TM 902 Date: 7/31/09

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

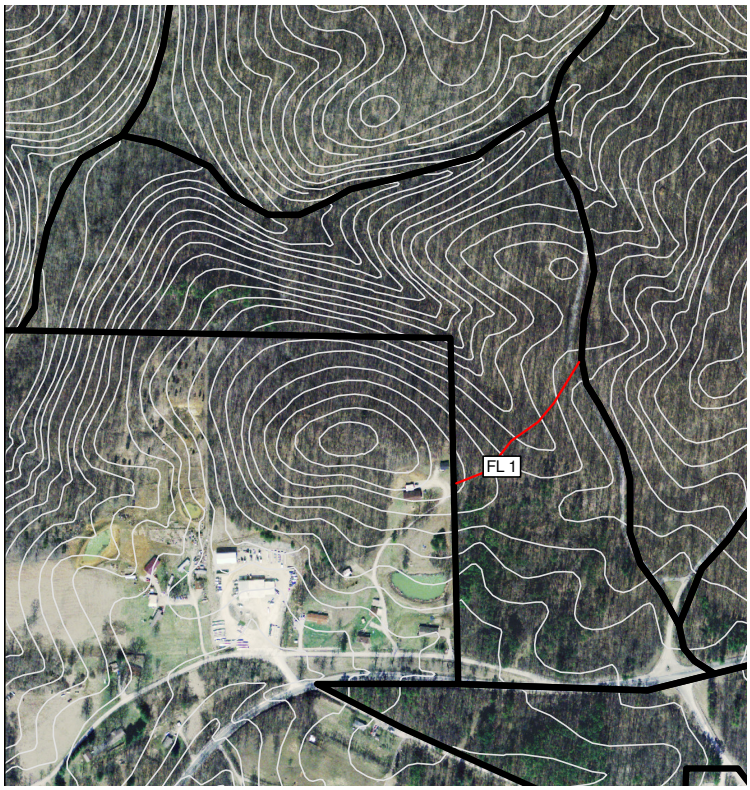
Compartment: 5 Tract: 9
County: Martin Section: 15 Township: 3N Range: 3W

FORESTER'S NARRATIVE

By: Jeremy Herman and Abe Bear

ROADS AND BOUNDARIES:

The south east corner of this tract, Compartment 5 Tract 9 (C5T9), is located on the west side of the front entrance to Martin State Forest. The western boundary is Forest Loop Road. The northern boundary and the north half of the western boundary is an intermittent creek bed. Where the property line then comes back to the east is bordered by Paul Mosier's property and Terry Shaw's property. An old road bed is present along the western portion of this boundary. Then, where the property line goes south to Red School Road is also bordered by Terry Shaw. A corner stone is present in the northeast corner of Shaw's property. Remnants of fence were found on the lines west and south of this corner. The south boundary is Red School Road to US Highway 50 and from that intersection to the main entrance. Old files indicate the tract extends across HWY 50, but that portion has been reclassified as Compartment 6 Tract 8.



TRACT DESCRIPTION:

The tract is 58 acres is size and mainly made up of oak/hickory sawtimber and mixed hardwoods/pine. Firelane 1 crosses through C5T9 linking Shaw's property to the Loop road. Due to the location of the tract, recreation is a high priority. The mature forest maintains an open understory in the areas nearest to the Loop Road.

There were a total of 453,320 board feet of saw timber (7,816 bf/ac) in this tract; 124,810 board feet of which was harvestable saw timber (2,152 bf/ac) and 328,510 board feet of saw timber leave (5,664 bf/ac). The most common species found were White, Red, and Black Oak, Bitternut Hickory, Virginia Pine, and Yellow Poplar. The average basal area was 98 sq. ft. with 54 sq. ft. being over 14 inches DBH and 44 sq. ft. of basal area under 14 inches DBH.

The Oak/Hickory timber type was the largest timber type composing of 36 acres and 62 percent of the tract acreage. There were a total of 329,530 board feet of saw timber (9,154 bf/ac) in this timber type; 113,890 board feet of which was harvestable saw timber (3,164 bf/ac) and 215,640 board feet of saw

timber leave (5,990 bf/ac). White, Red, and Black Oak, and Bitternut Hickory were the most common species in this timber type. The average basal area was 114 sq. ft. with 75 sq. ft. being over 14 inches DBH and 39 sq. ft. of basal area under 14 inches DBH.

The Mixed Hardwoods/Pine timber type was the second most common timber type composing of 12 acres and 21 percent of the tract acreage. There were a total of 77,700 board feet of saw timber (6,475 bf/ac) in this timber type; 9,140 board feet of which was harvestable saw timber (762 bf/ac) and 68,560 board feet of saw timber leave (5,713 bf/ac). Bitternut Hickory, Virginia Pine, White Ash, and Yellow Poplar were the most common species in this timber type. The average basal area was 136 sq. ft. with 54 sq. ft. being over 14 inches DBH and 82 sq. ft. of basal area under 14 inches DBH.

The Mixed Hardwoods timber type composed of 8 acres and 14 percent of the tract acreage. There were a total of 37,730 board feet of saw timber (4,716 bf/ac) in this timber type; 1,780 board feet of which was harvestable saw timber (223 bf/ac) and 35,950 board feet of saw timber leave (4,494 bf/ac). Black and White Oak, Bitternut Hickory, and Yellow Poplar were the most common species in this timber type. The average basal area was 91 sq. ft. with 48 sq. ft. being over 14 inches DBH and 43 sq. ft. of basal area under 14 inches DBH.

The Open Area timber type was the smallest timber type composing of 2 acres and 3 percent of the tract acreage. There were a total of 8,360 board feet of saw timber (4,180 bf/ac) in this timber type; 0 board feet of which was harvestable saw timber (0 bf/ac) and 8,360 board feet of saw timber leave (4,180 bf/ac). White and Black Oak, Bitternut Hickory, and Virginia Pine were the most common species in this timber type. The average basal area was 50 sq. ft. with 40 sq. ft. being over 14 inches DBH and 10 sq. ft. of basal area under 14 inches DBH.

Due to the high visibility from the road, timber harvest levels would be kept light. Aesthetics would need to be a higher priority during harvest operations on this tract. Also, with the close proximity to the road and the private landowners to the west, there is no hunting allowed in the southern half of the tract. Access to this tract is very good along the eastern half due to the proximity to the Loop Road and Firelane 1. In order to reach the western portion of the tract, stream crossings would be required. Evidence of old skid trails and an old crossing were located during the inventory. The most common regeneration found was American Beech, Sugar Maple, and White Ash. Most of the oak regeneration was found in the Mixed Hardwoods/Pine in the southern end of the tract.

SOILS:

The main soil type, 57 percent for this tract, is a Wellston-Tipsaw-Adyeville complex. This is a well drained to somewhat excessively drain soil. Slopes typically associated with this soil type include 18-70 percent slopes and are highly erodible. The remainder 43 percent of this tract is a combination of an Apalona silt loam, Wellston silt loam, and a Gatchel loam. These soils contain slopes from 1 to 12 percent. The site index for Yellow Poplar is 90 on average for this tract. A soil map is on file in the property office.

HISTORY:

This tract is part of the original Martin State Forest property acquired by the state in 1932. Forest management history on this tract includes planting of pine, inventories, harvest, and TSI. The pine was most likely planted around 1960 in open or eroded areas to stabilize soil erosion, provide wildlife habitat, and help establish hardwood reproduction. Inventories were conducted in 1979, 1991, and 2009. A salvage of wind thrown trees was conducted by the state in 1981. Salvaged logs were sawn at Clark State Forest for use on the property. A timber sale was conducted in 1994. This sale was marked by Patrick McDaniel and sold to DMI furniture of Ferdinand, IN. The sale contained 55,151 board feet and sold for $23,500.00. Timber stand improvement was conducted after the latest harvest and vine control has been done at least twice.

The state owned property south of HWY 50 was once a part of this tract. With the acquisition of additional property, that area was reclassified as Compartment 6 Tract 8.

RECREATION AND WILDLIFE:

Compartment 5 Tract 9 provides food for wildlife from the oak/hickory stand, cover is provided by the blow downs, and water is provided by the intermittent creek. Hiking in this tract can be difficult at times because of the blow downs. The thick cover provides shelter for the wildlife as well as an abundance of food. Wildlife was seen on every occasion during the latest inventory. There are no fishing opportunities in this tract. Hunting, wildlife viewing, trapping, photography, and mushroom picking are all recreational activities that could be done on this tract. Common species include white-tailed deer, wild turkey, coyote, red and gray fox, raccoon, squirrels, rabbits, song birds, snakes, amphibians, and reptiles.

The wildlife habitat feature tract summary shows that C5T9 is deficient in three categories. The deficiencies are in cavity trees of all species being 7" +, 11" +, and 19" + in DBH. With the foliage on the trees, it is difficult to find cavities in the upper portion of the tree. This may provide some discrepancies in the numbers.

An Ecological Review form and map of heritage database elements are on file in the property office.

WATERSHED:

This tract drains into Beaver Creek in Sec. 21, T 3N R 3W. Beaver Creek then drains into the East Fork of the White River in Sec. 25, T 3N R 4W.

SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION

By: Abe Bear

This tract would benefit from a light harvest. Such a harvest would remove suppressed, damaged, and over mature trees allowing the better stems more room to grow. Multiple areas of wind damage are present in the tract. These natural openings should be completed to favor intolerant species. Given the proximity to the forest Loop Road, Highway 50, and the neighbor's yards, the harvest would be light (approximately 2,000 bd. ft. per acre). Most of the volume would likely come from the northern portion of the tract. The southern area is dominated by pine and is very visible from both the roads and neighbor's yards. Following this harvest, T.S.I. would be done to complete any openings and remove damaged stems. In addition to allowing for increased growth of crop trees, T.S.I. will create snags for wildlife. Cavity trees will be retained during the T.S.I. operation to increase the number to a more appropriate level.

Year	Practice
2013	Harvest approximately 80,000 bd. ft. timber
2015	Conduct post harvest T.S.I. operation

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