Woodland Stewardship Management Plan

Owner's Information:

Case Number: 05-1534

Owners: Scott A. Jenkinson

Judy L. Jenkinson

Signed: Scott A. Jenkinson

Signed: Judy L Jenkinson

Date: November 30, 2017

Preparer's Information:

Prepared by: Dean A. Berry

Signature: Dean 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: November 10, 2017
Field Inspection Date

This plan is valid for the period beginning November 28, 2017 and ending November 27, 2027.

Plan Status: Revised_Original Forest Management Plan was written by ODNR DOF Service Forester Terence Hanley on 8/14/2007

NRCS Representative Signature:_____ Date:

Woodland Stewardship Management Plan

Owner	Scott A. & Judy L. Jenkinson, Trustees		
Address	4282 Marshfield Rd.		
	Athens, Ohio 45701		
Phone		Case Number	05-1534
Cell	1-740-590-1938	Email Address	Scott.Jenkinson@ohiohealth.com
County	Athens	Township/Village/City:	Carthage Twp. Section 11
Parcel(s):	F010010014100, F010010014200		
Location:	Located at the junction of Jordon Run Rd. & Deep Hollow Rd.		
	Local address 22412 Jordon Run Rd, Guysville, OH 45735		

Woodland Stewardship Acreage: 90

Total Property Acres 94.8

Non-woodland Stewardship Acreage*: 4.8

* 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 Tax Reduction

Property coordinates (report in WGS 84, decimal degrees)

Longitude: 39.248765 N Latitude: -81.869115 W

Landowner Management Objectives

1. 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.

2. Improve the productivity of this farm for future generations. Maintain the forest land in a productive and healthy condition. Limit the negative affect of non-native invasive species and grapevines on the natural forest stands.

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. Athens County is in the central hardwood forest region. Major forest types include Appalachian hardwoods, bottomland hardwoods, oak-hickory, successional, 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.

This tract was purchased by the Jenkinson's in 2000. Over the years, property lines have been locates, trails opened up and grapevines have been cut in several areas. Dead trees are utilized for firewood. Work is ongoing to improve the productivity of the forested lands.

This farm is adjacent to the Desonier Nature Preserve area owned by ODNR.

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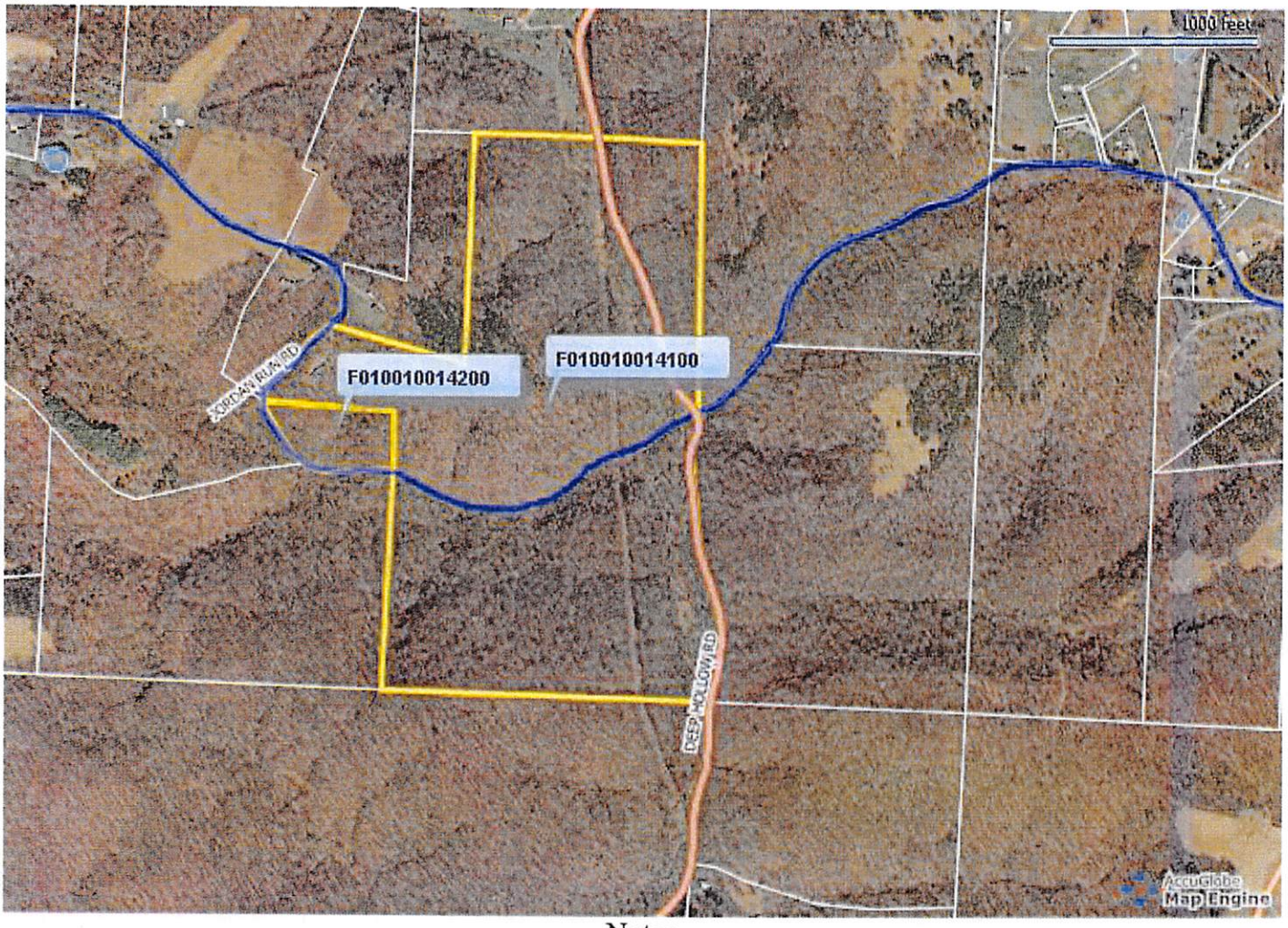
Athens County GIS



Notes

Data For Parcel F010010014100

Base Data

Parcel:	F010010014100
Owner:	JENKINSON SCOTT A JUDY L TRUSTEES
Address:	22412 JORDON RUN RD

[+] Map this property.

Mailing Address

Mailing Name:	JENKINSON SCOTT A JUDY L TRUSTEES
Address:	4283 MARSHFIELD RD
City State Zip:	ATHENS OH 45701

Geographic

City:	UNINCORPORATED
Township:	CARTHAGE TOWNSHIP
School District:	FEDERAL HOCKING SCHOOL DISTRICT

Legal

Neighborhood:	00019000	**Legal Acres:**	91.84
Legal Description:	12-05-00 SEC 11	**Land Use:**	(101) A - CASH GRAIN OR GENERAL FARM
	91.84AC	**Property Class:**	AGRICULTURAL
Map Number:	0-0-0-0	**Range Township Section:**	0-0-0

Valuation

	Appraised	Assessed (35%)
Land Value:	$149,960.00	$52,490.00
Building Value:	$12,490.00	$4,370.00
Total Value:	$162,450.00	$56,860.00
CAUV Value:	$0.00	
Taxable Value:	$56,860.00	

Tax Credits

Owner Occupancy Credit:	YES
Homestead Reduction:	NO

Notes

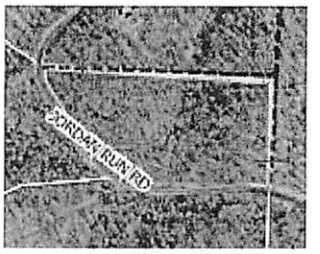
Notes:	

GIS parcel shapefile last updated 10/19/2017 3:10:04 PM.
CAMA database last updated 10/19/2017 2:31:05 PM.

Data For Parcel F010010014200

Base Data

Parcel:	F010010014200
Owner:	JENKINSON SCOTT A & JUDY L TRUSTEES
Address:	0 JORDON RUN RD



[+] Map this property.

Mailing Address

Mailing Name:	JENKINSON SCOTT A JUDY L TRUSTEES
Address:	4283 MARSHFIELD RD
City State Zip:	ATHENS OH 45701

Geographic

City:	UNINCORPORATED
Township:	CARTHAGE TOWNSHIP
School District:	FEDERAL HOCKING SCHOOL DISTRICT

Legal

Neighborhood:	00019000	**Legal Acres:**	3
Legal Description:	12-05-00 SEC 11 3.000A	**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:	$3,630.00	$1,270.00
Building Value:	$0.00	$0.00
Total Value:	$3,630.00	$1,270.00
CAUV Value:	$0.00	
Taxable Value:	$1,270.00	

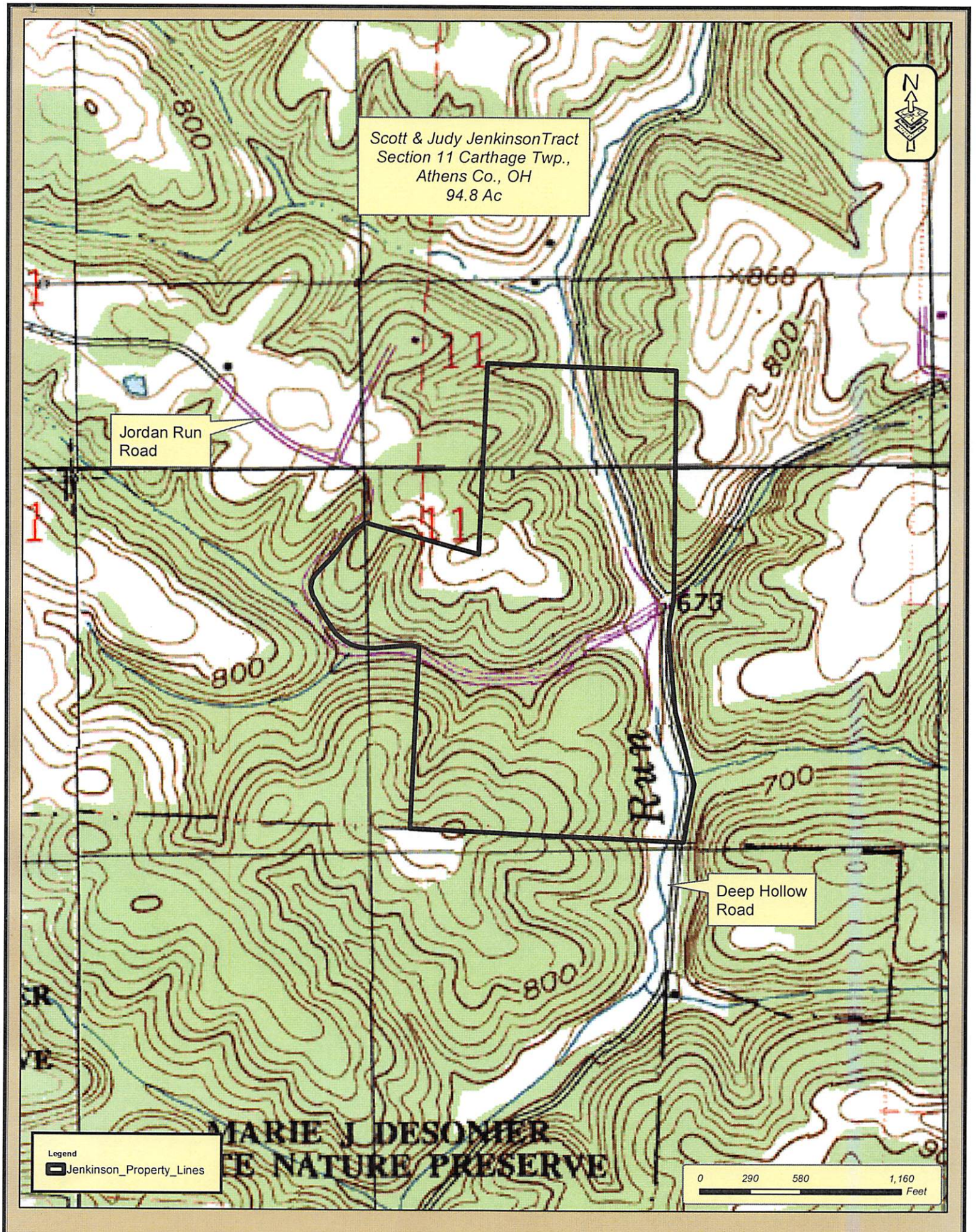
Tax Credits

Owner Occupancy Credit:	NO
Homestead Reduction:	NO

Notes

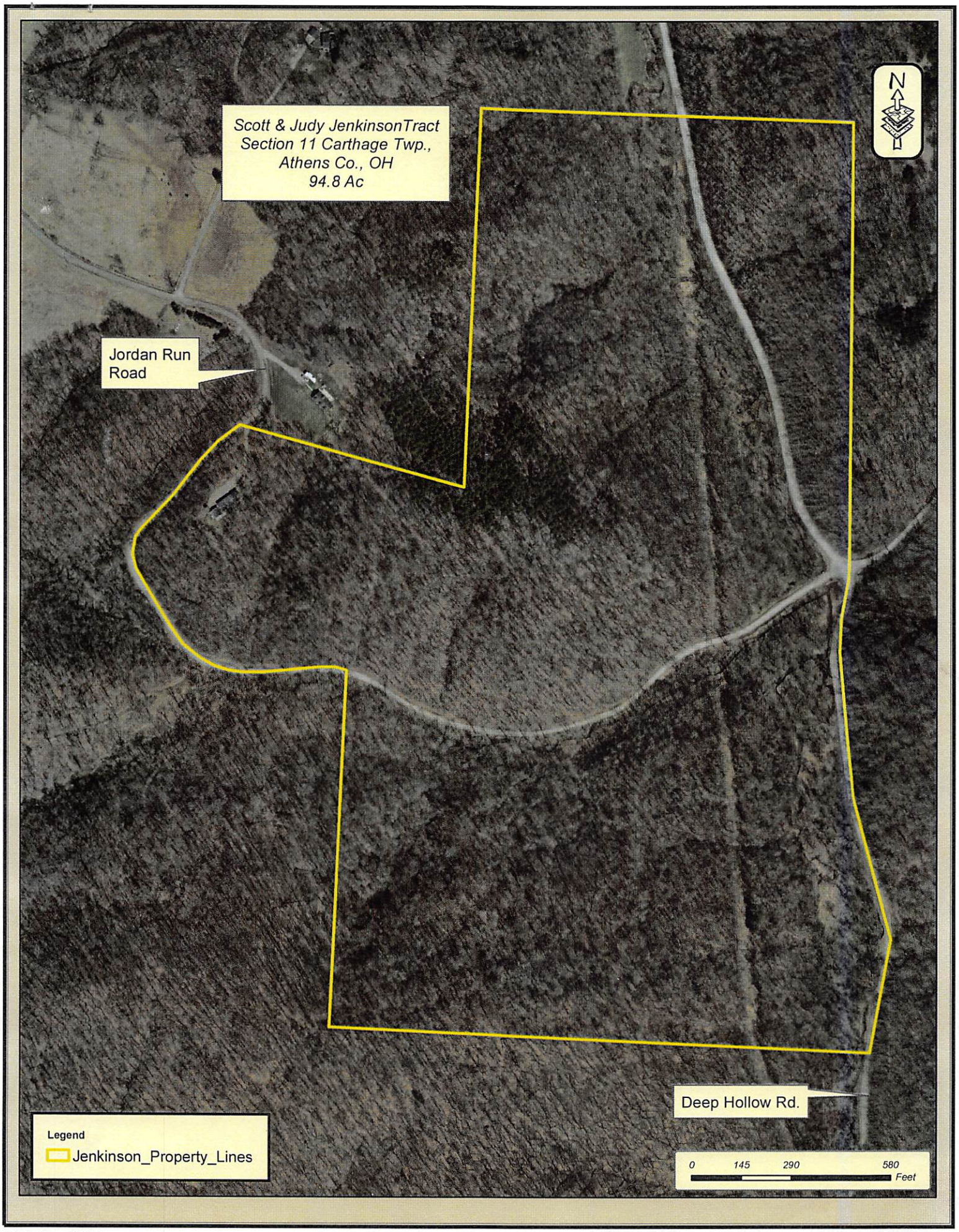
Notes:	

GIS parcel shapefile last updated 10/19/2017 3:10:04 PM.
CAMA database last updated 10/19/2017 2:31:05 PM.



October 2017

Cartography By: Dean A Berry



October 2017

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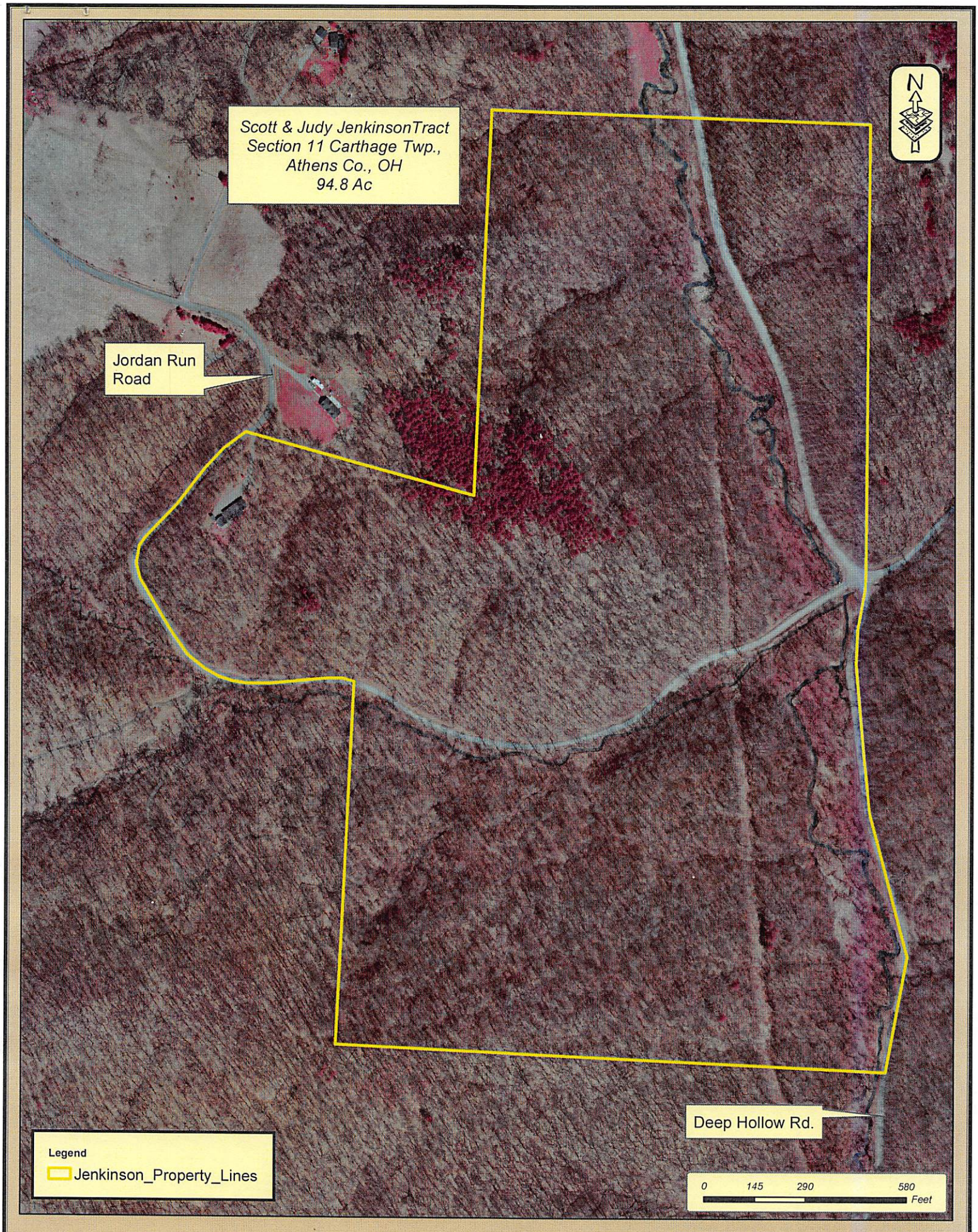

October 2017

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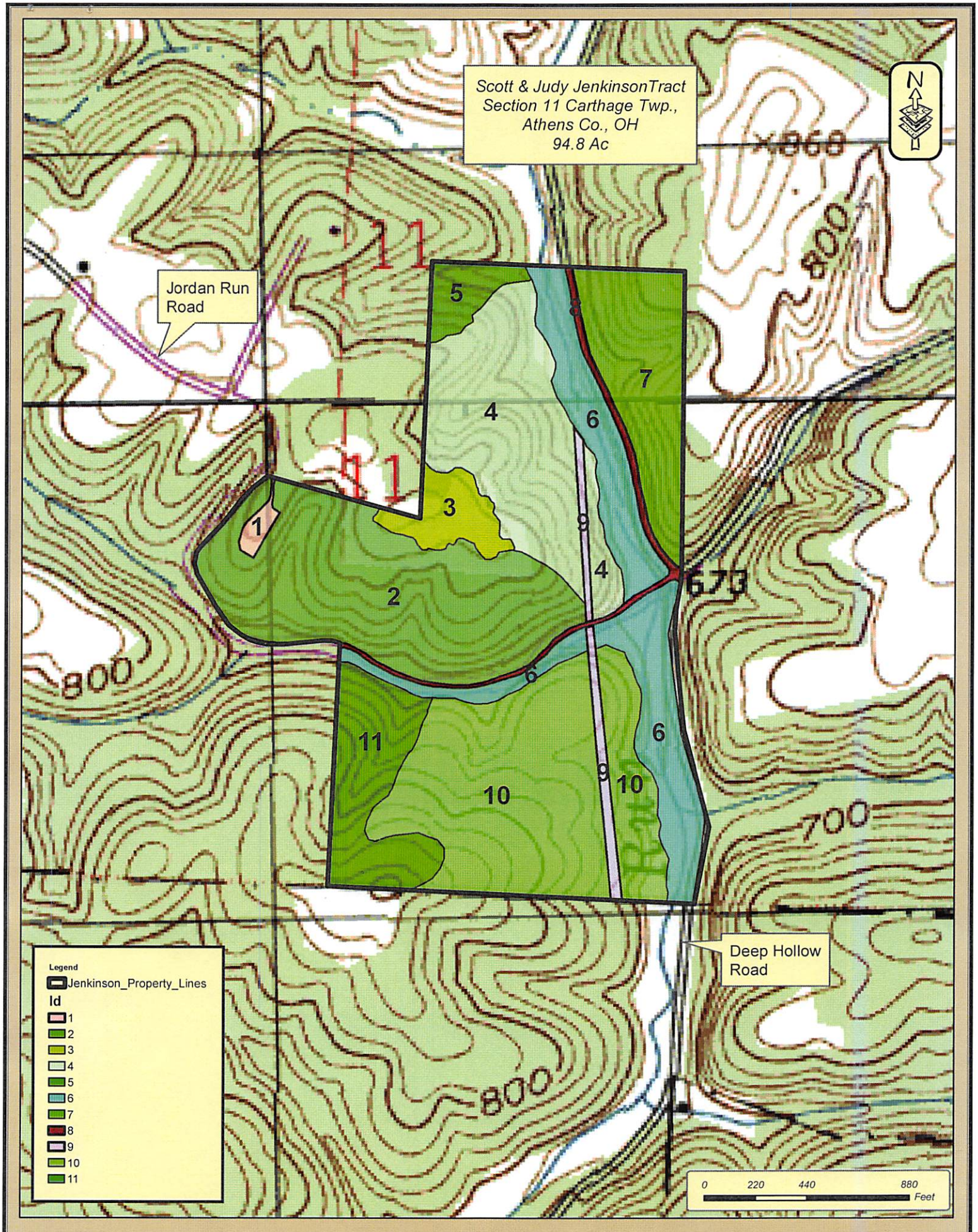
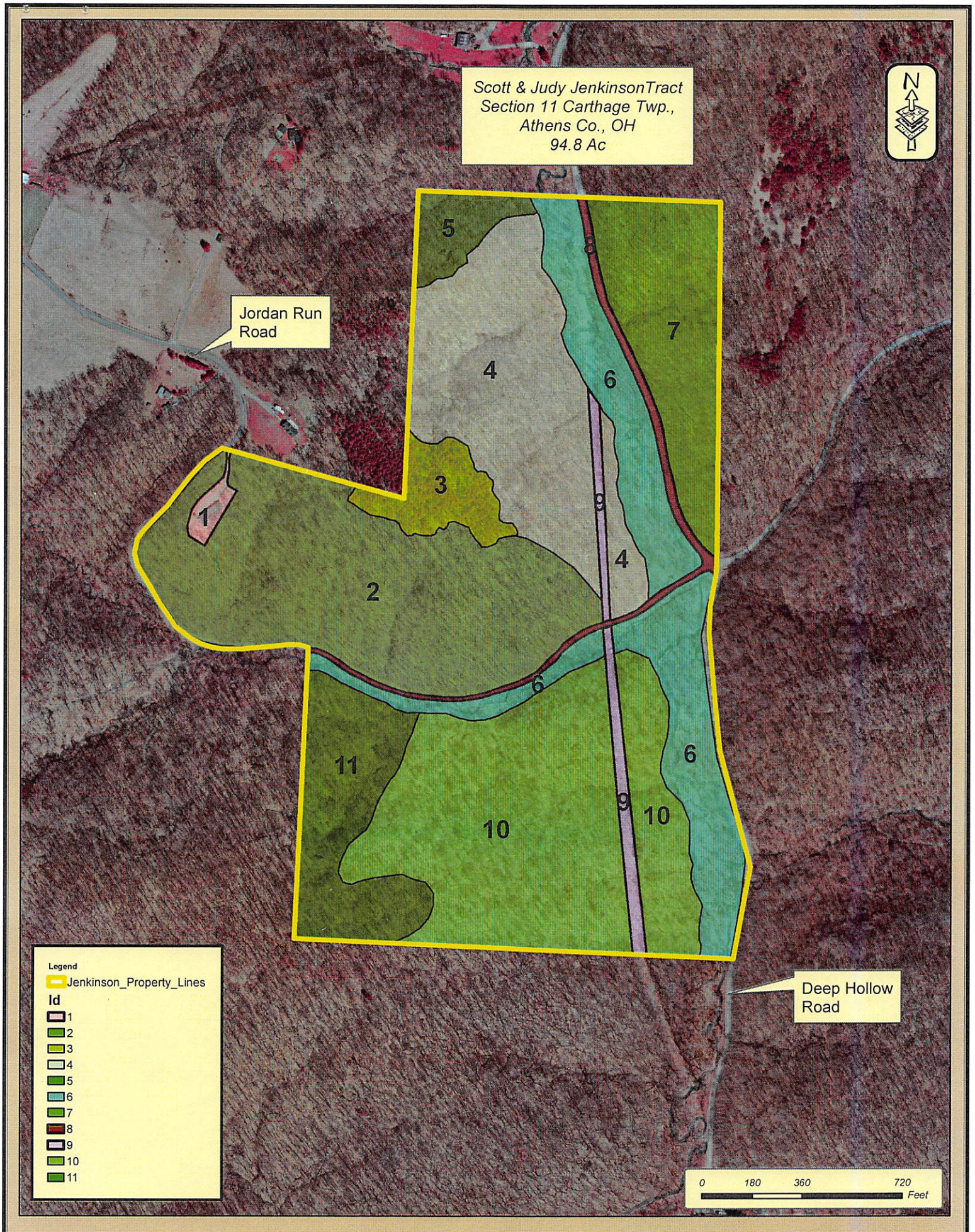


November 2017

Cartography By: Dean A Berry



November 2017

Cartography By: Dean A Berry

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand #1 - **1.0** acres Semi-Forested – Residential Area

Dominant Species: grasses, scattered trees & shrubs

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: NA

Stand Diameter or Size Class: N/A

Stocking Level: N/A

Stand History: N/A

Topography: Nearly level, to gently sloping

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

Stand Description: Gravel driveway coming off of Jordan Run Road. This stand includes the house, yard space, fenced garden area and associated outbuilding.

Past management activities completed in this stand: N/A

Management Recommendations:
Eradicate any non-native invasive species found as time permits

Is a timber harvest recommended? N/A

Comments: The residential structure and associated out buildings are located on top of the hill, providing a great panoramic view of the ownership.
If the yard area is not mowed at least annually, the Autumn Olive will try to invade this area. Try to keep the native bushes like the spice bush & paw paw along the edges if possible.

Desired Future Conditions: NA

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:

Desired Stand Structure:

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 2 - 20.5 acres

Dominant Species: Black Oak, White Oak, Hickory spp., Sugar Maple, Am. Beech, Red Maple, Big Toothed Aspen, Yellow Poplar, Sassafras

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Poletimber/Small sawtimber with scattered larger sawlog trees

Stocking Level: Fully stocked overall

Stand History: Harvesting - "Select cut" hard, 20+ years ago

Topography: Gently sloping to fairly steep along roadside and the slopes of 2 hollows included in this stand.

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Scattered grapevines in stand, EAB, Autumn Olive along stand edges

Stand Description: This hardwood stand that has naturally developed once the harvest was completed. This area was separated out from the adjacent lands that were harvested at the same time period because of the different slope aspect, soil conditions and stand composition. Scattered large "remnant" trees are beginning to fall out of the canopy. Some Maple, Aspen and Beech trees present, but stocking is mainly Hickory & Oak trees. Ash trees showing EAB mortality. Fairly open understory as a result of dry soil conditions and the fact this stand has almost complete crown closure – a fully shaded forest floor.

Past management activities completed in this stand: hiking trail created, some grapevines cut

Management Recommendations:
Continue to mark property lines with paint, redo every 5 years or as needed
Cut scattered grapevines from this area (not EQIP)
Inspections for non-native invasive species – eradicate Autumn Olive along the opening edges as time permits

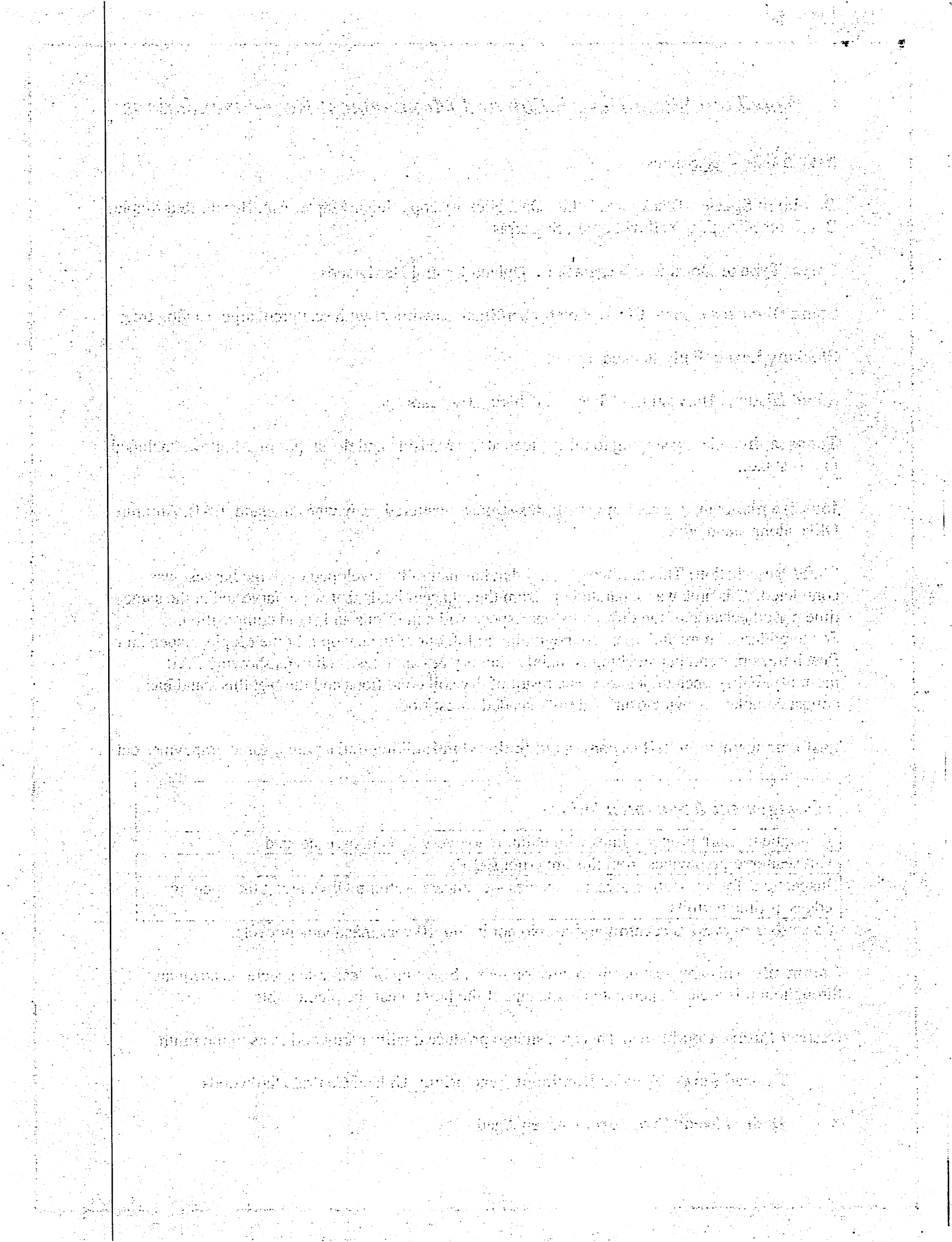
If a timber harvest is recommended: No not in this 10 year management cycle.

Comments: This area just needs to develop more. Stocking of desirable species is adequate throughout this area. Aspen patch at the end of the point, near the picnic table.

Desired Future Conditions: This area should produce quality hardwood trees in the future.

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Desired Stand Structure: Uneven Aged



Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 3 - **3.2** acres

Dominant Species: Virginia Pine, Scarlet Oak, Black Oak, Red Maple, American Beech, Hickory spp., Sassafras, Big Toothed Aspen

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Oak-Pine

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Poletimber/Small sawtimber

Stocking Level: Over stocked BA -120 9"dbh VP 35 yrs old

Stand History: Old-Field Reversion 30+ years ago, area left to revert to forestland

Topography: Gently sloping

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

Stand Description: This area is a Virginia Pine/ Hardwood stand whose growth rate is about 1.2 inch in 10 years. Tree diameters range from 4"dbh to 12"dbh. Stand is in decline and some trees have already fallen. Hardwood species are becoming established and will soon begin crowding out the pines. This area provides habitat diversity for various species of wildlife and should be maintained as long as possible. Area has heavy Beech reproduction well established in understory. Not a great site for quality timber production.

Past management activities completed in this stand: Property lines located, a trail passes through this area

Management Recommendations:
Cut any grapevines from area, cut some of the Beech saplings to favor the Oaks. (not EQIP – very scattered vines)
Continue to delineate property lines with paint, redo when necessary to remain visible

Is a timber harvest recommended? Yes At some point in time this stand could be clearcut and allowed to regenerate naturally to a mixture of pine & hardwood trees. This does not have to happen in this 10 year management cycle, but if a weather event (ice, wind) damages the stand, a harvest should be implemented immediately to salvage the materials.

Comments: Because of the size and location of this stand, a commercial logging operation to harvest these trees is a very slight possibility. Mother Nature has begun to thin the areas of solid pine and replace these areas with a pine / hardwood mix, which in turn over time will become a solid hardwood stand.

Desired Future Conditions: This area should produce remain a pine/ hardwood area in the future for habitat diversity.

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods
Desired Stand Structure: Uneven Aged

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 4 - 13.4 acres

Dominant Species: Hickories, Red Maple, Sugar Maple, Yellow Poplar, White Oak, Black Oak, Sycamore, Box Elder, Black Walnut, Ash, Hawthorn, Am. Elm, Black Walnut, Paw Paw

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Poletimber/Small sawtimber

Stocking Level: Fully stocked overall, pockets of under stocked areas as a result of previous harvesting activity.

Stand History: Harvesting - High-grade, by previous landowner

Topography: Gently sloping, with several hollows _ some steep side slope areas

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Autumn Olive & Multi Flora Rose identified, with scattered light populations found throughout this area – heaviest in canopy openings. Limited EAB damage is evident, few Ash in stand composition. A few grapevines remain uncut.

Stand Description: This area encompasses the entire east facing slope along Jordan Run. This area was heavily harvested in the 1990's by a previous landowner. All the quality trees were removed, leaving low grade "wolf" trees and poles. This area has matured in the last 20 years and is now well stocked with quality Sugar Maple trees and other species of small log/pulpwood sized trees. Crown closure in most areas is shading the forest floor, so it is open. Some areas of heavy spice bush in the understory are limiting hardwood regeneration. Old access trail is in good condition. Powerline bisects this area.

Past management activities completed in this stand: Property lines located, grapevines cut from the majority of the area

Management Recommendations:
Mark all boundary lines with paint or signage, remark every 5 years or as needed
Work on eradicating the Bush Honeysuckle (edge of #5 but cover entire stand)
Finish cutting the few scattered grapevines from crop trees (not EQIP)

Is a timber harvest recommended? No, not in this 10 year management period.

Comments: Eradicating the Bush Honeysuckle from this area should be top priority.

Desired Future Conditions: Area will continue to develop into a mature sawtimber stand.

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Desired Stand Structure: Uneven Aged

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 5 - 1.9 acres

Dominant Species: Sugar Maple, American Beech, Yellow Poplar, Ash, Black Oak, Hickory spp., Black Walnut

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", lightly, not like adjacent Stand 4

Topography: Gently sloping, hollow area

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: scattered light grapevines, 1 Bush Honeysuckle identifies (expect more are present)

Stand Description: The only reason this area was separated out of adjacent Stand 4 is appears that this area was only lightly harvested and trees diameter in the stand composition is greater. Again, full crown closure is limiting understory plant development to only shade tolerant species like: Sugar Maple, Am. Beech, Spice Bush and assorted ferns.

Past management activities completed in this stand: none noted at time of inspection other than property line has been located

Management Recommendations:
Work on painting the property lines – redo every 5 years or as necessary to remain visible
Cut scattered grapevines from "crop" trees in this area (not EQIP)

If a timber harvest is recommended: No

Comments: Nice woods: rocks, ferns and an open understory that is easy to walk through

Desired Future Conditions: Continue to allow area to develop into a mature hardwood stand.

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Desired Stand Structure: Uneven Aged

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 6 - **13.2** acres Semi-wooded Riparian Area

Dominant Species: B. Walnut, Sycamore, Box Elder, Ash, Red Maple, Elm

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Bottomland Hardwoods - better drained site

Stand Diameter or Size Class: All size classes

Stocking Level: Under stocked, most areas with desirable species

Stand History: Old-Field Reversion

Topography: Nearly level

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Autumn Olive, Multi Flora Rose, Grapevines

Stand Description: This area encompasses the stream channel & stream banks of Jordon Run and one of its tributaries, where they pass through this farm. Most of this area is subject to periodic flooding. This Stand was separated out in this Plan due to the importance of protecting the stream side management zone (SMZ). All activities in this area need to be completed in a manner that will minimize the impact on the stream. Classification of Jordan Run is a perennial stream. Quality Black Walnut trees can be found throughout this area, mixed in with the Box Elder. A powerline is located in this area, and the right-of-way is grasses, broadleaf weeds and shrubs.

Past management activities completed in this stand: some grapevines cut

Management Recommendations:
Cut any grapevines found from walnut trees
Possibly plant additional Walnut trees – seedlings or nuts

Is a timber harvest recommended? No Not necessary in this 10 year period

Comments: This site will produce quality Walnut trees

A Streamside Management Zone (SMZ) is a forested strip or area next to a creek or stream that is managed with specific attention to instream and downstream water protection. SMZ's should be maintained around both intermittent and perennial streams, lakes, ponds, naturally flowing springs, and reservoirs. Forest management activities within an SMZ should leave the forest floor essentially undisturbed with minimum soil exposure. Trails should not be constructed within an SMZ, except at designated crossings Roads should cross the stream at a right angle. Drainage structures such as wing ditches, water bars, and cross drain culverts should vent their runoff before they enter the SMZ. Functioning as buffer strips, SMZ's are very effective in filtering sediment (soil particles) from surface runoff. The water in the runoff can and should reach the stream, but the vegetation in the SMZ filters sediment and other suspended

solids resulting from the forest management activity. The trees immediately adjacent to the water provide woody debris to benefit aquatic organisms. The trees also provide shade to the stream, preventing any unnatural changes in water temperature. Direct sunlight can drastically raise water temperatures, which may lower the oxygen content of the water and make it difficult for fish and other aquatic organisms to live.

Desired Future Conditions: Forested riparian buffer area

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Bottomland Hardwoods - better drained site

Desired Stand Structure: Uneven Aged

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 7 - **8.5** acres

Dominant Species: Black Oak, White Oak, Chestnut Oak, Red Oak, Sugar Maple, Red Maple, Hickories, Am. Beech

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Oak-Hickory

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Poletimber/Small sawtimber, scattered large sawlog trees

Stocking Level: Fully stocked to almost overstocked for the site.

Stand History: Unknown, does not appear to have been harvested when the remainder of the farm was cut.

Topography: Draws/Ravines, and side slope area

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: little noted at time of inspection – a couple of grapevines

Stand Description: This area covers the entire slope, located on the east side of Deep Hollow Road. Steep bank along the road limits access to the major ravine on this slope. Rock formations along this area. Dry site, thin, rocky soils. Trees in this area are mainly pulpwood/small sawlog size class. White Oak trees are lower quality because of epicormic branching. Fairly open understory with a fair amount of Oak reproduction evident.

Past management activities completed in this stand: firewood from dead trees, some grapevines cut, property line located.

Management Recommendations:
Continue to locate and mark property lines with paint.
At some point in time, when the Landowner desires, a light timber harvest could be conducted in this stand.

Is a timber harvest recommended? Yes Single Tree and Small Group Selection A harvest is not necessary in this 10 year management period, but at some point in time a harvest could be done to improve stand growth rates, species composition and removing low quality trees.

Comments: If a harvest is done – Autumn Olive will become invade the openings created. This is not a high value timber area. Very scenic area with the large rock formation.

Desired Future Conditions: This area will continue to produce mixed species sawlog trees.

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Oak-Hickory

Desired Stand Structure: Uneven Aged

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 8 - **1.8** acres Non-Forested Areas - Roads

Dominant Species: NA

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:

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: none noted

Stand Description: This area is a small section of Township Road No. 153 (Jordan Run Road) and County Rd.65 (Deep Hollow Road), which splits this farm

Past management activities completed in this stand: NA

Management Recommendations:
Annually inspect for invasive species along road banks & eradicate any found

Is a timber harvest recommended? N/A

Comments:

Desired Future Conditions:

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:

Desired Stand Structure:

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 9 - **2.0** acres Non-Forested Areas – Electric line right-of-way

Dominant Species: NA

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:

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 along edges

Stand Description: This area includes all the segments of the overhead powerline right-of-way that pass through forested stands on this tract. This is an active powerline. Part of the line passes through Stand 6 (riparian area) and that segment is included in that stand area.

Past management activities completed in this stand: some mowing of these areas has been done in the past.

Management Recommendations:
Annually inspect for invasive species along right of way edges, work on eradicating any found as time permits

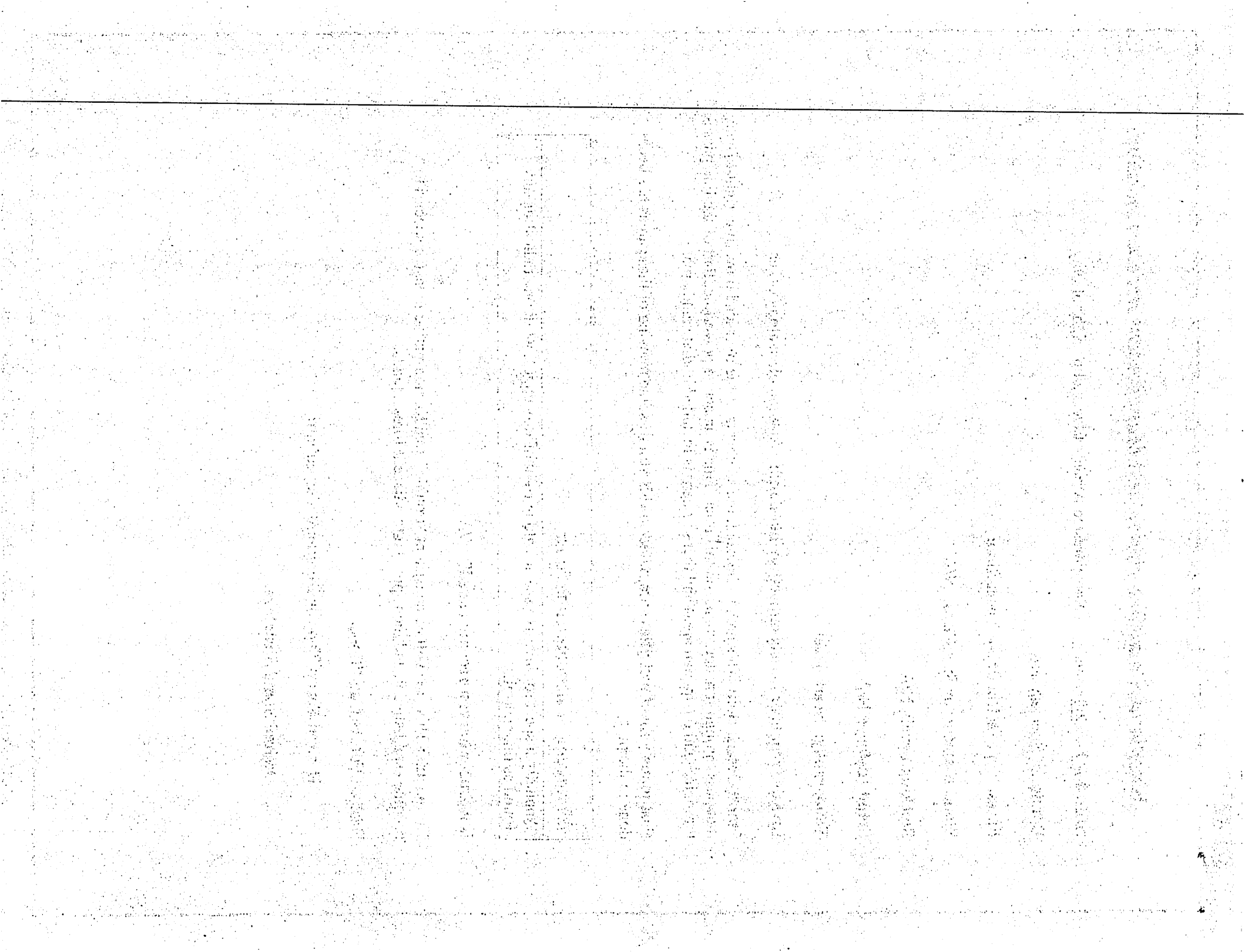
Is a timber harvest recommended? N/A

Comments: This area will be consistent "trouble" area for non-native invasive species to become established in and then spread into adjacent forest stands.

Desired Future Conditions:

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:

Desired Stand Structure:



Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 10 - 21.8 acres

Dominant Species: Ash, Red Maple, Sugar Maple, Black Cherry, Am. Elm, Black Walnut, Sassafras, Black Oak, White Oak, Aspen, Am. Beech, Big Toothed Aspen, Dogwood, Red Bud

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Sapling/Poletimber, with scattered small sawlog trees

Stocking Level: Fully stocked with desirable species in most areas, small openings of saplings

Stand History: Harvesting - High-grade - sloppy clearcut 20-25 years ago by previous owner

Topography: Gently sloping,with 2 steep draws in the slope area, rock formations

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: EAB, Autumn Olive, Bush Honeysuckle, multi flora rose, grapevines (light)

Stand Description: This slope area was heavily harvested and then abandoned. Again, this is a composite area of natural late successional development of woody shrubs and trees. Ash trees showing EAB mortality. Areas of thick understory because of the semi-open crown canopy. Grapevines have not been treated in all of this area yet. This area is similar to Stand 2, but a different slope aspect have changed the species composition, and different from Stand 4, because of overall size class, even though all were harvested at the same time.

Past management activities completed in this stand: Property lines located and marked with signage along the Desonier Nature Preserve area. Some grapevines have been cut.

Management Recommendations:
If seeking EQIP Project funding – Cut all grapevines from this area and begin treatment of the non-native invasive woody shrubs & vines that were identified in this area.
Work on the non-native invasive species – treating Autumn Olive/Bush Honeysuckle as time permits.
A minimal intensity activity that would benefit this area greatly would be to cut the grapevines from "crop" trees (Walnut, Oak spp., Sugar Maples, Poplar) in this area

If a timber harvest is recommended: No not in this 10 year management cycle

Comments: This area will continue to naturally develop into forestland again. Powerline in the area will be.an issue for invasive species control. Do not do CTR work until the non-native shrubs are addressed. All the larger trees are low grade, undesirable tree species for lumber.

Desired Future Conditions: Again, this area will develop in the future with TSI work. Work to create a fully stocked stand of desirable tree species
Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods
Desired Stand Structure: Uneven Aged

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 11 - 7.5 acres

Dominant Species: Yellow Poplar, Black & White Oak, Red Maple, Sugar Maple, American Beech, Yellow Poplar

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Small/Medium sawtimber

Stocking Level: Fully stocked

Stand History: Harvesting - "Select cut", lightly not like adjacent St 10

Topography: Gently sloping area with a steep ravine included

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Scattered grapevines in stand, EAB present on farm

Stand Description: This area covers a small drainage area and associated side slope area located in the south-western portion of the farm. This area had been harvested lightly but for some reason not clearcut like the adjacent areas. Close to full crown closure is shading out some of the undesirable understory species. Overall, area is one of the better stands on this farm for species composition and average tree size. Some quality Oak trees are in the stand composition.

Past management activities completed in this stand: Property line identified. Some grapevines have been cut.

Management Recommendations:
Continue with marking property lines with paint or signage, redo every 5 years or as needed
Cut scattered grapevines from "crop" trees in this area (not EQIP)
Utilize dead trees for firewood

If a timber harvest is recommended: No Landowner utilize dead Ash for firewood

Comments: Maybe crop tree release work in the next 10 year management period –once the non-native invasive plant issue is addressed.

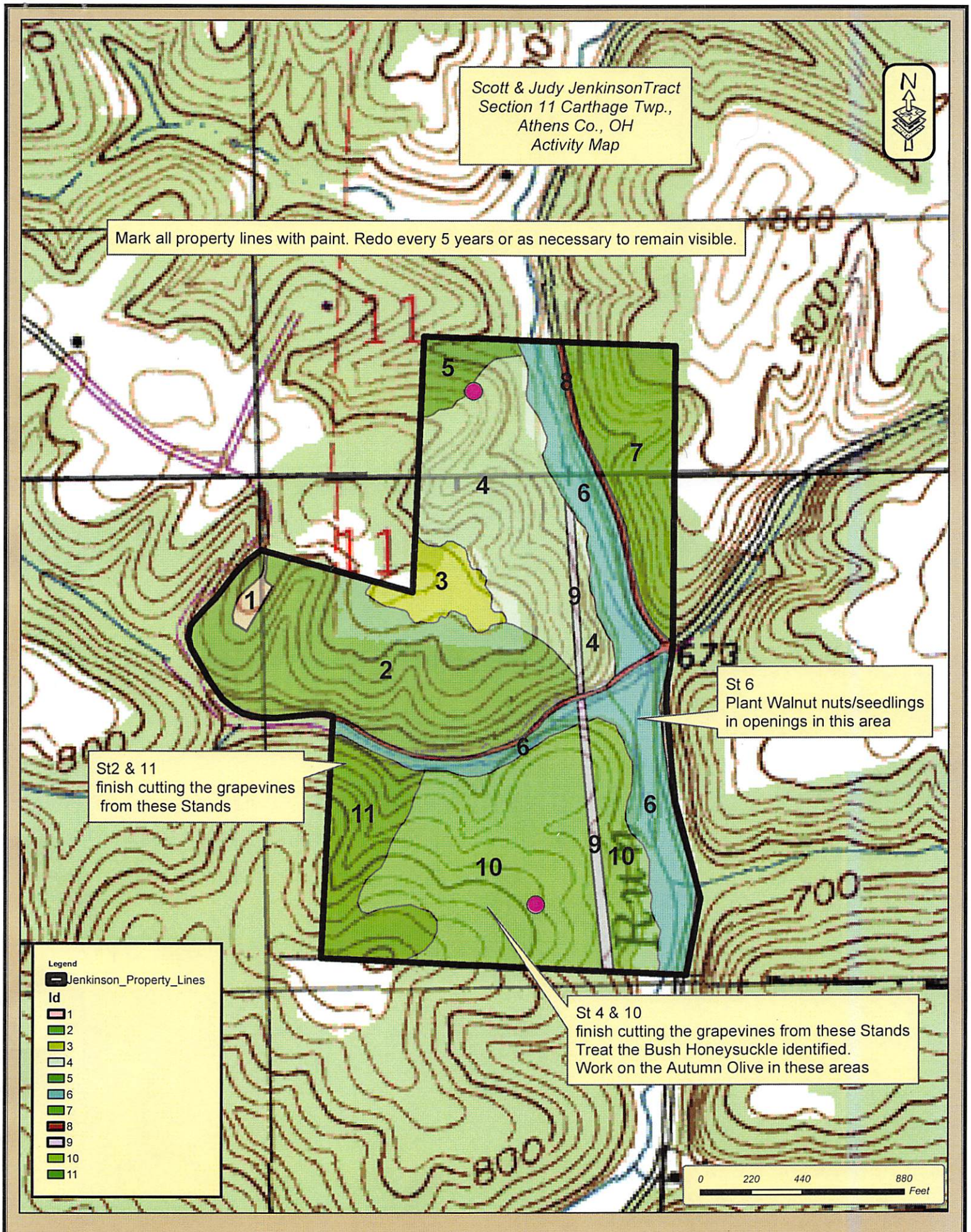
Desired Future Conditions: Allow area to develop into a mature hardwood stand.

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Desired Stand Structure: Uneven Aged

Recommended Management Activity Schedule

Year(s) Suggested	Mgmt. Unit	Required Task?	EQIP Practice?	Acres	Recommendations
2018, 2023, 2027	All	☒	☐	NA	Inspect & remark any portions of property lines with paint and signs necessary to help prevent illegal trespass. **This task must be completed before this farm is eligible for enrolment into either OFTL or CAUV property tax reduction programs.**
2018 -2023	4 & 10	☐	☒	20 + total of vines 1-2 ac BH	Finish cutting all grapevines from these areas, cover entire stands because of scattered vines. Eradicate the identified Bush Honeysuckle patches in these areas. Do follow up inspections and any additional remedial work as needed.
2018 -2027	6	☐	☐	1-2 acres	Site prep and plant all or parts of this field where possible. In addition, cut and treat the non-native invasive species in the field and along the field edge to eliminate seed source and planting site contamination.
2020-2027	2 & 11	☐	☒	12 ac with vines (light)	Work on cutting grapevines from trees in these areas – cover entire stand. This work could be done in conjunction with other TSI activities: Non-native woody shrub eradication if applying as an EQIP Project. Minimal activities in these areas should be cutting the grapevines from all potential "crop" trees
2022 & 2027	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	



November 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): Chg1AF, CmC, DtF, DuF, GuD, WhE, WmD, WmF
Soil Drainage Class: Moderately well drained to well drained majority of the farm soils
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): Fair to Good Northern Red Oak rating

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

Timber production potential is limited for this property because of past harvesting practices. The woodland patches, for the most part, are stocked with a variety of marketable timber species that can produce valuable wood products in the future. Timber stand improvement (TSI) management practices such as grapevine control, cull tree & undesirable hardwood species control, and elimination of non-native invasive species of woody shrubs & trees 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.

Most of the wooded stands on this farm are young and in fairly good condition, considering the heavy harvest completed 20 yrs. ago: Stands 2, 4 & 10. Stand 7, located in the northeastern portion of the farm, has some of the largest Oaks trees on this farm. The wooded riparian area, ST 6, has quality Black Walnut trees, which will mature into veneer trees.

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

The combination of semi-open and fully forest land on this tract provides desirable habitat for a variety of game and non-game species of birds and animals. Early and mid-successional forest land is as important to fully mature forest stands.

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

There are no certified wetlands located on this tract identified in the National Wetlands Inventory Database other than the streams. Map included in this plan.

Search was completed 11/6/2017.

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 are 2 perennial streams identified on this farm: an un-named stream adjacent to Jordan Run Road, which flows into Jordan Run, bisecting the eastern portion of this farm, near Deep Hollow Rd.

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

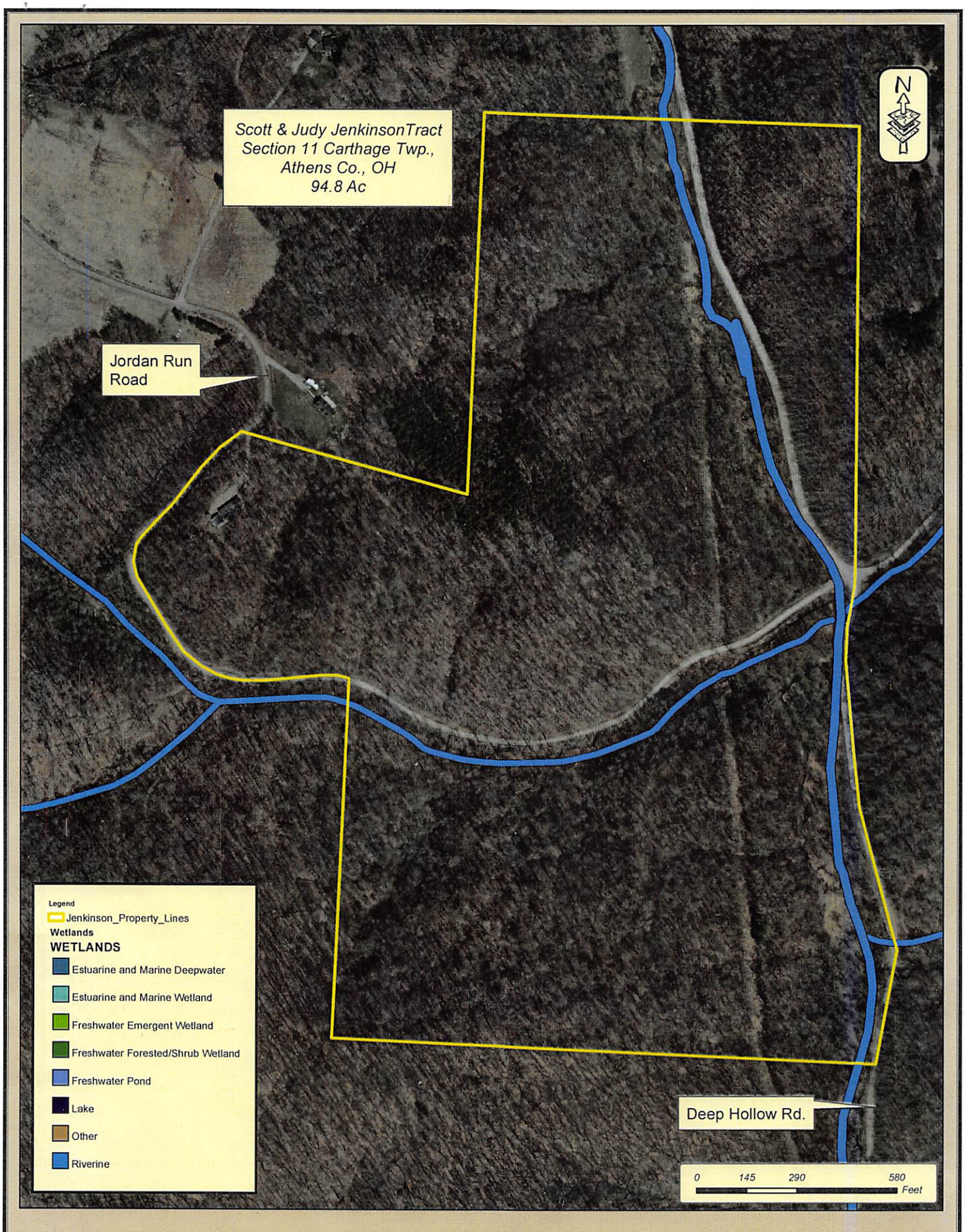
During timber harvest activities, follow the Best Management Practices outlined in the Ohio State University Bulletin #916 – BMPs for Erosion Control for Logging Practices in Ohio. This booklet is available online at www.ohiodnr.gov/forestry/ or at your local Division of Forestry office.

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.

There is not an issue with any of the trails on this farm; all are grass/litter covered.

Forests of Recognized Importance –Globally, regionally & nationally significant large forest landscape areas of exceptional ecological, social, cultural or biological values

This forested tract does not contain any attributes that could contribute to what would be considered a unique landscape. Review of maps of the area and current landowners did not reveal any indication of this tract being located in a unique landscape classification, with the exception of it being located adjacent to the Desonier Nature Preserve, public land owned and operated by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Natural Areas and Preserves.



October 2017

Cartography By: Dean A Berry

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. Landowner did not know of any confirmed sites on this tract.

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

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

The Division of Wildlife (DOW) participates in an inter-disciplinary Environmental Review Program within the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR). The DOW conducts its portion of the review subject to its statutory authority. For its' role as the state wildlife agency, the DOW provides guidance and recommendations on how to minimize and/or avoid impacts to threatened and endangered species, and other vulnerable wildlife. An environmental review considers documented species, the habitats that are present, and the potential impacts on species and habitats.

For many projects, demonstrating coordination with ODNR is a requirement that must be fulfilled in order to secure funding, licensing, or permitting, at both the state and federal level. Coordination letters that are prepared through ODNR's Environmental Review Program are done so under the authority of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA), the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), and other applicable laws and regulations. An environmental review represents coordination with ODNR, and fulfills the necessary obligations.

If you are only interested in identifying which state listed species may be present within the vicinity of your project site or area of interest, please refer to the State Listed Wildlife Species by County and the State Listed Wildlife and Plant Species By County. These lists provide the species documented within each county, along with their respective state listing. Please note that these lists should only be used as a cursory reference, and not the only source of information when developing a project. Please note that this type of online review does not represent coordination with the ODNR or DOW.

Included in this Plan is a listing of State Listed Species for Athens County.

What to Submit for Environmental Review

For an environmental review of a proposed project, Landowner must submit the following:

1. Project Description: Site location (e.g., county, latitude and longitude), Onsite habitats, Proposed work
   Proposed impacts (for example, is in-water work necessary? Is tree cleaning necessary?),
   Proposed BMP's
2. Maps that delineate the area of impact or work area: Topographic, Aerial Site plans
3. Photographs representative of the site
4. Shapefiles, KMZ files

To request an Environmental Review of your project, please submit the project information to the following dedicated email: environmentalreviewrequest@dnr.state.oh.us. Please allow at least 30 days for review and for the coordination letter to be returned.

Before any physical Construction Project is proposed for this tract, Landowner should submit a request for Environmental Review. Habitat does exist on this tract that may be suitable for some species listed.

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 killed by the Emerald Ash Borer along with the thinning of overstocked stands to maintain healthy fully stocked stands of mixed hardwood trees.

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 success ional 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.

This tract is located within the viewscape of the several neighboring homes and is adjacent to County Roads, so maintaining the visual appearance of a natural forest landscape is important to the landowner.

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 the trails and constructing new paths 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.

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.

Fire will not be a silvicultural tool used in the management of these forest lands.

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.

Active forest managers may find opportunities for carbon trading and participation in ecosystem service markets.

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.

Forest Health – a general description of the health of the woodland: These forest areas are in acceptable condition, considering the limited management activities that have been completed. The harvest that was implemented before the Jenkinson's purchased the property removed most of the easily assessable sawlog sized trees from this tract. Overall, stands are fairly young and growing well. Cutting the grapevines has improved the health of the stands.

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.*

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).

A list of common forestry terms is included as a handout in this plan.

Addendums

- Soils Report with - Soil Map and Map Unit Description
- Forest Productivity (Site Index)

Landowner Plan packet also contains:

- How to mark your property lines
- How to treat grapevines.
- Autumn Olive Fact Sheet
- Bush Honeysuckle Fact Sheet
- Planting Black Walnuts Handouts
- Forestry Terms

Soil Map—Athens County, Ohio
(Scott & Judy Jenkinson Tract)

Map Scale: 1:5,190 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 19, Oct 13, 2017

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

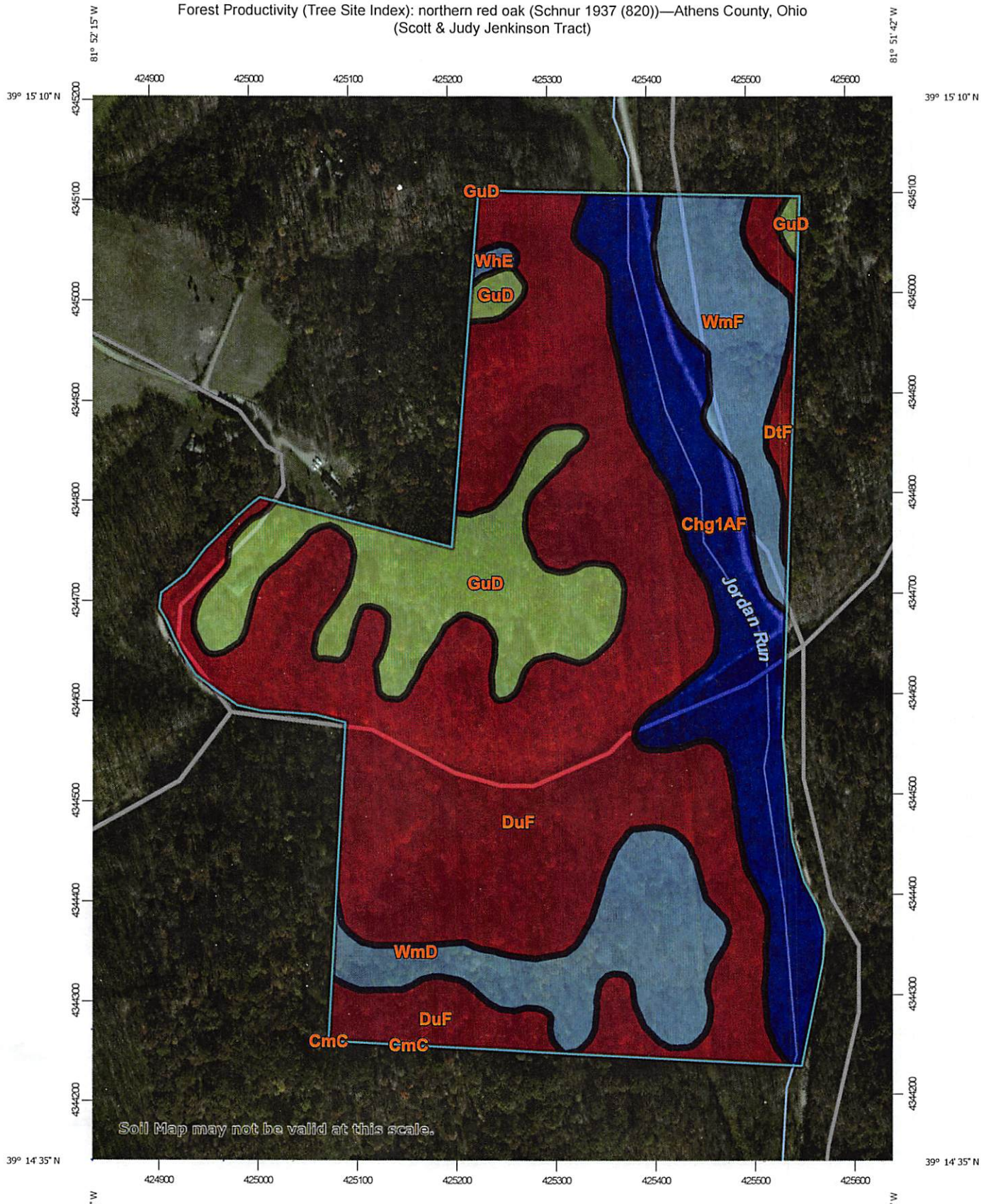
Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 17, 2015—Mar 26, 2017

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
Chg1AF	Chagrin silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	14.9	15.7%
CmC	Clymer loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	0.0	0.0%
DtF	Dekalb-Westmoreland complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes	1.6	1.7%
DuF	Dekalb-Westmoreland complex, benched, 40 to 70 percent slopes	50.6	53.4%
GuD	Guernsey-Upshur complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	11.8	12.5%
WhE	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 25 to 40 percent slopes	0.3	0.3%
WmD	Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	8.7	9.2%
WmF	Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes	6.8	7.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		**94.8**	**100.0%**

Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): northern red oak (Schnur 1937 (820))—Athens County, Ohio
(Scott & Judy Jenkinson Tract)



Map Scale: 1:5,190 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 Rating Polygons
- <= 62
- > 62 and <= 77
- > 77 and <= 78
- > 78 and <= 81
- > 81 and <= 86
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- <= 62
- > 62 and <= 77
- > 77 and <= 78
- > 78 and <= 81
- > 81 and <= 86
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- <= 62
- > 62 and <= 77
- > 77 and <= 78
- > 78 and <= 81
- > 81 and <= 86
- Not rated or not available

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.

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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.

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

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (feet)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Chg1AF	Chagrin silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	86	14.9	15.7%
CmC	Clymer loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	77	0.0	0.0%
DtF	Dekalb-Westmoreland complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes	62	1.6	1.7%
DuF	Dekalb-Westmoreland complex, benched, 40 to 70 percent slopes	62	50.6	53.4%
GuD	Guernsey-Upshur complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	78	11.8	12.5%
WhE	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 25 to 40 percent slopes	81	0.3	0.3%
WmD	Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	81	8.7	9.2%
WmF	Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes	81	6.8	7.2%
Totals for Area of Interest			**94.8**	**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	
Chg1AF—Chagrin silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded				
Chagrin	Black cherry	—	—	Black walnut, Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Black walnut	—	—	
	Northern red oak	86	72.00	
	Sugar maple	86	57.00	
	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	
CmC—Clymer loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes				
Clymer	Eastern white pine	90	143.00	Black cherry, Black walnut, Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Northern red oak	77	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
DtF—Dekalb-Westmoreland complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes				
Dekalb	Northern red oak	62	29.00	Black oak, Eastern white pine, Red pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine, White ash
Westmoreland	Eastern white pine	75	143.00	Black cherry, Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Northern red oak	81	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
DuF—Dekalb-Westmoreland complex, benched, 40 to 70 percent slopes				
Dekalb	Northern red oak	62	29.00	Black oak, Eastern white pine, Red pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine, White ash
Westmoreland	Eastern white pine	75	143.00	Black cherry, Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Northern red oak	81	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
GuD—Guernsey-Upshur complex, 15 to 25 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	90	172.00	Eastern white pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine, White ash
	Northern red oak	70	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
	Virginia pine	70	114.00	

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	
WhE—Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 25 to 40 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	—	—	
WmD—Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 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	
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	
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 19, Oct 13, 2017