

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

Compartment: 1
County: Martin

Tract: 4
Section: 25

Township: 5N

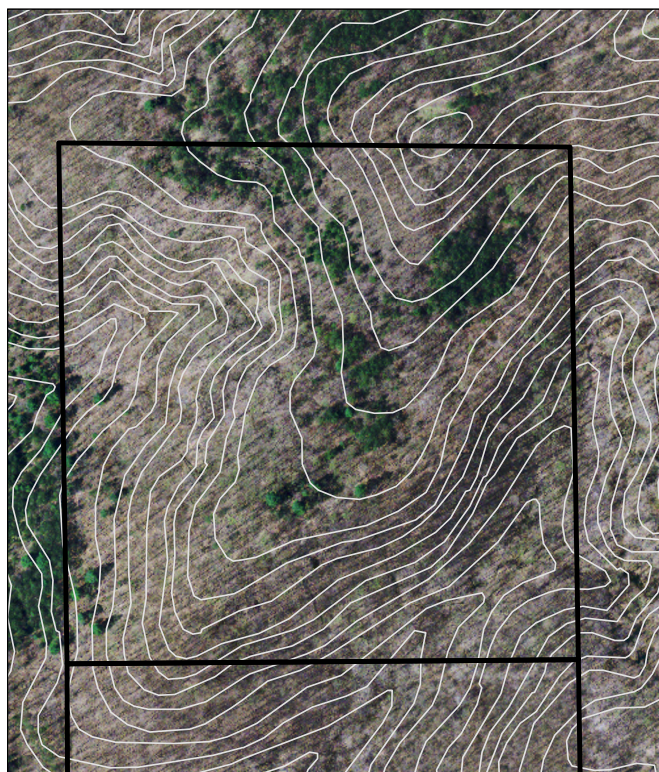
Range: 3W

FORESTER'S NARRATIVE

By: Jeremy Herman

ROADS AND BOUNDARIES:

This tract is located in SW ¼ NW ¼, Sec 25, T 5N, R 3W Martin County, Indiana. The boundary to the south of Compartment 1 Tract 4 (C1T4) is state owned land as well. Compartment 1 Tract 8 (C1T8) sits right below C1T4 and contains 70 acres of land. The eastern boundary is shared with Padanaram. The property line has been flagged and can be distinguished by land use and timber type. Graded Road parallels this tract to the east on the other side of Padanaram's property. Graded Road also parallels the southeast boundary of C1T8. This is where the access to C1T4 comes from. The northern boundary is shared with Henry Daggy. The property line has been flagged. The western boundary is shared by Padanaram. The property line has been flagged and can be distinguished by land use and timber type. There is also an ATV trail that follows this boundary for most of the line.

TRACT DESCRIPTION:

The tract is 40 acres and mainly made up of poles to medium sized saw timber. Pine is present high on the slopes in old field sites. The ridge top also contains a lot of green brier and multi-flora rose as well as good oak regeneration. This tract would benefit from grape vine work. Timber stand improvement (TSI) would be beneficial to this tract because there is fair-good waist high oak regeneration throughout the tract. Along the northern boundary it is mainly Sassafras and Dogwood. This area contains some of the best oak regeneration on the tract due to the high amount of sun light available to the forest floor. Also, there is good oak regeneration on the ridge top. Along the southern boundary is where most of the medium to large saw timber is found.

There were a total of 241,340 board feet of saw timber (6,034 bf/ac) in this tract; 87,680 board feet of which was harvestable saw timber (2,192 bf/ac) and 153,660 board feet of saw timber leave (3,842 bf/ac). The most common species found were White, Red, and Black Oak, Bitternut and Pignut Hickory, White Ash, and Yellow Poplar. The average basal area was 112 sq. ft. with 45 sq. ft. being over 14 inches DBH and 67 sq. ft. of basal area under 14 inches DBH.

The Mixed Hardwoods timber type was the largest timber type composing 20 acres and 50 percent of the tract acreage. There were a total of 110,410 board feet of saw timber (5,521 bf/ac) in this timber type; 36,550 board feet of which was harvestable saw timber (1,828 bf/ac) and 73,860 board feet of saw timber leave (3,693 bf/ac). Black Oak, Bitternut Hickory, White Ash, and Yellow Poplar were the most common species in this timber type. The average basal area was 112 sq. ft. with 45 sq. ft. being over 14

inches DBH and 66 sq. ft. of basal area under 14 inches DBH.

The Oak/Hickory timber type was the second most common timber type composing of 18 acres and 45 percent of the tract acreage. There were a total of 128,700 board feet of saw timber (7,150 bf/ac) in this timber type; 51,130 board feet of which was harvestable saw timber (2,841 bf/ac) and 77,570 board feet of saw timber leave (4,309 bf/ac). Bitternut Hickory, Black Oak, and Yellow Poplar were the most common species in this timber type. The average basal area was 113 sq. ft. with 69 sq. ft. being over 14 inches DBH and 44 sq. ft. of basal area under 14 inches DBH.

The Pine timber type composed of 2 acres and 5 percent of the tract acreage. There were a total of 2,230 board feet of saw timber (1,115 bf/ac) in this timber type; 0 board feet of which was harvestable saw timber (0 bf/ac) and 2,230 board feet of saw timber leave (1,115 bf/ac). Red Pine was the most common species in this timber type. The average basal area was 110 sq. ft. with 20 sq. ft. being over 14 inches DBH and 90 sq. ft. of basal area under 14 inches DBH.

SOILS:

The main soil type, sixty 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 forty percent of this tract is contains slopes from 1 to 18 percent. The site index for Yellow Poplar is 90 on average for this tract.

HISTORY:

On April 7, 1965, John and Vina Foglesong, husband and wife of Greene County, Indiana, sold 40 acres more or less to the State of Indiana, for a sum of one dollar. This property is located in the SW ¼ NW ¼ , Sec. 25, T 5N R 3W Martin County, Indiana. On August 24, 1979 C1T4 was inventoried by a forester at Martin State Forest and determined that the stand would provide a good harvest in about 15 years. Then in 1981 this tract was transferred to the United States Department of Agriculture-Forest Service. While the USDA Forest Service had the land they did a harvest on it. Then in 1986, the land was transferred back to the State of Indiana. On May 2, 1994, Pat McDaniel, Resource Specialist at Martin State Forest, walked through C1T4 and determined that it was not ready to be harvested. McDaniel recommended that the tract be inventoried in another ten years. On July 13, 2009, Jeremy Herman completed an inventory on this tract.

Cultural resources may be present on the tract but their location is protected. Adverse impacts to significant cultural resources will be avoided during any management or construction projects.

RECREATION AND WILDLIFE:

Being a young stand, Compartment 1 Tract 4 has a dense understory of mixed species throughout most of the tract. Hiking in this tract can be difficult at times. The thick cover provides shelter for the wildlife as well as an abundance of food. Wildlife was seen on every occasion. 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 C1T4 is deficient in five categories. This is due to C1T4 being a younger stand. There is a deficiency in legacy trees greater than 20 inches in DBH. There is deficiencies in 9 plus and 19 plus inches in DBH for snag trees. Also, there is deficiencies in 7 plus and 11 plus inches DBH in cavity trees. These deficiencies will be corrected during the next TSI on this tract.

WATERSHED:

The entire tract drains into tributaries of Sulpher Creek. These tributary creeks enter Sulpher

Creek in Sec. 27 & 34, T 5N R 3W. Sulpher Creek then enters Indian Creek in Sec. 21 T 4N R 3W. Indian Creek then enters the East Fork of the White River in Sec. 5 T 3N R 3W.

SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION

By: Jeremy Herman

The tract is 40 acres and mainly made up of poles to medium sized saw timber. Being a young stand, Compartment 1 Tract 4 has a dense understory of mixed species throughout most of the tract. The ridge top contains a lot of green brier and multi-flora rose as well as good oak regeneration. Timber stand improvement (TSI) would be beneficial to this tract because there is fair-good waist high oak regeneration throughout the tract. Along the northern boundary it is mainly Sassafras and Dogwood with good waist high oak regeneration. This area contains some of the best oak regeneration on the tract due to the high amount of sun light available to the forest floor. Also, there is good oak regeneration on the ridge top in the pine. Along the southern boundary is where most of the medium to large saw timber is found. This area would benefit from a crop tree release. This would remove some of the poorer formed and crowded trees and allow for the highest quality trees to grow better. This tract would also benefit from grape vine work.

There were several deficiencies found in the wildlife habitat feature tract summary. This is due to C1T4 being a younger stand. There is a deficiency in legacy trees greater than 20 plus inches in DBH. There is deficiencies in 9 plus and 19 plus inches in DBH for snag trees. Also, there is deficiencies in 7 plus and 11 plus inches DBH in cavity trees. These will all be corrected when the next TSI is conducted.

Specific Practices For Accomplishment

By: Abe Bear

Year	Practice
2010	TSI to control grapevines and release crop trees especially in area of young timber
2020	Re-inventory

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