

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

Compartment: 5
 County: Martin

Tract: 6
 Section: 10, 11, and 14

Acreage: 100.5
 Township: 3 N

Range: 3W

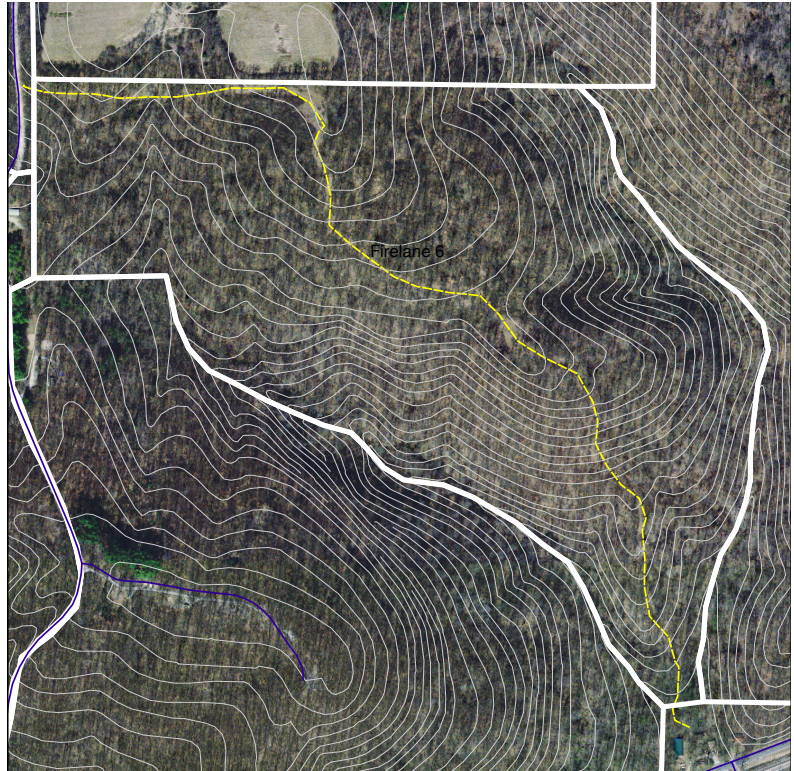
FORESTER'S NARRATIVE

By: Abe Bear

ROADS AND BOUNDARIES:

Williams Road forms the western tract boundary. The northern boundary follows private property owned by Terry Shaw. This line has been posted by Mr. Shaw and follows an old fence line. The north boundary was flagged pink at the time of inventory. The eastern boundary follows a major drainage south to a small parcel of private land on Highway 50. From the private land, the tract boundary runs northwest up a major drainage back to Williams Road. The boundary was revised in 1998 to transfer 11 acres along Williams Road from tract 7 to tract 6.

Firelane 6 provides good access to the majority of this tract. The firelane runs from Williams Road southeast to the private property along Highway 50. Part of the firelane has been used as a haul road in the past. The southern end of the firelane is not passable by log truck.



TRACT DESCRIPTION:

The vast majority of this tract is dominated by Oak-Hickory timber. Some pockets of Mixed Hardwood timber are present in old harvest openings and deep in the ravines. The stocking is generally good across the tract consisting of medium sized sawtimber trees. Most of the tract is dominated by black oak in the overstory and has a thick layer of greenbrier in the herbaceous layer. Timber quality is fair throughout most of the tract. The last harvest in 1998 created about 3 acres of openings. These have grown back to primarily tulip poplar and black cherry. A windstorm in September of 2008 damaged quite a few trees in the central portion of the tract. Many of these were large canopy trees uprooted at the base. The subsequent canopy gaps may allow the regeneration of shade intolerant species. Very few grapevines were present in the tract. This may be the result of TSI associated with the 1998 harvest. Bush honeysuckle is present in the western portions of the tract. One area is located along firelane 6 to the old log yard, and another area is south of the firelane near the location of the equipment building. The area along firelane 6 was treated in the spring of 2009, but needs follow up treatments to eradicate the species. Multiple pockets of good understory oak regeneration were noted during the inventory. These areas have potential to be managed to further this regeneration.

Timber

Total sawtimber volume per acre for the tract is 7,637 board feet per acre. This includes 3,028 board feet of harvest stock and 4,610 board feet of growing stock per acre. On a strata level, the Oak-Hickory type contained 8,396 board feet per acre. Of this, 3,588 board feet was recorded as harvest stock and 4,808 board feet is growing stock. The Mixed Hardwoods strata contained an average per acre volume of 5,448 board feet. Only 1,410 board feet was recorded as harvest stock. This is due to the smaller average size of the mixed hardwood stands. The remaining 4,038 board feet was listed as growing stock.

SOILS:

This tract is dominated by two major soil types. Wellston-Tipsaw-Adyville complex is the most prevalent type covering about 76% of the tract. This soil type is well drained and is located on the side slopes. The other common soil type is Wellston silt loam. This soil is also well drained and is found along the ridge top. Wellston covers about 21% of the tract. The balance of the tract acreage is made up of similar soil types. For a detailed soil distribution, refer to the attached soil map.

INVASIVE SPECIES:

Bush honeysuckle, autumn olive, and multi-flora rose were all found during the inventory. All three species are contained to the western most area along the road and the area near firelane 6. The bush honeysuckle and autumn olive have been treated in the past and will continue to be treated until eradicated. The multi-flora rose is declining as the canopy thickens. It is expected to die out as the forest continues to mature.

HISTORY:

The lower part of the tract which lies in Section 14 was part of the early land acquisitions in 1936. The upper part of the tract was purchased by the United States Forest Service in July of 1940 and was later transferred to the state in 1966. The first record of timber management in the tract was a timber sale conducted by the state in 1970. An inventory which was conducted in 1973 recommended some limited TSI which was done in the following years. Janet Eger conducted an inventory and prepared a management plan in 1991. This guide called for a harvest which was conducted in 1997 and contained 209,315 board feet. Post harvest TSI was conducted after the harvest. A windstorm in September of 2008 uprooted 20-30 trees in the center of the tract. The best logs from these stems were salvaged by property foresters in 2009 for a property wide salvage log sale.

RECREATION AND WILDLIFE:

The most common form of recreation on this tract is hunting. Firelane 6 and the close proximity to the campground and county road make for easy access. Hiking along the firelane and the foot path crossing the southern most tip of the tract are also popular activities. The wildlife habitat is good for deer, turkey, squirrel, raccoons, foxes, coyotes, and various songbirds. The tract lacks any water source which would improve habitat for all species and increase the species diversity.

During the timber inventory, a wildlife habitat Feature inventory was also conducted. This showed an abundance of legacy trees, snags, and cavity trees on the tract. Specific figures are listed in the attached Wildlife Habitat Feature Tract Summary.

A review of the Natural Heritage Database revealed the presence of the Worm-eating Warbler (*Helminthos vermivorus*) within a mile of this tract. Worm-eating Warbler is classified as a state species of Special Concern, but is widespread and abundant globally. Potential impacts of timber management would be increased predation on nests from brown headed cowbirds.

WATERSHED:

Water flows south from this tract via major drainages on the east and west boundaries. Water then enters Beaver Creek and flows west to the East Fork of the White River just south of Shoals.

SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION

By: Abe Bear

Despite the harvest stock volume of approximately 3,000 board feet per acre. This tract can be left to grow for several more years. Crop trees generally have room to grow and improve. Very few vines were noted during the inventory. They will not need control until the next harvest.

The most immediate needs on this tract are the control of invasive bush honeysuckle and autumn olive along firelane 6. These species will be treated via herbicide treatment in late fall or early spring while native species are still dormant.

Good oak regeneration was found near the center of the tract in the area damaged by the September 2008 windstorm. This regeneration will benefit from removal of competing understory vegetation. This is typically done with a basal application of Garlon herbicide or a cut stump treatment with Tordon. This oak release should be conducted following the salvage of the fallen trees. Prescribed fire may be used in this or other areas to aid in oak establishment and/or release.

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TM 904

Date: 9-21-09

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Specific Practices For Accomplishment

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Year Planned	Practice	Year Accomplished
2009	Salvage damaged timber for log sale	
2009-2010	Treat invasive bush honeysuckle and autumn olive Release understory oak from competing mid-story saplings	