



## FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

PROPERTY OF

THOMPSON-HEATH FAMILY  
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

STOWE,  
VERMONT

UPDATED: JUNE, 2020

We certify that our forest land is at least 25 acres in size and is under active long-term forest management in accordance with 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*" in order to control stream siltation and soil erosion.

By signing below, we understand we are signing our Use Value Appraisal Program forest management plan and by doing so agree to manage according to this plan.

Anthony B. Thompson 7/24/2020

Anthony Thompson

Date

for the Thompson-Heath Family Limited Partnership

Scott Moreau

Scott Moreau

Greenleaf Consulting, Inc.

VT LPF 148.0121795



8/4/2020

Date

Emily Potter 8/31/2020

Emily Potter

Lamoille County Forester

Date

GREENLEAF CONSULTING, INC.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
I. Property Data Summary	1
II. Introduction	1
III. General Description	1
IV. Management Planning	3-4
V. Invasive Plant Management	4-5
VI. Agricultural Conversions	5
VII. Sugarbush Standards	6-8
VIII. Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) Management	8-9
IX. Stand Analysis	9
X. Schedule of Management Activities	15

## APPENDIX

- ° Glossary
- ° Suggested Reading List
- ° UVA Summary Sheet
- ° Forest Stand Map

## I. PROPERTY DATA SUMMARY:

Prepared For: Thompson-Heath Family Limited Partnership  
c/o Anthony Thompson

Address: 5655 S. Tropical Trail  
Merritt Island, FL 32952

Town Where Land Is Located: Stowe, Vermont

Total Acreage: 60 Total Acres; 60 Acres Productive Forest

Ortho Photo Numbers: 136224, 132224, 132220 & 136220; 2013

SPAN Number: 621-195-13059

## II. INTRODUCTION:

This Forest Management Plan for the Thompson/Heath property is designed to serve several functions. These are as follows:

- to update the 2011 plan and analyze the current timber related natural resources on the property
- to make recommendations for any timber stand improvements that may be possible in light of current stand conditions.
- to fulfill the requirements of Vermont's Use Value Program
- to outline a comprehensive Schedule of Management Activities for plan implementation

**III. GENERAL DESCRIPTION:** The Thompson-Heath property is located in the town of Stowe, north of Weeks Hill Road and west of Roundtop Mountain. The parcel consists of 60 acres of land, with all 60 acres in productive forest. The terrain is moderately sloping throughout, with occasional rocky outcroppings. Access to most of the woodland is excellent via woods roads. There is no road frontage on this property. Access is through the property to the south, which is also in the family ownership.

**Biophysical Region:** There're eight biophysical regions in Vermont. The Thompson/Heath property is located in the Northern Green Mountain region, described as having cool summer temperatures, higher elevations and acidic metamorphic bedrock. These mountains comprise a relatively short section of the great Appalachian Mountain system, which extends from Alabama to the tip of the Gaspé Peninsula in Quebec. This region has remained one of the least populated regions in the state due to its high mountains, cold winters and short growing season. This region contains the second highest percentage of public land ownership in the state.

**SOILS:** The forest soils on the Thompson/Heath property are Marlow, Berkshire & Tunbridge-Lyman.

#### *Marlow loam*

Marlow soils formed in glacial till and are located in the Green Mountains, their foothills and the western hill part of Chittenden County. In most places they occupy elongated hills that have smooth slopes. They have a low natural fertility and a moderately available moisture capacity. These soils cannot supply as much moisture to plants during extended dry periods because the fragipan (the soil layer that restricts water flow and root penetration) is relatively shallow (15-30 inches) which impedes the growth of roots. Surface runoff is moderate to rapid and there is a slight risk of erosion. Wind damage is common on this soil type because of the shallow root system which commonly develops. Roads are moderately suited, limited by slope. Harvest equipment is well-suited on these soils.

#### *Berkshire Sandy Loams:*

Berkshire soils formed in glacial till on uplands. Slopes range from 3-50%. These are deep, well-drained soils with a high available water capacity. These soils are found on glaciated uplands. Slope is the primary limiting factor for woods roads and harvest equipment operability. Forestland is very well suited to this soil type, although hay and pasture is common where gentle slopes occur. Beech-Red Maple-Hemlock Northern Hardwood Forest variants and Hemlock are the most common natural communities associated.

#### *Tunbridge-Lyman complex*

Tunbridge-Lyman soils are moderately deep to shallow, well-drained to somewhat excessively drained and occur on upland ridges and hills. Available water capacity is moderate to low. These soils are acidic. There is a restrictive rooting depth which is a limiting factor to tree growth. Erosion is a major concern when planning or conducting forest management activities. Exposed bedrock is common throughout this complex. Slopes range from 3-60%.

**LANDOWNER OBJECTIVES:** The objectives, or management goals, of the landowner are central to the development of the forest management plan. Management objectives can include timber production, wildlife habitat enhancement and/or recreation among many others. These objectives can often be met with synonymous management activities through careful planning and implementation.

While long-term stewardship of the land is principal for the Thompson/Heath property, other objectives include:

- Wildlife habitat creation and enhancement
- Timber production
- Recreation
- Possible maple sugaring
- Trail restoration
- Firewood production for domestic use
- Aesthetic & cultural resource protection

#### **IV. MANAGEMENT PLANNING:**

This management plan is intended to be a guide in the ongoing management of the forest resources. It is designed for the 10-year period 2020-2031, with re-evaluation and updating on a ten-year cycle. A Schedule of Management Activities (Section X) is included which specifies silvicultural treatments and other work for the 10-year period.

This management plan meets the requirements of the Use Value Appraisal Tax Program. Use Value Appraisal status requires a commitment by the landowner to implement the plan as specified in the Schedule of Management Activities. Compliance with the plan is monitored by completion of each of the prescribed activities. It should be noted that the indicated year of implementation is, in most cases, a suggested time schedule that can be adjusted to compensate for market conditions, operating conditions as influenced by the weather, and other reasonable factors that might cause postponement or delay. Use Value guidelines allow for carrying out the individual prescribed activity within three years, before and after the recommended date. Compliance with the Use Value Program and the management plan is reviewed annually through the submission of a conformance report indicating activities completed, and by periodic field review by the County Forester.

Landowners should be aware that when they place their land in the Use Value Program there is a permanent lien attached to their Deed by the State. From the LV-314:

“Any land enrolled in the program has a lien on it that was placed there as a condition of

enrolling in the program. If the land is developed or the owner wishes to remove the lien, the Land Use Change Tax (LUCT) and lien release recording fee must be paid. The director of the Property Valuation and Review Division (PVR) of the Department of Taxes can also initiate the process to withdraw land or buildings from the program. The LUCT will be assessed if the director determines that development has occurred. The process for determining the LUCT was changed on Oct. 2, 2015. The local assessing officials are responsible for determining the fair market value of the changed land. As detailed in Vermont law, if the changed land is a portion of a parcel, the fair market value is the value of the changed land as a separate parcel divided by the common level of appraisal. This value is determined by the local assessing official as of the date the land is no longer eligible for enrollment, or in the cases of voluntary removal, the date the owner wishes to withdraw the land from enrollment. The local assessing official will notify the landowner and PVR of the fair market value determination. The provisions for appeal relating to property tax assessment in 32 V.S.A. chapter 131 apply to the fair market value determination. The PVR director will notify the owner directly of the amount of tax that is due and also the amount of tax that would need to be paid to release the lien on any withdrawn but not developed acres. Payment of the LUCT and lien release recording fee must be made to the Department of Taxes within 30 days of the Department's mailing of the notice. Due to the changes in the LUCT calculation, the fair market value can no longer be pro-rated for portions of land that have been withdrawn."

The landowner agrees to ensure that soil erosion and/or stream sedimentation does not occur on any lands enrolled in the UVA program. Appropriate preventative soil erosion and stream pollution control practices, as outlined in the publication entitled "*Acceptable Management Practices for Maintaining Water Quality on Logging Jobs in Vermont*," or a successor publication shall be employed for the maximum practicable extent on all enrolled parcels. Compliance with all State and Federal rules and regulations regarding erosion control, water quality, and wetland protection is required.

#### V. INVASIVE PLANT MANAGEMENT:

Note: *invasive control work is not a Use Value mandated practice.*

The presence of invasive plants has the potential to compromise the health and future productivity of Vermont's forests. Although eradication in many cases is unachievable due to the extent of the infestation and/or the financial burden of control, options are available to mitigate or reduce the impact of invasive plants. These options may include manual control, and in some cases chemical treatment. If an invasive plant(s) has been identified on a property enrolled in the use Value Appraisal Tax Program, the landowner, by approving this forest management plan, acknowledges that there are options available should they choose to pursue them. Funding is potentially available through the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). Greenleaf Forestry assures it has discussed treatment options with the landowner.

Should the landowner choose to undertake management activities, further education should



occur regarding the impact of unfettered invasive plant spread as well as how silvicultural and agricultural treatments have the potential to exacerbate the problem(s). Further, there will be additional discussions regarding control of invasive plants in the areas to be managed (for invasive plants), recognizing that each landowner's site is specific in terms of objectives, needs and concerns.

It should also be recognized that much of the invasives found on certain properties are the result of poor management practices by town and state road crews as well as power line maintenance methods. Landowners should not be held responsible for the actions of these groups who are a constant threat to proliferating invasive species spread.

## VI. AGRICULTURAL CONVERSIONS:

"FP&R standards for Conversion of Forest to Agriculture in UVA  
(Approved by Michael Snyder 2/11/13)

Initial management plan or amendment and map shall show the area to be clearcut and schedule of year of cutting prior to commencement of conversion.

Timber harvest will follow AMP's except for buffer widths which will follow and subsequently employ AMP's.

FMAR must be filed for the harvest.

By the end of the three full years after clearing, all logging slash shall be disposed of, all woody vegetation except for incidental, individual pasture shade trees shall be cut down and disposed of. The entire area will be fenced (either permanent fencing or temporary fencing during appropriate seasons) and seeded if it is to be pasture or stumped and smoothed if it is to be cropland.

The landowner must certify by letter to the County Forester that conversion is complete by the end of the third year following the clearing. The converted land must be re-classified as open land with PV&R. This reclassification may come sooner, if the land has been fully converted to agriculture, in less than three years as certified by the land owner.

Pastured woodland is not allowed in Forestry UVA, but a portion of a wooded stand may be fenced to allow for shade and access to water for livestock as long as it is no more than two acres in size.

A landowner may apply for consideration to practice "silvopasture" only if there is a plan

that includes a detailed grazing schedule certified by a grazing specialist with the NRCS, UVM Extension or VT Agency of Agriculture. The plan will outline why the pasture is best left in Forestry UVA rather than converted to Agriculture UVA and how forest regeneration will be maintained.”

## VII. SUGARBUSH MANAGEMENT STANDARDS & TAPPING GUIDELINES FOR FORESTLAND IN USE VALUE APPRAISAL

The purpose of this document is to describe the forest management standards on enrolled forestland with trees tapped for maple sap. At the end of this document are the tapping guidelines. The term “shall” is used for mandatory requirements and the term “should” is used when practices are recommended.

While production of a food product such as maple syrup is an agricultural activity in which the processing of sap to maple syrup occurs in the sugarhouse, management of a woodlot for sap production is a forestry activity. A sugarbush is not agricultural land but a forested ecosystem with multiple values, products and services and -- like any forestland -- should be managed with these products and services in mind, including water quality, biodiversity, wildlife habitat, and value-added forest products.

The following standards shall be followed in sugarbush management on stands enrolled in Forestland UVA:

- There should be long-term planning for the recruitment or retention of multiple age classes (uneven-aged management is recommended, though even-aged management may be allowed). When regenerating a forest stand, hybrid silvicultural systems are also possible including continuous cover, and shelterwood with reserves.
- Since the basis of any long-term forest-based management activity, such as sugaring, is a healthy forest, minimum residual stocking standards for sugarbush management shall be the same as the minimum residual stocking standards for northern hardwood stands managed for sawtimber. See appropriate guides in UVA Manual Appendix A.
- No single entry while tending the forest with intermediate treatments should reduce stocking by more than one-third, and residual stocking shall be expected to consist of healthy, vigorous trees with sound structure. Harvesting more than one third in any entry may cause sunscald, windthrow, epicormic branching or susceptibility to drought.
- It is understood that emphasis in a sugarbush is on maple sap production and the species of principal interest will be sugar maple and/or red maple. To avoid a monoculture, landowners and managers shall retain a minimum of 25% of total basal area in a combination of non-sugar maple species. (Note: It is recommended that the most varied



suite of species found in the forest community be maintained or encouraged. This could include “up to” 8-11 species.) A variance of the 25% may be approved by the county forester if the landowner justifies the change. In instances when the stand, prior to harvest, already has less than 25% non-sugar maple trees, the percent residual non-sugar maple stocking shall not be less than pre-treatment and the management plan shall address ways to increase these percentages over time.

- Sugarbush management often includes the maintenance of saplines which may include annual clearing of trees, saplings and woody material from under, above, and near lines. The amount of woody material removed while clearing lines should be minimized to keep negligible any effect on the basal area, and in most cases it should be left on the ground to enhance coarse woody material. Beyond cutting for line clearing any additional harvesting for fuelwood or salvage shall be quantified in the plan with either a basal area target, number of crop trees to be released, or by indicating the volume to be removed from any stand.
- For purposes of UVA, Acceptable Growing Stock (AGS) is based on timber quality of the merchantable stem; trees that are healthy, vigorous, and single stemmed with minimal defect from rot, wounds or branches. It is recognized that a good sap producing tree may not be an acceptable timber tree. However, the definitions for AGS and Unacceptable Growing Stock (UGS) will remain the same for enrolled forest land managed for maple sap production to prevent potential high-grading which would adversely affect forest management options in the future. *Note: Large diameter UGS may be retained for tapping purposes as long as the ratio of UGS to AGS is not higher post-harvest.*
- Conversion of a stand to sugarbush use may require special consideration in those natural communities where maple is an associate species of lesser abundance. Every stand should be managed with consideration of the natural community type, tapping the maples only as feasible. Examples of such types are Red Maple Swamps, Riparian Silver Maple Forests (both present problems with equipment and fragile soils), Hemlock-Northern Hardwood, Red Spruce-Northern Hardwood, and Sandplain Forests with oak and pine as dominants and red maple as an associate. While these forest communities can contain large numbers of maple they should not be managed toward any single species or converted to a maple monoculture by harvesting only the dominant oak, pine, spruce, tamarack or ash.
- Sugarbushes shall be mapped following the UVA mapping standards. The stand will be identified using Stand Type based on SAF Cover Type or Vermont’s Natural Communities as per UVA guidelines. The UVA map shall also include the identification of those stands that are tapped or have plans to be tapped within the plan time frame.

- All taps shall be removed annually at the end of each sugaring season before full maple leaf out. Used tubing, mainlines and drop-lines should be removed from the woods, when replaced or when the sugarbush is no longer tapped.

The UVA Tapping Guidelines below shall be referenced in the forest management plan on a stand level where trees are tapped or are planned to be tapped within the time frame of the current plan and a copy of these Guidelines should be included in the landowner's copy of their forest management plan. Taps per tree should not exceed the number of taps in the table below (these are within 2-inch diameter classes). Droplines of 30-36 inches are recommended.

	<i>Standard Spout (5/16")</i>	<i>Large Spout (7/16")</i>
0 taps	Less than 10" diameter (less than 29" circumference)	Less than 12" diameter (less than 35" circumference)
1 tap	10-14" diameter (29-47" circumference)	12-18" diameter (35-60" circumference)
2 taps	16-20" diameter (47-66" circumference)	20" & over, diameter (60"+ circumference)
3 taps	22" & over, diameter (66" & over circumference)	Prohibited
4+ taps	Prohibited	Prohibited

#### VIII. USE VALUE APPRAISAL STANDARDS FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT RELATED TO EMERALD ASH BORER (EAB) INFESTATIONS

"Emerald ash borer (EAB) has been detected in Vermont and poses a significant threat to all species of ash trees in the state. Adult emerald ash borer beetles feed on the leaves of the trees; however, it is the larvae that cause the most damage, ultimately killing ash trees through the creation of S-shaped burrows (called galleries) just underneath the bark. An abundance of galleries in a single tree ultimately severs the flow of carbohydrates within the tree, usually causing tree mortality within three to five years. Widespread ash tree death will change forest ecosystems in unpredictable ways. All landowners in Vermont should be considering the implications of EAB on their land, understanding that ash trees become more vulnerable with increased proximity to an EAB infestation. Landowners planning to harvest ash trees must now plan strategically to retain the economic value of their woodlot while preserving forest health and diversity (which also support economic value in the long term). Management activities in response to EAB that retain, regenerate, and grow high-quality sawtimber trees; that maintain ash as a component of the forest; that support species- and age-class diversity across the landscape; and that preserve soil health and stability will support the continued ability of Vermont forests to provide a wide diversity of both ecosystem benefits and economic benefits in spite of EAB. The harvest of ash trees in the near future may be part of an effective silvicultural approach for many landowners on many parcels but will not necessarily be the most appropriate

strategy on all parcels. Landowners and forest managers are encouraged to respond to the threat of EAB in ways that strike the right balance between the immediate and long-term needs of landowners and overall forest health and productivity.

“Forest management activity on land enrolled in Use Value Appraisal (UVA) must comply with a forest management plan approved by the Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation. Forest management plans may be amended to adapt to changing conditions or objectives, including the threat posed by EAB. The silvicultural response to EAB, including prescriptions of ash salvage or preemptive salvage, should be designed and implemented in ways that are consistent with long-range silvicultural objectives and with UVA program and management plan standards. Where EAB does not pose a significant or urgent threat, where management activity will not advance objectives, or where there are operational limitations to an effective response, “no activity” may be a reasonable, approvable option.” (FPR, 2018)

## IX. STAND ANALYSIS:

For management purposes, the forestland has been divided into stands, which are defined as areas of relative similarity (such as age, species, topography, etc.) which can be treated uniformly. The stands are identified on the Forest Stand Map located at the end of this report. The Stand Analysis for each unit is included in this section and contains a description, acreage, management objectives, and recommendations. Stand analysis data, collected in the field cruise, is included to quantify the unit characteristics and monitor changes associated with future growth. The estimated sawtimber volume and cordwood volume is indicated for each stand. A field cruise of the property was conducted on June 16, 2020 and July 17, 2020 using a 10 BAF prism and simple random sample.

## STAND ANALYSIS

Map Area 1 (previously Stands 1, 2 & 3)

Acreage 55

**Stand Type:** Red Spruce-Mixed Hardwood (Red Spruce 27%, Red Maple 26%, Sugar Maple 22%, White Ash 10%, Hemlock 9%) Associated species include beech, black cherry, yellow birch, paper birch, ironwood and red pine

**Natural Community Type:** Red Spruce-Northern Hardwood Forest; Northern Hardwood Forest

**Age Structure:** Two-Aged

**Size Class:** Saplings/Small Poles & Small/Medium Sawtimber

**Stand Age:** 15 & 80 years

**Stocking:** Adequate; Approaching the A-line on the Mixedwood stocking guide in NE-603

**Stand Description & History:** This stand was once open pasture, approximately 80 years ago. Stone piles found throughout the stand show evidence of this past use as pasture. Wolf sugar maples were found along with rusted tap buckets which indicates sugaring operations occurred in the stand. The stand has been cut several times over the past half century. Portions of this stand were harvested using a patch cut method. Small openings of 1-5 acres were created which regenerated pioneer hardwood species such as gray birch, pin cherry, red maple, with some mix of red spruce and balsam fir. Due to the history of cutting using various methods, this is a highly diverse stand both structurally and compositionally. Most recently, in 2012, a thinning and crop tree release occurred. 67.98 MBF and 97 cords were removed from that treatment. The treatment didn't cover all of the 55 acres. The current delineation of this stand includes former stands 1, 2 and 3 on the previously filed stand map and plan.

**Forest Health Conditions:** Spruce dieback/blowdown. No other insect, tree disease, browsing, abiotic or invasive exotic plant problems were noted within the stand that could affect recommended silvicultural treatments.

**Access distance:** less than 1 mile

**Plot Count:** 11

**Regeneration:** Excellent; spruce, sugar maple, beech, striped maple, yellow birch and scattered white pine saplings and poles. Maple regeneration is being heavily browsed by deer and moose.

**Acc. Basal Area/acre:** 99 ft<sup>2</sup>

**Total Basal Area/acre:** 162 ft<sup>2</sup>

**Stems/acre:** 285

**Mean Stand Diameter:** 10.3 inches

Slope: 5-20%

Aspect: South-Southeast

Site Class: I

Soils: Marlow

Site Index: 56, Northern Hardwoods

**Management Objective:** Manage using uneven-aged silvicultural techniques for the production of high quality sawtimber

**Silvicultural Prescription:** Conduct an improvement cut and group-selection harvest in 2020. The improvement cut will remove low quality hardwoods and red spruce. The groupings will range in size from ½-2 acres and will regenerate approximately 20% of the total stand area. The groupings will consist of red spruce pockets where advanced regeneration is established. The treatment will focus on areas not treated during the last cut. Maintain a stand-wide residual basal area of 110 sq ft/ac. Refer to publication NE-603, *Silvicultural Guide for Northern Hardwood Types in the Northeast*, Leak et al.

**Product:** Spruce and hardwood sawtimber, pulp and firewood.

**Cutting Cycle:** 15-20 years; Desired diameter 16" spruce; 19" hardwoods

**Sawtimber Volume/acre:** 3,217 bd. ft.

**Cordwood Volume/acre:** 23 cords

## STAND ANALYSIS

Map Area 2 (previously Stand 4)

Acreage 3

**Stand Type:** Red Pine-Mixed Hardwood (Red Pine 33%, Red Maple 28%, Yellow Birch 20%, Sugar Maple 8%) Associated species include black cherry and beech

**Natural Community Type:** Northern Hardwood Forest; Red Spruce-Northern Hardwood Forest

**Age Structure:** Two-Aged

**Size Class:** Small Poles & Small/Medium Sawtimber

**Stand Age:** 20 & 70 years

**Stocking:** Adequate; Just above the B-line on the Mixedwood stocking guide

**Stand Description & History:** This stand was open farmland approximately 70 years ago. Red pine was planted as the land was abandoned as pasture. The red pine planting may not have been more than 50 % successful as there is abundant natural stocking of red maple and other species of approximately the same age or somewhat younger. The red pine has been thinned/harvested over time. Most recently, in 2012, 6.29 MBF and 18 cords were removed from the stand. Primarily red pine and red maple was cut. The resultant stand is two-aged with a vigorous cohort of saplings/small poles, mostly hardwood and red spruce. This stand has high recreational and aesthetic value.

**Forest Health Conditions:** Some blowdown from wind events. No other insect, tree disease, browsing, abiotic or invasive exotic plant problems were noted within the stand that could affect recommended silvicultural treatments.

**Access distance:** less than 1 mile

**Plot Count:** 2

**Regeneration:** Excellent; red spruce, sugar maple, beech, white ash, striped maple and white pine saplings and poles

**Acc. Basal Area/acre:** 83 ft<sup>2</sup>

**Total Basal Area/acre:** 118 ft<sup>2</sup>

**Stems/acre:** 140

**Mean Stand Diameter:** 12.1 inches

**Slope:** 15-25%

**Aspect:** South-Southeast

Site Class: II

Soils: Marlow

Site Index: 70, White Pine

**Management Objective:** Manage using even-aged silvicultural techniques for the production of quality mixedwood sawtimber and recreation

**Silvicultural Prescription:** No treatment is recommended in this stand as the stocking levels are adequate and in light of the recent treatment. Reevaluate in 10 years. Refer to publication NE-603, *Silvicultural Guide for Northern Hardwood Types in the Northeast*, Leak et al.

**Product:** Softwood sawtimber, pulp and firewood.

**Rotation Age:** 90 years red maple

**Sawtimber Volume/acre:** 1,877 bd. ft.

**Cordwood Volume/acre:** 14 cords



## STAND ANALYSIS

Map Area 5

Acreage 2

**Stand Type:** White Pine Plantation (White pine 100%)

**Natural Community Type:** Red Spruce-Northern Hardwood Forest

**Age Structure:** Even-aged

**Size Class:** Medium Sawtimber

**Stand Age:** 70 years

**Stocking:** Adequate; Just above the Managed B-line on the White Pine stocking guide

**Stand Description & History:** This white pine stand is located along the southern border of the property. The stand was planted approximately 70 years ago following pasture abandonment. The stand has not been tended since it's establishment and the overstory is eroding from biotic and abiotic causes. No recent management has occurred in this stand.

**Forest Health Conditions:** Weevil, blister rust and blowdown in the white pine component. No other insect, tree disease, browsing, abiotic or invasive exotic plant problems were noted within the stand that could affect recommended silvicultural treatments.

**Access distance:** less than 1 mile

**Plot Count:** 1

**Regeneration:** Adequate; sugar maple, beech, striped maple, black cherry, red spruce and white ash seedlings, saplings and poles

**Acc. Basal Area/acre:** 132 ft<sup>2</sup>

**Total Basal Area/acre:** 160 ft<sup>2</sup>

**Stems/acre:** 148

**Mean Stand Diameter:** 14.3 inches

**Slope:** 0-10%

**Aspect:** South

**Site Class:** II

**Soils:** Marlow

**Site Index:** 70, White pine

**Management Objective:** Convert to pastureland.

**Silvicultural Prescription:** Convert this stand to agricultural use in 2020. Follow UVA Agricultural Conversion guidance.

**Product:** White pine sawtimber, pulp and firewood.

**Rotation Age:** 60-70 years

**Sawtimber Volume/acre:** 6,281 bd. ft.

**Cordwood Volume/acre:** 21 cords

**SECTION X. SCHEDULE OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES:**

<u>Area</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Management Activity</u>
1	2020	Improvement Cut & Group-Selection Harvest Residual BA=110 sq ft/ac
3	2020	Convert to pasture
All	2031	Re-evaluate and update management plan.

Note: Use Value guidelines allow for carrying out the individual prescribed activity within three years, before and after the recommended date.