WATER QUALITY • WILD LIFE • FOREST PRODUCTS • RECREATION • AESTHETICS

OHIO'S
FOREST STEWARDSHIP
PROGRAM

FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

DEVELOPED FOR

Bob Eichenberg

Athens County

Owner: Bob Eichenberg

Signed: Bob Eichenberg

Date: 6-7-2001

Prepared by: William J. Serbonich

Signed: William J. Serbonich

Date: June 13, 2001

FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN

OWNER Bob Eichenberg

ADDRESS 7250 Roundhouse Road
New Marshfield, Ohio 45766

FORESTER William Serbonich

ADDRESS 360 E. State St.
Athens, Ohio 45701

DATE June 14, 2001

COUNTY Athens

PHONE (740) 593-3341

LOCATION – SR 56 west left on CR 6 (Old SR 56). Approx 1 mile to CR 3, left on CR 3 (New Marshfield Rd.), 1 mile to Twp. Rd. 24 (Roundhouse Rd) turn right, 3rd drive on right.

WOODLAND ACREAGE 18

TOTAL ACREAGE 31

LANDOWNER OBJECTIVES

1. To maintain and improve the productivity of this woodland.

2. To create interest and appreciation in the many intangible values such as songbirds, wild flowers, plants, mushrooms, nuts, and flowering shrubs that are all part of the managed woodland.

3.To help conserve the soil from wind and water erosion.

4.To conserve the soil and water by installing and maintaining practices, which will reduce soil erosion. Properly managed forests will hold more water and slow down flood waters better than any other crop.

5.To leave this woodland in a better condition for future generations.

6.To manage the property for all the attributes and opportunities that exist in a forest ecosystem including recreation, wildlife management, soil and water management, forest protection, timber products management, and other compatible conservation uses.

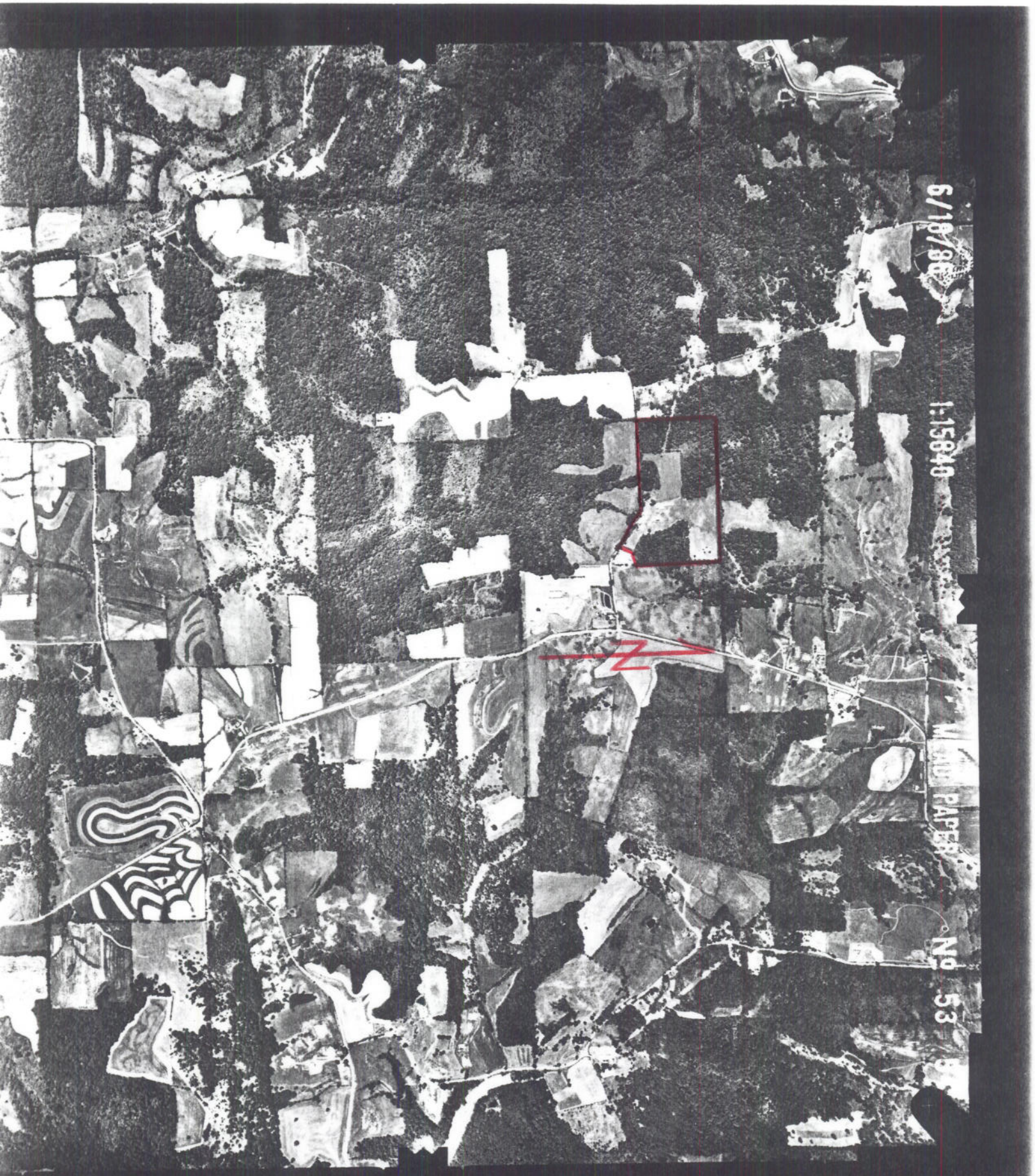
7. To develop and maintain favorable food and cover conditions for game and other wildlife.

8. To select tree species best suited to the soil and site's capability.

9. To become and remain eligible for the OFTL or CAUV programs.

10. To grow trees which will provide products for sale.

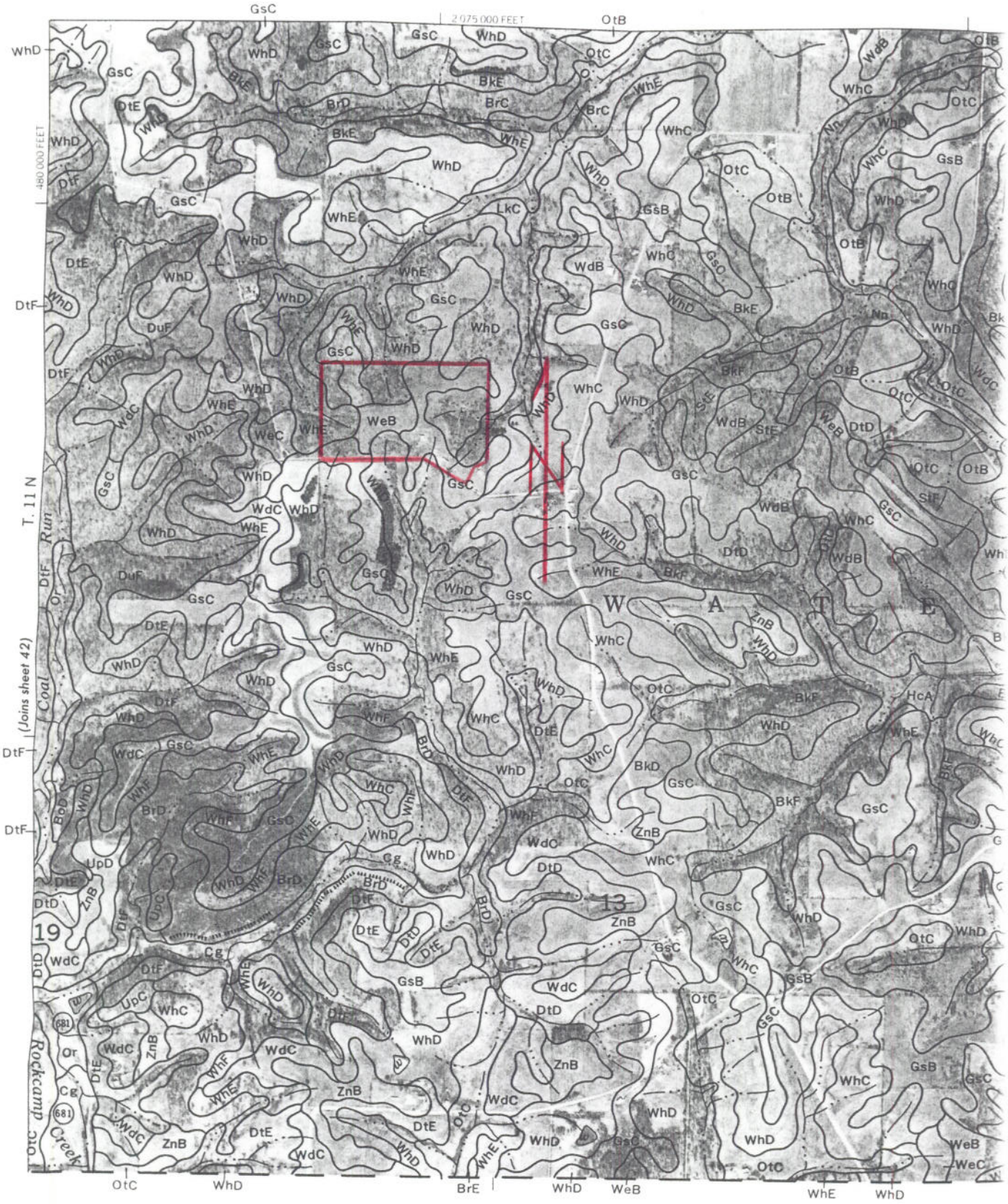
11. To employ the use of cultural treatments on the better woodland sites and thus shorten the time period necessary to produce high quality sawlog or veneer product.



ICHAEL BAKER JR., INC.

300 0 300 600 Feet

Eichenberg & Rinaldi Property
Waterloo Twp., Sec. 14


2 075 000 FEET
480 000 FEET
T. 11 N
(Joins sheet 42)
Coal Run
Rockcamp Creek
W A T E
19
13
681

FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN

BOB EICHENBERG

This forest stewardship management plan describes the forestlands upon your property and presents suggestions for managing the areas for long- term growth and productivity. This plan will delineate management units based upon topography and forest cover and describe conditions found in each management unit.

No specific endangered species were noted on your property but if you are interested in pursuing specific information on threatened or endangered species contact the Division of Natural Areas and Preserves directly to access the Natural Heritage data base.

Area 1 – Approximately 0.9 Acres. This is the white pine planting along the road near the east boundary of your property. The trees were planted in 1982 and are now crowded and overstocked. Observation and data indicates work here would be beneficial but not enough volume exists to facilitate commercial interest. Some interesting options are available to you to improve this stand. Along the western edge and roadside the outside edge trees are healthy and have living limbs that encompass the bulk of the trees height. This is know as live crown ratio and your outside perimeter pine trees in this stand have a live crown ratio of 90% to 100 %. A buffer and screen is important to you here. This situation can work to your advantage in that you should thin this stand pre-commercially but you can leave the perimeter trees to maintain the screening and buffer effects you desire. In addition leaving the stand a little thick on the edges especially on the western edge will help insulate the trees from wind-throw that can sometimes be a problem with the shallow rooted white pine species. In the interior portions of the stand a thinning would certainly be desirable. Favor the larger better formed healthier trees and cut the suppressed overtopped and damaged trees you find. A general rule of thumb might be to cut all interior trees 6 inches and smaller DBH (diameter breast height). You can take 30 to 40 percent of the trees to achieve proper and healthy stocking levels. This will improve overall health and accelerate growth quite nicely. After removing the six- inch and smaller trees look around to see if a few larger trees might be removed to further alleviate crowding. White pine responds very well to thinning so do not be afraid to open the stand up. Cut any grapevines you find in your trees also. Following the thinning you might want to consider pruning all dead limbs on the remaining trees to a height of eight feet. Remember when pruning that the live limbs on your perimeter rows will be important to leave for screening and buffering. You will like the improved aesthetic effect this will have and future lumber quality in your remaining trees will be enhanced. The trees you will be cutting will generally be the smaller sized trees so you might be able to utilize them on your property as wildlife brush piles, beanpoles and fence for the garden or some other local use projects. If left in contact with the ground and simply lopped and scattered on the ground the thinning debris will breakdown and incorporate into the soil rather rapidly. Even though you do not have many options for utilizing the thinned material now the project is very worthy for the ultimate improvement of the remaining trees and well worth your time and labor to accomplish. The Guernsey soils underlying this stand are excellent for growing trees. A red oak on this site would have a

site index of 78. This means that a red oak 50 years old can be expected to be 78 feet tall. These are very good soils indicating good tree potentials. Time and effort expended on this site is well worth it. Do not pile thinning debris close to the roadside because as this material dries it can be a fire hazard for a certain period of time. Along roads the vulnerability is increased so keep the debris away from that possibility.

Area 2 – Approximately 4.7 Acres. This is the patch of native hardwoods along your eastern boundary that includes the small pond. Species observed are elm, sassafras, tulip poplar, white ash, sugar maple, red maple, black cherry, black oak, hickory, white oak, red oak, black locust, Virginia pine, and beech. This is a good diverse species mix. There are some scattered coarse dominant sawlog sized trees. Presently these trees are needed for maintaining stocking levels but at some time in the future these trees will become candidates for removal in order to improve your forest. Usually coarse dominants are trees that were left behind from past logging and management considerations or remnant trees from when the area was in pasture. They tend to be poor quality trees that take up an exorbitant amount of growing space and are often damaged, diseased or defective which is why they are always left behind and not harvested. Some of these types of trees can be great for wildlife values and can add character but too many are detrimental. You should evaluate these trees for their merits both pro and con when the time comes to consider a harvest. In the meantime this woods is at a moderate to understocked level. This means that mortality due to crowding is low and trees have plenty of light and room to grow. There are some things that you can do to help facilitate overall health and goal attainment now. My first suggestion is that you do a non-chemical grapevine control. Simply cut the grapevines that are in the canopy layers of your trees. They will sprout vigorously but you have just enough stocking to keep the sprouts from going back up into the trees. It might be necessary to revisit the practice again to cut wayward vines but you should be able to better develop canopy structure and tree health this way. In your case I would suggest cutting all vines because you desperately need some time with full stocking and canopy structure to help eliminate the heavy multi-flora rose and Japanese honeysuckle problems in your understory. This is commonly found in forests that have had a history of grazing and livestock production as well as in places that were heavily farmed and impacted. Shade will help with this problem and eventually you will have a more characteristic understory develop. In the understocked areas the gaps are filling in with sugar maple. This is good because maple has a dense canopy that will shut out light and create difficulties for the rose and honeysuckle. You will need patience, as this process will take time. Some folks are reluctant to cut all the vines as vines do have some wildlife values. I can assure you that plenty of vines are on adjacent properties and in your situation developing canopy is important. Be ruthless on your grapevines as they are a real key to helping eliminate the rose and honeysuckle. On the edges you have some excellent habitat that transitions from the maintained fields into the woods. This is wonderful escape cover and good nesting cover for many species. You will probably always have some rose and honeysuckle in these areas. If you find desirable seedlings in the heavy competition with brush you might also release them by removing the enveloping honeysuckle and brush and allow the young trees to come through the competition. Favor sugar maple especially on the edges because of its dense shade-producing canopy. The elm and pine

may drop out of your forest due to maturity and disease. This will create more light for the undesirable plants in the understory. In this area only cut dead and down material for firewood and allow the canopy to develop as best as it can to shut out the light and increase stocking levels. The soils are in the Westmoreland series. These are excellent soils for woodland values and have great potential. A red oak site index of 81 is associated with these soils. Generally this stand would be classified as a large pole sized stand of trees. This means that the typical tree here is about 10 to 12 inches in diameter. An interesting development noticed here was that the Eastern Tent Caterpillar has defoliated the rose and in addition some signs of a recent fungal disease that has shown up on the multi-flora rose was evident. These situations may have an adverse effect on the muti-flora rose problem and help you with control efforts.

Area 3 – Approximately 8.8 Acres. This is your northwest corner and the native woodland that tracks along your western boundary. It is similar to Area 2 in many ways and much of what was mentioned for Area 2 applies here. Control the grapevines. The honeysuckle and multi-flora rose problem is common here also. Stocking levels are again moderate to slightly understocked. The gaps should fill in with trees but you should be very careful about cutting firewood until you get full stocking here. Only cut the dead and down material for a while until full stocking is accomplished. Some large coarse dominants are scattered about. These will be candidates for a future harvest but you need them to accomplish proper stocking levels now. Species of trees observed are tulip poplar, elm, white ash, scarlet oak, red maple, black walnut, sugar maple, red oak, black locust, hickory, black oak and thorn apple. This is also a stand that generally can be classified as a large pole stand. The soils are in the Westmoreland and Guernsey Series and are great for trees. A red oak site index here would be in the mid 70's. This like Area 2 is a nice woods with plenty of potential.

Area 4 - Approximately 0.9 Acres. This is another patch of pine in the northwest corner of your western field. The white pine here is crowded and a thinning would be appropriate. Unlike Area 1 this plantation also has another factor influencing it. This factor lends itself to some great opportunity for improvement and adding a little wood to the firewood pile. Intermixed and on the edges of the pine stand is some aggressive competition from encroaching and overtopping hardwoods. These should be removed from the stand. White pine requires much light to thrive. The trees on the edges and those receiving light are doing well but as you progress north into the stand light diminishes, as does the health of the trees. You can rejuvenate this stand by removing the big stump sprout clumps of maple in the stand and the overtopping hardwoods along the edges of the pine stand. This material can be added to the firewood pile and your pine will effectively be thinned and opened up. You may also need to cut some additional pine to accomplish a thinning, as the stand is somewhat crowded. White pine is really responsive to light factors and this might be an enjoyable and interesting project to accomplish. Cut any grapevines you find here also. The site is good and the soil is in the Guernsey Series. This pine patch next to native hardwoods and open field adds a really nice touch of diversity to your ownership.

Area 5 – Approximately 2.4 Acres. This area is along your frontage with Roundhouse Road and it is also bordered by the powerline right- of- way. The native hardwood stand is understocked and rampant with honeysuckle and multi-flora rose. Some grapevine problems are also evident. Developing stocking and canopy is your best option here. Start by cutting the grapevines and allowing this area to continue to develop. A few small field edges are being allowed to revert back to hardwoods adjacent to this area. These will eventually incorporate into this unit and add habitat and diversity factors. This area needs more time to further develop. Some coarse dominants are scattered about and may eventually be candidates for removal but that is sometime off in the future. Species found were hickory, sassafras, red maple, black locust, white ash, elm and black cherry. Good escape cover and wildlife habitat exists here.

Area 6 – Approximately 11 Acres. Your open fields are interesting. The management philosophy being implemented is commendable. Consideration of wildlife needs and mowing in the fall is excellent. These fields add much to the property and enjoyment of it. Wildlife habitat and viewing opportunities abound. Remember it is recommended that mowing occur after July 15th to facilitate wildlife needs for nesting and development in our region. If at any time in the future you should want to plant additional trees in this area or need advice regarding management of these fields feel free to contact the Division of Forestry or Wildlife for assistance. The wildlife biologist for Athens County is Tim Warga and he can be reached a t 594-2211.

Area 7 – Approximately 2.5 Acres. This represents your home, driveway, gardens, plantings, buildings and maintained intensively managed homesite. You have accomplished much with your property and have much to enjoy and be proud of. It was a pleasure to have the opportunity to visit your property Thank you!

General Comments – The multi-flora and Japanese honeysuckle problems are certainly vexing. Developing fully stocked stands and shade will help you with this problem. It will take time and you will probably never completely control these pesky plants. Past history probably has something to do with them as well as the light factors now encountered. Much of your wooded areas have a lot of edge with minimal interior spaces. This edge effect will cause lots of light to filter into the understory and perpetuate some undesirable plants. Consider developing and favoring sugar maples along edges in particular because they have heavy light shading canopies. Grapevine control will help your existing trees and improve overall forest structure and canopy. Sometimes cost sharing programs are available to assist landowners with grapevine control and tree planting. Before you start any projects contact the Division of Forestry and we will check to see if you can apply for any cost share programs. If this report and plan raises any questions please do not hesitate to give us a call. You have some great potential with your property and goals. Boundary lines should be marked especially where you are beginning to lose the fence line in a few places. Information on line marking is in the appendix section of your plan. The 15-year management plan offers some guidelines for you and if followed will assist you with improving your property and eligibility for the Ohio Forest Tax Law. It was good to have the opportunity to work with you. Thanks!

15-YEAR MANAGEMENT PLAN

BOB EICHENBERG

• Locate corners and mark boundary lines.	2001
• Mow open fields after July 15th.	Annually
• Cut grapevines in Area 2	2001
• Thin pine in Area 1.	2002
• Cut grapevines in Area 3 & 5.	2003
• Thin & release pine in Area 4.	2003
• Remark boundary lines and corners.	2006
• Cut vines in areas 2, 3 & 5.	2007
• Evaluate conditions and consider a harvest in the next few years.	2010
• Remark boundary lines and corners.	2011
• Consider goals and objectives and redo Stewardship Mgt Plan.	2016