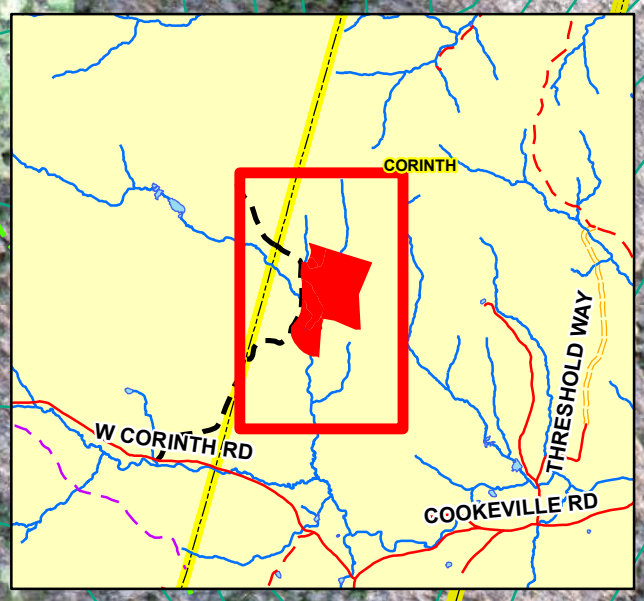
FOREST MANAGEMENT MAP
FOR PROPERTY BELONGING TO
DAVID JAKUBOWSKI

'Taylor Lot'

in Corinth, Vermont

SPAN: 159-050-10889

SCALE 1:5000
1" = 416.7'
ORTHOPHOTO SERIES 5000
510172, 510174, 512172, 512174; 2018



WASHINGTON

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Redstart Forestry
Corinth, Vermont
October 2010
Revised August 2020 (MB)
Updated Jan 2021

Map Area	Type	Mapped Acreage	Adjusted Acres
	PRODUCTIVE FOREST LAND		
1	Mixedwood	18.3	19
2	Northern Hardwood	48.6	52
	TOTAL PRODUCTIVE FOREST LAND	66.9	**71**
3	Open-Idle	1.2	1
4	Non-Productive/Wetland	4.8	5
	TOTAL ENROLLED IN UVA	72.9	**77**
	TOTAL EXCLUDED FROM UVA	0.0	**0**
	TOTAL GRAND LIST		**77**

Enrolled Acreage According to Grand List	77.00
Enrolled Acreage According to Map Calculation	72.89
Factor to Adjust Acreage	1.0563

Legend

- Apple Tree(s)
- Wet Soil
- Iron Pin

AOTCLASS

- Class III Road or Better
- Class IV Road
- State or National Forest Road
- Legal Trail
- Private Road
- Blazed Line
- Stone Wall
- Woods Road
- Stand Type Boundary
- Town Line
- 50' Contour
- Stream

Boundary information is from the Corinth Tax Map, handheld GPS data, the orthophoto, and on the ground information. This map is not a survey and all features are approximate.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR LAND BELONGING TO

DAVID JAKUBOWSKI

"Taylor Lot"

in Corinth, Vermont

Prepared by Redstart Forestry
2332 Goose Green Road, Bradford, Vermont

January 2021

Landowner Address: 52 Kennerson Reservoir Road
Eastford, CT 06242

Town in which land is located: Corinth
SPAN: 159-050-10889

Access Description: More than one mile to a Class III road, with frontage on the east side of Beaver Brook Road (Private)

Grand List Description: 77 acres

Enrolled in Use Value Appraisal Program: 77 acres

Orthophoto Numbers: Series 5000: 510172, 510174, 512172, 512174; 2018

This 10-year forest management plan is to be used as a guide to forest management activities on the 77-acre property belonging to David Jakubowski in Corinth, Vermont. This plan conforms to the standards adopted by the Current Use Advisory Board for eligibility in Vermont's Use Value Appraisal (UVA) Program. This property was enrolled in the UVA program 10 years ago by the previous owner, Judith Taylor.

This property is permanently protected with a conservation easement that is held by the Vermont Land Trust.

This property is just over one mile north of the Washington Road, on the northeast side of Beaver Brook Road, a privately maintained road. Beaver Brook Road provides the only access to this parcel. The western half of the property is on very gentle ground, that undulates between being dry land and being flooded by beaver. The eastern side of the property contains moderately steep slopes. All of the land on this property is enrolled in the UVA program. The property consists of both productive forestland, non-productive wetland and a small area open-idle land. The forest land is dominated by northern hardwoods, spruce, fir and some cedar. Nearly all of the woodland was cut heavily 30 years ago by previous ownership. As a result, there is currently very little merchantable timber on the property.

Two to five cull trees per acre should be left after any logging operation to provide habitat for cavity nesting birds and mammals. Some large beech trees, regardless of their condition, should be left for mast production.

Property lines are delineated by a woods road to the south, blazed lines to the east, and Beaver Brook Road to the west. It is unclear what marks the northern boundary. While most boundaries are identifiable with some searching, it is highly recommended that trees along the boundary lines be marked with long lasting paint to preserve their location. Well marked boundaries are useful when carrying out forest management activities and aid in preventing accidental or incidental timber trespass.

The landowner's goals, in addition to improving the quality and productivity of the forest, are to manage the land for timber production, aesthetics and quality wildlife habitat. Protecting and maintaining good soil and water quality is also of importance. This property is well-suited for achieving these management goals.

Landscape setting: This property is situated in the center of Orange County, in the western edge of the town of Corinth, near the Washington town line. The main drainage from the property flows south into the Johnson Swamp before flowing into Cookeville Brook which joins Meadow Brook at Goose Green to form the South Branch of the Waits River. Hills in this part of Vermont are primarily forested, with areas of agricultural land on gentle slopes and in the valleys. Development pressure in this area is fairly low, though increasing as second homes are constructed, and due to its relative proximity to the Barre/Montpelier and Hanover/Lebanon areas. This property is within

a large block of land conserved with easements held by the Vermont Land Trust. It is part of a large area described by the State of Vermont as being important year round black bear habitat. No rare, threatened, or endangered species or natural communities have been mapped on the property. Elevations range from about 1,800-2,000 feet.

Field data collection: Information was collected at 19 sampling points, taken at 6-chain intervals, in December 2020 for this plan. Basal areas and mean stand diameters are estimated from a random point sampling of trees. A 15-factor basal area prism was used to determine which trees to tally at each sampling point. Data, including basal area, tree species, diameter, crown position, and tree height were gathered at each sampling point and an assessment was made of the sawlog potential of each stem. It is from this information that the "Basal Area/Acre," "Number of Trees/Acre," "Mean Stand Diameter" and "Acceptable Growing Stock" figures were calculated. Site class is based on soils and site index information. The "Species Composition" percentages refer to percent of total basal area. The field data were processed using the FORESTAT program. Acreage for the various forest types was calculated using the ArcMap and is approximate.

Management units and treatment dates: Management units are delineated according to forest type, stand structure, and scheduled treatment. All scheduled treatment dates are approximate and refer to a date plus or minus three years. (A treatment date of 2024 means that the work can be done between 2021 and 2027.) Actual activity will depend on the condition of the stand, logger availability, climate, weather, and market conditions.

STAND 1

This mixedwood stand was cut over very heavily by a previous owner around 30 years ago. Much of the land area was clear cut, but pockets of trees and lone trees are scattered across the area. While some age diversity does exist due to the variable cutting pattern, the stand is essentially even-aged. The stand is currently very well stocked with saplings and pole sized trees. Heavier proportions of the stand are populated with softwood species.

Acres: 19 (6 sample points)

Forest Type: Mixedwood
Natural Community Delineation: Lowland Spruce-Fir Forest and Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest

Species Composition: Sugar maple (17%), balsam fir (14%), white spruce (13%), black cherry (9%), cedar (7%), and smaller amounts of white ash, yellow birch, paper birch, serviceberry, red maple, and apple. Regeneration is well established as seedling and sapling sized trees. Balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce, sugar maple, white ash, black cherry, yellow birch, and paper birch are all common in the understory. Mil-acre plots indicate there are 650 seedlings and 800 saplings per acre.

Total Basal Area/Acre: 81 sq. ft.

Acceptable Growing Stock (Basal Area/Acre): 73 sq. ft.

Number Trees/Acre: 141

Mean Stand Diameter: 8.5" D.B.H. (Diameter at Breast Height)

Stocking: Adequately stocked, at the C-line stocking level for even-aged stands containing 25-65 percent softwood in the overstory. This stand would be considered overstocked above 145 sq. ft. of basal area/acre (the A-line), and understocked below 80 sq. ft./acre (the C-line). The ideal stocking level following a thinning is 108 sq. ft./acre (the B- line). (Leak, Yamasaki & Holleran; 2014)

Site Class: II (from soils and field observations)

Soils Mapping Unit: This bottomland stand is primarily underlain by Cabot silt loam which is very deep to bedrock but fairly shallow to the water table. It is naturally quite fertile, but drainage problems do limit productivity in places. Balsam fir, white spruce, yellow birch, and white ash can all be quite productive on this site. Smaller amounts of Saco mucky silt loam are found along the main drainages, and these soils flood frequently during spring snow melt or intense summer storms. Small amounts of better well drained Buckland, and very well drained Colrain soil are found around the stand edges.

Stand Age: Even-aged

Stand History and Cultural Elements: Several stone walls and bits of small building foundations are found along the private road at the western edge of the stand. The stand was nearly clear cut about 30 years ago and has been allowed to regenerate ever since.

Water Quality, Wetlands, and Riparian Zones: This entire stand can be viewed as a riparian corridor and parts of the stand are certainly a floodplain. A large beaver wetland complex sits in the middle of the property and changes size and shape regularly as new dams are built and old ones wash away. Reduce any forest management activities within 50 feet of the brook to help protect soil and water quality.

Access Network: Access is easily achieved from Beaver Brook Road, which is privately maintained and only plowed for the early part of the winter. Some old skid roads are present from the last logging operation. No erosion issues were found.

Wildlife: The thick young mixedwood regeneration is excellent wildlife habitat for a variety of species, including grouse, snowshoe hare, deer, moose and a many song birds. Deer browsing damage is present. Snowshoe hare tracks and scat were common.

Dead Trees/Acre: 15 standing dead trees/acre; an average of 60 pieces of downed coarse woody debris/acre. Standing dead trees and coarse woody debris on the ground provides valuable habitat for wildlife. Coarse woody debris also helps to rebuild soils depleted from past agricultural practices.

Insects, Diseases, and Invasive Species: No single insect or disease is having a serious

effect on the health and quality of the stand. Beavers will be the biggest threat to the health and growth of this stand as they feed on hardwood trees and flood new patches of forest. No invasive plants were found.

Longterm Objective: Manage this stand for the production of mixedwood sawtimber using even-aged management and an 80-100 year rotation length. Over the very long term, it will be desirable to diversify this stand into an uneven-aged condition which will more closely resemble the disturbance patterns that would affect this forest naturally. Because this stand is currently even-aged, manage for mixedwood sawtimber using even-aged silviculture. The basic principle of even-aged management is that all of the trees in the stand are roughly the same age. By that assumption, the bigger diameter trees that are dominant in a stand are superior either by genetics or chance happenings. The best trees in the stand are retained, while inferior trees are harvested to free up resources such as sunlight, soil, and water. As the stand matures, the transition will be made to using uneven-aged management techniques, including single tree and larger group selection harvests. Maintain a representation of all species for the benefits of a strong biodiversity. Maintain the old field trees for structural diversity and to potentially serve as cavity trees for wildlife.

Scheduled Treatment: No commercial harvesting is scheduled at this time. Reassess the stand for growth in 10 years. At this time it may be desirable to carry out pre-commercial thinning work.

STAND 2

This hardwood stand runs from Beaver Brook Road up to the high point of the property on the eastern boundary line. Terrain in the western part of the stand is very gentle but has several streams. Terrain in the eastern side of the stand is moderately steep, but operable. The entire stand was logged over at the same time as Stand 1 was commercially clear cut. While there are trees containing sawlogs, most of the highest quality trees were removed. By nature, this stand is a "beechy" site.

Acres: 52 (13 sample points)

Forest Type: Northern Hardwood
Natural Community Delineation: Northern Hardwood Forest

Species Composition: Sugar maple (43%), beech (19%), and smaller amounts of white ash, red spruce, yellow birch, paper birch, aspen, pin cherry, red maple, white spruce, and balsam fir. Regeneration is well established as seedling and saplings. Beech, sugar maple, yellow birch, white ash, red spruce and balsam fir are all common in the understory. Mil-acre plots indicate there are 500 seedlings and 650 saplings per acre.

Total Basal Area/Acre: 91 sq. ft.

Acceptable Growing Stock: 73 sq. ft.

Number Trees/Acre: 185

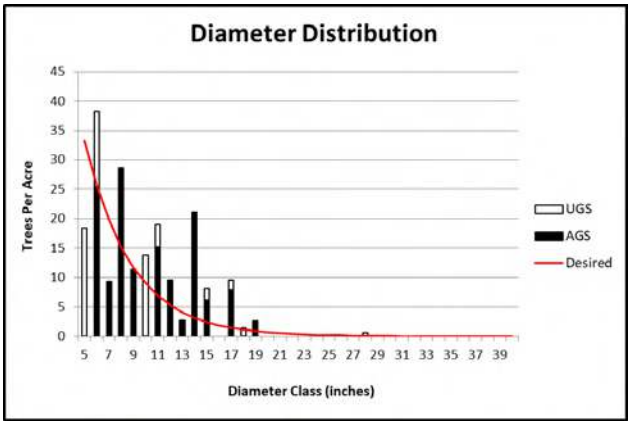
Mean Stand Diameter: 8.8" D.B.H. (Diameter at Breast Height)

Stocking: Well stocked, above the B-line stocking level for even-aged stands of northern hardwood. This stand would be overstocked above 123 sq. ft. of basal area/acre (the A-line) and understocked below 48 sq. ft. of basal area (the C-line). Following a thinning the ideal stocking level is 65 sq. ft. (the B-line). (Leak, Yamasaki & Holleran; 2014)

Site Class: I and II (from soils and field observation)

Soils Mapping Unit: The eastern side of the stand is underlain by Tunbridge-Woodstock soil complex. These two soil types occur in units too small to be mapped separately. Tunbridge soils occur on concave slopes, are moderately deep to bedrock, and very well drained. Woodstock soils, which dominate this stand, are less than 40 inches to bedrock, and excessively well drained. While still productive for growing sawtimber, this soil is typically droughty which is what makes beech more competitive than other more desirable species. Colrain soils underlie the lower slopes and is significantly more productive due to greater soil depth and better soil moisture levels. The bottomland portions of this stand, near the streams, are underlain by Buckland silt loam which is a fine textured soil that can be very productive if drainage is sufficient.

Stand Age: Transitioning to Uneven-aged (Desired q factor- 1.3)



This stand is transitioning towards an uneven-aged diameter distribution. Uneven-aged stands have three or more age classes of trees. Future cutting should promote the best possible immature stems but also aim to promote trees in the underrepresented diameter classes. It commonly takes decades of active management to create and uneven-aged condition.

Stand History and Cultural Elements: This area was likely all pastured in the middle 1800s but was allowed to revert to forest over the past 110 years. It was high-grade logged about 30 years ago. No commercial harvesting has occurred since and no significant cultural elements were found.

Water Quality, Wetlands, and Riparian Zones: Several significant streams run through this stand, all flowing generally south into the central beaver pond network. To protect water quality, reduce the intensity of harvesting within 25-50 feet of any stream or drainage.

Access Network: Skid roads are present from past logging operations. No erosion issues were found.

Wildlife: Any healthy beech trees should be retained for possible disease resistance and wildlife value. Deer sign was noted. Some old apple trees in the lowlands are still alive but being shaded out by native hardwoods. Releasing these apple trees would benefit wildlife.

Dead Trees/Acre: 8 standing dead trees/acre; an average of 50 pieces of downed coarse woody debris/acre.

Insects, Diseases, and Invasive Species: Beech bark disease is the most notable health

issue. Any healthy, smooth bark beech trees should be retained for possible disease resistance. The high-grade logging event 30 years ago also negatively affected the health and productivity of the forest. It will likely be another 30-40 years before any high quality sawtimber will be available for harvesting. No significant cultural elements were found.

Longterm Objective: Manage for high quality northern hardwood sawtimber using uneven-aged management. Carry out selection harvests every 20-25 years. Uneven-aged management is used to create and perpetuate at least three age classes of trees. Periodic selection harvesting and natural disturbance help to create these new age classes of trees over time. Selection harvesting typically is used to remove mature sawtimber, poor quality or declining stems, and to thin dense pockets of trees with good long-term potential. Group selection (the harvest of 12 trees to 1-acre of trees) should be used to salvage groups of mature or declining stems. Group selection harvesting may also be used to diversify the regeneration mix and wildlife habitat. However, no more than 10 percent of this stand should be designated for group harvesting during any 10 year management period.

When using uneven-aged management, the best quality crop trees should be grown to specific diameter at breast height objectives before being harvested. Use the following diameter objectives as a guide to maturity in this stand: 18-22 inches for sugar maple. Remaining trees should be left or harvested depending upon health, quality, stocking, and wildlife objectives.

Scheduled Treatment: No commercial harvesting is scheduled at this time. Reassess the stand in 10 years for growth.

STAND 3

This small area of open land was used as a log landing during the last harvest. It is has been maintained as open land for wildlife habitat diversity and aesthetics.

Acres: 1

Forest Type: Open-Idle

Scheduled Treatment: Continue desired management.

STAND 4

This beaver pond complex is centrally located. The ponds have been flooded and abandoned many times in the last 40 years. Beaver populations and the area of flooded land will fluctuate as the supply of young hardwoods changes.

Acres: 5

Type: Non-Productive Wetland

Scheduled Treatment: Allow area to develop naturally.

SUMMARY

STAND	ACRES	FOREST TYPE	SCHEDULED TREATMENT
1	19	Mixedwood	No treatment scheduled
2	52	Northern Hardwood	No treatment scheduled
	71	Total Productive Forestland	
3	1	Open -Idle	Continue desired management
4	5	Non-Productive/Wetland	Allow to develop naturally
	77	Total Enrolled in the Use Value Appraisal Program	
	0.0	Excluded from the Use Value Appraisal Program	
	77	Total Grand List	

UVA MANAGEMENT PLAN SUMMARY FORM

New [ ] Update[X] Amendment [ ] Change of Ownership [ ]
1) Parcel ID: 159-050-10889
Town Located: Corinth
2) Plan Preparer: Redstart Forestry
3) Year of Entry: 2011 5) Previous Owner: Judith Taylor
4) Year of last plan: 2011
7) Year of last inspection:
8) Ortho Sheet #: Series 5000: 510172, 510174, 512172, 512174; 2018
Following is prepared by agent

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9) Landowner Name: **David Jakubowski**
10) Landowner address: 52 Kennerson Reservoir Road
Eastford, CT 06242

11) Total Forestry acres in parcel: 71
12) Stand Information

Std#	Acres	Age	Site	Type	MSD	Tot BA	AGS BA	Mgmt	Date
1	19	1	2	11	9	81	73	12	
2	52	2	1/2	06	9	91	73	12	

13) No Activity: Stand 1&2: Cut heavily 30 years ago
14) Mgmt Activities - other:
15) Timber Types - other: