Resource Management Guide
Compartment 06 Tract 11

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Site Index - 73

Location: This tract is located at the S 1/2 of the NW 1/4 of Section 33 T3S R3W in Perry County. It is approximately 2 miles south/southwest of Siberia, Indiana.

General description: This tract covers 16 acres. It is mostly hardwoods with some pine present. The pine is along Hwy 62 which runs along the north/west side of the tract. There were a couple of pockets of blowdown within some Virginia Pine stands. They are located in the southeast corner and in the center on the western portion of the eastern half of the tract.

History : This tract was acquisitioned in a 40 acre purchase from Leo and Emma Leinbach on Sept. 14, 1939. One acre of the purchase was deeded to Clark Township for school purposes. This one acre tract was used by the County Hwy. Department as a maintenance area for a number of years. It is said that when I 64 was constructed in the mid 1970s IN DOT (who was using it as a maintenance area) assumed that they owned this one acre piece of land and they tried to sell it. They found in their records that they did not, in fact, own it but that they had leased it from IN DNR. It is unclear as to how this one acre parcel came back into the DNR's possession.

A fire went through the eastern portion of this area as reported by Joe Fritz (a neighbor) around 1930.

At one time this tract was labeled as Comp 06, Tract 07B. It was renamed as Comp 06, Tract 11 in April of 1998.

An inventory and management plans was done in 1973. (It was done when this tract was still included with Comp 06, Tract 07.) Recommendations included a harvest to be performed within 10 years, planting in open areas, and access created for timber harvesting and fire prevention.

An inventory and management plan was done again in 1983. An improvement cut was recommended for the next year with TSI to follow immediately.

A timber sale was done on this site in 1984. A total of 13,793 BF was sold with black oak making up the highest percentage of volume. The marking removed overmature and fire damaged trees and served as a thinning to release the younger growing stock.

Landscape Context: This tract is across the freeway (I 64) from tract 0607 with which it used to be included with. Other than that, there are no other tracts close to this one. The freeway was put in the north of the tract in the early 1970's. Residential homes, wooded lots, and small farms are typical in the area.

Topography, Geology and Hydrology: This tract is located in the Crawford Upland natural region. This is unglaciated hill country characterized by short, steep slopes often broken by relatively flat benches and rocky bluffs. The geology consists of underlying sandstone often with a loess cap on the ridge tops. This tract lies in the Upper Anderson River Watershed Project and any runoff from the tract likely flows to the Anderson River which is about a mile south of the tract.

Access: Access is very good to this tract via Hwy 62 which runs along the entire northern border of this tract. Access to the interior of the tract is via foot.

Boundaries: The northern/western boundary of this tract is marked by Hwy 62 which runs east/west. The eastern boundary is marked partially by a maintained fence along the southern portion. It is stated that a corner stone lies in the south east corner. At this time, a few trees have blown over and are resting right where the corner stone should be located. Thus, the location of the corner stone was not verified at this time. The southern line is not indicated and the line should be run before any management activities take place.

Wildlife: This tract most like likely supports animals that are typical of the area. Cover types include mixed hardwoods and pine covertypes. There are two areas of pine blowdown where temporary opening have been created. These openings present unique habitat of early successional areas. There are mast trees present on the tract. The most prevalent species are white oak, red maple, and various species of hickory. Wildlife noted during the cruise by either sight or sounds were box turtles, squirrels, and numerous songbirds.

Current policy on managing for the federally endangered Indiana bat requires a certain component of snags and live trees of specific sizes and species. This tract meets the live tree target and also meets the snag target.

A search of the Natural Heritage Database was dated 6/08/09. If any endangered, threatened, or rare species were noted, the plan of activities for this tract took those into consideration.

Communities: Montiflora rose was noted on the western portion of this tract.

Recreation: This tract is very accessible to the public so it is possible that is used for a number of recreational activities. This being said, the track is relatively small and it does not adjoin any other public land so it may not be used all that heavily as larger tracts of land are just as accessible. Possible recreational uses may include bird watching, hunting, hiking, and non-timber forest product harvesting.

Cultural: Cultural resources are to be protected on State Forests. If any resources were noted on this tract the plan of activities took them into consideration.

Soils:

AccG - Adyeville-Tipsaw-Ebal complex, 20 to 50 percent slopes, very rocky

The Adyeville soils are somewhat excessively drained, have a watertable at a depth greater than 40 inches and are on sideslopes on uplands. Slopes are 20 to 50 percent. The native vegetation is hardwoods. The surface layer is very fine sandy loam has moderate Or high organic matter content (2.0 to 6.0 percent). Permeability is moderate in the most restrictive layer above 60 inches. Available water capacity is low (4.0 inches in the upper 60 inches). The pH of the surface layer in non-limed areas is 3.5 to 5.5. Bedrock is at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Droughtiness and water erosion are management concerns for crop production.

The Tipsaw soils are somewhat excessively drained, have a watertable at a depth greater than 40 inches and are on sideslopes on uplands. Slopes are 20 to 50 percent. The native vegetation is hardwoods. The surface layer is very fine sandy loam has moderate or high organic matter content (3.0 to 8.0 percent). Permeability is moderate in the most restrictive layer above 60 inches. Available water capacity is low (3.3 inches in the upper 60 inches). The pH of the surface layer in non-limed areas is 3.5 to 5.5. Bedrock is at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Droughtiness and water erosion are management concerns for crop production.

The Ebal soils are moderately well drained, have a seasonal high watertable at 2.0 to 3.0 ft. and are on sideslopes on uplands. Slopes are 20 to 30 percent. The native vegetation is hardwoods. The surface layer is silt loam has moderate or high organic matter content (2.0 to 6.0 percent). Permeability is very slow (< 0.06 in/hr) in the most restrictive layer above bedrock. Available water capacity is moderate (7.2 inches in the upper 60 inches). The pH of the surface layer in non-limed areas is 3.5 to 5.5. Bedrock is at a depth of 50 to 80 inches. Droughtiness and water erosion are management concerns for crop production.

AbvD2 - Adyeville-Wellston-Deuchars silt loams, 8 to 20 percent slopes, eroded

The Adyeville soils are somewhat excessively drained, have a watertable at a depth greater than 40 inches and are on sideslopes on uplands. Slopes are 8 to 20 percent. The native vegetation is hardwoods. The surface layer is silt loam has moderately low or moderate organic matter content (1.0 to 3.0 percent). Permeability is moderate in the most restrictive layer above bedrock. Available water capacity is low (4.1 inches in the upper 60 inches). The pH of the surface layer in non-limed areas is 3.5 to 5.5. Bedrock is at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Droughtiness and water erosion are management concerns for crop production.

The Wellston soils are well drained, have a watertable at a depth greater than 40 inches and are on sideslopes on uplands. Slopes are 8 to 20 percent. The native vegetation is hardwoods. The surface layer is silt loam has moderately low or moderate organic matter content (1.0 to 3.0 percent). Permeability is moderate in the most restrictive layer above 60 inches. Available water capacity is moderate (8.8 inches in the upper 60

inches). The pH of the surface layer in non-limed areas is 3.5 to 6.0. Bedrock is at a depth of 40 to 60 inches. Droughtiness and water erosion are management concerns for crop production.

The Deuchars soils are moderately well drained, have a seasonal high watertable at 2.0 to 3.0 ft. and are on sideslopes on uplands. Slopes are 8 to 20 percent. The native vegetation is hardwoods. The surface layer is silt loam has moderately low or moderate organic matter content (1.0 to 3.0 percent). Permeability is slow (.06 to 0.2 in/hr) in the most restrictive layer above 60 inches. Available water capacity is moderate (9.0 inches in the upper 60 inches). The pH of the surface layer in non-limed areas is 3.5 to 6.5. Bedrock is at a depth of 60 to 80 inches. Droughtiness and water erosion are management concerns for crop production.

EabD2 - Ebal-Deuchars-Kitterman complex, 12 to 24 percent slopes, eroded

The Ebal soils are moderately well drained, have a seasonal high watertable at 2.0 to 3.0 ft. and are on sideslopes on uplands. Slopes are 12 to 24 percent. The native vegetation is hardwoods. The surface layer is silt loam has moderately low or moderate organic matter content (1.0 to 3.0 percent). Permeability is very slow (< 0.06 in/hr) in the most restrictive layer above 60 inches. Available water capacity is moderate (7.5 inches in the upper 60 inches). The pH of the surface layer in non-limed areas is 3.5 to 5.5. Bedrock is at a depth of 50 to 90 inches. Droughtiness and water erosion are management concerns for crop production.

The Deuchars soils are moderately well drained, have a seasonal high watertable at 2.0 to 3.0 ft. and are on sideslopes on uplands. Slopes are 12 to 24 percent. The native vegetation is hardwoods. The surface layer is silt loam has moderately low or moderate organic matter content (1.0 to 3.0 percent). Permeability is slow (.06 to 0.2 in/hr) in the most restrictive layer above 60 inches. Available water capacity is moderate (9.0 inches in the upper 60 inches). The pH of the surface layer in non-limed areas is 3.5 to 6.5. Bedrock is at a depth of 60 to 80 inches. Droughtiness and water erosion are management concerns for crop production.

The Kitterman soils are moderately well drained, have a seasonal high watertable at 1.0 to 2.0 ft. and are on sideslopes on uplands. Slopes are 12 to 24 percent. The native vegetation is hardwoods. The surface layer is channery silty clay loam has moderate or high organic matter content (2.0 to 10.0 percent). Permeability is slow (.06 to 0.2 in/hr) in the most restrictive layer above 60 inches. Available water capacity is low (4.1 inches in the upper 60 inches). The pH of the surface layer in non-limed areas is 4.5 to 5.5. Bedrock is at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Droughtiness and water erosion are management concerns for crop production.

Tract Stand Descriptions and Silvicultural Prescriptions: This stand is covered mostly by mixed hardwoods. The dominate species on this site are Red Maple and White Oak. Much of the understory is beech/maple. A portion of the tract is covered with

Virginia Pine stands. The stocking of this stand is at around 93% which is heavily stocked and is approaching overstocked. For descriptive and prescription purposes, each of these covertypes will be discussed separately.

In the area of mixed hardwoods a commercial thinning could be done to release desired trees. Poorly formed and overmature trees should be taken. After a thinning the stand should be left alone and be allowed to gain value. While this will be beneficial for desired trees, it will also work to release the undesired maple/beech understory. One way to mitigate this would be to perform a TSI cut with chemical treatment on the understory after the thinning. Due to the small size of the tract this would be a feasible project. After thinning and TSI is done the stand should be left to mature for a period of time to gain value and then reevaluated for a harvest. No grape vines were noted on this tract so a vine TSI is not needed at this time.

Virginia Pine covers a portion of this tract. There is a section along the north/west border that extends halfway through the tract to the south. One more small pocket lies to the west along this same border. These pine areas are either stagnated or in decline. There are two areas of blowdown on this tract. Both areas are around an acre in size. This shows that these trees are in need of some management activity. What is recommended is to cut all pine and try and convert it to hardwoods. Alternatively, these pine areas could be converted to wildlife openings. One problem with performing management activities on this portion of the tract is the proximity of the tract to the road. The site is visible to passing motorists and timber harvesting may cause complaints from the public. Because of this, this would be an ideal site for an educational sign on what is happening and why it is being done.

Because of the small size of this tract it would be reasonable to try and coordinate any harvesting or TSI with tract 0607. While this would make a more reasonable volume of timber to try and sell, note the fact that this tract is disjointed from any other tract so it may be somewhat of an inconvenience to bring equipment to this area from another area of harvest.

Summary Tract Silvicultural Prescription and Proposed Activities

2010 – Mark southern and eastern boundary.

2010 – Treat areas of Montiflora Rose with herbicide.

2011 – Commercial thinning, take out all pine to create regenerational openings.

2012 – Post harvest TSI. Includes understory control for oak regeneration.

2022 – Thin/TSI regenerational openings

2029 – Inventory

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