

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

<i>LANDOWNER</i>	<i>DATE</i>
Karen E. Showalter 93 Old Town Road Gardners, PA 17324	5/20/2021
<i>PROPERTY LOCATION</i>	
Athens County, Ohio, Troy Township 11-05-00 Section 26 (41.78 acres) #L010010098000 1210 Skeels Road Coolville, OH 45723	
<i>TOTAL PROPERTY ACREAGE</i>	
41.78	
<i>FORESTED ACREAGE</i>	
27.8	

LANDOWNER OBJECTIVES

1. To manage the forest in a way that promotes increased volume and quality of available timber, wildlife habitat, medicinal plants and other non-timber forest products.
2. To manage in an environmentally sustainable way in order to enhance the local ecosystem for the benefit of all residents, including our wild friends.
3. To manage with the goal of passing on this well managed forest resource and the knowledge gained through doing so, to future generations who may continue the effort.
4. To maintain a trail system that provides access for management and recreation.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION - HISTORY

Karen's family has owned and cared for this land for several generations, she can remember her uncle raising cattle and making hay. The cattle have been gone for some time now, while hay making has just stopped about two years ago. Karen and family are now managing the property for timber and non-timber forest products along with all other beneficial aspects of a healthy forest. The property lies on the end of a plateau who's top has historically been farmed while the surrounding steep slopes to the south and east have remained forestland. The last harvest was sometime in the 1980's.

SOILS INFORMATION

When it comes to understanding how to manage our forests soils are an important component to consider. Soils can dictate what types of trees will grow in a given area, how tall or large they can grow, erosion possibilities and more. To find the location for each soil throughout your property refer to the soils map at the back of this plan. For information regarding **Site Index**; this is referring to how tall a tree can grow on a given soil in a fifty year time frame, refer to the "forestland productivity report" in the back of this plan.

Plan Expiration Date: May 20, 2031

Plan Prepared for

Landowner(s): Karen E. Showalter
93 Old Town Road
Gardners, PA 17324

Signature: Karen Showalter *Date:* 6/1/2021

Signature: _____ *Date:* _____

Plan Prepared By: Old Appalachia Forestry llc
Chad Hammond, Consulting Forester/Sole Proprietor

Signature: Chad Hammond *Date:* 5/25/2021



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Chad Hammond / Owner_Consulting Forester

Grapevines should be cut at the stump and again at least 3 feet off the ground. Re treatment will be needed in places if herbicide is not used. In areas with a solid canopy, chemical treatment is much less necessary. A 1:1 mixture of water and glyphosate promptly applied to the cut stump works well to prevent re sprouting. Albeit, this mixture will not work in some months as the vines are flowing with sap and will not absorb the herbicide. An oil soluble herbicide mixed with an oil carrier should be used during sap flow periods. *Please note that wild grape is an important food source for many wildlife, a few vines per acre could be left in poor quality trees. Small arbors could also be left to provide wildlife with a unique habitat type.*

Control the autumn olive, privet & large multi flora rose shrubs by cutting them off and spraying the cut surface with a recommended herbicide such as garlon 4 or alligare triclopyr 4 mixed with diesel fuel or some equivalent. They may also be treated with a basal bark or foliar application of herbicide which eliminates the need for cutting but may require more herbicide.

Consider completing timber stand improvement (TSI) throughout 1 south. Cut down or girdle the multi stemmed, poor form, suppressed, unsound, stunted or otherwise undesirable trees & shrubs. Many times trees that have been suppressed for long periods of time can be just as old as the largest trees but much smaller in diameter. Typically, these suppressed or stunted trees are not worthy of taking up growing space. A healthy tree worth growing should be relatively straight, tall, have a full canopy and be mostly rot free. These practices should be done before harvesting dominant canopy trees as to avoid promoting the stunted, less vigorous trees and undesirable species.

Stand #2: **Acres:** 15.4

Dominant Species: hickory, sugar maple & yellow buckeye with red oak, sycamore, American elm, red elm, black walnut, hackberry, Osage orange, black cherry & yellow poplar

Stand Diameter or Size Class: small sawtimber with scattered medium & large sawtimber

Stocking Level / Basal area: full / 120 square feet

Topography/Aspect: moderately steep to gentle slopes & coves, bottom land / east - southeast

Overall Forest Quality/Health: good

Overall Site Productivity: good – very good

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: grapevines
Grapevines are heavy in 2 west & moderate to light in 2 east. Monitor the field edges for invasives.

History/Location:

Stand 2 is made up of two areas as highlighted in blue and purple on your stand location maps. The purple area (2 west) is hosting younger trees and historically was permanent pasture. The blue area (2 east) is more pristine and undisturbed. Scattered medium and large sawtimber trees, mostly shagbark hickory and sycamore are scattered about the stand. Thankfully, these trees were left behind during the last harvest probably because of low value at the time. Today these trees add an impressive component to your forest.

Present Condition and or Resource Concerns:

- Stand 2 east is probably your highest priority area. Productivity is high, tree quality and stocking rates are good, invasive numbers are low. Native, herbaceous herbs and medicinal plants are bountiful.
- Stand 2 west has a notable amount of grapevines along with a few autumn olive shrubs and Japanese honeysuckle vines.

Recommendations:

- Control the grapevines and other invasives in 2 west. Control the grapevines in 2 east.
- Depending on landowner goals a timber harvest could be in order sometime toward the end of this management cycle.

Grapevines & large climbing honeysuckle vines should be cut at the stump and again at least 3 feet off the ground. Re treatment will be needed in places if herbicide is not used. In areas with a solid canopy, chemical treatment is much less necessary. A 1:1 mixture of water and glyphosate promptly applied to the cut stump works well to prevent re sprouting. Albeit, this mixture will not work in some months as the vines are flowing with sap and will not absorb the herbicide. An oil soluble herbicide mixed with an oil carrier should be used during sap flow periods. *Please note that wild grape is an important food source for many wildlife, a few vines per acre could be left in poor quality trees. Small arbors could also be left to provide wildlife with a unique habitat type.*

OPTIONAL TREE PLANTING LOCATIONS

As noted on your maps, there are at least four outlying places around the main field that could be converted into tree plantations. All four areas are either on sloped land or somehow fragmented from the main ridge field. Options of tree species to plant are numerous. Tree tubes and annual mowing are highly recommended until trees become fully established.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

YEARS SUGGESTED	MGT. UNIT or STAND	REQUIRED TASK?	ACRES	RECOMMENDATIONS
2021 2021-2031	All All	Yes? Yes?	42 42	Mark your property boundaries as may be required for CAUV qualification Maintain boundary markings as needed
2021-2023	2 east	Yes	13.5	Control the invasives as noted in your recommendations
2024-2026	1 south	Yes	11	Control the invasives as noted in your recommendations
2027-2029	2 west 1 north	Yes	3.3	Control the invasives as noted in your recommendations
2026-2031	1 south	No	11	Consider timber stand improvement as noted in your recommendations
2030-2031	All	Yes	27.8	Time to Update your Forest Management Plan

OVERVIEW

With improvement work and patience, a sustainable, healthy forest is inevitable. Your forest is growing an increasing volume of timber and providing wildlife habitat, non-timber forest products, recreation, air quality and much more. ***Complete the practices as noted in your recommendations, this is important if you want to maintain the area as a productive forest.*** Monitor for invasions of other pest plants. *Most forests like yours require some sort of treatment to remove the "weeds" and allow the more desirable trees to expand or simply to germinate and become established. These treatments are important, especially prior to or immediately after harvesting timber.*

I encourage landowners to mark their property lines and have knowledge of their whereabouts. Property lines may be painted approximately every five to ten years to ensure visibility. For CAUV qualification, most county auditors require property lines to be permanently marked, usually with paint or aluminum signs approximately every 60 feet+. Boundaries following/paralleling public roads do not need to be marked.