

Use Value Appraisal Map
 Henry G. Graziani Irrevocable Trust
 Regina Dowling, Executrix
 Sudbury, Vermont

443,000mE
 145,500mN



442,500mE
 145,000mN

442,500mE
 144,500mN

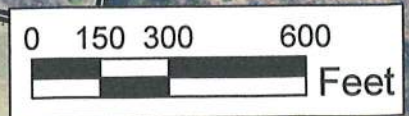
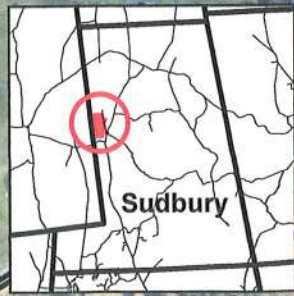
443,000mE
 144,500mN

Chart of Acreage Adjustments

Sudbury	
Grand List Acreage, 2021	114.00
Actual Acres to be Excluded	2.00
Acres to be Enrolled	112.00
Type	
Open/Idle Agr. Land	22.00
Non-Productive Wetland	0.40
Forest Stand 1 Mixedwoods	7.00
Forest Stand 2 Mixedwoods	61.10
Forest Stand 3 Pioneers	21.50
Total Forestland	89.60

- Property Boundary
- Stand Boundary
- Roads
- Excluded Land

Prepared by: Steve Handfield
 Prepared on: August 10th, 2021
 VCS, NAD 83, Scale 1:5,000
 Ortho # 442145, Year 2017
 Sudbury 114.00 acres
 Sudbury SPAN # 630-198-00165
 This is NOT a survey map



Graziani Lot Forest Management Plan

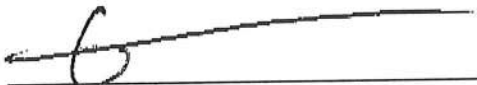
Henry G. Graziani Irrevocable Trust, 114.00 acres

Town of Sudbury, County of Rutland

State of Vermont



I certify that the trust's property is eligible for enrollment in the Vermont Use Value Appraisal Program, also known as "Current Use". The property is under active long-term forest management for the purpose of accomplishing the trust's goal of growing and harvesting repeated forest crops in accordance with the minimum acceptable standards for forest management. These management standards include following the practices outlined in the booklet "Acceptable Management Practices for Maintaining Water Quality on Logging Jobs in Vermont". By signing below, I understand that I am signing the trust's Vermont Use Value Appraisal Program forest management plan, and by doing so agree to manage the forestland according to the plan.



Regina Dowling, Executrix
Trustee

12 August 2021
Date



Steve Handfield, Consulting Forester

8/12/21
Date



Kyle Mason, Rutland County Forester

1/20/22
Date

USE VALUE APPRAISAL PARCEL DATA ENTRY FORM

new update¹ amendment² change of ownership

*****FP&R COUNTY FORESTER USE ONLY*****

Parcel ID For Data Entry (by state) # _____
 Year of Plan _____

Year of Entry _____
 Year of Last Inspection _____

- 1) Landowner Name (last name, first name) Henry G. Graziani Irrevocable Trust (Regina Dowling, Executrix)
- 2) Landowner Address (Street, PO Box) 423 Reed Avenue
 (Town) Windsor Locks (State) CT (Zip Code) 06096
- 3) Town That Parcel Is In Sudbury 4) Total Forestry Acres in Parcel 89.60 (Grand list acreage, minus active agricultural and open land and exclusions)
- 5) Plan Preparer (last name, first name) Steve Handfield 6) Previous Owner (last name, first name) _____
- 7) SPAN 630-198-00165
- 8) Stand information (this information is for data entry only and does not override what is in actual plan):

Stand #	Acres	Even-aged Uneven-aged (existing)	Predominant Site Class (I, II, III or IV)	Stand Type	Quadratic M.S.D.	Total BA	AGS BA	Management Activities	Treatment Year
1	7.00	two	2	11	8.68	210	0	12	
2	61.10	two	3	11	10.05	96	61	12	
3	21.50	even	3	10	<4			12	

¹ Update of an existing plan that includes all new stand descriptive data required every 10 years at minimum.
² Change to an approved existing plan does not change the 10-year cycle of the existing plan. If this form is filed with an amendment, indicate the amended information in the appropriate stand, and write an explanation in section 12. Amendments must be signed by the landowner(s).

- 9) No activity – (identify stand # and reasons) all stands not ready
- 10) Management Activities – other (identify stand #) _____
- 11) Stand Types – other (identify stand #) _____
- 12) Amended prescriptions – (identify stand #) _____

STAND TYPES	CODE #
aspen and/or white birch	01
white pine, red oak	02
white pine	03
hemlock	04
sugar maple	05
beech, birch, sugar maple	06
beech, red maple	07
spruce	08
spruce/fir	09
pioneer species	10
mixed wood (25%-65% softwood)	11
other (identify other in section 11)	12
ESTA	13
open	14
significant wildlife habitat	15
special places and sensitive sites	16
miscellaneous	17

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY CODES (if one of the following choices reasonably describes the planned management activity, use it. If not, use #13 other and describe the management activity in Section 10. Note these descriptions are for choosing codes only; they are not the silvicultural standards).

1. Non-commercial forest stand improvement
- EVEN-AGED MANAGEMENT
2. Intermediate thinning
 3. Shelterwood cut
 4. Overstory removal cut
 5. Clearcut
 6. Progressive clearcutting
- UNEVEN-AGED MANAGEMENT
7. Single Tree Selection
 8. Group Selection
- MISCELLANEOUS CHOICES
9. Salvage cut
 10. Sugarbush management
 11. Species conversion
 12. No Activity
 13. Other
 14. Crop Tree Release
 15. Invasive Species Control

Table of Contents

Contact Information	3
Landowner Goals and Property Description	4
Forest Stand Descriptions	5
Management Schedule	16
Volume Summary	17
Glossary of Forestry Terms	19

Landowner Goals & Property Description

The Graziani property is located in the Taconic Mountains biophysical region, approximately 0.08 miles west of downtown Sudbury (town office). Surrounding properties are a mix of forestland, agricultural land, and developed single family home sites. The trust's goals for the forestland are to maintain enrollment in the UVA program (current use) and periodically harvest timber when appropriate.

The property consists of 114.00 acres, 89.60 of which are productive forestland enrolled in UVA. Of the remaining acreage 22.00 are openland enrolled in UVA, 0.40 are non-productive wetland enrolled in UVA, and 2.00 of field are excluded from UVA enrollment. Elevation ranges from 460' above sea level at the southwestern corner to 520' above sea level in the middle of Stand 2. Forest types on the property include mixedwoods and pioneers.

Due to its proximity to maintained roads and surrounding agricultural lands, the property is not part of a forest habitat block of high conservation priority. Research into state and federal wildlife agency databases yielded no evidence of the presence of rare, threatened, or endangered plant or animal species on the property. No rare natural communities or deer wintering areas are known to exist on the property. A 0.40 acre area of mapped Class 2 wetland is located in the southeastern section of the property, and is enrolled in UVA as non-productive wetland. Of historical and cultural significance is the past use of the property as a marble quarry. The 1869 F. W. Beers Atlas lists the "T. J. Ormsby Marble Quarry" as being located on the property, and several small pits and other past quarrying evidence is present.

The property boundary is a combination of stone walls, old barbed wire fence, and road frontage. No discernable ATV/snowmobile trails were observed in the forestland. All applicable AMP's were in place. The only resource concern is the presence of invasive buckthorn and honeysuckle present at low to high densities throughout most of the forestland, typical of the area. If these plants are not controlled the infestation will likely get worse, resulting in them continuing to outcompete and displace native vegetation.

Stand 1

History:

No evidence of past logging was observed or has been recorded. The area was likely open pasture up until 100+/- years ago.

Acres: 7.00

Forest Type: Mixedwoods

Species Composition (BA%):	northern white cedar	52
	eastern white pine	29
	eastern hemlock	9
	sugar maple	5
	quaking aspen	5

Inventory Date: August 2021

Prism Factor: 10

Number of Points: 2

Soil Type: 82C, Vergennes clay, 8-15% slopes

Site Index spp: eastern white pine

Site Index: 65

Site Class: 2, determined from Rutland County Soil Survey

Age Class Structure Existing: two

Age Class Structure Desired: uneven

QMSD: 8.68"

Q Factor: 1.30

Trees Per Acre: 511

Total BA: 210

AGS BA: 210

UGS BA: 0

Basal Area Size Class Distribution			
Size	AGS	UGS	TOTAL
6-10"	130	0	130
12-16"	60	0	60
18-22"	20	0	20
24"+	0	0	0
TOTAL	210	0	210

Board Feet Per Acre: 5,389

Total Board Feet: 37,723

Pulp Cords Per Acre: 19.91

Total Pulp Cords: 139

Regeneration:

Due to the high density of northern white cedars and high crown cover, little sunlight reaches the forest floor. No significant amounts of regeneration were observed.

Forest Health:

No significant damaging agents were observed. Invasive buckthorn was observed at low densities throughout the stand.

Water Resources:

A small stream runs east to west through the middle of the stand.

Stand Description:

Stand 1 consists of 7.00 acres of mixedwoods type forest, northern white cedar dominant. The aspect is western and the slope is 8-15%. The terrain ranges from nearly level to gently sloping, and is characterized by dry shelves separated by 1-3' tall north-south running ledges. The stand is two-aged and overstocked (above A-line) for mixedwoods type forest, but is likely adequately to fully stocked for northern white cedar dominant stands. No northern white cedar stocking chart were found for reference. Site productivity is average, and the soils are best suited to growing the dominant species present. Logging accessibility and operability is good, and all applicable AMP's were in place.

The majority of the stand consists of pole to small sawtimber sized northern white cedar and pole to medium sawtimber sized eastern white pine, with lesser amounts of small sawtimber sized eastern hemlock, medium sawtimber sized sugar maple, and pole sized quaking aspen. No regeneration was present due to the high crown cover. Overall quality in this young stand is excellent (100% AGS), and most of the developing softwoods are self-pruning nicely. Most of the northern white cedar are occupying intermediate canopy positions, while most of the eastern white pine are occupying dominant canopy positions and are free to grow on at least two sides.

Tree spacing and species distribution is uniform throughout the stand. Most trees occupying upper canopy positions appeared to be healthy, and inter-tree competition for sunlight is not a limiting factor for the dominant eastern white. These trees should experience maintained or accelerated growth rates over the next 10 years. The timber production potential of the stand is good, and will increase as the trees grow. An unevenaged harvest will likely be warranted in 20+/- years, or whenever Stand 2 is treated.

Long Range Silvicultural Objective:

The long range silvicultural objective of Stand 1 is to manage for periodic yields of high quality hardwood and softwood sawtimber. This will be accomplished by implementing unevenaged harvesting techniques. Harvests will attempt to regenerate northern white cedar, sugar maple, eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, and other commercial hardwood species. The desired cutting cycle is 20 years. Diameter objectives by species are as follows:

eastern white pine	20"
eastern hemlock	20"
sugar maple	20"
quaking aspen	18"
northern white cedar	16"

Scheduled Treatment:

Stand density is high, and inter-tree competition for sunlight is becoming a limiting factor for the northern white cedar mostly occupying intermediate canopy positions. However due to the small size of the stand and northern white cedar trees, a commercial treatment is not viable at this time. This stand should be treated whenever the larger adjacent Stand 2 warrants a commercial treatment. An unevenaged harvest will likely be warranted and feasible in 20+/- years. No silvicultural treatments will be implemented in the next 10 years. Allow stand to grow, and reevaluate when the forest management plan is updated in 2031.

Target Residual BA: N/A

Target Residual Q Factor: N/A

Reference Used: USDA General Technical Report NRS-132: Silvicultural Guide for Northern Hardwoods in the Northeast

Stand 2

History:

No evidence of past logging was observed or has been recorded. The area was likely open pasture up until 100+/- years ago.

Acres: 61.10

Forest Type: Mixedwoods

Species Composition (BA%):	eastern white pine	38
	sugar maple	32
	eastern hophornbeam	9
	basswood	6
	bitternut hickory	4

Inventory Date: August 2021

Prism Factor: 10

Number of Points: 11

Soil Type: 41C, Farmington-Galway-Galoo complex, 5-25% slopes, very rocky

Site Index spp: sugar maple

Site Index: 50

Site Class: 3, determined from Rutland County Soil Survey

Age Class Structure Existing: two

Age Class Structure Desired: uneven

QMSD: 10.05"

Q Factor: 1.30

Trees Per Acre: 175

Total BA: 96

AGS BA: 61

UGS BA: 35

Basal Area Size Class Distribution			
Size	AGS	UGS	TOTAL
6-10"	29	11	40
12-16"	27	12	39
18-22"	5	10	15
24"+	0	2	2
TOTAL	61	35	96

Board Feet Per Acre: 1,793

Total Board Feet: 109,552

Pulp Cords Per Acre: 16.26

Total Pulp Cords: 993

Regeneration:

Established American beech, eastern hophornbeam, and sugar maple saplings were present at low to medium densities throughout the stand.

Forest Health:

Invasive buckthorn was observed at low to medium densities throughout the stand. No significant damaging agents were observed.

Water Resources:

No water resources were observed.

Stand Description:

Stand 2 consists of 61.10 acres of mixedwoods type forest, eastern white pine-sugar maple dominant. The aspect is western and the slope is 5-25%. The terrain ranges from nearly level to strongly sloping, with areas of exposed bedrock and ledge. The stand is two-aged and minimally stocked (halfway between B-line and C-line) for mixedwoods type forest. Soil productivity is average, and the site is well suited to growing sugar maple, eastern white pine, bitternut hickory, and basswood. Logging accessibility and operability is good, and all applicable AMP's were in place.

The majority of the stand consists of pole to large sawtimber sized eastern white pine and pole to medium sawtimber sized sugar maple. Lesser amounts of pole sized eastern hophornbeam, pole to medium sawtimber sized basswood, and pole to small sawtimber sized bitternut hickory are also present. Associate species include shagbark hickory, eastern hemlock, paper birch, bigtooth aspen, white ash, quaking aspen, northern red oak, and black cherry. Established American beech, eastern hophornbeam, and sugar maple saplings were present at low to medium densities. Overall quality is average (63% AGS), and most of the UGS are poorly formed eastern white pine of all sizes and all of the eastern hophornbeam. Most of the developing AGS sugar maple outwardly appeared to be of excellent quality.

Tree spacing and species distribution is fairly uniform throughout the stand. Areas are either eastern white pine dominant or sugar maple dominant, but significant amounts of both are present throughout the majority of the stand. Most trees occupying upper canopy positions appeared to be healthy, and inter-tree competition for sunlight is not a limiting factor. These overstory trees should experience maintained growth rates over the next 10 years. The timber production potential of the stand is good, and will increase as the trees grow. An unevenaged harvest will likely be warranted in 10-20 years.

Long Range Silvicultural Objective:

The long range silvicultural objective of Stand 2 is to manage for periodic yields of high quality hardwood and softwood sawtimber. This will be accomplished by implementing unevenaged harvesting techniques. Harvests will attempt to regenerate sugar maple, eastern white pine, bitternut hickory, and other commercial hardwood species. The desired cutting cycle is 20 years. Diameter objectives by species are as follows:

eastern white pine	20"
sugar maple	20"
bitternut hickory	20"
basswood	18"

Scheduled Treatment:

Stand density is not critically high, and standing timber volumes would not support a commercially viable unevenaged harvest. Overstory trees should experience maintained or accelerated growth rates over the next 10 years. An unevenaged harvest will likely be warranted in 10-20 years. No silvicultural treatments will be implemented in the next 10 years. Allow stand to grow, and reevaluate when the forest management plan is updated in 2031.

Target Residual BA: N/A

Target Residual Q Factor: N/A

Reference Used: USDA General Technical Report NRS-132: Silvicultural Guide for Northern Hardwoods in the Northeast

Stand 3

History:

No evidence of past logging was observed or has been recorded. The area was likely open pasture up until 50+/- years ago.

Acres: 21.50

Forest Type: Pioneers

Inventory Date: August 2021

Prism Factor: 10

Number of Points: 5

Soil Type: 41C, Farmington-Galway-Galoo complex, 5-25% slopes, very rocky

Site Index spp: sugar maple

Site Index: 50

Site Class: 3, determined from Rutland County Soil Survey

Age Class Structure Existing: even

Age Class Structure Desired: uneven

QMSD: < 4.00"

Trees Per Acre: >350/acre

Forest Health:

No significant damaging agents were observed. Invasive buckthorn and honeysuckle were observed at medium to high densities, along with native grape.

Water Resources:

No water resources were observed, though portions of the stand are generally wet.

Stand Description:

Stand 3 consists of 21.50 acres of pioneers type forest. The aspect is northwestern and the terrain ranges from nearly level to gently sloping. The QMSD is under 4" and there are over 350 stems per acre, as the stand was formerly open pasture 50+/- years ago. Logging accessibility and operability is good, and all applicable AMP's were in place.

The stand is minimally to adequately stocked, a combination of sapling to large pole sized green ash, boxelder, black locust, eastern red cedar, black cherry, American elm, and scattered holdover *Malus* spp. (from when the area was pasture). Portions of the stand contain scattered small to medium sawtimber sized eastern white pine and black locust, but on average the QMSD is under 4" at DBH. Most of these young trees of commercial species are AGS, and an unevenaged harvest will likely be warranted in 20+/- years. The timber production potential of the stand is average, and will improve as the stand grows and is managed.

Long Range Silvicultural Objective:

The long range silvicultural objective of Stand 3 is to manage for periodic yields of high quality hardwood and softwood sawtimber. This will be accomplished by implementing unevenaged harvesting techniques. Desired species for regeneration, diameter objectives, and the desired cutting cycle will be determined when the stand QMSD exceeds 4".

Scheduled Treatment:

Stand density is not critically high, and inter-tree competition for sunlight is not causing decline in trees in upper canopy positions. These overstory trees should experience maintained or accelerated growth rates over the next 10 years. An unevenaged harvest will likely be warranted in 20+/- years. No silvicultural treatments will be implemented in the next 10 years. Allow stand to grow, and reevaluate when the forest management plan is updated in 2031.

Target Residual BA: N/A

Target Residual Q Factor: N/A

Reference Used: USDA General Technical Report NRS-132: Silvicultural Guide for Northern Hardwoods in the Northeast

Non-Productive Wetland (NP)

Area Description:

This area consists of 0.40 acres of non-productive wetland, which likely provides habitat for local amphibians and reptiles.

Acres: 0.40

Long Range Objective:

The long range objective is to not manipulate the area.

Scheduled Treatment:

Do not manipulate the area. Reevaluate the successional trend of the area in 2031 when the forest management plan is updated.

Management Schedule

2021- Annually walk property boundary (recommended)

2031- Update forest management plan by 4/1/2031

Volume Summary

Stand 1 Timber Volume by Species		
Species	bd ft / acre	ords / acre
White Pine	1565	6.69
White Cedar	3161	3.36
Hemlock	0	6.16
Sugar Maple	663	1.09
Popple	0	2.61
TOTAL / ACRE	5389	19.91

minimum 12" at DBH for hard logs, ≥ 10 " DIB at Small End
 minimum 10" at DBH for soft logs, ≥ 8 " DIB at Small End
 minimum 8" at DBH for pulp tree, ≥ 6 " DIB at Small End

Stand 1 Timber Volume by DBH		
DBH Class	bd ft / acre	ords / acre
< 12"	752	5.82
12-14"	3159	11.00
16-18"	1478	3.09
20-24"	0	0
26"+	0	0
TOTAL / ACRE	5389	19.91

Stand 2 Timber Volume by Species		
Species	bd ft / acre	ords / acre
White Pine	1418	8.43
Hemlock	0	0.56
Sugar Maple	326	4.72
Bitternut Hickory	0	0.51
Shagbark Hickory	0	0.24
White Ash	0	0.19
Hophornbeam	0	0.13
Popple	0	0.24
Black Cherry	0	0.19
Red Oak	49	0.10
Basswood	0	0.95
TOTAL / ACRE	1793	16.26

Stand 2 Timber Volume by DBH		
DBH Class	bd ft / acre	ords / acre
< 12"	0	3.03
12-14"	718	6.94
16-18"	1026	3.80
20-24"	49	2.49
26"+	0	0
TOTAL / ACRE	1793	16.26

Glossary

Acre	43,560ft ²
AGS	“Acceptable Growing Stock”, or trees of commercial species that have the potential to produce sawlog quality or better material now or in the future
Basal Area	(BA) The cross sectional area of all trees in a stand measured at DBH and usually expressed in square feet per acre, used as a measure density
Board Foot	A volume of wood equivalent to a 1” x 12” x 12” board
Canopy	The foliar cover in a forest stand consisting of one or several layers
Canopy Position	The position of a tree’s crown relative to those of adjacent tree’s crowns, 5 commonly used classifications
Emergent	A tree whose crown receives full direct light from above and from all sides
Dominant	A tree whose crown receives full direct light from above and partial direct light from the sides
Codominant	A tree whose crown receives full direct light from above and little direct light from the sides
Intermediate	A trees whose crown receives little direct light from above and no direct light from the sides
Suppressed	A tree whose crown is completely overtopped by surrounding trees, and receives no direct sunlight
Clearcut	An evenaged management regeneration cut that removes all trees in a stand
Cord	Stacked wood that measures 128ft ³ of wood, bark, and empty space within the stack, usually measured 4’ x 4’ x 8’
Crown	The part of a tree bearing live branches and foliage

Cruise	A set of objective sampling methods designed to quantify the spatial distribution, composition, and rates of change of forest parameters for the purposes of management
Cutting Cycle	The planned interval between harvests in an unevenaged stand
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height, the diameter of a tree measured at breast height (4.5') above the ground
Defect	Any feature that lowers the commercial value of a log
Diameter Objective	The DBH at which a tree is considered economically mature, varies by landowner objectives and log markets
Evenaged Management	Timber management that results in a stand of trees of a single age class in which the range of tree ages is 20+/- percent of rotation
Firewood/Fuelwood	Wood used for conversion to some form of energy
Forest Type	A category of forest defined by its dominant vegetation
Girdle	To make continuous incisions around a living stem through the bark and cambium for the purpose of killing the tree
Group Selection	An unevenaged management regeneration cut in which trees are removed and new age classes are established in small groups (<1 acre each), usually on 20% or less of the stand area at each entry of the cutting cycle
Growing Stock	All trees growing in a forest or stand
Hardwood	Broadleafed trees that lose their leaves in the fall
High-Risk Timber	Trees that are unlikely to survive until the next stand entry
Improvement Cut	The removal of less desirable trees in a stand of pole or larger trees to improve composition and quality
Intermediate Treatment	Any cut designed to enhance growth, quality, vigor, and composition of the stand after establishment or regeneration and prior to final harvest
LCR	The ratio of crown length to total tree height

Large Sawtimber	Trees 20" and larger at DBH
MBF	One thousand board feet
Medium Sawtimber	Trees 17-19" at DBH
Mixedwoods	Stands with a softwood component of 25-65% of the basal area
Northern Hardwoods	Stands with at least a 50% component of beech-birch-maple in the basal area and less than a 25% component of softwoods in the basal area
Patch-Cut	An unevenaged management regeneration cut that removes all trees from a designated area of a stand at one time to regenerate a new age class, typically 1-5 acres in size
Pioneer	A tree capable of invading bare sites and persisting there until replaced by successional species
Pole	Trees 4-11" at DBH
Pulpwood	Roundwood, whole-tree chips, or wood residues that are used for the production of wood pulp
Q Factor	The ratio of the number of trees in succeeding diameter classes
QMSD	Quadratic mean stand diameter, the diameter of the tree of average basal area
Regeneration	Seedlings or saplings existing in a stand
Rotation	Under evenaged management the period between regeneration establishment and final cutting
Salvage	A cutting to remove dead trees or trees damaged or dying because of injurious agents other than competition, to recover economic value that would otherwise be lost
Sapling	Trees 1-3" at DBH
Sawlog	A log that meets the minimum standards for sawing
Seedling	Trees less than 1" at DBH

Seed Tree	An evenaged management regeneration cut that removes all trees in a stand except for a small number of widely spaced trees retained for seed production to produce a new stand
Shade Tolerance	The capacity of trees to grow satisfactorily in the shade of and in competition with other trees, 3 common classifications
Tolerant	A tree capable of becoming established and persisting beneath overtopping trees (ex. hemlock, beech, maple)
Mid-Tolerant	A tree that requires that can persist without full sunlight but requires periods of full sunlight to survive and thrive (ex. red oak, black cherry, yellow birch)
Intolerant	A tree that requires near full sunlight when developing to survive and thrive (ex. paper birch, popple, butternut)
Shelterwood	An evenaged management regeneration cut in which enough trees are left to produce sufficient shade to regenerate a new age class of mid-tolerant and shade tolerant species
Silviculture	The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests and woodlands to meet the diverse needs and values of landowners on a sustainable basis
Single Tree Selection	An unevenaged management regeneration cut in which individual trees of all size classes are removed uniformly throughout the stand to promote growth of remaining trees and to provide space for regeneration
Site Class	A measure site productivity based on site index used in the Vermont Current Use Program, with 1 being most productive and 4 being least productive
Site Index	A species specific measure of forest productivity expressed as the average height of trees at a specified age; high productive soils grow taller trees
Slope	A measure of steepness (%) calculated by the rise in feet divided by the run in feet multiplied by 100
Small Sawtimber	Trees 12-16" at DBH

Softwood	Coniferous trees that are typically evergreen with needle-like leaves
Stand	A contiguous group of trees sufficiently uniform in age class distribution composition, and structure growing on a site of sufficiently uniform quality, to be a distinguishable management unit
Stocking	An indication of growing space occupancy relative to a preestablished standard
Stumpage	The value of timber to the landowner as it stands uncut
Succession	The gradual supplanting of one community of plants by another
Sugarbush	A forest that is managed and utilized predominately for the production of maple sap for making maple syrup
Thinning	A cutting treatment made to reduce stand density of trees to improve growth, forest health, or recover potential mortality
UGS	“Unacceptable Growing Stock”, or trees that do not have the potential to produce sawlog quality or better material now or in the future
Unevenaged Management	Timber management that produces a stand with three or more distinct age classes of trees
Wolf Tree	A large tree of little or no economic value that occupies a large amount of growing space, typically trees that were present when the stand was pasture or UGS trees that were left during past logging operations