

# Woodland Stewardship Management Plan

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**Owner's Information:**

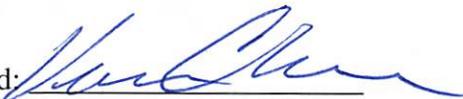
OCT 20 2023

Case Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Owners: Vernon Chesser

Teri A. Chesser

Jill Davidson  
Athens County Auditor

Signed: 

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: August 18, 2020

**Preparer's Information:**

Prepared by: Dean A. Berry

Signature: 

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

Date: July 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2020  
*Field Inspection Date*

740-541-4647 mobile  
fatlabtreefarm@gmail.com

This plan is valid for the period beginning August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2020 and ending August 17<sup>th</sup>, 2030.

Plan Status: New

**Inventory Method:** On Site Property Review

NRCS Representative Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## ***Woodland Stewardship Management Plan***

Owner	Vernon & Teri Chesser		
Address	4574 Gun Club Rd.		
	Athens, Ohio 45701		
Phone	740-664-2555	Case Number	
Cell	740-591-1272	Email Address	woodlandwings@gmail.com
County	Athens	Township/Village/City:	Waterloo Twp. Sec 8 & 9
Parcel(s):	N010010005900, N010010006000, N010010006200		
Location:	Located on the north side of Gun Club Rd, near New Marshfield, OH		

Woodland Stewardship Acreage:	<u>75.0</u>	Non-woodland Stewardship Acreage*:	<u>6.7</u>
Total Property Acres	<u>81.70</u>	<small>* Non-woodland acres for which stewardship recommendations are made. Stands 6 &amp; 7</small>	

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

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ohio Forest Tax Law                             | <input type="checkbox"/> American Tree Farm Program    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CAUV Tax Reduction |

Property coordinates (report in WGS 84, degrees, min., sec.)

Latitude:           N 39.319970           Longitude           W -82.208176          

### ***Landowner Management Objectives***

1. Protect & manage the property for all attributes and opportunities that exist in a healthy forest ecosystem. This includes: recreation, wildlife management, soil and water management, forest protection, timber products management, and other compatible conservation uses.
2. Reduce the impact of non-native invasive species in the native plant community.
3. Improve the forest land by implement various silvicultural activities such as: tree planting, crop tree release, establishing native fauna and improving wildlife habitat.

### ***General Woodland Description***

Athens County is located in the unglaciated hill country of southeastern Ohio. Slope and erosion hazard is the major land use limitations. Athens County is in the central hardwood forest region. Major forest types include Appalachian hardwoods, bottomland hardwoods, oak-hickory, successional, virginia pine, and white pine plantations. Most of the woodland in Athens County is in areas of steep and very steep terrain. This terrain is well suited to trees

This farm has been owned by various family members since the 1800's, with Vernon & Teri being the current owners. Originally a dairy farm, over the years non-farmed fields were planted with conifer trees by Vernon's grandfather, father and himself. Eventually some of these conifer areas were harvested in 1999-2000. The current management objective is to enhance habitat for game birds and allow stands to mature. This farm is a great example of varied habitats with managed "edge effect" for wildlife benefit.

**PARID: N010010005900**  
**CHESSER VERNON &**

**GUN CLUB RD**

Parcel

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<b>Address</b>	<b>GUN CLUB RD</b>
<b>Unit</b>	
<b>Class</b>	<b>A - AGRICULTURAL</b>
<b>Tax Roll</b>	<b>RP_OH</b>
<b>Land Use Code</b>	<b>100 - A - AGRICULTURAL VACANT LAND</b>
<b>Neighborhood</b>	<b>00013000 - N01</b>
<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>14.57</b>
<b>Taxing District</b>	<b>N01</b>
<b>District Name</b>	<b>WATERLOO TOWNSHIP</b>
<b>Gross Tax Rate</b>	<b>71.91</b>
<b>Effective Tax Rate</b>	

Owner

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<b>Tax Year</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Owner</b>	<b>CHESSER VERNON &amp;</b> <b>TERI A</b>

Tax Mailing Name and Address

---

<b>Mailing Name 1</b>	<b>CHESSER VERNON</b>
<b>Mailing Name 2</b>	<b>&amp; TERI A</b>
<b>Address 1</b>	<b>4574 GUN CLUB RD</b>
<b>Address 2</b>	
<b>Address 3</b>	<b>ATHENS OH 45701</b>
<b>Mortgage Company</b>	<b>061</b>
<b>Mortgage Company Name</b>	<b>CORELOGIC TAX SERVICES</b>
<b>Treas Code</b>	

Legal

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<b>Legal Desc 1</b>	<b>SEC 8 14.570A</b>
<b>Legal Desc 2</b>	
<b>Legal Desc 3</b>	
<b>Legal Acres</b>	<b>14.57</b>

Homestead Credits

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<b>Homestead Exemption</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>Owner Occupancy Reduction</b>	<b>NO</b>

PARID: N010010006000  
CHESSER VERNON &

4574 GUN CLUB RD

Parcel

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Address	4574 GUN CLUB RD
Unit	
Class	A - AGRICULTURAL
Tax Roll	RP_OH
Land Use Code	101 - A - CASH GRAIN OR GENERAL FARM
Neighborhood	00013000 - N01
Total Acres	62.13
Taxing District	N01
District Name	WATERLOO TOWNSHIP
Gross Tax Rate	71.91
Effective Tax Rate	

Owner

---

Tax Year	2019
Owner	CHESSER VERNON & TERI A

Tax Mailing Name and Address

---

Mailing Name 1	CHESSER VERNON
Mailing Name 2	& TERI A
Address 1	4574 GUN CLUB RD
Address 2	
Address 3	ATHENS OH 45701
Mortgage Company	061
Mortgage Company Name	CORELOGIC TAX SERVICES
Treas Code	

Legal

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Legal Desc 1	SEC 9 FRA 3 62.130 AC
Legal Desc 2	
Legal Desc 3	
Legal Acres	62.13

Homestead Credits

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Homestead Exemption	NO
Owner Occupancy Reduction	YES

**PARID: N010010006200**  
**CHESSER VERNON &**

**GUN CLUB RD**

Parcel

---

<b>Address</b>	<b>GUN CLUB RD</b>
<b>Unit</b>	
<b>Class</b>	<b>A - AGRICULTURAL</b>
<b>Tax Roll</b>	<b>RP_OH</b>
<b>Land Use Code</b>	<b>100 - A - AGRICULTURAL VACANT LAND</b>
<b>Neighborhood</b>	<b>00013000 - N01</b>
<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Taxing District</b>	<b>N01</b>
<b>District Name</b>	<b>WATERLOO TOWNSHIP</b>
<b>Gross Tax Rate</b>	<b>71.91</b>
<b>Effective Tax Rate</b>	

Owner

---

<b>Tax Year</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Owner</b>	<b>CHESSER VERNON &amp;</b> <b>TERI A</b>

Tax Mailing Name and Address

---

<b>Mailing Name 1</b>	<b>CHESSER VERNON</b>
<b>Mailing Name 2</b>	<b>&amp; TERI A</b>
<b>Address 1</b>	<b>4574 GUN CLUB RD</b>
<b>Address 2</b>	
<b>Address 3</b>	<b>ATHENS OH 45701</b>
<b>Mortgage Company</b>	<b>061</b>
<b>Mortgage Company Name</b>	<b>CORELOGIC TAX SERVICES</b>
<b>Treas Code</b>	

Legal

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<b>Legal Desc 1</b>	<b>SEC 8 5.000A</b>
<b>Legal Desc 2</b>	
<b>Legal Desc 3</b>	
<b>Legal Acres</b>	<b>5</b>

Homestead Credits

---

<b>Homestead Exemption</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>Owner Occupancy Reduction</b>	<b>NO</b>

# *Woodland Stewardship Management Plan*

## **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 measurable.

**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.

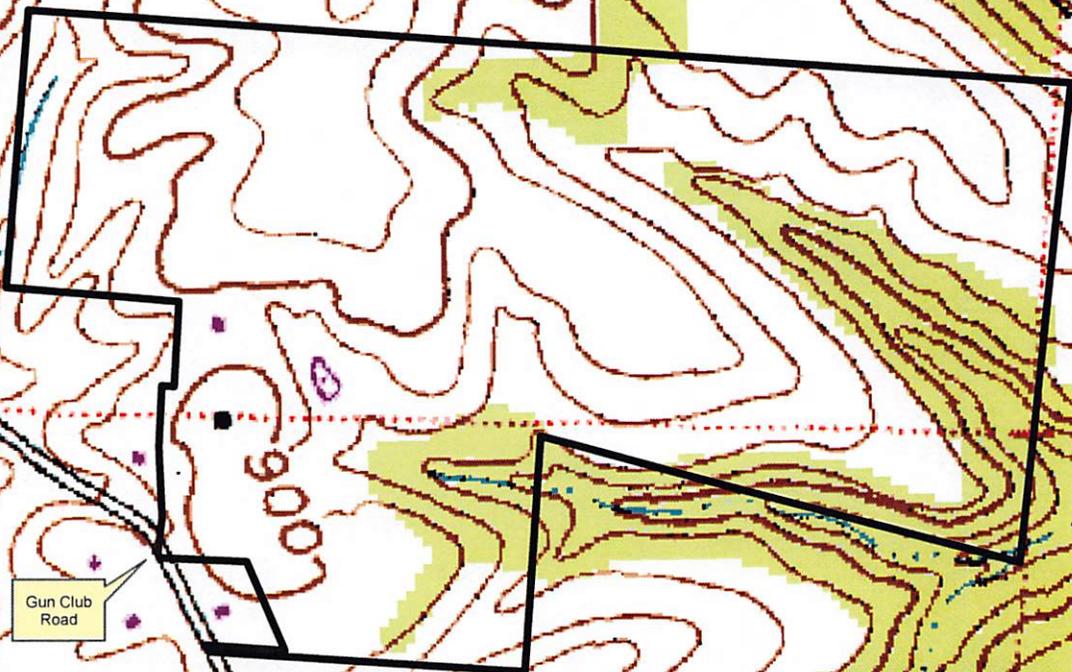
You may access “The Dictionary of Forestry” for free at SAF at [www.dictionaryofforestry.org](http://www.dictionaryofforestry.org). If internet access is not available, one may purchase a printed version from SAF (toll free 866-897-8760).

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

Vernon & Teri Chesser  
Sections 8 & 9 Waterloo Twp.,  
Athens County, Ohio  
81.7 Acres

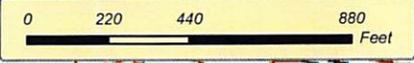


hfield  
20)  
em



Gun Club  
Road

Legend  
Chesser\_Property\_Lines



Disclaimer: This drawing is not an actual survey,  
and is for general information purposes only.

Cartography By: Dean A Berry

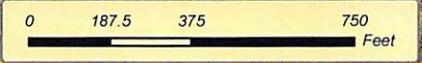
Vernon & Teri Chesser  
Sections 8 & 9 Waterloo Twp.,  
Athens County, Ohio  
81.7 Acres



Gun Club  
Road

Legend

 Chesser\_Property\_Lines



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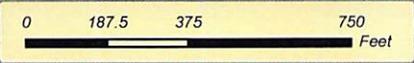
Cartography By: Dean A Berry

Vernon & Teri Chesser  
Sections 8 & 9 Waterloo Twp.,  
Athens County, Ohio  
81.7 Acres



Gun Club  
Road

Legend  
Chesser\_Property\_Lines



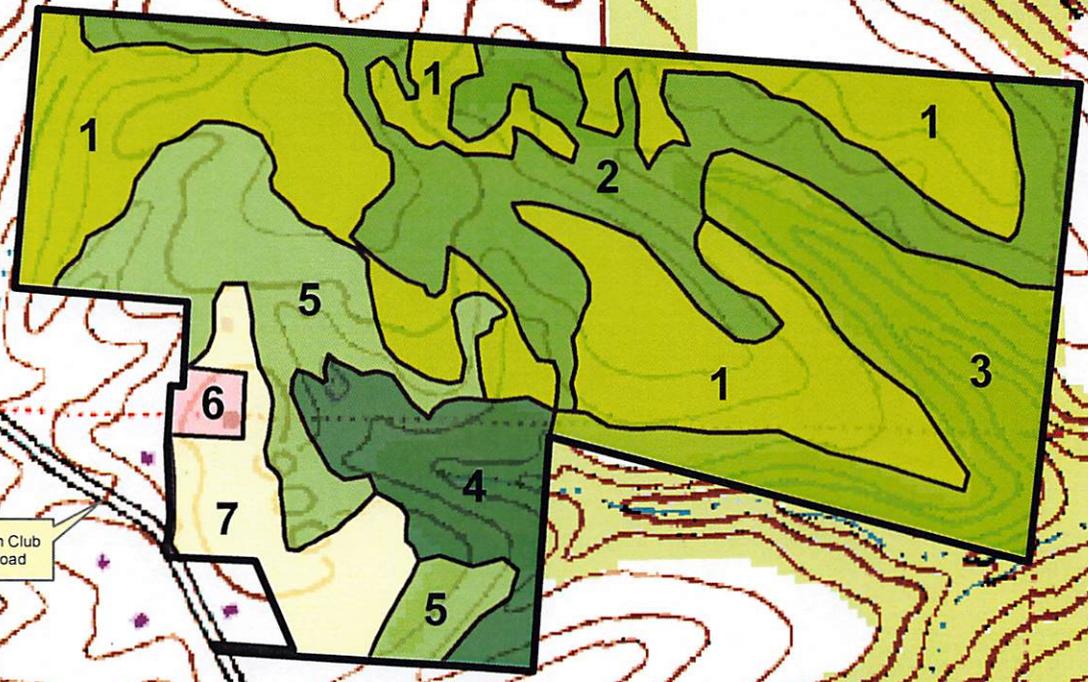
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Cartography By: Dean A Berry

Vernon & Teri Chesser  
Sections 8 & 9 Waterloo Twp.,  
Athens County, Ohio  
81.7 Acres



marshfield  
820)  
Cem



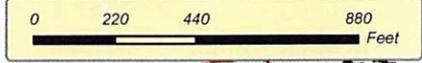
Gun Club Road

Legend

- Chesser\_Property\_Lines
- Chesser\_Forest\_Stands

Id

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



Disclaimer: This drawing is not an actual survey,  
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Cartography By: Dean A Berry

Vernon & Teri Chesser  
Sections 8 & 9 Waterloo Twp.,  
Athens County, Ohio  
81.7 Acres



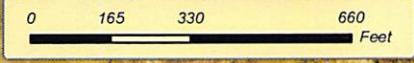
Legend

Chesser\_Property\_Lines

Chesser\_Forest\_Stands

Id

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



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Cartography By: Dean A Berry

## ***Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations***

**Stand # 1 - 27.6 acres**

**Dominant Species:** White Pine, Eastern Redcedar, Sumac, Dogwood, Red Maple, Yellow Poplar, Sweetgum, Am. Elm, Hawthorn, Sycamore, Hickory spp. and limited Oak spp.

**Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:** As Listed in Dominant Species

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

**Stocking Level:** Fully stocked overall, some understocked patches

**Stand History:** Harvesting - Clearcut (silvicultural) conifer harvest, part was abandoned field

**Topography:** Gently sloping

**Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand:** Autumn Olive, Japanese Vine Honeysuckle, Japanese Bush Honeysuckle

**Stand Description:** This area was clearcut in the 1999-2000 time period. This was a conifer harvest conducted by Mead Corporation (now Pixel). Designated pulpwood sized stands were clearcut and allowed to regenerate naturally. Harvest was conducted for creating wildlife edging. These areas are now in late successional stage of development. Many of the tree species present are "pioneer" trees with limited Oak and Hickory present. Area has numerous white pines seeded back and growing well. A surprising amount of cedar trees have become established in the area close to the New Marshfield Cemetery. Trails have been maintained through these areas. Two food plot locations area mowed.

**Past management activities completed in this stand:** property line identified, trails maintained, 2 food plot locations established

### ***Management Recommendations:***

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

Work on treating the Autumn Olive & Amur in this area. Start with trying to eliminate the large seed producing clumps then follow up with treating the remainder of the non-natives.

Maintain food plots

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

**Comments:** This area is a jungle, great for wildlife. Area needs to develop more before much work can be planned for this area.

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

**Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:** Upland Central Hardwoods

**Desired Stand Structure:** Uneven Aged

**Succession is the natural process of reforestation.** This can take place when open lands area abandoned or in this case when stands of conifer trees were clearcut. This transition from open land to weeds to shrubs to trees may happen in one decade or it may take as long as a century to complete.

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 # 2** - 17.2 acres Pine / Hardwood area

**Dominant Species:** Planted White Pine some Red Pine Native Hwds. – Yellow Poplar, Sugar Maple, Red Maple, Sycamore, Sassafras, Black Walnut, Black Cherry, Hickory spp., Sourwood

**Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:** As Listed in Dominant Species

**Stand Diameter or Size Class:** Two-storied - large Conifer trees and smaller hardwood trees

**Stocking Level:** Fully stocked

**Stand History:** Other Pine tree planted by landowner's grandfather in the 1950's -1960's

**Topography:** Gently sloping for the most part, some steeper areas

**Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand:** Autumn Olive, Bush Honeysuckle, Barberry & Multi Flora Rose

**Stand Description:** Areas of both White/Red Pine stands covered in this Stand, but most of the conifer trees are White Pine. These plantations were established in the 1950's on hillsides no longer in agricultural use. Natural thinning has occurred, leaving the conifers well-spaced with an understory of sapling/pole sized hardwood trees. Many are valuable species like Black Cherry, Sugar Maple and Tulip Poplar. The pine trees average 14"-18" in diameter at dbh. Tree growth is at an acceptable rate and the amount of live crown is still at the 1/3 live crown ratio which is the desirable standard. The pines in this area were not included in the 2000 conifer harvest.

**Past management activities completed in this stand:** none noted -stands left to grow after being planted. Trails wind through this diverse area

### ***Management Recommendations:***

Work on reducing the non-native invasive species in this area as time permits.

Continue to locate and mark property lines with paint

**If a timber harvest is recommended:** No not in this 10-year management cycle, unless an Adelgid infestation begins causing tree mortality. Removal of pines will convert area to a hardwood stand.

**Comments:** These areas provide habitat diversity for a variety of wildlife species. Monitor for Adelgid infestation at least annually.

**Desired Future Conditions:** Maintain these areas as a pine plantation if possible.

**Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:** As Listed in Dominant Species

**Desired Stand Structure:** Even Aged

## ***Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations***

**Stand # 3** - 12.4 acres

**Dominant Species:** White Oak, Red Oak spp., Sugar Maple, Yellow Poplar, Red Maple, Yellow Buckeye, Hickory spp., Black Walnut, Am. Beech, Black Cherry

**Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:** Upland Central Hardwoods

**Stand Diameter or Size Class:** All size classes

**Stocking Level:** Fully stocked **and/or Basal Area :** (ft<sup>2</sup>/acre)

**Stand History:** No Prior Management

**Topography:** Steep side slopes in drainages and gently sloping hillsides

**Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand:** A few scattered grapevines and barberry are the biggest issue, EAB infestation evident.

**Stand Description:** This area encompassed a large drainage and the associated slope area in the east end of the farm and the stream drainage along the southern property line. The entire stand is well stocked with all sizes of sawlog trees. Trees are 80+ years old and are growing at an acceptable rate for the site & soil conditions. Understory consists of Am. Beech/Sugar Maple/Yellow Buckeye seedlings & saplings because of full crown closure shading the forest floor in most areas. This area has the most diversity in species present in stand composition.

**Past management activities completed in this stand:** area had been fenced out in the past to prevent grazing, property lines identified and will be painted.

### ***Management Recommendations:***

Continue to mark all boundary lines with paint, remark every 5 years or as needed

Work on eradicating the Autumn Olive (edge of #1 but cover entire stand) work on the barberry in the understory.

Cut scattered grapevines from "crop" trees, leave several arbors for wildlife benefit

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

**Comments:** Quality large sawlog trees scattered throughout area. Ferns found on stream banks.

**Desired Future Conditions:** This stand will produce quality sawlog trees.

**Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:** Upland Central Hardwoods

**Desired Stand Structure:** Uneven Aged

## ***Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations***

**Stand # 4** - 6.6 acres

**Dominant Species:** Hickory spp., White Oak, Black Oak, Am. Elm, Yellow Poplar, Black Walnut, and scattered White Pines

**Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:** Upland Central Hardwoods

**Stand Diameter or Size Class:** Medium sawtimber

**Stand History:** TSI - Invasives control

**Topography:** Draws/Ravines with steep sides and gently sloping upper ridgetop area

**Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand:** Scattered grapevines, EAB killed ash, Autumn Olive, Bush Honeysuckle, Multi Flora Rose

**Stand Description:** This area was separated from adjacent Stand 3 because it appears this area was once pastured and then left to revert to forestland again naturally. Area forms the headwater for an intermittent stream. The scattered large sawlog trees were present when the area was a pasture. This area does not have crown closure (full shading of forest floor), so area has a lush understory of saplings and non-native invasive species. Some patches of more developed pole trees can be found. Small pond in the western edge of the area.

**Past management activities completed in this stand:** in the past part of the area was mowed, dam on pond maintained, property line identified

<b><i>Management Recommendations:</i></b>
Continue to locate & mark all boundary lines with paint, remark every 5 years or as needed
Cut grapevines from crop trees (walnut trees) in this area
Work on the eradication of a variety of non-native invasive species like – barberry, bush honeysuckle, autumn olive found in this area.

**Is a timber harvest recommended?** No, not necessary currently.

**Comments:** Large Yellow Poplar trees located in this area.

**Desired Future Conditions:** Allow area to mature into a large diameter sawtimber hardwood area.

**Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:** Upland Central Hardwoods

**Desired Stand Structure:** Uneven Aged

## ***Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations***

**Stand # 5** - 11.2 acres Pine Plantations (2 separate patches)

**Dominant Species:** Planted White Pine some Red Pine Native Hwds. - Am Elm, Black Locust, Black Cherry, Tulip Poplar, Red Maple

**Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:** Softwood Plantation

**Stand Diameter or Size Class:** Poletimber/Small sawtimber

**Stocking Level:** Over stocked

**Stand History:** Other Tree planted by landowner and his father in the 1970's

**Topography:** Gently sloping

**Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand:** White Pine Adelgid, Autumn Olive, Japanese Bush Honeysuckle, Privet & Multi Flora Rose

**Stand Description:** Both White/Red Pine stands covered in this Stand. These plantations were established in the 1970's in areas no longer in agricultural use. Trees were established on an 8' X 8' spacing. Some natural thinning has occurred. A limited number of native hardwood trees have invaded into this area, some are valuable species like Black Cherry and Tulip Poplar. The pine trees average 8"-12" in diameter at dbh. Tree growth is at an acceptable rate, but the amount of live crown is less than the 1/3 live crown ratio which is the desirable standard. Portions of these stands are becoming infected with White Pine Adelgid -still spotty not found throughout all the stands. Stand near the house has the heaviest infection. Thick understory of bush honeysuckle.

**Past management activities completed in this stand:** none noted -stands left to grow after being planted.

<b><i>Management Recommendations:</i></b>
Cut grapevines and begin work on reducing the non-native invasive species in this area as time permits.
Possible thinning to improve air flow through some of the stands.

**If a timber harvest is recommended:** No not in this 10-year management cycle, unless the Adelgid infestation reached a point of causing tree mortality.

**Comments:** These areas provide habitat diversity for a variety of wildlife species. Monitor Adelgid infestation at least annually.

**Desired Future Conditions:** Maintain these areas as a pine plantation if possible.

**Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:** As Listed in Dominant Species

**Desired Stand Structure:** Even Aged

## ***Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations***

**Stand # 6 - 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:** Level

**Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand:** Addressed in adjacent stand descriptions, but numerous bush honeysuckle near structures.

**Stand Description:** This area covers the access driveway, Vernon & Teri home, surrounding yard (1ac) and barn.

**Past management activities completed in this stand:** mowing

<b><i>Management Recommendations:</i></b>
Annually inspect for invasive species encroachment & 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, regarding non-native invasive plants trying to become established in.

**Desired Future Conditions:**

**Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:**

**Desired Stand Structure:**

Cameron  
Bushong

740.274.4934

OSNR



**Jill A. Th**

Athens Cou

To: Manufactured Home Owners

Re: Registration Form

From: Janet Harner, Manufactured Home A

Date:

## ***Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations***

**Stand # 7 - 5.7 acres**      Non-Forest Stewardship Areas \_ field area

**Dominant Species:** NA

**Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:** NA

**Stand Diameter or Size Class:** N/A

**Stocking Level:** N/A

**Stand History:** Agricultural Use

**Topography:** Gently sloping

**Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand:** Autumn Olive, Bush Honeysuckle, Multi Flora Rose & Privet along field edges are an issue.

**Stand Description:** This stand covers the hayfield near the residential structures. Area also provided low grass cover habitat and feeding area. Several old structures located in this area.

**Past management activities completed in this stand:** Annual mowing, invasive plant control ongoing.

<b><i>Management Recommendations:</i></b>
Eradicate any non-native invasive species found along edges and in clumps as time permits.
Continue managing area as a hay field

**Is a timber harvest recommended?** N/A

**Comments:** Current plans are for keeping these areas as mowed grassy field/ planted food plot areas. If these areas, or parts of these areas, are determined to be difficult to maintain, 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 area

**Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:**

**Desired Stand Structure:**

## Recommended Management Activity Schedule

Year(s) Suggested	Mgmt. Unit	Required Task?	EQIP Practice?	Acres	Recommendations
2020 and again in 2025 & 2030	all	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	Recommend painting property lines in wooded areas to help prevent illegal trespass- remark every 5 years or as needed to be easily visible. If CAUV Forestry application is filed -this must be completed. (not ag requirement)
2021 -2024	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 ac barberry  12 ac Vines & invasive species	Work on eradicating the Barberry in this area, cover entire stand looking for additional infested areas. <b>Grapevines - at minimum</b> cut grapevines from the "crop" trees. <b>If EQIP-</b> will need to cut all vines – light infestation and then treat non-native invasive species
2023 -2028	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	13 ac total	Cut grapevines from pine trees first and then work on reducing the non-native invasive species like Autumn Olive/Bush Honeysuckle/Privet /Barberry from the wooded areas. <b>At minimum</b> -pick an area and cut & treat the "fruit bearing" sized shrubs – <b>If EQIP-</b> will need to cut all vines (leave a few wildlife arbors) – light/ infestation and then treat non-native invasive species- heavy infestations This will take numerous treatments over a several year period.
2024- 2029	2,4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	23 ac total	Work on eradicating non-native invasive species like Autumn Olive/Bush Honeysuckle/Privet /Barberry, from the wooded area. <b>At minimum</b> -pick an area and cut & treat the "fruit bearing" sized shrubs – over time cover entire tract & cut grapevines from "crop" trees <b>If EQIP-</b> will need to cut all vines (leave a few wildlife arbors) – light/ infestation and then treat non-native invasive species- medium/heavy infestations
2020-2030	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2-3ac	Maintain/Develop food/pollinator plots in these areas. Possible plantings of fruit & mast producing trees
2025 & 2030	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	

### **Timber Harvesting Recommendation**

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

## ***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):** DtF, GsB, Omu1B1, WhC, WhD, WhE, WtB, ZnB

**Soil Drainage Class:** Moderately well drained to well drained overall

**General Description:** See Soils Report and associated soils maps and descriptions in Addendum for detailed descriptions.

Also included in the Addendum are maps and associated charts showing the Forest Productivity of Northern Red Oak (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):** Fair to Good Northern Red Oak

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

Timber production is practical and possible for this property, but not necessarily the primary management objective. In 1999-2000 a pine harvest was conducted by Mead Corporation (Stand 1). These areas were clearcut and has regenerated back with a mixture of conifer & hardwood tree species. Stands 2 & 5 represent the remaining conifer areas with the pines in Stand 2 being older and larger in diameter. White pines in Stand 5 have areas of White Pine Adelgid infestations. Scattered large trees are found in many areas of the farm. Stand 3 contains numerous oak trees that are greater than 20" in dbh. Black walnuts trees are found along all lower slope, stream drainage areas. Many timber stand improvement (TSI) management practices, such as grapevine control, cull tree & undesirable hardwood species control, and crop tree release could help enhance the quality and value of your timber resources. These are important tasks to continue to maximize the tree growth potential and overall health of your woodland.

This tract had issues with non-native invasive species, with a variety of these nasty species found in most areas of this farm. Bush Honeysuckle, Privet, Autumn Olive, Barberry, Multi Flora Rose established at varied populations in almost every stand and will take numerous years of repeated efforts to bring down infestations to a manageable level.

Overall, the management objective is to allow this land to recover from past management practices (pasturing, conifer harvest) and to allow it to recover and develop into a diverse ecological community of low cover/opening areas, healthy middle successional woods and eventually a forest of old growth characteristics.

**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.

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

For the last 40+ years practices have been completed to improve to improve wildlife habitat. This has resulted in this farm being populated with a wide variety of species, with game bird enhancement being emphasized.

**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.

This tract forms the headwaters for an un-named intermittent stream, that flows easterly and eventually flows into Margaret Creek. A small pond is located in Stand 4 near the residential area.

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

There are no certified wetlands located on this tract identified in the National Wetlands Inventory, see attached map. The un-named intermittent stream and the farm pond are also identified. In addition, there are numerous wet weather springs on this tract.

**Recreation** – current and potential recreational activities at property:

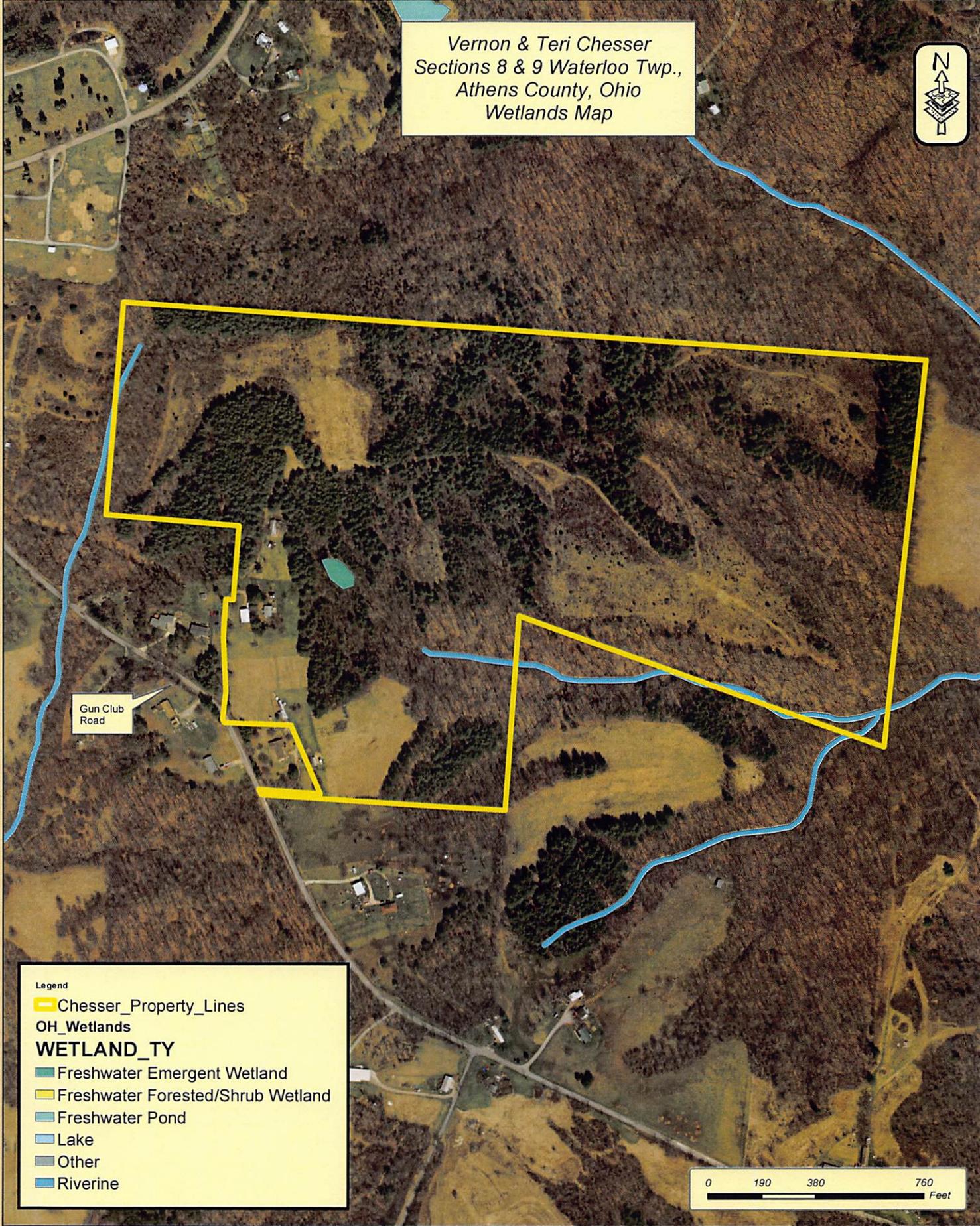
Each forest has a unique history and character...and this continues to build under your stewardship. This forest could be used for hunting, hiking, or wildlife watching. Many landowners find enjoyment in doing improvement work in their woods. Others find pleasure in watching the birds. Some folks gain 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 the trails will improve access and your opportunities for use of the area. A walk in the forest provides a time of learning for all family members, 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. The entire area is being utilized for hunting, hiking and observing all of nature's attributes.

**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.

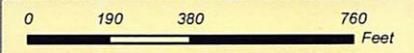
Vernon & Teri Chesser  
Sections 8 & 9 Waterloo Twp.,  
Athens County, Ohio  
Wetlands Map



Gun Club  
Road

Legend

- Chesser\_Property\_Lines
- OH\_Wetlands
- WETLAND\_TY**
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine



Disclaimer: This drawing is not an actual survey,  
and is for general information purposes only.

Cartography By: Dean A Berry

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, but there is a lot of “family” history associated with this ownership.

**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](mailto: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.

Over the years numerous naturalists, biologists, foresters and government natural resource professionals have been on this farm doing tours, presentations and research projects. A wide variety of site-specific species of plants, amphibians, insects, reptiles, birds and mammals have been identified. Some of which are considered rare for Athens County, Ohio.

**Forest Health** – a general description of the health of the woodland: Most of the forest areas are in good condition, because of the amount of forest management having been completed by the landowner over the years. Before the recent harvesting of the dead and dying Ash trees, these woodlots had not been commercially harvested since the mid-1980's. As with most farms in SE Ohio, a variety of non-native invasive species were found on this farm. Non-native invasive plants, like Bush Honeysuckle, Autumn Olive, Privet, Barberry, Japanese Vine Honeysuckle and Multi Flora Rose in particular, are all well established in specific areas.

**The only problematic insect pests or diseases that has caused damage noted during the woodland review are Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) and White Pine Adelgid (WPA).**

Control of grapevines on selected crop trees (Oaks, Maples & Walnut) 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 (few)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 mima*... "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, the Ash trees are already dead and falling down)**

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 type's 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.*

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

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/](http://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.

There is a vast network of roads and trails on this property. There is access to almost every part of this farm. Many of these trails were constructed to provide access for the pine harvesting operations. Several trails have sections with steep grades but are well maintained. Trails are mowed at least annually.

**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.

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.

Even though this property is located along a county road, the topography limits what people can see from the road.

**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](http://www.epa.ohio.gov/dapc/general/openburning.aspx).

Fire will not be used as a management tool on this tract.

**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. Medicinal shrubs and herbs, mushrooms 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:**

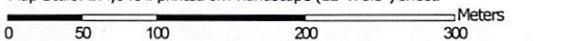
- Forestry Terms
- White Pine Adelgid Handout
- Autumn Olive Fact Sheet
- Barberry Fact Sheet
- Bush Honeysuckle Fact Sheet
- How to cut grapevines

Soil Map—Athens County, Ohio  
(Vernon & Teri Chesser Tract)



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Map Scale: 1:4,840 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



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

Soil Map—Athens County, Ohio  
(Vernon & Teri Chesser Tract)

### MAP LEGEND

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <b>Area of Interest (AOI)</b>  |  Area of Interest (AOI) |  Spoil Area            |
| <b>Soils</b>   |  Soil Map Unit Polygons |  Stony Spot            |
|  |  Soil Map Unit Lines    |  Very Stony Spot       |
|  |  Soil Map Unit Points   |  Wet Spot              |
| <b>Special Point Features</b>  |  |  Other                 |
|  Blowout                |  |  Special Line Features |
|  Borrow Pit             |  | <b>Water Features</b>   |
|  Clay Spot              |  |  Streams and Canals    |
|  Closed Depression      |  | <b>Transportation</b>   |
|  Gravel Pit             |  |  Rails                 |
|  Gravelly Spot          |  |  Interstate Highways   |
|  Landfill               |  |  US Routes             |
|  Lava Flow              |  |  Major Roads           |
|  Marsh or swamp         |  |  Local Roads           |
|  Mine or Quarry         |  | <b>Background</b>   |
|  Miscellaneous Water   |  |  Aerial Photography    |
|  Perennial Water      |  |   |
|  Rock Outcrop         |  |   |
|  Saline Spot          |  |   |
|  Sandy Spot           |  |   |
|  Severely Eroded Spot |  |   |
|  Sinkhole             |  |   |
|  Slide or Slip        |  |   |
|  Sodic Spot           |  |   |

### 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 21, Sep 16, 2019

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

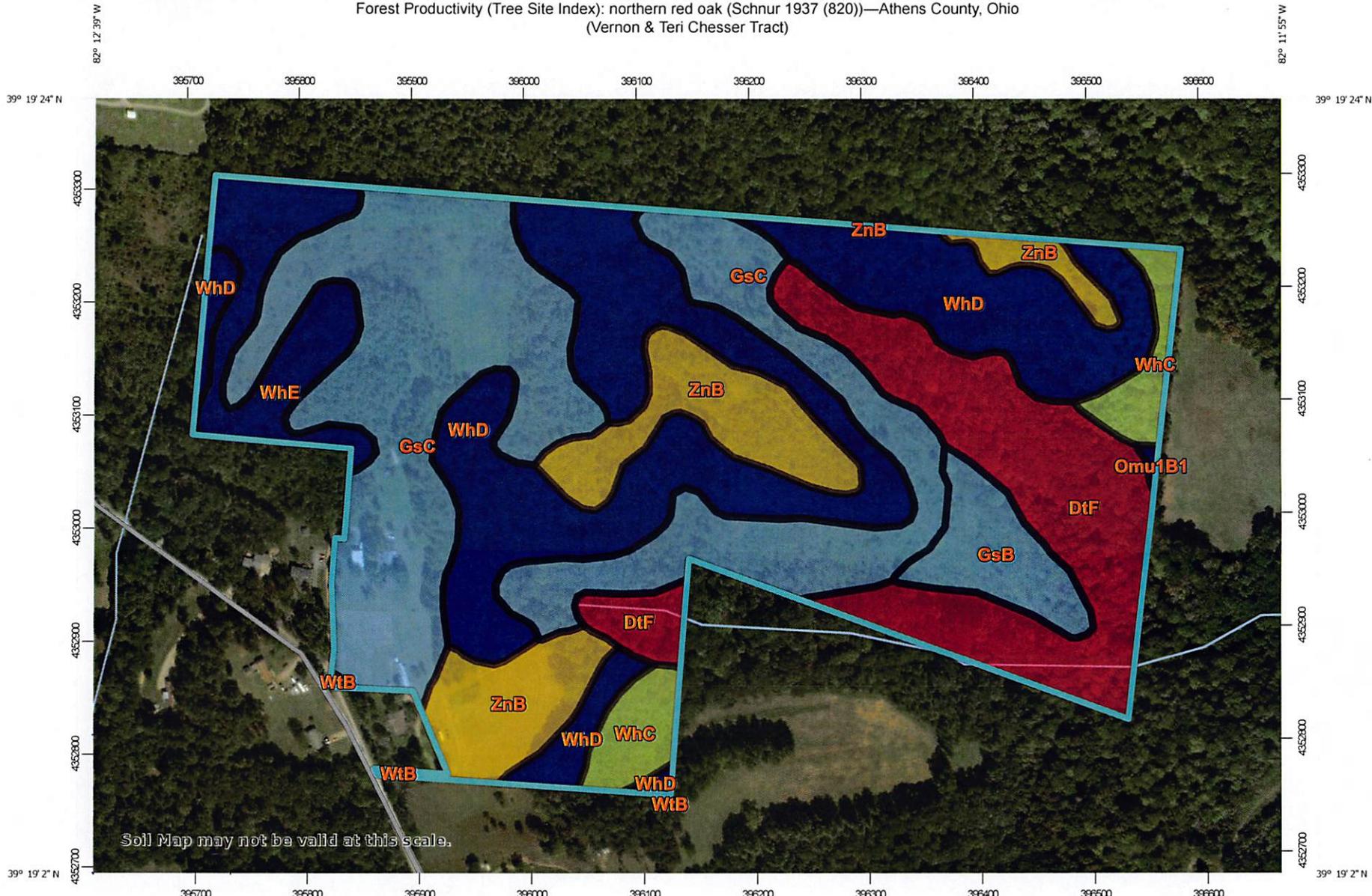
Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 17, 2015—Mar 26, 2017

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

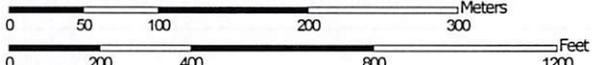
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
DtF	Dekalb-Westmoreland complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes	13.2	15.9%
GsB	Guernsey silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	3.1	3.7%
GsC	Guernsey silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	26.2	31.6%
Omu1B1	Omulga silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	0.1	0.1%
WhC	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	3.1	3.8%
WhD	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	23.0	27.7%
WhE	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 25 to 40 percent slopes	4.9	6.0%
WtB	Woodsfield silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	0.1	0.1%
ZnB	Zanesville silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	9.1	11.0%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>82.8</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): northern red oak (Schnur 1937 (820))—Athens County, Ohio  
(Vernon & Teri Chesser Tract)



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Map Scale: 1:4,840 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") 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

-  ≤ 62
-  > 62 and ≤ 68
-  > 68 and ≤ 75
-  > 75 and ≤ 78
-  > 78 and ≤ 81
-  Not rated or not available

#### Soil Rating Lines

-  ≤ 62
-  > 62 and ≤ 68
-  > 68 and ≤ 75
-  > 75 and ≤ 78
-  > 78 and ≤ 81
-  Not rated or not available

#### Soil Rating Points

-  ≤ 62
-  > 62 and ≤ 68
-  > 68 and ≤ 75
-  > 75 and ≤ 78
-  > 78 and ≤ 81
-  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.

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

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## 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
DtF	Dekalb-Westmoreland complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes	62	13.2	15.9%
GsB	Guernsey silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	78	3.1	3.7%
GsC	Guernsey silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	78	26.2	31.6%
Omu1B1	Omulga silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	80	0.1	0.1%
WhC	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	75	3.1	3.8%
WhD	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	81	23.0	27.7%
WhE	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 25 to 40 percent slopes	81	4.9	6.0%
WtB	Woodsfield silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	68	0.1	0.1%
ZnB	Zanesville silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	68	9.1	11.0%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>			<b>82.8</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 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

## 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>	
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	
GsB—Guernsey silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes				
Guernsey	Northern red oak	78	57.00	Northern red oak, Tuliptree
	Tuliptree	95	99.00	

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>	
GsC—Guernsey silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes				
Guernsey	Northern red oak	78	58.00	Northern red oak, Tuliptree
	Tuliptree	95	99.00	
Omu1B1—Omulga silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes				
Omulga	Black cherry	—	—	Black cherry, Black locust, Black walnut, Eastern white pine, Green ash, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Black walnut	—	—	
	Northern red oak	80	57.00	
	Sugar maple	—	—	
	Tuliptree	—	—	
	White ash	—	—	
	White oak	—	—	
WhC—Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes				
Westmoreland	Eastern white pine	70	129.00	Black walnut, Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Northern red oak	75	57.00	
	Tuliptree	85	86.00	
Guernsey	Black cherry	—	—	Eastern white pine, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Black walnut	—	—	
	Northern red oak	78	57.00	
	Sugar maple	—	—	
	Tuliptree	95	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>	
WhD—Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 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	
Guernsey	Black cherry	—	—	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Black walnut	—	—	
	Northern red oak	78	57.00	
	Sugar maple	—	—	
	Tuliptree	95	100.00	
	White oak	—	—	
WhE—Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 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	
Guernsey	Black cherry	—	—	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Black walnut	—	—	
	Northern red oak	78	57.00	
	Sugar maple	—	—	
	Tuliptree	95	100.00	
	White oak	—	—	
WtB—Woodsfield silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes				
Woodsfield	Black oak	75	—	Black oak, Northern red oak, Sugar maple, White oak
	Northern red oak	68	—	
	Sugar maple	80	—	
	White oak	76	57.00	

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>	
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 21, Sep 16, 2019