TM 901

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

INVENTORY SUMMARY

Compartment: 2

Jackson-Washington State Forest — Tract: 7

Forester: Brad Schneck — Date: August 1, 2001

ACREAGE IN:

Commercial Forest	57	Average Site Index	80
Non-Commercial		Avg. Annual Growth	
Recreation Use		Total B.A./Acre	105
Permanent Openings		B.A. Trees 14" & Up	51
Other Uses		B.A. Trees < 14"	54
TOTAL AREA	57		

(Estimated Tract Volumes for Commercial Forest Area-Bd.Ft., Doyle Rule)

SPECIES	GROWING STOCK	HARVEST STOCK	TOTAL VOLUME
Blackgum		1,533	1,533
Black Oak	92,226	28,426	120,652
Black Walnut	1,790		1,790
E. Redcedar	1,790		1,790
Red Maple	2,844	1,550	4,394
N. Red Oak	21,438	1,915	23,353
Scarlet Oak		1,288	1,288
Shagbark Hickory	2,457		2,457
Sweetgum	16,000		16,000
Virginia Pine	44,449	2,388	46,837
White Ash	2,257		2,257
White Oak	3,186		3,186
Yellow Poplar	40,282	8,350	48,632
TRACT TOTALS	228,719	45,450	274,169
PER ACRE TOTALS	4,013	797	4,810

PREVIOUS CRUISE DATA

DATE: Aug-71	GROWING STOCK	HARVEST STOCK	TOTAL VOLUME
PER ACRE TOTALS	reconnaissance		

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FORESTER'S NARRATIVE

(Describe the area, timber and wildlife including condition, soils, regeneration, boundaries, etc.)

Jackson-Washington State Forest
Compartment 2 Tract 7
Date: August 2, 2001

Tract 7 is located approximately 1 mile east of the Jackson-Washington State Forest office and ½ mile north from the horse trail parking lot located off Highway 250. The tract contains 57 acres of moderately sloped terrain ranging from 5-25%. The general aspect is north with a mapped intermittent stream located in the north portion of the tract. The east and portions of the north tract boundaries are dictated by State Forest property line while portions of the red and yellow loop horse trail represent the southern. Fire-access road #101, AKA yellow loop, provides access directly to the tract. This is a partially gravel road and is maintained on a yearly bases.

The creation of tract 7 was made possible through a single land acquisition. On July 15, 1933 the State purchased 200 acres, more or less, from Ruth Lucille Armstrong and Florence Clare Armstrong Paasch and Arnold Paasch. Since the tract's establishment management activities have been limited. The land was highly eroded at the time of purchase and was shortly there after planted in Virginia and Scotch pine to encourage soil stabilization. An inventory was conducted in August 1971, but was ended in a reconnaissance due to the lack of merchantable stems. The 1971 reconnaissance revealed the pine was still surviving, but in conjunction with early succession species, such as sassafras, dogwood and poplar. The creek bottom and small drainages lacked pine, but supported a mixture of hardwood species. Recommendations at that time were that a harvest was many years away. No additional management activities have been conducted since.

There are five (5) soil types present. Burnside silt loam occupies the area adjacent to the intermittent stream in the north covering 10% of the area present. Cincinnati silt loam comprises approximately 5% of the soil type present and is found in the northeast corner of the tract. Kurtz silt loam, representing 35% of the area, is located throughout the mid-slope in the eastern portion of the tract, while Rarden silty clay loam covers the mid-slope in the western portion occupying 40% of the area. Stonehead silt loam occupies 10% of the area and is located on the main ridge top. All of these soil types, with the exception of Burnside silt loam, are eroded to highly eroded soils. Site Index ranges from 67 to 95 with an average of 80.

Wildlife[1] present includes, but doesn't restrict to, the following: white-tailed deer, eastern wild turkey, gray and fox squirrels, chipmunks, mice, woodpeckers and song

[1] Wildlife listed as present is a result of visual sightings, tracks, fecal matter, etc. by forestry personnel or other qualified individuals.

birds. Inventory data showed 2.9 snags per acre with diameters ranging from 9" to 13". The most frequent size was 9" (1.3trees/acre) followed by 11" (0.9trees/acre). Northern red oak was the most frequent species followed by Sassafras. Past wind and snow damage have created small openings and damaged several pine thus, snag per acre count is probably higher than indicated. Currently, the tract is not ready for harvest, but TSI would benefit the younger hardwoods while increasing overall snags per acre and diameter distribution.

Recreational use of the area is high. Horseback riding and hunting are the primary recreational uses of the area. Portions of the red and yellow loop horse trail traverse through or around the tract. Riders utilize these trails throughout the year. During spring and fall hunters seek deer, turkey, squirrel, and mushrooms. Management activities conducted in this area will need to have consideration for these users.

Below you will find a list of letters. These letters correspond with those located on the tract map providing detailed descriptions of that particular area.

AREA A Forest type: *Virginia Pine/Hardwoods*

This area appears to have been highly eroded at one time indicative of the many small drains present. Past information indicates the area was planted in Virginia and Scotch pine. Currently, Virginia pine dominates with a mixture of hardwood species. Natural openings, created by wind and snow, have promoted the development of early succession species. Scotch pine was not tallied nor was it noticed during the collection of data. A considerable amount of black locust was tallied in this area, perhaps planted. Black oak, red maple, blackgum, sugar maple and white ash appear to be the most frequent hardwoods present in the over-story. Sugar maple, beech, red maple, white ash and blackgum dominate the under-story. Sassafras and cedar are present in both under and over-story. The area appears to have been unmanaged since its establishment. The area consists mostly of medium to large poles with a mixture of small and medium sawtimber present. Natural mortality has created an array of snags and down trees. The additional sunlight has stimulated a plethora of ground flora, including hardwoods. A harvest is not recommended due to the lack of merchantable stems, but if an adjacent tract is harvested this tract should be included to remove over-mature and wolf trees. Management recommendations are to perform TSI. It is recommended that an effort be made to maintain a presence of Virginia pine for diversity and wildlife. The objective will be to control grapevine and release the better hardwoods. The long-term goal for this area is to convert the Virginia pine into a more vigorous hardwood stand.

AREA B Forest type: *Black oak/Scarlet oak/Hickory*

This area is characterized by small to medium sawtimber black oak with a mix of poplar, ash and red maple. The understory consists mostly of sugar maple, beech, blackgum and hickory. The cedar present has either died or begun to fall out. Stocking levels were consistent throughout ranging from 110-120 sq.ft. of basal area per acre with an average of 113. Several black oaks show sign of die back appearing to be a result of

the tight spacing. If a harvest is conducted in an adjacent tract this tract be included receive a light improvement harvest, otherwise TSI is the best option. The goal will be to control grapevine and release the healthier, more vigorous stems where applicable. Shade tolerant species such as beech and maple should be removed from the under-story to benefit shade intolerant species such as oak and hickory.

AREA C Forest type: *Cove Hardwoods*

Poplar, cherry, ash, red maple, sweetgum, blackgum and red oak characterize the overstory, while maple and beech dominate the under-story. The majority of the stocking in this area is poplar followed by red oak and sweetgum. Small and medium sawtimber dominate with a few larger stems present. TSI is the best recommendation due to the lack of harvestable material. If a harvest is conducted in an adjacent tract mature/over-mature and partial volume stems should be removed. Removing stems that have reached maturity and those of lower quality will assist the development of a healthier, more vigorous stand. TSI will assist younger stems not released through the harvest. Poplar, red oak, hickory, cherry and ash should be targeted for release followed by other quality hardwoods where applicable.

AREA D Forest type: *Cherry/Ash/Poplar*

This area is small but contains some nice young hardwoods. It appears to have been planted in pine, but most have dropped out. Recommendations are to conduct TSI. Poplar, cherry and ash should be favored along with other quality hardwoods where applicable.

OVERALL

The overall recommendation for this tract is to conduct TSI. The amount of volume present for a harvest is not enough to carry the tract alone. If adjacent tracts are harvested recommendations are to include this tract conducting a light improvement harvest. The marking objective should be to remove low quality, less desirable stems in an effort to improve the overall health and vigor of the stand. Increasing diversity is the goal throughout the tract. The objective of TSI will be to control grapevine and release the younger more vigorous stems. Species composition will benefit from both management activities creating a more diverse stand that is less susceptible to insect and disease infestation a common problem with homogeneous stands. These management techniques will improve the overall health, vigor and quality of the residual stand, while capitalizing on stems dropping out due to natural mortality, overstocking or maturity.

Wildlife will benefit from this harvest as well. Additional sunlight penetrating the forest floor will simulate the development of new ground flora, subsequently increasing nesting and foraging habitat. This is essential for both game and non-game species as well as continued forest development. TSI will increase snag per acre while diversifying diameter distributions of both snags and growing stock trees.

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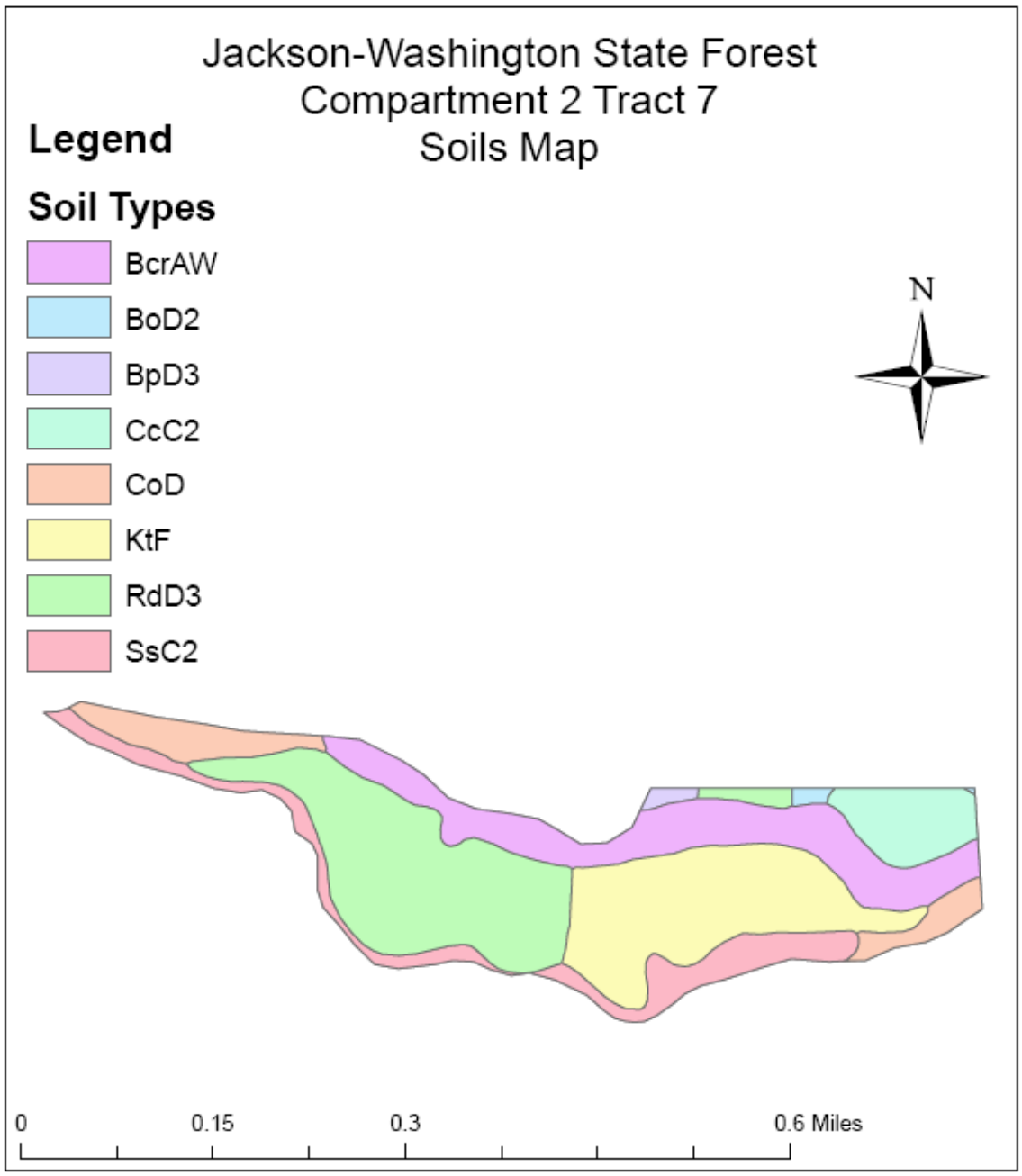
SPECIFIC PRACTICES FOR ACCOMPLISHMENT

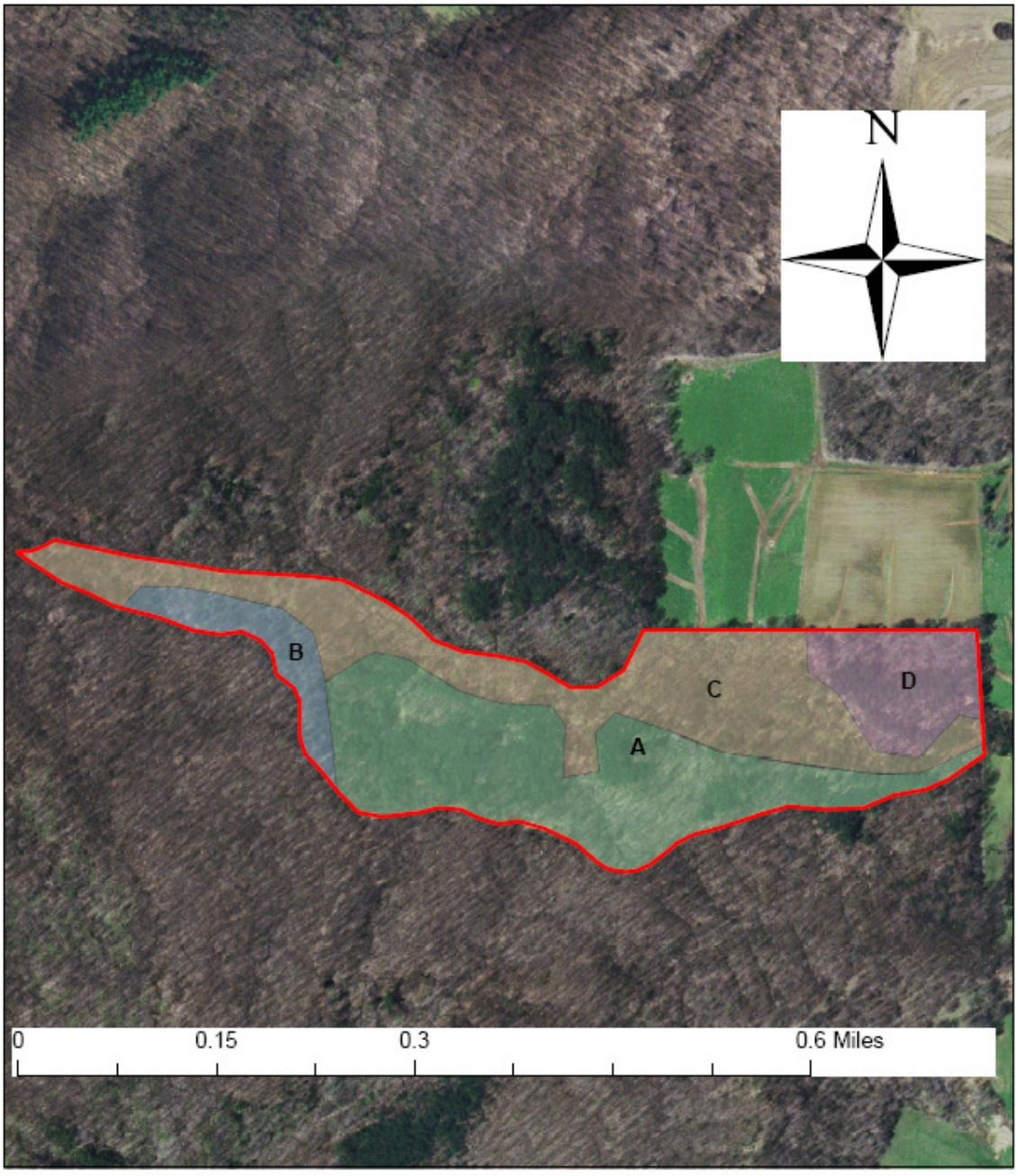
(tree planting, TSI, harvest, special product sales, wildlife work, erosion control, unique areas, recreation, etc.)

Jackson-Washington State Forest
Compartment 2 Tract 7
Date: August 2, 2001

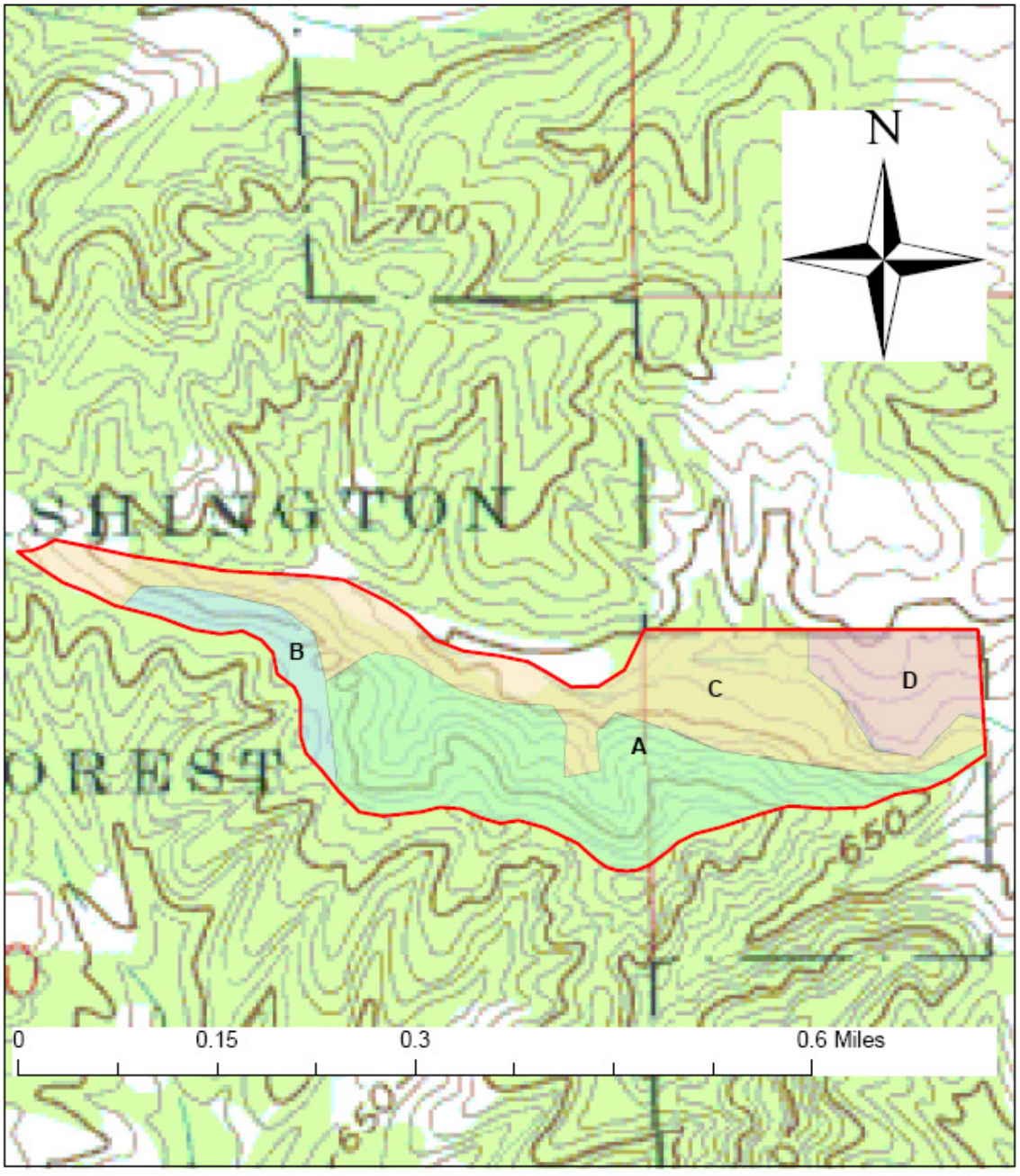
Year Planned	Practice	Year Accomplished
FY 2010	Mark and sell timber with adjacent Compartment 2 Tract 6	


Jackson-Washington State Forest
Compartment 2 Tract 7
Soils Map
Legend
Soil Types
BcrAW
BoD2
BpD3
CcC2
CoD
KtF
RdD3
SsC2
N
0
0.15
0.3
0.6 Miles

Jackson-Washington State Forest
Compartment 2 Tract 7
Tract Subdivisions



Jackson-Washington State Forest
Compartment 2 Tract 7
Tract Subdivisions



Resource Management Guide Amendment
Forester: Michael Spalding
Date: January 22, 2009

Virginia Pine Management: Although Virginia pine is not native to Jackson County, IN, it was planted on many re-claimed farm fields. These fields cleared by early settlers were often placed on very unsuitable soils for row-crop agriculture. After years of soil erosion from farming, the soils were in many cases too poor to immediately grow native hardwood trees. The Virginia pine planted on these fields has for the most part stabilized the soils to the point where quality native hardwood trees can once again grow and thrive. Virginia pine is a much less durable species than other pine species that were frequently planted on the state forests (white, loblolly, short leaf, pitch, and red). My recommendation is to remove all of the Virginia pine in this tract. This will serve two functions. In the case where the Virginia pine have blown over or died throughout the years, hardwoods have grown in. By removing these pine trees, it will provide release to the hardwoods. In areas that have an overstory that is still completely dominated by Virginia pine, the removal of all the pine will create regeneration openings to allow these areas to convert to native hardwoods.

Ash Management: The inventory conducted by forester Brad Schneck in 2002 indicated no ash harvest volume present. Emerald Ash Borer has become an imminent threat in the time since the inventory was conducted. The exotic invasive beetle was first discovered near Detroit, MI, in the summer of 2002. Tens of millions of ash trees have already been killed in the Midwest, eastern US, and Canada (http://www.emeraldashborer.info/). This year alone the beetle has been discovered in three southern Indiana Counties (Floyd, Brown, and Monroe). It is now the policy of the Division of Forestry to remove nearly all ash trees in the sawtimber size classes during ongoing forest management operations.

Tract Acreage: Throughout this management plan, the tract acreage was listed at 57 acres. This was determined many years ago using a planimeter. Following digitizing all of the tracts using ArcGIS in 2001, the acreage was determined to be 51. This tract acreage change will not impact any of the management recommendations given by either Brad Schneck or myself in this plan amendment.

To submit a comment on this document, click on the following link:
http://www.in.gov/surveytool/public/survey.php?name=dnr_forestry

You **must** indicate "Jackson-Washington C2 T7" 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.