

Woodland Stewardship Management Plan

RECEIVED

OCT 10 2017

Owner's Information:

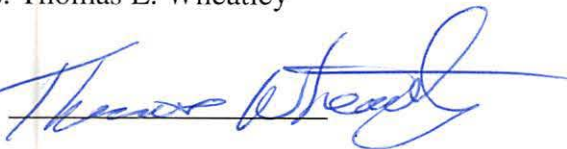
Case Number: _____

Jill Thompson
Athens County Auditor

Owners: Thomas L. Wheatley

Mary L. Wheatley

Signed:



Signed:



Date: October 9, 2017

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: Oct. 3rd, 2017
Inspection Date

740-541-4647 mobile
fatlabtreefarm@gmail.com

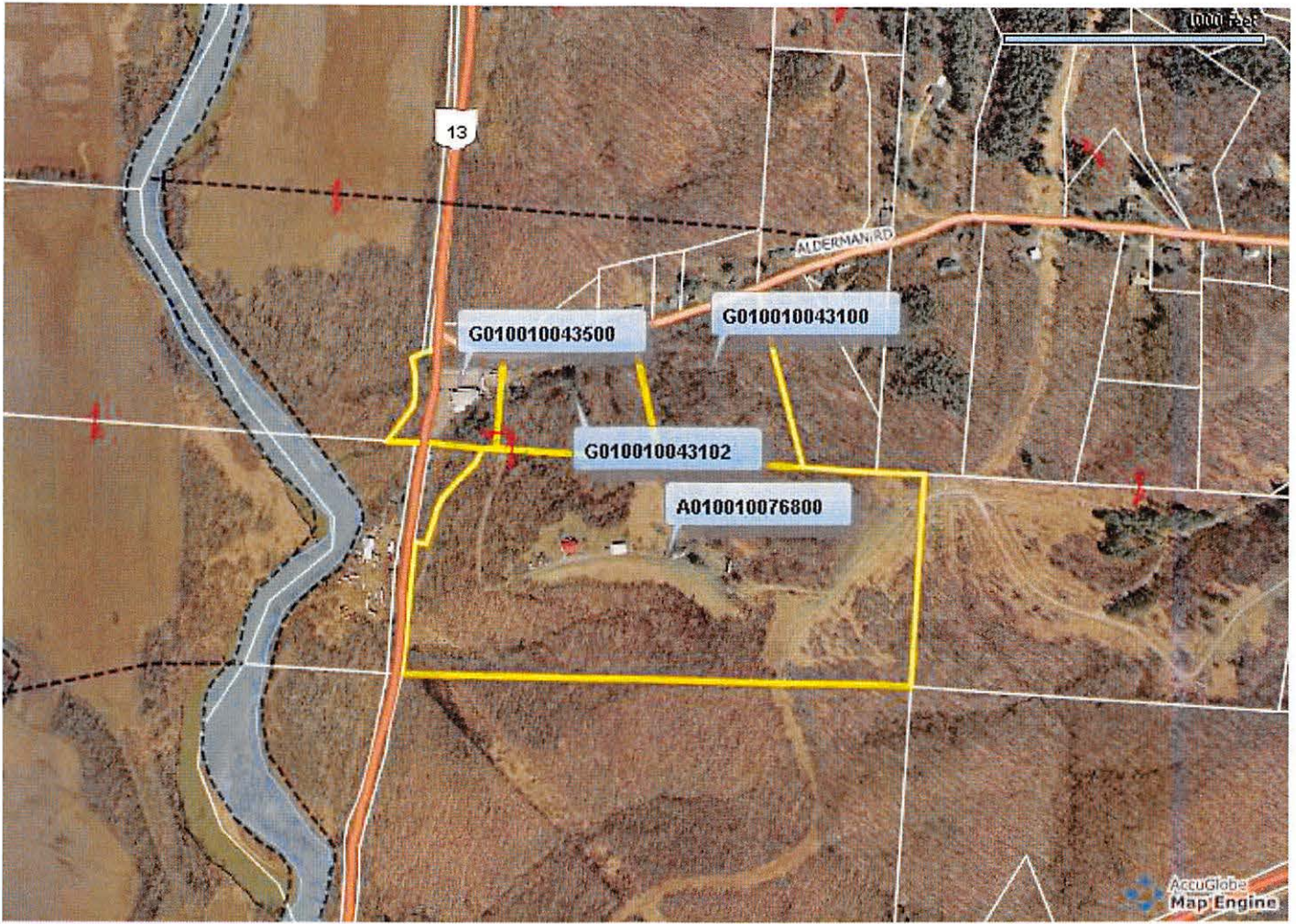
This plan is valid for the period beginning Oct. 8th, 2017 and ending Oct. 7th, 2027.

Plan Status: Revised Original Forest Stewardship Plan covering this farm was written May 5, 2006 by ODNR DOF Service Forester Terrence Hanley.

NRCS Representative Signature:

Date:

Athens County GIS



Notes

Thomas & Mary Wheatley Tracts

Data For Parcel G010010043500

Base Data

Parcel: G010010043500
 Owner: WHEATLEY THOMAS L & MARY L
 Address: 12060 S R 13



[+] Map this property.

Mailing Address

Mailing Name: WHEATLEY THOMAS L & MARY L
 Address: 11830 SR 13
 City State Zip: MILLFIELD OH 45761

Geographic

City: UNINCORPORATED
 Township: DOVER TOWNSHIP
 School District: ATHENS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Legal

Neighborhood:	00023000	Legal Acres:	3.42
Legal Description:	14-10-00 SEC 13 3.420AC	Land Use:	(429) C - OTHER RETAIL STRUCTURES
Map Number:	0-0-0-0	Property Class:	COMMERCIAL
		Range Township Section:	0-0-0

Valuation

	Appraised	Assessed (35%)
Land Value:	\$23,050.00	\$8,070.00
Building Value:	\$81,780.00	\$28,620.00
Total Value:	\$104,830.00	\$36,690.00
CAUV Value:	\$0.00	
Taxable Value:	\$36,690.00	

Tax Credits

Owner Occupancy Credit: NO
 Homestead Reduction: NO

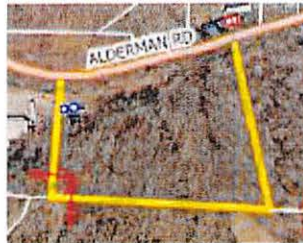
Notes

Notes:

Data For Parcel G010010043102

Base Data

Parcel: G010010043102
 Owner: WHEATLEY THOMAS L MARY L
 Address: 0 SR 13



[+] Map this property.

Mailing Address

Mailing Name: WHEATLEY THOMAS L MARY L
 Address: 11830 ST RT 13
 City State Zip: MILLFIELD OH 45761

Geographic

City: UNINCORPORATED
 Township: DOVER TOWNSHIP
 School District: ATHENS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Legal

Neighborhood:	00023000	Legal Acres:	5.383
Legal Description:	SEC 13 5.383AC	Land Use:	(511) R - SINGLE FAMILY, 0-9.999 AC
		Property Class:	RESIDENTIAL
Map Number:	0-0-0-0	Range Township Section:	0-0-0

Valuation

	Appraised	Assessed (35%)
Land Value:	\$20,940.00	\$7,330.00
Building Value:	\$32,640.00	\$11,420.00
Total Value:	\$53,580.00	\$18,750.00
CAUV Value:	\$0.00	
Taxable Value:	\$18,750.00	

Tax Credits

Owner Occupancy Credit: NO
 Homestead Reduction: NO

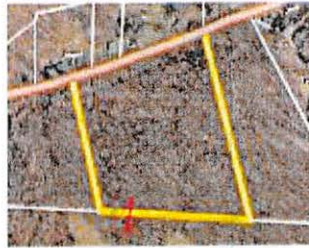
Notes

Notes:

Data For Parcel G010010043100

Base Data

Parcel: G010010043100
 Owner: WHEATLEY THOMAS L & MARY L
 Address: 0 ALDERMAN RD



[+] Map this property.

Mailing Address

Mailing Name: WHEATLEY THOMAS L & MARY L
 Address: 11830 SR 13
 City State Zip: MILLFIELD OH 45761

Geographic

City: UNINCORPORATED
 Township: DOVER TOWNSHIP
 School District: ATHENS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Legal

Neighborhood: 00023000
 Legal Description: SEC 13 16.1870AC
 Map Number: 0-0-0-0

Legal Acres: 16.187
 Land Use: (100) A - AGRICULTURAL VACANT LAND
 Property Class: AGRICULTURAL
 Range Township Section: 0-0-0

Valuation

	Appraised	Assessed (35%)
Land Value:	\$14,570.00	\$5,100.00
Building Value:	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total Value:	\$14,570.00	\$5,100.00
CAUV Value:	\$0.00	
Taxable Value:	\$5,100.00	

Tax Credits

Owner Occupancy Credit: NO
 Homestead Reduction: NO

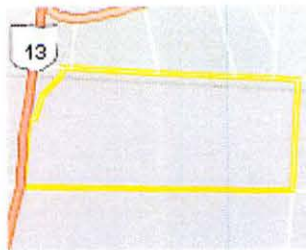
Notes

Notes:

Data For Parcel A010010076800

Base Data

Parcel: A010010076800
 Owner: WHEATLEY THOMAS L & MARY S L
 Address: 11830 S R 13



[+] Map this property.

Mailing Address

Mailing Name: WHEATLEY THOMAS L & MARY L
 Address: 11830 SR 13
 City State Zip: MILLFIELD OH 45761

Geographic

City: UNINCORPORATED
 Township: ATHENS TOWNSHIP
 School District: ATHENS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Legal

Neighborhood:	00035000	Legal Acres:	36.18
Legal Description:	14-09-00 SEC 18 FRA 70 36.180A	Land Use:	(101) A - CASH GRAIN OR GENERAL FARM
Map Number:	0-0-0-0	Property Class:	AGRICULTURAL
		Range Township Section:	0-0-0

Valuation

	Appraised	Assessed (35%)
Land Value:	\$76,770.00	\$26,870.00
Building Value:	\$129,470.00	\$45,310.00
Total Value:	\$206,240.00	\$72,180.00
CAUV Value:	\$27,890.00	
Taxable Value:	\$55,070.00	

Tax Credits

Owner Occupancy Credit: YES
 Homestead Reduction: YES

Notes

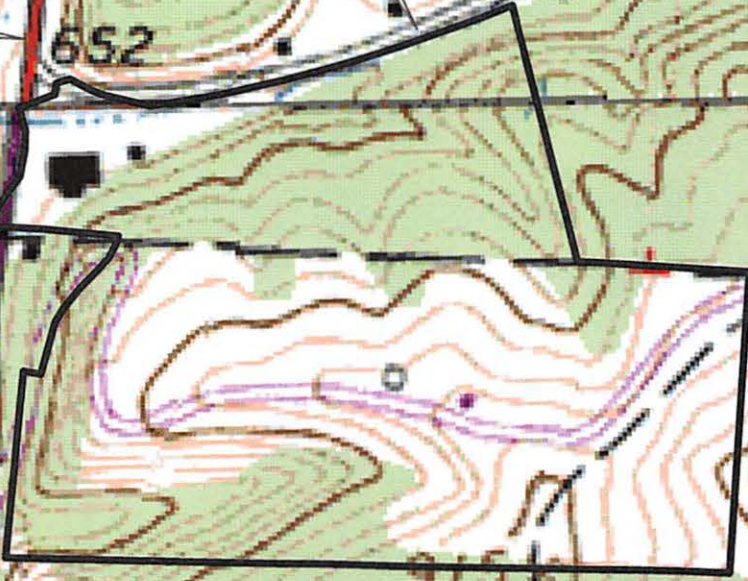
Notes:

Thomas & Mary Wheatley Tract
Section 13 Dover Twp.,
Section 18 Athens Twp.,
Athens Co., OH



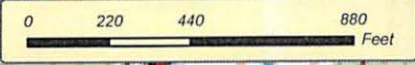
St Rt 13

Alderman Road



Legend

- Wheatley_Property_Lines




Thomas & Mary Wheatley Tract
Section 13 Dover Twp.,
Section 18 Athens Twp.,
Athens Co., OH



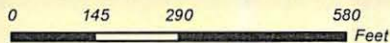
St Rt 13

Alderman
Road

Legend

 Wheatley_Property_Lines

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye,
CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, A
swisstopo, and the GIS User Comm

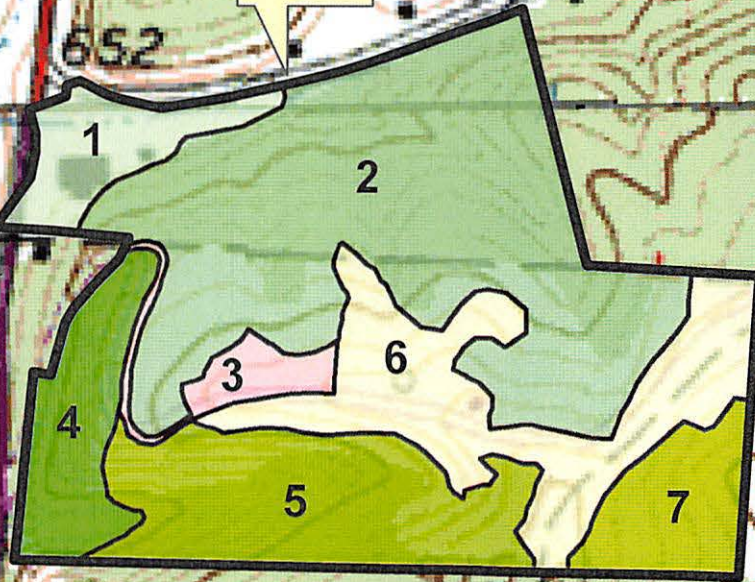


Thomas & Mary Wheatley Tract
Section 13 Dover Twp.,
Section 18 Athens Twp.,
Athens Co., OH



Alderman Road

St Rt 13

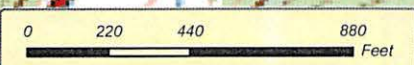


Legend

Wheatley_Property_Lines

Id

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

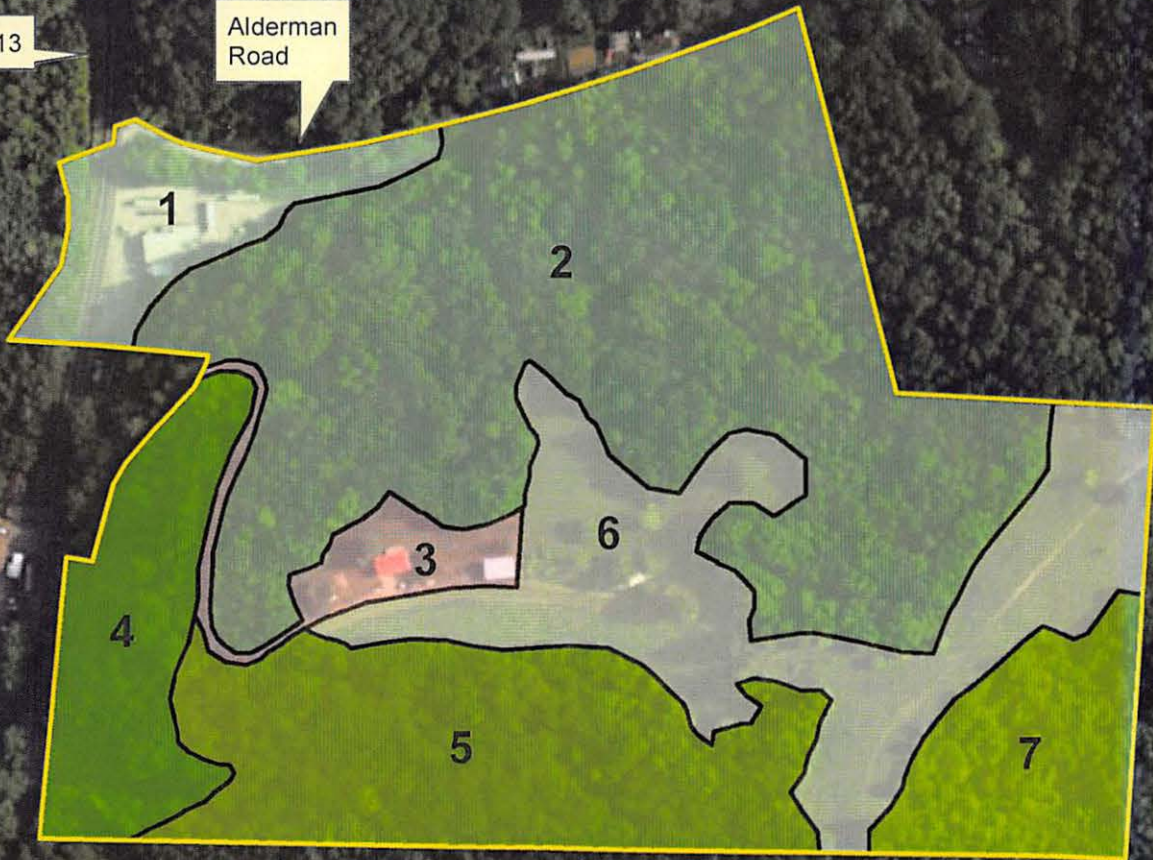


Thomas & Mary Wheatley Tract
Section 13 Dover Twp.,
Section 18 Athens Twp.,
Athens Co., OH



St Rt 13

Alderman Road



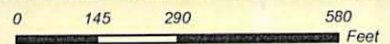
Legend

Wheatley_Property_Lines

Id

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

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye,
CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, A
swisstopo, and the GIS User Comm.



Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 1 - **3.0** acres non-forest stewardship _ semi-wooded commercial area

Dominant Species: Grasses, scattered trees & shrubs along road banks & behind buildings
On west side of St Rt 13, bottomland hardwood species

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: NA

Stand Diameter or Size Class: NA

Stocking Level: NA

Stand History: Other

Topography: Nearly level

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: few Autumn Olive noted at time of inspection

Stand Description: This area is the lands located at the intersection of St Rt. 13 and Alderman Road. The commercial building is in active use. A few large White Pines surround this site. A small strip of this area lies on the west side of the highway and is mainly Box Elder.

Past management activities completed in this stand: N/A

<i>Management Recommendations:</i>
Mark property lines with paint and redo every 5 years or as needed
Work on the eradicate any invasive species found (Autumn Olive)

Is a timber harvest recommended? N/A

Comments: The building was once the "33 Club", a local nightclub.

Desired Future Conditions: NA

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:

Desired Stand Structure:

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 2 - 22.4 acres

Dominant Species: Black Oak, White Oak, Hickories, Sugar Maple, Red Maple, Yellow Poplar, Aspen, Sassafras, Osage Orange, Yellow Buckeye, Am. Elm

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Poletimber/Small sawtimber with larger sawlog trees close to Alderman Road

Stocking Level: Fully stocked in most areas

Stand History: Harvesting - Selection (silvicultural) 2007

Topography: Rolling, lower side slopes

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: few noted at time of inspection - scattered Autumn Olive along field edge, Multi-Flora Rose in the understory.

Stand Description: This stand is a recovering selectively harvested hardwood stand with a good mixture of desirable tree species present. This lower slope area, along the stream/road is White Oaks, Black Oaks, Hickories & Sugar Maples with a fairly open understory. The mid and upper slope areas, the trees are more of the pole/pulpwood sizes, with an occasional small sawlog tree present. Larger trees not harvested are found mainly in the in drainages. Almost all of this entire area had been lightly harvested. Overall, post-harvest -this area has differences in tree size and stocking levels that provides diversity in habitat. Understory varies from completely open to going to very brushy, depending on amount of canopy closure.

Past management activities completed in this stand: Property lines were surveyed and work done painting the lines. This area had grapevines cut prior to selective harvest. Harvest completed in the summer of 2007. Skid trails were graded and seeded.

Management Recommendations:

Work on eradicating any Autumn Olive found in this stand – very few (not EQIP)

Continue maintaining access trails – BMP's to be constructed to prevent erosion

Mark property lines with paint, redo every 5 years or as needed.

Is a timber harvest recommended? No

Comments: Area will continue to develop into a fully stocked sawtimber stand as time passes. A pond may be developed in this area at some point in time. The acreage issue for this farm is in this stand – Actual acreage verses deed acreage figures.

Desired Future Conditions: Allow are to mature into a fully stocked hardwood stand.

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Desired Stand Structure: Uneven Aged

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 3 - 1.6 acres non-forest stewardship _ semi-wooded residential area

Dominant Species: Grasses, scattered trees & shrubs along driveway and near buildings

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: NA

Stand Diameter or Size Class: NA

Stocking Level: NA

Stand History: Other

Topography: Gently sloping house site, fairly steep driveway

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: few Autumn Olive noted at time of inspection, some Japanese honeysuckle along driveway – noted in adjacent stand descriptions.

Stand Description: This area is the house & outbuildings located on the ridgetop. Gravel driveway off of St Rt. 13 is fairly steep but well maintained.

Past management activities completed in this stand: N/A

<i>Management Recommendations:</i>
Work on the eradicate any invasive species found (Autumn Olive) along yard edges

Is a timber harvest recommended? N/A

Comments: This is Mr. & Mrs. Wheatley's residence.

Desired Future Conditions: NA

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:

Desired Stand Structure:

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 4 - 4.1 acres

Dominant Species: Scarlet Oak, Black Oak, White Oak, Hickories, Sugar Maple, Red Maple, Yellow Poplar, Aspen, Sassafras, Dogwood, White Ash

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Oak-Hickory site

Stand Diameter or Size Class: All size classes

Stocking Level: Fully stocked to overstocked for the site

Stand History: No Prior Management done –non-harvest area

Topography: Steep upper side slopes and a small hollow area

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: few noted at time of inspection - scattered Autumn Olive open edges, Japanese vine honeysuckle along driveway

Stand Description: Steep, rocky, west facing, dry, slope area. Also included is the very end of a hollow that is encumbered by a power line right of way. Area has low quality sawlog size Oaks present, many of which are hollow. Sugar Maple sapling understory is established in areas. Area will be managed to provide for wildlife needs rather than timber production.

Past management activities completed in this stand: This was designated as a non-harvesting area in 2007 because of the steep topography, and low quality of trees present at least providing erosion protection.

<i>Management Recommendations:</i>
eradicate any Autumn Olive found along the edges of stand – very few (not EQIP)
Continue maintaining driveway – BMP's to be re-constructed to prevent erosion
Mark property lines with paint, redo every 5 years or as needed.

Is a timber harvest recommended? No

Comments: This is basically a steep bank buffer area along the state highway/private property.

Desired Future Conditions:

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Oak-Hickory

Desired Stand Structure: Even Aged

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand# 5 - 8.7 acres

Dominant Species: Red Oak, Black Oak, Hickories, Sugar Maple, Red Maple, Yellow Poplar, Aspen, Sassafras, Dogwood, Am. Elm, Black Cherry, White Oak, Black Walnut & a Butternut

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: All size classes

Stocking Level: Fully stocked

Stand History: Harvesting - Selection (silvicultural) 2007 harvest

Topography: Draws/Ravines - one hollow area and side slopes

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: Autumn Olive along field edge , found an occasional Barberry, some Japanese honeysuckle in edge areas.

Stand Description: This Stand is the valley along the southern property line. A very light selective harvest was completed in 2007, with minimal damage to residual stand noticeable. Some portions of this area were not affected at all, so there is a mosaic of semi-open understory and full crown closure areas. The remaining Ash trees not harvested have died, due to EAB damage. Paw Paw in the understory.

Past management activities completed in this stand: This stand was also selectively harvested in the Summer of 2007. Designated trees were removed to improve stand quality and bring stocking level down to an acceptable level. Property lines were located and painted

<i>Management Recommendations:</i>
eradicate any non-native invasive species found in this stand
Mark property lines with paint, redo every 5 years or as needed.

Is a timber harvest recommended? No not in this 10 year management period. At some point in time another light Single Tree and Small Group Selection sale prepared by a Forester could be done.

Comments: This area needs little attention at this time. The property lines must be maintained and visibly marked to prevent trespass and possible timber theft.

A 20" diameter Butternut tree was identified and marked for future reference in this stand.

Desired Future Conditions: This area will continue to 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 # 6 - 9.4 acres non-forest stewardship _ agricultural area

Dominant Species: Grasses, scattered trees & shrubs along field edges

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: NA

Stand Diameter or Size Class: NA

Stocking Level: NA

Stand History: Other

Topography: Gently sloping

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

Stand Description: This is a multi-use area: small food plot, mowed fields, an old building site, and some orchard tree planted in this area. Historically, part of this area was used for car storage for a salvage yard. All the old vehicles had been removed and grass established. Main access road is still maintained in this area.

Past management activities completed in this stand: Road maintained in gravel to prevent erosion, food plot established, a small orchard has been established. Autumn Olive has been cut in some areas.

<i>Management Recommendations:</i>
Mark property lines with paint and redo every 5 years or as needed
Work on the eradicate any invasive species found (Autumn Olive)

Is a timber harvest recommended? N/A

Comments: Both bird & bat houses could be placed at the edge of this area to benefit wildlife. The grass cover provides both food for forage and a “bugging” area for young turkey and other non-game bird species.

Area is currently leased for hunting activities.

Desired Future Conditions: NA

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation:

Desired Stand Structure:

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # 7 - 3.5 acres

Dominant Species: Yellow Buckeye, Sassafras, Ash, Red Maple, Dogwood, Black Cherry, American Elm, Tulip Poplar, Sumac, Hickories

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Seedling/Sapling scattered pole trees

Stocking Level: Under stocked in most areas with desirable species

Stand History: Old-Field Reversion

Topography: Gently sloping

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: EAB, Autumn Olive & Multi Flora Rose, Japanese Honeysuckle

Stand Description: This area covers the south eastern corner of this tract. This area had been open land and reverted back into forestland – late successional stage of development. Part of this area is heavy briars and brush that is difficult to traverse. Small patches of pole trees are beginning to have crown closure, with a more open understory and a more advanced stand development. Overall, grass cover & briars are present throughout the entire stand.

Past management activities completed in this stand: property lines located and marked, some Autumn Olive cut

<i>Management Recommendations:</i>
If seeking EQIP Project funding –Begin treatment of the non-native invasive woody shrubs & vines that were identified in this area.
A minimal intensity activity that would benefit this area greatly would be to continue to work on eradication of Autumn Olive as time permits
Keep property lines marked.

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

Comments: This is an upper slope that had been part of the salvage yard operation at one point. Non-native invasive species in this area are going to be a continual issue because of the open adjacent lands. Let this area develop for this 10 year management period.

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.

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.

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

Desired Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Upland Central Hardwoods

Desired Stand Structure: Uneven Aged

Management Activity Schedule

Year(s) Suggested	Mgmt. Unit	Required Task?	EQIP Practice?	Acres	Recommendations
2017,2022 and 2027	all	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	Continue to mark property lines with paint and redo every 5 years, or as needed to remain visible
2017 -2022	Entire farm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5+	Work on the eradication of Autumn Olive and other non-native invasive woody stem species discovered
2017 -2027	All	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	Maintain driveway, roads and access trails. Establish BMP's on trails where necessary to prevent erosion.
2017-2027	3 & 6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 ac	Possible tree planting in openings – mixed variety of trees
annually	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Mow part of this site to maintain grass cover. Possibly install nesting structures or brush piles along edges

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): BkF, DtD, Hay1AF, W, WhD, WhE

Soil Drainage Class: Moderately well drained to well drained Majority of this tract

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): Fair to Good
Northern Red Oak

Timber Information - a general description of the timber characteristics of quality and potential: The majority of the hardwood forested stands on this tract were selectively harvested in the Summer of 2007. This was a single tree/group selection harvest for stand improvement. The work was completed under the supervision of a Consulting Forester and completed by an Ohio Master Logging Company. BMP were installed on all harvest areas. All skid roads seeded. It should be noted that grapevine cutting was completed before the harvest was implemented.

Most of this woodlot is still adequately stocked with a variety of marketable timber species that can produce valuable wood products in the future (10 + years). Timber stand improvement (TSI) management practices such as non-native invasive 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.

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

This entire tract is hardwoods except for the open field and areas surrounding the buildings. These areas could be enhanced by establishing additional food plot(s), rotational mowing for grassed areas and adding some nesting structures. Skid trails will also provide new corridors for wildlife movement.

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 standards for Silvicultural Operations.

All the old skid roads have grass established and growing well.

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.

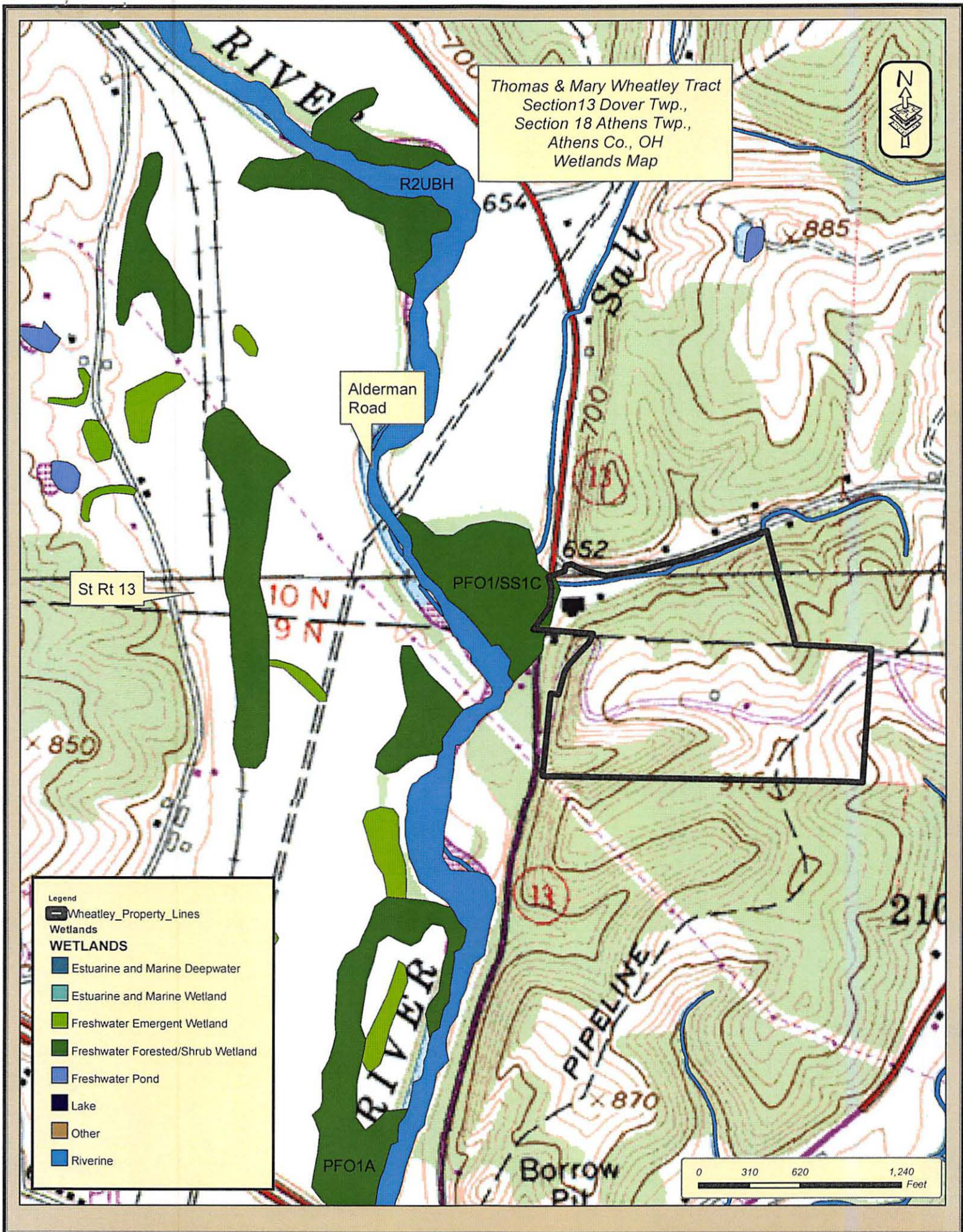
There is an intermittent stream located on the northern edge of this tract and the Streamside Management Zone was protected to ensure clean water during harvesting activities. This tract has no permeant water resources present. A small portion of this farm is located in the FEMA designated 100 yr Flood Zone

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

There is one identified wetlands, located in the western edge of St 1, on this ownership indicated in the National Wetland Inventory GIS Database - See Map. Additional information can be obtained through the Athens County Soil & Water Conservation Office, or the local NRCS.

Forests of Recognized Importance –Globally, regionally & nationally significant large forest landscape areas of exceptional ecological, social, cultural or biological values

This forested tract does not contain any attributes that could contribute to what would be considered a unique landscape. Review of maps of the area and discussions with adjacent landowners did not reveal any indication of this tract being located in a unique landscape classification.



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 Adeligid, Hemlock Woolly Adeligid, Bronze Oak Borer.....

The recent hardwood harvest included the removal of Ash trees to minimize the impact of the Emerald Ash Borer.

Archeological/Historical Resources (Special Sites) – a general consideration and description of such resources:

Historical, archeological 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 or on the National Registry web site.

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 the 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. Hunting and just observing various species of wildlife are a major reason for the ownership of this tract. Area is used for hunting and hiking.

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

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

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

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

If you are only interested in identifying which state listed species may be present within the vicinity of your project site or area of interest, please refer to the State Listed Wildlife Species by County and the State Listed Wildlife and Plant Species By County. These lists provide the species documented

within each county, along with their respective state listing. Please note that these lists should only be used as a cursory reference, and not the only source of information when developing a project. Please note that this type of online review does not represent coordination with the ODNR or DOW.

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

What to Submit for Environmental Review

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

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

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

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

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 farm is visible from the the County Road, so viewscape integrity should be maintained.

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.

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

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

available from the Ohio Division of Forestry (toll-free 877-247-8733). You may also contact your local fire department with questions about Firewise and home safety regarding wildfire.

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

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

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 forests 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.

Forestry Terms – Forestry terminology for landowners, professional foresters, and others:

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

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

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

A copy of Forestry Terms is included in the Landowner Copy of this Plan

Forest Health – a general description of the health of the woodland: Overall the forestland on this tract is in good condition. The removal of the grapevines before conducting the harvest was beneficial to the health of these woods. The 2007 harvested areas have recovered well. Stands are fully stocked but not over crowded. Unfortunately, the Ash trees left in these stands have EAB damage.

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.*

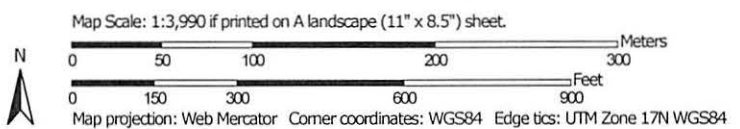
Addendums

- Soil Map and Map Unit Description & Soil Report
- Forest Productivity (Site Index) Northern Red Oak & White Oak
- Forest Productivity Report

Landowner Plan packet also contains:





































- Autumn Olive Fact Sheet
- How to mark boundaries handout
- Forestry Terms

Soil Map—Athens County, Ohio
(Tom & Mary Wheatley Tract)



Soil Map—Athens County, Ohio
(Tom & Mary Wheatley Tract)

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

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 17, Sep 16, 2016

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

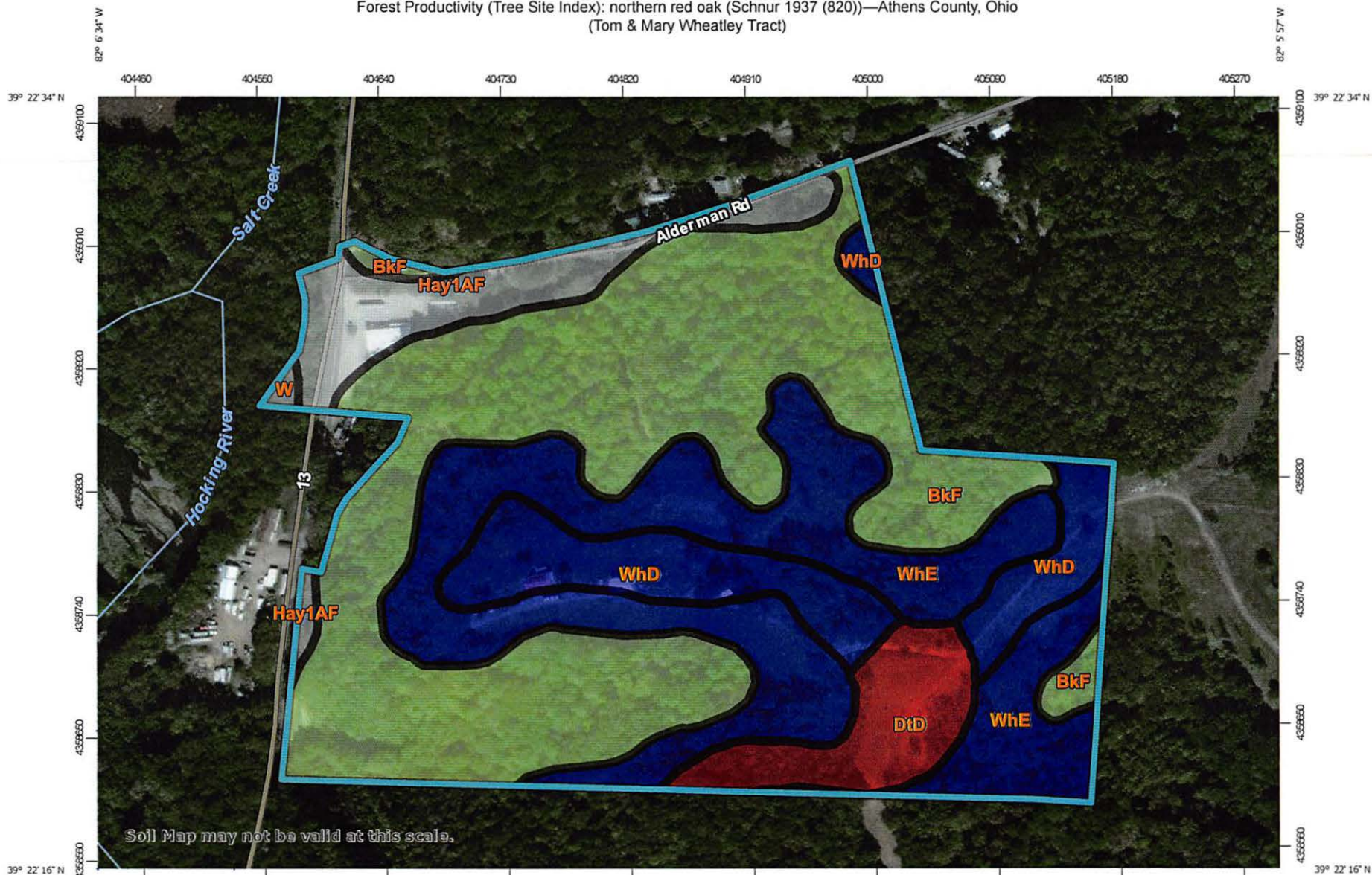
Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 5, 2012—Mar 26, 2017

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

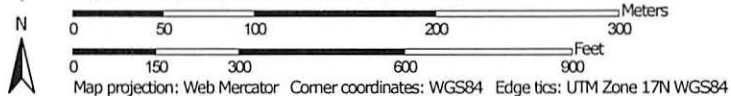
Athens County, Ohio (OH009)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BkF	Berks-Westmoreland silt loams, 40 to 70 percent slopes	24.3	46.1%
DtD	Dekalb-Westmoreland complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	3.3	6.3%
Hay1AF	Haymond silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	4.1	7.7%
W	Water	0.1	0.3%
WhD	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	6.0	11.3%
WhE	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 25 to 40 percent slopes	14.9	28.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		52.8	100.0%

Forest Productivity (Tree Site Index): northern red oak (Schnur 1937 (820))—Athens County, Ohio
(Tom & Mary Wheatley Tract)























Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Map Scale: 1:3,990 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)	Background
 Area of Interest (AOI)	 Aerial Photography
Soils	
Soil Rating Polygons	
 <= 62	
 > 62 and <= 70	
 > 70 and <= 81	
 Not rated or not available	
Soil Rating Lines	
 <= 62	
 > 62 and <= 70	
 > 70 and <= 81	
 Not rated or not available	
Soil Rating Points	
 <= 62	
 > 62 and <= 70	
 > 70 and <= 81	
 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:
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 17, Sep 16, 2016

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 5, 2012—Mar 26, 2017

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

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

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
BkF	Berks-Westmoreland silt loams, 40 to 70 percent slopes	70	24.3	46.1%
DtD	Dekalb-Westmoreland complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	62	3.3	6.3%
Hay1AF	Haymond silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded		4.1	7.7%
W	Water		0.1	0.3%
WhD	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	81	6.0	11.3%
WhE	Westmoreland-Guernsey silt loams, 25 to 40 percent slopes	81	14.9	28.3%
Totals for Area of Interest			52.8	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>	
BKF—Berks-Westmoreland silt loams, 40 to 70 percent slopes				
Berks	Black oak	70	57.00	Black oak, Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, Virginia pine, White ash
	Northern red oak	70	57.00	
	Virginia pine	70	114.00	
Westmoreland	Eastern white pine	75	143.00	Black cherry, Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Northern red oak	81	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	

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>	
DtD—DeKalb-Westmoreland complex, 15 to 25 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, Virginia pine, White ash
	Northern red oak	81	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
Hay1AF—Haymond silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded				
Haymond	Black walnut	70	57.00	Black locust, Black walnut, Eastern white pine, Tuliptree
	Tuliptree	100	114.00	
	White oak	90	72.00	
W—Water				
Water	—	—	—	—
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>	
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	—	—	

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Athens County, Ohio
 Survey Area Data: Version 17, Sep 16, 2016