

Woodland Stewardship Management Plan

Owner's Information:

Case Number: _____

Owner: Jinx Statler Beachler

Signed: Jinx Statler Beachler

Date: August 26, 2016

RECEIVED

AUG 26 2016

Jill Thompson
Athens County Auditor

Preparer's Information:

Prepared by: Dean A. Berry

Signature: Dean A. Berry

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

Date: August 16th, 2016
Field Inspection Date

740-541-4647 mobile
fatlabtreefarm@gmail.com

This plan is valid for the period beginning August 25th, 2016 and ending August 24th, 2026.

Plan Status: New

Woodland Stewardship Management Plan "Shade Tract"

Owner Ms. Jinx Statler Beachler
Address C/O Beachler Properties 1620 E Broad St Suite 101
Columbus, OH 43203
Phone _____ Case Number _____
Cell 614-439-0255 Email Address jinxbeachler@usa.net
County Athens Township/Village/City: Sec 26 Rome Twp.
Parcel(s): K010010050705, K010010050706, K010010050708, K010010050709,
K010010050710, K010010050711
Location: These properties are in 2 separate parts, both located on McGur Rd.

Woodland Stewardship Acreage: 80.817 Non-woodland Stewardship Acreage*: 4.253
Total Property Acres 85.07 * Non-woodland acres for which stewardship recommendations are made.

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

- Ohio Forest Tax Law American Tree Farm Program
 Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) CAUV

Property coordinates (report in WGS 84, decimal degrees.)

Longitude: N39.299474 Latitude: W 81.922509

Landowner Management Objectives

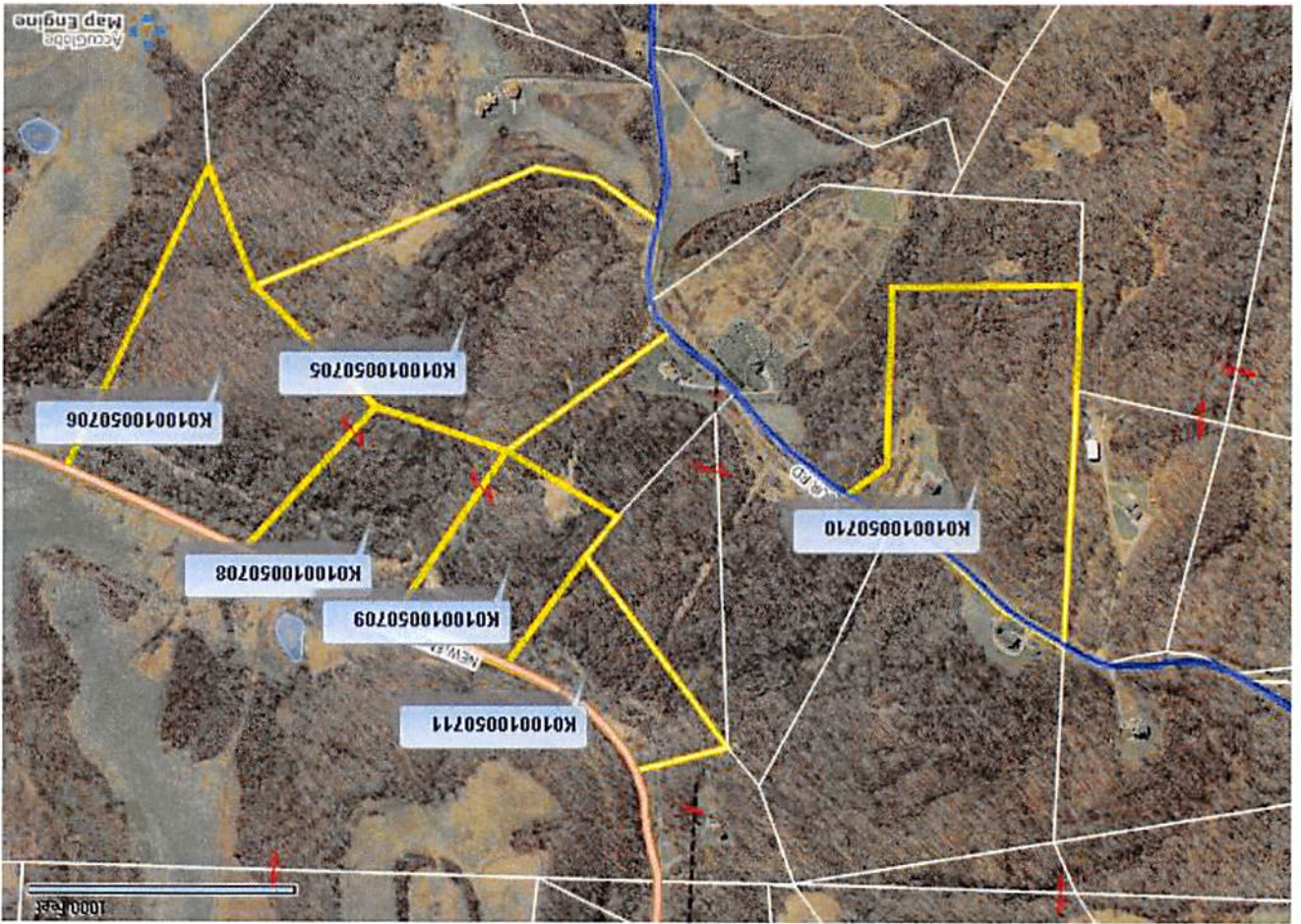
1. Manage the property for all attributes and opportunities that exist in the natural undeveloped ecosystem, which is of interest to the owner. These include: recreation, wildlife management, soil and water management, forest protection, timber products management, and other compatible conservation uses.
2. Maintain and improve the productivity of this farm and establish desirable tree species in areas that were once pasture lands that will benefit wildlife.
3. Employ the use of cultural treatments on the better forest land sites and thus shorten the time period necessary to produce a high quality sawlog.

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. Seasonal wetness, droughtiness, flood hazard, and the moderately slow to very slow permeability of some soils also limit land use.

Athens County is in the central hardwood forest region. Most of the woodland in Athens County is in areas of steep and very steep terrain. This terrain is well suited to trees.

Historically, this area was part of a larger farm. The wooded areas have all been pastured. Oil & gas facilities are still on the property.



Athens County GIS

[Print](#) | [Back](#)

Notes

Jinx Beachler Tracts

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Athens County Search

Parcel	Owner	Property Address	Land Use	Acres	Mailing Address
K010010050705	BEACHLER JINX STATLER	0 MCGUR RD	100	22.942	1620 E BROAD ST SUITE 101 COLUMBUS OH 43203
K010010050706	BEACHLER JINX STATLER	0 NEW ENGLAND RD	100	18.175	1620 E BROAD ST SUITE 101 COLUMBUS OH 43203
K010010050708	BEACHLER JINX STATLER	0 NEW ENGLAND RD	501	9.32	1620 E BROAD ST SUITE 101 COLUMBUS OH 43203
K010010050709	BEACHLER JINX STATLER	0 NEW ENGLAND RD	100	7.74	1620 E BROAD ST SUITE 101 COLUMBUS OH 43203
K010010050710	BEACHLER JINX STATLER	7749 MCGUR RD	101	18.683	1620 E BROAD ST SUITE 101 COLUMBUS OH 43203
K010010050711	BEACHLER JINX STATLER	0 NEW ENGLAND RD	100	8.21	1620 E BROAD ST SUITE 101 COLUMBUS OH 43203
K010010056104	BEACHLER JINX STATLER	8299 MCGUR RD	101	17.54	1620 E BROAD ST SUITE 101 COLUMBUS OH 43203

NOT
INCLUDED

Notes

85.07ac

Data For Parcel K010010050710

Base Data

Parcel: K010010050710
Owner: BEACHLER JINX STATLER
Address: 7749 MCGUR RD



[+] Map this property.

Mailing Address

Mailing Name: BEACHLER PROPERTIES
Address: 1620 E BROAD ST SUITE 101
City State Zip: COLUMBUS OH 43203

Geographic

City: UNINCORPORATED
Township: ROME TOWNSHIP
School District: FEDERAL HOCKING SCHOOL DISTRICT

Legal

Neighborhood: 00018000
Legal Acres: 18.683
Legal Description: SECT 26 LOT 13 18.683AC
Land Use: (101) A - CASH GRAIN OR GENERAL FARM
Property Class: AGRICULTURAL
Map Number: 0-0-0-0
Range Township Section: 0-0-0

Valuation

	Appraised	Assessed (35%)
Land Value:	\$31,350.00	\$10,970.00
Building Value:	\$140,550.00	\$49,190.00
Total Value:	\$171,900.00	\$60,160.00
CAUV Value:	\$16,300.00	
Taxable Value:	\$54,900.00	

Tax Credits

Owner Occupancy Credit: NO
Homestead Reduction: NO

Notes

Notes:

GIS parcel shapefile last updated 6/17/2016 4:27:02 PM.
 CAMA database last updated 7/1/2016 10:53:39 AM.

Data For Parcel K010010050705

Base Data

Parcel: K010010050705
Owner: BEACHLER JINX STATLER
Address: 0 MCGUR RD



[+] Map this property.

Mailing Address

Mailing Name: BEACHLER PROPERTIES
Address: 1620 E BROAD ST SUITE 101
City State Zip: COLUMBUS OH 43203

Geographic

City: UNINCORPORATED
Township: ROME TOWNSHIP
School District: FEDERAL HOCKING SCHOOL DISTRICT

Legal

Neighborhood: 00018000
Legal Acres: 22.942
Legal Description: SEC 26 22.942AC
Land Use: (100) A - AGRICULTURAL VACANT LAND
Property Class: AGRICULTURAL
Map Number: 0-0-0-0
Range Township Section: 0-0-0

Valuation

	Appraised	Assessed (35%)
Land Value:	\$32,980.00	\$11,540.00
Building Value:	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Value:	\$32,980.00	\$11,540.00
CAUV Value:	\$5,400.00	
Taxable Value:	\$1,890.00	

Tax Credits

Owner Occupancy Credit: NO
Homestead Reduction: NO

Notes

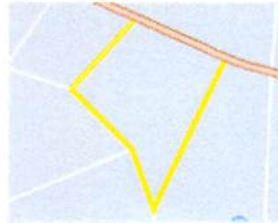
Notes:

GIS parcel shapefile last updated 6/17/2016 4:27:02 PM.
 CAMA database last updated 7/1/2016 10:53:39 AM.

Data For Parcel K010010050706

Base Data

Parcel: K010010050706
Owner: BEACHLER JINX STATLER
Address: 0 NEW ENGLAND RD



[+] Map this property.

Mailing Address

Mailing Name: BEACHLER PROPERTIES
Address: 1620 E BROAD ST SUITE 101
City State Zip: COLUMBUS OH 43203

Geographic

City: UNINCORPORATED
Township: ROME TOWNSHIP
School District: FEDERAL HOCKING SCHOOL DISTRICT

Legal

Neighborhood: 00018000
Legal Acres: 18.175
Legal Description: SEC 26 18.175AC
Land Use: (100) A - AGRICULTURAL VACANT LAND
Property Class: AGRICULTURAL
Map Number: 0-0-0-0
Range Township Section: 0-0-0

Valuation

	Appraised	Assessed (35%)
Land Value:	\$19,990.00	\$7,000.00
Building Value:	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Value:	\$19,990.00	\$7,000.00
CAUV Value:	\$8,930.00	
Taxable Value:	\$3,130.00	

Tax Credits

Owner Occupancy Credit: NO
Homestead Reduction: NO

Notes

Notes:

GIS parcel shapefile last updated 6/17/2016 4:27:02 PM.
 CAMA database last updated 7/1/2016 10:53:39 AM.

Data For Parcel K010010050708

Base Data

Parcel: K010010050708
Owner: BEACHLER JINX STATLER
Address: 0 NEW ENGLAND RD



[+] Map this property.

Mailing Address

Mailing Name: BEACHLER PROPERTIES
Address: 1620 E BROAD ST SUITE
101
City State Zip: COLUMBUS OH 43203

Geographic

City: UNINCORPORATED
Township: ROME TOWNSHIP
School District: FEDERAL HOCKING SCHOOL
DISTRICT

Legal

Neighborhood: 00018000
Legal Acres: 9.32
Legal Description: 12-06-00 SEC 26 9.32 AC
Land Use: (501) R - RESIDENTIAL, 0-
9.999 AC
Property Class: RESIDENTIAL
Map Number: 0-0-0-0
**Range Township
Section:** 12-06-000

Valuation

	Appraised	Assessed (35%)
Land Value:	\$10,250.00	\$3,590.00
Building Value:	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Value:	\$10,250.00	\$3,590.00
CAUV Value:	\$6,680.00	
Taxable Value:	\$2,340.00	

Tax Credits

**Owner Occupancy
Credit:** NO
**Homestead
Reduction:** NO

Notes

Notes:

GIS parcel shapefile last updated 6/17/2016 4:27:02 PM.
 CAMA database last updated 7/1/2016 10:53:39 AM.

Data For Parcel K010010050709

Base Data

Parcel: K010010050709
 Owner: BEACHLER JINX STATLER
 Address: 0 NEW ENGLAND RD



[+] Map this property.

Mailing Address

Mailing Name: BEACHLER PROPERTIES
 Address: 1620 E BROAD ST SUITE 101
 City State Zip: COLUMBUS OH 43203

Geographic

City: UNINCORPORATED
 Township: ROME TOWNSHIP
 School District: FEDERAL HOCKING SCHOOL DISTRICT

Legal

Neighborhood: 00018000
 Legal Acres: 7.74
 Legal Description: SECT 26 7.74 AC
 Land Use: (100) A - AGRICULTURAL VACANT LAND
 Property Class: AGRICULTURAL
 Map Number: 0-0-0-0
 Range Township Section: 0-0-0

Valuation

	Appraised	Assessed (35%)
Land Value:	\$12,380.00	\$4,330.00
Building Value:	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Value:	\$12,380.00	\$4,330.00
CAUV Value:	\$5,070.00	
Taxable Value:	\$1,770.00	

Tax Credits

Owner Occupancy Credit: NO
 Homestead Reduction: NO

Notes

Notes:

GIS parcel shapefile last updated 6/17/2016 4:27:02 PM.
 CAMA database last updated 7/1/2016 10:53:39 AM.

Data For Parcel K010010050711

Base Data

Parcel: K010010050711
Owner: BEACHLER JINX STATLER
Address: 0 NEW ENGLAND RD



[+] Map this property.

Mailing Address

Mailing Name: BEACHLER PROPERTIES
Address: 1620 E BROAD ST SUITE
101
City State Zip: COLUMBUS OH 43203

Geographic

City: UNINCORPORATED
Township: ROME TOWNSHIP
School District: FEDERAL HOCKING SCHOOL DISTRICT

Legal

Neighborhood: 00018000
Legal Acres: 8.21
Legal Description: SECT 26 LOT 19 8.21AC
Land Use: (100) A - AGRICULTURAL VACANT LAND
Property Class: AGRICULTURAL
Map Number: 0-0-0-0
Range Township Section: 0-0-0

Valuation

	Appraised	Assessed (35%)
Land Value:	\$9,030.00	\$3,160.00
Building Value:	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Value:	\$9,030.00	\$3,160.00
CAUV Value:	\$8,160.00	
Taxable Value:	\$2,860.00	

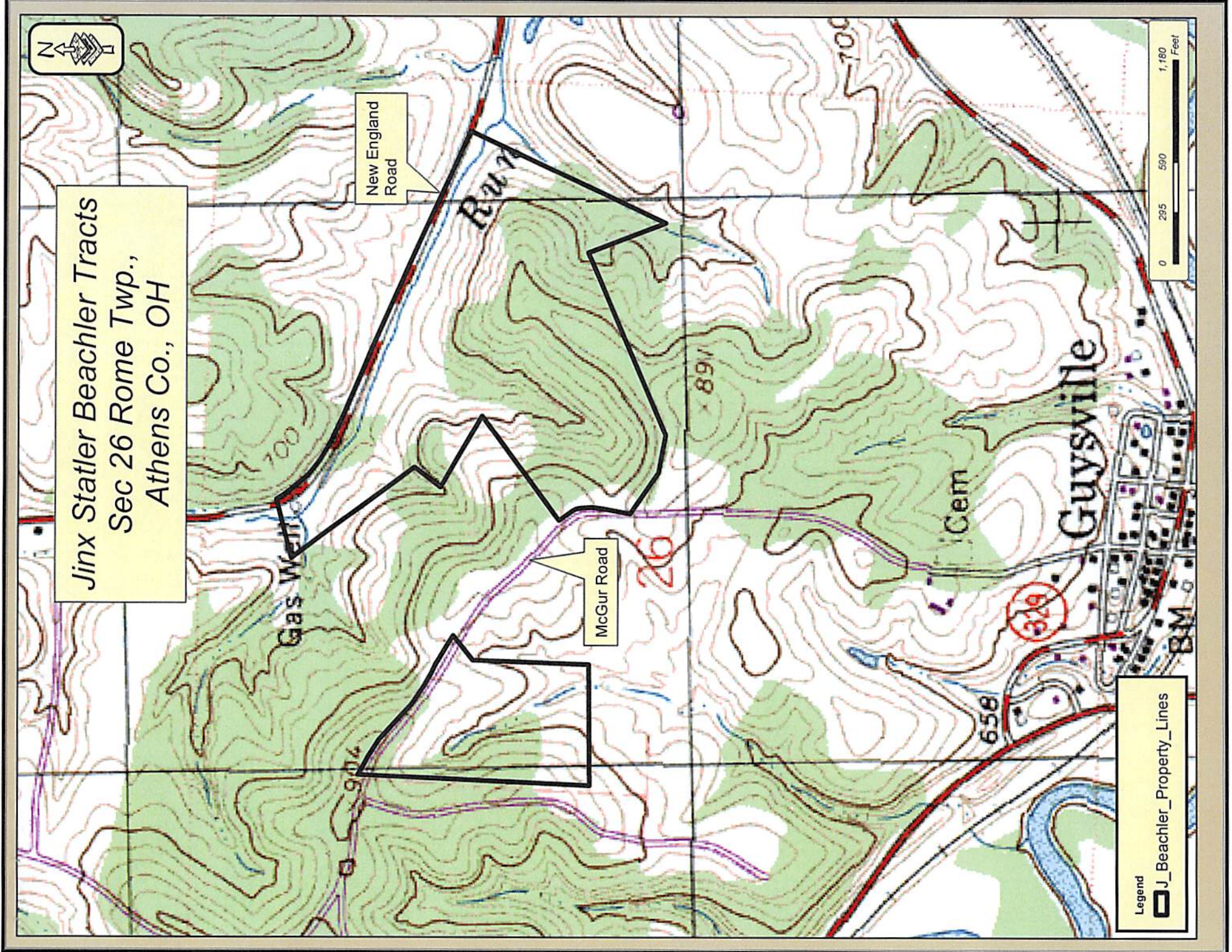
Tax Credits

Owner Occupancy Credit: NO
Homestead Reduction: NO

Notes

Notes:

GIS parcel shapefile last updated 6/17/2016 4:27:02 PM.
 CAMA database last updated 7/1/2016 10:53:39 AM.



Jinx Statler Beachler Tracts
Sec 26 Rome Twp.,
Athens Co., OH

New England
Road

McGur Road

Legend
J_Beachler_Property_Lines

0 295 590 1,180
Feet

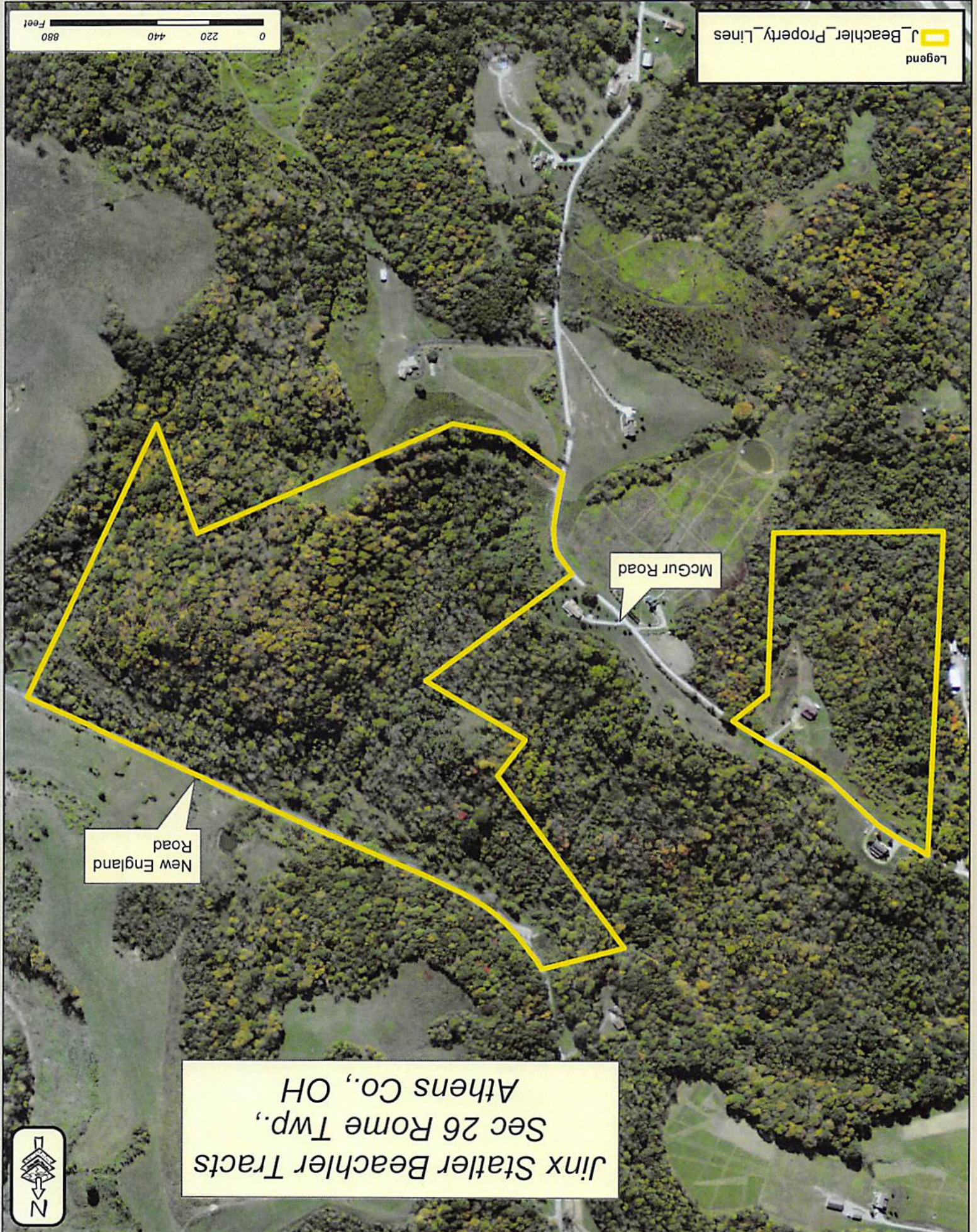
*Jinx Stalter Beachler Tracts
Sec 26 Rome Twp.,
Athens Co., OH*

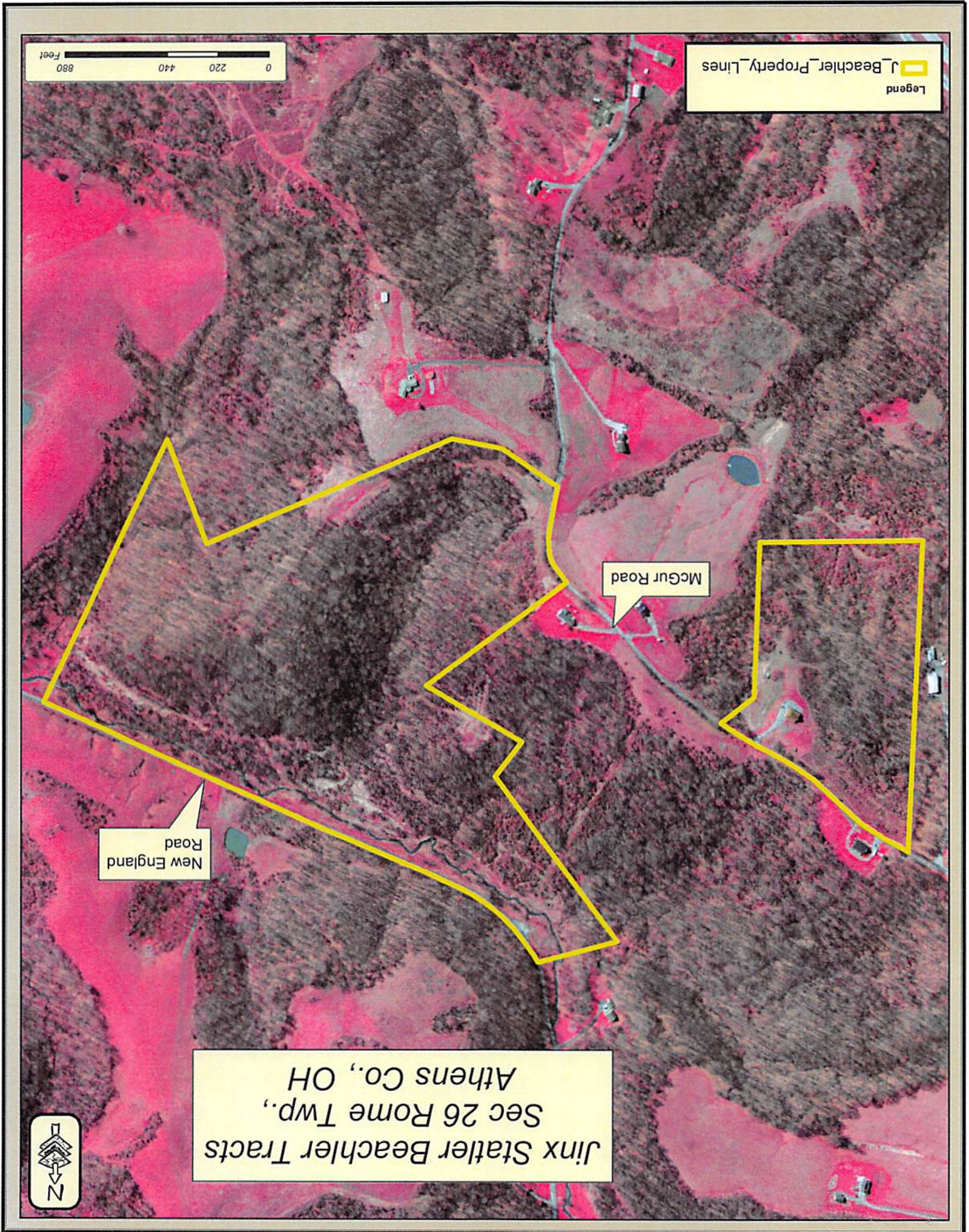
New England
Road

McGur Road

Legend
J Beachler_Property_Lines

0 220 440 880
Feet





Legend
 Jinx Stalter Beachler Property Lines

0 220 440 880
 Feet

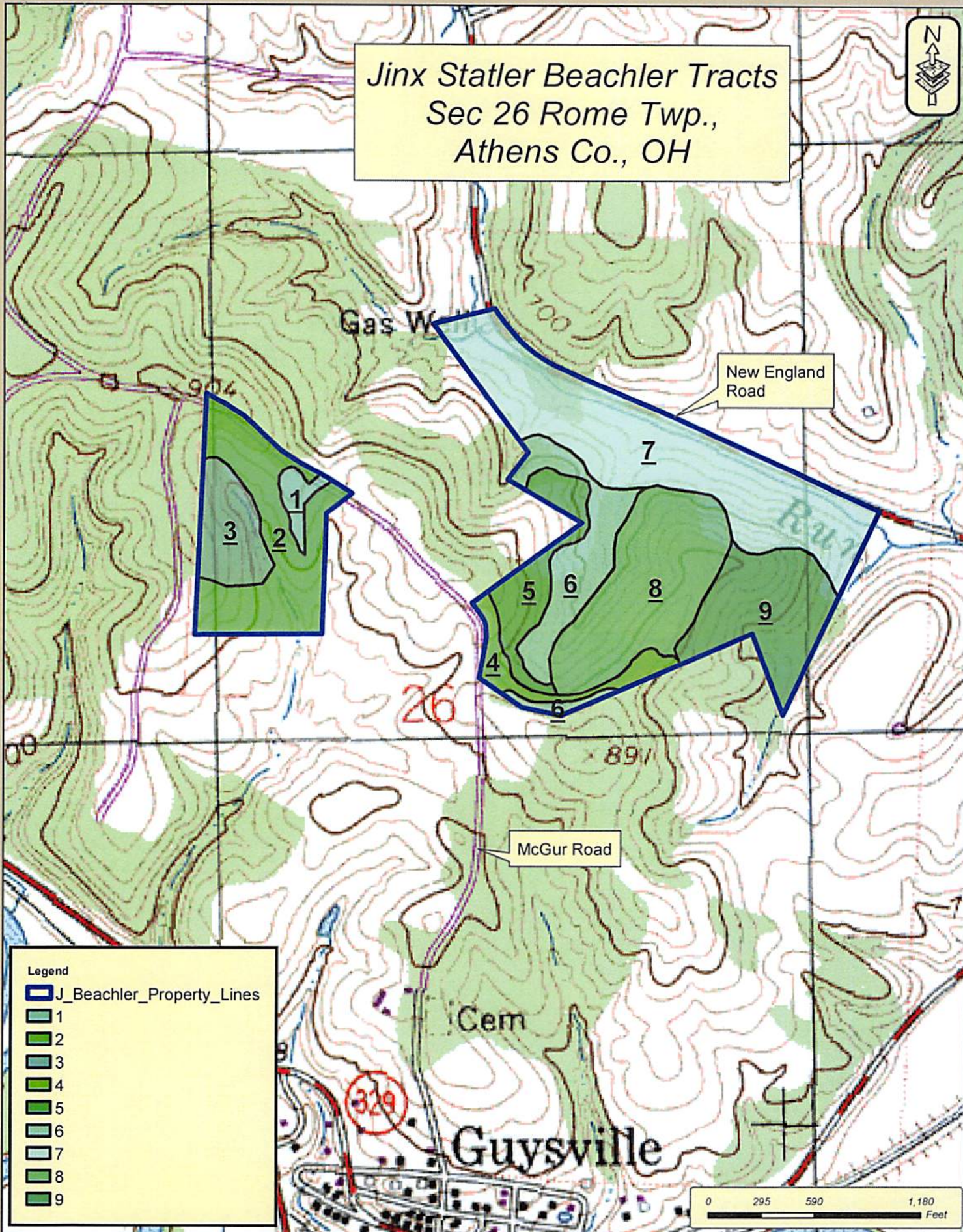
McGur Road

New England Road

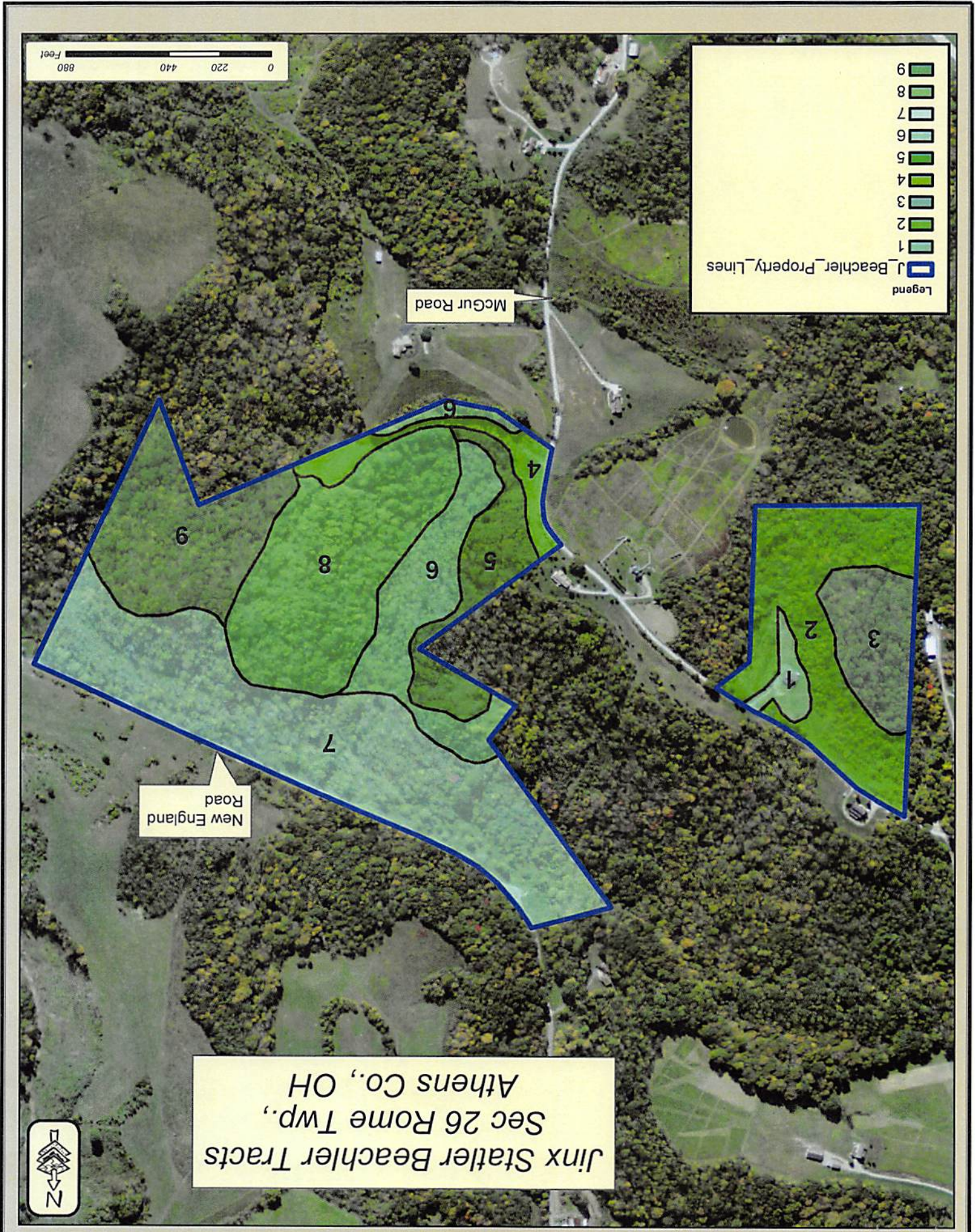
Jinx Stalter Beachler Tracts
 Sec 26 Rome Twp.,
 Athens Co., OH



Jinx Statler Beachler Tracts
Sec 26 Rome Twp.,
Athens Co., OH



- Legend
- J_Beachler_Property_Lines
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
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 - 5
 - 6
 - 7
 - 8
 - 9



Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 1 - 1.253 acres non-forested area residential area

Dominant Species: grasses, flowers, shrubs & bushes

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: N/A

Stand Diameter or Size Class: N/A

Stocking Level: N/A

Stand History: N/A

Topography: Nearly level

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

Present conditions or resource concerns to consider: This area consists of a residential structure, as well as the yard & garden space. House is a fairly new log cabin.

Past management activities completed in this stand: N/A

<i>Management Recommendations:</i>
None at this time

Is a timber harvest recommended? N/A

Comments: This is a rental property.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 2 - 11.52 acres

Dominant Species: Red Maple, Ash, Hawthorn, Am. Elm, Black Locust, Winged Sumac, St John's Wort, Tulip Poplar,

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Seedling/Sapling with scattered larger trees present

Stocking Level: Under stocked

Stand History: Old-Field Reversion

Topography: Gently sloping

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Autumn Olive along openings becoming well established, grapevines, Japanese Vine Honeysuckle.

Present conditions or resource concerns to consider: This is an old field reversion area that is developing into forestland. This area is in the late successional stage of development. Overstory is mainly pioneer species, such as: Red Maple, Dogwood, Ash and Hawthorn. Understory is becoming stocked with Oak & Hickory seedlings.

Past management activities completed in this stand: No management activities in this area have been completed.

<i>Management Recommendations:</i>
Mark property lines with paint, redo every 5 years or as necessary
Work on eradicating the Autumn Olive and other non-native invasive species

Is a timber harvest recommended? No

Comments: Oil & Gas well location in this area.

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

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

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

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

This area consists of a ridgetop and south facing slope. This area offers little commercial value for a timber sale, but should be inspected for possible silvicultural work to improve species composition at a later date.

Wild grapevines are present in the stand. In general, the number of vines is such that they are more valuable to wildlife than they are a detriment to timber productivity. There are, however, areas where grapevine numbers are heavier and could adversely affect future commercial timber productivity.

The open areas do provide diversity in habitat for a variety of wildlife species. The gaps in canopy provided areas for oak reproduction to become established. After the Autumn Olive is eliminated, some timber stand improvement work should be done in this stand to improve the composition and spacing.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 3 - 4.9 acres

Dominant Species: Black Oak, Tulip Poplar, Ash, Hickories, Red & Sugar Maple, Buckeye, Walnut, Sycamore, Paw Paw, Spice Bush

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Poletimber/Small sawtimber

Stocking Level: Fully stocked

Stand History: Unknown

Topography: Gently sloping

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Autumn Olive & grapevines, some Barberry in trail area

Present conditions or resource concerns to consider: This stand is located in the eastern portion of this farm. This area does not appear to have been pastured as heavily as the rest of the farm. Small sawlog trees scattered along the slope and in the hollow. Numerous multiple stemmed trees present. Scattered grapevines throughout the stand –light infestation. Hollow is mainly Maple, Tulip Poplar Ash and Hickory, with an average diameter of 10”-12” at breast height.

Past management activities completed in this stand: none noted

<i>Management Recommendations:</i>
Mark property lines with paint, redo every 5 years or as necessary
Work on eradicating the Autumn Olive and other non-native invasive species
Cut Grapevines

Comments: This area is a small hollow of trees that was surrounded by pasture fields at one time. Nice Tulip Poplar sawlog trees present. Oil well access road passes through this area. Overall, cut grapevines and let it grow is acceptable.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 4 - 3.0 acres non-forested area agricultural field

Dominant Species: N/A

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: N/A

Stand Diameter or Size Class: N/A

Stocking Level: N/A

Stand History: agricultural field

Topography: Gently sloping

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Autumn Olive & Ailanthus along edges

Present conditions or resource concerns to consider: The majority of this area is being mowed, but some is becoming very brushy. An old gas well site was located in this field.

Past management activities completed in this stand: Property Lines marked with Blue Paint Work to eradicate multi flora rose and other invasive shrubs, is ongoing.

<i>Management Recommendations:</i>
Remark property lines with paint as necessary
Inspect for & eradicate any invasive species found - Ailanthus
Continue to rotationally mow
Possible tree planting area if not used for agriculture

Is a timber harvest recommended? N/A

Comments: This is the only field on this farm. May possibly be used for hay production or pasturing again in the near future. If this area is not going to be utilized for agricultural use, it should be planted to trees. A mixture of hardwoods and then some conifers would provide a diverse mixture of desirable species.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 5 - **5.0** acres

Dominant Species: Red Maple, Ash, Hawthorn, Am. Elm, Black Walnut, Box Elder, Sycamore, Tulip Poplar

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Seedling/Sapling with scattered larger log trees present

Stocking Level: Under stocked –open areas present in stand

Stand History: Old-Field Reversion

Topography: Gently sloping

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Autumn Olive and grapevines.

Present conditions or resource concerns to consider: Similar to Stand 2, this is an old field reversion area that is developing into forestland, but has numerous larger trees present. This stand is a South facing slope and a near ridgetop buffer area around the property line. This area is in the late successional stage of development. Overstory is mainly pioneer species, such as: Red Maple, Dogwood, Ash, and Hawthorn. Natural Black walnut is present. Areas of heavy Multi Flora Rose present.

Past management activities completed in this stand: No management activities in this area have been completed except for a wildlife food plot established. Access trail maintained

<i>Management Recommendations:</i>
Mark property lines with paint as needed
Work on eradicating the Autumn Olive and other non-native invasive species
Cut grapevines from walnut trees and other crop trees

Is a timber harvest recommended? No

Comments: Grapevines are present in the stand and at the least, should be cut from the young Walnut trees. Other vines in Sycamore and Elm trees are more valuable to wildlife than they are a detriment to timber productivity. There are, however, areas where grapevine numbers are heavier and could adversely affect future commercial timber productivity.

The open areas do provide diversity in habitat for a variety of wildlife species. The gaps in canopy provided areas for oak reproduction to become established. After the Autumn Olive is eliminated, some timber stand improvement work should be done in this stand to improve the composition and spacing around the Walnut trees.

This is a great area for wildlife because of the stand diversity.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand #6 - 7.9 acres

Dominant Species: Red Maple, Ash, Hawthorn, Am. Elm, Black Walnut, Cherry, Tulip Poplar, Sycamore. Spice Bush & scattered Black Oak trees

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Poletimber

Stocking Level: Fully stocked –open areas present in stand

Stand History: Old-Field Reversion

Topography: Gently sloping to steep side slopes

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Autumn Olive, Japanese Honeysuckle and grapevines.

Present conditions or resource concerns to consider: Similar to Stand 5. It is an old pasture field reversion area that developed into forestland. As expected, the steeper the slope, the larger the trees are. This stand covers the west facing slope of the main hollow of the farm. Overstory is mainly pioneer species, such as: Tulip Poplar, Red Maple, Dogwood, Ash, and Hawthorn, but Oaks are present on the upper slopes. Natural Black walnut is present on the entire slope. Understory is heavily stocked with Multi Flora Rose and Spice Bush.

Past management activities completed in this stand: No management activities in this area

<i>Management Recommendations:</i>
Continue to locate and mark property lines with paint as needed
Work on eradicating the Autumn Olive and other non-native invasive species
Cut grapevines from Walnut trees

Is a timber harvest recommended? No

Comments: Grapevines are present in the stand and should be cut from the Walnut trees. The open areas do provide diversity in habitat for a variety of wildlife species. The gaps in canopy provided areas for oak reproduction to become established. After the Autumn Olive is eliminated, some timber stand improvement work should be done in this stand to improve the composition and spacing around the Walnut trees. Again, this is a great area for wildlife because of the stand diversity.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 7 - 9.75 acres

Dominant Species: Black Walnut, Ash, Elm, Hackberry, Spice Bush, Sycamore, Maples, Box Elder, Sycamore, Black Cherry, Autumn Olive

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: All size classes

Stocking Level: Under stocked, as a stand, parts fully stocked

Stand History: No Prior Management

Topography: Gently sloping to fairly level

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Grapevines, Autumn Olive

Present conditions or resource concerns to consider: lower hillside with several small benches area. Area is an old field that borders a stream. Parts are stocked stand with a surprising number of Walnut trees present. Heavy spicebush understory present in spots along with Autumn Olive and Hawthorn. Open weeds & grass area. Stream bank area has largest trees.

Past management activities completed in this stand: None noted

<i>Management Recommendations:</i>
Maintain property lines with paint, re do as needed
cut grapevines from walnuts

Is a timber harvest recommended? No

Comments: Once the grapevines are cut from the walnut trees, this is a low priority area for silvicultural activities in the next 10 year period. This area will produce quality Walnut trees for harvest in the future. This area has the best young timber on the farm.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 8 - 14.55 acres

Dominant Species: Hickory Spp., Sugar Maple, Buckeye, American Beech, Black Walnut

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: As Listed in Dominant Species

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Poletimber/Small sawtimber

Stocking Level: Fully stocked `

Stand History: Grazing

Topography: Gently sloping to fairly steep slopes & flat ridgetop area

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Grapevines (north slope area)

Present conditions or resource concerns to consider: This area has larger diameter trees present and was not harvested in the last 20 years. Trees area still growing at an acceptable rate (1" in last 10 yr period ave.), but are reaching maturity for this site. Because of previous pasturing, there are areas with no understory trees present. Heavy sugar maple stocking. Steeper slopes and hollow has young trees present. Overall very open understory

Past management activities completed in this stand: None noted

<i>Management Recommendations:</i>
Possible selection harvest in the next 20 years
TSI work to remove some of the grapevines

Is a timber harvest recommended? Yes Single Tree and Small Group Selection This sale should be done sometime in the next 20 years, depending on markets and landowner needs.

Comments: This area covers the side of a hollow, associated side benches and a portion of a ridge. Overall this area contains medium sized, low quality sawlog trees. A Forester should be utilized when planning the harvest so in addition to removing the large trees, poorly formed trees, low quality trees and trees of undesirable species area also removed, thus improving stand composition and overall stand health.

This area has the better trees on the farm and the Oaks present provide hard mass for wildlife.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 9 - 9.75 acres

Dominant Species: Black Oak, White Oak, Tulip Poplar, Ash, Hickories, Red & Sugar Maple, Buckeye, Ailanthus, Walnut, Sycamore

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Poletimber/Small sawtimber

Stocking Level: Fully stocked

Stand History: Unknown

Topography: Gently sloping

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Ailanthus trees & grapevines some Barberry in trail area

Present conditions or resource concerns to consider: This stand is located in the eastern portion of this farm. This area does not appear to have been pastured as heavily as the rest of the farm. Small sawlog trees scattered along the slope and in the hollow. Numerous multiple stemmed trees present. Scattered grapevines throughout the stand –light infestation. Hollow is mainly Maple, Tulip Poplar Ash and Hickory, with an average diameter of 10”-12” at breast height.

Past management activities completed in this stand: none noted

<i>Management Recommendations:</i>
mark property lines with paint as needed to delineate ownership boundaries
Possible selection harvest once the Ailanthus is eradicated

Is a timber harvest recommended? Yes If and when Stand 8 is harvested, this area should be inspected for harvesting. Removal of low quality Oaks and some of the Hickories would help generate Oak reproduction in this area.

Comments: This area needs very little attention at this time once the Ailanthus is eradicated. Presently the property lines are painted. Nice woodlot.

Recommended Management Activity Schedule

Year(s) Suggested	Mgmt. Unit	Required Task?	EQIP Practice?	Acres	Recommendations
2016 -2018 then as needed	all	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	Continue to mark property lines with blue paint and redo every 5 years, or as needed
2016 -2020	4, 5 & 9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5 ac	Work on the eradication of non-native invasive species discovered, especially the Ailanthus, cover entire stands because of identified scattered patches present. Repeated applications will be necessary
2016- 2024	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cover entire stand	Cut grapevines scattered throughout these stands –light infestation – especially from the Black Walnut Trees
2016 -2026	all	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Continue to maintain trails & create new ones throughout property
2024 -2026	7,8 &A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	30+	Review for possible timber sale, if owner desires, once the Ailanthus has been eradicated.
2016 -2026	4 thru 9				Continue to lease for hunting to help control herd size of the Whitetail Deer
2021 & 2026	Whole Property	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Next Site Visit – Woodland reviews are recommended at least once every five years, and no more than ten years, based upon the date of the last actual woodland evaluation conducted by your forester

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

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): *Small tract*- WhD, WmD, WmE

Large Tract BrD, Chg1AF, RcD, WhD, WhE, WhF, WmE

Soil Drainage Class: Moderately well drained to well drained, for both tracts

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

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

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

Site Class: (using Woodland Productivity): Good Northern Red Oak used for both analysis

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

Timber production is practical and possible for this property. The woodlands are stocked with a variety of marketable timber species that can produce valuable wood products now and into the future. Timber stand improvement (TSI) management practices such as grapevine control, cull tree & undesirable hardwood species control, and crop tree release will certainly enhance the quality and value of your timber resources over time, and are important tasks to implement in order to maximize the timber potential in your woodland. Quality potential is good, especially with more grapevine and cull tree control implemented.

The majority of the forested stands on this tract are fairly young and not ready for commercial harvest at this time. Stands 3, 8 & 9 contains larger 20" & > diameter sawlog trees, not taken in previous harvesting activities. At some point a selection harvest can be done covering most the forest stands. This harvest should remove mature, diseased, damaged and trees that are of undesirable species. This will improve the overall stand health. A Forester can assist you in the preparation and oversight of the harvesting operation.

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 may offer a habitat type different than what is available at your forest. You can extend habitat benefits using complimentary cover types beyond your boundaries...the wildlife don't mind

Opportunities exist on this tract to observe a variety of both game and non-game species of animals and birds. In addition, the large tract is presently leased for deer hunting. This helps control deer populations and helps limit unauthorized activities.

Water - a general description of the water resources on the property: Soil and water conservation practices can be applied to this property. Perennial streams should always be buffered with trees. Livestock should be kept out of streams. Water control structures should be used in areas where access trails and roadways are present.

The water and soil resources on your property should be protected and enhanced. Using the information in this plan and information available through your local Soil and Water Conservation District you can implement sound soil and water conservation practices on your property.

The larger tract of property contains a perennial stream, Millers Run, that is adjacent to New England Road.

The smaller tract is bisected by an un-named intermittent stream that eventually flows into the Hocking River

Best Management Practices – maintaining the integrity and productivity of woodland sites: As bad as the last harvest was (in regards to tree selection), the logger did construct water bars and seeded the log roads during sale closeout. Trails are in good shape and erosion is minimal.

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

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

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

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

Presently there are no roads or trail present that need attention.

Integrated Pest Management – The maintenance of destructive agents, including insects, at tolerable levels by planned use of a variety of preventative, suppressive or regulatory tactics and strategies that are ecologically and economically efficient and socially acceptable.

In SE Ohio numerous insects can affect forest health ; Gypsy Moth, Emerald Ash Borer, White Pine Adelgid, Hemlock Woolly Adelgid, Bronze Oak Borer.....

Future planned hardwood harvests, TSI work and firewood harvests will include the removal of Ash trees to minimize the impact of the Emerald Ash Borer

High Conservation Value Forests – Forests of outstanding and critical importance due to their environmental, social, biodiversity or landscape values.

This area contains no forest stand that meets these criteria.

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

There are no wetlands on this ownership indicated in the National Wetland Inventory GIS Database. Additional information can be obtained through the Athens County Soil & Water Conservation Office, or the local NRCS. 8/24/2016

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

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

No known significant / historical / ecological sites are listed in the State Registry for this tract. 8/24/2016

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

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

No specific threatened or endangered species were noted on this forest land. Some threatened or endangered species that may be found in southern Ohio include the Timber Rattlesnake, Indiana Bat and American Burying Beetle. 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. Specific information on threatened or endangered species may be obtained by contacting the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Wildlife directly to access the "Ohio Biodiversity Database":

ODNR - Division of Wildlife
2045 Morse Road, Bldg. G-3,
Columbus, OH 43229-6693
Phone: (614) 265-6452.

After reviewing the information from this database, this tract has no know T & E species present, but favorable habitat is present on this farm. 8/24/2016

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.

This area is visible from the county road and in close proximity to residential structures, so viewscape integrity should be maintained.

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 as 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.

Prescribed burns will not be part of the management of this predominately hardwood forest, unless for the management of warm season grasses in open areas.

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 to a non-forest use, you are making a significant contribution to the carbon sequestration equation; a healthy forest sequesters carbon. Forest landowners that hold an interest or focus upon the carbon cycle have opportunities to enhance carbon sequestration on the property by conducting various silvicultural practices that enhance the forest's ability to sequester carbon, and by re-establishing woodlands on non-forested land.

Forest Health – a general description of the health of the woodland: Overall this forestland is in fair condition. Except for the part of Stand 18 that shows the residual effect of wind damage, the forest stands are in good condition and need little attention at this time. The largest timber is in Stand 19 and it is mainly low quality trees, trees with defect – low grade Oaks, hollow Beech trees and Hickory trees. The majority of the forest land is pulpwood to small log sized and growing well. These stands will be ready for a selective harvest in the next 10 year management cycle.

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.*

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 wild flowers 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 honey bees and butterflies are examples of beneficial insects. Medicinal shrubs and herbs and maple syrup are more examples of other beneficial forest resources.

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.dictionarofforestry.org. If internet access is not available, one may purchase a printed version from SAF (toll free 866-897-8760).

Included in the Addendums to this Plan is a list of common forestry term definitions.

Addendums

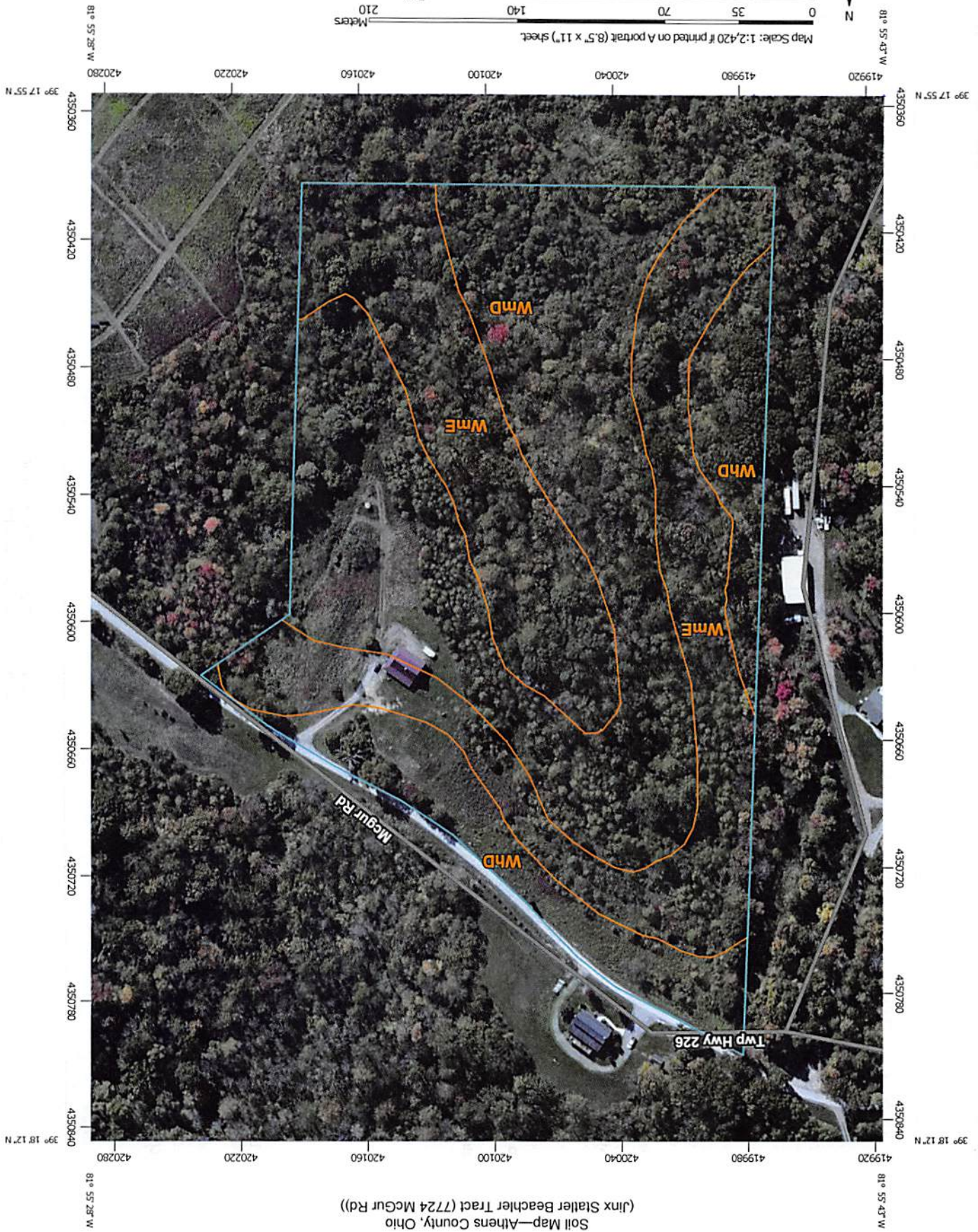
- Soil Map and Map Unit Description - for each tract
- Forest Productivity (Site Index) - for each tract
- Forest Productivity Report - for each tract

Landowner Plan packet also contains:

- Herbicide Fact Sheet
- Autumn Olive Fact Sheet
- Ailanthus Fact Sheet
- How to cut grapevines handout
- How to mark boundaries handout
- Forestry Terms




Map Scale: 1:2,420 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.
0 35 70 140 210 Meters
0 100 200 400 600 Feet
Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84



Soil Map—Athens County, Ohio
(Jinx Stalter Beachler Tract (7724 McGur Rd))

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features



Blowout



Borrow Pit



Clay Spot



Closed Depression



Gravel Pit



Gravelly Spot



Landfill



Lava Flow



Marsh or swamp



Mine or Quarry



Miscellaneous Water



Perennial Water



Rock Outcrop



Saline Spot



Sandy Spot



Severely Eroded Spot



Sinkhole



Slide or Slip



Sodic Spot



Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot



Other



Special Line Features

Water Features



Streams and Canals

Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

Background



Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
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 16, Sep 24, 2015

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

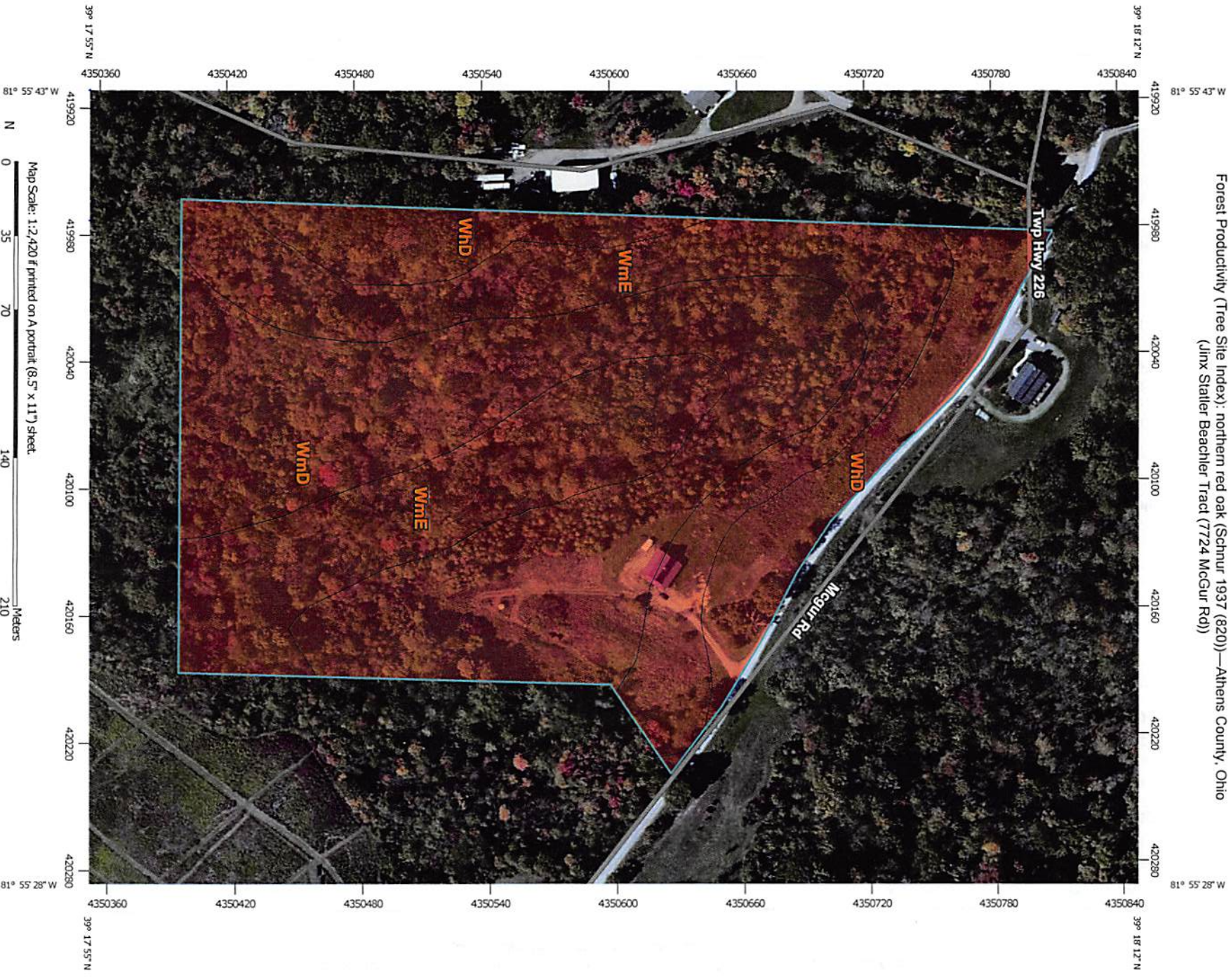
Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 7, 2011—May 11, 2012

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

Athens County, Ohio (OH009)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
WMD	Westmoreland-Guemsey silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	3.0	16.0%
WmD	Westmoreland-Upsur complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	8.1	43.1%
WmE	Westmoreland-Upsur complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes	7.7	40.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		18.8	100.0%

Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): northern red oak (Schnur 1937 (820))—Athens County, Ohio
(Jinx Stalter Beachler Tract (7724 McGur Rd))



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)	
	Area of Interest (AOI)
Soils	
Soil Rating Polygons	
	= 81
	Not rated or not available
Soil Rating Lines	
	= 81
	Not rated or not available
Soil Rating Points	
	= 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

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

Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): northern red oak (Schnur 1937 (820))— Summary by Map Unit — Athens County, Ohio (OH009)				
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (feet)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
WhD	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	81	3.0	16.0%
WmD	Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	81	8.1	43.1%
WmE	Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes	81	7.7	40.9%
Totals for Area of Interest			18.8	100.0%

Description

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

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

Rating Options

Units of Measure: feet

Tree: northern red oak

Site Index Base: Schnur 1937 (820)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

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

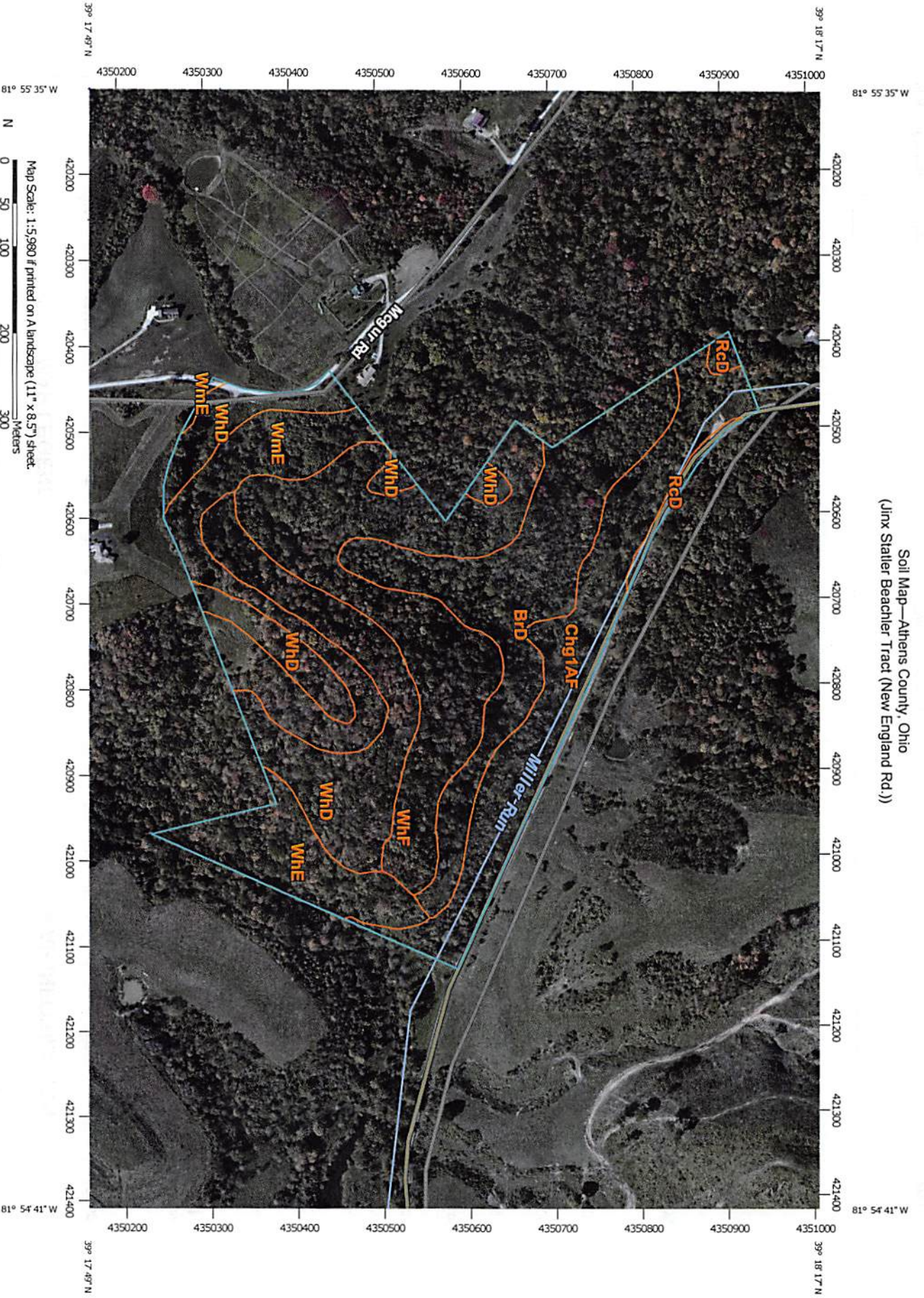
Forestland Productivity—Athens County, Ohio				
Map unit symbol and soil name	Potential productivity			Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site Index	Volume of wood fiber	
			<i>Cu ft/ac</i>	
WhD—Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes				
Westmoreland	Eastern white pine	75	143.00	Eastern 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 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</i>	
WmD—Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes				
Westmoreland	Eastern white pine	75	143.00	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Northern red oak	81	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
Upshur	Eastern white pine	90	172.00	Austrian pine, Eastern white pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine
	Northern red oak	70	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
	Virginia pine	70	114.00	
WmE—Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes				
Westmoreland	Eastern white pine	75	143.00	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Northern red oak	81	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
Upshur	Eastern white pine	90	172.00	Austrian pine, Eastern white pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine
	Northern red oak	70	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
	Virginia pine	70	114.00	

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Athens County, Ohio
 Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 24, 2015

Soil Map—Athens County, Ohio
 (Jinx Stalter Beachler Tract (New England Rd.))







































Map Scale: 1:5,980 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.
 Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84



0 250 500 1000 1500
 0 50 100 200 300
 Meters Feet

Soil Map—Athens County, Ohio
(Jinx Statler Beachler Tract (New England Rd.))

MAP LEGEND

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

MAP INFORMATION

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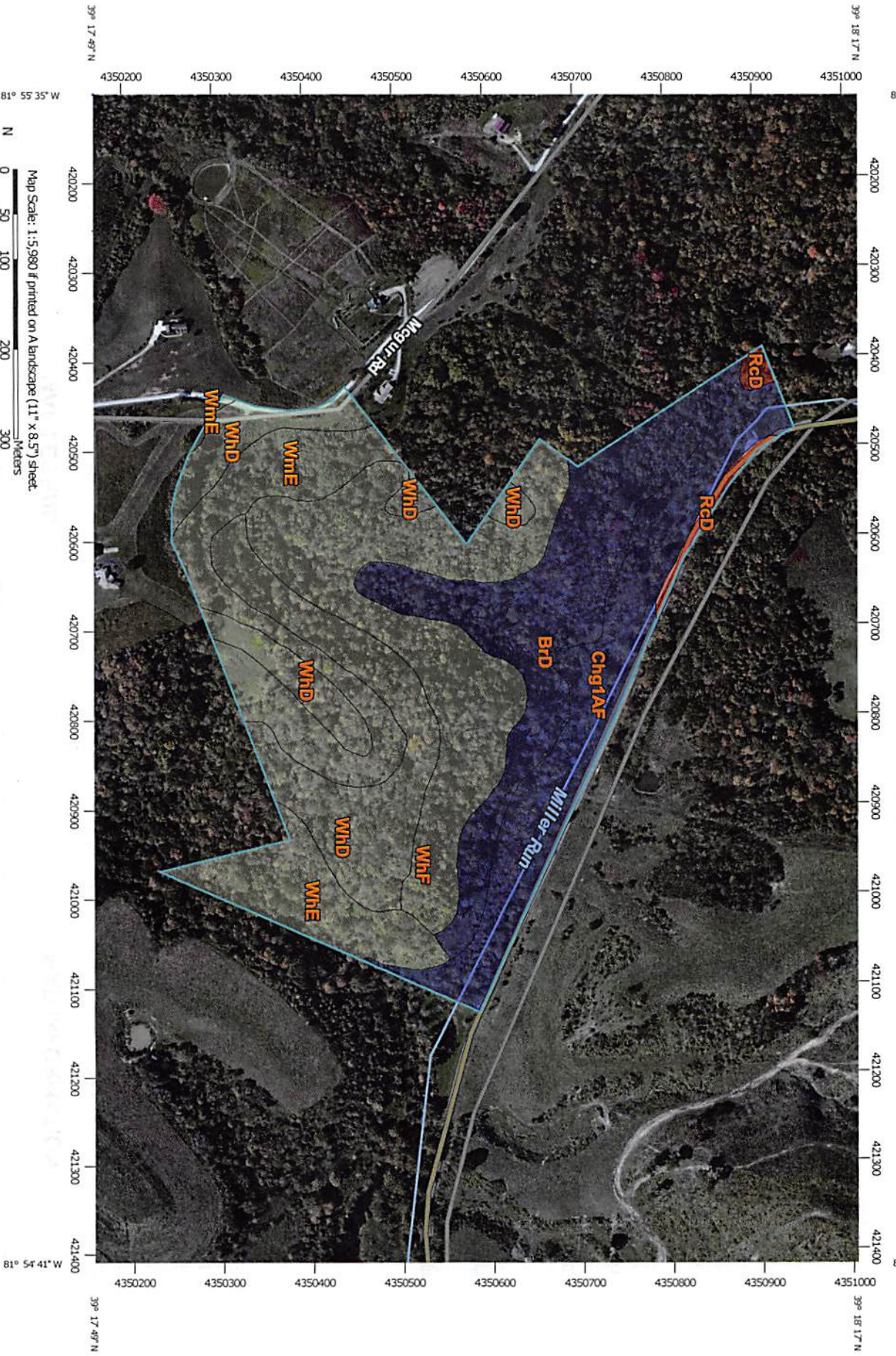
Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 7, 2011—May 11, 2012

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

Athens County, Ohio (OH009)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BrD	Brookside silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	12.4	18.6%
Chg1AF	Chagrin silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	11.3	17.0%
RcD	Richland loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	0.9	1.3%
WhD	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	13.7	20.5%
WhE	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 25 to 40 percent slopes	4.9	7.4%
WhF	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 40 to 70 percent slopes	14.9	22.4%
WmE	Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes	8.5	12.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		66.5	100.0%

Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): northern red oak (Schnur 1937 (820))—Athens County, Ohio
 (Jinx Stalter Beachler Tract (New England Rd.))



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)	Background
 Area of Interest (AOI)	 Aerial Photography
Soils	
Soil Rating Polygons	
 <= 80	
 > 80 and <= 81	
 > 81 and <= 86	
 Not rated or not available	
Soil Rating Lines	
 <= 80	
 > 80 and <= 81	
 > 81 and <= 86	
 Not rated or not available	
Soil Rating Points	
 <= 80	
 > 80 and <= 81	
 > 81 and <= 86	
 Not rated or not available	
Water Features	
 Streams and Canals	
Transportation	
 Rails	
 Interstate Highways	
 US Routes	
 Major Roads	
 Local Roads	

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: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
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 16, Sep 24, 2015

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 7, 2011—May 11, 2012

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

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

Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): northern red oak (Schnur 1937 (820))— Summary by Map Unit — Athens County, Ohio (OH009)				
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (feet)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BrD	Brookside silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	86	12.4	18.6%
Chg1AF	Chagrin silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	86	11.3	17.0%
RcD	Richland loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	80	0.9	1.3%
WhD	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	81	13.7	20.5%
WhE	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 25 to 40 percent slopes	81	4.9	7.4%
WhF	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 40 to 70 percent slopes	81	14.9	22.4%
WmE	Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes	81	8.5	12.8%
Totals for Area of Interest			66.5	100.0%

Description

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

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

Rating Options

Units of Measure: feet

Tree: northern red oak

Site Index Base: Schnur 1937 (820)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component
Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified
Tie-break Rule: Higher
Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

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</i>	
BrD—Brookside silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes				
Brookside	Northern red oak	86	72.00	Northern red oak, Tuliptree
	Tuliptree	96	100.00	
Chg1AF—Chagrin silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded				
Chagrin	Black cherry	—	—	Black walnut, Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Black walnut	—	—	
	Northern red oak	86	72.00	
	Sugar maple	86	57.00	
	Tuliptree	96	100.00	
	White ash	—	—	
White oak	—	—		

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</i>	
RcD—Richland loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes				
Richland	Black walnut	—	—	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Northern red oak	80	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
	White ash	—	—	
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 ash	—	—	
	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 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</i>		
WhF—Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 40 to 70 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 ash	—	—		
WmE—Westmoreland-Upshur complex, 25 to 40 percent slopes					
	Westmoreland	Eastern white pine	75	143.00	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
		Northern red oak	81	57.00	
Tuliptree		90	86.00		
Upshur	Eastern white pine	90	172.00	Austrian pine, Eastern white pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine	
	Northern red oak	70	57.00		
	Tuliptree	90	86.00		
	Virginia pine	70	114.00		

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Athens County, Ohio
 Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 24, 2015