

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

Compartment: 6
County: Martin

Tract: 7
Section: 14

Acreage: 154
Township: 3N

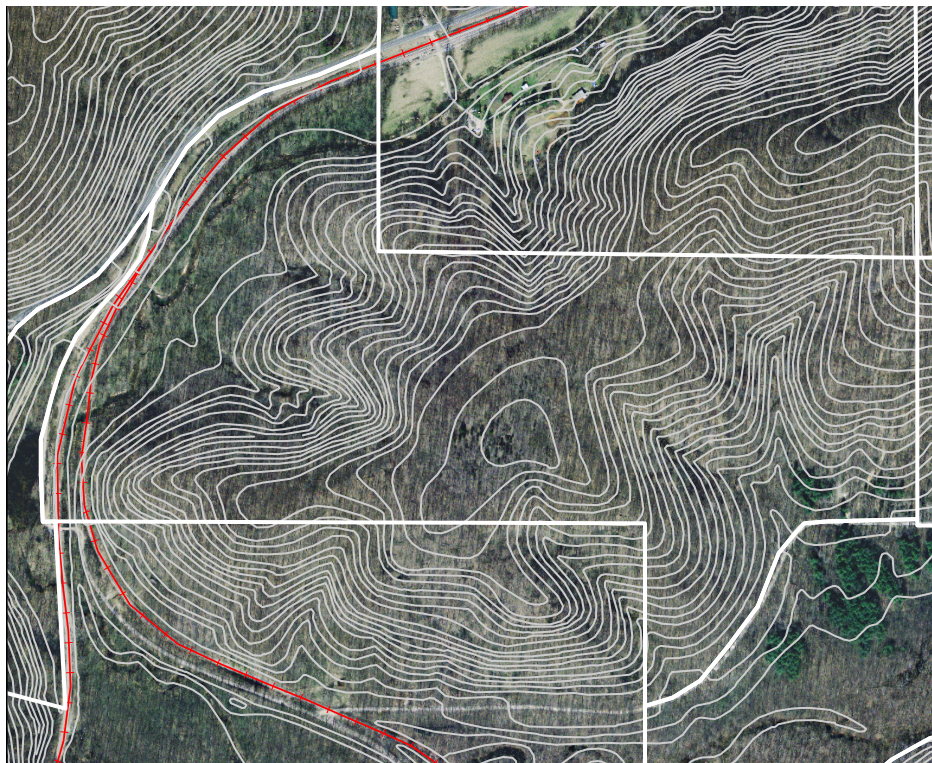
Range: 3W

FORESTER'S NARRATIVE

By: Jeremy Herman

ROADS AND BOUNDARIES:

The tract has great access on the eastern side, as Tank Spring Trail Road makes up the eastern third of the southern boundary and firelane 6A bisects this tract from north to south off of Tank Spring Trail Road. Unfortunately, a deep ravine eliminates vehicle access from the firelane to the bulk of the tract. There is also good walk-in access on the western side off of the tract because Deep Cut Lake Road makes up the western boundary. The B&O railroad tracts parallel Deep Cut Lake road along the western border making vehicle access impossible. There is private property on the northern boundary east of the triangular piece. Also, there is private property on the southern boundary west of the triangular piece. A small piece of land, in the north east corner, was purchased from Tommy Young in 1991 to allowing the firelane to continue onto tract 4.

**TRACT DESCRIPTION:**

Compartment 6 Tract 7 is located in N ½ SW ¼ Sec 14 T3N R3W, Martin County, Indiana. The firelane, firelane 6A, is in good condition and requires only routine side trimming, mowing and maintenance. Minor grading should be done as necessary. There was five cover types found in this tract which include: Mixed Hardwoods, Oak/Hickory, Bottomland Hardwoods, Beech/Maple, and Open.

This tract's topography basically consists of a broad central ridge with east and west facing side slopes. The ridge top appears to have been farmed in the past based on the present timber stand of poor form poplar, dogwood, sassafras, and cedar. The side slopes contain better quality trees which have a longer history of management. The ridge top area contains good advance oak regeneration in the understory. Opportunity exists to favor these seedlings by removing competing vegetation.

There were a total of 1,029,720 board feet of saw timber (6,686 bf/ac) in this tract; 430,460 board feet of which was harvestable saw timber (2,795 bf/ac) and 599,260 board feet of saw timber leave (3,891

bf/ac). The average basal area for the tract was 93 sq.ft. with 57 sq.ft. being over 14 inches in DBH and 36 sq.ft. being under 14 inches in DBH. The most common species found were White, Red, and Black Oak, American Sycamore, Sugar Maple, and Yellow Poplar.

The Mixed Hardwoods timber type was the largest timber type composing of 66 acres and 43 percent of the tract acreage. There were a total of 376,810 board feet of saw timber (5,709 bf/ac) in this timber type; 156,430 board feet of which was harvestable saw timber (2,370 bf/ac) and 220,320 board feet of saw timber leave (3,339 bf/ac). The average basal area for this timber type was 107 sq.ft. with 60 sq.ft. being over 14 inches in DBH and 47 sq.ft. being under 14 inches in DBH. White Oak, Black Oak, American Beech, Sugar Maple, White Ash, and Yellow Poplar were the most common species in this timber type.

The Oak/Hickory timber type was the second most common timber type composing of 59 acres and 38 percent of the tract acreage. There were a total of 491,730 board feet of saw timber (8,334 bf/ac) in this timber type; 214,760 board feet of which was harvestable saw timber (3,640 bf/ac) and 276,970 board feet of saw timber leave (4,694 bf/ac). The average basal area for this timber type was 120 sq.ft. with 76 sq.ft. being over 14 inches in DBH and 44 sq.ft. being under 14 inches in DBH. White Oak, Black Oak, Red Oak, Sugar Maple, and Bitternut Hickory were the most common species in this timber type.

The Bottomland Hardwoods timber type was the third most common timber type composing of 23 acres and 15 percent of the tract acreage. There were a total of 142,130 board feet of saw timber (6,180 bf/ac) in this timber type; 50,320 board feet of which was harvestable saw timber (2,188 bf/ac) and 91,810 board feet of saw timber leave (3,992 bf/ac). The average basal area for this timber type was 107 sq.ft. with 60 sq.ft. being over 14 inches in DBH and 47 sq.ft. being under 14 inches in DBH. American Sycamore, Boxelder, Black Walnut, and Yellow Poplar were the most common species in this timber type.

The Beech/Maple timber type composed of 3 acres and 2 percent of the tract acreage. There were a total of 16,990 board feet of saw timber (5,663 bf/ac) in this timber type; 8,950 board feet of which was harvestable saw timber (2,983 bf/ac) and 8,040 board feet of saw timber leave (2,680 bf/ac). The average basal area for this timber type was 110 sq.ft. with 60 sq.ft. being over 14 inches in DBH and 50 sq.ft. being under 14 inches in DBH. Sugar Maple and Bitternut Hickory were the most common species in this timber type.

The Open timber type composed of 3 acres and 2 percent of the tract acreage. There were a total of 2,060 board feet of saw timber (687 bf/ac) in this timber type; 0 board feet of which was harvestable saw timber (0 bf/ac) and 2,060 board feet of saw timber leave (687 bf/ac). The average basal area for this timber type was 20 sq.ft. with 20 sq.ft. being over 14 inches in DBH and 0 sq.ft. being under 14 inches in DBH. Black Cherry and Red Elm were the most common species in this timber type.

SOILS:

There are six soil types present on this tract. The soils on steep slopes and those that are frequently flooded for a short duration will require special attention during harvest operations and BMP's should be used. The most common soil type is an Adyeville-Tipsaw-Wellston complex which consists of 52 percent of the tract acreage. Slopes typically associated with this soil type are 18-50 percent. The parent material is loamy residuum over sandstone and shale.

The second most common soil type is an Apalona silt loam which consists of 26 percent of the tract acreage. Slopes typically associated with this soil type are 2-6 percent. The parent material is loess over loamy and clayey residuum over sandstone and shale.

The third most common soil type is a Wakeland silt loam which consists of 15 percent of the tract acreage. Slopes typically associated with this soil type are 0-2 percent. This soil type is frequently flooded for a brief duration. The parent material is silty alluvium.

The fourth most common soil type is a Wellston silt loam which consists of 5 percent of the tract

acreage. Slopes typically associated with this soil type are 6-12 percent. The parent material is loess over loamy residuum over shale.

The fifth most common soil type is a Welston-Tipsaw-Adyeville complex which consists of 1 percent of the tract acreage. Slopes typically associated with this soil type are 18-70 percent. The parent material is loess over loamy residuum over shale.

The sixth most common soil type is a Wirt loam which consists of 1 percent of the tract acreage. Slopes typically associated with this soil type are 0-2 percent. This soil type is frequently flooded for a brief duration. The parent material is loamy alluvium.

HISTORY:

This tract was originally purchased by the USDA Forest Service on October 12, 1940 from Charles and Ellen Shanahan. It was later traded to the State of Indiana in the 1966 trade. In 1966, apparently before the trade, this tract underwent a timber sale in which about 60,000 bd.ft. was harvested. A subsequent pulp sale reduced the stocking even further. In 1980, a Mixed Environmental Packet (standard 100 tree packet from the state nursery) was planted in part of the open area in the southeast corner of the tract. In 1982, the remainder of this open area was hand planted with 206 White Pine and 167 Black Locust seedlings. The pine and locust seedlings were interplanted on 8' X 8' spacing. On September 6, 1991, Tommy and Sandra Young sold a one-half acre plot to the state to allow access from tract seven to tract four. These two tracts had previously been connected only by a common corner, effectively preventing access to tracts three, four, five, and six. Up until this point, a segment of the firelane (firelane 6A) that ran through tract seven and into tract four actually was on private property (the Canfield property-with their agreement). This segment of firelane was cabled where it entered and exited private property and used for emergency purposed only. In May of 1992, a new segment of firelane was constructed on the newly purchased one-half acre, and some improvements were made to the existing firelane, primarily widening, straightening and improving the ditches. In May of 2000, 189,429 board feet was sold to Tim Moffatt for \$67,642.00. The harvest volume was a combination of Compartment six Tracts four and five.

On April 9, 2002, the State of Indiana purchased 197.5 acres more or less from Kate H. Dickey for a sum of \$238,000.00. Ninety eight acres from this purchase was added to the existing 56 acres in C6T7 for a new total of 154 acres.

RECREATION AND WILDLIFE:

The two most popular types of recreation on this tract are hiking and hunting. The Tank Spring Trail trailhead is located just off the county road, at the beginning of firelane 6A, where a three vehicle parking area and a map are located. The trail follows the firelane to the top of the ridge and along the ridge for awhile before heading north towards Tank Spring. Hunting is also popular on this tract for several reasons. The parking area and trail provide excellent access to hunters and the tract provides excellent opportunities for hunting deer, turkey, squirrel, and rabbit. The habitat is ideal for these species due to the abundance of water, cover, forage and open woods. Several fire-damaged, hollow trees (primarily beech) were noted, especially on the east-facing slope west of the main drainage. Abundant oaks, hickories, beech, persimmon, sassafras, redbud and dogwoods are available to provide plenty of both hard and soft mast. There are no fishing opportunities in this tract. Common species include white-tailed deer, wild turkey, coyote, red and gray fox, raccoon, squirrels, rabbits, song birds, snakes, amphibians, and reptiles.

During the timber inventory, a wildlife habitat feature inventory was also conducted. This inventory examines the abundance of Legacy trees (those species preferred by Indiana bat), snags, and cavity trees. This tract exceeded the maintenance level guidelines in all categories.

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.

A Panic grass (*Panicum yadkinense*) was also reported within one mile of the tract. This report however was from 1927. A Panic grass has since been listed as extirpated from the state. In the event that A Panic grass was once again found near the tract, action would be taken to protect the population.

INVASIVE SPECIES:

No invasive species were noted during the inventory, but one would expect to find both autumn olive and multi-flora rose on the broad ridge top with the agricultural history.

WATERSHED:

The entire watershed from this tract drains into Beaver Creek which drains into the East Fork of the White River just south of Shoals, Indiana.

SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION

By: Jeremy Herman

Understory TSI is needed on the ridge top to release the waist high oak regeneration. This will be done by basal spraying Garlon or cutting with a chainsaw and spraying the stump with Tordon. Doing this will reduce the competing vegetation and allow the young oaks to grow. An improvement harvest should be done in eight to nine years. This inventory found a harvestable volume of 430,460 board feet (2,795 board feet per acre). Much of the tract could sustain a harvest sooner, but the original 40 acres was harvested in 2000. Vines should be sprayed before harvest. If invasive species are discovered, they will be treated with Garlon, roundup, or Tordon depending on size and species. Controlled burning may be done to assist oak regeneration and improve wildlife habitat.

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TM 904

Date: 9-25-09

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Specific Practices For Accomplishment

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Year Planned	Practice	Year Accomplished
2010	Understory TSI	
2017	Spray Vines	
2018	Improvement Harvest	