Serby's Forestry Services

Stand 9

Woodland Stewardship Management Plan

ALEX & NANCY COULADIS

Owner's Information:

Case Number: 05-

Owner: Alex and Nancy Couladis

Signed: _____ Date: 1/28/26

Preparer's Information:

Prepared by: William J. Serbonich CF

Signature: _____

Serby's Forestry Services
2165 Clara Avenue
Albany, OH 45710

Date: 1/25/26

This plan is valid for the period beginning 03/1/26 and ending 03/1/41.

Plan Status: Renew & Update

Woodland Stewardship Management Plan

Owner Alex & Nancy Couladis
Address 12180 Hawks Nest Road
Athens, Ohio 45701
Phone 740-591-1540 Case Number 05-
County Athens Township/Village/City: Alexander & Lodi Townships
Location: Property Address: 12180 Hawks Nest Road, Athens, Ohio 45701
(See parcel summary list in plan)
Contact : Alex Couladis

Woodland Stewardship Acreage: 390.928 Non-woodland Stewardship Acreage*: 53.9
Total Property Acres 444.828
* Non-woodland acres for which stewardship recommendations are made.

This plan was written to qualify the landowner's woodland for the programs checked below:

(X) CAUV
(X) American Tree Farm Program
(X) Environmental Quality Incentives Program(EQIP)
(X) Landowner Education & Guidance

Property coordinates (report in WGS 84, decimal degrees.) (driveway to house)
Latitude: 39.25388 N Longitude 82.06966 W

Landowner Objectives

1. Manage the property for long term sustainable forest productivity (healthy forest).
2. Manage the property for overall healthy ecological attributes.
3. Generate wood products & income.
4. Create & maintain quality wildlife habitat for appreciation & hunting.
5. Maintain & enhance recreational opportunity (hunting, hiking, nature study & aesthetics).
6. Manage for quality woodland ecology including native trees, shrubs & understory plants.
7. Maintain, improve & rehabilitate impacts from traditional regional resource activities where applicable including (minerals, utility corridors, logging, roads & farming impacts).
8. Identify, protect & preserve unique features, cultural, archeological & historic resources.
9. Maintain & improve access corridors.
10. Minimize erosion & manage for water quality.
11. Identify, discourage & control invasive species such as ailanthus, bush honeysuckle, autumn olive, barberry, privet, multi-flora rose, stilt grass, burning bush & others as found.
12. Discourage trespass, littering, & use of the property without permission.
13. Maintain eligibility for the CAUV agricultural tax abatement program.
14. Manage the property to create & maintain attractive & value added real estate.
15. Keep & maintain positive relations with neighbors & the community.
16. Look to manage the property base to plan for the overall future legacy & estate.

General Woodland Description

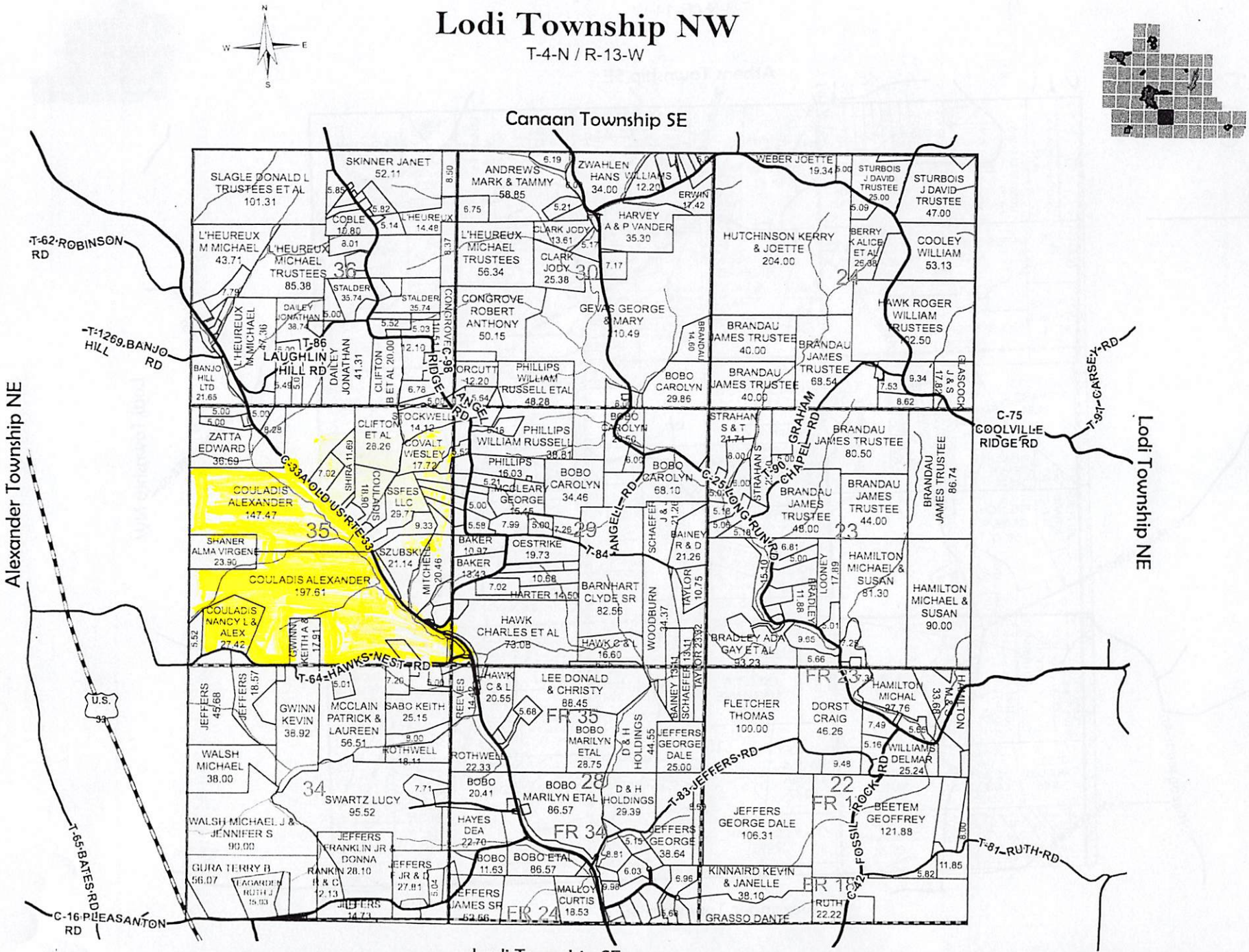
This large property contains impressive woodland and potentials. Eighteen forest stands were delineated ranging from intensively managed openings to mature woodland conditions. Topographic features, boundaries, roads and vegetative stratification helped determine stand boundaries. Overall the property contains a hodgepodge of conditions offering management challenges and opportunities. Some areas have been heavily influenced by past history especially agricultural impacts. Utility and road corridor impacts include a substantial reduction of ownership as a result of the State of Ohio realignment of the US 33 corridor splitting off a large acreage for construction. Quality management is occurring under current ownership. A series of silviculturally correct clearcuts has occurred in 2004 and 2021 creating new forest age classes and excellent wildlife habitat. Expertise from professional resource folks is part of the management strategy. Patches of sawlog, pole, sapling and scattered dominant sawlogs can be found. An impressive accomplishment of stewardship is reflected in tree planting, maintenance of open field areas, boundary lines and forest improvement work. Trails and access corridors offer excellent opportunity for enjoying and managing the property. Excellent hardwood species and even some conifers are represented upon the landscape. Species mix, both planted and native, is good. Access is mostly excellent with a few difficult spots due to steep grades. Old logging trails provide good access corridors and have been closed out well with BMPS. An excellent network of access corridors exists connecting openings, recreation, management and wildlife areas. Forest stands are well stocked in the pole/small/medium/large/sawlog size class with scattered coarse dominants frequently found. Growing sites range from excellent to at least average. A majority of the sites have high or medium site indices indicating great potentials for forest management. A commendable management interest exists and professional resources have been involved with recommendations the entire period of ownership. At one time the land was working hill farms typical of the region. Livestock was present and some of the woodlands were no doubt impacted from past history of livestock production, agriculture, minerals and homesites. This ownership is now entirely woodland and strategic intensively managed openings. Deer and other wildlife abound. Past history has not been kind to regional properties as they have been adversely and heavily impacted by commercial high grade logging, agricultural activities and mineral extraction. Recovery of woodland resources has been positive and ongoing with some areas responding well while others are still struggling with heavy grapevines, poor quality trees, depleted soils and undesirable invasive species. Some forest stands have emerged with excellent potentials showing what the land is capable of producing if forests are brought under proper management. Commendable work has occurred regarding stewardship of this property. Stocking variability and some gaps exist however; the forest is filling in nicely with generally desirable trees and overall is recovering well from historical impacts. Topography is typical of the region with all aspects represented on the property. The understory is rich with native herbs and plants but invasive species are filtering into the mix with various degrees of infestation. Bottomland and riparian areas have a huge water quality component that complements landowner goals and could prove to be quite unique, valuable and important wildlife habitat as well as productive growing sites for trees. Geological features abound with rock outcroppings and exposures. Boundary lines are easy to find and a recent survey has occurred locating and monumenting corners. Woodland improvement projects prior to any future timber harvests would make excellent value added opportunities. Potentials to grow quality woodland and meet goals are very favorable. Ash trees have become inconsequential due to mortality from the Emerald Ash Borer. There is much road frontage adding to overall access and value. Water resources are impressive on the property especially the Shade River corridor and tributary drainages.

		KEY TO SPECIES LIST		
			APP	APPLE
ASP	ASPEN		BASS	BASSWOOD
BE	BEECH		BC	BLACK CHERRY
BG	BLACK GUM		BH	BLACK HAW
BO	BLACK OAK		BW	BLACK WALNUT
BB	BLUE BEECH		BOX	BOXELDER
BY	BUCKEYE		BN	BUTTERNUT
BU	BUTTONBUSH		BUR	BURR OAK
CAT	CATALPA			
CO	CHESTNUT OAK		CW	COTTONWOOD
CHINK	CHINKAPIN OAK		CUC	CUCUMBER TREE
DOG	DOGWOOD		DSC	DOMESTIC SWEET CHERRY
ERC	EASTERN RED CEDAR			
ELM	ELM		HACK	HACKBERRY
HM	HARD MAPLE		HAW	HAWTHORN
HI	HICKORY		HL	HONEY LOCUST
HO	HOLLY			
HOP	HOPHORNBEAM		IW	IRONWOOD
MUL	MULBERRY			
NP	NATIVE PINE		NS	NORWAY SPRUCE
OO	OSAGE ORANGE			
PA	PAULOWNIA		PAW	PAW PAW
PERS	PERSIMMON		PO	PIN OAK
PP	Pitch Pine		PL	PIT/LOB HYBRID
RBUD	REDBUD		RO	RED OAK
RP	RED PINE		SLP	SHORTLEAF PINE
SASS	SASSAFRAS		SO	SCARLET OAK
SHO	SHINGLE OAK		SIL	SILVER MAPLE
SM	SOFT MAPLE		SPICE	SPICEBUSH
SG	SWEET GUM		SU	SUMAC
SOUR	SOURWOOD		SWO	SWAMP WHITE OAK
SYC	SYCAMORE		TP	TULIP POPLAR
WA	WHITE ASH		WIL	WILLOW
WO	WHITE OAK		WP	WHITE PINE

Invasive Species noted: Autumn olive, Japanese honeysuckle, Japanese stiltgrass, multiflora rose, barberry, privet, exotic bush honeysuckles, garlic mustard, Japanese knotweed, oriental bittersweet, winged burning bush, ailanthus (Tree- of- Heaven), Callery Pear

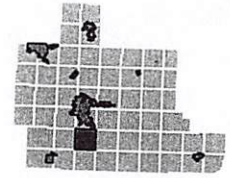
Lodi Township NW

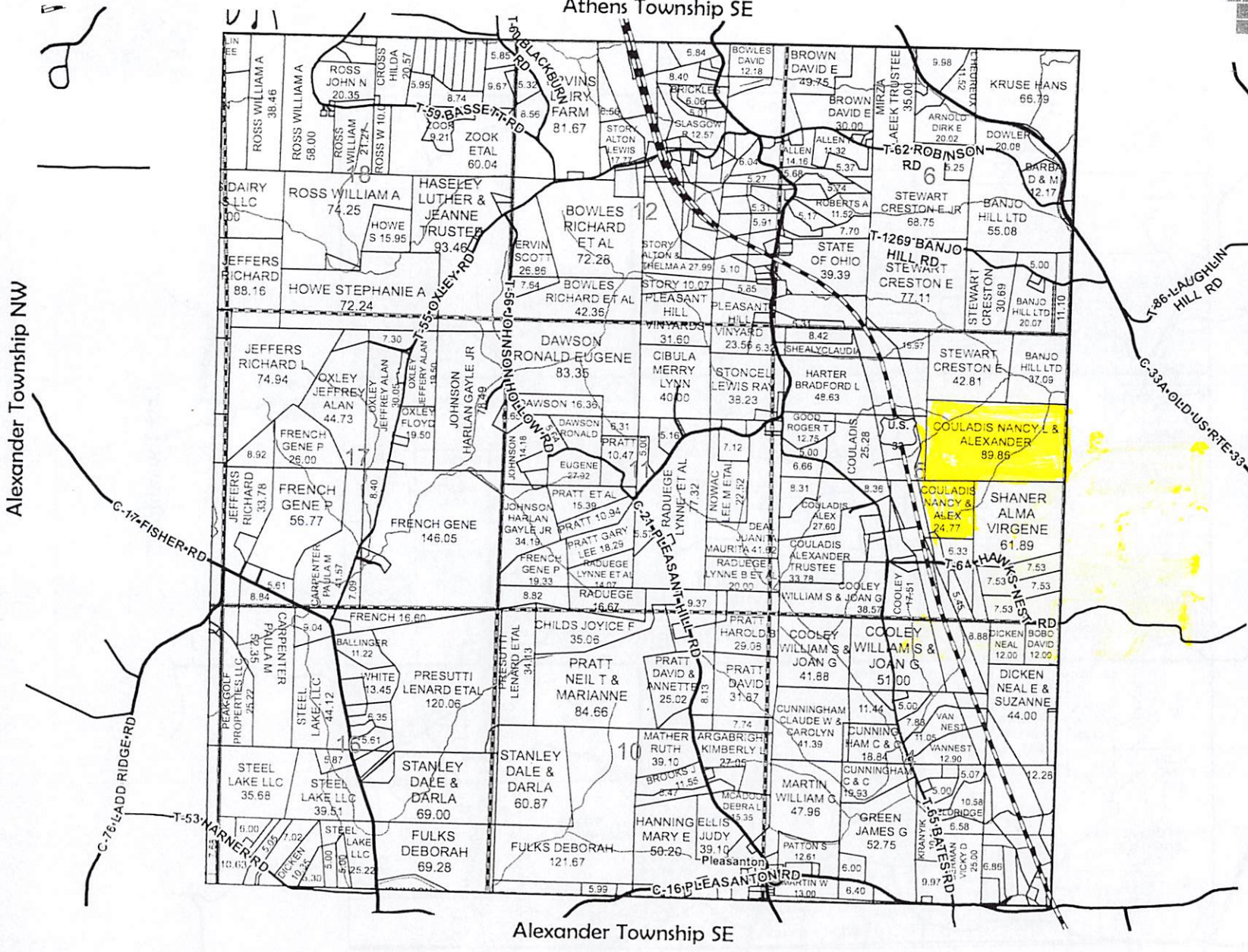
T-4-N / R-13-W

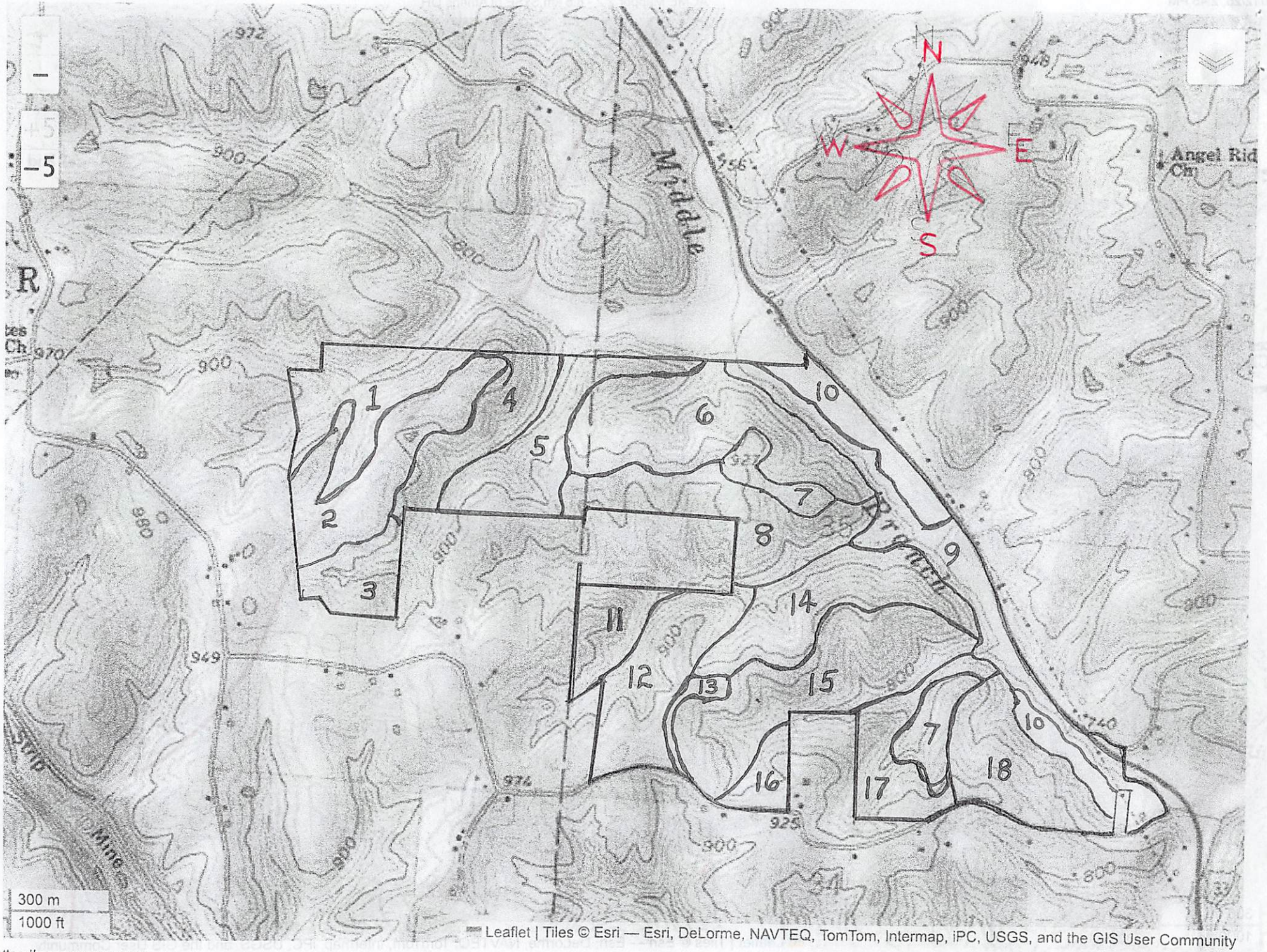


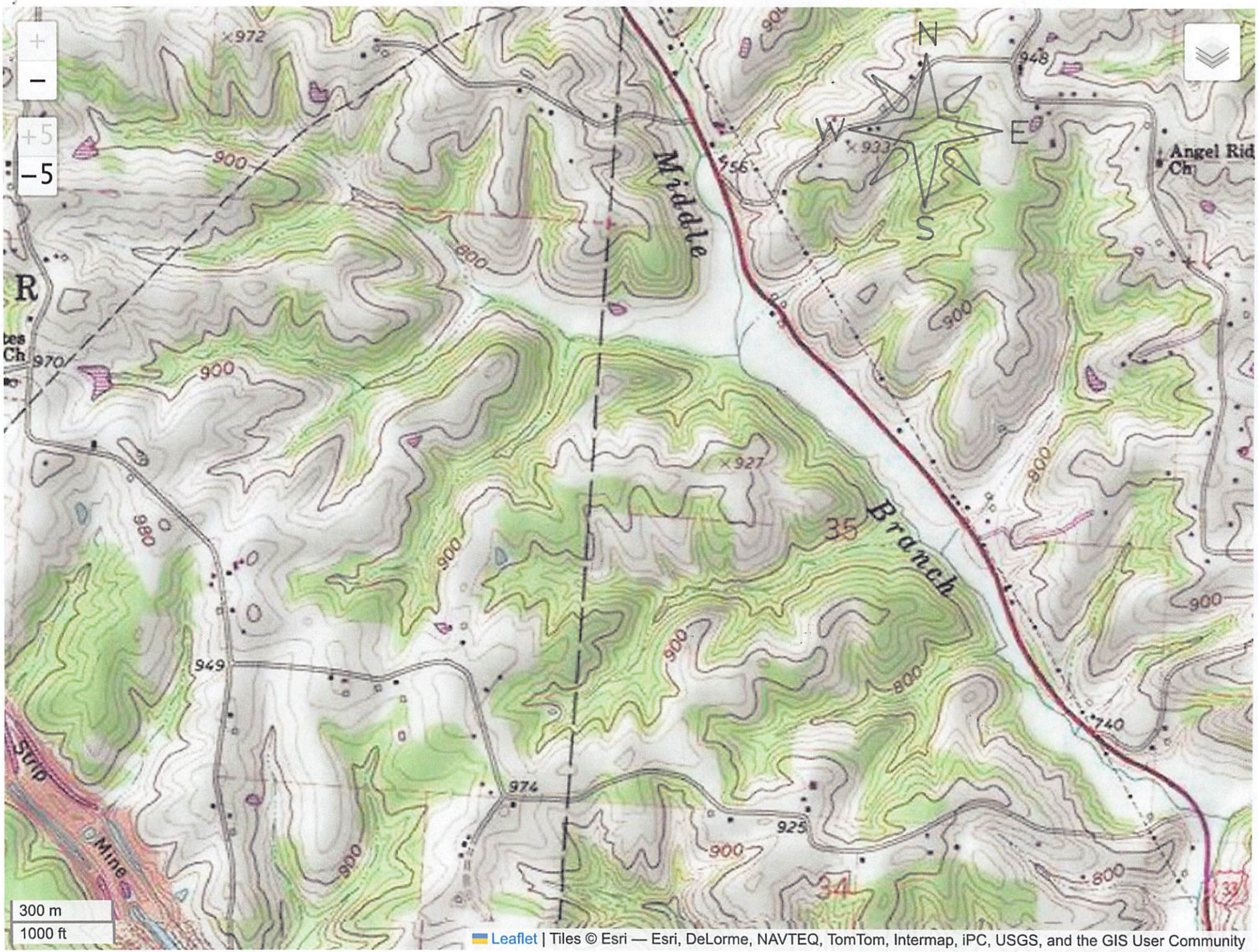
Alexander Township NE

T-8-N / R-14-W








N
W
E
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Middle
Branch
Angel Rid
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Mine
35
34
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300 m
1000 ft
Leaflet | Tiles © Esri — Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, iPC, USGS, and the GIS User Community

Alex & Nancy Couladis
Parcel Summary

PARCEL #	***LEGAL DESCRIPTION***		***ACRES***
J010010051500	Lodi Township	Sec 35	185.190
J010010049305	Lodi Township	Sec 35	0.795
J010010048902	Lodi Township	Sec 35	1.440
J010010051512	Lodi Township	Sec 35	4.508
J010010051503	Lodi Township	Sec 35	27.420
J010010052000	Lodi Township	Sec 35	106.645
6 PARCELS			**325.998**

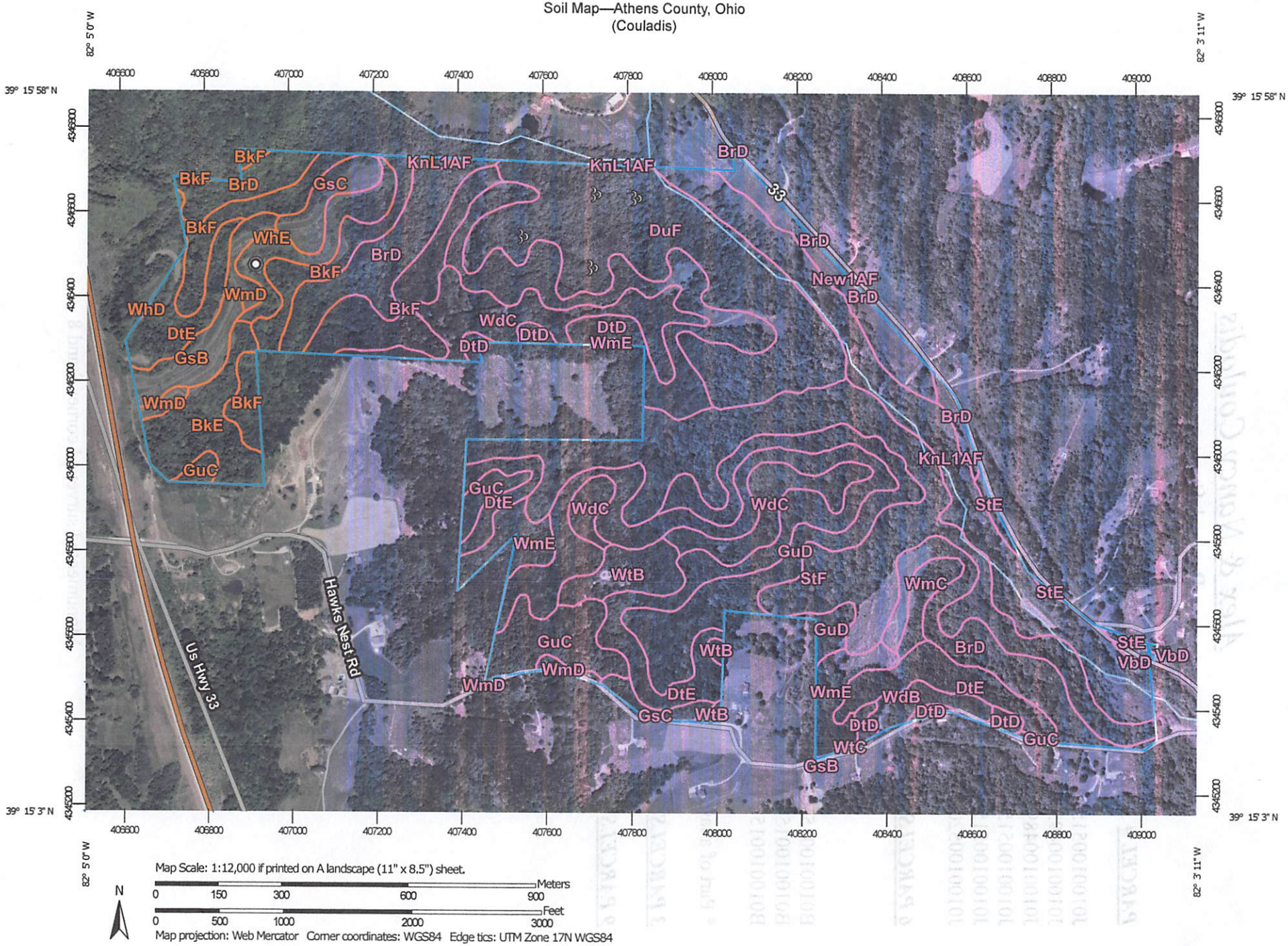
B010010015500	Alexander Township	Sec 5	89.860
B010010015400	Alexander Township	Sec 5	24.770
B010010015700*	Alexander Township	Sec 5	4.200*

* Part of a larger 25.28 acre parcel split by SR 33 highway construction

3 PARCELS		**118.830**
9 PARCELS	***TOTAL ACRES***	***444.828***

Monumented surveyed corner Stand 8

Soil Map—Athens County, Ohio
(Couladis)



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.

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 27, Aug 27, 2025

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 21, 2023—Aug 19, 2023

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
BkE	Berks-Westmoreland silt loams, 25 to 40 percent slopes	12.3	2.8%
BkF	Berks-Westmoreland silt loams, 40 to 70 percent slopes	31.8	7.2%
BrD	Brookside silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	37.7	8.5%
DtD	Dekalb-Westmoreland complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	29.0	6.5%
DtE	Dekalb-Westmoreland complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes	56.8	12.8%
DuF	Dekalb-Westmoreland complex, benched, 40 to 70 percent slopes	51.4	11.6%
GsB	Guernsey silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	6.4	1.4%
GsC	Guernsey silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	7.7	1.7%
GuC	Guernsey-Upshur complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	14.0	3.2%
GuD	Guernsey-Upshur complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	25.5	5.7%
KnL1AF	Kinnick-Lindside silt loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	35.5	8.0%
New1AF	Newark silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	9.4	2.1%
StE	Steinsburg sandy loam, 25 to 40 percent slopes	1.7	0.4%
StF	Steinsburg sandy loam, 40 to 70 percent slopes	57.2	12.9%
VbD	Vandalia-Brookside complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	0.6	0.1%
WdB	Wellston silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	4.1	0.9%
WdC	Wellston silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	26.5	6.0%
WhD	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	0.0	0.0%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
WhE	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 25 to 40 percent slopes	8.2	1.8%
WmC	Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	3.4	0.8%
WmD	Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	4.8	1.1%
WmE	Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes	11.2	2.5%
WtB	Woodsfield silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	7.6	1.7%
WtC	Woodsfield silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	0.1	0.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**442.9**	**100.0%**

Forestland Productivity with Site Index Base

This table is designed to assist forestland owners or managers plan the use of soils for wood crops. It provides 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 growth rate 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. *Common 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 *Base Age* is the age of trees in years on which the site index is based. "TA" indicates total age. "BH" indicates breast height age. "N/A" indicates that base age is not applicable.

The *Site Index Curve Number* is listed in the National Register of Site Index Curves. It identifies the site index curve used to determine the site index.

The *Volume Growth Rate* is the maximum wood volume growth rate 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.

Reference:
United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Forestry Manual.

Report—Forestland Productivity with Site Index Base

Forestland Productivity with Site Index Base–Athens County, Ohio					
Map unit symbol and soil name	Common trees	Site Index	Base Age	Site Index Curve Number	Volume Growth Rate (CMAI)
		ft	*yrs*		*cu ft/ac/yr*
BkE—Berks-Westmoreland silt loams, 25 to 40 percent slopes					
Berks	black oak	70	50 TA	Carmean 1971, 1972 (808)	57.00
	northern red oak	70	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	57.00
	Virginia pine	70	50 TA	Nelson, Clutter, Chaiken 1961 (620)	114.00
Westmoreland	eastern white pine	75	50 TA	Doolittle 1960 (650)	143.00
	northern red oak	81	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	57.00
	tuliptree	90	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	86.00
BkF—Berks-Westmoreland silt loams, 40 to 70 percent slopes					
Berks	black oak	70	50 TA	Carmean 1971, 1972 (808)	57.00
	northern red oak	70	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	57.00
	Virginia pine	70	50 TA	Nelson, Clutter, Chaiken 1961 (620)	114.00
Westmoreland	eastern white pine	75	50 TA	Doolittle 1960 (650)	143.00
	northern red oak	81	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	57.00
	tuliptree	90	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	86.00
BrD—Brookside silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes					
Brookside	northern red oak	86	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	72.00
	tuliptree	96	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	100.00

Forestland Productivity with Site Index Base–Athens County, Ohio					
Map unit symbol and soil name	**Common trees**	**Site Index**	**Base Age**	**Site Index Curve Number**	**Volume Growth Rate (CMAI)**
		ft	*yrs*		*cu ft/ac/yr*
DtD—Dekalb-Westmoreland complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes					
Dekalb	northern red oak	62	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	29.00
Westmoreland	eastern white pine	75	50 TA	Doolittle 1960 (650)	143.00
	northern red oak	81	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	57.00
	tuliptree	90	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	86.00
DtE—Dekalb-Westmoreland complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes					
Dekalb	black cherry	82	50 TA	Defler 1937 (750)	—
	northern red oak	62	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	29.00
	tuliptree	75	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	—
Westmoreland	eastern white pine	75	50 TA	Doolittle 1960 (650)	143.00
	northern red oak	81	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	57.00
	tuliptree	90	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	86.00
DuF—Dekalb-Westmoreland complex, benched, 40 to 70 percent slopes					
Dekalb	northern red oak	62	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	29.00
Westmoreland	eastern white pine	75	50 TA	Doolittle 1960 (650)	143.00
	northern red oak	81	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	57.00
	tuliptree	90	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	86.00
GsB—Guernsey silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes					
Guernsey	northern red oak	78	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	57.00
	tuliptree	95	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	99.00
GsC—Guernsey silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes					
Guernsey	northern red oak	78	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	58.00
	tuliptree	95	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	99.00

Forestland Productivity with Site Index Base–Athens County, Ohio					
Map unit symbol and soil name	**Common trees**	**Site Index**	**Base Age**	**Site Index Curve Number**	**Volume Growth Rate (CMAI)**
		ft	*yrs*		*cu ft/ac/yr*
GuC—Guernsey-Upshur complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes					
Guernsey	black cherry	—	—	—	—
	black walnut	—	—	—	—
	northern red oak	78	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	57.00
	sugar maple	—	—	—	—
	tuliptree	95	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	100.00
	white ash	—	—	—	—
	white oak	—	—	—	—
Upshur	eastern white pine	80	50 TA	Doolittle 1960 (650)	143.00
	northern red oak	65	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	43.00
	tuliptree	80	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	72.00
	Virginia pine	66	50 TA	Nelson, Clutter, Chaiken 1961 (620)	100.00
GuD—Guernsey-Upshur complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes					
Guernsey	black cherry	—	—	—	—
	black walnut	—	—	—	—
	northern red oak	78	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	57.00
	sugar maple	—	—	—	—
	tuliptree	95	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	100.00
	white ash	—	—	—	—
	white oak	—	—	—	—
Upshur	eastern white pine	90	50 TA	Doolittle 1960 (650)	172.00
	northern red oak	70	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	57.00
	tuliptree	90	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	86.00
	Virginia pine	70	50 TA	Nelson, Clutter, Chaiken 1961 (620)	114.00

Forestland Productivity with Site Index Base–Athens County, Ohio					
Map unit symbol and soil name	Common trees	Site Index	Base Age	Site Index Curve Number	Volume Growth Rate (CMAI)
		ft	*yrs*		*cu ft/ac/yr*
KnL1AF—Kinnick-Lindside silt loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded					
Kinnick	oak	—	—	—	—
Lindside	black walnut	—	—	—	—
	northern red oak	86	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	72.00
	red maple	—	—	—	—
	tuliptree	95	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	100.00
	white ash	85	50 TA	Lloyd 1971a (170)	57.00
	white oak	85	50 TA	Carmean 1971, 1972 (804)	72.00
New1AF—Newark silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded					
Newark	cherrybark oak	—	—	—	—
	eastern cottonwood	89	30 TA	Broadfoot 1960 (710)	100.00
	green ash	—	—	—	—
	Overcup Oak	—	—	—	—
	pin oak	96	50 TA	Broadfoot 1963 (860)	72.00
	Shumard's oak	—	—	—	—
	sweetgum	85	50 TA	Broadfoot, Krinard 1959 (330)	86.00
StE—Steinsburg sandy loam, 25 to 40 percent slopes					
Steinsburg	northern red oak	—	—	—	—
	tuliptree	—	—	—	—
	Virginia pine	70	50 TA	Nelson, Clutter, Chaiken 1961 (620)	—

Forestland Productivity with Site Index Base--Athens County, Ohio					
Map unit symbol and soil name	Common trees	Site Index	Base Age	Site Index Curve Number	Volume Growth Rate (CMAI)
		ft	*yrs*		*cu ft/ac/yr*
StF—Steinsburg sandy loam, 40 to 70 percent slopes					
Steinsburg	northern red oak	—	—	—	—
	tuliptree	—	—	—	—
	Virginia pine	70	50 TA	Nelson, Clutter, Chaiken 1961 (620)	—
VbD—Vandalia-Brookside complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes					
Vandalia	northern red oak	77	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	57.00
	tuliptree	90	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	86.00
	Virginia pine	80	50 TA	Nelson, Clutter, Chaiken 1961 (620)	114.00
Brookside	black cherry	—	—	—	—
	black walnut	—	—	—	—
	northern red oak	86	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	72.00
	sugar maple	—	—	—	—
	tuliptree	96	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	100.00
	white ash	—	—	—	—
	white oak	—	—	—	—
WdB—Wellston silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes					
Wellston	northern red oak	81	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	57.00
	tuliptree	90	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	86.00
	Virginia pine	70	50 TA	Nelson, Clutter, Chaiken 1961 (620)	114.00
WdC—Wellston silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes					
Wellston	northern red oak	81	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	57.00
	tuliptree	90	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	86.00
	Virginia pine	70	50 TA	Nelson, Clutter, Chaiken 1961 (620)	114.00

Forestland Productivity with Site Index Base–Athens County, Ohio					
Map unit symbol and soil name	Common trees	Site Index	Base Age	Site Index Curve Number	Volume Growth Rate (CMAI)
		ft	*yrs*		*cu ft/ac/yr*
WhD—Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes					
Westmoreland	eastern white pine	75	50 TA	Doolittle 1960 (650)	143.00
	northern red oak	81	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	57.00
	tuliptree	90	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	86.00
Guernsey	black cherry	—	—	—	—
	black walnut	—	—	—	—
	northern red oak	78	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	57.00
	sugar maple	—	—	—	—
	tuliptree	95	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	100.00
	white ash	—	—	—	—
	white oak	—	—	—	—
WhE—Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 25 to 40 percent slopes					
Westmoreland	eastern white pine	75	50 TA	Doolittle 1960 (650)	143.00
	northern red oak	81	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	57.00
	tuliptree	90	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	86.00
Guernsey	black cherry	—	—	—	—
	black walnut	—	—	—	—
	northern red oak	78	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	57.00
	sugar maple	—	—	—	—
	tuliptree	95	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	100.00
	white ash	—	—	—	—
	white oak	—	—	—	—

Forestland Productivity with Site Index Base–Athens County, Ohio					
Map unit symbol and soil name	Common trees	Site Index	Base Age	Site Index Curve Number	Volume Growth Rate (CMAI)
		ft	*yrs*		*cu ft/ac/yr*
WmC—Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes					
Westmoreland	eastern white pine	70	50 TA	Doolittle 1960 (650)	129.00
	northern red oak	75	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	57.00
	tuliptree	85	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	86.00
Upshur	eastern white pine	80	50 TA	Doolittle 1960 (650)	143.00
	northern red oak	65	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	43.00
	tuliptree	80	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	72.00
	Virginia pine	66	50 TA	Nelson, Clutter, Chaiken 1961 (620)	100.00
WmD—Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes					
Westmoreland	eastern white pine	75	50 TA	Doolittle 1960 (650)	143.00
	northern red oak	81	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	57.00
	tuliptree	90	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	86.00
Upshur	eastern white pine	90	50 TA	Doolittle 1960 (650)	172.00
	northern red oak	70	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	57.00
	tuliptree	90	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	86.00
	Virginia pine	70	50 TA	Nelson, Clutter, Chaiken 1961 (620)	114.00
WmE—Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes					
Westmoreland	eastern white pine	75	50 TA	Doolittle 1960 (650)	143.00
	northern red oak	81	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	57.00
	tuliptree	90	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	86.00
Upshur	eastern white pine	90	50 TA	Doolittle 1960 (650)	172.00
	northern red oak	70	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	57.00
	tuliptree	90	50 TA	Beck 1962 (360)	86.00
	Virginia pine	70	50 TA	Nelson, Clutter, Chaiken 1961 (620)	114.00

Forestland Productivity with Site Index Base–Athens County, Ohio					
Map unit symbol and soil name	Common trees	Site Index	Base Age	Site Index Curve Number	Volume Growth Rate (CMAI)
		ft	*yrs*		*cu ft/ac/yr*
WtB—Woodsfield silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes					
Woodsfield	black oak	75	50 TA	Carmean 1971, 1972 (808)	—
	northern red oak	68	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	—
	sugar maple	80	50 TA	Lloyd 1971a (070)	—
	white oak	76	50 TA	Carmean 1971, 1972 (804)	57.00
WtC—Woodsfield silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes					
Woodsfield	black oak	75	50 TA	Carmean 1971, 1972 (808)	—
	northern red oak	68	50 TA	Schnur 1937 (820)	—
	sugar maple	80	50 TA	Lloyd 1971a (070)	—
	white oak	76	50 TA	Carmean 1971, 1972 (804)	58.00

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Athens County, Ohio
Survey Area Data: Version 27, Aug 27, 2025

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 1 - 24.8Acres

Dominant Species: RO, BC, SM, SYC, TP, HM, BL, SASS, HI, BE, BO, WA, BASS, BW, DOG,WO, HAW, ASP, WP, BY

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Transitional hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Large Pole/Small/Medium/Sawtimber, a few Coarse Dominants

Stocking Level: Fully stocked **Basal Area:** 80 ft2/acre

Stand History: Traditional southeast Ohio hill farm, timber, recreation, hunting, SR 33 corridor, boundary lines, access corridors

Topography: North, east, south aspects, riparian drainage corridor, moderate to steep slopes, bottom, mid slope, cove, exposed rock shelves, rocky drainage bed

Present conditions for you to consider: grapevines, shrubby invasive species, boundary line marking, stocking levels, species mix, trespass, wildlife habitat, neighbors, favor oak, water quality, canopy development, ODOT 33 corridor R-O-W

Management Recommendations:	**Management Tasks/Year**	
	Required	Year
Grapevine & invasive species control	Yes	Ongoing
Discourage trespass, maintain access	Yes	Ongoing
Favor oak & mast trees- healthy canopy	Yes	Ongoing
Mark boundary lines with paint	Yes	2026-2027 & every 7 yrs hence

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

Comments: Generally interesting & scenic with a rich species mix & stellar wildlife habitats. Access is good with challenges crossing drainages. Marking boundaries is highly recommended. A fairly recent survey has been accomplished & corners are monumented. To further capture the survey & create a more uniform & consistent boundary marking with paint between the corners has merit. Timber is a bit of a hodgepodge however some very nice timber can be found in the northwest corner of Stand 1. A few coarse dominants can be found & may be beneficial to wildlife or problematic in some cases. Stand 1 is fully stocked & contains a desirable species mix. Good growing stock can be found thru out Stand 1. The most immediate need would be grapevine/invasive species control & marking the boundary. EQIP cost sharing is a possible opportunity to accomplish grapevine/invasive species control. Shrubby invasives are present & problematic. Discouraging trespass with good boundaries & a management presence would be desirable & of course neighbor relations are also a consideration. Improvement work in Stand 1 would enhance forest ecology, develop healthy tree canopy structure, improve aesthetics & wildlife habitats. Stand 1 is worthy of attempts for improvement because it's a good growing site that is producing valuable timber & meets landowner goals & objectives. A component of white pine is present & should simply be blended into Stand 1 for management considerations. Favor native hardwoods over the pine. Water quality is important in Stand 1 as in all stands. Favor oak & mast producing trees in management considerations.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 2 - 31.4 Acres

Dominant Species: Scattered patches & singular native & planted species, HAW, SM, HM, DOG, BW, BC, BO, WO, RO, HI, WP,VP, SUMAC WIL

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Mowed & maintained hayfield with some production

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Open field

Stocking Level: NA **Basal Area: NA**

Stand History: Boundary lines, agricultural fields, access corridors, pond, ODOT 33 corridor, agricultural impacts from past activities, hunting, wildlife management, mowing

Topography: Old upland field, ridgetop gently sloping to drainages, maintained, accessible mowed fields, pond.

Present conditions for you to consider: Boundary lines, trespass, good access, shrubby invasives, cost share possibilities, hunting, monitoring, keep open to preserve all possible future mgt options, wildlife habitat, food plots, maintain network of connecting trails & access, mowing

Management Recommendations:	**Management Tasks/Year**	
	Required	Year
Mowing, maintenance	Yes	Ongoing (keep open for now)
Maintain access network	Yes	Ongoing
Invasive species control	Yes	Ongoing
Monitor for trespass & security	Yes	Ongoing
Mark boundary lines with paint	Yes	2026-2027 & every 7 yrs hence

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

Comments: Stand 2 represents the footprint of open upland hayfield. This open field contains early successional patches of cover & lots of edge habitat accessed with a network of maintained trails. Stand 2 receives intensive management, a mowing regimen & wildlife considerations. An attractive pond adds a water resource to the mix. Stand 2 represents a well managed area that produces hay upon occasion. Keeping areas open keeps all possible management options available. Practices such as pollinator plots, food plots, tree planting, traditional crops, livestock operations or forestry practices might be future considerations. Present management is keeping numerous possibilities available & providing excellent wildlife habitat & water quality as well as a hay crop. Soils are productive & mostly high site index but perhaps depleted from a past history of agriculture. Current management is enhancing & improving soils in Stand 2 complimenting goals & objectives. Some trees representing a good species mix can be found as clumps or scattered individuals & along field edges. Favor any oaks or native mast producers. Deer & turkey abound. Maintaining & improving access is crucial. Property boundaries are easy to find & should be maintained. Stand 2 testifies to the excellent stewardship occurring upon this property & is a commendable & impressive attribute to the entire region. Encroachment by shrubby invasives & trees like Callery pear is ongoing & control efforts would be important.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 3 - 14.5Acres

Dominant Species: RO, WO, BC, HI, TP, SPICE, SM, SASS, WA, HM, HACK, SYC, BO, BL, BW, ELM, BY, RBUD, BE

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Transitional hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Large Pole/Small/Medium/Sawtimber, scattered Coarse Dominants

Stocking Level: Slightly understocked **Basal Area:** 60 ft2/acre

Stand History: Hunting, timber, traditional agriculture, boundary lines, access corridors

Topography: Midslope blending into drainage, easterly aspect, moderate slopes.

Present conditions for you to consider: Access, hunting, high/medium site, heavy grapevine &, shrubby invasives, boundary, water quality, neighbors, favor oaks, develop forest canopy

Management Recommendations:	**Management Tasks/Year**	
	Required	Year
Grapevine control	Yes	Ongoing
Maintain & improve access	Yes	Ongoing
Shubby invasive control	Yes	Ongoing
Favor oak & native mast trees healthy canopy	No	Ongoing
Boundary line	Yes	2026- 2027 & every 7 years hence

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

Comments Stand 3 along its edges & particularly in the western upper drainage is an impenetrable shrubby invasive quagmire. Grapevine & shrubby invasive species are heavy & dominate the understory of Stand 3. USDA-NRCS cost sharing can help address these sorts of problems. The main drainage can always benefit from buffering & water quality considerations. Traveling east along the main drainage Stand 3 improves with better stocking & canopy closure. The greatest need in Stand 3 is boundary marking & grapevine/shrubby invasive species control. A nice trail north of the main drainage allows good access. Favor oaks & native mast producing trees. Healthy canopy will create many benefits in stands like this because the canopy will shade out the sun inhibiting invasives & favoring many native plants. Start by cutting grapevines. Coarse dominants are found scattered about in all your timber stands. Coarse dominants can be great wildlife trees, historic, aesthetic, legacy trees or serious problems depending upon how they influence goals & stand health. They are often remnants that were left behind from harvest operations or singular open grown trees frequently older than the main stand. They should be case-by-case evaluated based upon ownership goals & objectives. Sometimes removal is appropriate for these "wolf trees" other times they should be retained in the mix. Stand 3 needs every canopy tree to help combat the interfering undesirable vegetation & improve the marginal stocking. This management cycle the best that can be done in Stand 3 would be grapevine/invasive species control & allowing stocking to improve.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 4 - 19.1 Acres

Dominant Species: BO, TP, SM, WA, BC, HI, HM, DOG, ELM, RO, BW, BASS, SYC, PAW, BE, RBUD, BL, ASP, WP, WO, BY, CO, HACK

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Transitional hardwoods, planted pine edge

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Large Pole/Small/Medium/Large/Sawtimber Coarse dominants

Stocking Level: Overstocked **Basal Area:** 120 ft2/acre

Stand History: Conifer planting, boundary lines, hunting, access trails, surveyed,

Topography: Upper slope blending into deep drainage, moderate to steep slopes, east facing aspect, rock exposures, slump blocks riparian drainage

Present conditions for you to consider: Invasives, grapevine, access, high/medium growing sites, boundary line, coarse dominants, erosion, cost share, hunting, timber harvest, water quality, favor oak & mast producing trees, buffer main drainage, species mix, conifers, .

Management Recommendations:	**Management Tasks/Year**	
	Required?	Year
Maintain & improve access corridors	Yes	Ongoing
Invasive species & grapevine control	Yes	Ongoing
Mark boundary line with paint	Yes	2026-2027 & every 7 yrs hence
Consider a harvest following grapevine & invasive control	Yes	2035 plus or minus
Monitor for mortality & forest health.	Yes	Ongoing

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

Comments: A nice but overstocked stand with typical incursions of invasives & grapevines. A few coarse dominants can be found. The mix of conifers mostly white pine along the perimeter of Stand 2 is interesting. The conifers are sawtimber size & form a great contrast with the open field & hardwood trees in Stand 4. Blending the conifers in with the hardwoods makes sense as the conifers will begin dropping out & be replaced with native hardwoods. Mark boundary lines as a priority. Grapevine control & invasive species control has great merit. Stocking levels are crowded. Stand 4 could sustain timber harvesting either targeting the conifers or the hardwoods. Access is good but topography is rough & difficult. Riparian corridor exists along the main drainage. Riparian areas are important for both wildlife & water quality. Soils indicate site indices that range from high to medium. Drainages deserve particular attention & care because they are critical wildlife habitats, influence water quality & are sensitive to damages from erosion & upland disturbances. Good species & potentials exist in Stand 4. Mixing a timber sale with both conifers & hardwoods together can be problematic. Each should be a separate venture. The conifers provide some great roosting & escape habitat for wildlife. They are maturing & should be monitored closely as white pine is exhibiting health problems regionally. A timber harvest should not occur until grapevines & invasive species are reduced or eradicated.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 5 - 25.8 Acres

Dominant Species: TP, HI, BO, RO, BE, BW, SM, HM, BC, SPICE, BASS, RBUD, WA, PAW, DOG, BOX, BG, BY, HAW, ASP, BB, PAW, CHINK, HACK, WO, VP, RP, NS, SO, CO, WP

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Transitional hardwoods, planted conifers

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Pole/Small/Medium/Large/Sawlog/Coarse Dominants

Stocking Level: Slightly overstocked **Basal Area:** 110 ft2/acre

Stand History: Agricultural use has impacted the stand, boundary line, conifer planting, hunting, access, timber

Topography: Major aspect is northwesterly, ridgetop transitioning to drainages, steep rugged side slopes, exposed rock outcrops, riparian drainage, coves, moderate/gentle slopes on ridgetop.

Present conditions for you to consider: Boundary lines, access, nice species mix, aesthetics, grapevine/invasives, high/medium site index, water quality, monitor conifers, canopy health, favor oaks & native mast trees, ridgetop access road, legacy red oak tree

Management Recommendations:	**Management Tasks/Year**	
	Required	Year
Mark boundary lines with paint	Yes	2026-2027 & every 7 yrs hence
Maintain & improve access	Yes	Ongoing
Grapevine & invasive species control	Yes	Ongoing
Consider a harvest in 2035 plus or minus	No	2035
Monitor forest health especially conifers	Yes	Ongoing

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

Comments: Boundaries should be located & marked. Stand 5 is interesting woodland containing nice patches of native hardwoods & portions of planted conifers blending into the mix at higher elevations. Slopes are moderate ridgetop to steep rocky exposures. Stand 5 management should consider invasive species & grapevine treatments & favor mast producing trees particularly white oak when found in the mix. Stand 5 is a very worthy management opportunity for forest improvement work. Cultural work should include grapevine control & invasive species management. The drainage should be buffered & considered a sensitive area for water quality, wildlife & woodland ecology. The site index is high to medium. Stand 5 is generally fully stocked, closed canopy woodland. This canopy structure will help with cultural improvement practices ideally prior to any timber harvesting. A spectacular red oak can be found along the ridgetop road. Some very nice small sawtimber patches of oak can be found in Stand 5. These oak areas might make good locations for prescribed fire cultural treatments as Ohio begins to implement & gain traction with fire as a management tool. There is no sense of immediacy to have a harvest this management cycle however monitor the conifers closely. Any harvesting should occur following cultural treatments to suppress grapevine & invasive species.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 6 - 47.7 Acres

Dominant Species: HI, HM, BW, BC, TP, BE, BY, RO, SM, ELM, SYC, BOX, PAW, SPICE, RBUD, BO, BASS, WA, CW, WP, ASP, DOG, BG, PERS, BN, HACK

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Transitional hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Pole/Small/Medium/Large/Sawtimber Coarse Dominants

Stocking Level: Fully stocked **Basal Area:** 90 ft2/acre

Stand History: Agricultural production, boundary line, logging, spotty grapevine control, hunting, access, trails, 22 year old clearcut bedding area within Stand 6

Topography: Riparian drainages blending into ridgetop, moderate to steep slopes, coves, rocky exposures, northerly & easterly aspects

Present conditions for you to consider: Rich habitat, high/medium site index, water quality, grapevine/invasive control, access, riparian frontages, forest canopy, good stocking, favor mast trees, boundary, wildlife openings, trespass, monitoring, rare butternut, great species mix

Management Recommendations:	Management Tasks/Year	
	Required	Year
Grapevine/Invasive control	Yes	Ongoing
Monitor for forest health/trespass	Yes	Ongoing
Maintain & improve access corridors	Yes	Ongoing
Maintain boundary line with paint	Yes	2026-27 & every 7 yrs hence
Consider harvest 2035 plus or minus	No	After grapevine/invasive control

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

Comments: Stand 6 is fully stocked with good trees & species mix. Stand 6 was impacted by logging & traditional agriculture. Grapevine & invasive species are problematic. Some gaps are filling in with sapling/pole size trees. An excellent 22 year old clearcut is encompassed within Stand 6 & is now nice pole size trees. Canopy closure & canopy development & healthy forest would be a guiding principle this management cycle. Boundary should be maintained & marked. Site indices range from high to low medium. Stand 6 can produce quality forest meeting goals for the property. Grapevine control will help canopy development. The habitat is very productive for woodland & wildlife. Access corridors follow old farm/logging trails & should be maintained while also discouraging trespass. Pay particular attention to drainage crossings & wet areas. This management cycle concentrating on boundary line maintenance, grapevine & invasive species control & maintaining access will be plenty. Create healthy forest canopy & forest stocking structure. Basal area ranged from 50 to 140 influenced by the lighter stocking in the clearcut area. White ash mortality caused by the invasive Emerald Ash Borer has left gaps in the forest scattered about all timbered stands. There is no pressing need for a harvest this management cycle however Stand 6 could support timber operations. Prescribed fire especially in oak/hickory patches would be an interesting challenge in Stand 6 & worthy of contemplation.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 7 - 15.8 Acres

Dominant Species: TP, BY, SYC, WO (noted many seedlings & saplings regenerating in brushy spots).

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Transitional hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Sapling/Small/Pole

Stocking Level: Fully stocked (regenerating) **Basal Area:** NA

Stand History: Agricultural production, logging, hunting, access

Topography: Ridgetop blending into coves & drainages.

Present conditions for you to consider: Site indices poor to high, shrubby invasives, ailanthus access trails, favor native trees, water quality, species mix, stable rehab, regenerating 5 year old clearcuts

Management Recommendations:	Management Tasks/Year	
	Required	Year
Control ailanthus patches	Yes	2028 (Tree-of-Heaven)
Control shrubby invasives	Yes	Ongoing
Establish & maintain access	Yes	Ongoing
Monitor for forest health/wildlife attributes	No	Ongoing
Favor native trees & canopy health	Yes	Ongoing

If a timber harvest is recommended, silvicultural method to be used: Not Applicable

Comments: Stand 7 is two separate mostly ridgetop locations found upon the property & consisting of two 5 year old clearcuts. They are both silviculturally correct & have received excellent rehab following the harvest. The rehab is impressive & well done with a lot of hard work accomplished by the landowners. Access trails are not only stabilized but in places have been armored with brick to prevent degradation when utilized. Successful native tree regeneration is occurring however competition from shrubby invasives, ailanthus & deer depredations make it too early in the process to evaluate as to how the emerging desirable reproduction will fare. Learn to identify & spot control the ailanthus in the mix. Access is excellent utilizing trails & a maintained network that strategically connects the entire property. Access maintenance with good soil stabilization & BMPS applied is ongoing, impressive & a lot of time consuming hard work. One needs good access to implement management goals & enjoy the property. Upon this property access corridors are a major value added feature. Stand 7 offers some great early successional wildlife habitat & that adds to a healthy forest complex regionally. Early successional habitats are critical habitats for many species. This management cycle within Stand 7 monitor & favor regenerating native trees, control ailanthus & maintain the access corridors. Stand 7 represents relatively isolated interior early successional habitats that are very interesting as they will attract wildlife that will be fun to observe & monitor.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 8 - 31.4 Acres

Dominant Species: TP, BY, SYC, ELM, BC, BL, WA, BW, HM, CW, WO, BOX, RO, PAW, HI, BE, CHINK, SPICE, BG, SM, CO, BO, DOG

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Transitional hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Pole/Small/Medium/Large/Sawlogs Coarse Dominants

Stocking Level: Fully stocked **Basal Area:** 100 ft2/acre

Stand History: Agricultural production, hunting, boundary, access, logging, some grapevine cutting, surveyed & corners monumented

Topography: riparian corridor blending into ridgetop, south facing rich coves, exposed rock, moderate to steep slopes, slump blocks, access corridors

Present conditions for you to consider: Boundary, neighbors, grapevine/invasives, access, rich cove sites, wildlife, habitats, valuable timber, harvest options, medium/high site, high priority for improvement projects, USDA-NRCS cost share opportunity, aesthetics, water quality, favor oak & native mast producing species, canopy development,

Management Recommendations:	Management Tasks/Year	
	Required	Year
Maintain boundary lines with paint	Yes	2026-2027 & every 7 yrs hence
Control grapevine/invasives	Yes	Ongoing
Maintain access	Yes	Ongoing
Monitor for forest health/trespass	Yes	Ongoing
Consider harvest after GV/invasive work	No	2035 plus or minus

If a timber harvest is recommended, silvicultural method to be used: Intermediate thin, patch cuts, clearcuts

Comments: Stand 8 is a wonderful stand of impressive sawtimber. It has many aesthetic & quality landscape features. Buffering the riparian corridor located here would be important. Access is excellent. Wildlife thrives in the conditions found in Stand 8. Grapevine/invasive species control has great merit & some grapevine control was observed. Stand 8 is entirely wooded with excellent stocking & a few canopy gaps. Stand 8 exhibits interior forest however shrubby invasives have found their way into the mix & are problematic here as upon the entire property. Strive to develop healthy canopy structure & stocking levels. Learn to identify the shrubby invasives & how to control them. USDA-NRCS cost sharing might be of interest. Prescribed fire might also be of interest especially in the oak areas along the ridgetop in the west portions of Stand 8. A timber harvest can be supported with a number of silvicultural approaches ranging from clearcut openings to intermediate thinning. No harvesting should occur until grapevines & shrubby invasives are controlled. With any harvesting seek professional forestry advice for strategy, prescription & marketing. Stand 8 has many attributes that meet goals & objectives for the ownership.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 9 - 34.6 Acres

Dominant Species: TP, HM, PAW, SPICE, HI, BY, SYC, BC, BW, BOX, CW, SIL, SM, WIL

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Bottomland/riparian hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Pole/Small/Medium/Sawlogs Coarse Dominants

Stocking Level: Fully stocked on average, variable patches **Basal Area:** 80 ft2/acre

Stand History: Agricultural production, logging, hunting, boundary line, utility R-O-W, gas well, Old SR 33 frontage, Shade River corridor, access

Topography: Bottomland riparian corridor, rocky outcrops & exposures, unnamed side drainages, Middle Branch Shade River frontage, level floodplain, vernal pools

Present conditions for you to consider: Site indices high, wildlife, grapevine/invasives, access, rich botanical understory, canopy structure, favor oaks & mast producers, riparian side drainages, water quality, buffer/filter strip, aquatic habitat, nice black walnut trees, vernal pools, gas well

Management Recommendations:	**Management Tasks/Year**	
	Required	Year
Control grapevines/invasives	Yes	Ongoing
Establish & maintain access	Yes	Ongoing
Monitor for forest health/trespass/wildlife	Yes	Ongoing
Favor nut producing trees & canopy health	Yes	Ongoing
Maintain boundary line with paint	Yes	2026- 2027 & every 7 years hence

If a timber harvest is recommended, silvicultural method to be used: Not Applicable

Comments: Stand 9 is a classic example of a well established functioning buffer/filter strip adjacent to the Middle Branch of Shade River. Frontage along Old SR 33 is also part of the filter/buffer strip here. Grapevine control work is occurring in this location. Some nice black walnut trees are found. Grapevine work is enhancing canopy & health of trees released. Sawtimber is commonly found but so are sparser areas of smaller timber & shrubby invasives. Some stream bank erosion was noted however Stand 9 is an excellent buffer, providing serious ecological services regarding water quality, flood mitigation, unique aquatic habitats & general aesthetics. Access is good however stream crossings need to be well thought out. Soils are excellent for wetland loving tree species. Timber could be carefully harvested paying particular attention to the integrity of the overall riparian corridor & water quality. Currently this is an impressive example of stewardship benefitting the entire community. For this management plan cycle continue with grapevine control & look to tackle invasive shrub incursions. Grapevine & invasive species are problematic in Stand 9 as in all stands. Developing healthy forest canopy will help with the invasive problem. Concentrate on boundary line, access corridors & grapevine control for canopy development this management cycle. Some large toppled trees & other coarse woody debris add to the habitat but should be monitored as to effects on Shade River as well.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 10 - 19.6 Acres

Dominant Species: Bottomland (open agricultural fields)

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Open field

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Not Applicable

Stocking Level: NA **Basal Area:** NA

Stand History: Agricultural production, boundary, opening, mowing, access, old SR 33 frontage, flooding

Topography: Bottomland, riparian corridor

Present conditions for you to consider: Site index high, boundary, neighbors, habitats, spot treat invasives, access, trespass, wildlife, utility R-O-W, flooding, water quality, timber along edges, keep open to preserve management options

Management Recommendations:	Management Tasks/Year	
	Required	Year
Maintain boundary line with paint	Yes	2026-2027 & every 7 yrs hence
Spot treat shrubbyinvasives	Yes	Ongoing
Maintain access	Yes	Ongoing
Monitor for trespass/wildlife	No	Ongoing
Keep open to preserve mgt options	No	Ongoing

If a timber harvest is recommended, silvicultural method to be used: Not Applicable

Comments: Stand 10 represents a bottomland corridor in two locations along the Middle Branch of Shade River. Elements of wetland similar to Stand 9 can be found & flooding along the drainage can be frequent. An excellent access corridor is maintained. A powerline R-O-W is located along Old SR 33 frontage. Water quality considerations are crucial regarding management options. Stand 10 is currently open maintained field. Agricultural crops such as hay may have been harvested over the years. Keeping Stand 10 maintained & open creates valuable wildlife habitat & preserves options for future management projects. Tree planting, pollinator plots, wildlife food plots, vernal pools, hayfield & nursery stock come to mind. The soils are rich & would offer unique intensive management options for specialty crops. Possible wetland elements create excellent wildlife habitat & ecologically significant perspectives. Spot treating encroaching shrubby invasives or mowing to keep woody stems under control would have great merit. Some different trees not noted on the property to plant in odd edges or corners here might include, shellbark hickory, pin oak, swamp white oak or butternut. This management cycle keep these fields open & consider options that might be available & of interest. Stand 10 might be eligible for the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) if not already enrolled. It might be interesting to talk to the USDA-FSA regarding Stand 10 & wildlife habitat options & cost sharing for implementation.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 11 - 13.1 Acres

Dominant Species: TP, BY, RO, HM, BW, BE, HI, WO, PAW, CO, BO, ASP

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Transitional hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Pole/Small/Medium/Large/Sawlogs Coarse Dominants

Stocking Level: Slightly overstocked **Basal Area:** 110 ft2/acre

Stand History: Agricultural production, hunting, boundary, surveyed monumented corners, timber, access

Topography: Northeast aspect, headwater drainage, exposed rock, coves, moderate upper mid & lower slopes

Present conditions for you to consider: boundary line, neighbors, grapevine/invasives, access, water quality, wildlife habitats, species mix, buffer main drainage, favor oaks & native mast producing trees, nice timber, interior forest attributes, high/medium site index, USDA cost share

Management Recommendations:	**Management Tasks/Year**	
	Required	Year
Maintain boundary lines with paint	Yes	2026-27 & every 7 yrs hence
Control grapevines/invasives	Yes	Ongoing
Maintain access corridors	Yes	Ongoing
Monitor for forest health/trespass/wildlife	Yes	Ongoing
Favor oak & native mast trees	No	Ongoing
Consider harvest options following TSI	No	2035 plus or minus

If a timber harvest is recommended, silvicultural method to be used: Intermediate thinning, patch openings, clearcut

Comments: Stand 11 is a nice patch of valuable sawtimber. It is quite aesthetic & presents interior forest conditions with a very attractive drainage water corridor. Access is limited by the need to cross the main drainage (one of the few places with mediocre access). A R-O-W across neighboring properties might be a consideration however access from adjacent Stand 12 is also possible. A timber harvest is feasible in Stand 11 but should not occur until grapevines/shrubby invasives are addressed. Survey corners are monumented & boundary is easy to find with intermediate T posts & woven wire fence. Basal area ranged from 80 to 150 illustrating the overstocked nature of the forest. This condition creates great wildlife habitat & room for harvest options going forward. This management cycle anything that can be done to control grapevine/invasives will be a great enhancement. Another priority would be maintaining access & boundary lines. Many loggers would like to put Stand 11 on the back of a log truck but the preliminary, prior to harvest practices, should occur first. Stand 11 would be a great place to see how USDA-NRCS cost share practices for grapevine/invasives species might work. There is no sense of immediacy for a harvest this plan cycle. Think about prescribed fire here as well.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 12 - 29.0 Acres

Dominant Species: BE, TP, HM, PAW, SPICE, SASS, HI, BY, RO, ELM, BC, BO, SM, DOG, RBUD, WA, WO, BG, BL, ASP, BW, CO, IW

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Transitional hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Pole/Small/Medium/Large/Sawlogs Coarse Dominants

Stocking Level: Fully stocked **Basal Area:** 100 ft2/acre

Stand History: Agricultural production, logging, hunting, boundary line, TR-64 (Hawks Nest Rd.), frontage, trails, access, driveway to homesite, boundary

Topography: Northerly & westerly aspects, ridgetop blending into drainages, deep hollows, coves, rock exposures, upper slopes gentle, midslopes steep to drainages, riparian aesthetic drainages

Present conditions for you to consider: Site indices medium/high, boundary line, neighbors, grapevine/invasives, access trails, canopy structure, favor oak & mast producing trees, water quality, wildlife, species mix, buffer drainages, aesthetics, frontage along TR 64, USDA NRCS cost share projects, driveway to residence, utilities, firewise

Management Recommendations:	**Management Tasks/Year**	
	Required	Year
Maintain boundary lines with paint	Yes	2026-2027 & every 7 yrs hence
Control grapevines/invasives	Yes	Ongoing
Maintain access	Yes	Ongoing
Monitor for forest health/trespass/wildlife	Yes	Ongoing
Favor mast trees especially oaks	No	Ongoing

If a timber harvest is recommended, silvicultural method to be used: Not Applicable

Comments: Stand 12 is a great place & high priority to consider tackling grapevine & medium to heavy shrubby invasives with NRCS-USDA cost sharing. Shrubby invasives like burning bush & bush honeysuckle are beginning to get established within Stand 12. Access is excellent & maintained. Grapevines & invasive species are problematic in Stand 12 as in all stands. Healthy forest canopy will also help the invasive problem. Controlling grapevines will improve canopy conditions. Boundary lines are easy to find however painting them & keeping boundary lines designated all the same way upon the entire property will create a consistent pattern & signature of ownership. Basal area ranged from 50 to160 illustrating some stocking variability but overall Stand 12 is a fully stocked stand. There is great strategic opportunity for improvement work. This 15 year management cycle anything that can be done to control grapevine & invasives will be a worthy enhancement. Stand 12 needs a bit more time to further develop but certainly has marketable timber resources. Work on grapevine control & shrubby invasives will get a positive response, improve forest health & aesthetics. Stand 12 compliments the homesite, neighboring properties & TR-64 frontage making aesthetics an important consideration.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 13 - 2.9 Acres

Dominant Species: NA (landscaped home site)

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: NA

Stand Diameter or Size Class: NA

Stocking Level: NA Basal Area: NA

Stand History: Agricultural production, utilities, driveway, residence, landscaping, access, lawn

Topography: Ridgetop.

Present conditions for you to consider: Site index high, neighbors, grapevine/invasives, trespass/security, utilities, access, wildlife, upkeep, lawn, landscape, specimen plantings, frontage on TR-64, driveway, aesthetics, firewise concepts

Management Recommendations:	**Management Tasks/Year**	
	Required	Year
Maintain home & landscape	Yes	Ongoing
Control interfearing vegetation	Yes	Ongoing
Maintain access	Yes	Ongoing
Monitor for landscape health/security	Yes	Ongoing

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

Comments: Stand 13 is intensively managed & maintained. This is the footprint of the residence & all the wonderful attributes that rural Southeast Ohio offers. Living upon the property is an excellent value added benefit for the entire ownership. Tucked away in the interior of the property gives one a sense of privacy however access to the well maintained TR-64 & Old SR 33 is very good. Any woodland projects in the vicinity of the homesite need to take into account how they might affect the integrity of the homesite. For example the access driveway should not be used for timber harvesting or logging access. The property management, implementation of projects, monitoring of forest health & being able to enjoy the property for recreational pursuits is spectacular & right out the door. Learn & practice firewise concepts upon the entire Stand 13.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 14 - 32.8 Acres

Dominant Species: BE, TP, HM, PAW, SPICE, WO, SASS, HI, BY, SYC, RO, ELM, BC, BW, BO, SM, WA, BG, BN, ASP, SOUR, DOG, CHINK, BASS

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Transitional hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Pole/Small/Medium/Large/Sawlogs Coarse Dominants

Stocking Level: Fully stocked **Basal Area:** 90 ft2/acre

Stand History: Agricultural production, logging, hunting, minerals, access, timber stand improvement, maintained trails

Topography: Northwesterly aspect, steep slopes, drainages, coves, dynamic rock & geologic exposures, riparian corridors

Present conditions for you to consider: Site indices poor/medium, grapevine/invasives, access, fully stocked, canopy structure, favor oak & mast producing trees, good species mix, 22 year old bedding area cut, water quality, drainage buffers, cost share, butternut tree noted, interior forest

Management Recommendations:	**Management Tasks/Year**	
	Required	Year
Favor oaks & native mast trees	No	Ongoing
Control grapevines/invasives	Yes	Ongoing
Maintain access	Yes	Ongoing
Monitor for forest health/wildlife	Yes	Ongoing
Consider thinning following grapevine/invasive control & marketability	No	2035 plus or minus

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

Comments: Stand 14 contains a dynamic variety of conditions. The stand is fully stocked with a good species mix & decent canopy structure. Within Stand 14 can be found a 22 year old clearcut similar to the one in Stand 6. Surrounding the 22 year old cut is found a decent sawtimber component. The cut has successfully regenerated & contains a nice emerging stand of young pole size timber. Grapevine cutting was noted here. Timber improvement work via grapevine & shrubby invasive species control would elicit a good response. A healthy managed forest condition would complement the water quality, aesthetics & geologic features found in Stand 14. Work with grapevine control & invasive species should ideally be accomplished prior to any harvesting. Favor oak & other mast producing trees in Stand 14. Access is best by utilizing existing routes. Developing healthy forest canopy will help the invasive problem. Controlling grapevines will improve canopy conditions. Basal area ranged from 40 to 120 illustrating a generally fully stocked forest condition influenced by the emerging clearcut small pole area. Harvesting should not be a sense of immediacy especially because markets for materials to be removed are poor at this time. Explore USDA-NRCS cost sharing to assist with practices here.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 15 - 49.1Acres

Dominant Species: BW, HM, BY, BASS, PAW, SYC, RO, HI, BO, WO, BE, WA, TP, BB, RBUD, BC, ELM, DOG, SPICE, SO, SM, CHINK, ASP, BG, BL

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Transitional hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Pole/Small/Medium/Large/Sawtimber Coarse Dominants

Stocking Level: Fully stocked **Basal Area:** 100 ft2/acre

Stand History: Agricultural production, hunting, minerals, boundary line, access, utilities, TR 64 frontage, homesite, some grapevine cutting

Topography: Southeast, south aspects, ridgetop blending into deep drainages, coves, riparian corridor, exposed rocky strata, steep mid & lower slopes, geologic features

Present conditions for you to consider: Site index medium/high, boundary line, neighbors, access, utilities, dryer aspects, favor oak, water quality, riparian buffers, grapevine/invasives, cost share, frontage on TR 64, canopy development, firewise, access, Stand 13

Management Recommendations:	**Management Tasks/Year**	
	Required	Year
Maintain boundary lines with paint	Yes	2026-2027& every 7 yrs hence
Consider harvesting timber following grapevine/invasive control	No	2035 plus or minus
Maintain access	Yes	Ongoing
Monitor for security/forest health/wildlife	Yes	Ongoing
Favor oaks /native mast trees	No	Ongoing

If a timber harvest is recommended, silvicultural method to be used: Intermediate thinning, openings, clearcut

Comments: Stand 15 is nicely timbered however like all stands it needs control of grapevine & shrubby invasives prior to any timber harvesting. Learn to identify problematic shrubby invasives & how to control them. Hypoxylon canker was noted on a few trees. This fungal disease sometimes shows up on oaks & hickories following drought stress & is a tree killer. This makes sense following Ohio's severe drought in 2024. Stand 15 also has a dryer aspect making oaks good trees to have here overall. Anything that can be done with grapevine/invasive species control will be helpful. There is no pressing need to harvest trees this management cycle. Ash & general background mortality thinned some of the stand leaving here & in other stands a component of coarse woody debris & snags. Coarse woody debris is an element of forest structure that has great ecological value & habitat components. This management cycle monitor for forest health, cut grapevines & think about controlling invasive encroaching shrubby plants such as multiflora rose, bush honeysuckle, barberry, burning bush & privet all noted in Stand 15. Barberry is not numerous on the property but is percolating & can become very aggressive. It is also a plant that is conducive to ticks & consequently presents a human health issue as well.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 16 - 7.9 Acres

Dominant Species: BE, TP, PAW, SPICE, SASS, HI, BY, SYC, RO, BC, BO, SM, ASP, WO, BG, ERC, HM, DOG, RBUD, HAW

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Transitional hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Large Pole/Small/Medium/Large/Sawlogs Coarse Dominants

Stocking Level: Fully stocked **Basal Area:** 90 ft2/acre

Stand History: Agricultural production, logging, hunting, minerals, access, TR 64 frontage, boundary

Topography: Easterly aspect, ridgetop blending into mid slope & drainage, rich coves, exposed rock, riparian corridor, steep from mid slope to drainage

Present conditions for you to consider: Site indices medium/high, grapevine/invasives, access fully stocked, canopy structure, favor oak & mast trees, hunting & wildlife, water quality, buffer main drainage, roadside frontage, boundary, neighbor relations, cost share, high priority

Management Recommendations:	**Management Tasks/Year**	
	Required	Year
Control grapevines/invasives	Yes	Ongoing
Maintain boundary lines with paint	Yes	2026-2027 & every 7 years hence
Maintain access	Yes	Ongoing
Monitor for forest health/trespass/wildlife	Yes	Ongoing
Consider timber harvest following grapevine & shrubby invasives control	No	2035 plus or minus

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

Comments: Stand 16 is unique & presents a perfect opportunity to see how USDA-NRCS cost sharing might work regarding grapevine & shrubby invasive control. A cost share project here would be such that it is not an overwhelming commitment while yielding noticeable results in a wonderful stand of nice hardwood trees. Access is excellent. For these reasons Stand 16 should be high priority especially if one wants to test the process of USDA cost sharing. Controlling grapevine & invasives will always impart improvement to stand health & productivity. Paying attention to Stand 16 has merit. A future timber harvest following preliminary cultural treatments is quite feasible as well. The boundary will require marking, maintenance & attention but is easy to determine. Stand 16 is a great place to learn techniques for shrubby invasive species control as well as identification of them. Headwater drainage patterns form some very rich coves & micro sites for many highly desirable native plants & animals in Stand 16. Coarse woody debris is found along with some fairly recent wind throw that occurred here. Site index in Stand 16 would be high indicating a very worthy stand to get good results from improvement practices. Woodland aesthetics are quite charming here as well. Stand 16 would be satisfying & rewarding woods to work upon improving with cost share opportunity.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 17 - 14.8 Acres

Dominant Species: TP, HM, HI, BY, SYC, RO, ELM, BC, BW, BO, SM, WA, ASP, WO, BG

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Transitional hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Pole/Small/Medium/Large/Sawlogs Coarse Dominants

Stocking Level: Fully stocked **Basal Area:** 100 ft2/acre

Stand History: Agricultural production, logging, hunting, boundary line, access, neighbors, TR-64 frontage

Topography: Northerly aspects, mid & lower slope drainages, rocky exposures, ridgetop, steep mid slope to drainages, cove, TR-64

Present conditions for you to consider: Site index medium/high, boundary line, neighbors, grapevine/invasives, access, trespass, understory conditions, fully stocked, canopy structure, favor oak & mast producing trees, interesting rock exposures, water quality, riparian corridor, buffering drainages, TR-64 frontage, rich cove areas, species mix, nice timber

Management Recommendations:	Management Tasks/Year	
	Required	Year
Maintain boundary lines with paint	Yes	2026-2027 & every 7 yrs hence
Control grapevines/invasives	Yes	Ongoing
Maintain access	Yes	Ongoing
Monitor for forest health/trespass/wildlife	Yes	Ongoing
Protect & enhance water quality	No	Ongoing

If a timber harvest is recommended, silvicultural method to be used: Not Applicable

Comments: Stand 17 has been impacted by historical agricultural activities, logging, frontage along TR-64 & neighboring property management. Intriguing rocky exposures & flowing water source drainages can be found. Access is good. Water quality is influenced by Stand 17 as it serves as a buffer filter strip for any upland disturbances that may occur. Grapevine control & invasive species management always improves a forest condition & that would occur in Stand 17. Favor mast trees such as oaks, walnuts, hickory, black cherry & black gum. Others would include sassafras, dogwood, spice bush & hawthorn. This brief listing includes native species that produce valuable wildlife mast & has both hard & soft mass species listed. Stand 17 might be a lesser priority than some of the other stands in this plan. Better canopy density & structure would help control some invasive species like multiflora rose, barberry, privet, autumn olive & bush honeysuckle because these invasives thrive in full light & can be less vigorous in shade. There is much edge with neighbor boundary, recently harvested Stand 7 & TR-64. Boundary maintenance is important here. Some nice sawtimber is found here however no harvesting is needed this management plan cycle. It would be good to have an active management footprint in Stand 17 via monitoring, marked boundary line, & grapevine/invasive control.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 18 - 28.0Acres

Dominant Species: BE, TP, HM, PAW, SPICE, WO, SASS, HI, BY, SYC, RO, BC, BW, BG, BO, SM, DOG, RBUD, BB, HAW, IW

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Transitional hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Pole/Small/Medium/Large/Sawlogs Coarse Dominants

Stocking Level: Fully stocked **Basal Area:** 100 ft2/acre

Stand History: Agricultural production, logging, hunting, access, frontage on TR-64, rural/urban interface

Topography: Northeasterly aspects, ridgetop mid & lower slopes blending into drainages, coves, TR-64, Steep mid & lower slopes, exposed rocky outcrops & ledges riparian drainages

Present conditions for you to consider: Site index medium, grapevine/invasives, access, trespass, fully stocked, canopy structure, favor oak & mast producing trees, dense brushy invasive understory in spots, good stand response to cultural activity, water quality, species mix

Management Recommendations:	**Management Tasks/Year**	
	Required	Year
Favor mast trees especially oak	No	Ongoing
Control grapevines/invasives	Yes	Ongoing
Maintain access	Yes	Ongoing
Monitor for forest health/trespass/wildlife	Yes	Ongoing
Mark boundary lines with paint	Yes	2026-2027 & every 7 years hence

If a timber harvest is recommended, silvicultural method to be used: Not Applicable

Comments: Stand 18 is exhibiting a pattern occurring everywhere in the rural urban interface of Athens. Heavy shrubby invasive vegetation is taking over native ecology. Spots in the upland portions of Stand 18 especially the westerly portions are becoming densely vegetated with this spreading plague. A rich cove component exists in Stand 18. Water quality & resources are very important to overall forest health & wildlife habitats & Stand 18 contributes nicely to buffering & mitigating impacts. Side drainages & coves contain a nice forest condition worthy of improving with grapevine/invasive species control. Access is best utilizing existing trails. Maintaining healthy forest canopy will help invasive species problems. Controlling grapevine improves canopy conditions. Boundary line is a concern however frontage on TR-64 need not be marked only where boundary meets the road does it need to be designated. Basal area ranged from 40 to 130 illustrating stocking variability but also good canopy health & management possibilities. Stand 18 is a sawtimber stand that is buffering drainages & providing ecological benefits. There is no need for harvesting this management cycle. Anything that can be done to control grapevine/invasives will go a long way. Access maintenance & grapevine/invasive treatments would be the priority this management cycle. Monitor Stand 18. Grapevine/invasive work will leave a light disturbance footprint but greatly improve forest health here.

Management Activity Schedule

Year(s) Suggested	Stand	Required Task	EQIP Practice?	Acres	Recommendations
2026-2027	All except 7 &14	Yes	No	396.2	Maintain boundary with paint review every 7 years
Ongoing	2 & 10	Yes	?	51.0	Keep maintained & openings open
2028	7	Yes	Yes	15.8	Spot treat ailanthus
2028	16	Yes	Yes	7.9	Grapevine/invasive species control
2030-2032	11,12,15	Yes	Yes	91.2	Grapevine/invasive species control
2033-2034	3, 8, 9	Yes	Yes	80.5	Grapevine/invasive species control
Ongoing	2,7,10	Yes	Yes	66.8	Spot treat encroaching invasives
2035-2036	1,4,5	Yes	Yes	69.7	Grapevine control
2037-2038	6,14,17	Yes	Yes	97.8	Grapevine control
2039-2040	18	Yes	Yes	28.0	Grapevine/invasive species control
Ongoing	All	Yes	No	444.8	Sustain structures, utilities, trails, landscaping, driveways, security etc.
Ongoing	All	Yes	No	444.8	Maintain access routes on entire property & manage openings
Ongoing	All	Yes	Yes	444.8	Maintain treated areas & be vigilant for forest health issues.
2035 plus or minus	4,5,6,8,11, 14,15,16	No	No	226.9	Consider timber harvest options following grapevine/invasive work (have a qualified forester assist)
Ongoing	Whole Property	Yes	No	Next Site Visit – Woodland reviews are recommended at least once every five years & no more than ten years, based upon the date of the last actual woodland evaluation conducted by your forester	

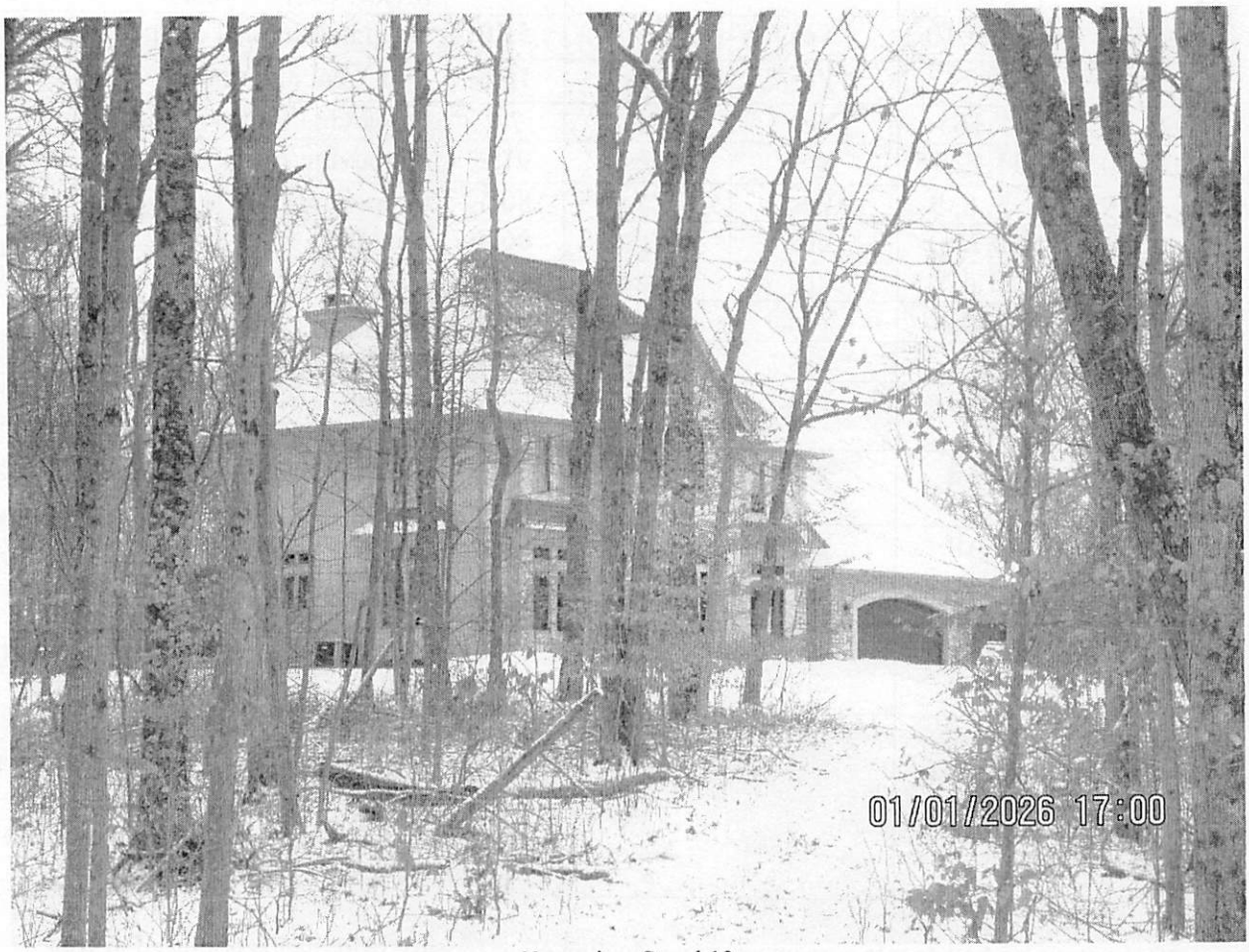
Before entering a timber sale agreement, or conducting other forestry work that is not listed in your activity schedule, contact your forester first to ensure compliance with your approved woodland stewardship management plan & CAUV eligibility.

Invasive species observed: multiflora rose, bush honeysuckle, privet, barberry, autumn olive, Japanese honeysuckle, ailanthus, Callery pear, stilt grass, oriental bittersweet & burning bush. Grapevine is abundant, while a native plant, grapevine control will tremendously improve & release struggling trees, develop canopy structure & improve overall forest conditions. Grapevine arbors are beyond control but serve as wildlife nesting, feeding, loafing & escape cover & can be left with just arbor perimeter control of vines to prevent arbors from spreading.

Boundary is easy to find & corners are monumented however between corners a hodgepodge of T posts, fence, unmarked gaps, woven wire etc delineates the boundary. Painting the boundary is suggested. Boundary does not need to be marked along TR-64 & Old SR 33 frontage. Just mark distinctly where the boundary is perpendicular to the road.

Prescribed fire is gaining traction as a forest management tool. It can be used here with care & professional application. Prescribed fire is endorsed with this plan as is timber harvesting but only after grapevine & invasive species control.

Addendums



Homesite Stand 13

Woodland Resource Descriptions

General Soils Information:

Berks, Brookside, Dekalb, Guernsey, Kinnick, Lindside, Newark, Steinsburg, Vandalia, Wellston, Upshur, Westmorelnd & Woodsfield series soils can be found in the ownership parcels. The diverse soils will support a tremendous amount of variable habitats & plant communities. This richness is a very healthy ecological condition.

Soil Types: BkE, BkF, BrD, DtD, DtE, DuF, GsB, GsC, GuC, GuD, KnL1AF,New1AF, StE, StF, VbB, WdB, WdC, WhD, WhE, WmC, WmD, WmE, WtB, WtC

Soil Drainage Class: Ranges from well, moderately well drained with the Newark soils being, somewhat poorly drained.

General Description: Soils are low/medium to very productive they are typical woodland, upland & frequently flooded soils common to the region. BMP'S & careful management will enhance & preserve soil productivity. Soils present no limitations to any of your goals however some are better suited for impacts than others in terms of equipment & access. Most are depleted from past historical uses. Generally the bulk of the soils are mostly medium& high site index for red oak. The poorer site index can be found in the Dekalb & Steinsburg series soils.

Site Class: (using Woodland Productivity): low/medium to high (mostly medium & high)

Well maintained & armored access trail Stand 6

Timber Information:

Productivity & potentials are very positive. A slightly over stocked/fully stocked situation gives one many options for management. In just about all stands a merchantable timber harvest is possible this 15 year management cycle. There is no sense of immediacy to harvest & at least grapevine control prior to any harvest is strongly suggested. Younger developing timber is found in the 22 year old clearcuts found in Stands 6 & 14 & the recent Stand 7, 5 year old clearcuts. Stands & patches of regenerating saplings & poles need time to develop however great wildlife habitat is created. Stands 16, 11, 12, 14, 15, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 & 9 would be the best stands to improve with cost share & or work projects. Species mix is excellent & quality timber can be found. Grapevine control & invasive species control are the most immediate improvement concerns. Hazard tree removal, salvage & general woodland management can be handled with routine forest operations & monitoring. If eligible, cost sharing with the USDA- NRCS through the EQIP forestry program has great possibilities. Access & boundary line maintenance will be value added to the timber resource. Conifer plantings particularly white pine has been blended into respective adjacent stands as they are relatively small patches but add a unique diversity factor.

Wildlife:

Exceptional habitat conditions are found on the property. Everything from mature woodland, open, early successional to aquatic resources can be found. A pond, stream frontage, drainages, riparian corridors, water holes, vernal pools, wetland & openings, are scattered about. Coarse woody debris & exposed rocky ledges lend even more variety of habitats. Deer can be observed but were quite scarce this year due to a devastating 2025 EHD viral outbreak. Also observed were turkeys, numerous songbirds & raptors. Small mammals like rabbits, possum, ground hog & raccoon are common. The property is very rich in wildlife resources. Deer could be a problem as reproduction of seedling trees is impacted by heavy deer browsing. Hunting is encouraged & of great importance to management goals & objectives as is wildlife management in general. There is plenty of nesting, feeding, loafing, escape cover & habitat for many species of wildlife. Specific wildlife practices for deer, upland game, birds & hunting are currently ongoing & complimentary to overall property stewardship & resource production. Enhancing habitat, including food plots, maintained openings & specific areas dedicated to wildlife especially vernal pools, wetlands & riparian corridors is certainly commendable management. Further guidance & assistance might be obtained through the ODNR private lands biologist in Athens, 740-589-9957 or with private wildlife consultants & professionals. It is of note that 2025 has been a devastating year for deer in certain portions of Southeast Ohio. Your townships were hard hit areas within the EHD impact zone. EHD is a fatal viral disease that deer acquire vectored by a biting midge. Dead deer were observed upon the property. EHD has taken a tragic & devastating toll upon the deer here. While 2025 is a notable year for the devastation to the deer herd that EHD has wrought it is hoped that the deer herd will build back stronger & better going forward. Management currently occurring upon this property will help accomplish deer recovery.

EHD killed deer- Meigs County

Water:

The property is incredibly rich in water resources. A pond, vernal pools, streams & drainage corridors all contribute to the water resources. The property currently is contributing to enhanced water quality & has some excellent filter strips & buffers along many of the drainages & riparian corridors. Wetland conditions are quite unique, interesting & rare in Southeast Ohio some true wetland might exist in the frequently flooded soils in the bottomland Stands 9 & 10.

Practicing good sustainable management with regard to BMPS & proper management around water areas will pay great dividends in many ways for the objectives outlined on this property.

Best Management Practices – maintaining the integrity & productivity of woodland sites:

Basic protection measures used to guard forest soils against problems related to soil/site limitations & equipment usage-rutting, excessive disturbance & compaction, erosion, & sedimentation- are commonly referred to as Best Management Practices (BMPS). One very easy BMP is simply to limit heavy equipment activity to dry weather periods.

Hilly to steeply sloped terrain is more subject to site disturbance & subsequent soil erosion & sedimentation. Forest management 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 & where slope does not present a hindrance to access for management activities, it is important to keep the trails up away from the drainages where possible. This helps protect water quality by providing a buffer or filter strip of undisturbed soil & leaf litter where any sediment can be trapped before reaching the drainage, if some should get washed off the path. Some really commendable & hard work has been accomplished on critical areas of access trails by armoring impact areas with bricks.

During timber harvest activities follow Best Management Practices outlined in the most current publication BMPS for Erosion Control in Ohio. This booklet is available online at www.ohiodnr.gov/forestry/.

Practically speaking the use of BMPS to prevent soil loss is a sound agricultural practice that helps maintain site & timber productivity. Implementing BMPS helps comply with Ohio's Agricultural Pollution Abatement Law (HB 88) Standards for Silvicultural Operations. The access corridors & most recent logging activity have all had BMPS applied. The BMPS from the most recent logging have been very successful & stabilizing to soils. Pay particular attention to drainage & stream crossings as these are critical areas for BMPS.

Vernal pool Stand 9

Forest Health:

Woodland shows good overall health & vigor however a few problems were noted. The oak component can be better represented in the mix & on most sites should be favored. The drought of 2024 took a toll on Ohio agriculture & tree problems may continue to show up from that stress factor. Grapevine/ invasive species are detrimental to overall forest health & desirable tree growth. This stress on trees can actually cause mortality & change forest habitat for worse. In some cases woodlands are slightly crowded & stocking levels are good, however in hodgepodge spots within a number of stands stocking levels were poorer leaving openings & gaps filling in with trees but also invasives. Stocking (crowding) is a normal process that happens as forests mature. Overstocked stands indicate that the woodland can sustain a thinning. Sometimes mortality from competition occurs in overstocked stands. Following the management schedule in this plan should guide projects into timely decision points. Deer browsing of seedlings can be worrisome for future forest growth & species diversity. Invasive species were observed everywhere & are a major forest pestilence. Attention to controlling invasives would be a high priority & cost sharing is possible for this. Grapevines are a problem on most all the woodland sites. The place to start with grapevine control would be on your best tree growing ground first. The guidelines in your management schedule take into account site conditions & management objectives. White pine has some needle blight problems…… a noticeable regional issue.

Emerald ash borer (EAB) is an invasive insect from Asia that only attacks ash trees. The larvae eat the living tissue of ash trees just underneath the bark. With a large infestation, this process essentially chokes off the flow of water & nutrients within the tree which leads to tree death. This insect can spread naturally from tree to tree as well as artificially through the movement of ash material such as firewood. EAB has devastated ash trees & ash is now inconsequential on the property. Canopy gaps & openings result due to ash mortality. A very minor ash presence can be found in saplings & seedlings that will likely get reinfected with EAB.

Information about some of the common threats to forests can be found in this plan. Always feel welcome to contact resource foresters if any questions or unusual observations occur.

Cut grapevine Stand 6

Wetlands:

Wetlands are extremely important for water quality they provide unique habitats for fish & 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 & tucked within the forest cover. Vernal pools periodically dry up & do not contain fish. This drying may occur annually or just during drought years. These pools provide unique habitat for amphibians, like salamanders & frogs, as well as many other species of wildlife. Many folks find these important components of the landscape improve aesthetics & overall enjoyment of the property. Vernal pools are found upon the property. These areas are worth taking note of & managing for in order to keep them viable & functioning as important habitat.

Soils can sometimes indicate wetlands & wetland potentials. Wetland soils are scarce in much of Southeast Ohio. Sometimes a more formal wetland condition can be found as an inclusion in some soils. This is unique & creates a noteworthy habitat with unique plants & wildlife. Stands 9 & 10 may have wetland soil inclusions. Having wetland conditions is a wonderful feature & greatly enhances the wildlife goals & objectives for the property.

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

No specific threatened or endangered species were noted within your forestland however; a complete biological survey was not conducted. Some threatened & endangered species found in Ohio include the Timber Rattlesnake, the Northern Harrier, the Indiana Bat & the American Burying Beetle. Habitat requirements for threatened & endangered species may or may not be found on the property; 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 Natural Resources & Preserves directly to access the National Heritage Database. This property may have some unique botanical specimens as well.

ODNR-Natural Areas and Preserves
2045 Morse Road, Bldg. F-1
Columbus, OH 43229-6693
Phone: (614) 265-6453

Archeological/Historical Resources:

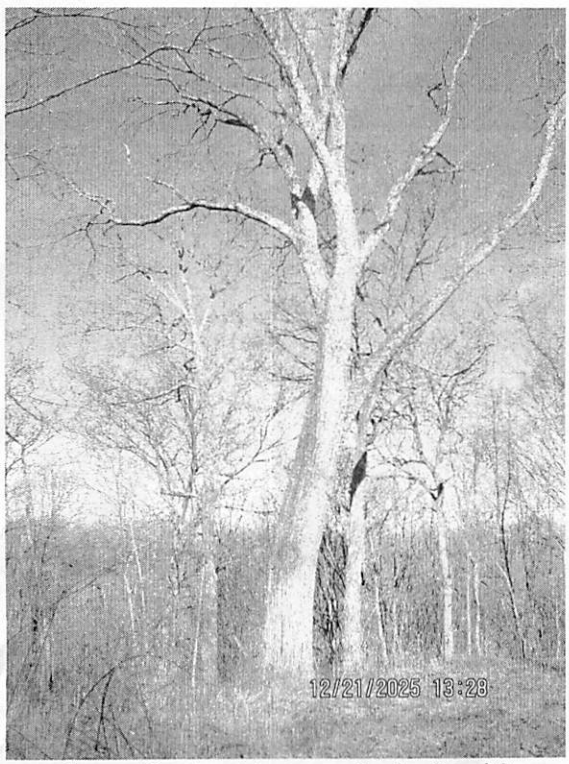
Historical & cultural resources are nonrenewable & can never be replaced once destroyed. These resources provide a unique glimpse into the past & a look at the people & how they cared for the land. Good stewardship involves recognizing these resources & protecting them. These resources should be conserved whenever possible when they are present on the property. A rich historical legacy of Southeast Ohio is represented by these lands.

Recreation:

Each forest has a unique history & character & this continues to build under your stewardship. This forest is used for hunting, hiking, light ATV recreation & access, production of wood products, aesthetics, nature study, water quality & appreciation of the history, cultural resources & wildlife that can be found. Many landowners find great enjoyment & satisfaction doing improvement work in the woods. Others find pleasure in watching birds or gathering gourmet foods like fruits, nuts & mushrooms. Flowering trees & plants add beauty to the forest. Maintaining trails & access will improve opportunities to enjoy the woods. The forest can be a place of solitude after a busy day at work or it can be a place of great satisfaction from knowing that with good & proper management one can get sustainable income & benefits for hearth & home. Hunting & wildlife management will be a major influence upon the management of the property going forward as this is a primary & passionate management objective.

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 successional songbirds, or where they can take their favorite bird dog for an autumn hunt for ruffed grouse. Forest stewardship management addresses these & other various aesthetic tastes & may weigh in visual goals of the neighbors. When you are weighing aesthetic goals consider as a group; visual aesthetics, the aesthetics of a functioning ecosystem & the wildlife species found on the property.



Coarse Dominant legacy red oak Stand 8

Other Resources:

Associated forest resources vary somewhat from forest to forest but often include a variety of herbaceous plants within the fields & forest on the property. Spring, summer & fall wild flowers can be really fascinating & enjoyable to those who might take an interest. Medicinal herbs & plants like ginseng & yellow root can be fun to find & even generate some income. There is always a thrill in finding shed antlers of deer & observing habits & patterns of the local wildlife.

One can always find a vast array of insects in woodland. Some can be destructive, some really interesting most are beneficial & remain in the background & of course there are those that one would just as soon not encounter. Insects are essential to the proper functioning of a healthy ecosystem & many bees, wasps, flies & butterflies are performing important ecological roles like pollinating plants or destroying harmful pests as they go about their routines.

Sometimes folks take an interest in other related opportunities & build into business with forest resources. Leasing hunting rights or even mineral rights are sometimes viable options. Building rental cabins & hosting tours or recreational events can also be possible opportunities.
Using the land for educational seminars or youth activities like camping can be an option as well.

Maple syrup production can be an interesting hobby for some while others may decide to manage for the best possible timber & valuable quality trees they can grow. Others might try their hand with Christmas tree production or landscape nursery related activities.

Geologic features including caves, overhangs, slump blocks, rock falls, cliffs & exposed rock strata all contribute to a fascinating story of the geological history of the region & make the woods all the more interesting. It seems a great photo op was around every nook & cranny in the woods.

It is this mosaic of uses & opportunities scattered across the landscape that creates a forest based economy & healthy ecosystem. By practicing good stewardship forests can return economic & intangible rewards many times over.

Upland field & pond Stand 2

Fire – identify hazards, fire breaks, safety zones, note dead trees from insects or disease, etc.:

Properties & homes in Ohio are not immune to the risks of fire & fire-related damage. Spring & fall are Ohio's main "fire seasons." Your system of paths & access corridors doubles as fire breaks. For the home site, maintain good access for first responder vehicles, create a defensible space by removing flammable materials such as brush, leaves, sticks, & twigs; remove these from roofs & gutters, too. Landscape around buildings with less flammable plants & materials, avoid evergreens by or near the home, keep an outdoor water source, & avoid outdoor burning. For more information on outdoor fire safety & 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 & 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, & November between the hours of 6:00 am & 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.

Carbon Cycle – Healthy, sustainably managed forests can help to reduce atmospheric carbon:

When forest landowners choose to maintain your forest land rather than convert it to a non-forest use, you are making a significant contribution to the carbon sequestration equation; a healthy forest sequesters 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, & by re-establishing woodlands on non-forested land.

Active forest managers may find opportunities for carbon trading & participation in ecosystem service markets. For further information about carbon sequestration, forestry, & carbon markets, you may visit the Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX) link http://www.chicagoclimatex.com/content.jsf?id=242. Also, there are many organizations (both for- & non-profit, mostly online) that offer carbon credits to individual consumers, families, companies, etc. A few examples of "over-the-counter" market organizations are Native Energy (www.nativeenergy.com) & Terrapass (www.terrapass.com). Reference to these listed sites does not include an endorsement.

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).

PUBLICATIONS LIST

ALEX & NANCY COULADIS

WOODLAND STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Factsheets: Ohio Fire Laws, Wildfire Be Prepared, Outdoor Fire Safety in Ohio, Smokey Bear Misc. Items
- Brochure: Ohio Fishing Regulations 2025-26
- Brochure: Ohio Hunting & Trapping Regulations 2025-26
- Ohio Woodland Steward Newsletter: Spring/Summer 2014, Winter 2017-18, Summer 2018, Winter 2018, Winter 2020, Winter 2022, Winter 2026
- Brochure: Fighting Invasive Plants in Ohio
- Fact Sheets: Asian Longhorned Beetle, Hemlock Woolly Adelgid, Thousand Cankers Disease, Spotted Lantern Fly, Gypsy Moth, Viburnum Leaf Beetle, Ohio Tick ID, Japanese Stiltgrass, Winged Burning Bush, Callery Pear, European Privet, Japanese Barberry, Japanese Honeysuckle, Exotic Bush Honeysuckles, Multiflora Rose, Autumn Olive, Tree-of-Heaven, Oriental Bittersweet, Beech Leaf Disease, White Pine Needle Damage, Garlic Mustard, Japanese Knotweed, Mile a Minute Weed
- Brockman Frank C. A Guide To Field Identification Trees of North America, Golden Press, New York 1968
- Brochure: Contact a Forester First
- Misc. maps: USGS Topo, Athens County GIS Contour & Soils Air Photo Maps, Athens County Soil Survey, NRCS Soil Survey
- Athens SWCD 2026 Tree & Wildlife Packet Sale Information
- Previous Forest Management Plan from Buckeye Forestry Services LLC
- Brochure: Conservation On Private Lands
- Appendix