Woodland Stewardship Management Plan

Owner's Information:

Owner: Richard & Laurie Campitelli Farm Bill Program: EQIP

Signed: _____

Date: _____ County: Athens

Case Number: Contract Number: 745E34251N6 Item Number: 1

Preparer's Information:

Prepared by: Ben Robinson, CF TSP Number: #23-24636
Expiration Date: 11/7/2026

I, as a TSP for NRCS Farm Bill Programs, certify that services provided: comply with all Federal, State, Tribal, and Local laws and requirements; meet applicable program requirements and recommended planned practices are based on NRCS conservation practice standards and specifications; are consistent with and meet the conservation program goals and objectives for which the program contract was entered into by the client; and incorporate alternatives that are both cost effective and appropriate to address the resource issues.

Signature: _____ Date: 02/26/2026

Benjamin Robinson
Switchback Forestry & Ecosystem Management
1002 Deemer Road
Jackson, OH 45640
(740)504-4785, SwitchbackForestry@gmail.com

NRCS Representative Signature: Date:

This plan is valid for the period beginning 02/26/2026 and ending 02/26/2036

Plan Status: Updated (Previous plan written by TSP, expired in 2023)

Woodland Stewardship Management Plan

Owner	Richard & Laurie Campitelli		
Address	17868 S Canaan Rd		
	Athens, OH 45701		
Phone	740.707.3474	**Case Number**	
Cell	740.707.3474	**Email Address**	Richard.Campitelli33@gmail.com
County	Athens	**Township/Village/City**	
Parcel(s)	E010010026701, E010010026702, F010010046700, J010010067600, E0110966, E010010026900		
Location	Property located around the intersection of Willow Creek and S. Canaan Rd. 39.275, -81.957		

Woodland Stewardship Acreage:	283.8	**Non-woodland Stewardship Acreage*:**	32.5
Total Property Acres (According to Auditor's Site)	305.54	* Non-woodland acres for which stewardship recommendations are made.	
Total Property Acres (Mapped on GIS)	326.2		

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

Landowner Objectives

1. Improve and maintain timber productivity in the forest, through active forest management
2. Improve and maintain quality wildlife habitat for game and non-game wildlife species
3. Improve and maintain forestland for recreation and aesthetic enjoyment
4. Improve forest health – removing non-native species and promoting native plants

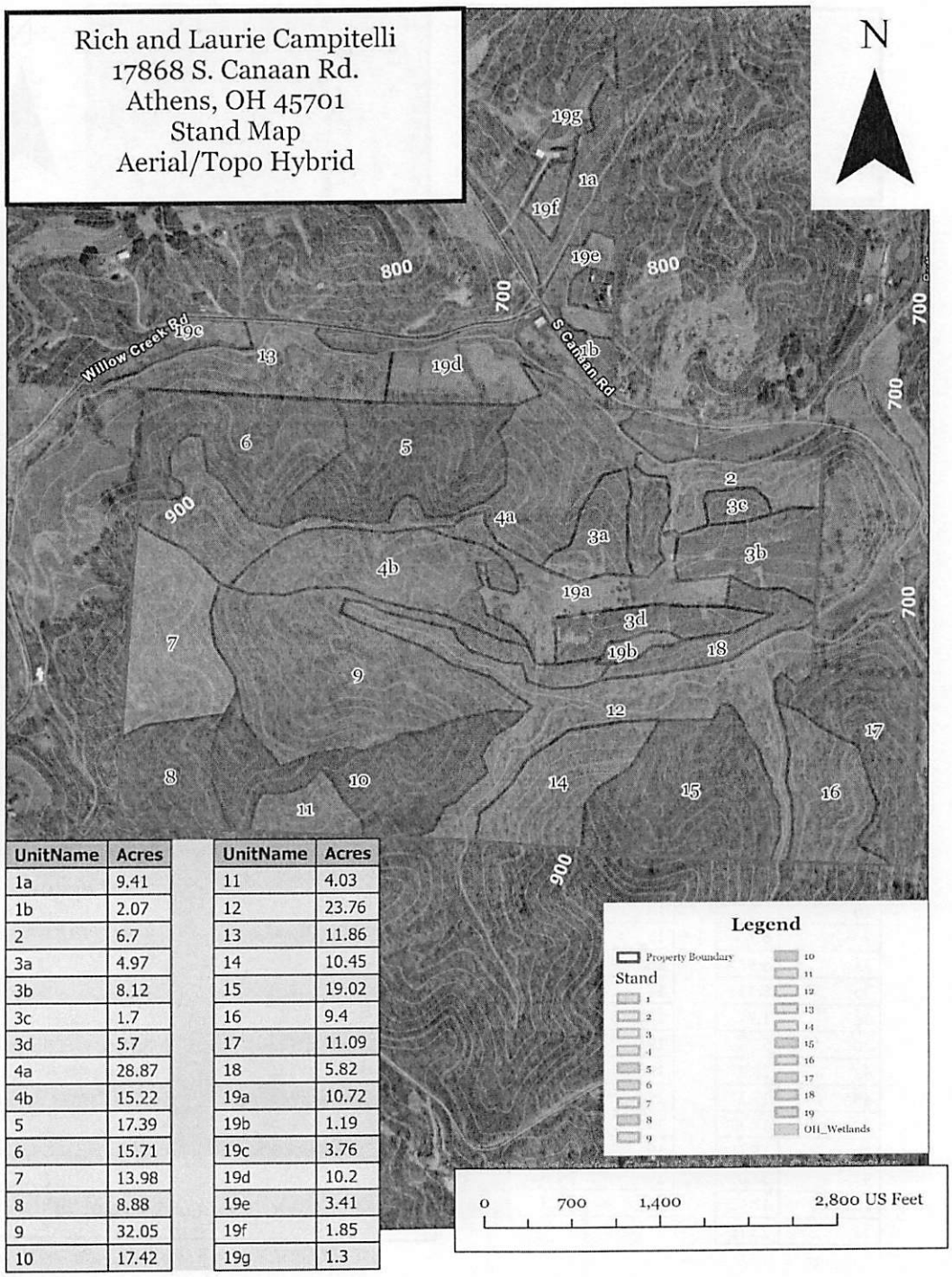
General Woodland Description

Rich has owned the large parcels west of S. Canaan Rd. since 2012, and has been actively managing those since then. The parcels between their house and the larger parcels were purchase within the last year and management has just started. The forest is located on a variety of soils that are productive for growing timber. The forest is located within the Butts Run watershed (a tributary of the Hocking River), and elevation of the forest ranges from 680 to 940 feet above sea level. The property is primarily used for hunting, and the management done in the past decade in the forest focused on controlling grapevines, removing ailanthus, and improving regeneration in oak stands. The forest is a mix of stands that have been historically forested, and stands that were cleared in the past century and reverted back to forest. Most of the property appears to have been grazed in the past 100 years, although grazing appears to have ceased around 50-60 years ago. Fields in the eastern end of the property were planted for Christmas trees in the 1980s, and many of those trees still remain today. Commercially-valuable timber species such as oak, hickory, poplar and maple dominate the forest across most of the property. The last major timber harvest on the property occurred about 20-25 years ago and targeted high-grade trees across most of the property. A few of the forest stands could be ready for a timber harvest within the next 10 years. Non-native, Invasive Species (NNIS) are found throughout the property, especially within the younger forest stands. Controlling NNIS will be an ongoing project to improve the forest habitat for wildlife and encourage reproduction of desirable forest species.

Inventory Method: Point Sampling (10-BAF prism used)

Woodland Stand Map

Landowner	Richard & Laurie Campitelli	Date	2/26/2026
"Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resource Conservation Service" Assisted by TSP, Ben Robinson (#23-24636), Athens County, OH			
Map should be used as a reference for management only – not for legal or survey purposes. Property lines are approximate.			

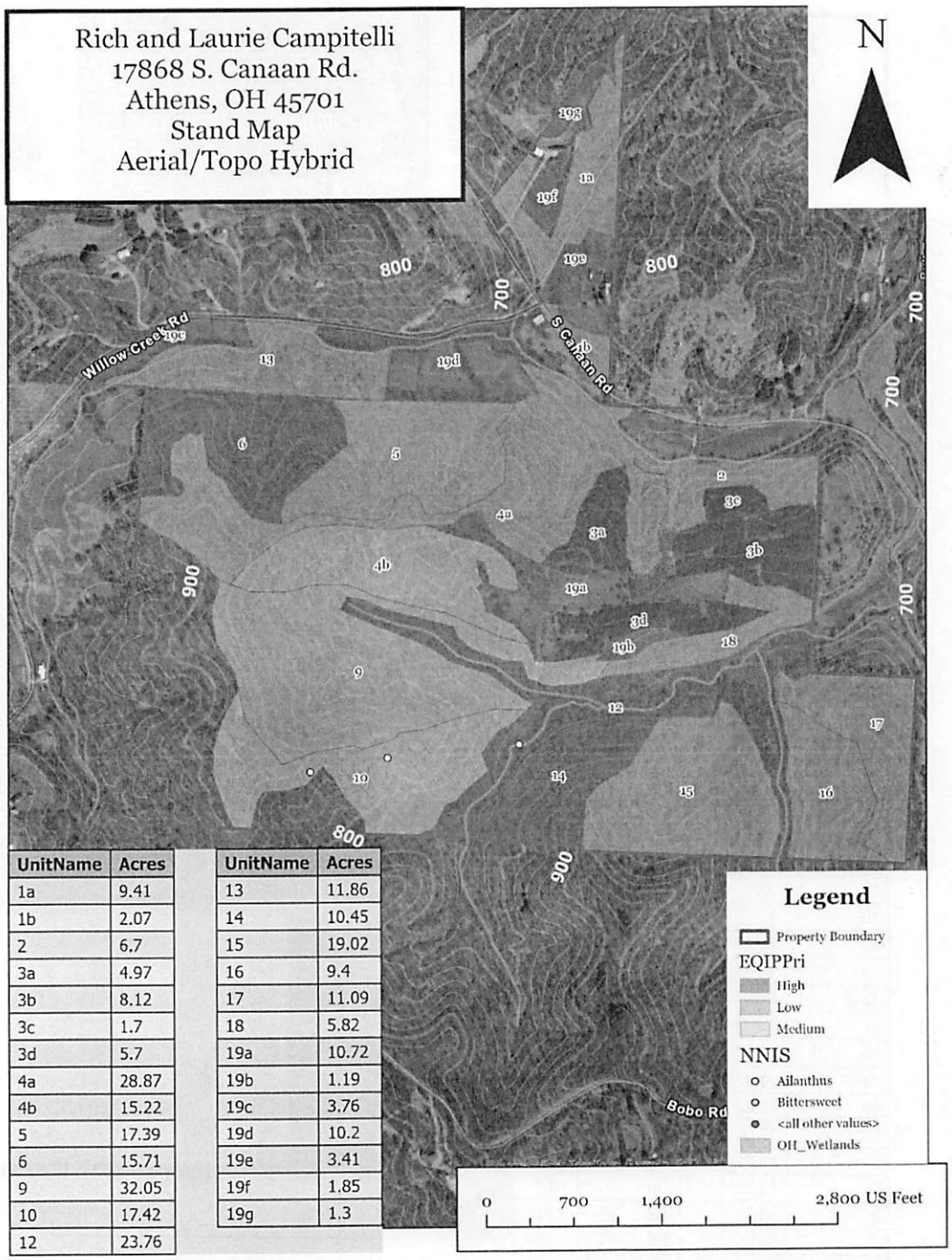


UnitName	Acres
1a	9.41
1b	2.07
2	6.7
3a	4.97
3b	8.12
3c	1.7
3d	5.7
4a	28.87
4b	15.22
5	17.39
6	15.71
7	13.98
8	8.88
9	32.05
10	17.42

UnitName	Acres
11	4.03
12	23.76
13	11.86
14	10.45
15	19.02
16	9.4
17	11.09
18	5.82
19a	10.72
19b	1.19
19c	3.76
19d	10.2
19e	3.41
19f	1.85
19g	1.3

EQIP Potential Map

Landowner	Richard & Laurie Campitelli	Date	2/26/2026
"Prepared with assistance from USDA-Natural Resource Conservation Service" Assisted by TSP, Ben Robinson (#23-24636), Athens County, OH			
Map should be used as a reference for management only – not for legal or survey purposes. Property lines are approximate.			



UnitName	Acres
1a	9.41
1b	2.07
2	6.7
3a	4.97
3b	8.12
3c	1.7
3d	5.7
4a	28.87
4b	15.22
5	17.39
6	15.71
9	32.05
10	17.42
12	23.76

UnitName	Acres
13	11.86
14	10.45
15	19.02
16	9.4
17	11.09
18	5.82
19a	10.72
19b	1.19
19c	3.76
19d	10.2
19e	3.41
19f	1.85
19g	1.3

Management Activity Schedule

Year(s) Suggested	Mgmt. Unit	Required Task?	Acres	Recommendations	EQIP/CSP practice code and name, if applicable
2026	4a	☐	<1	In the summer, determine identification of wisteria vine as American or non-native. If non-native, control wisteria vines by cut-stump application of herbicide.	-
2026	All	☒	326	Re-mark property boundary with oil-based paint. Make visible marks along the lines. Make marks no more than 100' apart.	-
2026-2031	3	☐	~4ac	Create pockets of habitat diversity by cutting conifers in about 0.5ac-size pockets. Aim for a total of 4 acres total over the next 10 years.	666 – Forest stand improvement
2027-2030	19a, 19b, 19c, 19d	☐	~15-20ac	Promote early successional plant communities by controlling non-native, cool-season grasses. On sites where fire is not possible, adjust mowing window to promote native grasses and forbs. On sites where fire is possible, use prescribed fire to reset vegetation and keep early-successional plant communities dominant.	Multiple Wildlife EQIP Codes
2028-2029	6	☐	15.7	To prepare stand for a future timber harvest, control NNIS with herbicide. Cut grapevines and treat stumps with herbicide.	314 – Brush management
2028	14	☐	10.5	Control shade-tolerant midstory. Target beech, red maple, sugar maple, blackgum, ironwood, and sourwood 1-12" DBH. Use cut stump application with herbicide or hack & squirt method to control midstory stems.	666 – Forest stand improvement
2029-2032	12	☐	~5	Control NNIS shrubs with mechanical removal and herbicide to improve wildlife habitat. Promote diverse understory dominated by herbaceous plants. Encourage full-sunlight around edges of forest openings to enhance native forb diversity.	314 – Brush management
2029-2032	12	☐	24	Continue to cut grapevines that are impacting black walnut trees.	-

and multiflora rose will be an ongoing battle along field edges and is necessary to keep the brush from encroaching into the early successional areas.

Units 19a, 19b – This is the primary old field area that has been managed as food plot and adjacent areas. Much of this area could be converted to perennial, native, grasses and forbs to promote high-quality wildlife cover. Controlling the NNIS shrubs around the perimeter will be an ongoing project. Plan your plantings with mowed firebreaks so that you can use fire in the future to maintain them in early-successional cover instead of mowing. Fire has many benefits in these sites, including combating woody encroachment and reducing thatch load to help diversify and invigorate the grassland habitat. Consider planting firebreaks in clover as an alternative to non-native grasses to provide some food value to wildlife and allow for effective firebreaks. Clover can be mowed a couple times per year to keep the firebreak effective. Throughout the stand, killing cool season grasses can quickly transition the site into more native warm-season grasses and forbs from the seedbank. This can be done by broadcast spraying the site in the fall, after a frost when the cool-season grasses remain green (late Oct.-late Nov.).

Units 19c, 19d – These units are located in a creek bottom and below a north-facing hillside, which remains wetter than the other units. These units were used for horse pasture or haying in the past few decades. Controlling non-native, cool-season grasses by spraying in the late fall could allow forbs and warm-season grasses to flourish the next year. These fields could be maintained by adjusting the mowing schedule. Consider rotating the mowing so i fields are mowed every third year. Or, mow firebreaks and use fire to maintain the fields in early-successional cover.

Unit 19e – This unit is located in the newly purchased parcel, around an old house. The site has not been mowed for at least a year. After mowing the site once, consider an early spring or late fall spraying to target the cool-season grasses and help shift the species composition toward native plants. This might take a couple seasons to get the site to a more desirable stand.

Unit 19f, 19g – These units are near the house and are mowed periodically to maintain a lower height. Manage 19f as an oak savanna, which consists of sparse oaks and an understory that is dominated by herbaceous growth. Prescribed fire could help maintain it in this state. Fire applied in the dormant season would help control woody competition and promote native grasses and forbs.

Follow all regulations for using prescribed fire, and follow herbicide labels for applying herbicide to target cool-season grasses. See plan addendum section to read more about managing early successional areas, and using fire to manage these vegetation types.

Desired Future Conditions:

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:

Desired Stand Structure:

Descriptions of Alternatives and Preferred Alternative to meet desired future conditions:
Alternatively, the fields that have been mowed could be "site prepped" by killing the site with herbicide to prepare the site for seeding. Winter-sowing with a diverse mix of native grasses and forbs would establish a new stand of desirable native seed. The seed can be very expensive and the site preparation could take some time. The methods above outline some more cost-effective ways to adjust the fields to favor native, warm-season perennials which provide much more valuable food and cover than the current situation.

2030	7, 8	☐	23	Have forester survey regeneration about 2-4 years after midstory removal to determine if regeneration is adequate for a sustainable timber harvest to occur and promote oak regeneration.	-
2030-2036	6,7,8,11	☐	~43	If a timber harvest is recommended after regeneration survey, work with a professional forester to mark, sell and administer a selective timber harvest in stands 6, 7, 8 and 11.	-
2031	All	☒	326	Re-mark property boundary with oil-based paint. Make visible marks along the lines. Make marks no more than 100' apart.	-
2031	4b	☐	~7ac	Control NNIS with herbicide and mechanical removal. Re-treat site for at least 2 years following initial treatment.	314 – Brush management
2032-2034	9/10/12	☐	5	Control very heavy NNIS shrub infestation in Eastern corner of stand (along with stands 9 and 12) to improve wildlife habitat. Use mechanical and chemical methods to control NNIS shrubs and promote native shrubs, young trees and herbaceous plant community.	314 – Brush management
2035	2	☐	6.7	Identify and remove "cull" trees and other UGS (Unacceptable Growing Stock) in the stand. Aim to remove 15-20 sqft/ac of basal area.	666 – Forest stand improvement
		☐	**Next Site Visit** – Woodland reviews are recommended at least once every five years, and plan updates once every ten years, based upon the date of the last woodland evaluation conducted by your forester		

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

Forest Inventory Data