of the W. Randolph Purdy Trust		
Address	15384 E Kasler Creek Rd.		
	Amesville, Ohio 45711		
Phone	740-448-2731	Case Number	
Cell		Email Address	acvim@frognet.net
County	Athens	Township/Village/City:	Ames Twp.
Parcel(s):	Tax Parcel No. C01-0010020202-01		
Location:	Section 17 –north side of E Kasler Creek Rd. (Co Rd. 37)		

Woodland Stewardship Acreage: _____ Non-woodland Stewardship Acreage*: _____

Total Property Acres 50.065

* 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.)

Latitude: N 39.44 Longitude W 82.01

Landowner Management Objectives

1. Develop and maintain favorable food and cover conditions for game and other wildlife.

2. Maintain and improve the productivity of this forestland.

3. Manage the property for all attributes and opportunities that exist in a forest ecosystem of interest to the owner including recreation, wildlife management, soil and water management, forest protection, timber products management, and other compatible conservation uses.

4. Conserve the soil and water by installing and maintaining practices, which will reduce soil erosion. A properly managed stand of timber will hold more water and slow down flood waters better than any other crop.

5. Create interest and appreciation in the many intangible values such as songbirds, wildflowers, plants, mushrooms, nuts, and flowering shrubs which are all a part of the managed forest land.

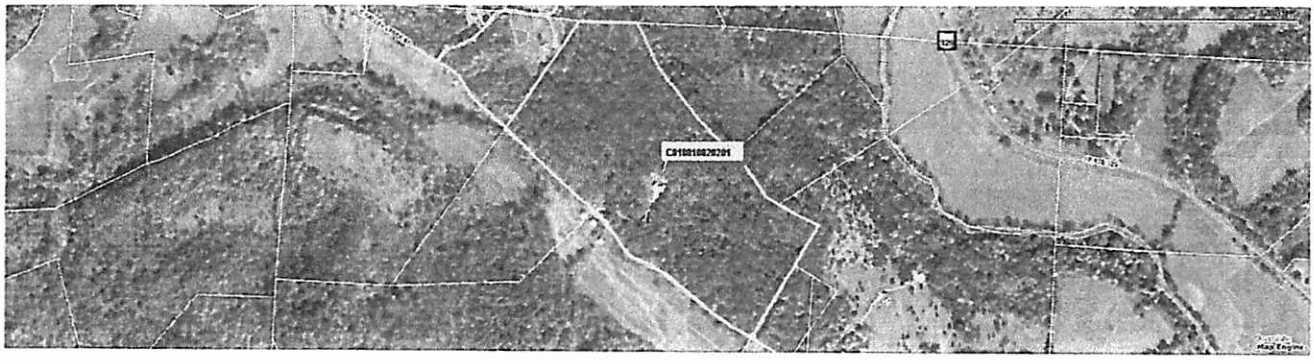
6. Employ the use of cultural treatments on the better forest land sites and thus shorten the time period necessary to produce a high quality sawlog or veneer product.

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. Major forest types include Appalachian hardwoods, bottomland hardwoods, oak-hickory, success ional, Virginia pine, and white pine plantations. Most of the woodland in Athens County is in areas of steep and very steep terrain. This terrain is well suited to trees. Pulp and lumber are important forest products in Athens County.

The. Purdy family acquired a 220 acre farm in 2010 and split it. In 2011 the property was placed into two different trusts.



W. Randolph Purdy Trust Tract

Data For Parcel C010010020201

Base Data

[+] Map this property.

Mailing Address

Geographic

No data found for this parcel.

Legal

No data found for this parcel.

Valuation

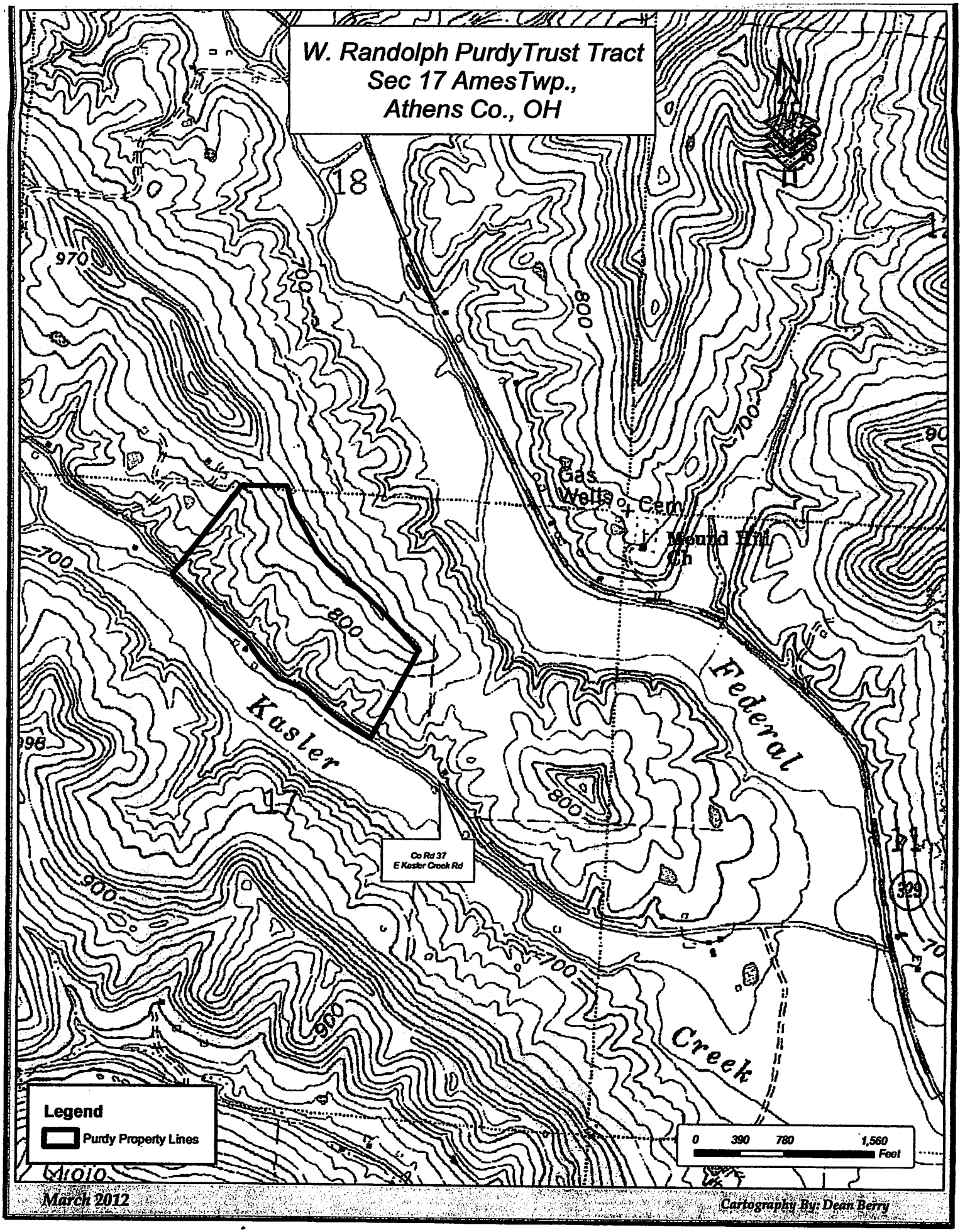
No data found for this parcel.

Tax Credits

Notes

Notes:

GIS parcel shapefile last updated 1/13/2012 3:49:20 PM.
CAMA database last updated 1/15/2012 9:37:25 PM.


W. Randolph PurdyTrust Tract
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Purdy Property Lines
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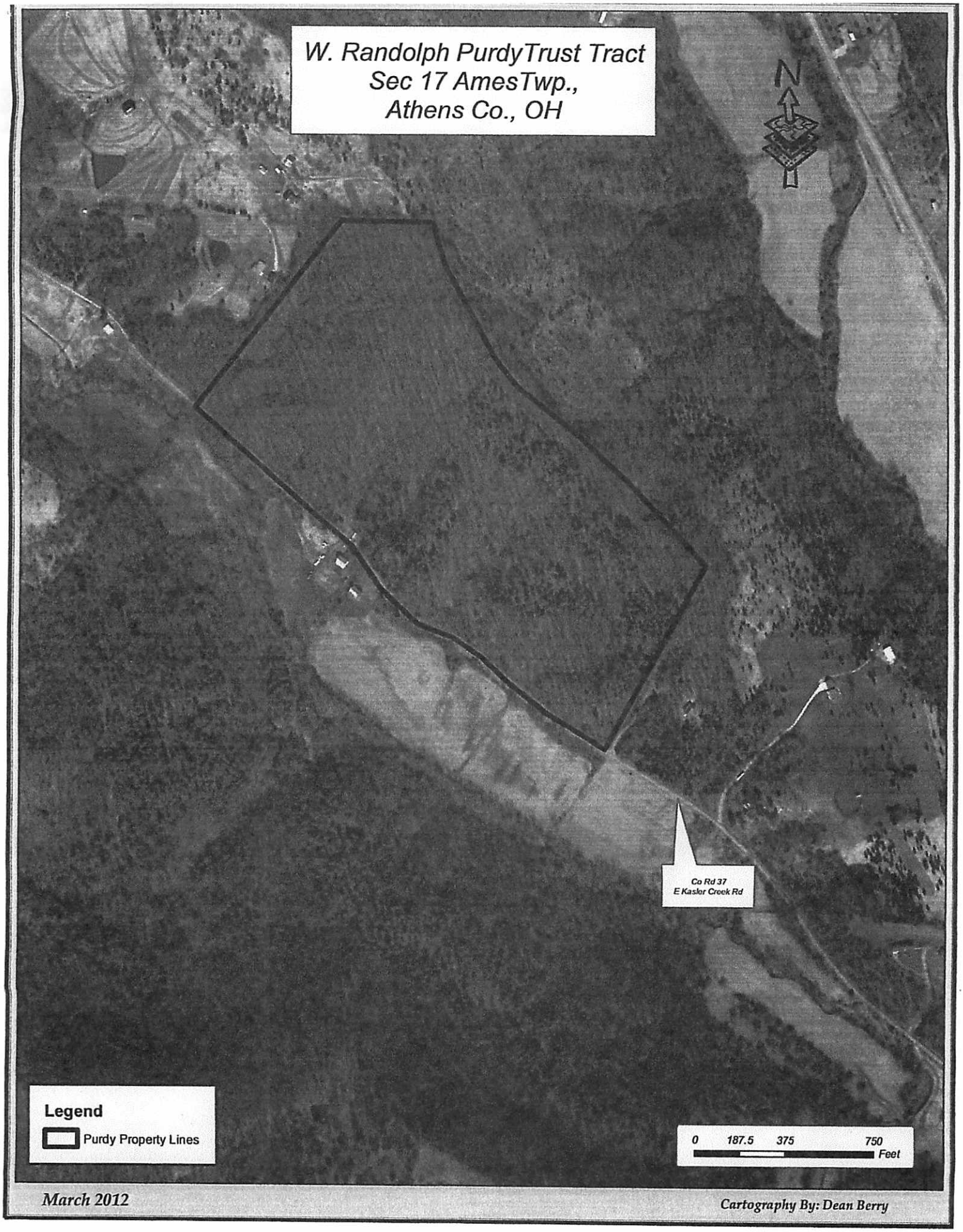
Feet
March 2012
Cartography By: Dean Berry


W. Randolph PurdyTrust Tract
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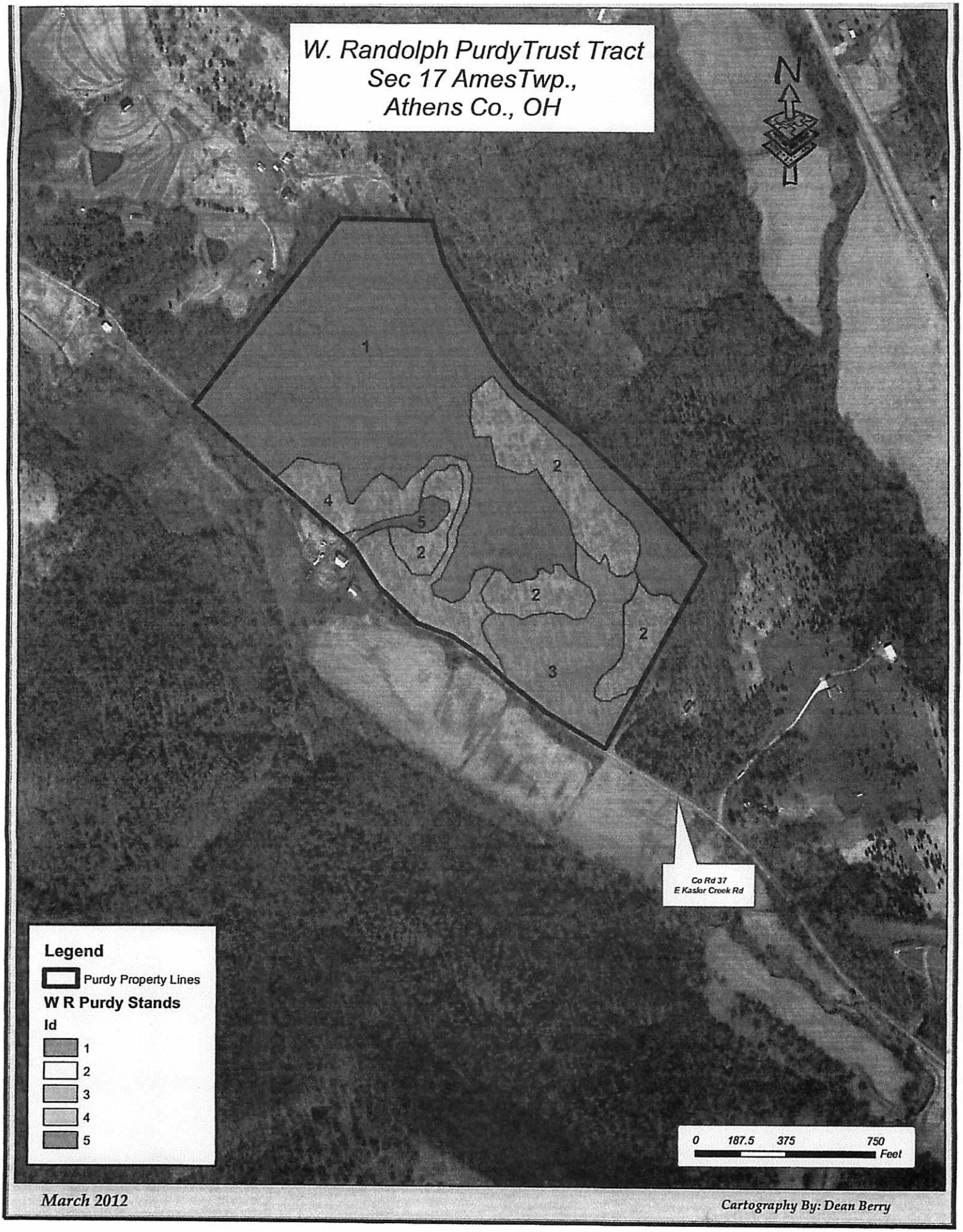
March 2012
Cartography By: Dean Berry


W. Randolph PurdyTrust Tract
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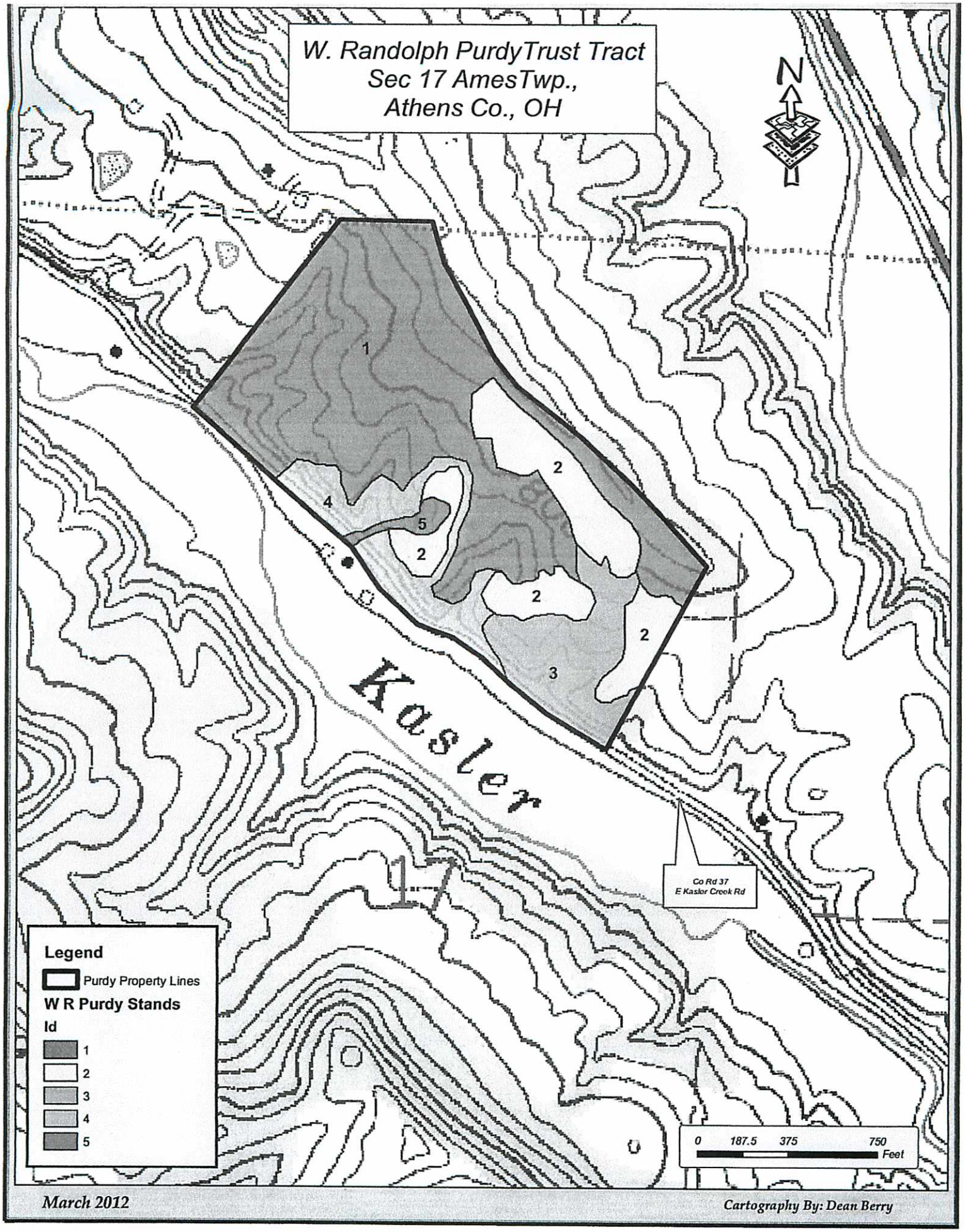
Cartography By: Dean Berry


W. Randolph PurdyTrust Tract
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Athens Co., OH
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Feet
March 2012
Cartography By: Dean Berry

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 1 - **28.6** Acres

Dominant Species: White Oak, Black Oak, Red Maple, Hard Maple, Tulip Poplar, Hickories, Beech

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Oak-Hickory

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Small/Medium sawtimber

Stocking Level: Fully stocked **and/or Basal Area :** **(ft2/acre)**

Stand History: No Prior Management

Topography: Gently sloping

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: No large infestations

Present conditions for you to consider:
A few scattered large low valued sawtimber trees in this stand could be cut or girdled, to improve spacing and reduce over stocking.
Scattered grapevines are more beneficial to wildlife than a danger to crop trees.

Management Recommendations:	Management Tasks/Year	
	Required?	Year
Inspect for invasive species	☒	2011 - 2021
Mark property lines with paint	☒	2011 - 2015

If a timber harvest is recommended, silvicultural method to be used:
No harvested is recommended at this time for this area. This area could be selectively harvested at any future point in time
Comments: Nice stand that need very little attention. Area provided hard mass for a variety of wildlife species.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 2 - 9.0 Acres

Dominant Species: White Pine

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Softwood Plantation

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Small sawtimber

Stocking Level: Under stocked **and/or Basal Area : (ft2/acre)**

Stand History: Harvesting - Selection (silvicultural) Mechanical Thinning in 2006-08 ?

Topography: Gently sloping

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Autumn Olive.

Present conditions for you to consider: Four small patches of White Pine trees, planted 30 – 35 years ago, and thinned 4-5 years ago. Overall, Stands are understocked because of post harvest mortality. Autumn Olive and Multi Flora Rose in the understory . If stands continue to have mortality and wind through, a harvest to remove the remaining pine should be considered.

Management Recommendations:	**Management Tasks/Year**	
	Required?	Year
eradication of invasive species	☐	2011 -2013
Possible harvest of remaining pine	☐	2011 - 2021

If a timber harvest is recommended, silvicultural method to be used:

Comments: Pine stand around the house is fairly well stocked and should be OK The other 3 each has understocked areas that are filling in with Autumn Olive.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 3 - **5.8** Acres Total

Dominant Species: White Oak, Hickories, Black Oak, Red Maple

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Poletimber/Small sawtimber

Stand History: Unknown

Topography: Gently sloping

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Some Autumn Olive along open edges

Present conditions for you to consider: South facing slope –dry site.
Scattered grapevines, green briar and Autumn Olive along edges of pine stands.
Not much to do in this area at this time.

Management Recommendations:	Management Tasks/Year	
	Required?	Year
Mark property lines with paint	☒	2011-2015
Work on eradicating invasives	☐	2011-2021
Maintain BMP's on trails	☒	2011-2021

If a timber harvest is recommended, silvicultural method to be used: None

Comments. Nice young White Oak present.

i

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 4 – 22.6 Acres

Dominant Species: Ash, Red Maple, Hawthorn, , Dogwood, Pine

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Sapling/Poletimber

Stocking Level: Under stocked **and/or Basal Area : (ft2/acre)**

Stand History: Old-Field Reversion

Topography: Gently sloping

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Autumn Olive, Multiflora Rose

Present conditions for you to consider: Autumn Olive, Multiflora Rose and briars scattered throughout the entire area. Scattered saplings/poles in this stand, faster growing species. Part of the area being mowed for wildlife "bugging" area.

Management Recommendations:	Management Tasks/Year	
	Required?	Year
Mark Property Lines	☒	2011-2015
Work on eradicating multiflora	☐	2014 - 2021

If a timber harvest is recommended, silvicultural method to be used:

Comments: Old pasture area with a wide variety of stocking levels – poor soils to grow quality trees. This is a possible area to plant conifer trees. Some of this area is fully stocked with pole sized trees. Grapevines present buy not a critical issue at this time.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 5 - **1.0** Acres Total

Dominant Species: Non-Forested

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: grasses

Stand Diameter or Size Class:

Stand History: Unknown

Topography: Gently sloping

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: List invasives found, or "None found"

Present conditions for you to consider: Residential Site, outbuildings, driveway and yard

Management Activity Schedule

Year(s) Suggested	Mgmt. Unit	Required Task?	EQIP Practice?	Acres	Recommendations
2012-2016	all	☒	☐	NA	Mark property lines with paint
2012-2022	3,4,5	☐	☐	NA	Maintain/construct new trails and roads and utilize BMP's
2012-2022	All wooded areas	☐	☒	50	Inspection for possible invasive species. Where found, begin treatment activities, to the extent possible.
2016-2021	2, and parts of 4	☐	☒	5	Crop Tree Release on desirable stock
2020	Whole Property	☒	☐	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

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): VbD,WhF,WmF,LkC
Soil Drainage Class: Moderately well drained
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 the 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): Good

Timber Information - a general description of the timber characteristics of quality and potential:

Timber production is practical and possible for this property. 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. Quality potential is good, especially with more grapevine and cull tree control implemented.

Other than Stand 1, most of this area was heavily cut and will take 30 -40 years to develop into a well stocked commercial stand. Possibly remove remaining standing White Pine.

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

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

No water resources (streams, ponds, rivers) located on this tract

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 Natural Areas and Preserves directly to access the Natural Heritage Database. After researching this source, it appears this tract has no listed species located on it.

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.

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

There are no certified wetlands are located on this tract.

Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): northern red oak (Schnur 1937 (820))—Athens County, Ohio
(W. R. Purdy Tract)

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

- Soil Map Units

Soil Ratings

- <= 73
- > 73 AND <= 77
- > 77 AND <= 80
- > 80 AND <= 81
- Not rated or not available

Political Features

- Cities

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:5,640 if printed on A size (8.5" × 11") sheet.

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,840.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 17N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Athens County, Ohio
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Feb 9, 2010

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 9/11/2004; 6/24/2004

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): northern red oak (Schnur 1937 (820))

Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): northern red oak (Schnur 1937 (820))— Summary by Map Unit — Athens County, Ohio (OH009)				
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (feet)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
LkC	Licking silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	80	6.4	12.8%
VaC	Vandalia silty clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	73	1.1	2.2%
VbD	Vandalia-Brookside complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	77	27.2	54.5%
WhF	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 40 to 70 percent slopes	81	4.1	8.2%
WmF	Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes	81	11.1	22.3%
Totals for Area of Interest			49.9	100.0%

Description

The "site index" is the average height, in feet, that dominant and codominant trees of a given species attain in a specified number of years. The site index applies to fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stands.

This attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this attribute, only the representative value is used.

Rating Options

Units of Measure: feet

Tree: northern red oak

Site Index Base: Schnur 1937 (820)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Component Percent Cutoff: *None Specified*

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

Forestland Productivity

This table can help forestland owners or managers plan the use of soils for wood crops. It shows the potential productivity of the soils for wood crops.

Potential productivity of merchantable or *common trees* on a soil is expressed as a site index and as a volume number. The *site index* is the average height, in feet, that dominant and codominant trees of a given species attain in a specified number of years. The site index applies to fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stands. Commonly grown trees are those that forestland managers generally favor in intermediate or improvement cuttings. They are selected on the basis of growth rate, quality, value, and marketability. More detailed information regarding site index is available in the "National Forestry Manual," which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet.

The *volume of wood fiber*, a number, is the yield likely to be produced by the most important tree species. This number, expressed as cubic feet per acre per year and calculated at the age of culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI), indicates the amount of fiber produced in a fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stand.

Trees to manage are those that are preferred for planting, seeding, or natural regeneration and those that remain in the stand after thinning or partial harvest.

Reference:
United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National forestry manual.

Report—Forestland Productivity

Forestland Productivity– Athens County, Ohio				
Map unit symbol and soil name	Potential productivity			Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site Index	Volume of wood fiber	
			Cu ft/ac	
LkC—Licking silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes				
Licking	Black cherry	—	—	Eastern white pine, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Northern red oak	80	57	
	Sugar maple	—	—	
	Tuliptree	90	86	
	White ash	—	—	
	White oak	76	57	
VaC—Vandalia silty clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes				
Vandalia	Northern red oak	73	57	Austrian pine, Eastern white pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine
	Tuliptree	75	57	
	Virginia pine	70	114	

Forestland Productivity– Athens County, Ohio				
Map unit symbol and soil name	Potential productivity			Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site Index	Volume of wood fiber	
			Cu ft/ac	
VbD—Vandalia-Brookside complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes				
Vandalia	Northern red oak	77	57	Austrian pine, Eastern white pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine
	Tuliptree	90	86	
	Virginia pine	80	114	
Brookside	Black cherry	—	—	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Black walnut	—	—	
	Northern red oak	86	72	
	Sugar maple	—	—	
	Tuliptree	96	100	
	White ash	—	—	
	White oak	—	—	
WhF—Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 40 to 70 percent slopes				
Westmoreland	Eastern white pine	75	143	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Northern red oak	81	57	
	Tuliptree	90	86	
Guernsey	Black cherry	—	—	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Black walnut	—	—	
	Northern red oak	78	57	
	Sugar maple	—	—	
	Tuliptree	95	100	
	White ash	—	—	
	White oak	—	—	
WmF—Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes				
Westmoreland	Eastern white pine	75	143	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Northern red oak	81	57	
	Tuliptree	90	86	
Upshur	Eastern white pine	90	172	Austrian pine, Eastern white pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine
	Northern red oak	70	57	
	Tuliptree	90	86	
	Virginia pine	70	114	