

Woodland Stewardship Management Plan



Athens Soil and Water Conservation District

Owner's Information:

Owner: Donald & Christy Lee

Signed: Donald Lee

Date: 1-4-2021

Case Number: 317149

Preparer's Information:

Prepared by: Eric R. Hayes Jr, Wildlife Specialist/Forestry Technician, Athens SWCD

Reviewed by: Cameron Bushong, State Service Forester, ODNR-Division of Forestry

Signature: Eric R. Hayes Jr

Signature: Cameron A. Bushong

Eric R. Hayes Jr.

Date: 12/28/2020

Athens Soil and Water Conservation District

69 S. Plains Rd.

The Plains, OH 45780

This plan is valid for the period beginning December 28, 2020 and ending December 28, 2030

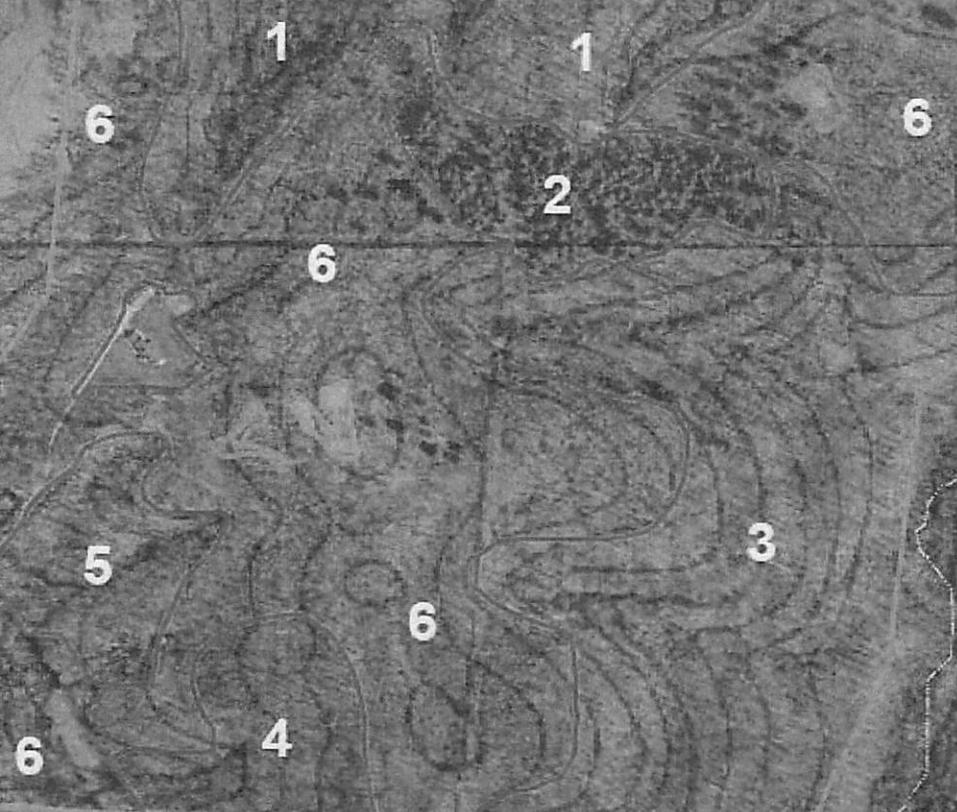
Plan Status: New

Inventory Method: On-site Property Review

Woodland Management Plan Map

Map produced 7th August 2020 by Eric R. Hayes Jr.
Athens County Soil and Water Conservation District

OLD US RTE 33



Stand 1 - 12.7 ac
Stand 2 - 6.53 ac
Stand 3 - 33.98 ac
Stand 4 - 5.43 ac
Stand 5 - 5.15 ac
Stand 6 - 63.07 ac

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

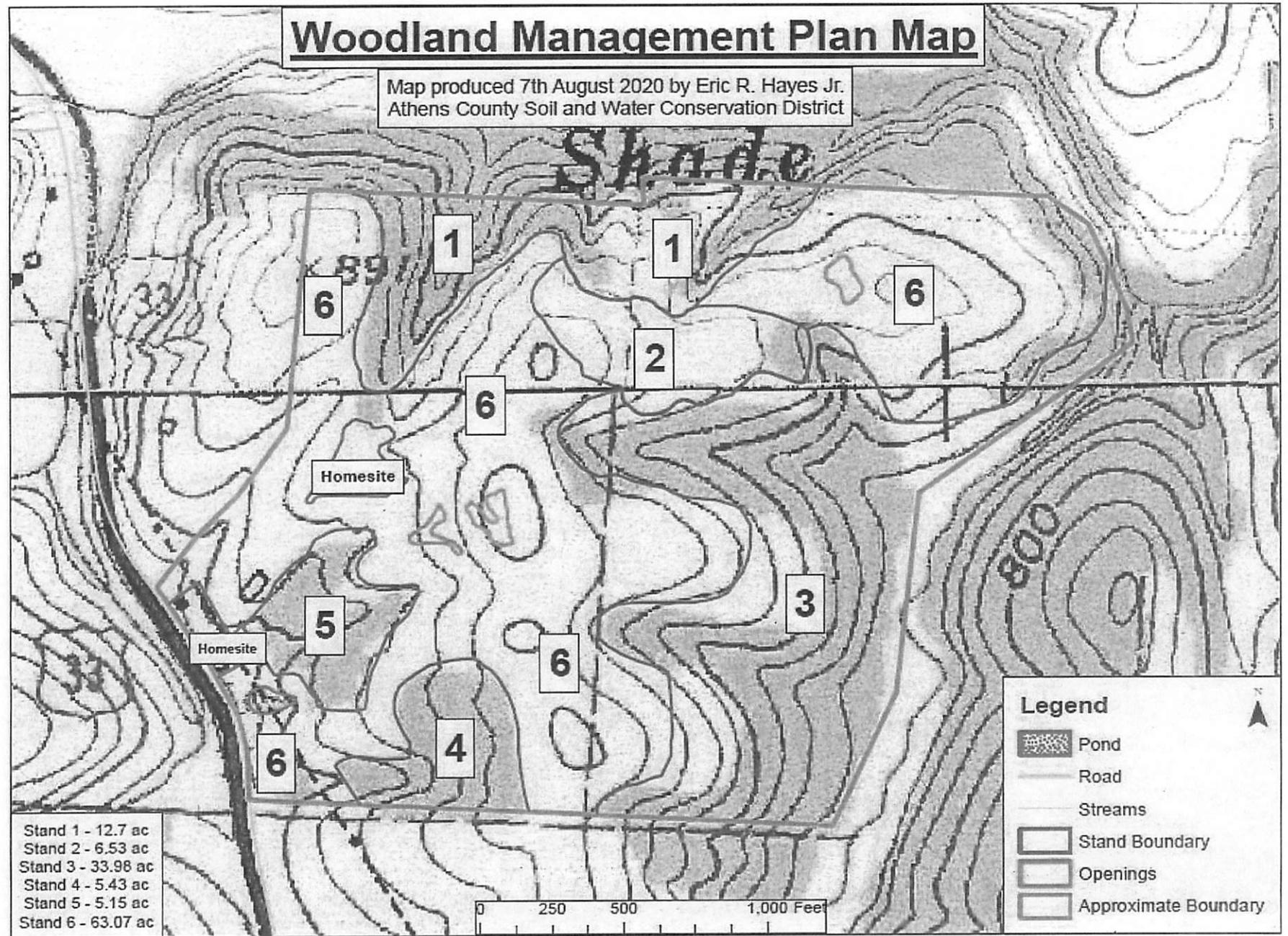
Legend

- Pond
- Road
- Streams
- Stand Boundary
- Openings
- Approximate Boundary

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Shade



Stand 1 - 12.7 ac
Stand 2 - 6.53 ac
Stand 3 - 33.98 ac
Stand 4 - 5.43 ac
Stand 5 - 5.15 ac
Stand 6 - 63.07 ac

Management Activity Schedule

Year(s) Suggested	Mgmt. Unit	Required Task?	Acres	Recommendations
2020-2021	Entire Property	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	130.04	Mark and maintain all boundaries with oil-based tree marking paint every 5 years. Mark trees along lines so that someone can easily see from one mark to the next.
2021	1, 4 & 5	<input type="checkbox"/>	23.28	Deaden all stems of non-native invasives plants including privet, Japanese barberry, bush honeysuckle and autumn-olive with herbicide.
2022-2024	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	6.53	Deaden all stems of non-native invasives plants including privet, Japanese barberry, bush honeysuckle and autumn-olive with herbicide.
2025	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	12.7	Understory cleaning.
2026	Entire Property	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	130.04	Mark and maintain all boundaries with oil-based tree marking paint every 5 years. Mark trees along lines so that someone can easily see from one mark to the next.
2027-2030	3 & 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	39.41	Crop tree release
2028-2030	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	12.7	If non-native invasive control and understory cleaning have been completed, reassess for commercial shelterwood harvest.
2028-2030	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	6.53	If non-native invasive control has been completed, consider harvesting timber with silvicultural clearcut making sure to utilize BMP's.
2020-2030	3 & 6	<input type="checkbox"/>	97.05	Ongoing effort to deaden all stems of grapevine in desirable tree species and non-native invasives plants including privet, Japanese barberry, autumn-olive, bush honeysuckle and ailanthus with herbicide.
2030	Whole Property	<input type="checkbox"/>	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

Harvesting and Selling Timber

Selling timber can be one of the biggest financial decisions you make in your life. It's not something to enter into lightly. If you want a successful timber sale, you should:

- 1) Work with a professional forester who is committed first and foremost to serving **YOU**.
- 2) Have your forester—with your input—select, mark, tally, and estimate volume of trees for sale.
- 3) Sell **ONLY** the trees marked for sale by your forester. Don't make any side deals with the logger or timber buyer.
- 4) Advertise your timber sale to as many timber buyers as possible.
- 5) Sell your timber by way of a sealed-bid process. A sealed-bid sale sets timber buyers up in competition with each other, thereby maximizing the amount you receive for your timber.
- 6) Sell timber **ONLY** by way of a written contract presented by **YOU** to the timber buyer.
- 7) Require payment in full before the logging crew arrives on your property.
- 8) Require proof of workers' compensation and liability insurance coverage from the timber buyer and/or logger.
- 9) Visit the area where logging is going on at the outset of the operation and at least twice a week afterwards.
- 10) Require the logger to implement best management practices (BMPs) for water quality and soil conservation during and at the close of the logging operation.
- 11) Follow up timber harvesting with timber stand improvement (TSI) under the direction of a forester. TSI is designed to improve growing conditions for the best, most promising trees in your woods. Cutting to improve your woods is an investment in the future and helps guarantee better returns at the next harvest.
- 12) **BY NO MEANS HIGH-GRADE YOUR WOODS!** High-grading is an all too common practice whereby the best, most valuable timber is cut while leaving trees with little value in the woods. A high-grade cutting goes by many disguises:
 - **Select cut**—The term “select cut” has absolutely no specific meaning in forestry. It is commonly used to refer to any harvest that is not a clearcut. Often, it refers to a cut in which the trees were chosen based on their current economic value, not for the sake of improving the stand or establishing acceptable regeneration. If someone uses the term “select cut” or “select harvest,” **BEWARE!** What he wants to “select” for cutting are your best, most valuable trees. **DON'T cut timber by a so-called “select cut.”**
 - **A diameter-limit cut**—In a diameter-limit cut, every tree of any value over a certain diameter—usually 12 to 20 inches—is cut. Diameter-limit cutting is a form of high-grading. **DON'T diameter-limit cut your woods.**
 - **Logger's choice**—Allowing a logger or timber buyer his choice of trees to cut usually results in high-grading. **DON'T allow the logger his choice when deciding what trees to cut.**
 - **High-grading by species**—Some species of trees—white oak, red oak, walnut, cherry—are in general more valuable than others. If a forester or logger wants to cut trees of these species while leaving beech, gum, locust, elm, sycamore, and other low value species in your woods, he is looking to high-grade your woods. **DON'T high-grade by species.**
 - **High-grading by timber quality or value**—As the landowner, one of your objectives should be to improve growing conditions for your best, most promising trees, that is, for your future forest. That means cutting trees that are either: a) mature, or b) in decline, diseased, damaged, stunted, or otherwise defective. **DON'T leave these trees in the woods while cutting your best, most valuable timber.**