Reid Property

Forest Management Plan

2019-05-21

This forest management plan is a blueprint for responsible land stewardship. It is the result of a planning process that incorporated an assessment of the history and current conditions on the property, consideration of the various courses of future development that the forest could follow, and discernment as to which outcomes best suit my particular objectives.

By signing below, I certify that I approve of—and agree to manage my forestland according to—the following management plan. I further certify that any of my forestland that is enrolled in Vermont's Use Value Appraisal program is under active long-term forest management in accordance with the state's minimum acceptable standards for forest management. These standards include following Acceptable Management Practices to maintain water quality on logging operations.

Prepared by

Neal F. Maker and John D. Foppert
Pekin Branch Forestry
1324 West County Road
Calais, VT 05648
(802) 229-9757

Owner

John and Patti Reid, Trustees
Patti L Reid Revocable Trust
551 Goodall Road
East Calais, VT 05650

Property

122.1 acres and dwelling
Woodbury, VT
SPAN 780-248-10526
Map delineation based on VMP
Photo(s) 152212 and 156212

Effective date of plan

April 1, 2019

_____ _____

Landowner Date

_____ _____

Landowner Date

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Landowner Date

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Landowner Date

This forest management plan meets the standards promulgated by the Vermont Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation as required for eligibility in the Use Value Appraisal Program.

_____ _____

County Forester Date

Introduction

This plan covers the ten year period from 2019 to 2028. It lays out the near- and medium-term actions that should guide the development of the Reid Forest. It also qualifies portions of the property for Use Value Appraisal (UVA) and commensurate reduction in property taxes.[1] Owners participating in the Use Value Appraisal program are obliged to manage enrolled portions of their property according to the plan and to make any reasonable investments for improvement that the plan recommends.[2] Its recommendations were developed in accordance with the principles and practices of scientifically sound forestry, as described in the relevant management guidelines, textbooks and academic journals.

[1] Further information about UVA and current valuations can be found at the Vermont Tax Department's website: `https://tax.vermont.gov/property-owners/current-use`.

[2] UVA management plan standards are determined by the Department of Forests, Parks, & Recreation and are available at `https://fpr.vermont.gov/forest/your_woods/use_value_appraisal` or through a County Forester.

Property Description

Some 83% of the 122.1 acre Reid property is productive forestland that will be managed according to this plan. Its elevations range from 1100 to 1410 feet above mean sea level. Part of Cranberry Meadow Pond is located on the property, and several unnamed streams and associated wetlands wend through the property on their way to the pond. All of these waters end up in Pekin Brook, which is a tributary of the Winooski River. Soils, forest health, and other pertinent topics are discussed in the individual stand area descriptions that follow.

Principles, Goals & Strategies For Forest Management

Conservation

The ecological functioning, productive capacity and biological diversity of the forest resource should be maintained or improved over time so as to provide opportunities for the current or future landowners to continue to enjoy and use the property. A management strategy that is sustainable in the long-term and viable in the short- and medium-terms offers a strong measure of protection against future development or conversion.

Ecological integrity, wildlife habitat, and biodiversity

Management should prioritize the protection of critical ecological functions, water resources, and threatened or rare plant and wildlife communities. Wetlands and stream-side riparian zones should be carefully delineated and protected; and management should give consideration to the habitat needs of native wildlife populations and to the relationship between the property, its neighbors and the larger landscape they

are nested within. Management should be informed by and aim to improve landscape diversity, wildlife travel corridors, and habitat connectivity. Locally under-represented habitat types should be identified and promoted. Stand scale and sub-stand scale management should focus on developing or maintaining species-specific habitat needs, such as nesting sites, cover, mast production, preferred browse or other unique structural and compositional requirements.

Timber management

Management should provide regular returns from timber harvesting. Long-term value growth is provided by maintaining full site occupancy with investment-grade stems: healthy trees capable of producing high quality sawtimber or veneer and worth retaining in the stand until they reach their full, site- and species-specific target diameters. Tree species which yield sought-after, high-value wood should be promoted within each stand or, when regenerating a new stand, attention should be paid to providing the stand conditions which favor the establishment of those species. At a property-wide scale, a variety of species should be maintained, providing options for seizing future market opportunities and a hedge against species-specific market depreciation. Among desired species, additional preference should be given to individual trees of sufficient vigor and grade-potential for strong future value growth. Consideration of economic efficiency should inform the timing and coordination of infrastructure investments and stand maintenance, improvement and harvest operations.

Stand Descriptions & Management Recommendations

Presented below are detailed stand-by-stand descriptions of the forest, the long-term structural, compositional and functional goals for each stand, and the near-term silvicultural treatments or management activities that have been prescribed to advance each stand toward those goals. The data presented in the following pages was obtained from a field examination of the property in March of 2019. General conditions were assessed qualitatively in conjunction with quantitative sampling. Observational notes and sample summary statistics together provide the basis for the area descriptions and management recommendations. All sampling was done using a systematic sample and variable radius plots. In stands with uneven-aged structures, all trees 6" in diameter at breast height (dbh) and larger were measured in each plot. In stands with even-aged structures, all main-canopy trees were measured in each plot.

When contractors are used to implement silvicultural prescriptions,

Management Schedule

2023

- Area 2: Shelterwood establishment
- Area 3: Continuous cover irregular shelterwood

2028

- Reinventory property

they should be highly skilled, properly equipped, fully insured, and closely supervised. A professional forester should prepare and administer commercial treatments, and logging operations should be timed to coincide with favorable weather conditions (working on wet soils only when they are frozen, for instance) and favorable timber markets. Use Value Appraisal program guidelines allow any management activities prescribed in this plan to be carried out up to three years before or after the date indicated. Landowners in the Use Value Appraisal program must file a Forest Management Activity Report with the County Forester by February 1st if any commercial logging occurred in the previous year.

The property should be reinventoried in 2028 and the findings brought to bear on a reassessment of the goals and strategies proposed in this plan, leading to a formal management plan update. At any point over the course of this management period, this plan may be updated to incorporate new information and to reflect any new thoughts, concerns or considerations on the part of the owners or the foresters helping to manage their land.

Area 1

Mixedwood
15.82 legal acres | 17.69 measured acres

Site-specific information

- **Soils:**
  Glover-Vershire complex (shallow to moderately deep, excessively drained to well drained, loose, very rocky glacial tills on summits, shoulders, and backslopes)
- **Site Class:**
  II (determined from soil mapping and field assessment)
- **Access:**
  Less than 1 mile. Steep in spots.
- **Stand history:**
  Unimproved pasture, abandoned c. 1940. Logged several times. Last thinning in 2000 removed spruce and fir.

Current forest information

- **Age Class Structure:**
  Even-aged
- **Species (% stocking):**
  hard maple (35%), soft maple (22%), hemlock (18%), paper birch (12%), spruce (8%), fir (5%)
- **Regeneration:**
  Some spruce, beech, and hard maple.
- **Forest health:**
  No exotic invasives noted. Some maple borer damage. Beech bark disease.
- **Volume/ac:**
  0 MBF veneer, 3.5 MBF sawtimber, 1.8 MBF tie logs,
  14 cds pulp
- **Size class structure (%BA):**
  6-10": 38% | 11-16": 50% | 17-22": 12% | 23+": 0%

Inventory information

- 4 points, 10 BAF, March, 2019

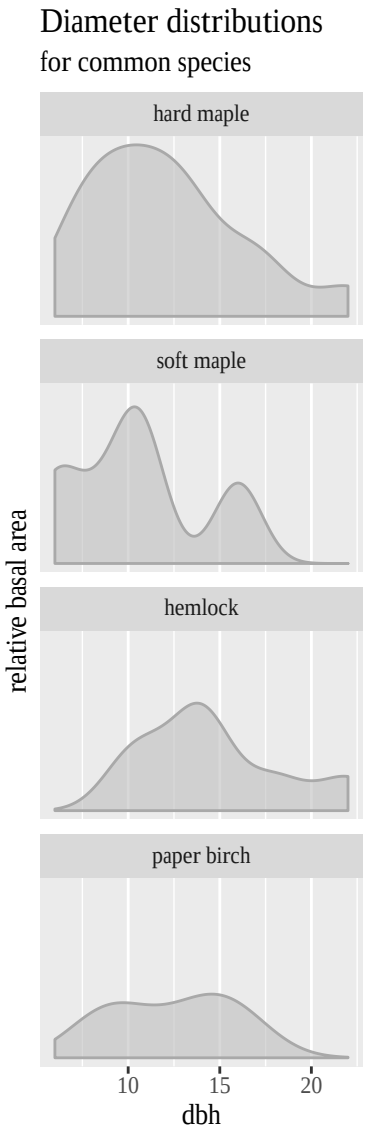

Figure 1: Distributions are approximated with kernel density estimation. Common species are those that account for at least 8 percent of the total stocking and areas under each curve represent species basal areas.

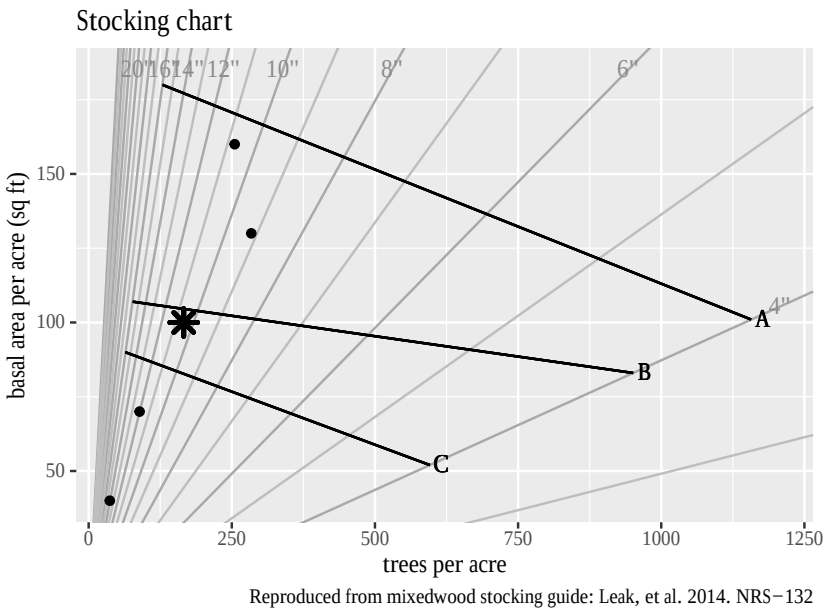

Figure 2: Points represent individual plots. Asterisk represnts stand average. Radial lines are quadratic stand diameters.

Table 1: Measures of stocking for all live trees (total), acceptable growing stock, and investment-grade growing stock (which is a subset of acceptable growing stock).

	Total	Acceptable	Investment-grade
Basal area (sqft/ac)	100	82	20
QSD (in)	10	10	11
Stems/ac	166	150	31

Long-term management system

Even-aged management[3]

This area should be maintained as an even-aged stand and grown to an age of about 100 before it is regenerated (we believe it's about 80 now). Regular tending, every 15 years or so, should focus growth on the highest quality stems and favor desirable species; namely sugar maple, red maple, and spruce. A component of hemlock should be kept too, for its contribution to wildlife habitat.

Silvicultural prescription

No work is needed over the next decade, as the stocking accrues. The owners may wish to cut firewood for their own use. Removals should be limited to a handful of cords per year from unacceptable growing stock.

[3] Leak, W.B., M.Yamasaki, and R. Holleran. 2014. Silvicultural Guide for Northern Hardwoods in the Northeast. USDA For. Serv. Gen. Tech. Rep. NRS-132.

Area 2

Northern hardwood
7.82 legal acres | 8.75 measured acres

Site-specific information

- **Soils:**
  Glover-Vershire complex (shallow to moderately deep, excessively drained to well drained, loose, very rocky glacial tills on summits, shoulders, and backslopes)
- **Site Class:**
  II (determined from soil mapping and field assessment)
- **Access:**
  Less than 1 mile. Good access on existing trails.
- **Stand history:**
  Periodic logging, most recently in 2007. Highgrading in past has left poor quality, declining overstory, and regeneration has failed, leaving a simplified structure that should be treated as even-aged.

Current forest information

- **Age Class Structure:**
  Even-aged
- **Species (% stocking):**
  yellow birch (43%), hard maple (24%), paper birch (14%), hemlock (10%), black cherry (5%), soft maple (5%)
- **Regeneration:**
  Uniform beech regeneration.
- **Forest health:**
  Beech bark disease and deer browse have prevented the establishment of desirable regeneration. No exotic invasives noted.
- **Volume/ac:**
  0.3 MBF veneer, 3.4 MBF sawtimber, 1.5 MBF tie logs,
  8 cds pulp
- **Size class structure (%BA):**
  6-10": 24% | 11-16": 67% | 17-22": 10% | 23+": 0%

Inventory information

- 3 points, 10 BAF, March, 2019

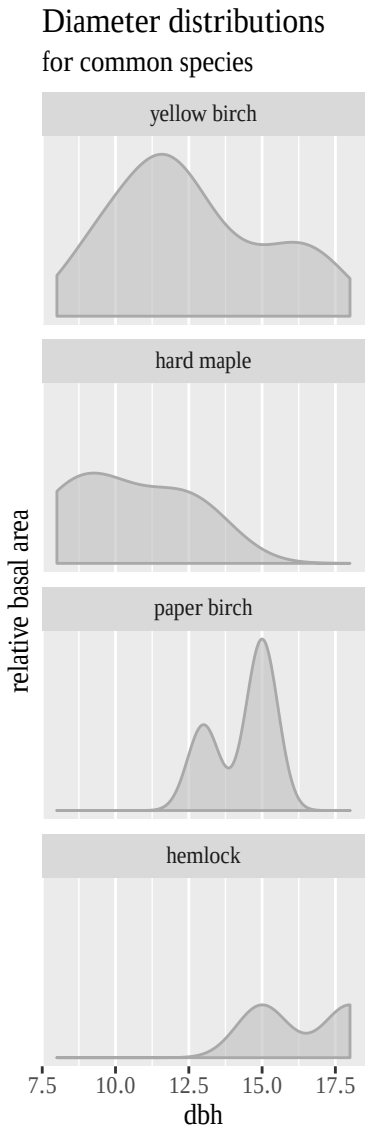

Figure 3: Distributions are approximated with kernel density estimation. Common species are those that account for at least 8 percent of the total stocking and areas under each curve represent species basal areas.

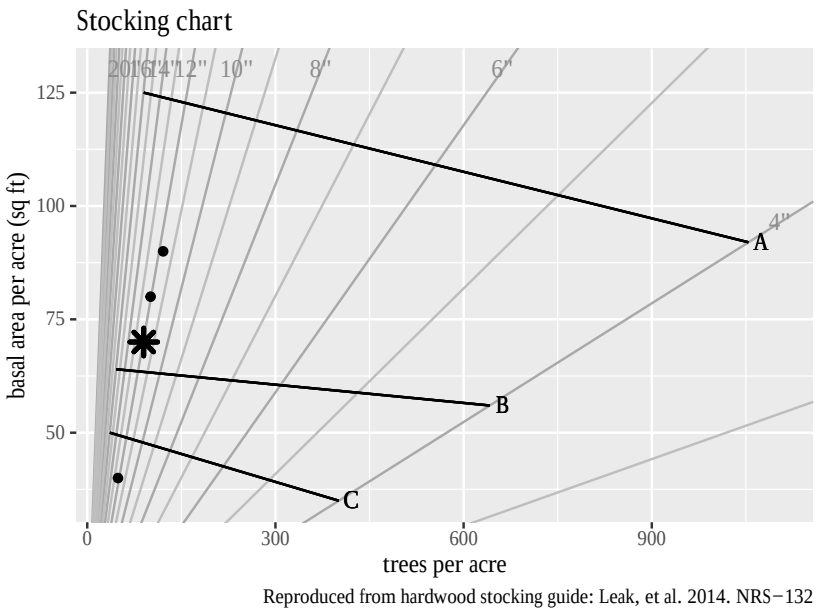

Figure 4: Points represent individual plots. Asterisk represnts stand average. Radial lines are quadratic stand diameters.

Table 2: Measures of stocking for all live trees (total), acceptable growing stock, and investment-grade growing stock (which is a subset of acceptable growing stock).

	Total	Acceptable	Investment-grade
Basal area (sqft/ac)	70	57	13
QSD (in)	12	12	11
Stems/ac	90	73	19

Long-term management system

Even-aged management[4]

Most of the trees that are present are older (perhaps 90) and of relatively poor quality; and have reached their point of financial maturity. A regeneration sequence should be started soon to secure desirable regeneration to replace them. Tending will begin in this new rotation once the young trees have developed clear lower stems. Thereafter we expect thinning operations every 15 years or so to to focus growth on the best stems of valuable species (hard maple, yellow birch, and black cherry). Careful tending will produce a healthier, more valuable stand that can be grown to a final age of perhaps 120.

[4] Leak, W.B., M.Yamasaki, and R. Holleran. 2014. Silvicultural Guide for Northern Hardwoods in the Northeast. USDA For. Serv. Gen. Tech. Rep. NRS-132.

Silvicultural prescription

Shelterwood establishment[5]
Year: 2023

The stocking should be reduced to about 60 ft^2/ac to open up the canopy and allow a diverse mixture of hardwood regeneration to grow, including hard maple, yellow birch, and black cherry. In conjunction with overstory cutting, advance beech regeneration should be cut or otherwise destroyed where it is overtopping desirable species and where it will prevent the establishment of those species.

We expect the residual basal area to vary somewhat, but it shouldn't be brought below about 40 ft^2 for aesthetic reasons, and where beech is present in the understory it shouldn't be left above about 70 ft^2, to limit the competitiveness of beech stump sprouts. Overstory removals should be focused on the lowest quality stems, regardless of species. All investment-grade stems should be retained.

[5] Leak, W.B., M.Yamasaki, and R. Holleran. 2014. Silvicultural Guide for Northern Hardwoods in the Northeast. USDA For. Serv. Gen. Tech. Rep. NRS-132.

Area 3

Mixedwood
50.15 legal acres | 56.08 measured acres

Site-specific information

- **Soils:**
  Glover-Vershire complex (shallow to moderately deep, excessively drained to well drained, loose, very rocky glacial tills on summits, shoulders, and backslopes)
- **Site Class:**
  II and III, variable (determined from soil mapping and field assessment)
- **Access:**
  Less than 1 mile. Steep and wet areas present, but most spots are accessible.
- **Stand history:**
  Periodic logging, most recently in 2007.

Current forest information

- **Age Class Structure:**
  Uneven-aged
- **Species (% stocking):**
  hemlock (33%), soft maple (15%), spruce (14%), yellow birch (13%), paper birch (7%), fir (7%), hard maple (7%), striped maple (2%), aspen (1%), beech (1%), white pine (1%)
- **Regeneration:**
  A few patches of well developed spruce and fir. Most areas have scattered beech, spruce, and yellow birch.
- **Forest health:**
  Deer browse impeding desirable regeneration. Beech bark disease also present. No exotic invasives noted.
- **Volume/ac:**
  0.1 MBF veneer, 6.1 MBF sawtimber, 1.5 MBF tie logs, 14 cds pulp
- **Size class structure (%BA):**
  6-10": 39% | 11-16": 52% | 17-22": 8% | 23+": 1%

Inventory information

- 10 points, 10 BAF, March, 2019

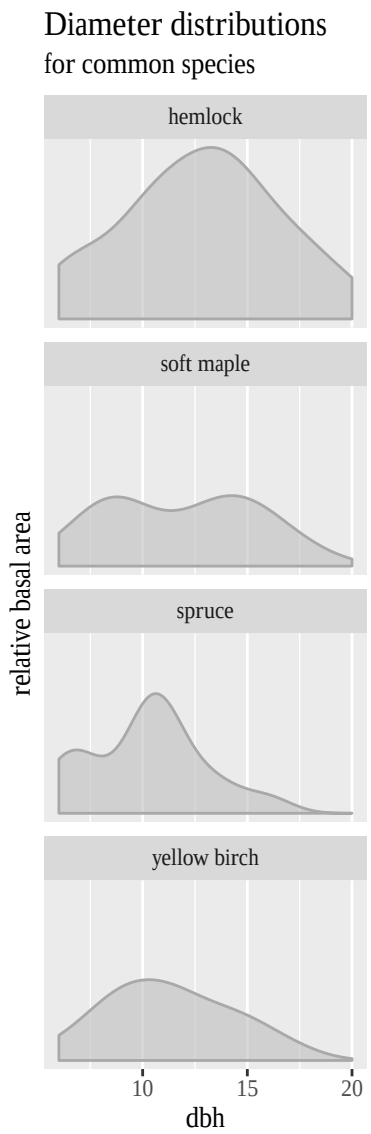

Figure 5: Distributions are approximated with kernel density estimation. Common species are those that account for at least 8 percent of the total stocking and areas under each curve represent species basal areas.

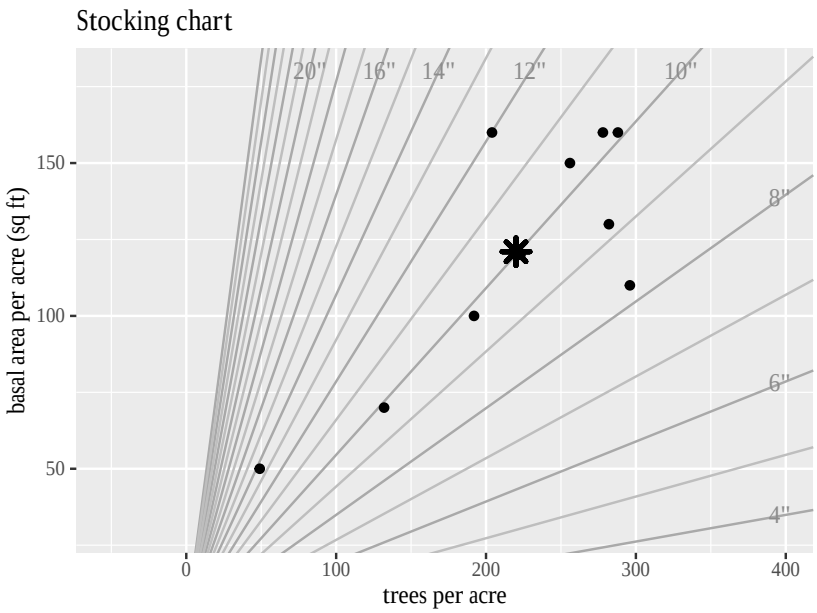

Figure 6: Points represent individual plots. Asterisk represnts stand average. Radial lines are quadratic stand diameters.

Table 3: Measures of stocking for all live trees (total), acceptable growing stock, and investment-grade growing stock (which is a subset of acceptable growing stock).

	Total	Acceptable	Investment-grade
Basal area (sqft/ac)	121	97	57
QSD (in)	10	10	10
Stems/ac	220	179	115

Long-term management system

Continuous cover irregular shelterwood system[6]

The uneven-aged structure that is already present (with trees of many ages living together) should be maintained using a continuous cover irregular shelterwood system. This will maintain the stand's vertical and horizontal structural diversity, to the benefit of wildlife and humans who use the area. It will also allow us to take advantage of the higher quality, investment-grade trees that are present (by growing them to full maturity), while tailoring treatments to the varying ground conditions (to achieve the best possible regeneration outcomes).

Logging will take place about every 15 years. In each entry, mature trees will be harvested, immature cohorts will be tended to focus growth on the best stems of desirable species, and regeneration will be initiated and released. Residual stocking will vary throughout the stand to encourage horizontal diversity and to optimize regeneration.

[6] Raymond, P., S. Bedard, V. Roy, C. Larouche, and S. Tremblay. 2009. The irregular shelterwood system: review, classification, and potential application to forests affected by partial disturbances. J of For. Dec. pp 405-413.

A mix of shade-tolerant and -intermediate species will be targeted for regeneration and growth, including sugar maple, yellow birch, black cherry, red maple, spruce, white pine, hemlock, and fir. We expect individual, investment-grade trees to be grown to an age of approximately 120 years.

Some exceptionally old and large stems should be retained for their value to wildlife and contribution to structural complexity in the stand as well; and any disease-free beeches should be retained to help grow a resistant beech population.

Silvicultural prescription

Continuous cover irregular shelterwood treatment[7]
Year: 2023

The stocking should be reduced across the stand, but to varying degrees based on the quality of the existing trees, the growing conditions, and the advanced regeneration that is present. Projections show a residual mean basal area of 81 ft^2 standwide, but it will vary from about 40 to about 110 ft^2. Approximately 30% of the stand is expected to end up between 40 and 60 ft^2, though it's okay if the stocking falls lower in places, to accommodate concentrations of unaceptable growing stock that may not have been represented in the inventory data. (See Table 4 for residual basal areas by size class.) These basal areas correspond to crown closure levels ranging from 34% to 118% (based on the tables in NE-603), with a mean crown closure of 83%.

On average, there are approximately 700 stems/acre of advance regeneration in the stand, and most places have sufficient regeneration to fully populate a new cohort. This treatment is expected to release the spruce and yellow birch that is already present in many areas while also triggering the establishment of sugar maple and hemlock in areas without as much advance regeneration (the denser areas where the stocking will not be reduced as far). Several areas host well-developed spruce and fir regeneration too, which will be released and become softwood 'microstands' in the future. Any areas with overtopping beech regeneration will be cleaned to allow more desirable species to grow.

In any given area, the most vigorous, highest quality trees should be released to accelerate their growth. The priority will be to retain and release trees with high value-growth potential and to remove unacceptable and lower quality growing stock. Secondarily, high-value species like sugar maple, yellow birch, and spruce should be encouraged at the expense of hemlock. Hemlock will remain common, but not as dominant.

[7] Raymond, P., S. Bedard, V. Roy, C. Larouche, and S. Tremblay. 2009. The irregular shelterwood system: review, classification, and potential application to forests affected by partial disturbances. J of For. Dec. pp 405-413.

Care should be taken to keep the trail network in good shape and to lay out any new trails in such a way that they will contribute to the property's recreation potential. Thought should also be given to creating attractive views and maintaining visual buffers. Areas near the field and house should retain greater canopy cover, for example, and a more open forest should be created in the northwest to provide views of the wetland from existing trails.

Table 4: Current and target basal area by size class. Investment grade growing stock is a subset of acceptable growing stock.

size class	total	acceptable	investment grade	unacceptable	post harvest target
6-10“	47	39	25	8	37
11-14“	45	37	18	8	29
15-20“	28	21	14	7	15
>20“	1	0	0	1	0

Area 4

Northern hardwood
3.01 legal acres | 3.37 measured acres

Site-specific information

- **Soils:**
  Glover-Vershire complex (shallow to moderately deep, excessively drained to well drained, loose, very rocky glacial tills on summits, shoulders, and backslopes)
- **Site Class:**
  II (determined from soil mapping and field assessment)
- **Access:**
  Less than 1 mile. Some steep areas limit access.
- **Stand history:**
  Severe windthrow and salvage in 1978 led to young, even-aged stand.

Current forest information

- **Age Class Structure:**
  Even-aged
- **Species (% stocking):**
  paper birch (50%), black cherry (17%), other hardwood (17%), yellow birch (17%)
- **Regeneration:**
  None. Stand in stem exclusion phase.
- **Forest health:**
  No exotic invasives noted.
- **Volume/ac:**
  0 MBF veneer, 0.4 MBF sawtimber, 0 MBF tie logs,
  10 cds pulp
- **Size class structure (%BA):**
  6-10": 83% | 11-16": 17% | 17-22": 0% | 23+": 0%

Inventory information

- 1 points, 10 BAF, March, 2019

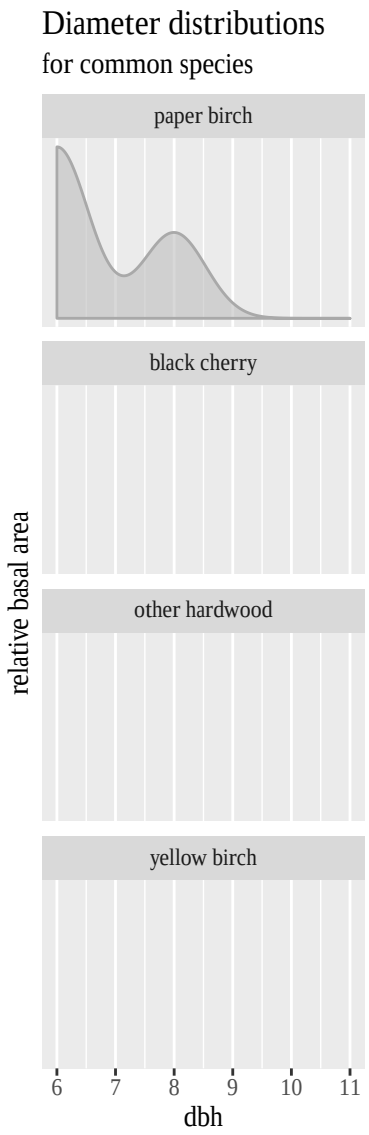

Figure 7: Distributions are approximated with kernel density estimation. Common species are those that account for at least 8 percent of the total stocking and areas under each curve represent species basal areas.

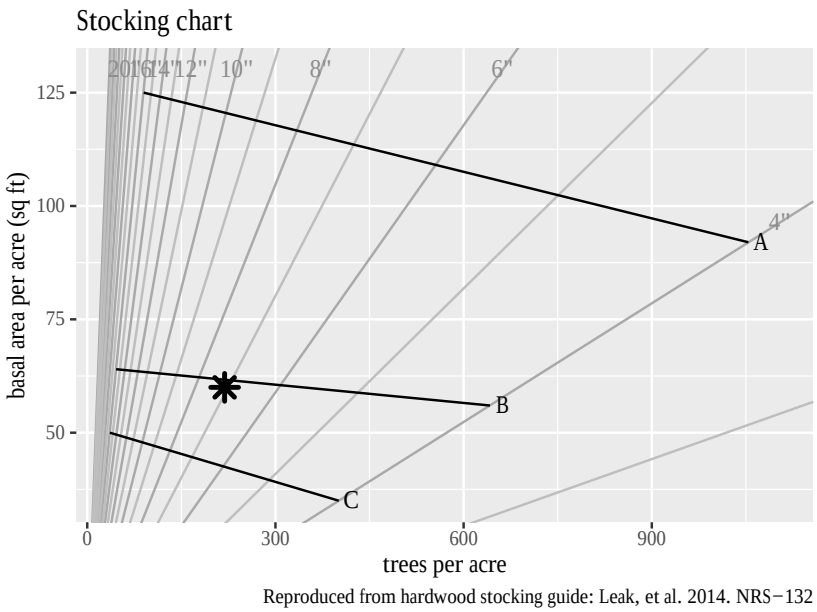

Figure 8: Points represent individual plots. Asterisk represnts stand average. Radial lines are quadratic stand diameters.

Table 5: Measures of stocking for all live trees (total), acceptable growing stock, and investment-grade growing stock (which is a subset of acceptable growing stock).

	Total	Acceptable	Investment-grade
Basal area (sqft/ac)	60	40	20
QSD (in)	7	8	7
Stems/ac	219	117	80

Long-term management system

Single tree selection[8]

Silvicultural prescription

Single tree selection harvest[9]
Year: 2022

[8] Leak, W.B., M.Yamasaki, and R. Holleran. 2014. Silvicultural Guide for Northern Hardwoods in the Northeast. USDA For. Serv. Gen. Tech. Rep. NRS-132.

[9] Leak, W.B., M.Yamasaki, and R. Holleran. 2014. Silvicultural Guide for Northern Hardwoods in the Northeast. USDA For. Serv. Gen. Tech. Rep. NRS-132.

Area 5

Northern hardwood
5.50 legal acres | 6.15 measured acres

Site-specific information

- **Soils:**
  Vershire-Dummerston complex (moderately deep to very deep, well drained, loose, rocky glacial tills on summits, shoulders, and backslopes)
- **Site Class:**
  II (determined from soil mapping and field assessment)
- **Access:**
  Less than 1 mile.
- **Stand history:**
  Pasture abandoned c. 1990.

Current forest information

- **Age Class Structure:**
  Even-aged
- **Species (% stocking):**
  hard maple (38%), soft maple (38%), white pine (25%)
- **Regeneration:**
  None. In stem exclusion phase.
- **Forest health:**
  No exotic invasives noted. Pioneer pine poorly formed.
- **Volume/ac:**
  0 MBF veneer, 1.8 MBF sawtimber, 0 MBF tie logs, 15 cds pulp
- **Size class structure (%BA):**
  6-10": 75% | 11-16": 12% | 17-22": 12% | 23+": 0%

Inventory information

- 1 points, 10 BAF, March, 2019

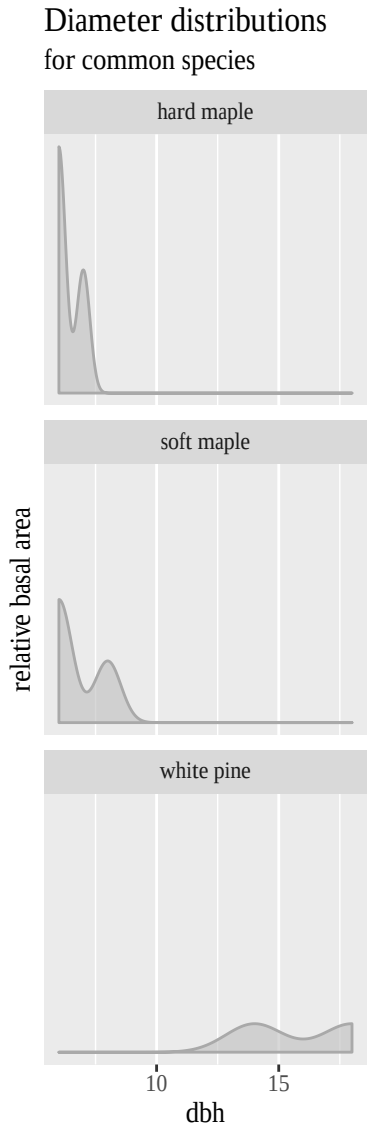

Figure 9: Distributions are approximated with kernel density estimation. Common species are those that account for at least 8 percent of the total stocking and areas under each curve represent species basal areas.

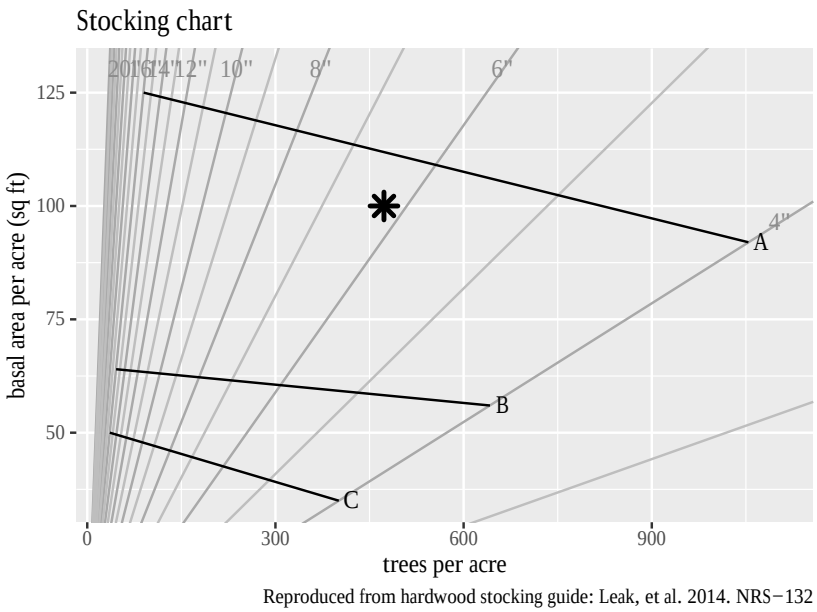

Figure 10: Points represent individual plots. Asterisk represnts stand average. Radial lines are quadratic stand diameters.

Table 6: Measures of stocking for all live trees (total), acceptable growing stock, and investment-grade growing stock (which is a subset of acceptable growing stock).

	Total	Acceptable	Investment-grade
Basal area (sqft/ac)	100	90	40
QSD (in)	6	6	6
Stems/ac	473	467	226

Long-term management system

Single tree selection[10]

Silvicultural prescription

Single tree selection harvest[11]
Year: 2022

[10] Leak, W.B., M.Yamasaki, and R. Holleran. 2014. Silvicultural Guide for Northern Hardwoods in the Northeast. USDA For. Serv. Gen. Tech. Rep. NRS-132.

[11] Leak, W.B., M.Yamasaki, and R. Holleran. 2014. Silvicultural Guide for Northern Hardwoods in the Northeast. USDA For. Serv. Gen. Tech. Rep. NRS-132.

Area 6

Mixed softwood
5.65 legal acres | 6.32 measured acres

Site-specific information

- **Soils:**
  Vershire-Dummerston complex (moderately deep to very deep, well drained, loose, rocky glacial tills on summits, shoulders, and backslopes)
- **Site Class:**
  II (determined from soil mapping and field assessment)
- **Access:**
  Less than 1 mile.
- **Stand history:**
  Improved pasture abandoned c. 1920. Most of the pine was cut in back, releasing spruce regeneration. Lighter cutting in front retained pine.

Current forest information

- **Age Class Structure:**
  Even-aged
- **Species (% stocking):**
  white pine (61%), spruce (36%), paper birch (4%)
- **Regeneration:**
  Very little.
- **Forest health:**
  Some white pine blister rust and some poorly formed pine. No exotic invasives noted.
- **Volume/ac:**
  0 MBF veneer, 13 MBF sawtimber, 2.4 MBF tie logs, 8 cds pulp
- **Size class structure (%BA):**
  6-10": 29% | 11-16": 25% | 17-22": 36% | 23+": 11%

Inventory information

- 2 points, 10 BAF, March, 2019

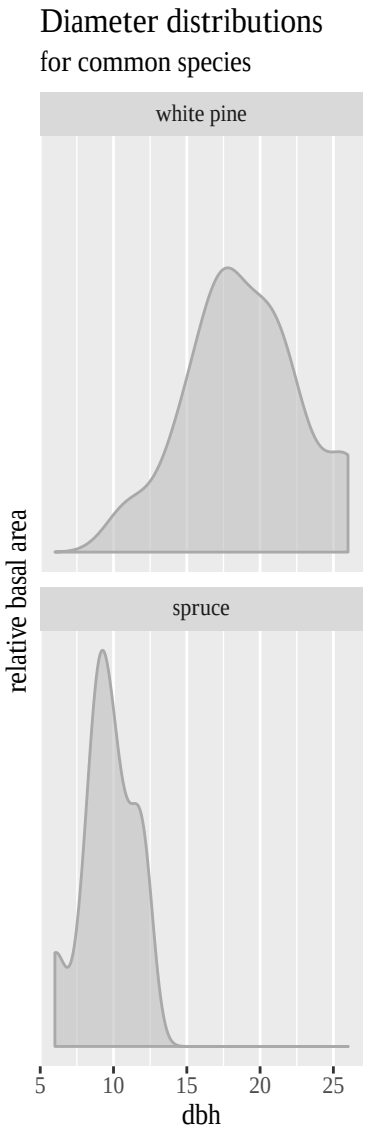

Figure 11: Distributions are approximated with kernel density estimation. Common species are those that account for at least 8 percent of the total stocking and areas under each curve represent species basal areas.

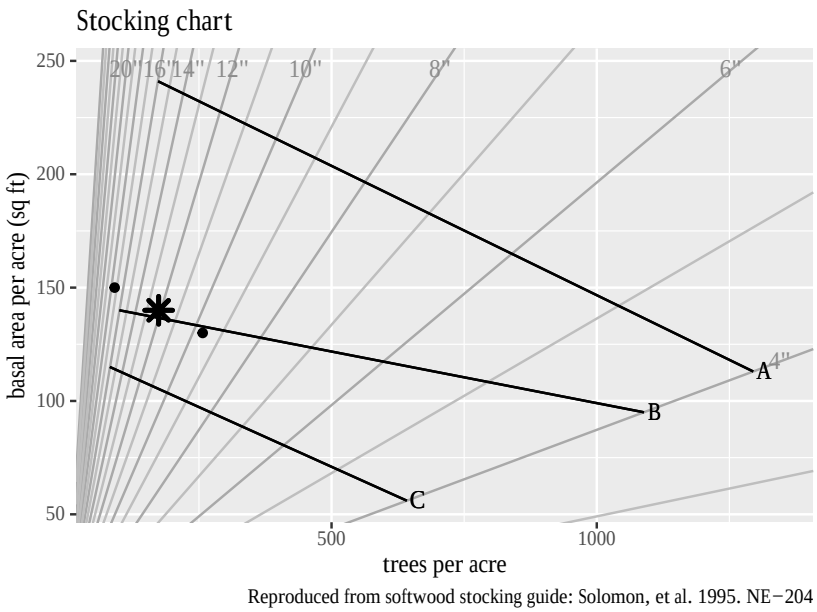

Figure 12: Points represent individual plots. Asterisk represnts stand average. Radial lines are quadratic stand diameters.

Table 7: Measures of stocking for all live trees (total), acceptable growing stock, and investment-grade growing stock (which is a subset of acceptable growing stock).

	Total	Acceptable	Investment-grade
Basal area (sqft/ac)	140	130	55
QSD (in)	12	12	12
Stems/ac	174	170	66

Long-term management system

Single tree selection[12]

Silvicultural prescription

Single tree selection harvest[13]
Year: 2022

[12] Leak, W.B., M.Yamasaki, and R. Holleran. 2014. Silvicultural Guide for Northern Hardwoods in the Northeast. USDA For. Serv. Gen. Tech. Rep. NRS-132.

[13] Leak, W.B., M.Yamasaki, and R. Holleran. 2014. Silvicultural Guide for Northern Hardwoods in the Northeast. USDA For. Serv. Gen. Tech. Rep. NRS-132.

Area 7

Wetland complex
13.46 legal acres | 15.05 measured acres

Site-specific information

- **Soils:**
  Rifle muck (very deep, poorly drained organic soil in saturated basins)
  Suny silt loam (very deep, poorly drained alluvium on floodplains)
  Open water
- **Site Class:**
  IV (determined from soil mapping and field assessment)
- **Access:**
  NA
- **Stand history:**
  NA

Current forest information

- **Age Class Structure:**
- **Species (% stocking):**
  white pine (61%), spruce (36%), paper birch (4%)
- **Regeneration:**
  NA
- **Forest health:**
  NA
- **Volume/ac:**
  NA MBF veneer, NA MBF sawtimber, NA MBF tie logs, NA cds pulp
- **Size class structure (%BA):**
  6-10": NaN% | 11-16": NaN% | 17-22": NaN% | 23+": NaN%

Inventory information

- NA points, 10 BAF, March, 2019

Long-term management system

Single tree selection[14]

[14] Leak, W.B., M.Yamasaki, and R. Holleran. 2014. Silvicultural Guide for Northern Hardwoods in the Northeast. USDA For. Serv. Gen. Tech. Rep. NRS-132.

Silvicultural prescription

Single tree selection harvest[15]
Year: 2022

[15] Leak, W.B., M.Yamasaki, and R. Holleran. 2014. Silvicultural Guide for Northern Hardwoods in the Northeast. USDA For. Serv. Gen. Tech. Rep. NRS-132.