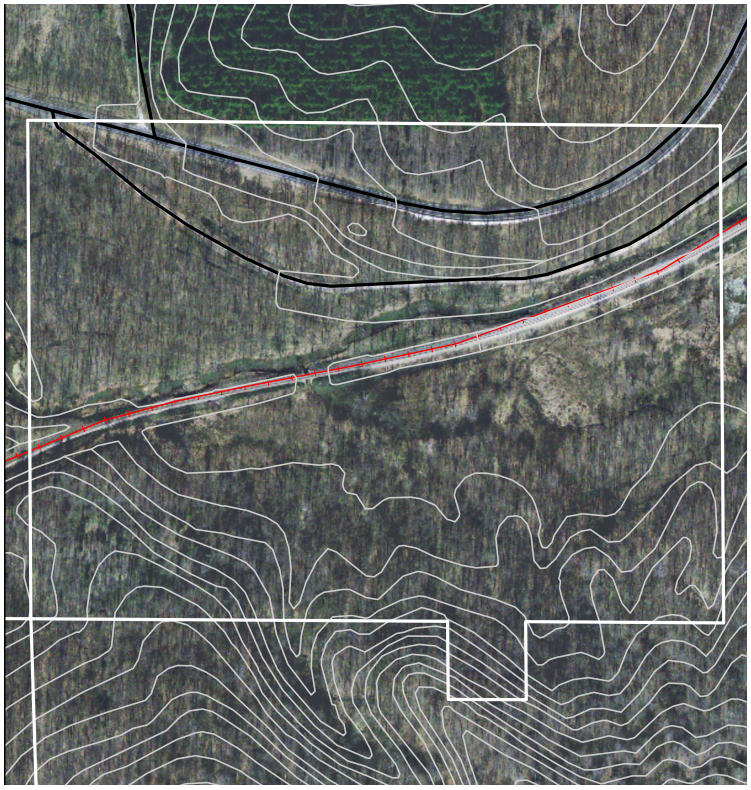
TM 902 Date: 9/22/09

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

Compartment: 6 Tract: 1 Acreage: 47
County: Martin Section: 12 Township: 3N Range: 3W

FORESTER'S NARRATIVE

By: Jeremy Herman



ROADS AND BOUNDARIES:

This tract is a bottomland area of about 47 acres. The tract is bounded on all four sides by fence which is spotty. The tract is cut in a roughly east-west direction by US Highway 50, Rizor Road (county), and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Beaver Creek flows between the county road and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Due to the railroad bisecting the northern third of the tract and private ownership on the south, east, and west, this tract is essentially landlocked from a timber access aspect. Any management on the bulk of the tract would require access to be granted from the south.

TRACT DESCRIPTION:

The largest portion of this tract lies in the Beaver Creek flood plain with only small areas on the extreme north and north boundaries on higher slopes. The railroad has created a wetland area south of the tracts where Beaver creek has been diverted. This wetland area has grown into a unique wildlife area providing habitat for a variety of species. The limited access and large wetland area make this tract more valuable for wildlife habitat than timber management.

There were four cover types found in this tract which include: Mixed Hardwoods, Bottomland Hardwoods, Open, and Oak/Hickory. There were a total of 180,110 board feet of saw timber (3,832 bf/ac) in this 47 acre tract; 46,410 board feet of which was harvestable saw timber (987 bf/ac) and 133,700 board feet of saw timber leave (2,845 bf/ac). The average basal area for the tract was 84 sq.ft. with 28 sq.ft. being over 14 inches in DBH and 56 sq.ft. being under 14 inches in DBH. The most common species found were White Oak, American Sycamore, Black Cherry, and Yellow Poplar.

The Mixed Hardwoods timber type was the largest timber type composing of 32 acres and 68 percent of the tract acreage. There were a total of 157,380 board feet of saw timber (4918 bf/ac) in this timber type; 46,410 board feet of which was harvestable saw timber (1,450 bf/ac) and 110,970 board feet of saw timber leave (3,468 bf/ac). The average basal area for this timber type was 104 sq.ft. with 52 sq.ft. being over 14 inches in DBH and 52 sq.ft. being under 14 inches in DBH. White Oak, Bitternut Hickory, American Sycamore, Black Cherry, Sugar Maple, and Yellow Poplar were the most common species in this timber type.

The Bottomland Hardwoods timber type was the second most common timber type composing of

10 acres and 21 percent of the tract acreage. There were a total of 17,300 board feet of saw timber (1,730 bf/ac) in this timber type; 0 board feet of which was harvestable saw timber (0 bf/ac) and 17,300 board feet of saw timber leave (1,730 bf/ac). The average basal area for this timber type was 97 sq.ft. with 25 sq.ft. being over 14 inches in DBH and 72 sq.ft. being under 14 inches in DBH. Red Maple, American Sycamore, River Birch, and Yellow Poplar were the most common species in this timber type.

The Open timber type was the third most common timber type composing of 3 acres and 7 percent of the tract acreage. There were a total of 1,270 board feet of saw timber (423 bf/ac) in this timber type; 0 board feet of which was harvestable saw timber (0 bf/ac) and 1,270 board feet of saw timber leave (423 bf/ac). The average basal area for this timber type was 25 sq.ft. with 5 sq.ft. being over 14 inches in DBH and 20 sq.ft. being under 14 inches in DBH. American Sycamore was the most common species in this timber type.

The Oak/Hickory timber type covered 2 acres and 4 percent of the tract acreage. There were a total of 4,160 board feet of saw timber (2,080 bf/ac) in this timber type; 0 board feet of which was harvestable saw timber (0 bf/ac) and 4,160 board feet of saw timber leave (2,080 bf/ac). The average basal area for this timber type was 110 sq.ft. with 30 sq.ft. being over 14 inches in DBH and 80 sq.ft. being under 14 inches in DBH. White Oak was the most common species in this timber type.

SOILS:

There are 4 soil types found in this tract. The main soil type, consisting of approximately 32 percent of the tract acreage, is a Haymond silt loam. Slopes of 0-2 percent are typical for this soil type. This soil type is frequently flooded for a brief duration. The next most common soil type, consisting of approximately 26 percent of the tract acreage, is Adyeville-Tipsaw-Wellston complex. Slopes of 18-50 percent are typical for this soil type. The next most common soil type, consisting of approximately 20 percent of the tract acreage, is a Wilbur silt loam. Slopes of 0-2 percent are typical for this soil type. The next most common soil type, consisting of approximately 12 percent of the tract acreage, is a Wellston-Tipsaw-Adyeville complex. Slopes typically associated with this soil type are between 18-70 percent. Refer to the attached soil map for detailed distributions.

HISTORY:

The State of Indiana purchased this tract on January 17, 1941. Alvis J Kreitzer and Winifred Kreitzer sold the land, consisting of 46.74 acres, to the State of Indiana for a sum of $740.00. On April 29, 1977, Yellow Poplar was planted on an old field site along U.S. Highway 50. However, there was very little survival. Two-hundred Red Oak seedlings were planted along the northern edge of the old field site with similar results. On August 18, 1982, this tract was cruised by Janet Eger, Ben Hubbard, and Phil Marshall to determine what the problem is in the brushy area which has quite a bit of yellow poplar. The problem was tulip scale. The trees exhibited a black, sooty appearance which was present on the majority of the tulip trees. Ant hills were quite numerous and the ants could feed on the honeydew. On September 30, 1985, Janet went back to the tract and the scale problem that had been present over the past several years had seemed to diminish and little evidence is present to indicate a scale population still exists. There was no scale found during this inventory.

RECREATION AND WILDLIFE:

A bobcat, *Lynx rufus,* was spotted on U.S. Highway 50 on February 8, 2003. The management plan for this tract will not alter the habitat for the bobcat since the stand is being left alone. There are areas of thick cover for the wildlife as well as an abundance of food from the present trees. The wetland area has created a great wildlife habitat. Common species include white-tailed deer, wild turkey, beaver, coyote, red and gray fox, raccoon, squirrels, rabbits, song birds, waterfowl, snakes, amphibians, and reptiles. Wildlife was seen on every occasion during the 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.

There will not be any long or short term changes in the habitat other than natural changes due to proposed management nor will there be any disruption to travel corridors. The wildlife habitat feature tract summary shows that C6T1 is deficient in 20''+ DBH legacy trees. This is due to the tract being so young. There is also deficiencies in 7''+ and 11''+ cavity trees. This also is due to the tract being a young stand.

INVASIVE SPECIES:

Multi-flora rose was found scatter throughout the tract. It is not a major concern, but should be monitored. The rose will most likely die out as the stand matures and the canopy thickens.

WATERSHED:

The entire watershed from this tract drains into Beaver Creek which drains into the East Fork of the White River just south of Shoals, Indiana.

TM 903 Date: 9/21/09

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SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION

By: Jeremy Herman

This stand has no silvicultural prescription other than to be left alone. It is a young stand that needs time to grow. Vines could be sprayed on the slope along the southern boundary. This could be done by basal spraying with Garlon or cutting them with a chainsaw and spraying the stump with Tordon. There is some mature timber on the southern slope but access in poor. If the timber develops into stand in need of management, access may be pursued from the south.

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TM 904 Date: 9/21/09

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Specific Practices For Accomplishment
By: Jeremy Herman

Year Planned	Practice	Year Accomplished
2011	Treat grapevines competing with potential crop trees	
2016	Inventory and revise Management Guide	