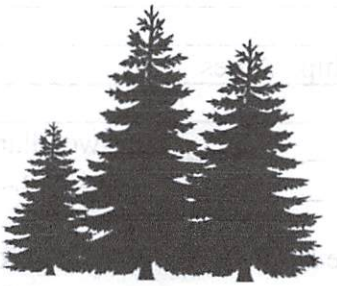
DALE & SANDRA DAVIS PROPERTY
CAUV
WOODLAND STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN



RECEIVED
FEB 09 2023
Jill Thompson
Athens County Auditor

Plan prepared by: OHIO FORESTERS, LLC

Land Owner's Information:

Owners: DALE & SANDRA DAVIS

Signed: _____

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Preparer's Information:

Prepared by: Andy Weitlauf, *Consulting Forester*

Signature: Andy Weitlauf

OHIO FORESTERS, LLC
37801 DEIBLE ROAD
LOGAN, OHIO 43138
www.ohioforesters.com

Date: 05/06/2022

OFFICE: 740-380-9250

This plan is valid for the period beginning **05/06/2022** and ending **05/06/2032**

Plan Status: *UPDATED 05/06/2022*

Davis Property – CAUV Woodland Stewardship Management Plan

Owners: Dale & Sandra Davis
Property Address: 13827 Dutch Creek Rd. Athens, OH 45701
Tax Mailing Address: 3201 Eppinette Ct. Gastonia, NC 28056
Phone: 704-619-9743
County: Athens Township: Ames Section No. 25
Parcel ID: C010010063400
Woodland Stewardship Acreage: 29.64 Non-woodland Stewardship Acreage*: .0 ac.
Total Property Acres 46.5 * 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 39.379919 Latitude: W-82.034659

LANDOWNER OBJECTIVES

1. PROVIDE FOR SUSTAINABLE TIMBER PRODUCTION
2. RESTORE NATURAL HABITAT AREAS & PROMOTE NATURAL VEGETATION
3. PROTECT SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES
4. PROETCT PROPERTY FROM INVASVIE SPEICES, PESTS & DISEASE
5. ENJOY RECREATIONAL USE OF PROPERTY
6. ENHANCE WILDLIFE HABITAT
7. PROTECT SCENIC BEAUTY, OPEN SPACES & RURAL CHARACTER OF REGION
8. PROMOTE STEWARDSHIP & ENHANCEMENT OF CONSERVATION VALUES

General Woodland Description

This forested property is a mix of upland eastern hardwoods that lies in the unglaciated Appalachian & Allegheny Plateaus. These common hardwood forest types are found along ridge-tops, coves, ravines and along steep slopes that extend through-out the Appalachian Mountains and foothills. Stands are generally characterized by a large number of dominant and co-dominant tree species and by the great diversity of their mixture. The species and their proportions vary considerably because of lack of previous forest management, differing past treatments, earlier timber harvests and/or natural stand disturbances on sites of differing quality, aspect, elevation and latitude.

In almost all of the stands the woodland shows the result of years of no forest management and damage from grapevines and from past cuttings without proper planning for future timber crops. This has resulted in some stands with a lack of desirable tree species.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

STAND # 1 - MIXED UPLAND HARDWOODS STAND *28.40 Acres*

Dominant Species: Sugar (Hard) Maple, Hickory (spp.), Black Walnut, Tulip (Yellow) Poplar
Associated Species: Yellow Buckeye, Black Cherry, Beech, Ash, Hawthorne, Elm, Am. Sycamore
Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods
Stand Diameter or Size Class: Mixed small trees (4"-6"), pole timber (8"-12") and small saw timber
Stocking Level: Understocked with desirable Acceptable Growing Stock (AGS)
Stand History: Select cut "high-graded" 10-20+ years ago
Topography: very steep sloping hillside, narrow ridge top, sand-stone, rocky soils
Invasive plants impacting this stand: *Autumn Olive, Garlic Mustard, Multi-flora Rose*
Present conditions or resource concerns to consider: This stand is an extremely mixed, un-even aged and irregular stand with many different size classes of timber and lots of gaps in the canopy. There are also individual scattered mature and over mature trees randomly located throughout stand. This stand is considered very poor with many low quality and poor formed dead, diseased and dying trees. The grapevines are heavy through-out entire stand.

Besides TSI *(Timber Stand Improvement)* not much can be done with this stand because of the lack of desirable trees of AGS *(Acceptable Growing Stock)*. The best recommendation is to let the stand continue to grow and fill in with more trees.

The main goal for this stand is to control the Invasive Species *(see list below)*

Forest Management Tasks	**Year**
Forest Management Recommendations: Stand # 1 - Mixed Upland Hardwoods Stand – 28.40 *ac.*	Task year(s) to complete activity
Timber Stand Improvement – *Grapevine Control needed***	2022-2032
Control Invasive Species – *Eridicate and Control Invasive Species; See List*	2022-2032
Cull Tree Removal – *Timber Stand Improvement (TSI)***	2022-2032

***Refer to technical handouts enclosed in Forest Management Plan - Addendum's*

Comments on Forest Management Recommendations:

- Grapevine Control is needed through out entire stand however it is good practice to leave approximately 3-5 vines per acre for wildlife food and habitat.
- Number one priority is to eradicate and control ALL INVASIVE SPEICES.
  List of invasive species present on your property include:
  -- **Garlic Mustard**/located all over woodlands
  -- **Autumn Olive**/located all over woodlands
  -- **Multi-Flora Rose**/located all over woodlands
- Because of the previous lack of forest management planning one of the most important forest management tasks is to cut/kill/girdle or remove dead, diseased, dying and other poor formed trees from stand. Examples include dead/dying *Ash* trees and/or rotten poor formed trees.
- Stand has many potential valuable crop trees including maples, cherry and walnut
- Stand needs timber stand improvement (TSI) like cutting grapevines and/or performing CROP TREE RELEASE on desirable trees. This can be competed by following the recommendations found in the Forest Management Plan *Addendum's* section. It is advisable to also follow the techniques used for timber stand improvement in the publication *"TSI – A guide for improving your woodlot by cutting firewood"*. **

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General Woodland Description – (continued)

However, in other areas stocking rates of acceptable tree species are more than adequate to maintain appropriate stand density, tree spacing and basal area levels for high quality saw-timber production.

Upland central hardwoods can be grown at a wide range of stand densities and still fully utilize the growing space. However, diameter growth of individual trees will vary greatly within different density ranges.

In time good forest management can restore all areas to a high level of production. Keep in mind that some areas within stands may differ in productivity due to factors such as soil type, aspect, position on slope, depth to bedrock, etc.

All stands can be very productive considering the soil types, tree site-indices and relatively high growth rates. These stands have the capacity to rapidly replenish the site with a desirable number of trees for the next main stand of timber. Following the prepared Forest/Woodland Stewardship Management Plan will help the natural processes establish the next main crop of trees.

About Forest Stands

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A forest stand is a community of trees growing together. The trees are sufficiently uniform in spacing, condition, age arrangement and/or forest cover type to be distinguished from neighboring forest stands. Also, the conditions of the site are relatively uniform, including soil properties, water drainage, slope, exposure to weather, and productivity. Stands can be any size or shape, but they must be contiguous.

- Please refer to *Addendum's Section* for handouts, worksheets and job sheets for more information pertaining to specific suggested and recommended forest management practices to be implemented.

- See enclosed – **Stand Location Map** for woodland stand locations.

- The main goal for this property is to eradicate & control *Invasive Species*

- **BOUNDARY LINES ARE MARKED WITH ORANGE PAINT**

- Update plan every 10 years to stay enrolled in the CAUV program.

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Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

STAND # 2 - MIXED UPLAND OAK STAND *1.24 Acres*

Dominant Species: White Oak, Chestnut Oak, Black Oak, Northern Red Oak, Sugar (Hard) Maple
Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods
Stand Diameter or Size Class: Mostly large saw timber (18"+ DBH)
Stocking Level: Fully stocked with desirable Acceptable Growing Stock (AGS)
Stand History: No previous management
Topography: very steep sloping hillside, narrow ridge top, sand-stone, rocky soils
Invasive plants impacting this stand: *Multi-flora Rose noted*
Present conditions or resource concerns to consider: This small stand is located on the top of a very steep knob.

This is nice oak stand that currently doesn't require any TSI *(Timber Stand Improvement)* work.

Forest Management Tasks	Year
Forest Management Recommendations: Stand # 2 - Mixed Upland Oak Stand – 1.24 *ac.*	Task year(s) to complete activity
Do Nothing – *Continue to let the stand grow naturally*	2022-2032

***Refer to technical handouts enclosed in Forest Management Plan - Addendum's*

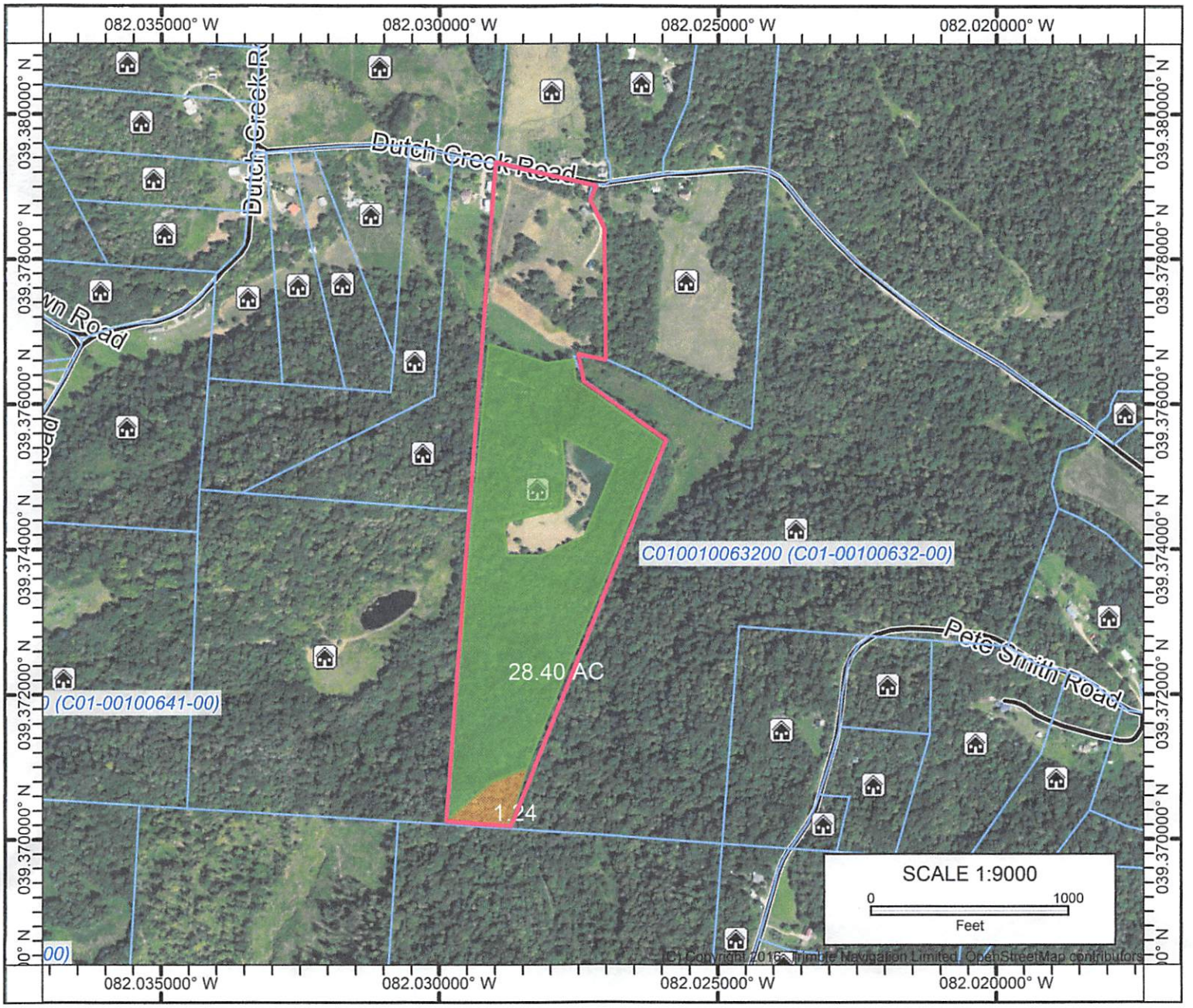
Comments on Forest Management Recommendations:

Although this stand contains some really nice oak trees, because of the small size of stand and very steep tough access, no timber harvest can be completed.

DAVIS PROPERTY
CAUV - Woodland Stewardship Management Plan

Forest Management Activity Schedule			
Year(s) Suggested	**Stand No.**	**Acres**	**Recommendations**
2022-2032	**1**	28.40	*Timber Stand Improvement* - Grapevine control needed
2022-2032	**1**	28.40	*Eradicate & Control Invasive Species* - Control list of invasive species by following recommended practices listed on fact sheets located in the Addendum's section.
2022-2032	**1**	28.40	*Cull Tree Removal* - Timber Stand Improvement
2022-2032	**2**	1.24	*Do Nothing* – Continue to let the stand grow naturally
2027			*Next Site Visit* - Woodland reviews are recommended every five years.
2032			*Update Forest Management Plan* – Update plan every 10 years to stay enrolled in the CAUV program.

DALE & SANDRA DAVIS PROPERTY
CAUV FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN
STAND LOCATION MAP



MAP LEGEND

- Reese Property Line
- County Tax Parcels_ID No.
- Mixed Upland Hardwoods (24.40 ac)
- Mixed Upland Oak Stand (1.24 ac)

PROPERTY LCOATION
Athens County, Ohio
Ames Twp., Sec. 25

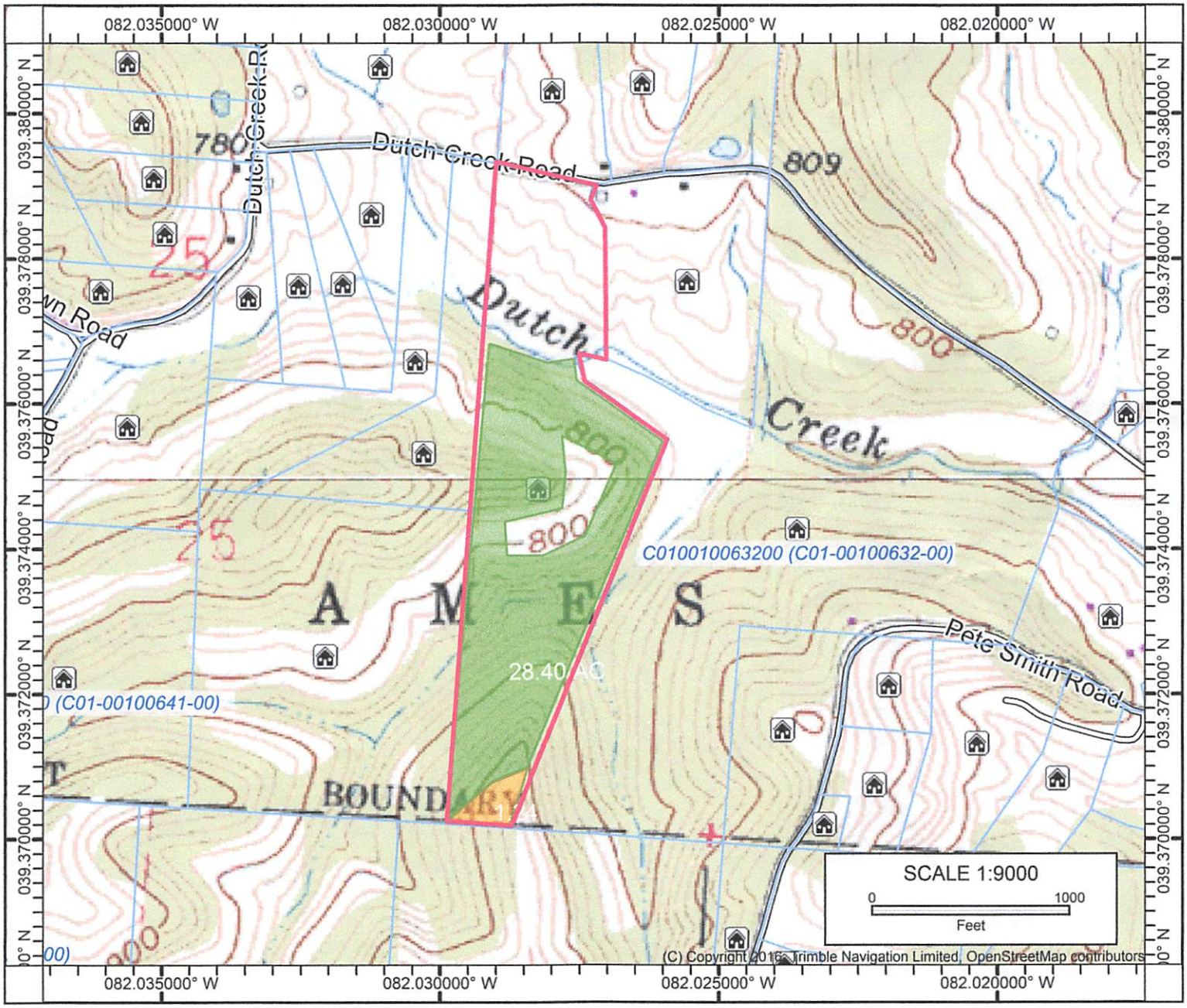
13827 Dutch Creek Road
Athens, OH 45701

PARCEL ID: C010010063400
Total Acres: 46.5
Acres Wooded = 29.64

Map prepared by: OHIO FORESTERS, LLC

05/06/2022

DALE & SANDRA DAVIS PROPERTY
CAUV FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN
STAND LOCATION MAP



MAP LEGEND

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PARCEL ID: C010010063400
Total Acres: 46.5
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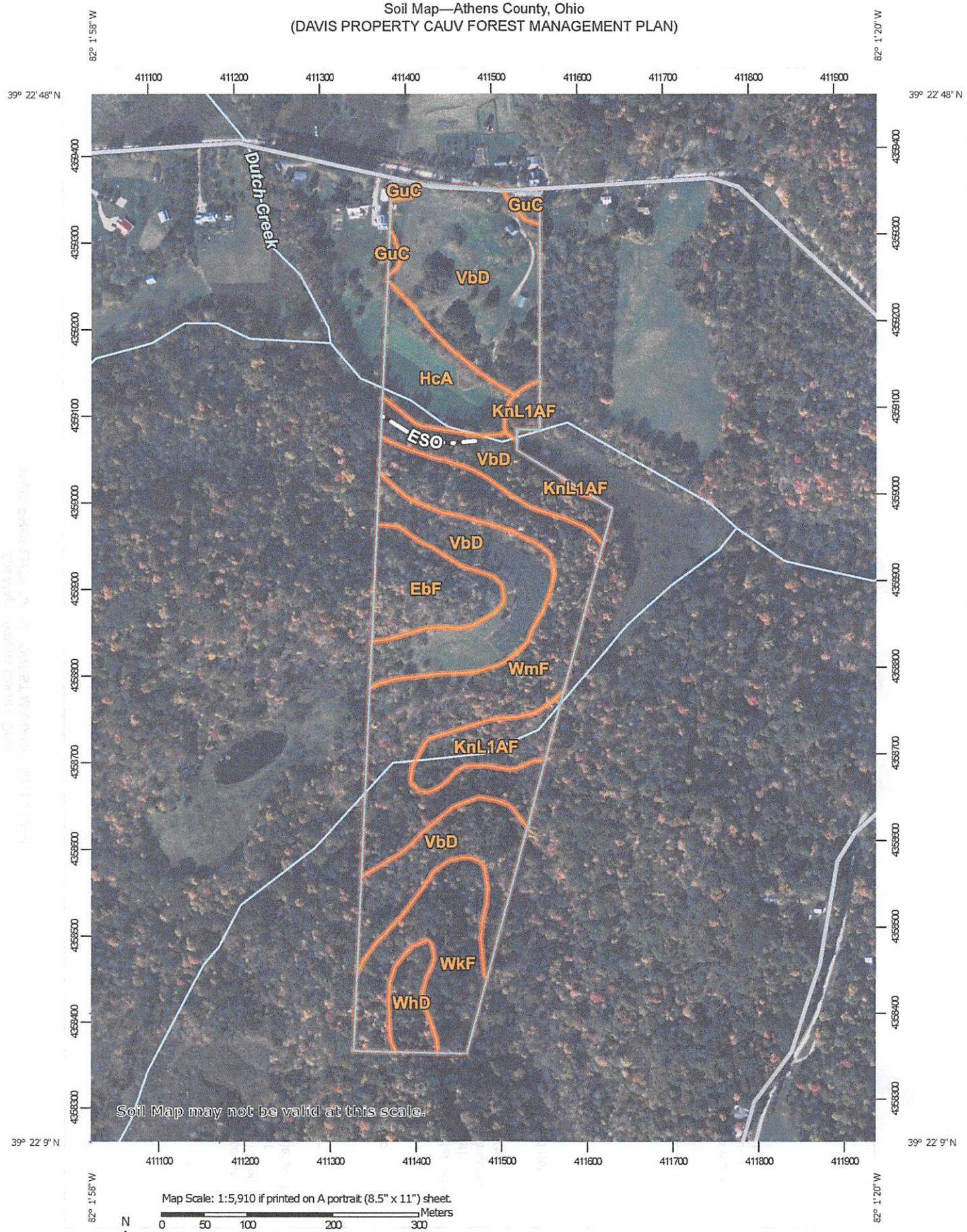
Map prepared by: OHIO FORESTERS, LLC

05/06/2022

Soil Map—Athens County, Ohio
(DAVIS PROPERTY CAUV FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN)



Map Scale: 1:5,910 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 50 100 200 300

Feet: 0 250 500 1000 1500

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

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

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

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 map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

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 23, Sep 1, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 8, 2020—Nov 7, 2020

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.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
EbF	Elba-Brookside-Berks complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes	3.3	6.8%
GuC	Guernsey-Upshur complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	0.5	1.1%
HcA	Hackers silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, rarely flooded	3.5	7.2%
KnL1AF	Kinnick-Lindside silt loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	2.7	5.6%
VbD	Vandalia-Brookside complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	20.2	41.6%
WhD	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	1.4	2.8%
WkF	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, benched, 40 to 70 percent slopes	5.1	10.5%
WmF	Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes	11.9	24.5%
Totals for Area of Interest		**48.7**	**100.0%**

Woodland Resource Descriptions

General Soils Information –
Soil Type(s):

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres
EbF	Elba-Brookside-Berks complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes	3.3
GuC	Guernsey-Upshur complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	0.5
HcA	Hackers silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, rarely flooded	3.5
KnL1AF	Kinnick-Lindside silt loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	2.7
VbD	Vandalia-Brookside complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	20.2
WhD	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	1.4
WkF	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, benched, 40 to 70 percent slopes	5.1
WmF	Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes	11.9

Soil Drainage Class: well drained
General Description: silt loam
Tree Site Index: 95' ft. Average: (Tulip Poplar)
Class: (using Woodland Productivity): Good - Excellent
REFER TO ATTACHED SOILS MAP & FORESTLAND PRODUCTIVITY REPORT

Timber Information -
These woodlands are stocked with a variety of marketable timber species that can produce valuable wood products now and into the future. Timber Stand Improvement management practices such as crop tree release, grapevine control, cull tree removal and undesirable hardwood species control will enhance the quality and value of the timber resource over time, and are important tasks to implement in order to maximize timber potential.

Water –
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 you can implement sound soil and water conservation practices on your property.

Wildlife –
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. 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 saw-timber 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.

Forest Health –
This woodland shows poor overall health mostly due to *INVASIVE SPECIES*, past high-grade timber harvest and no prior forest management activities. Control of grapevines on selected crop trees will guard future crop trees from the damage risks posed by woody vines. However, native grapevines are part of the forest ecosystem; keeping some vines may be considered a part of maintaining overall forest health. It is also good practice to leave approximately 3-5 vines per acre for wildlife food and habitat.

Best Management Practices –
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 - BMPs for Erosion Control for Logging Practices in Ohio. 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 -
Wetlands are extremely important for water quality, and they provide unique habitats for fish and wildlife. These are an important forest resource component for overall health of the forest system. Ephemeral or seasonal wetlands – also called vernal pools - are typically small in size, and tucked within the forest cover. Vernal pools periodically dry up and do not contain fish. This drying may occur annually or just during drought years. However, these ephemeral pools provide unique habitat for amphibians like salamanders and frogs, as well as many other species of wildlife. Many landowners find that wetlands improve the aesthetics and overall enjoyment value to their land. It is very important to protect permanent and ephemeral wetland areas for the health of the forest and the environment.

Threatened & Endangered Species –
No specific threatened or endangered species were noted within your forestland. Habitat requirements for threatened and endangered species may or may not be found on this forestland; such species have certain habitat requirements.
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
Phone: (614) 265-6452

Archeological/Historical Resources –Historical and cultural resources are nonrenewable and can never be replaced once destroyed. Good stewardship involves recognizing these resources and protecting them. These resources should be conserved whenever possible when they are present on the property.

Recreation -
There are many opportunities for recreation activities within this property. The landowner, family and friends currently use the property for a variety of recreational opportunities that may include hiking, hunting and wildlife viewing. These types of woodlands also have opportunities for gathering many of nature's fruits, berries, paw paws, mushrooms, nuts, cherries and/or grapes for personal use.

Aesthetics –
Aesthetics vary for individuals depending on their perceived perception of visual and emotional connections to woodland site differences. This property offers unique geological features that hold aesthetic values. Other visual considerations may include viewing spring flowering trees and enjoying fall color foliage changes.

Other Resources –
There are numerous values and benefits associated with proper forest management. Native plant and animal species, water quality, recreation, hunting opportunities and visual experiences (aesthetics) all are influenced by the composition and structure of the forest. These values were considered in developing this plan.

Fire –
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. 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.

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.
There are many opportunities for carbon trading and participation in ecosystem service markets. For further information about carbon sequestration, forestry, and carbon markets contact your local forester.

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" from SAF at www.eforester.org/store. If internet access is not available, one may purchase a printed version from SAF (toll free 866-897-8760).

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/yr	
EbF—Elba-Brookside-Berks complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes				
Elba	Black cherry	—	—	Austrian pine, Green ash, Pin oak, Red maple, Tuliptree
	Northern red oak	66	43.00	
	Red maple	—	—	
	Slippery elm	—	—	
	Tuliptree	76	57.00	
	White ash	—	—	
	White oak	—	—	
Berks	Black oak	70	57.00	Eastern white pine, Red pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine, White ash
	Northern red oak	70	57.00	
	Virginia pine	70	114.00	
Brookside	Black cherry	—	—	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Black walnut	—	—	
	Northern red oak	86	72.00	
	Sugar maple	—	—	
	Tuliptree	96	100.00	
	White ash	—	—	
	White oak	—	—	
GuC—Guernsey-Upshur complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes				
Guernsey	Black cherry	—	—	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Black walnut	—	—	
	Northern red oak	78	57.00	
	Sugar maple	—	—	
	Tuliptree	95	100.00	
	White ash	—	—	
	White oak	—	—	
Upshur	Eastern white pine	80	143.00	Eastern white pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine, White ash
	Northern red oak	65	43.00	
	Tuliptree	80	72.00	
	Virginia pine	66	100.00	

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/yr	
HcA—Hackers silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, rarely flooded				
Hackers	Northern red oak	85	72.00	Northern red oak, White ash, Yellow poplar
	White ash	85	114.00	
	Yellow-poplar	95	100.00	
KnL1AF—Kinnick-Lindside silt loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded				
Kinnick	Oak	—	—	Black walnut
Lindside	Black walnut	—	—	Black oak, Black walnut, Eastern white pine, Japanese larch, Northern red oak, Norway spruce, Shortleaf pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Northern red oak	86	72.00	
	Red maple	—	—	
	Tuliptree	95	100.00	
	White ash	85	57.00	
	White oak	85	72.00	
VbD—Vandalia-Brookside complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes				
Vandalia	Northern red oak	77	57.00	Austrian pine, Eastern white pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
	Virginia pine	80	114.00	
Brookside	Black cherry	—	—	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Black walnut	—	—	
	Northern red oak	86	72.00	
	Sugar maple	—	—	
	Tuliptree	96	100.00	
	White ash	—	—	
	White oak	—	—	

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/yr	
WhD—Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes				
Westmoreland	Eastern white pine	75	143.00	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Northern red oak	81	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
Guernsey	Black cherry	—	—	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Black walnut	—	—	
	Northern red oak	78	57.00	
	Sugar maple	—	—	
	Tuliptree	95	100.00	
	White ash	—	—	
	White oak	—	—	
WkF—Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, benched, 40 to 70 percent slopes				
Westmoreland	Eastern white pine	75	143.00	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Northern red oak	81	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
Guernsey	Black cherry	—	—	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Black walnut	—	—	
	Northern red oak	78	57.00	
	Sugar maple	—	—	
	Tuliptree	95	100.00	
	White ash	—	—	
	White oak	—	—	
WmF—Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes				
Westmoreland	Eastern white pine	75	143.00	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Northern red oak	81	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
Upshur	Eastern white pine	90	172.00	Austrian pine, Eastern white pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine
	Northern red oak	70	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
	Virginia pine	70	114.00	

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Athens County, Ohio
Survey Area Data: Version 23, Sep 1, 2021