

**Resource Management Guides (amendment to original)
Jackson-Washington State Forest**

30-day Public Comment Period: November 16, 2020 – December 15, 2020

The Indiana State Forest system consists of approximately 158,000 acres of primarily forested land. These lands are managed under the principle of multiple use-multiple benefit to provide forest conservation, goods and services for current and future generations. The management is guided by scientific principles, guiding legislation and comprehensive forest certification standards which are independently audited to help insure long term forest health, resiliency and sustainability.

For management and planning purposes each State Forest is divided into a system of compartments and tracts. In general terms compartments are 300-1,000 acres in size and their subunits (tracts) are 10 - 300 acres in size. Resource Management Guides (RMGs) are then developed for each tract to guide their management through a 15-25 year management period. There are approximately 1,600 tracts in the State Forest system. During annual planning efforts 50-100 tracts are reviewed and RMGs developed based on current conditions, inventories and assessments.

The RMGs listed below and contained in this document are part of the properties annually scheduled forest inventories under review for Jackson-Washington State Forest.

Compartment 9 Tract 10 (amendment)

To submit a comment on this document, go to:

www.in.gov/dnr/forestry/8122.htm

You must indicate the State Forest Name, Compartment number and Tract number in the "subject or file reference" line to ensure that your comment receives appropriate consideration. Comments received within 30 days of posting will be considered and review posted at

<http://www.in.gov/dnr/forestry/3634.htm>.

Note: Some graphics may distort due to compression.

Compartment 9 Tract 10
Resource Management Guide - Amendment
September 28, 2020

This amendment is to adjust the silvicultural prescription for Compartment 9 Tract 10 subdivision classified as “Mixed Hardwood and Pine”. The 9-acre subdivision was recommended in 2016 to mostly be excluded from the prescribed improvement harvest for the tract. This was mainly due to the majority of the overstory trees consisting of small sawtimber (14” DBH – 20” DBH). Current observed overstory species consists of yellow poplar, eastern white pine, Virginia pine and white ash. The midstory and regeneration consists of yellow poplar, sugar maple, red maple, and American beech.

This entire subdivision would benefit from an improvement harvest utilizing single tree selection. Currently, the subdivision is reaching or has reached crown closure which will affect the continued crown expansion of young and vigorously growing yellow poplars. Many yellow poplars are also showing symptoms of stress, mainly from recent drought years, which is impacting the overall health of the tree and crown. Scattered sawtimber white ash within the stand is currently dead or declining, likely from the Emerald Ash Borer epidemic. Sawtimber ash should be salvaged retaining those younger more vigorous stems that may have resistance features. The improvement harvest for this subdivision would remove 750 – 1,500 bd. ft. per acre and targeting eastern white pine and Virginia pine due to their non-native status to the area. Yellow poplar with poor form, crown decline, or health issues should also be considered for removal. This harvest would improve crown spacing for the residual trees while freeing available resources and nutrients within the soil and improve light to the forest floor for regeneration and advancement of native hardwoods.