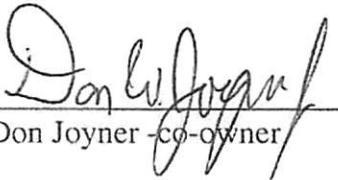


Woodland Stewardship Management Plan

Owner's Information:

Owner: BSDJ Farms LLC

Signed: 
Don Joyner - co-owner

Signed: 
Bradley Stancil - co-owner

RECEIVED

OCT 06 2021

Jill Thompson
Athens County Auditor

Date: September 30, 2021

Preparer's Information:

Prepared by: Dean A. Berry

Signature: 

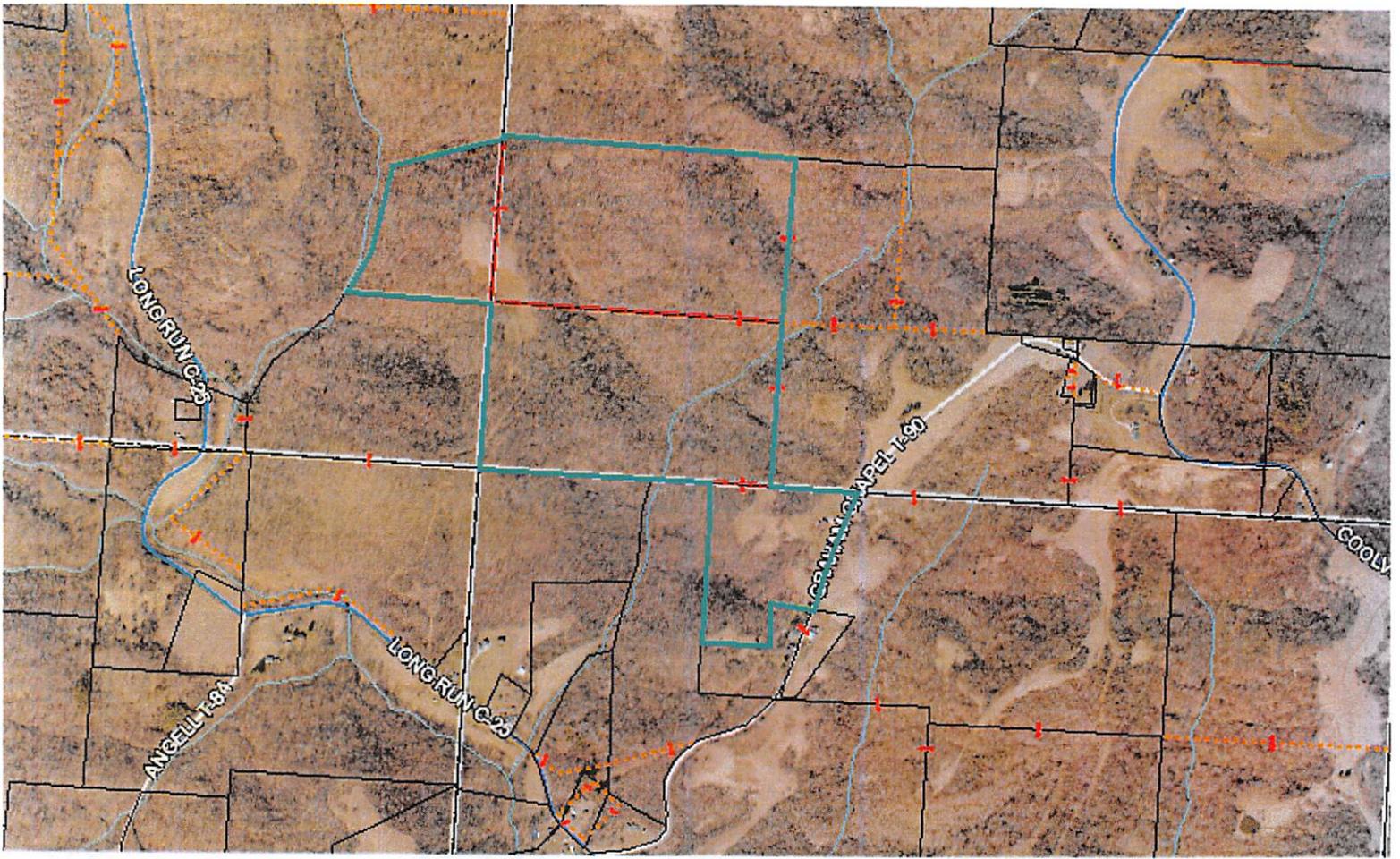
Woodland Management Services
c/o Dean A. Berry, ACF Consulting Forester
10935 Rosewood Lane
Athens, Ohio 45701
TSP 10-6547

Date: September 27, 2021
Field Inspection Date

740-541-4647 mobile
fatlabtreefarm@gmail.com

This plan is valid for the period beginning September 30, 2021, and ending September 29, 2031.

Plan Status: New



This Conveyance has been examined
and the Grantor has complied with
Section 319.202 of the Revised Code

No. 424 Transfer Fee Paid \$ 1636.40
Jill A. Thompson, Athens County Auditor

By AK Deputy Auditor
2 transferred 4-9-20

Instrument Book Page
202000001804 OR 566 219

202000001804
Filed for Record in
ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO
JESSICA MARKINS, RECORDER
04-10-2020 At 11:47 am.
DEED 90.00
OR Book 566 Page 219 - 223

202000001804
SECURE TITLE SERVICES

DEED OF TRUSTEE

James E. Brandau, Trustee of the James E. Brandau Trust dated September 24, 2004, Grantor, of Stark County, Ohio, by the powers conferred by the Trust as well as in the Memorandum of Trust that was recorded in **Book 558, Page 1371, of the Official Records of Athens County, Ohio**, and every other power, for valuable consideration paid, grants with fiduciary covenants to **BSDJ Farms, LLC, Grantee**, an Ohio limited liability company, whose tax mailing address is P.O. Box 144, Selma, NC 27576, the following real property:

See Exhibit A (a legal description and plat of survey for 109.403 acres)

Last Deed Reference: Book 328, Page 271, of the Official Records of Athens County, Ohio; Book 312, Page 420, of the Official Records of Athens County, Ohio; and Book 312, Page 429 of the Official Records of Athens County, Ohio.

Parent Parcel ID No.: **J010010061009**, J0100100611000, J010010058400, and J010010058300.

All tracts are conveyed subject to any and all easements, leases, rights-of-way, conditions, reservations and restrictions of record. Further subject to real estate taxes which shall be pro-rated to the date of transfer and which Grantee agrees to assume and pay.

THIS DEED IS GIVEN UPON FULFILLMENT AND COMPLETION OF THE TERMS OF TWO LAND INSTALLMENT CONTRACTS, WHICH WERE ORIGINALLY RECORDED IN BOOK 509, PAGE 1150, AND BOOK 511, PAGE 1477, OF THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO. BOTH OF THESE INSTRUMENTS WERE SUBSEQUENTLY ASSIGNED AND AMENDED BY AN INSTRUMENT, WHICH WAS RECORDED IN BOOK 558, PAGE 1372, OF THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO.

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING TO THE GRANTOR, ITS SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS, ALL OF THE COAL, OIL AND GAS, AND ANY OTHER MINERALS AND ALL RIGHTS ASSOCIATED THEREWITH, OF WHATEVER DESCRIPTION, TOGETHER WITH THE RIGHT TO EXPLORE FOR, DRILL FOR, EXTRACT AND MINE AND REMOVE THE SAME IN THE ABOVE REFERENCED PROPERTY.

In Witness Whereof, Grantor has signed and sealed these presents this 24 day of April, 2020.

James E. Brandau
James E. Brandau, Trustee of the
James E. Brandau Trust Dated September 21, 2004

State of Ohio; County of Stark) ss:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for said county and state, personally appeared the above named James E. Brandau, Trustee of the James E. Brandau Trust dated September 21, 2004 and any amendments thereto, who acknowledge he did sign the foregoing instrument and the same was his free act and deed.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my name and official seal at Jackson Twp., Ohio, this 2 day of April, 2020.

SEAL

Michael S. Gruber
Notary Public
My Comm. Expires: _____



MICHAEL S. GRUBER, Attorney at Law
Notary Public, State of Ohio
My Commission has no expiration date
Under Section 147.03 R.C.

This instrument prepared by: Robert R. Rittenhouse, Lavelle and Associates, 449 E. State Street, Athens, OH 45701. No opinion as to title is expressed by preparer.

BY: *Bernard L. Latham*
DATE: 3/22/20

MAR 25 2020

Jill Thompson
Athens County Auditor

Instrument Book Page
202000001804 OR 566 221



E-mail: www.surveyohio.com

Phone: 740-323-0644

Fax: 740-323-0272

Ohio Phone: 1-800-551-5844

Legal Description 109.403 Acres

Situated in the Township of Lodi, County of Athens, State of Ohio, and being a part of Section 23, Section 24, and Section 30, Township 4N, Range 13W, of the Ohio Company's Purchase, and being more particularly described as follows;

Being a Survey of a part of a 78.22 Acre parcel conveyed to James E. Brandau, Trustee, as recorded in O.R. Book 328, Page 271 (part P.P.N. J010010061100), all of a 40 Acre parcel conveyed to James E. Brandau, Trustee, as recorded in O.R. Book 328, Page 271 (P.P.N. J010010061000), all of a 40 Acre parcel conveyed to James E. Brandau, Trustee, as recorded in O.R. Book 312, Page 429 (P.P.N. J010010058400), and a 14.60 Acre parcel conveyed to James E. Brandau, Trustee, as recorded in O.R. Book 312, Page 429 (P.P.N. J010010083900), and further described as follows;

Commencing at a stone found marking the Southwest corner of Section 24, also being a common corner to Section 23, Section 24, Section 29, and Section 30, being the Northwest corner of a 21.71 Acre parcel conveyed to Scott E. & Taunya M. Strahan, as recorded in O.R. Book 357, Page 2417, also being the Southeast corner of a 29.86 Acre parcel conveyed to Carolyn W. Bobo, as recorded in O.R. Book 500, Page 2405, and being the PRINCIPLE PLACE OF BEGINNING of the 109.403 Acre parcel herein to be described;

Thence, N 00°10'41" W 992.89 feet with the West line of Section 24, the same being the East line of Section 30 and said 29.86 Acre parcel conveyed to Bobo (O.R.500,Pg.2405), to a 1" o.d. iron pipe found;

Thence, N 89°49'05" W 869.18 feet with the North line of said 29.86 Acre parcel conveyed to Bobo (O.R.500,Pg.2405), to a scribed 'X' in a stone at a waterfall, and being on the East line of a 200.491 Acre parcel conveyed to George & Mary Gervas, as recorded in O.R. Book 432, Page 2572;

Thence with the East line of said 210.491 Acre parcel conveyed to Gervas (O.R.432,Pg.2572), with the following four (4) courses and distances:

- 1) N 27°42'12" E 283.14 feet to a 5/8" o.d. iron pin found;
- 2) N 09°42'12" E 528.00 feet to an angle point that bears S 39°42'01" E 3.52 feet from a 5/8" o.d. iron pin found;
- 3) N 71°46'12" E 684.72 feet to a 5/8" o.d. iron pin found on the East line of Section 30, also being the West line of Section 24;
- 4) N 00°06'16" E 19.22 feet with the East line of Section 30, the same being the West line of Section 24, to an iron pin set marking the Southwest corner of a parcel conveyed to Kelly Hutchinson & Joette Weber, as recorded in O.R. Book 481, Page 1695;

Thence, S 89°57'22" E 1749.00 feet following an existing fence line along the South line of said parcel conveyed to Hutchinson, to an iron pin set marking the Northwest corner of a 68.54 Acre parcel conveyed to James E. Brandau, Trustee, as recorded in O.R. Book 265, Page 681;

Thence, S 00°01'50" E 1981.35 feet with the West line of said parcel conveyed to Brandau (O.R.265,Pg.681), to an iron pin set on the South line of Section 24, also being the North line of Section 23;

Thence, N 89°25'45" E 524.20 feet with the South line of Section 24 and said parcel conveyed to Brandau (O.R.265,Pg.681), the same being the North line of Section 23, to the centerline of Graham Chapel Road (Twp. Road 90), and passing over iron pins set at 174.60 feet and 499.14 feet respectively;

Thence with the centerline of Graham Chapel Road, with the following four (4) courses and distances:

- 5) S 21°30'57" W 163.30 feet to an angle point;
- 6) S 16°11'31" W 168.07 feet to an angle point;
- 7) S 16°19'23" W 235.98 feet to an angle point;
- 8) S 12°11'19" W 196.15 feet to the Northeast corner of a 5.00 Acre parcel conveyed to James J. Galligan, as recorded in O.R. Book 145, Page 615;



S.A. ENGLAND SURVEYING
Professional Land Surveying
P.O. Box 1770
Buckeye Lake, Ohio 43008



E-mail: www.surveyohio.com

Phone: 740-323-0644

Fax: 740-323-0272

Ohio Phone: 1-800-551-5844

Thence leaving Graham Chapel Road with the boundary of said parcel conveyed to Galligan (O.R.145,Pg.615), with the following three (3) courses and distances:

- 9) N 85°40'49" W 255.21 feet to a 5/8" o.d. iron pin found, and passing over an iron pin found at 21.41 feet;
- 10) S 02°25'19" E 250.10 feet to a 5/8" o.d. iron pin found;
- 11) S 87°00'24" W 408.01 feet to a 5/8" o.d. iron pin found on the East line of a 23.00 Acre parcel conveyed to Scott E. & Taunya M. Strahan, as recorded in O.R. Book 436, Page 483;

Thence, N 01°15'19" W 974.79 feet with the East line of said 23.00 Acre parcel conveyed to Strahan (O.R.436,Pg.483), to a 5/8" o.d. iron pin found on the North line of Section 23, also being the South line of Section 24;

Thence, S 89°25'45" W 1385.83 feet with the South line of Section 24, the same being the North line of Section 23 and said 23.00 Acre parcel conveyed to Strahan (O.R.436,Pg.483) and extending along the North line of said 21.71 Acre parcel conveyed to Strahan (O.R.357,Pg.2417), to the **PRINCIPLE PLACE OF BEGINNING**, and containing 109.403 Acres, more or less, and is subject to all legal easements, right of ways, zoning restrictions, and ordinances of record.

The above described 109.403 Acre parcel contains 14.874 Acres in Section 23 (P.P.N. J010010061100), 79.985 Acres in Section 24 (P.P.N. J0100100661000 & J010010058400), and 14.542 Acres in Section 30 (P.P.N. J010010058300).

The bearings of the above description are based on the South line of Section 24, the same being the North line of Section 23, as being S 89°25'45" W, and is an assumed Meridian used to denote angles only.

All iron pins set are 5/8" o.d. reinforcing bars 30" long with red caps labeled "S.A. ENGLAND #7452".

The above description was prepared by S.A. England Surveying, under the direct supervision of Scott A. England, Ohio Registered Surveyor #S-7452 in February of 2020.

Dated 3/19/20



Scott A. England P.S.
Ohio Registered Surveyor #7452

Job No. 3373-20AT

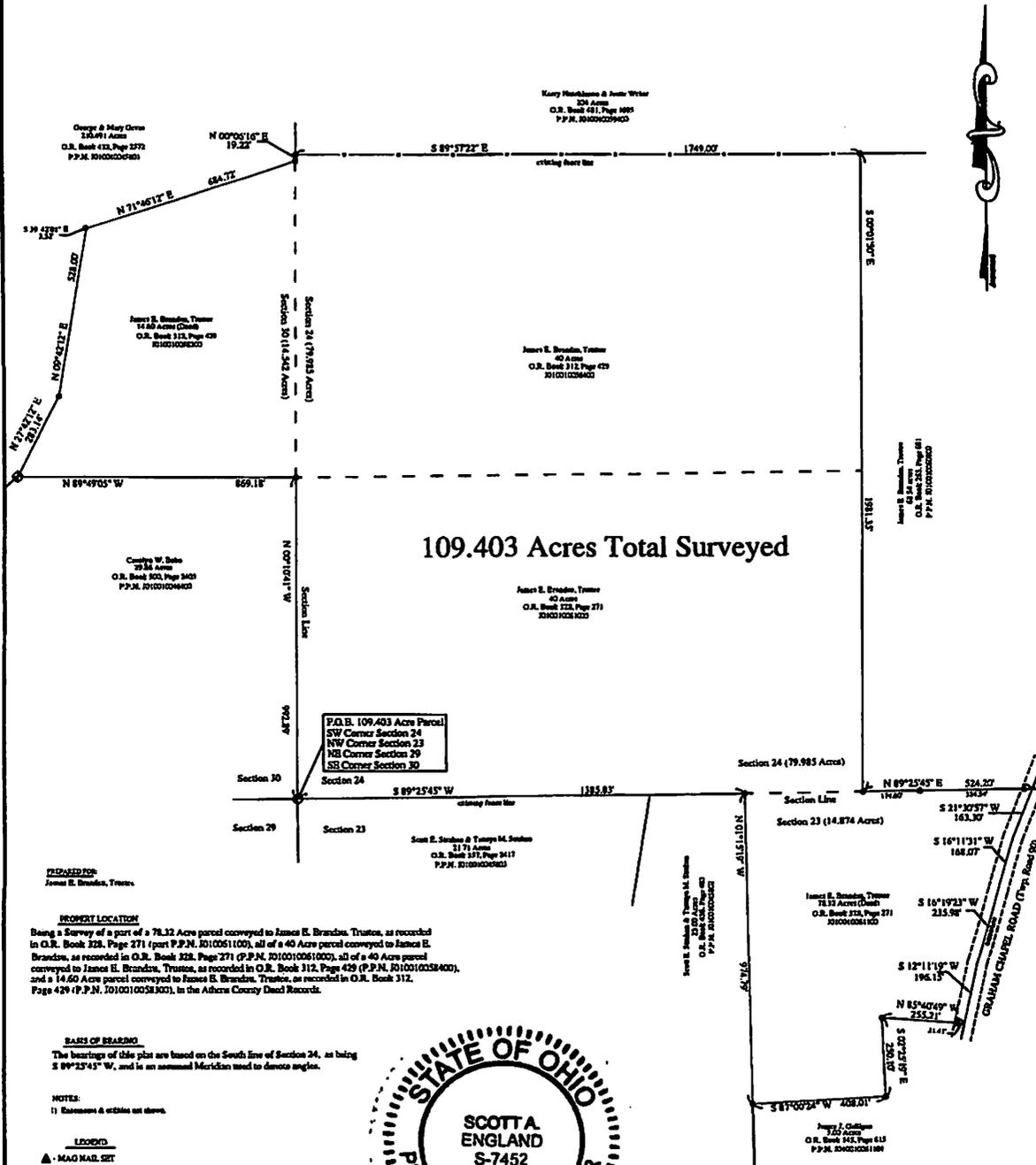


Plat of Survey

Township of Lodi, County of Athens, State of Ohio, and being part of Section 23, Section 24, and Section 30, Township 4N, Range 13W, of the Ohio Company's Purchase.

Description Checked for
Mathematical Accuracy
Athens County
ENGINEER'S OFFICE

BY: Scott A. England
DATE: 3/22/20



PREPARED FOR:
James E. Branda, Trustee.

IRONMENT LOCATIONS

Being a Survey of a part of a 78.32 Acre parcel conveyed to James E. Branda, Trustee, as recorded in O.R. Book 328, Page 271 (part P.P.N. J010051000), all of a 40 Acre parcel conveyed to James E. Branda, as recorded in O.R. Book 328, Page 271 (P.P.N. J010010051000), all of a 40 Acre parcel conveyed to James E. Branda, Trustee, as recorded in O.R. Book 312, Page 429 (P.P.N. J010010035400), and a 14.60 Acre parcel conveyed to James E. Branda, Trustee, as recorded in O.R. Book 312, Page 429 (P.P.N. J010010035400), in the Athens County Deed Records.

BASES OF BEARING

The bearings of this plat are based on the South line of Section 24, as being S 89°25'43" W, and is an assumed Meridian used to denote angles.

NOTES:
1) Enclosures & exhibits not shown.

LEGEND

- ▲ - MAG NAIL SET
- - 1/2" OLD IRON NAIL FOUND
- ⊙ - 1/2" x 1/2" LONG IRON NAIL W/ 1/2" CAP LABELED "S.A. ENGLAND PLAT SET"
- - 1/2" x 1/2" IRON NAIL FOUND
- ⊕ - "X" marked in a map



I hereby certify that an actual survey was made of the premises, and that this plat is correct to the best of my knowledge.

3/19/20

Scott A. England, P.E.
Ohio Registered Surveyor #S-7452

REGISTERED
S.A. ENGLAND SURVEYING
Professional Land Surveyors
P.O. Box 1770
Buckeye Lake, Ohio 43008
Phone: 740.751.0444
WWW.SURVEYORSO.COM



Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

General Definitions

Stand: A contiguous group of trees sufficiently uniform in age-class distribution, composition, and structure, and growing on a site of sufficiently uniform quality, to be a distinguishable and manageable unit.

Diameter: Diameter breast height (DBH) is measured at 4.5 feet above ground.

Seedling – DBH is not measureable.

Sapling – 1” to 4” DBH

Poletimber – 5” to 11.5” DBH

Small Sawtimber – 12” to 16” DBH

Medium Sawtimber – 18” to 22” DBH

Large Sawtimber – 24” DBH and larger

Topography: Refers to the slope of the land.

Aspect: Is the direction that a slope faces.

Stocking Level/Basal Area: An indication of growing-space of the stand. Basal area is the cross-sectional area of all stems of a species or all stems in a stand measured at DBH. Low basal areas are considered to be understocked which can lead to negative impacts on the residual trees in a stand. High basal areas are considered to be overstocked and can lead to negative impacts on the residual trees in a stand.

Silviculture: The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests and woodlands to meet the diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis.

Invasive Species: Species not native to Ohio and in most cases not native to the United States. Invasive species can inhibit growth and establishment of native hardwoods if they are not controlled.

Timber Stand Improvement (TSI): Improving the quality of a forest stand by removing or deadening undesirable species to achieve desired stocking levels and species composition.

Crown Classes:

Dominate – Crown extends above canopy, direct sunlight to the top and sides of crowns

Co-Dominate – Crown within the main canopy, direct sunlight to the top and limited on sides

Intermediate – Crown in the lower part of main canopy, limited sunlight

Overtopped – Crown entirely under the main canopy, no direct sunlight

Forestry Terms – Forestry Terminology for Landowners, Professional foresters, and others:

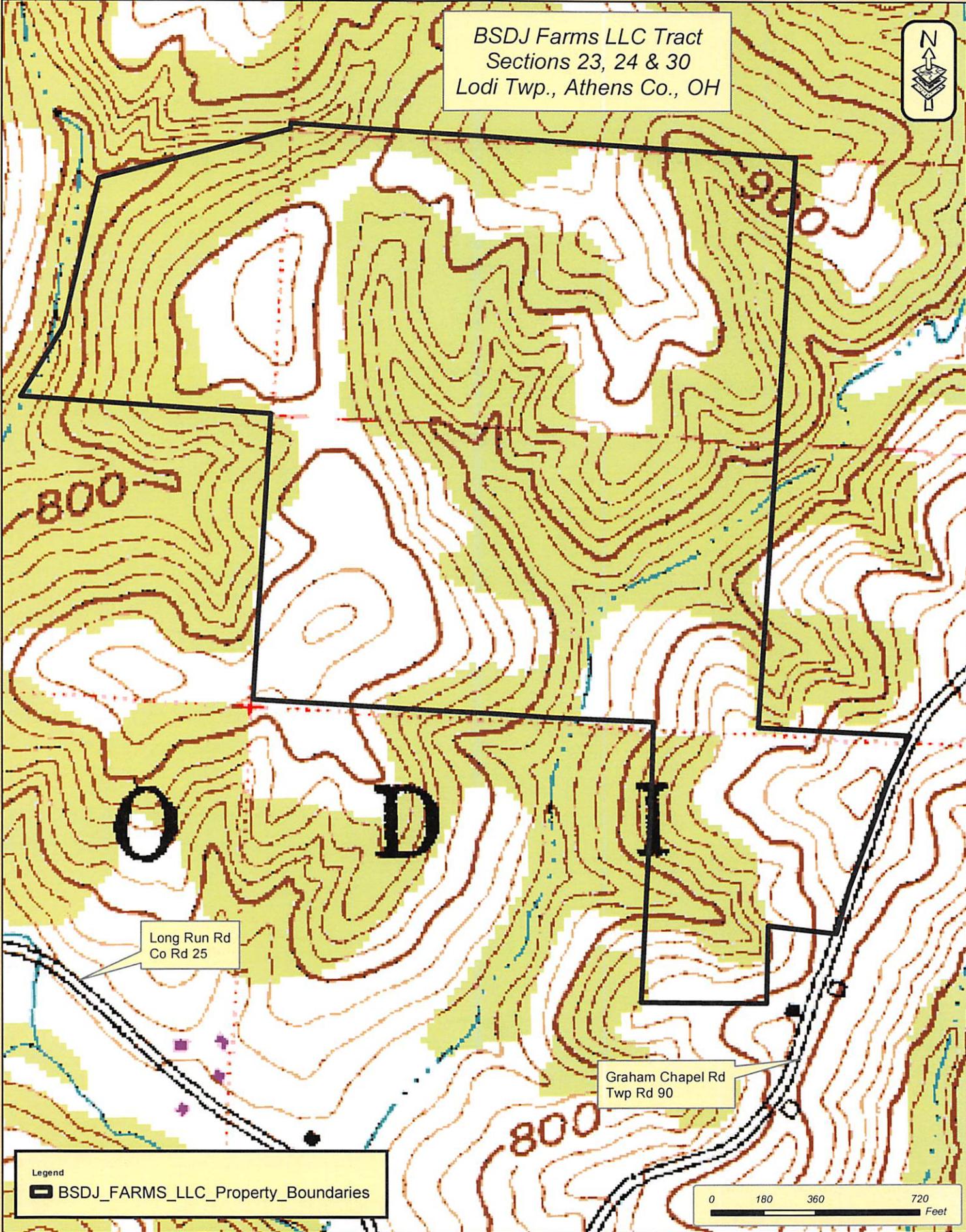
Consistent forestry terminology is essential to anyone interested and involved in the science, management, and conservation of forests.

The Society of American Foresters (SAF) offers a great resource for such forestry terminology: “The Dictionary of Forestry”. This dictionary is an excellent tool available for anyone to learn more about the language used in forestry. The dictionary provides precision, clarity, and consistency in communication of forestry terms.

You may access “The Dictionary of Forestry” for free at SAF at www.dictionaryofforestry.org. If internet access is not available, one may purchase a printed version from SAF (toll free 866-897-8760).

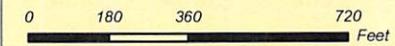
A list of common forestry terms is included as a handout in this plan.

BSDJ Farms LLC Tract
Sections 23, 24 & 30
Lodi Twp., Athens Co., OH

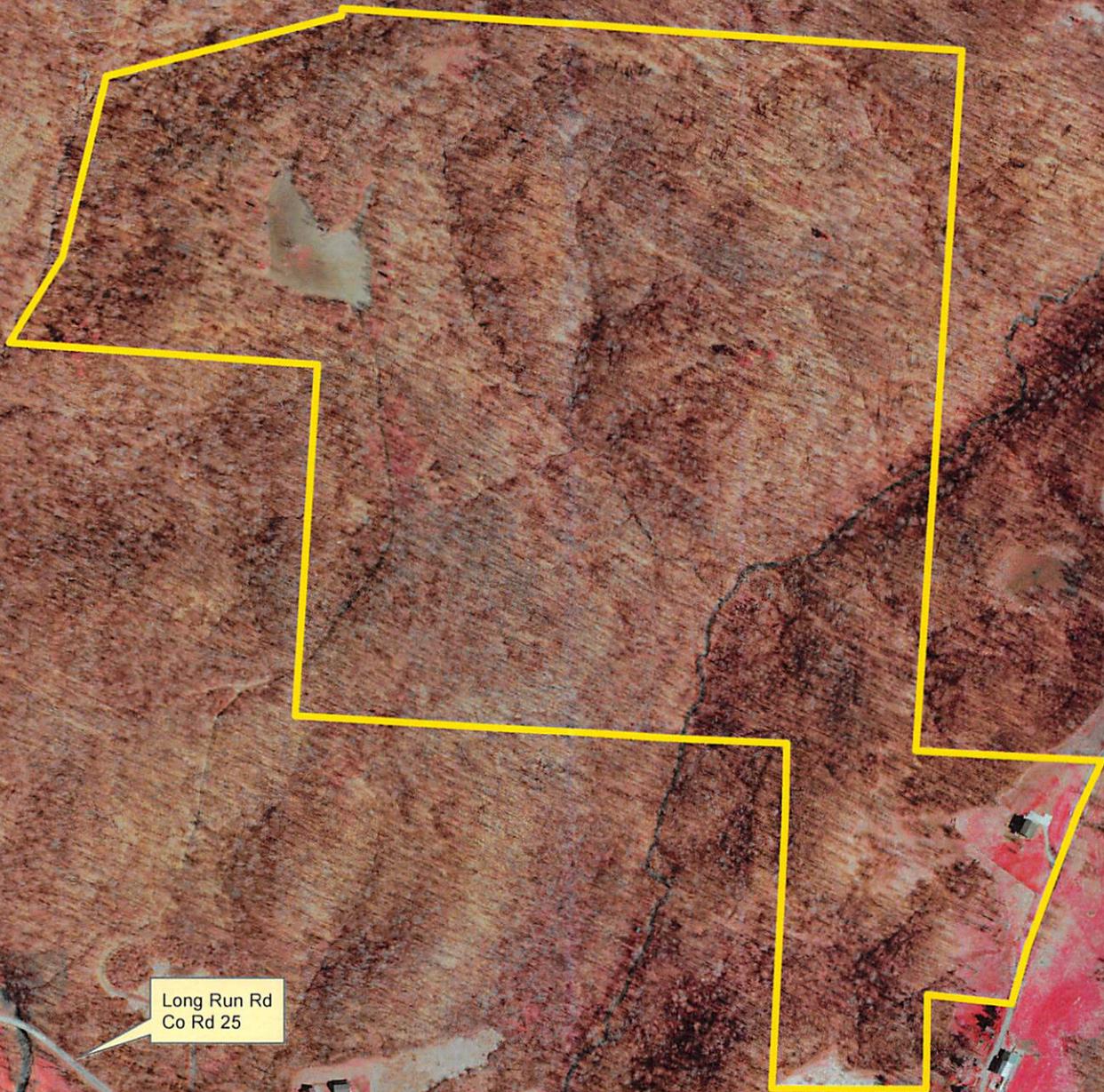


Legend

- BSDJ_FARMS_LLC_Property_Boundaries



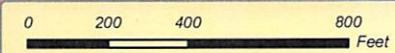
*BSDJ Farms LLC Tract
Sections 23, 24 & 30
Lodi Twp., Athens Co., OH*



Long Run Rd
Co Rd 25

Graham Chapel Rd
Twp Rd 90

Legend
[Yellow line symbol] BSDJ_FARMS_LL_C_Property_Boundaries



BSDJ Farms LLC Tract
Sections 23, 24 & 30
Lodi Twp., Athens Co., OH
109.403 Ac



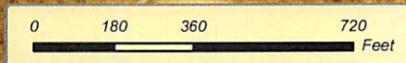
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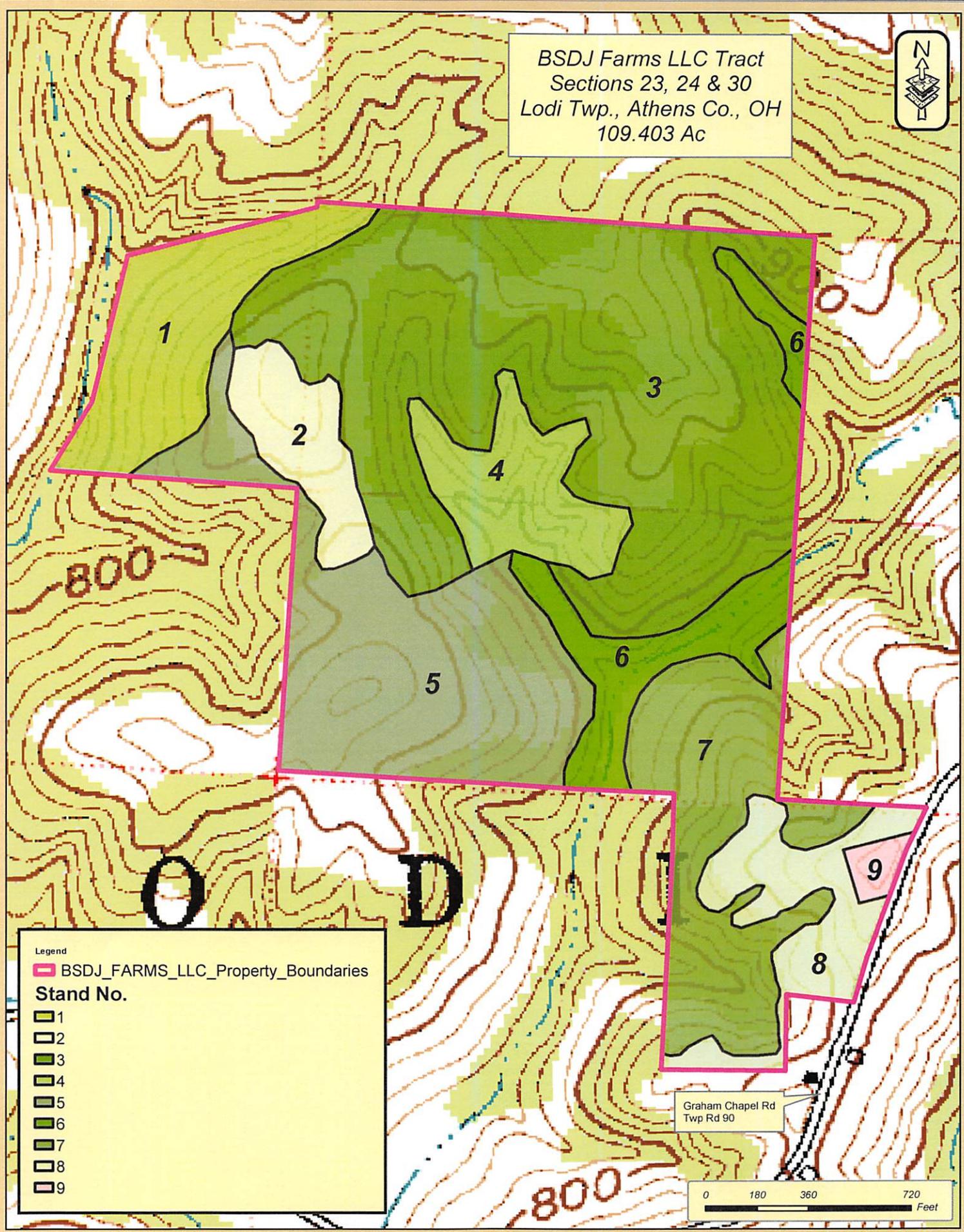
Stand No.

-  1
-  2
-  3
-  4
-  5
-  6
-  7
-  8
-  9

Graham Chapel Rd
Twp Rd 90



BSDJ Farms LLC Tract
Sections 23, 24 & 30
Lodi Twp., Athens Co., OH
109.403 Ac



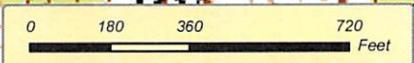
Legend

BSDJ_FARMS_LLC_Property_Boundaries

Stand No.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

Graham Chapel Rd
Twp Rd 90



Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 1 - 9.1 acres

Dominant Species: Hickory spp., Red Maple, Black Oak, Scarlet Oak, White Oak, Chestnut Oak, Sugar Maple, Am. Beech, Persimmon, Sourwood, Sassafras, Dogwood

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Oak-Hickory

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Poletimber/Small sawtimber

Stocking Level: Fully stocked **and/or Basal Area :** (ft²/acre)

Stand History: Grazing in the past

Topography: Gently sloping, side slope to stream bottom

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Scattered grapevines found but not at populations affecting the health of this stand. EAB. Autumn Olive along ST2

Stand Description: This area encompassed a drainage and the associated slope area in the NW corner of the tract. The majority of this stand is a dry site, rocky soils area that historically was pastures. Not a high productivity area but does contain a decent number of Oak species in the stand composition. But this area has a large percentage of Hickory trees in stand. Understory consists of Am. Beech/Sugar Maple seedlings & saplings because of full crown closure shading the forest floor.

Past management activities completed in this stand: property lines located and will be painted

<i>Management Recommendations:</i>
Continue to mark all boundary lines with paint, remark every 5 years or as needed
Work on eradicating the Autumn Olive (edge of #2 but cover entire stand)
Cut scattered grapevines from "crop" trees (not EQIP)

Is a timber harvest recommended? No, not necessary at this time, but a light harvest removing some of the overstory (Hickory trees) to improve the stand could be considered. If the stand canopy is opened up, non-native invasive will infest this area, so put off as long as possible.

Comments: Some of the Hickory trees should be removed, but I cannot recommend it right now because of the Ailanthus/ Autumn Olive in adjacent areas.

Desired Future Conditions: This stand will produce quality sawlog trees given enough time.

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Oak-Hickory

Desired Stand Structure: Uneven Aged

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand #2 - 4.6 acres Non-Forest Stewardship Area

Dominant Species: NA

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: NA

Stand Diameter or Size Class: N/A

Stocking Level: N/A

Stand History: N/A

Topography: Gently sloping

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Autumn Olive & Ailanthus along field edges is the only issue, Multi Flora Rose and Japanese Vine Honeysuckle in some areas.

Stand Description: This area covers the ridgetop food plot area. All non-native invasive species and habitat improvement work located along this field is addressed in the adjacent stand descriptions.

Past management activities completed in this stand Area activity managed for a diverse mixture of cover crops for wildlife.

<i>Management Recommendations:</i>
Eradicate any non-native invasive species found along edges as time permits.
If not maintained as a food plot, mow at least annually or plant to trees

Is a timber harvest recommended? N/A

Comments: Current plans are for keeping this area as a food plot. If this area, or parts of this area, are ever taken out of agricultural use, they should be planted to trees at that time. Contact your local Service Forester or Athens County SWCD office for planting recommendations.

Desired Future Conditions: Non- Forest Use – Agricultural lands

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:

Desired Stand Structure:

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 3 - 41.503 acres

Dominant Species: Sassafras, Am. Elm, Tulip Poplar, Red Maple, Dogwood, Red Bud, Hickory spp., numerous dead/dying Ash trees (EAB), Black Locust, some Oak spp., Sugar Maple, Big Toothed Aspen, Black Walnut, Black Cherry, Hawthorn, Persimmon and a few Ailanthus.

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Sapling/Poletimber with some scattered larger diameter trees

Stocking Level: Fully stocked with desirable tree species

Stand History: Old-Field Reversion and some heavily harvested slopes (previous owner)

Topography: Gently sloping upper slope _ ridgetop area

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Ailanthus (few scattered), Autumn Olive, Emerald Ash Borer (EAB), Japanese Vine Honeysuckle, Japanese Stiltgrass

Stand Description: The majority of this area was once a cleared ridgetop and regenerated naturally, which results in the uneven stocking of trees. The slopes were heavily harvested at some point and have regenerated well. This stand is in late successional stage of development. Many of the tree species present are “pioneer” trees with limited Oak and Hickory present. Ash trees are decimated because of EAB mortality. Thick understory in parts because of semi-open canopy. Good wildlife area. The lower slope area has a brushy understory with spicebush present. Moist soils with some grapevines in larger trees. Upper slope area is more open. Ridgetop area has numerous multi-stemmed Red Maples. An oil well access road is located in the ridgetop area along with an active gas well in this area.

Past management activities completed in this stand: property line identified, utilized for hunting, food plot established, trail maintenance.

Management Recommendations:

Continue to locate and mark property lines with paint, redo every 5 years or as needed

Work on treating the few Ailanthus in this area. Continue to inspect area for additional trees and treat any found. Begin working on cutting and spraying the large “seed bearing” Autumn Olive along well road and along edge of Stand 2.

Work on treating the Japanese Stiltgrass on the trail leading to well site.

Wildlife habitat improvement practice – hinge cut areas to produce thick low-cover habitat. Maintain any Oak species in these area for future hard mast production.

Is a timber harvest recommended? No No commercial harvest needed in this area in this 10 yr. Plan period.

Comments: This area is higher on the priority list to work in because of the number of non-native invasive species present along the field edge. Autumn Olive/Ailanthus along the trails and openings should be treated -the high mass-producing shrubs first to reduce seed availability. Active gas well in this area.

Desired Future Conditions: Allow parts of the area to develop into a mature natural hardwood stand, maintain patches of mid-successional forest cover of habitat diversity.

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Desired Stand Structure: Uneven Aged

Succession is the natural process of reforestation. This transition from grass to weeds to shrubs to trees may happen in one decade or it may take as long as a century to complete. Often, forests are cleared and farmed until it is no longer profitable to do so. This causes fields to be abandoned and lie fallow for many years.

During early succession the weeds are the first plants to appear in an abandoned field. Asters, goldenrod, honeysuckle, thistle, ragweed and blackberry are common weeds to quickly invade an abandoned field.

During middle succession the next wave of invaders to gain a foothold are the shrubs and small trees. Some common shrubs and small trees found on transition sites are multi-flora rose, sumac, poison ivy, highbush blueberry, dogwood, crabapple, persimmon and sassafras.

During late succession, if the seed source is close by, black locust, Virginia pine, black cherry, red maple, and tulip poplar soon become established. After five to ten years these intolerant and moderately tolerant trees will have overtopped and eliminated the shrubby plants. These intolerant trees usually reach maximum development at 60 to 75 years of age. Following this, at a slower pace, the intermediate tolerant oaks and tolerant sugar maple begin to occupy the understory. As the forest ages, the intolerants die and the tolerates take over the growing space vacated by the intolerants.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 4 - 6.5 acres

Dominant Species: White Oak, Chestnut Oak, Hickory spp., Black Oak, Scarlet Oak, Red Maple, Am. Beech, Yellow Buckeye, Am. Elm, Yellow Poplar, Musclemwood,

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Oak-Hickory

Stand Diameter or Size Class: All size classes

Stocking Level: Fully stocked with desirable species

Stand History: Harvesting - "Select cut" lightly by the previous Owner 35-40 yrs. ago

Topography: Draws/Ravines upper hollow drainage area

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Multi Flora Rose, a couple scattered grapevines, Autumn Olive along Stand 3 edges, scattered Barberry.

Stand Description: This stand covers the 3 small ravines that form part of the headwater area of the stream drainage. This area had been pastured in the past and then lightly harvested with only quality sawlog trees being removed. Several large white oak "witness" trees remain after the harvesting. Overall, this is one of the nicer oak stands on this farm. Almost full crown closure, open understory, Red Maple/ Beech saplings in the understory.

Past management activities completed in this stand: none noted at time of inspection.

Management Recommendations:

work on eradication of any non-native invasive species (Autumn Olive) as time permits, treat the scattered barberry in the understory.

Timber Stand Improvement - Crop Tree Release (CTR) remove the Red Maple/Beech component in this area to benefit the Oak species. Basically, cut any non-oak trees out of the area as time permits, allow stumps to sprout for deer browse.

If a timber harvest is recommended: No, not in this 10-year Plan

Comments: This area is one of the few oak stands on this tract. Great for acorn production but the trees are low timber quality.

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

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Oak-Hickory

Desired Stand Structure: Uneven Aged

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 5 - 19.1 acres

Dominant Species: Tulip Poplar, Hickory spp., Red Maple, Dogwood, Red Bud, Ash (sapling sized trees only) Sassafras, Hawthorn, Am. Elm, limited White Oak spp. & Red Oak spp., with some Persimmon, Sugar Maple, Black Walnut, Black Cherry, Sycamore

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Sapling/Poletimber with some scattered larger diameter trees near stream drainage

Stocking Level: Fully stocked with desirable tree species (sapling size)

Stand History: Old-Field Reversion

Topography: Gently sloping hillside and ridgetop area

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Autumn Olive is the biggest issue, Emerald Ash Borer has killed all the larger Ash trees, a few grapevines and Japanese Stiltgrass on access road has become established.

Stand Description: This area is very similar in stand composition and development as adjacent Stand 3 but was separated out because of the amount of Autumn Olive found throughout the understory in the entire area. Again, this area had been cleared land at some point, abandoned and the area has been allowed to naturally regenerate. Limited harvesting may have been done in in the lower slope area near the south property line. Again, tree composition in this stand are mainly “pioneer” species with limited number of oaks trees (larger than seeding size).

Past management activities completed in this stand: property line identified, road improved

<i>Management Recommendations:</i>
Continue to locate and mark property lines with paint, redo every 5 years or as needed
Begin working on cutting and spraying the large “seed bearing” Autumn Olive along edge of Stand 2.
Work on treating the Japanese Stiltgrass on the access road

Is a timber harvest recommended? No No commercial harvest needed in this area in this 10 yr. Plan period.

Comments: The Autumn Olive in this area is almost beyond controlling, so concentrate on the large “berry producing” clumps to help reduce the available seed source.

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

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Desired Stand Structure: Uneven Aged

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 6 - 6.9 acres

Dominant Species: Sugar Maple, Am. Beech, Hickory spp., Black Oak, Scarlet Oak, Ash (dead), Yellow Buckeye, Red Maple, White Oak, Chestnut Oak, Sycamore, Am. Elm

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Small/Medium sawtimber

Stocking Level: Fully stocked with desirable species in most areas

Stand History: Harvesting - "Select cut" by previous owner

Topography: Gently sloping to steep side slope areas

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: a few grapevines, Autumn Olive in openings

Stand Description: Both parts of this stand were separated out from the adjacent wooded areas because of the importance of watershed protection. The hollows and slopes of this area have species diversity with Maple, Beech, Oaks & Buckeye trees well represented. Overall, these areas are well stocked with Sugar Maple trees. Both Parts of this area have a fairly open understory in most areas because of nearly full crown closure (except where clumps of trees were removed during last harvest). This area includes both banks of the intermittent stream that bisects this tract.

Past management activities completed in this stand: property lines located and will be marked.

<i>Management Recommendations:</i>
Keep property lines marked with paint.
Annually inspect area for non-native invasive species – eradicate any found.

If a timber harvest is recommended: No, not in this 10-year Plan

Comments: Low priority area for silvicultural work in this 10-year Plan period once the property lines are located and painted.

Streamside Management Zone (SMZ) is a forested strip or area next to a creek or stream that is managed with specific attention to instream and downstream water protection. SMZ's should be maintained around both intermittent and perennial streams, lakes, ponds, naturally flowing springs, and reservoirs. Forest management activities within an SMZ should leave the forest floor essentially undisturbed with minimum soil exposure. Mechanical site preparation, logging decks, skid trails, and firelanes are restricted within an SMZ. Similarly, roads should not be constructed within an SMZ, except at designated crossings (see Stream Crossing Alternatives below). Roads should cross the stream at a right angle. Drainage structures

such as wing ditches, water bars, and cross drain culverts should vent their runoff before they enter the SMZ.

Functioning as buffer strips, SMZ's are very effective in filtering sediment (soil particles) from surface runoff. The water in the runoff can and should reach the stream, but the vegetation in the SMZ filters sediment and other suspended solids resulting from the forest management activity. This filtering process may also lessen any negative effects that pesticides may have on water quality. The trees immediately adjacent to the water provide woody debris to benefit aquatic organisms. The trees also provide shade to the stream, preventing any unnatural changes in water temperature. Direct sunlight can drastically raise water temperatures, which may lower the oxygen content of the water and make it difficult for fish and other aquatic organisms to survive.

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

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Desired Stand Structure: Uneven Aged

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 7 - 14.0 acres

Dominant Species: Tulip Poplar, Red Maple, Dogwood, Red Bud, Hickory spp., numerous dead/dying Ash trees (EAB), Sassafras, Am. Elm, some White Oak & Red oak spp., Sugar Maple, Black Walnut, Black Cherry, Hawthorn, Persimmon, Sycamore

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Sapling/Poletimber with some scattered larger diameter trees near stream drainage

Stocking Level: Fully stocked with desirable tree species (sapling size)

Stand History: Old-Field Reversion

Topography: Gently sloping hillside and hollow area

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Autumn Olive, Emerald Ash Borer (EAB), Japanese Vine Honeysuckle, Japanese Stiltgrass

Stand Description: This area is very similar in stand composition and development as Stand 3. Historically, this area had been pastured, the livestock removed, and the area has been allowed to naturally regenerate. Limited harvesting had been done in parts of the area (where the trees were larger). Again, tree composition in the stand are mainly “pioneer” species with limited amount of oaks (larger than seedling size).

Past management activities completed in this stand: property line identified

<i>Management Recommendations:</i>
Continue to locate and mark property lines with paint, redo every 5 years or as needed
Begin working on cutting and spraying the large “seed bearing” Autumn Olive along edge of Stand 8.
Work on treating the Japanese Stiltgrass on the trail leading to stream drainage

Is a timber harvest recommended? No No commercial harvest needed in this area in this 10 yr. Plan period.

Comments: This area is low on the priority list to work once the seed-bearing Autumn Olive along the field edge have been addressed. This is a low activity area being a “deer bedding sanctuary” area with limited human activity occurring.

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

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Desired Stand Structure: Uneven Aged

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 8 - 6.7 acres Non-Forested Area

Dominant Species: grasses, broad leaf plants, scattered clumps of Autumn Olive, Black Locust and other “pioneer” species of trees & woody shrubs.

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: NA

Stand Diameter or Size Class: N/A

Stocking Level: N/A

Stand History: N/A

Topography: Gently sloping

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Autumn Olive along fence lines and field edges

Stand Description: This area covers the field area located, near the hunting lodge, along Graham Chaple Road. Autumn Olive has become established along the field edges, in the tree clump areas and in the adjacent ravine. This “open” area is shrinking because of the natural regeneration occurring along the field edges that are not being mowed. At the time of inspection final determination of future plans for this area are still undecided.

Past management activities completed in this stand: mowing, working on clearing brush from field edge areas.

<i>Management Recommendations:</i>
Eradicate any non-native invasive species found as time permits
Mow at least annually to reduce the non-native invasive species that will become established. Possible tree plantings, pollinator plots or orchard establishment areas.

Is a timber harvest recommended? N/A

Comments: If any portions of this area are ever taken out of agricultural use, it should be planted to trees/shrubs at that time. Contact your local Service Forester or Athens County SWCD office for planting recommendations.

If this area is not bush hogged at least annually, the Autumn Olive/Bush Honeysuckle/Privet/Vine Honeysuckle will continue to invade this area.

Desired Future Conditions: N/A

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:

Desired Stand Structure:

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 9 - 1.0 acres Non-Forested Area_ Residential Area

Dominant Species: NA

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: N/A

Stand Diameter or Size Class: N/A

Stocking Level: N/A

Stand History: N/A

Topography: Gently sloping

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

Stand Description: This stand covers the residential area. The cabin (hunting lodge), associated yard space and driveway are included in this stand. The residential structure was constructed by the previous landowner.

Past management activities completed in this stand: Yard area mowed.

<i>Management Recommendations:</i>
Annually inspect for invasive species & eradicate any found

Is a timber harvest recommended? N/A

Comments: The edges of this area will be a persistent “problem area” for the landowner, in regard to non-native invasive plants to become established in.

Desired Future Conditions:

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:

Desired Stand Structure:

Recommended Management Activity Schedule

Year(s) Suggested	Mgmt. Unit	Required Task?	EQIP Practice?	Acres	Recommendations
202, 2026, 2031	All Farm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	Inspect & remark any portions of property lines with paint and signs necessary to help prevent illegal trespass. This task must be completed before this farm is eligible for enrolment into either OFTL or CAUV forestry property tax reduction programs.
2022 -2027	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 ac Ail 15ac Aut. Olive	Treat identified Ailanthus. Cover entire area looking for additional scattered trees. Treat A.O. around_ forest stand edges, trail edges and field areas first. This will be ongoing work for the Owners to complete over numerous years, as time allows. Begin with the fruit bearing plants first to help reduce additional seed spread.
2022-208	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1-3 acre patches	Hinge-cut an area or 2 creating thick low cover for wildlife
2021 -2031	Entire Farm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	Maintain road & trails into the wooded acres of the property for access. Work on reducing Japanese Stiltgrass.
2026 -2031	7 & 8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8+ ac	Treat A.O. around_ forest stand edges, trail edges and field areas first. This will be ongoing work for the Owners to complete over numerous years, as time allows. Begin with the fruit bearing plants first to help reduce additional seed spread.
2021-2031	2 & 8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10+ ac total	If not mowed annually or in food plot development, possibly develop pollinator plot or do tree plantings for wildlife benefit
2022-2031	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5+ ac	Possible clearing with mechanical mowing/grinding and follow up herbicide application of cut stumps on Autumn Olive
2026 & 2031	Whole Property	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Next Site Visit – Woodland reviews are recommended at least once every five years, and no more than ten years, based upon the date of the last actual woodland evaluation conducted by your forester	

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

BSDJ Farms LLC Tract
 Sections 23, 24 & 30
 Lodi Twp., Athens Co., OH
 Activity Map



Ailanthus seedlings

Cut/treat Autumn Olive
 and Ailanthus around
 food plot area

Stand 5
 Cut grapevines from Oak trees
 cut/treat seed bearing Autumn
 Olive as time permits

Wildlife habitat
 improvement areas
 hinge cut non-oak trees

Cut/treat seed bearing
 Autumn Olive around field

Mark all exterior property lines with
 paint. Re-do every 5 yrs or as necessary
 to be easily visible, to help deter trespass.

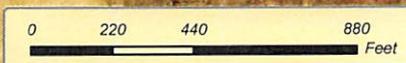
Maintain roads and trails
 Work on reducing the
 Japanese Stiltgrass.

Legend

BSDJ_FARMS_LLC_Property_Boundaries

Id

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9



Woodland Resource Descriptions

General Soils Information – a general description of the soil type(s) and the general productive capacity of the soil:

Soil Type(s): BkF, BrD, Chg1AF, DtE, DtF, UpC, UpD, UsD, VdD, VbE, VcE, WmD, WmE ZnB

Soil Drainage Class: Moderately well drained to well drained

General Description: See Soils maps and descriptions in Addendum for detailed descriptions. Also included in the Addendum is a map and associated chart showing the Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index) of the tract.

An on-line resource that can be used to obtain detailed soils information is:

<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>

Site Class: (using Woodland Productivity): Good to Excellent Tuliptree
Good Northern Red Oak

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

Future timber production potential is good for parts of this property because of the fact they are young stands and just maturing into sawlog trees. Scattered large sawlog trees are found throughout the farm, on the steep slopes and along the drainage banks. The majority of the ridgetop parts of this ownership was once open lands and has regenerated back to forestland. The remainder of this tract is steep wooded ravines. Overall, these slopes are well developed, and the majority of these areas are fully stocked with desirable commercial tree species, but heavy with Hickory composition.

Timber stand improvement (TSI) management practices, such as, grapevine control, crop tree release, and elimination of non-native invasive species of woody shrubs & trees will certainly enhanced the quality and value of your timber resources. These important tasks will allow you to maximize the timber potential in your woods.

Wildlife – a general description of the wildlife habitat quality and potential:

Your forestland provides valuable habitat for wildlife, including mammals, birds, and amphibians. Many of the tree species are used by this wildlife for food, cover and nesting sites. Some of the more valuable wildlife food trees species include oaks, beech, cherry, dogwood and hickory. Many other tree species are critically important to certain species of wildlife.

Grapevines also are an important food and cover for birds and can be left in low quality and cull trees. Cover, food and water are all necessary to attract wildlife. Different species use different cover types and maintaining a diversity of cover is key to attracting a wide variety of wildlife. A mixture of sapling areas, pole areas and sawtimber areas will help meet the need for habitat diversity. Small openings in the forest and/or open areas along woodland roads help provide areas for birds and their young to come and catch insects. Openings can also be seeded to grass and clover mixes to provide an additional variety of food. Your trail/road system provides travel corridors and are an enhancement to this farm.

Please note all habitats don't necessarily have to be present on your property...your neighbor's land may offer a habitat type different than what is available at your forest. You can extend habitat benefits using complimentary cover types beyond your boundaries...the wildlife doesn't mind.

The diversified size class of trees & shrubs of the forested land on this tract provides suitable habitat for a variety of game and non-game species of birds and animals. Openings, such as the ridgetop food plot area and access trails that are all grass covered, are providing the

additional feeding & nesting sites. Areas of thick understory benefit both game & non-game species of mammals and birds. Additional habitat improvement practices like hinge cutting areas are planned. The intermittent stream area, Stand 6, is an important ecological asset for a variety of amphibian species, reptiles and insects.

Water - a general description of the water resources on the property: Soil and water conservation practices can be applied to this property. Perennial streams should always be buffered with trees. Livestock should be kept out of streams. Water control structures should be used in areas where access trails and roadways are present. The water and soil resources on your property should be protected and enhanced. Using the information in this plan and information available through your local Soil and Water Conservation District you can implement sound soil and water conservation practices on your property.

The riparian forested area (ST 6) of this farm includes intermittent stream drainage. This un-named stream flow directly into Long Run Creek.

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

There are no identified certified wetlands located on this tract, that are identified in the National Wetlands Inventory Database only the un-named intermittent streams flowing thru the farm. See attached map.

Archeological/Historical Resources – a general consideration and description of such resources:

Historical and cultural resources are nonrenewable and can never be replaced once destroyed. These resources provide us a unique glimpse into the past and a look at the people and how they cared for the land. Good stewardship involves recognizing these resources and protecting them. These resources should be conserved whenever possible when they are present on the property.

No known significant / historical / ecological sites are listed in the State Registry for this tract. Landowner did not know of any confirmed sites on this farm.

Recreation – current and potential recreational activities at property:

Each forest has a unique history and character...and this continues to build under your stewardship. This forest can be used for hunting, hiking, or wildlife watching. Many landowners find enjoyment in doing improvement work in their woods. Others find pleasure in watching the birds. Some folks gain gourmet foods from the woods, gathering fruits, nuts, or wild mushrooms. Flowering trees like dogwood, redbud and serviceberry, whenever present, add to the beauty of the forest.

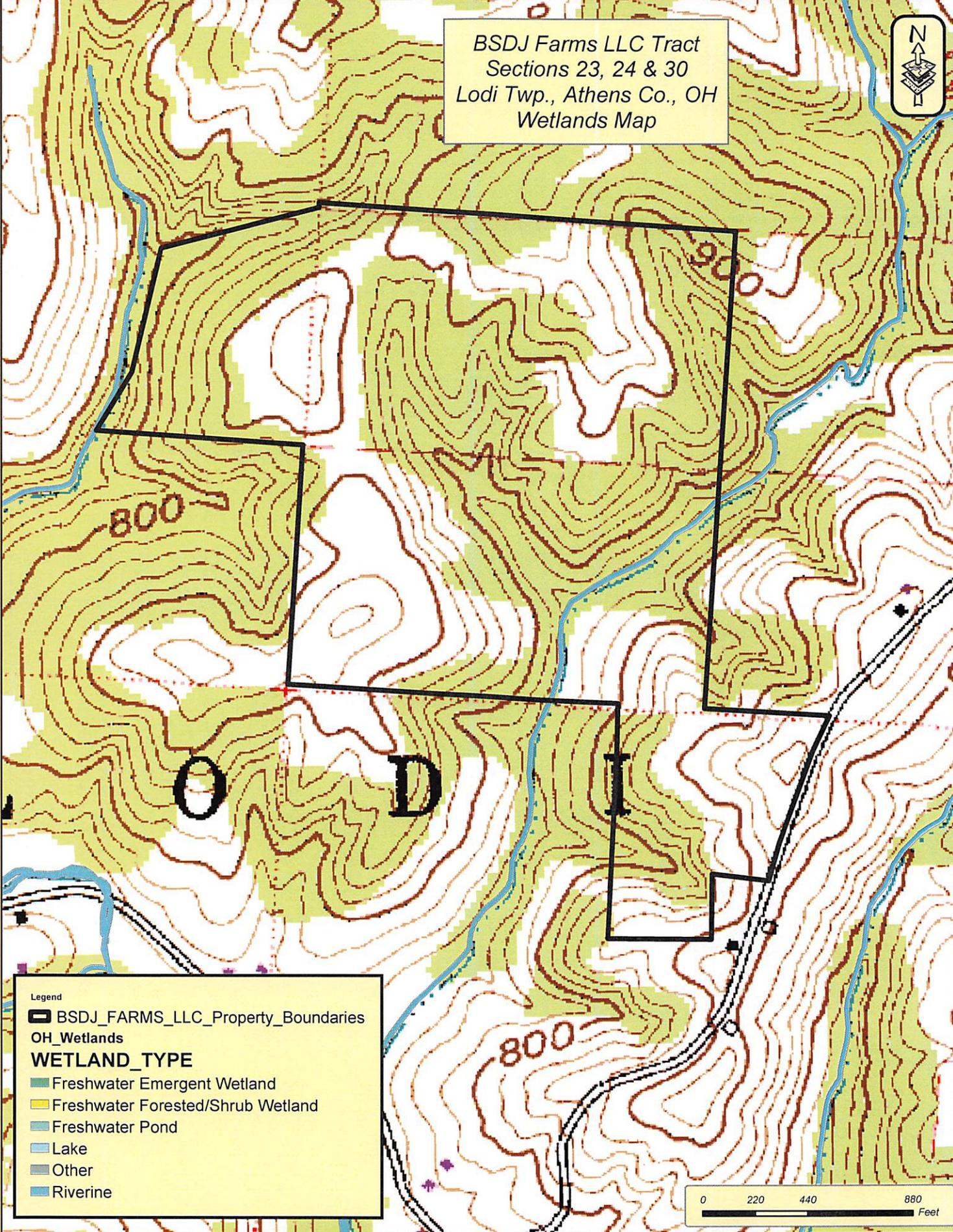
Maintaining trails will improve access and your opportunities for use of the area. A walk in the forest provides a time of learning but it can also be a time to relax. The woodlands can be a quiet place of solitude after a busy day at work, or anytime for that matter.

This entire area is used for primarily for deer and turkey hunting. Numerous deer blinds and stands are located throughout the property.

Aesthetics – current or future aesthetic considerations for the woodland:

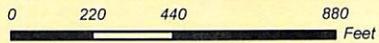
Forest aesthetics is often associated with older, more mature forests. However, it also has been said that beauty is in the eye of the beholder. Many folks enjoy mature forests with big trees...yet other folks find beauty in a young forest vibrant with the songs of early successional forest songbirds.

BSDJ Farms LLC Tract
Sections 23, 24 & 30
Lodi Twp., Athens Co., OH
Wetlands Map



Legend

-  BSDJ_FARMS_LLC_Property_Boundaries
- OH_Wetlands
- WETLAND_TYPE**
-  Freshwater Emergent Wetland
-  Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
-  Freshwater Pond
-  Lake
-  Other
-  Riverine



Forest stewardship management addresses these and other various aesthetic tastes and may weigh in visual goals of the neighbors. When you are weighing aesthetic goals, consider as a "group" 1) visual aesthetics, 2) the aesthetics of a dynamic functioning forest ecosystem, and 3) the particular wildlife species you hope to encourage at your property.

This farm is visible from both a County Road and a Township Rd. so maintaining the integrity of the wooded landscape is an important aspect of the landowner's long-term objectives.

Best Management Practices – maintaining the integrity and productivity of woodland sites: As heavy as the last harvest was (in locations) the logger did grade the log roads during sale closeout. Trails are in good shape and erosion is minimal.

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

Hilly to steeply sloped terrain is more subject to site disturbance and subsequent soil erosion and sedimentation. Forest management often may still be accomplished on these steep areas with the use of BMP's. Even when the forest terrain is nearly level to gently rolling, and where slope does not present a hindrance to access for management activities, it is important to keep the trails up away from the small drainages where possible. This helps protect water quality by providing a buffer strip of undisturbed soil and leaf litter where any sediment can be trapped before reaching the drainage, if some should get washed off the path

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

Practically speaking, the use of BMP's to prevent soil loss is a sound agricultural practice that helps maintain site & timber productivity. Also, implementing BMP's helps you comply with Ohio's Agricultural Pollution Abatement Law (HB 88) standards for Silvicultural Operations.

The main access road into part of this property is on an adjacent farm. This road has been improved with ditching, culverts installed and graveled. The road to the gas well is grass covered and used sparingly. The only issue is Japanese Stiltgrass is established in these areas and spreading.

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

Properties and homes in Ohio are not immune to the risks of fire and fire-related damage. Spring and fall are Ohio's main "fire seasons". A step one may take to protect one's forest is to have a system of paths that may double as fire breaks. For the home site, maintain good access for fire vehicles, create a defensible space around your home and outbuildings by removing flammable materials such brush, leaves, sticks, and twigs; remove these from roofs and gutters too. Landscape around buildings with less flammable plants and materials, avoid evergreens by or near the home, keep an outdoor water source, and avoid outdoor burning. For more information on outdoor fire safety and fire safety around your home, Firewise brochures are available from the Ohio Division of Forestry (toll-free 877-247-8733). You may also contact your local fire department with questions about Firewise and home safety regarding wildfire.

Ohio Fire Laws: ORC 1503.18 regarding kindled fires prohibits outdoor open burning statewide in unincorporated areas during the months of March, April, May, October, and

November between the hours of 6:00 am and 6:00 pm. ORC 1503.18 is administered by the Ohio Division of Forestry; call toll-free 877-247-8733 with questions. OAC 3745.19 regarding outdoor burning is administered by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); EPA notification is required for many types of open burns in Ohio. Call 614-644-2270 with questions or visit www.epa.ohio.gov/dapc/general/openburning.aspx.

Fire will not be used as a management tool on this tract in the wooded areas.

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

Threatened and endangered species have certain habitat requirements. Habitat requirements for threatened or endangered species may or may not be found on this forest land

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

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

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

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

What to Submit for Environmental Review:

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

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

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

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

Forest Health – a general description of the health of the woodland: Most of the forest areas are in good condition, considering the limited amount of actual forest management that had been done. The majority of the forested areas are the result of natural succession, after heavy pasturing and harvesting years ago. Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) infestation has had an impact on the forested areas of this tract. Non-native invasive plants, like Ailanthus and Autumn Olive in particular, are becoming well established in areas & spreading.

No problematic insect pests or diseases were noted during the woodland review (except for EAB). This woodland shows good overall health and vigor. Control of grapevines on selected crop trees will guard those crop trees from the damage risks posed by this woody native vine. However, native grapevines are part of the forest ecosystem; keeping selected vines may be considered a part of maintaining overall forest health.

Oak species are preferred food sources for the Gypsy moth. The good news is that after the initial wave of Gypsy moths showed up in Ohio, a fungus showed up that keeps these critters in pretty good check. The fungus is named *Entomophaga miamaiga*... "Em" for short. Still, it's a good idea to keep tabs on any oaks present in the forest to see if any egg masses start to show up in July-August - identified as a characteristic tan fuzzy oval mass that looks like Velcro. If you see egg masses, and can count more than 50 during a five minute walk around the oaks, then your trees are at risk of being partially or completely defoliated if the Spring is very dry and therefore not conducive to development of the Em fungus for natural control. There are options for control of Gypsy moth using aerial application of pesticides to the tree leaves, so that larvae ingesting such pesticides then die. One such pesticide is actually a "biocide" - the bacteria *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt).

Another woodland pest of great concern is the emerald ash borer (EAB), 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 enough infestation, this process essentially chokes off the flow of water and nutrients within the tree which leads to the tree's mortality. This insect can spread naturally from tree to tree, as well as artificially through the movement of ash material such as firewood.

You can reduce the risk of losses by gradually reducing the ash component of your woodlot. When doing a forest thinning or a crop tree release, if you have a choice between an ash and another desirable species, you may choose to cut the ash and let the other species grow. By gradually doing this ash reduction throughout your woods, you can avoid any serious impact on your woods if the emerald ash borer does eventually get there. **Note –too late for this- EAB has already infected this area and killed all the larger diameter Ash trees.**

The best thing you can do now is to stay informed. The following websites should be checked periodically for the most up to date information on the emerald ash borer:

<http://www.agri.ohio.gov/eab>

<http://www.emeraldashborer.info/>

<http://ashalert.osu.edu/>

<http://www.ohiodnr.com/forestry/health/eab.htm>

How To Maintain Forest Health

Maintaining the health of your forest is important to help prevent damaging problems from interfering with the benefits you receive from your forest. We recommend that you consider the following general guidelines to maintain forest health:

1. *Consider that some amount of damage from disease, wildlife pest, insects, and weather is normal and can be beneficial to the overall health of your forest.*
2. *Remove excessive numbers of over mature, weak or damaged trees that are most likely to be affected by damaging agents. However, consider that some of these trees are beneficial to certain wildlife species.*
3. *Encourage mixtures of tree species to minimize damage from problems that attack specific types trees.*
4. *Discourage tree species that are not well adapted for the climate and soil properties in your area.*
5. *Maintain a density of trees that provides them with adequate growing space.*
6. *Avoid wounding your trees and compacting the soil during treatments and recreational activities.*
7. *Prevent livestock from grazing in the woods.*
8. *Avoid implementing treatments during or soon after events like droughts or outbreaks of insects or diseases.*
9. *Stay informed of pest alerts and current problems.*
10. *Monitor your forest frequently for symptoms of damaging agents.*
11. *Consider utilizing pest suppression programs recommended by your state or county forestry agency.*
12. *Support regulations geared towards reducing the spread of non-native pests and reducing levels of air pollution.*
13. *Follow quarantine regulations for specific pests and their host plants.*
14. *Salvage dead or damaged trees after a problem occurs.*

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

When you as a forest landowner choose to maintain your forest land rather than convert it a non-forest use, you are making a significant contribution to the carbon sequestration equation; a healthy forest sequester carbon. Forest landowners that hold an interest or focus upon the carbon cycle have opportunities to enhance carbon sequestration on the property by conducting various silvicultural practices that enhance the forest's ability to sequester carbon, and by re-establishing woodlands on non-forested land. Active forest managers may find opportunities for carbon trading and participation in ecosystem service markets.

Other Resources – a general description of any other notable woodland resources:

Associated forest resources vary somewhat from forest to forest, but typically include a variety of herbaceous plants present within the woodlands or old fields within a property.

Spring, summer, and fall wildflowers provide non-timber benefits to anyone who takes the time to enjoy the blossoms. Along with the flowers, there is a vast array of insect life – pleasant and sometimes unpleasant – that is essential to good ecosystem function. Native and non-native honeybees and butterflies are examples of beneficial insects. Mushrooms, medicinal shrubs and herbs and maple syrup are more examples of other beneficial forest resources.

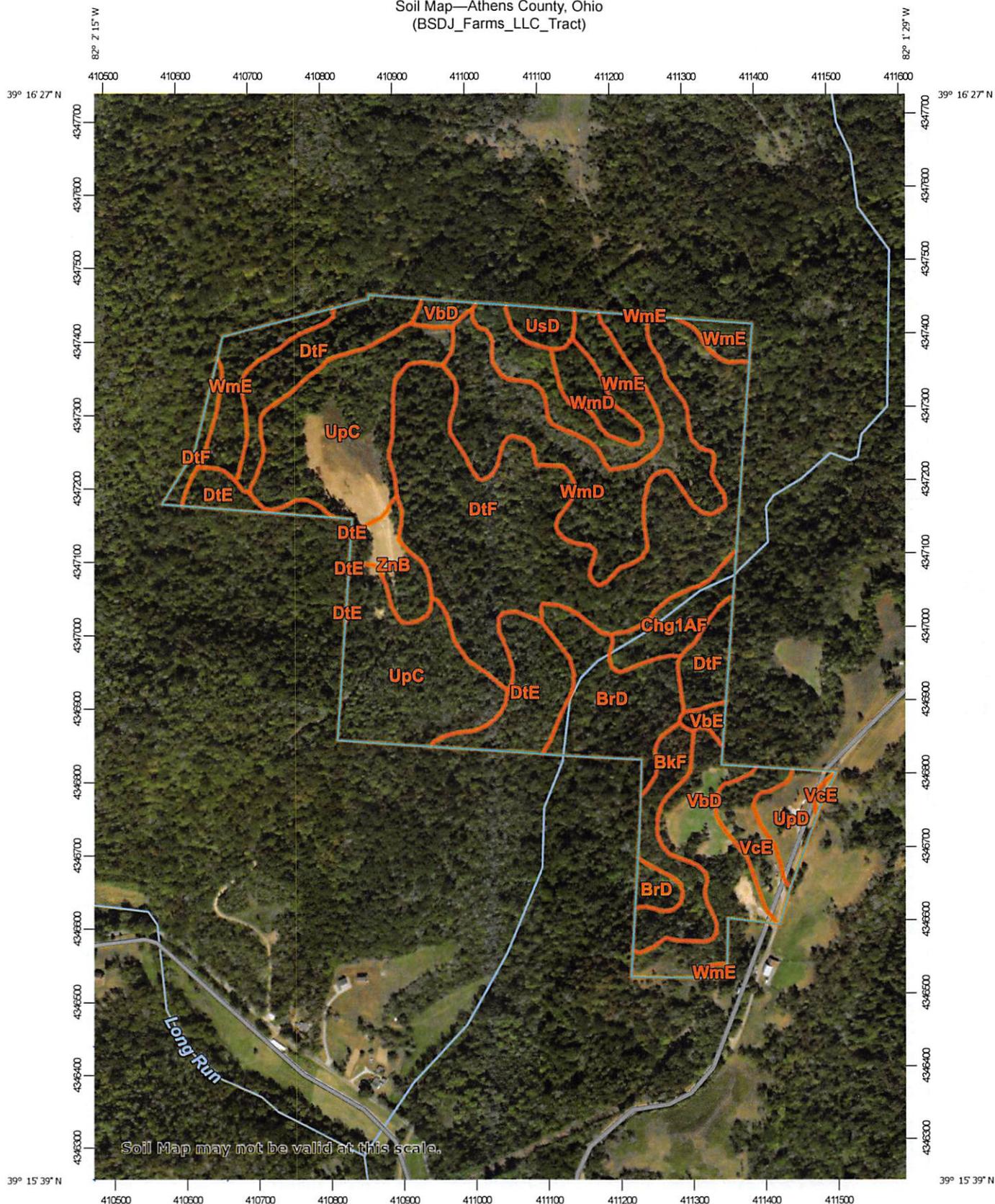
Addendums

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

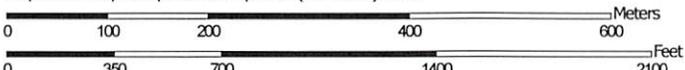
Landowner Plan packet also contains:

- How to mark your property lines
- Forestry Terms
- Ailanthus Fact Sheet
- Autumn Olive Fact Sheet
- Japanese Stilt Grass Fact Sheet
- Hard Mass Production handout
- Crop Tree Release handout
- NRCS Hinge cutting for wildlife

Soil Map—Athens County, Ohio
(BSDJ_Farms_LLC_Tract)



Map Scale: 1:7,230 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



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



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit

 Clay Spot

 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water

 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop

 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot

 Sinkhole

 Slide or Slip

 Sodic Spot

 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Athens County, Ohio

Survey Area Data: Version 22, Jun 10, 2020

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

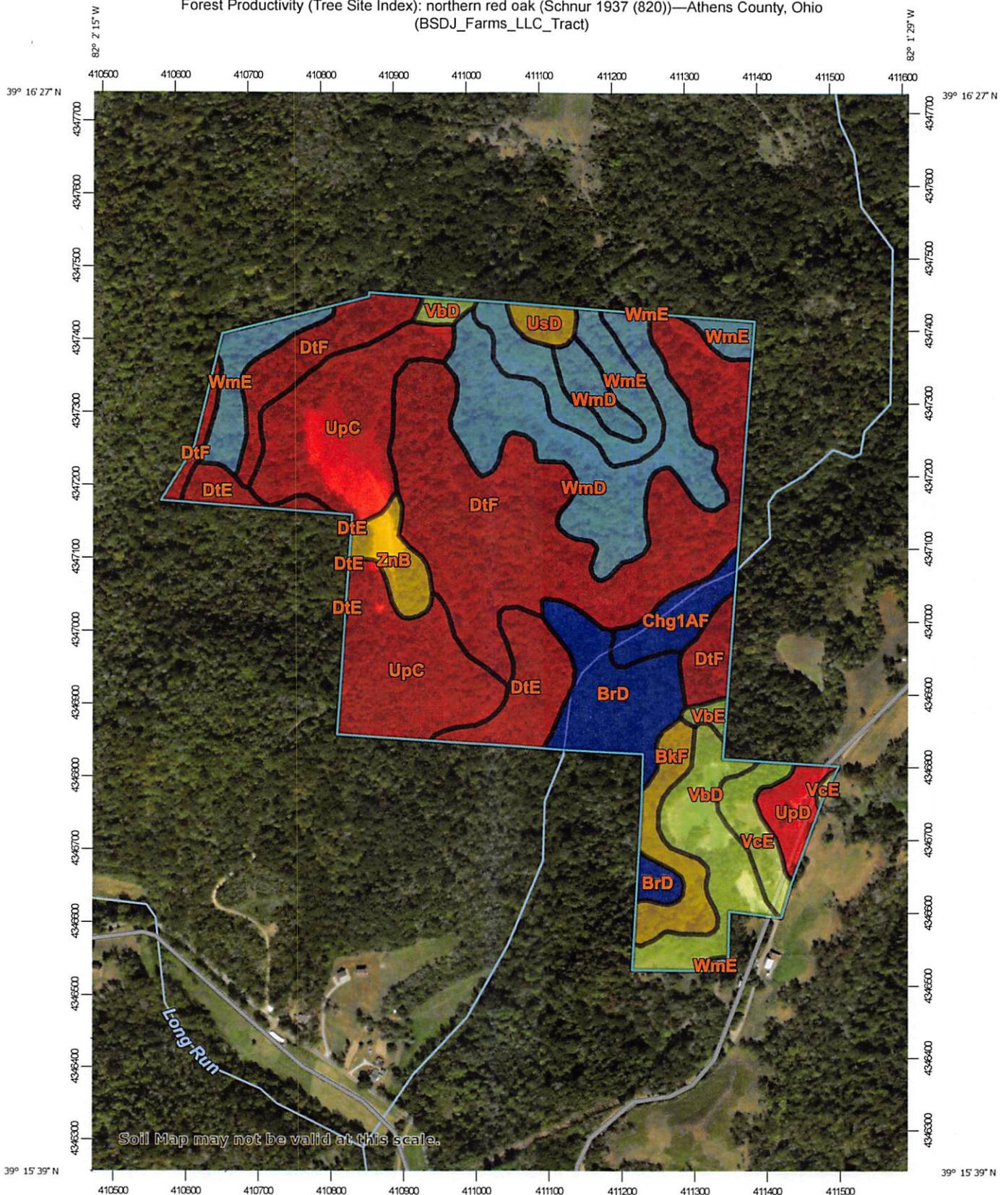
Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 17, 2015—Mar 26, 2017

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

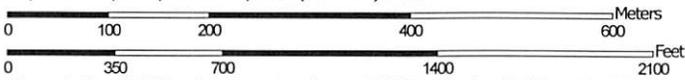
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BkF	Berks-Westmoreland silt loams, 40 to 70 percent slopes	3.7	3.4%
BrD	Brookside silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	7.1	6.5%
Chg1AF	Chagrin silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	2.7	2.4%
DtE	Dekalb-Westmoreland complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes	5.5	5.1%
DtF	Dekalb-Westmoreland complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes	32.9	30.0%
UpC	Upshur silty clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	19.0	17.4%
UpD	Upshur silty clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	2.1	1.9%
UsD	Upshur-Elba silty clay loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	1.1	1.0%
VbD	Vandalia-Brookside complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	6.8	6.2%
VbE	Vandalia-Brookside complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes	0.5	0.4%
VcE	Vandalia-Richland complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes	2.6	2.4%
WmD	Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	14.0	12.8%
WmE	Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes	9.1	8.3%
ZnB	Zanesville silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2.3	2.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		109.4	100.0%

Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): northern red oak (Schnur 1937 (820))—Athens County, Ohio
(BSDJ_Farms_LLC_Tract)



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Map Scale: 1:7,230 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



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

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

-  ≤ 65
-  > 65 and ≤ 70
-  > 70 and ≤ 77
-  > 77 and ≤ 81
-  > 81 and ≤ 86
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

-  ≤ 65
-  > 65 and ≤ 70
-  > 70 and ≤ 77
-  > 77 and ≤ 81
-  > 81 and ≤ 86
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

-  ≤ 65
-  > 65 and ≤ 70
-  > 70 and ≤ 77
-  > 77 and ≤ 81
-  > 81 and ≤ 86
-  Not rated or not available

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

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

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

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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 22, Jun 10, 2020

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

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

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

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

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (feet)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BkF	Berks-Westmoreland silt loams, 40 to 70 percent slopes	70	3.7	3.4%
BrD	Brookside silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	86	7.1	6.5%
Chg1AF	Chagrin silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	86	2.7	2.4%
DtE	Dekalb-Westmoreland complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes	62	5.5	5.1%
DtF	Dekalb-Westmoreland complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes	62	32.9	30.0%
UpC	Upshur silty clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	65	19.0	17.4%
UpD	Upshur silty clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	65	2.1	1.9%
UsD	Upshur-Elba silty clay loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	70	1.1	1.0%
VbD	Vandalia-Brookside complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	77	6.8	6.2%
VbE	Vandalia-Brookside complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes	77	0.5	0.4%
VcE	Vandalia-Richland complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes	77	2.6	2.4%
WmD	Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	81	14.0	12.8%
WmE	Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes	81	9.1	8.3%
ZnB	Zanesville silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	68	2.3	2.1%
Totals for Area of Interest			109.4	100.0%

Description

The "site index" is the average height, in feet, that dominant and codominant trees of a given species attain in a specified number of years. The site index applies to fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stands.

This attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this attribute, only the representative value is used.

Rating Options

Units of Measure: feet

Tree: northern red oak

Site Index Base: Schnur 1937 (820)

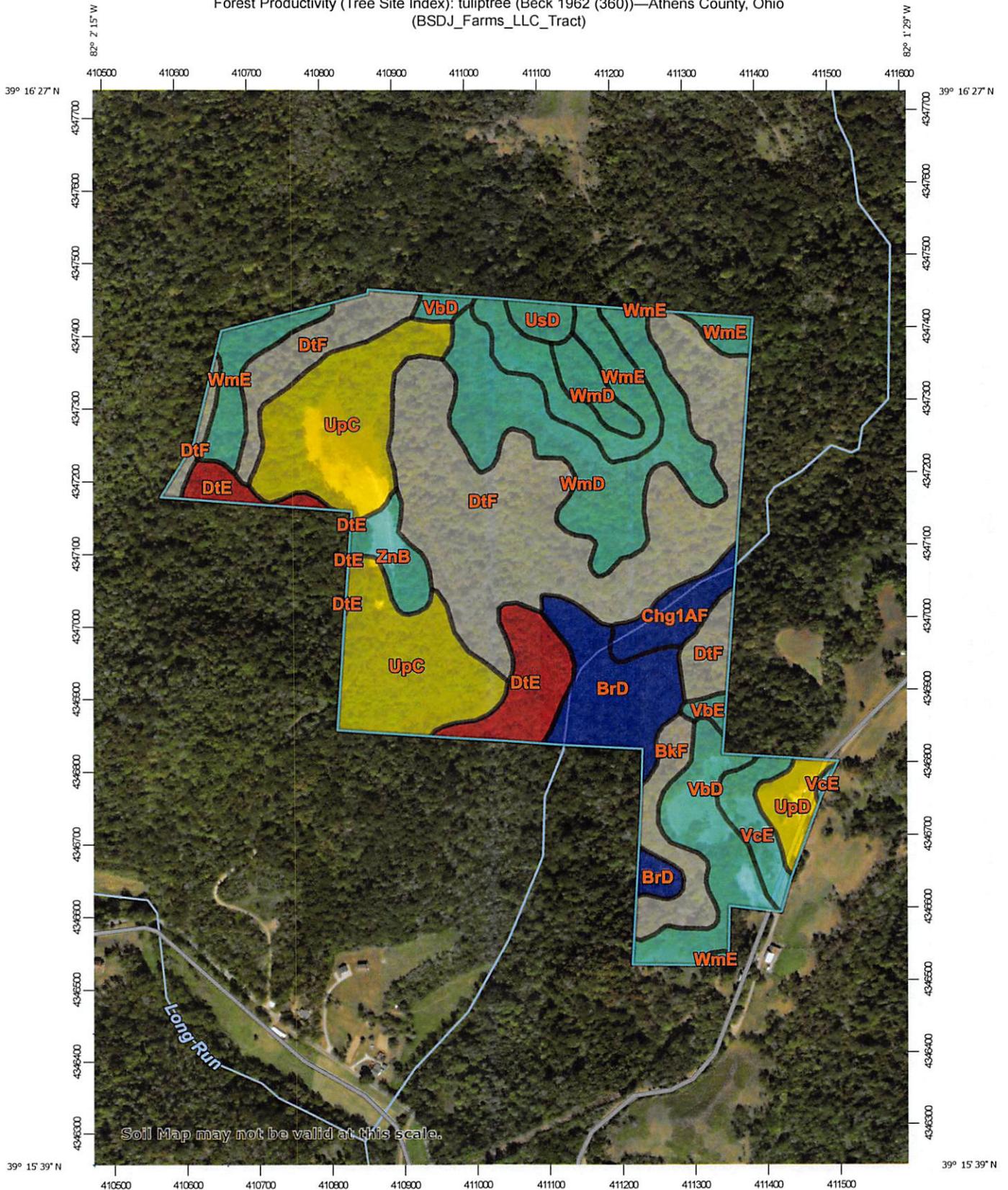
Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): tuliptree (Beck 1962 (360))—Athens County, Ohio
(BSDJ_Farms_LLC_Tract)



Map Scale: 1:7,230 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

0 100 200 400 600 Meters

0 350 700 1400 2100 Feet

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



MAP LEGEND

- Area of Interest (AOI)**
 -  Area of Interest (AOI)
- Soils**
 - Soil Rating Polygons**
 -  <= 75
 -  > 75 and <= 80
 -  > 80 and <= 90
 -  > 90 and <= 96
 -  Not rated or not available
 - Soil Rating Lines**
 -  <= 75
 -  > 75 and <= 80
 -  > 80 and <= 90
 -  > 90 and <= 96
 -  Not rated or not available
 - Soil Rating Points**
 -  <= 75
 -  > 75 and <= 80
 -  > 80 and <= 90
 -  > 90 and <= 96
 -  Not rated or not available
- Water Features**
 -  Streams and Canals
- Transportation**
 -  Rails
 -  Interstate Highways
- Background**
 -  US Routes
 -  Major Roads
 -  Local Roads
 -  Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

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

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

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Athens County, Ohio
Survey Area Data: Version 22, Jun 10, 2020

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

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

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): tuliptree (Beck 1962 (360))

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (feet)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BkF	Berks-Westmoreland silt loams, 40 to 70 percent slopes		3.7	3.4%
BrD	Brookside silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	96	7.1	6.5%
Chg1AF	Chagrin silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	96	2.7	2.4%
DI E	Dekalb-Westmoreland complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes	75	5.5	5.1%
DI F	Dekalb-Westmoreland complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes		32.9	30.0%
UpC	Upshur silty clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	80	19.0	17.4%
UpD	Upshur silty clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	80	2.1	1.9%
UsD	Upshur-Elba silty clay loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	90	1.1	1.0%
VbD	Vandalia-Brookside complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	90	6.8	6.2%
VbE	Vandalia-Brookside complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes	90	0.5	0.4%
VcE	Vandalia-Richland complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes	90	2.6	2.4%
WmD	Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	90	14.0	12.8%
WmE	Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes	90	9.1	8.3%
ZnB	Zanesville silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	90	2.3	2.1%
Totals for Area of Interest			109.4	100.0%

Description

The "site index" is the average height, in feet, that dominant and codominant trees of a given species attain in a specified number of years. The site index applies to fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stands.

This attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this attribute, only the representative value is used.

Rating Options

Units of Measure: feet

Tree: tuliptree

Site Index Base: Beck 1962 (360)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

Forestland Productivity

This table can help forestland owners or managers plan the use of soils for wood crops. It shows the potential productivity of the soils for wood crops.

Potential productivity of merchantable or common trees on a soil is expressed as a site index and as a volume number. The *site index* is the average height, in feet, that dominant and codominant trees of a given species attain in a specified number of years. The site index applies to fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stands. Commonly grown trees are those that forestland managers generally favor in intermediate or improvement cuttings. They are selected on the basis of growth rate, quality, value, and marketability. More detailed information regarding site index is available in the "National Forestry Manual," which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet.

The *volume of wood fiber*, a number, is the yield likely to be produced by the most important tree species. This number, expressed as cubic feet per acre per year and calculated at the age of culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI), indicates the amount of fiber produced in a fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stand.

Trees to manage are those that are preferred for planting, seeding, or natural regeneration and those that remain in the stand after thinning or partial harvest.

Reference:

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

Report—Forestland Productivity

Forestland Productivity—Athens County, Ohio				
Map unit symbol and soil name	Potential productivity			Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site Index	Volume of wood fiber	
			<i>Cu ft/ac/yr</i>	
BkF—Berks-Westmoreland silt loams, 40 to 70 percent slopes				
Berks	Black oak	70	57.00	Black oak, Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine, White ash
	Northern red oak	70	57.00	
	Virginia pine	70	114.00	
Westmoreland	Eastern white pine	75	143.00	Black cherry, Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Northern red oak	81	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
BrD—Brookside silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes				
Brookside	Northern red oak	86	72.00	Northern red oak, Tuliptree
	Tuliptree	96	100.00	

Forestland Productivity—Athens County, Ohio				
Map unit symbol and soil name	Potential productivity			Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site Index	Volume of wood fiber	
			<i>Cu ft/ac/yr</i>	
Chg1AF—Chagrin silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded				
Chagrin	Black cherry	—	—	Black walnut, Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Black walnut	—	—	
	Northern red oak	86	72.00	
	Sugar maple	86	57.00	
	Tuliptree	96	100.00	
	White ash	—	—	
	White oak	—	—	
DtE—DeKalb-Westmoreland complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes				
DeKalb	Black cherry	82	—	Black oak, Eastern white pine, Red pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine, White ash
	Northern red oak	62	29.00	
	Tuliptree	75	—	
Westmoreland	Eastern white pine	75	143.00	Black cherry, Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine, White ash
	Northern red oak	81	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
DtF—DeKalb-Westmoreland complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes				
DeKalb	Northern red oak	62	29.00	Black oak, Eastern white pine, Red pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine, White ash
Westmoreland	Eastern white pine	75	143.00	Black cherry, Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Northern red oak	81	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
UpC—Upshur silty clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes				
Upshur	Eastern white pine	80	143.00	Austrian pine, Eastern white pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine
	Northern red oak	65	43.00	
	Tuliptree	80	72.00	
	Virginia pine	66	100.00	

Forestland Productivity--Athens County, Ohio				
Map unit symbol and soil name	Potential productivity			Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site Index	Volume of wood fiber	
			<i>Cu ft/ac/yr</i>	
UpD—Upshur silty clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes				
Upshur	Eastern white pine	80	143.00	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Tuliptree, Virginia pine
	Northern red oak	65	43.00	
	Tuliptree	80	72.00	
	Virginia pine	66	100.00	
UsD—Upshur-Elba silty clay loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes				
Upshur	Eastern white pine	90	172.00	Austrian pine, Eastern white pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine
	Northern red oak	70	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
	Virginia pine	70	114.00	
Elba	Black cherry	—	—	Austrian pine, Green ash, Pin oak, Red maple, Tuliptree
	Northern red oak	66	43.00	
	Red maple	—	—	
	Slippery elm	—	—	
	Tuliptree	76	57.00	
	White ash	—	—	
	White oak	—	—	
VbD—Vandalia-Brookside complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes				
Vandalia	Northern red oak	77	57.00	Austrian pine, Eastern white pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
	Virginia pine	80	114.00	
Brookside	Black cherry	—	—	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Black walnut	—	—	
	Northern red oak	86	72.00	
	Sugar maple	—	—	
	Tuliptree	96	100.00	
	White ash	—	—	
	White oak	—	—	

Forestland Productivity--Athens County, Ohio				
Map unit symbol and soil name	Potential productivity			Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site Index	Volume of wood fiber	
			<i>Cu ft/ac/yr</i>	
VbE--Vandalia-Brookside complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes				
Vandalia	Northern red oak	77	57.00	Austrian pine, Eastern white pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
	Virginia pine	80	114.00	
Brookside	Black cherry	—	—	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Black walnut	—	—	
	Northern red oak	86	72.00	
	Sugar maple	—	—	
	Tuliptree	96	100.00	
	White ash	—	—	
	White oak	—	—	
VcE--Vandalia-Richland complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes				
Vandalia	Northern red oak	77	57.00	Austrian pine, Eastern white pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
	Virginia pine	80	114.00	
Richland	Black walnut	—	—	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Northern red oak	85	72.00	
	Tuliptree	95	100.00	
	White ash	—	—	
WmD--Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes				
Westmoreland	Eastern white pine	75	143.00	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Northern red oak	81	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
Upshur	Eastern white pine	90	172.00	Austrian pine, Eastern white pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine
	Northern red oak	70	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
	Virginia pine	70	114.00	

Forestland Productivity--Athens County, Ohio				
Map unit symbol and soil name	Potential productivity			Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site Index	Volume of wood fiber	
			<i>Cu ft/ac/yr</i>	
WmE--Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes				
Westmoreland	Eastern white pine	75	143.00	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Northern red oak	81	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
Upshur	Eastern white pine	90	172.00	Austrian pine, Eastern white pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine
	Northern red oak	70	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
	Virginia pine	70	114.00	
ZnB--Zanesville silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes				
Zanesville	Black oak	75	57.00	Black oak, Northern red oak, Shortleaf pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine, White oak
	Northern red oak	68	50.00	
	Shortleaf pine	63	100.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
	Virginia pine	66	100.00	
	White oak	69	57.00	

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Athens County, Ohio
 Survey Area Data: Version 22, Jun 10, 2020