
FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
LAND BELONGING TO
MELINDA JACOBBE & BEVERLY SCHMIDT
In
Lunenburg, Vermont

~For the 10-year management period beginning April 1, 2023~

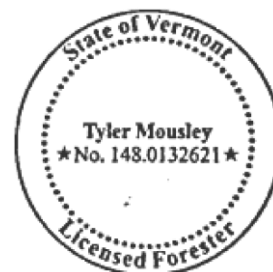


Prepared by:

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USDA NRCS TSP #17-21943

December 2022



**USE VALUE APPRAISAL PROGRAM
FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN SIGNATURE PAGE**

I (we) certify that my (our) forest land, exclusive of any housesite or other developed portion, is at least 25 acres in size and is under active long-term forest management for the purpose of growing and harvesting repeated forest crops 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.

This signature page shall constitute an addendum to my forest management plan. By signing below, I understand I am signing my Use Value Appraisal Program forest management plan and by doing so I agree to manage according to the current approved plan.

Signature(s): Melinda Jacobbe Date 2/17/2023
Beverly Schmidt Date 2/17/2023
____ Date _____
____ Date _____
____ Date _____

Landowner's Name(s): Melinda Jacobbe
(please print)
Beverly Schmidt

Address: 51 Chimney Sweep Lane, Rochester NY 14612
(continue on back of page if necessary)

Land located in town(s) of: Lunenburg, Vermont ^{SPAN} 366-113-10815

Approved: Matt Langlais Date 3.20.23
Forester, Vermont Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation

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GENERAL INFORMATION

LANDOWNER INFORMATION

Name(s): Melinda Jiacobbe & Beverly Schmidt

Address: Melinda Jiacobbe

51 Chimney Sweep Lane

Rochester, NY 14612

Phone Number: (585) 350-6147

Email: no email address

PARCEL INFORMATION

Town in which land is located: Lunenburg

County in which land is located: Essex

School Parcel Account Number (SPAN): 366-113-10815

Grand List Description: 490-acres

Acreage Enrolled in UVA: 490-acres

Acres Excluded from UVA: 0.0 acres

2021 Orthophoto Numbers: 559221, 559222, 516221, & 561222

PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

This property has been owned by the Schmidt family for several decades and now it is owned by Beverly Schmidt and her daughter, Melinda Jiacobbe. The parcel has frontage on both sides of Pond Hill Road, in the northwestern part of the Town of Lunenburg. It is divided by a ridge that runs south from the top of Temple Mountain, which is the highest peak in Lunenburg.

Like many properties in Vermont, this parcel was likely once the site of an old farmstead, as indicated by an old foundation, apple orchards, stonewalls, and wire fence that were found during the inventory. Most of the property is now forested, but about 3.51-acres of the parcel remains open near the town road. Several logging operations have been done in the recent past and now the forest is variably stocked with a mixture of softwood and hardwood trees in varying levels of age, health, and quality.

The majority of the property lies on the east side of the ridge leading from Temple Mountain and drains into Mink Brook. The portion on the west side of the ridge drains into Miles Stream, which like Mink Brook, is a tributary of the Connecticut River. Elevations across the property range from about 1,350 feet above mean sea level in the southeast corner to approximately 2,150 feet in the north-central part. The soils are fairly rocky throughout and range from being deep and damp where the terrain is

gently sloping to moderately deep and well-drained where the terrain is moderately to steeply sloping.

ACCESS DESCRIPTION

Access Description: The property has frontage on both sides of the unmaintained portion of Pond Hill Road. Improvements have been made to the road in the recent past that make it possible to access the Jiacobbe-Schmidt property by car and log truck. There are two landings located on the west side of Pond Hill Road and one within the interior. The Vermont Association of Snow Travelers (VAST) snowmobile trail utilizes the truck roads and runs west from Pond Hill Road through the southern part of the property. Access to the interior of the property is further improved by a vast network of skid trails.

BOUNDARY INFORMATION

Boundaries: In general, the property boundary is not well-marked, but can be found across most of the eastern half of the property. The boundary lines in the western half could not be located during the inventory. A combination of wire fence, stone wall, flagging, and paint delineate the boundary lines and several of the corners are marked by iron pins. It is recommended that the boundary lines be marked in the near future.



Iron pin at the end of a stonewall



Metal stake at the end of a stonewall

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Biophysical Region: Northern Highlands, just north of the Northern Vermont Piedmont

Watershed: This property drains into Mink Brook and Miles Stream, which are part of the Connecticut River watershed.

Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species or Natural Communities (RTE): This parcel is part of a habitat block that was given a rating of 7.2 on a scale of 0.8 - 8.3 by the State of Vermont's Agency of Natural Resources (ANR). This number is a representation of the biological and physical landscape importance of the habitat block. In general, the higher the score, the more important the habitat block is. There are no rare, threatened, or endangered species or natural communities mapped here on the Agency of Natural Resources Atlas (the ANR Atlas) at this time. A wetland is mapped near the landing in the southeastern part of the parcel.

LANDOWNER GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Schmidt family, including Melinda, has owned this property for several decades and they have been active stewards of the land. Melinda and Beverly would like to continue to manage their land for multiple uses, including good quality timber production, recreational opportunities, wildlife habitat, and good water quality. This property is well suited to their goals and objectives.

INVENTORY INFORMATION

Date: 12/2/22

Sample Points: 73

Chain Interval: 8-chain

Basal Area Prism Factor: 15-factor

Data Collection: Inventory data, including tree species, diameter, basal area, height, crown position, regeneration, and coarse woody debris were collected at each sample point. An assessment of each tallied tree was made of the product potential of each stem, which includes veneer, sawtimber, and pulp. This data was processed using the NED-2 Forest Ecosystem Support Software offered by the United States Forest Service (USFS). The software provided the "Basal Area per Acre", "Trees per Acre", "Quadratic Mean Stand Diameter", "Basal Area per Acre of Acceptable Growing Stock (AGS)", "Dead Trees per Acre" (Snags) and

“Volumes per Acre” figures that were used in this management plan. The “Species Composition” percentages were also calculated with the software and refer to percent of total basal area. “Seedlings per Acre” and “Saplings per Acre” were calculated by tallying the number of seedlings and saplings in a mil-acre plot (within 3.75 feet of plot center). “Coarse Woody Debris” was calculated by tallying the number of pieces greater than 3 inches in diameter and 3 feet in length in a 1/100th-acre plot (within 11.80 feet of plot center). “Site Class” is based on soils information provided by the 1978 USDA-Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey of Vermont. “Approximate Stand Age” and “Age Structure” were estimated on tree and site characteristics viewed at each plot. “Natural Community Delineation” was defined using the book: “Wetland, Woodland, Wildland”, which is a guide to the natural communities of Vermont prepared by the Vermont Department of Fish and Wildlife and The Nature Conservancy. The map was created using ArcGIS software and acreages were derived from the program.

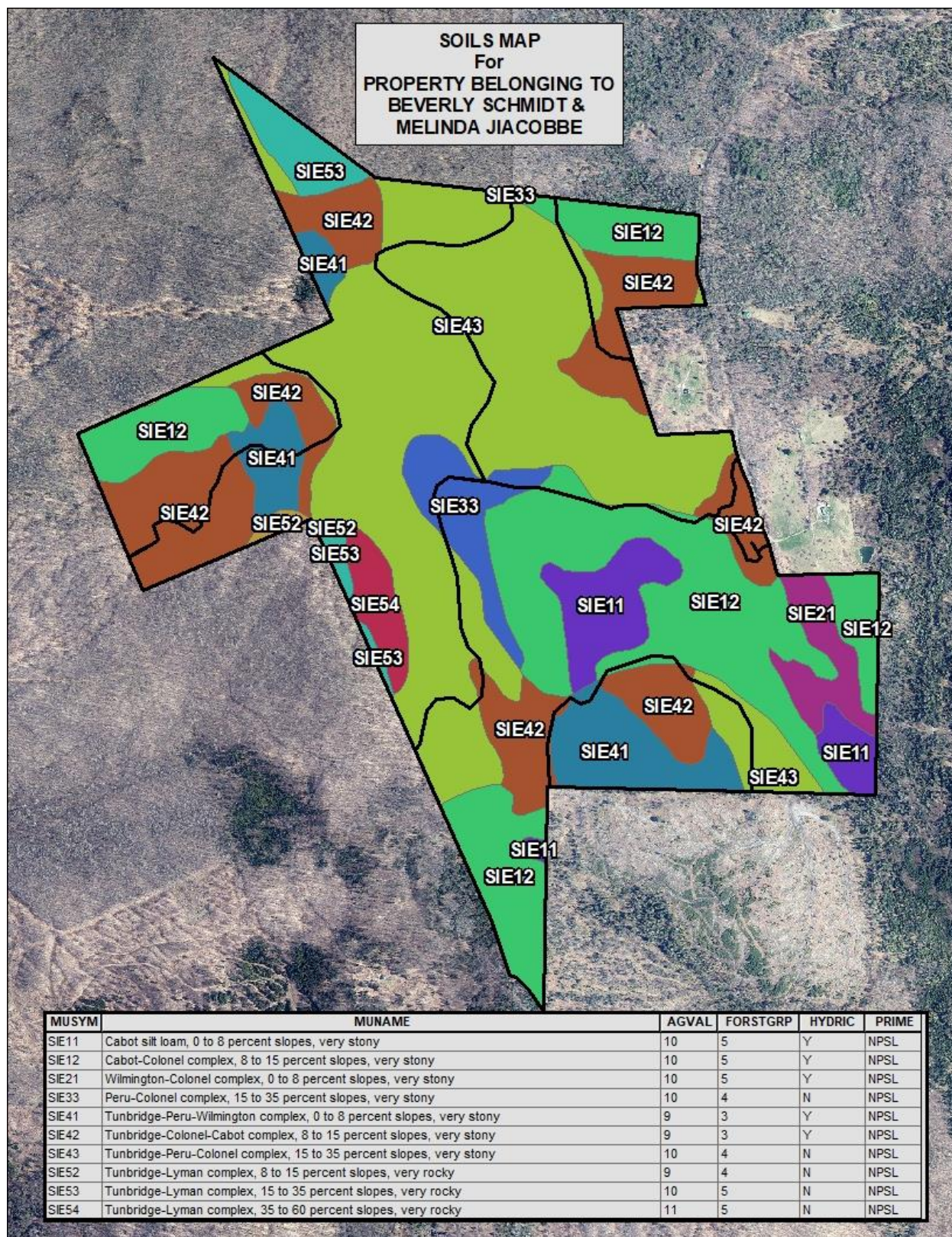
FOREST MANAGEMENT MAP
For
PROPERTY BELONGING TO
BEVERLY SCHMIDT &
MELINDA JACOBBE
in
Lunenburg, Vermont
SPAN: 366-113-10815

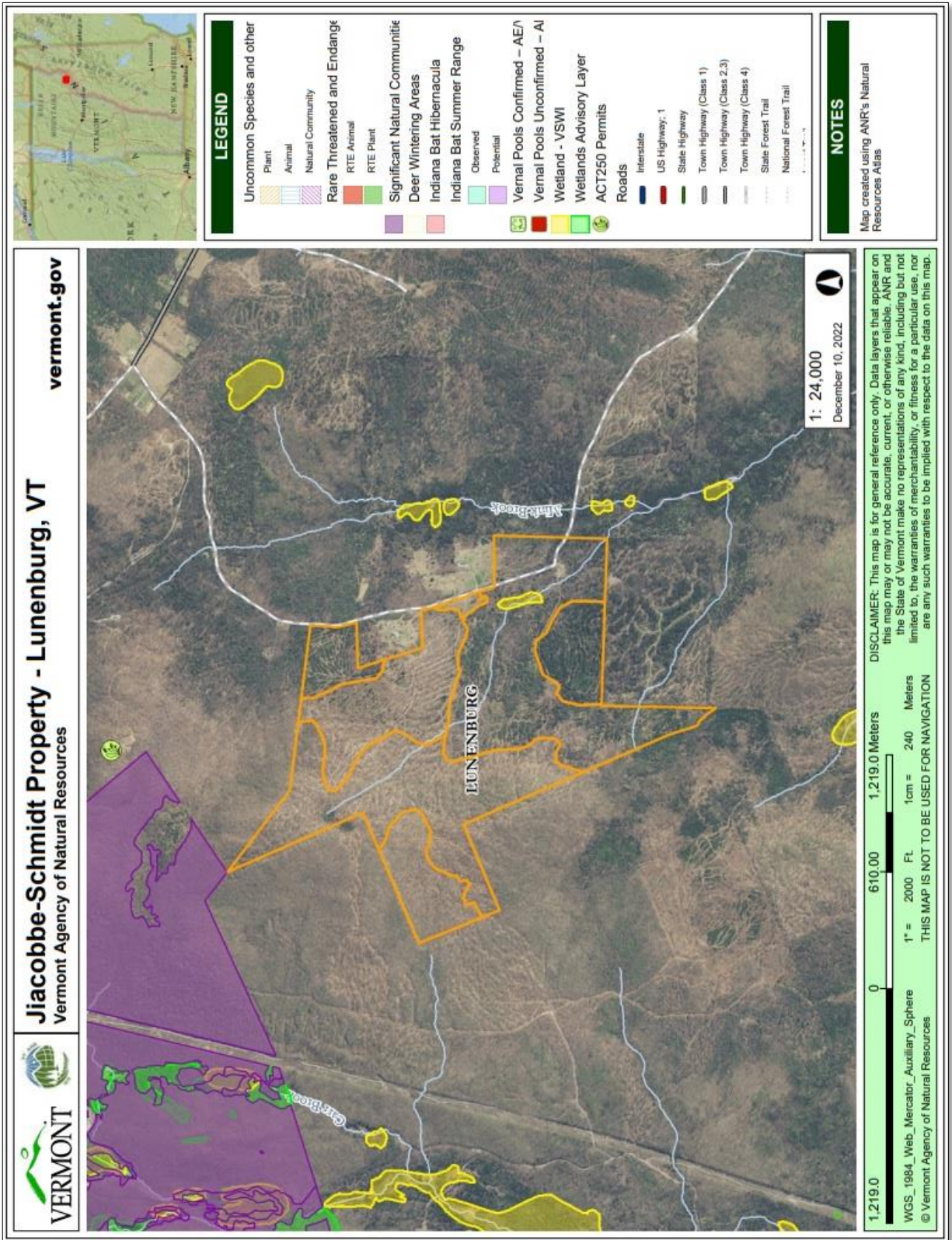


- Legend**
- Old Foundation
 - Apple Trees
 - Wet Soil
 - Iron Pin or Painted Rock
 - Landing
 - Flagging
 - Wire Fence
 - Truck Road
 - Steep Terrain
 - Stone Wall
 - Woods Road
 - Painted Line
 - Class IV Town Road
 - Minor Stream
 - Major Stream
 - 1-mile to Class III Road
 - Stand Type Boundary
 - 50-Foot Contour Lines

MAP AREA	TYPE	MAPPED ACREAGE	ADJUSTED ACREAGE	Acreage within 1-mile of a class 3 or better road	Acreage beyond 1-mile from a class 3 or better road
1	Hardwood Regeneration	39.12	39.88	0.00	39.88
2	Northern Hardwood	139.53	142.25	0.00	142.25
3	Young Hardwood	78.40	79.93	0.00	79.93
4	Young Fir	21.65	22.07	1.93	20.14
5	Wet Mixedwood	162.61	165.78	14.19	151.59
6	Spruce-Fir	33.03	33.67	0.00	33.67
TOTAL PRODUCTIVE FORESTLAND		474.34	483.58	16.12	467.46
IO	Idle Open Land	3.44	3.51	0.00	3.51
NP	Non-Productive/Wetland	2.85	2.91	0.00	2.91
Total Enrolled in UVA		480.63	490.00	16.12	473.88
Total Excluded from UVA			0.00		
Total Grand List			490.00		
Enrolled Acreage According to Grand List			490.00		
Enrolled Acreage According to Map Calculation			480.63		
Factor to Adjust Acreage			1.0194952		







MANAGEMENT STANDS

STAND 1



General Description: This hardwood stand is in the west-central part of the property, on the west side of the ridge. The terrain is very gently sloping to the west and soils are rocky, damp, and moderately deep. The stand was logged in the 1990's and was severely damaged during the 1998 ice storm. An overstory removal harvest was done in 2006 following an assessment in 2004-2005, which revealed the trees had not improved since the damage in 1998. Now, the stand is variably stocked with seedling, sapling, and pole-sized trees. As a general observation, tree establishment and growth, especially with hardwood species, appears to be slowed by the wetness of the site.

Acreage: 39.88

Inventory Plots: 9

Stand Type: Hardwood Regeneration

Natural Community Delineation: Northern Hardwood Forest or Red Spruce-Northern Hardwood Forest

Species Composition: Beech (33%), sugar maple (25%), yellow birch (25%), and smaller amounts of red maple and paper birch.

Regeneration: There is an average of about 2,444 seedlings and 3,333 saplings per acre in the understory. Seedling regeneration includes white ash (59%), beech (14%), striped maple (14%), sugar maple, red spruce, yellow birch, and red maple. Sapling regeneration includes white ash (53%), striped maple (27%), beech (10%), red maple, and red spruce.

Deer Browse Evidence: No significant deer browsing was noted.

Basal Area per Acre: 20 feet²

Basal Area of AGS per Acre: 12 feet²

Trees per Acre: 76

Quadratic Mean Stand Diameter: 6.9"

Volumes per Acre:

Sawtimber: 0.072 MBF

Pulp: 4.66 tons

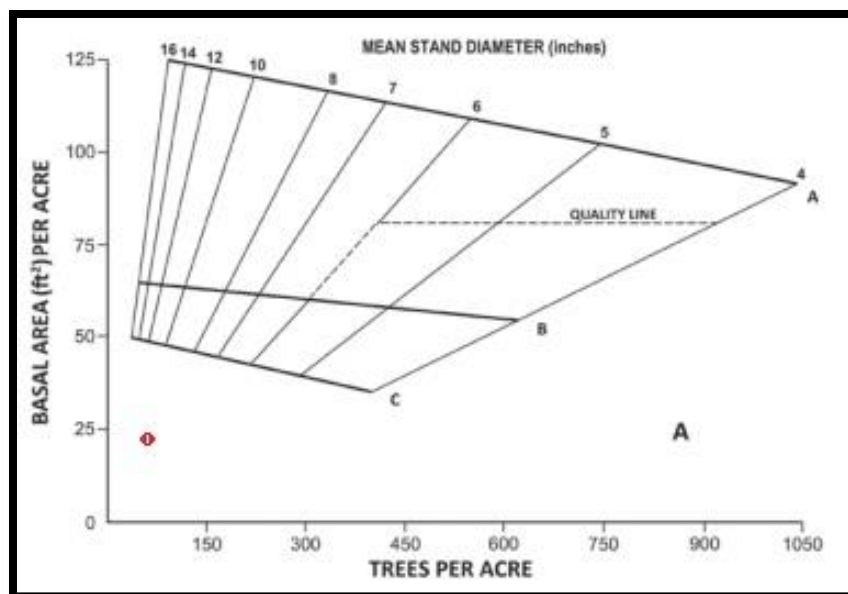
Site Class: 2-3

Soils: Cabot-Colonel complex, Tunbridge-Colonel-Cabot complex, Tunbridge-Peru-Colonel complex, and Tunbridge-Peru-Wilmington complex soils underlie this stand.

Approximate Stand Age: The oldest trees are about 20-30 years old.

Age Structure: Even-aged

Stocking: The stocking guide below, which is for even-aged northern hardwood stands, shows that this stand has a current stocking level below the C-line stocking level (see red dot). The B-line for this stand (65 feet² per acre) represents the point at which the site is being best utilized by the trees. A stocking level above the A-line would mean the site is being over-utilized and the trees are crowded. A level below the C-line means the site is underutilized and the trees have more than adequate spacing.



Stand History: This stand was likely once cleared and used for pasture about 80-100 years. It was logged in the 1990's and damaged by the 1998 ice storm. An overstory removal harvest was done in 2006.

Cultural Resources: Nothing significant was noted during the inventory.

Health Issues: Beech bark disease was noted on some of the beech trees. No non-native, invasive plants were found.

Access and Operability: This stand is best accessed for logging from a landing on the west side of Pond Hill Road. No erosion problems were noted.

Water and Wetland Features: A stream flows west out of the western part of the stand and soils are damp throughout. Any timber harvesting in this stand must adhere to the standards and practices outlined in the State of Vermont's booklet "*Acceptable Management Practices for Maintaining Water Quality on Logging Jobs in Vermont*". These standards and practices are referred to as AMP's and they are designed to control soil erosion and stream siltation. The AMP booklet can be found at the following website: <https://fpr.vermont.gov/forest/managing-your-woodlands/acceptable-management-practices>

Wildlife: A partridge was flushed and deer and snowshoe hare tracks were found during the inventory. Signs of moose were also noted.



Tracks and wing marks in the snow from a partridge that was flushed during the inventory.

Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) and Snags (dead, standing trees): There are averages of 0.1 pieces of CWD and 0.0 snags per acre in this stand. CWD and snags provide important wildlife habitat to a number of different species. There are snags in this stand, but none were captured in the inventory plots.

Long Range Silvicultural Objective(s): The goal is to manage this stand for the production of hardwood sawtimber using even-aged silviculture and a rotation age of 80-100 years. The overstory trees are currently about 20-30 years old.

Prescribed Treatment: No commercial treatment is needed during this 10-year management period. Re-examine the health and stocking conditions in 2033.

STAND 2



General Description: This northern hardwood stand runs along the ridge in the central part of the property. The terrain ranges from nearly flat to steeply sloping and the soils are moderately deep and well-drained in most areas. The stand was logged in 2006 using a shelterwood treatment that aimed to harvest mature stems, release a secondary sawlog age class of trees, and establish regeneration in the understory. This was accomplished in many areas, but some places were avoided and are still densely stocked with 80-90 year old trees that range in size from poles to large sawtimber.

Acreage: 142.25

Inventory Plots: 20

Stand Type: Northern Hardwood

Natural Community Delineation: Northern Hardwood Forest

Species Composition: Sugar maple (66%), beech (16%), yellow birch (9%), and smaller percentages of white ash, red maple, red spruce, and striped maple.

Regeneration: There are approximately 1,300 seedlings and 2,850 saplings per acre in the understory, primarily in the areas that were cut in 2006. Seedling regeneration includes yellow birch (35%), striped maple (30%), sugar maple (15%), beech (15%), red spruce, white ash, red maple, and balsam fir. Sapling regeneration includes striped

maple (42%), beech (32%), white ash (11%), sugar maple (7%), red spruce, elm, aspen, and yellow birch.

Deer Browse Evidence: No significant deer browsing was noted.

Basal Area per Acre: 74 feet²

Basal Area of AGS per Acre: 55 feet²

Trees per Acre: 161

Quadratic Mean Stand Diameter: 9.3"

Volumes per Acre:

Sawtimber: 2.825 MBF

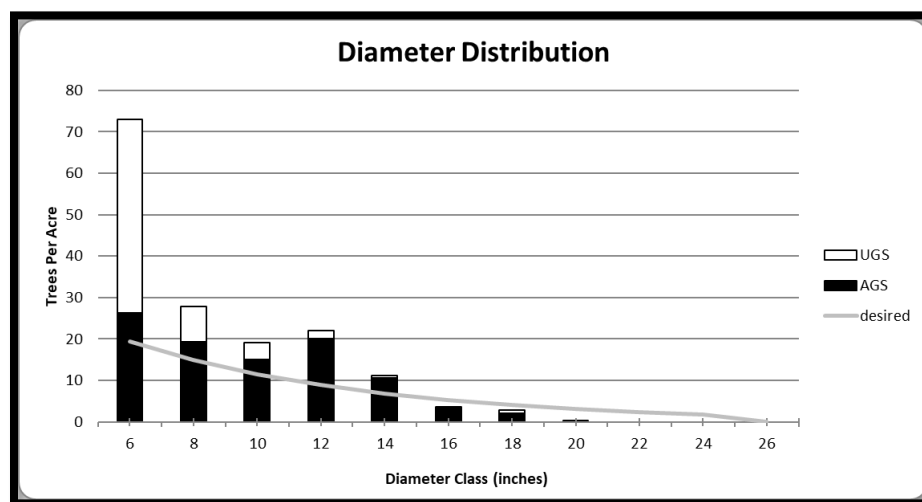
Pulp: 23.06 tons

Site Class: 1-2

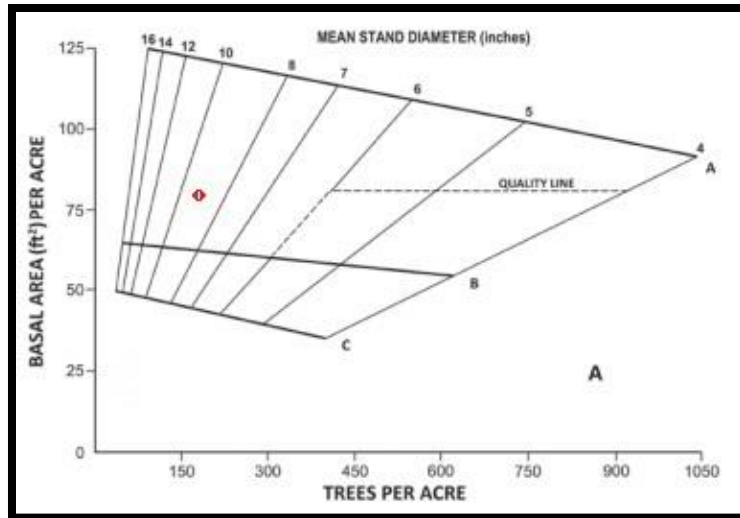
Soils: Tunbridge-Peru-Colonel complex, Peru-Colonel complex, Tunbridge-Lyman complex, Tunbridge-Colonel-Cabot complex, Cabot-Colonel complex, and Tunbridge-Peru-Wilmington complex soils underlie this stand.

Approximate Stand Age: 80-90-years

Age Structure: Even-aged, with some areas becoming two-aged



Stocking: The stocking guide below, which is for even-aged northern hardwood stands, shows that this stand has a current stocking level above the B-line stocking level (see red dot).



Stand History: The trees likely became established here on abandoned pasture about 80-90 years ago. A shelterwood harvest was done in 2006.

Cultural Resources: No significant cultural resources were found.

Health Issues: Most of the beech has beech bark disease. No other significant ailments were noted and no non-native, invasive plants were found.

Access and Operability: This stand is best accessed from a landing on the west side of Pond Hill Road. Some of the terrain requires an uphill skid go back to this landing and some of the terrain is steep and/or rocky. No erosion or water quality issues were found during the inventory.

Water and Wetland Features: A small wetland and stream flow southeast through the center of the stand. Follow all the standards and practices outlined in the State of Vermont's AMP booklet when harvesting timber in this stand.

Wildlife: Deer tracks and snowshoe hare tracks and browsing were noted during the inventory.



*A snowshoe hare had traveled to this
downed sapling to browse.*

Coarse Woody Debris and Snags: There are averages of 0.4 pieces of CWD per acre and 0.3 snags per acre.

Long Range Silvicultural Objective(s): The goal is to manage this stand for the production of good quality hardwood sawtimber using uneven-aged silviculture with selection harvests carried out every 15-25 years. Uneven-aged forests contain at least three age classes of trees and are created and perpetuated through periodic selection harvests and natural disturbances. Single tree selection is used to thin dense groups of trees and group selection is used to remove bunches of poor quality, unhealthy, or mature trees. When using uneven-aged silviculture, the most healthy, best quality trees are grown to specific diameter objectives prior to being harvested. For this stand, use the following diameter objectives as guides to maturity: 18-22-inches for sugar maple; 14-18-inches for yellow birch and red maple; and 12-16-inches for white ash and red spruce. The remaining species should be left or harvested depending on health, stocking, and wildlife objectives.

Prescribed Treatment: The portions of this stand that weren't treated in 2006 would benefit from a selection harvest, but these areas are relatively small, scattered, and 3/4 to

1-mile away from the nearest landing. Therefore, no treatment is being scheduled for the next 10-years. Re-examine the health and stocking conditions of the stand in 2033 and schedule the next selection harvest.

STAND 3



General Description: This young hardwood stand is in the north-central part of the property. It is similar to Stand 2, but it was cut more aggressively during the 2006 logging operation. The stand now contains a patchwork of overstory trees and well-established regeneration.

Acreage: 79.93

Inventory Plots: 12

Stand Type: Young Hardwood

Natural Community Delineation: Northern Hardwood Forest or Red Spruce-Northern Hardwood Forest

Species Composition: Sugar maple (31%), beech (18%), yellow birch (10%), pin cherry (10%), red spruce (8%), white ash (6%), and smaller percentages of black cherry, red maple, aspen, hophornbeam, balsam fir, and striped maple.

Regeneration: There are approximately 1,417 seedlings and 3,250 saplings per acre in the understory. Seedling regeneration consists of sugar maple (35%), yellow birch (11%), red maple (11%), white ash (11%), balsam fir (11%), striped maple (11%), and beech. Sapling regeneration consists of striped maple (26%), white ash (15%), red maple (15%), paper birch (15%), beech (10%), yellow birch (8%), and sugar maple, aspen, and pin cherry.

Deer Browse Evidence: No significant deer browse evidence was noted.

Basal Area per Acre: 58 feet²

Basal Area of AGS per Acre: 34 feet²

Trees per Acre: 238

Quadratic Mean Stand Diameter: 9.7"

Volumes per Acre:

Sawtimber: 0.589 MBF

Pulp: 15.84 tons

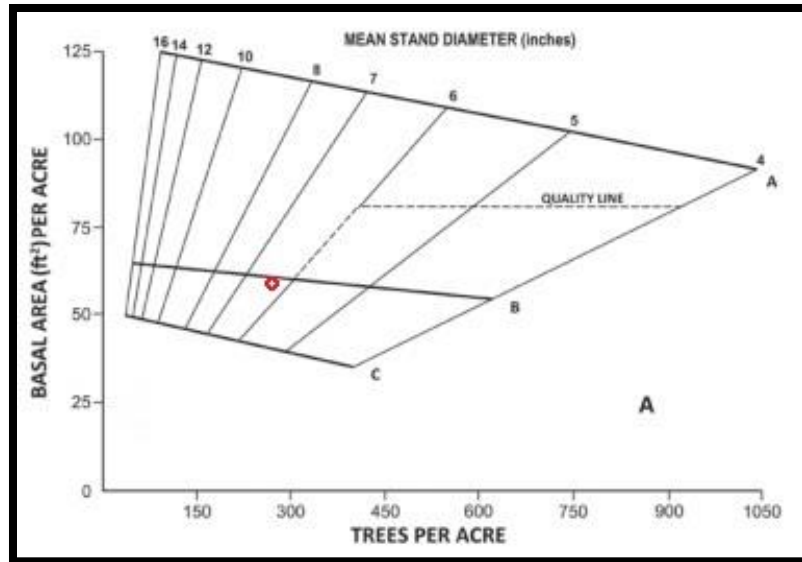
Site Class: 1-2

Soils: Tunbridge-Peru-Colonel complex, Peru-Colonel complex, Tunbridge-Colonel-Cabot complex, and Cabot-Colonel complex soils underlie this stand.

Approximate Stand Age: 80-90-years

Age Structure: Two-aged

Stocking: The stocking guide below, which is for even-aged northern hardwood stands containing, shows that this stand has a stocking level just below the B-line, meaning it's adequately-stocked.



Stand History: The trees became established here on abandoned pasture about 80-90 years ago and the stand was treated to a shelterwood harvest in 2006.

Cultural Resources: No significant cultural resources were found.

Health Issues: Many of the beech trees have beech bark disease. No other ailments or non-native, invasive plants were found.

Access and Operability: This stand is easily accessed from a landing on the west side of Pond Hill Road. No erosion or water quality issues were found during the inventory.

Water and Wetland Features: A stream flows through the southwestern part of the stand. Follow all the standards and practices outlined in the State of Vermont's AMP booklet when harvesting timber in this stand.

Wildlife: Deer, hare, bear, moose, porcupine, and partridge sign were all noted during the inventory.



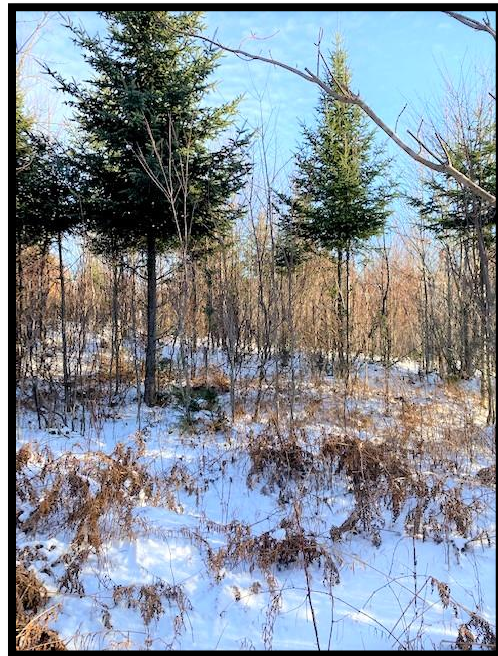
A set of porcupine tracks



Black bear claw marks on a beech tree



A line of "rubs" made by a male deer



An obvious browse line can be seen on the fir trees caused by moose feeding

Coarse Woody Debris and Snags: There are averages of 0.7 pieces of CWD per acre and 0.3 snags per acre.

Long Range Silvicultural Objective(s): This stand should be managed for the production of good quality hardwood sawtimber using even-aged silviculture and a rotation age of 100 years. The overstory trees are currently about 80-90 years old. After the overstory trees have reached their rotation age and are removed using an overstory removal harvest, it may make sense to manage the stand using uneven-aged silviculture with selection harvests carried out every 15-25 years.

Prescribed Treatment: No treatment is needed for the next 10 years. Re-examine the health and stocking conditions in 2033 and schedule an overstory removal harvest.

STAND 4



General Description: This young fir stand is in the northeast corner of the property. It likely became established on abandoned pasture and was treated to a combination overstory removal and clearcut harvest in 2006. The stand is now variably-stocked with primarily sapling, pole, and small sawlog-sized fir trees. The terrain is gently sloping to the east and soils are damp and moderately deep.

Acreage: 22.07

Inventory Plots: 3

Stand Type: Young Fir

Natural Community Delineation: Red Spruce-Northern Hardwood Forest

Species Composition: Balsam fir (67%), and smaller amounts of white ash, red maple, and red spruce.

Regeneration: There are averages of about 1,000 seedlings and 4,000 saplings per acre in the understory. The seedling regeneration consists of balsam fir (67%) and smaller amounts of yellow birch and other hardwood species. The sapling regeneration consist of aspen (33%), balsam fir (25%), red maple (17%), and smaller amounts of other hardwood species.

Deer Browse Evidence: Minor evidence of deer browsing was noted.

Basal Area per Acre: 40 feet²

Basal Area of AGS per Acre: 35 feet²

Trees per Acre: 165

Quadratic Mean Stand Diameter: 6.6"

Volumes per Acre:

Sawtimber: 1.149 MBF

Pulp: 6.12 tons

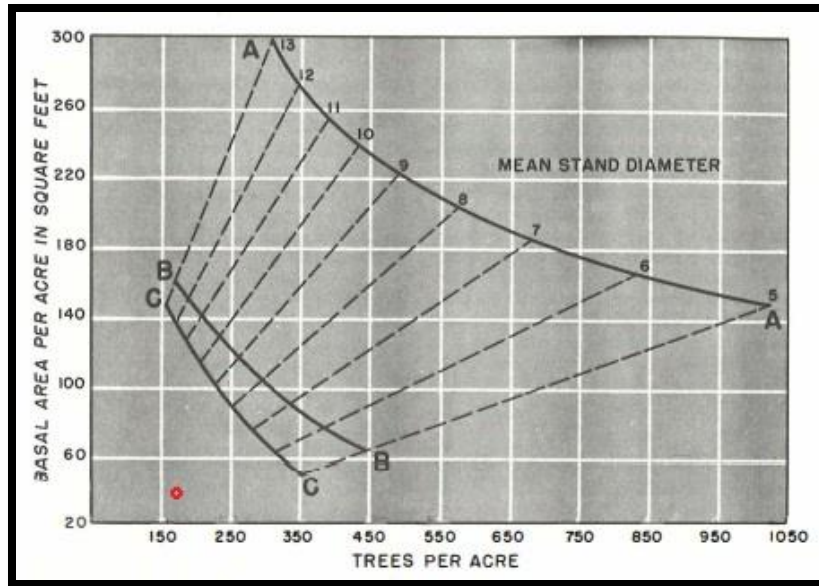
Site Class: 2-3

Soils: Tunbridge-Colonel-Cabot complex, Tunbride-Peru-Colonel complex, and Cabot-Colonel complex soils underlie this stand.

Approximate Stand Age: The oldest trees here are about 20-30 years old.

Age Structure: Even-aged

Stocking: The stocking guide below, which is for even-aged spruce-fir stands, shows that this stand has a current stocking level well below the C-line stocking level (see red dot), which means it's understocked.



Stand History: The trees likely became established here on abandoned pasture and the stand was treated to a combination overstory removal and clearcut harvest in 2006.

Cultural Resources: Nothing significant was noted during the inventory.

Health Issues: No significant health issues were noted and non-native, invasive plants were found.

Access and Operability: This stand is easily accessed from a landing on Pond Hill Road. No erosion problems were noted within the stand.

Water and Wetland Features: Soils are damp throughout. Follow all the standards and practices outlined in the State of Vermont's AMP booklet when harvesting timber in this stand.

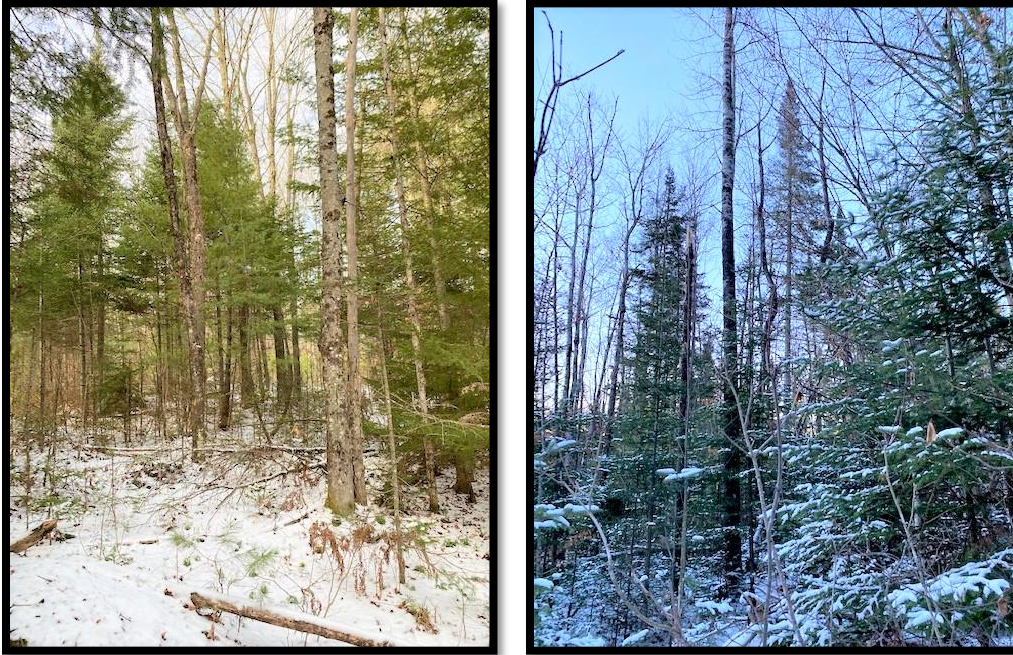
Wildlife: Hare and deer tracks were found during the inventory.

Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) and Snags (dead, standing trees): There are averages of 1.7 pieces of CWD and 0.3 snags per acre in this stand.

Long Range Silvicultural Objective(s): The goal is to manage this stand for the production of mixedwood sawtimber using even-aged silviculture with a rotation age of 60-80 years. The oldest trees here are currently about 20-30 years old.

Prescribed Treatment: No commercial treatment is required for the next ten years. Re-examine the health and stocking conditions in 2033.

STAND 5



General Description: This is a mixedwood stand on gently sloping terrain and damp soil. The stand was treated to a number of different harvest techniques in the 1990's, 2006, and 2015. The stand is now a highly variable, with stocking levels, tree health and quality, and species mixtures all fluctuating throughout the stand. A significant number of apple trees exist in the southeastern part of the stand, on both sides of Pond Hill Road. These trees were likely once managed as an apple orchard and they are located near an old foundation that was probably part of the originally farmstead.

Acreage: 165.78

Inventory Plots: 24

Stand Type: Wet Mixedwood

Natural Community Delineation: Red Spruce-Northern Hardwood Forest

Species Composition: Red maple (25%), balsam fir (21%), aspen (8%), yellow birch

(8%), red spruce (6%), black cherry (6%), sugar maple (6%), white ash (6%), and smaller percentages of paper birch, white pine, beech, basswood, hemlock, black ash, and apple.

Regeneration: There are averages of about 2,125 seedlings and 1,958 saplings per acre in the understory. The seedling regeneration consists of white ash (39%), balsam fir (39%), and smaller amounts of other mixedwood species. The sapling regeneration consists of white ash (19%), balsam fir (13%), red maple (9%), aspen (6%), red spruce (6%), elm (6%), and smaller amounts of other mixedwood species.

Deer Browse Evidence: Little evidence of deer browsing was noted.

Basal Area per Acre: 73 feet²

Basal Area of AGS per Acre: 54 feet²

Trees per Acre: 261

Quadratic Mean Stand Diameter: 7.2"

Volumes per Acre:

Sawtimber: 1.188 MBF

Pulp: 7.2 tons

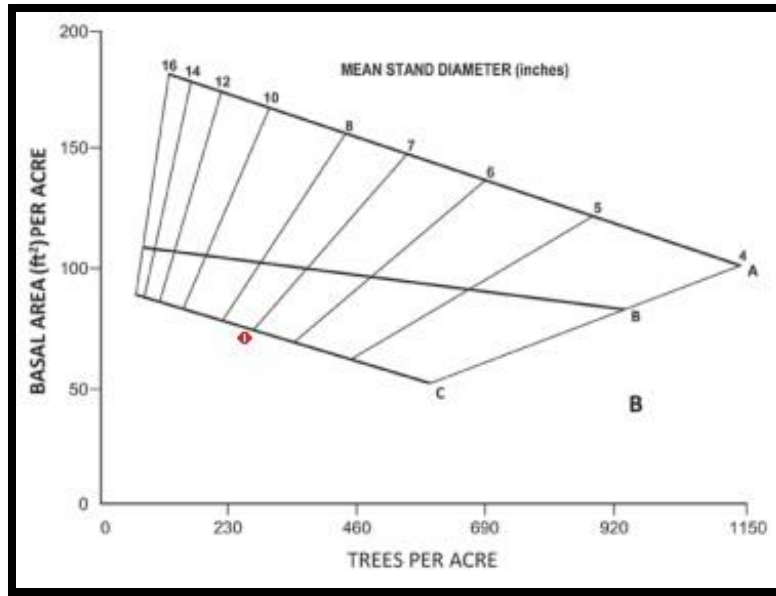
Site Class: 2-3

Soils: Cabot-Colonel complex, Peru-Colonel complex, Tunbridge-Peru-Colonel complex, Tunbridge-Colonel-Cabot complex, Wilmington-Colonel-Cabot complex, and Cabot soils underlie this stand.

Approximate Stand Age: The oldest trees are probably 70-80 years old.

Age Structure: Even-aged

Stocking: The stocking guide below, which is for even-aged mixedwood stands containing 25-65% softwood in the overstory, shows that this stand has a current stocking level just below the C-line stocking level, meaning it's slightly understocked (see red dot).



Stand History: The stand likely regenerated on abandoned pasture. The southwestern portion was logged in the 1990's and then to an overstory removal harvest in 2006. About 1/3 of the remaining area was treated to patch cuts ranging in size from 2-7 acres in the 2006 harvest. Additionally, some high-risk fir and poor-quality hardwood stems were harvested from portions of the stand while logging was done in an adjacent stand.

Cultural Resources: An old foundation and apple orchard exist in the southeastern part of the stand.

Health Issues: Damp soils have caused some hardwood trees to have crown dieback, likely due to armillaria root rot fungi. No non-native, invasive plants were found.

Access and Operability: This stand is best accessed for logging from a landing on Pond Hill Road and another landing within the interior. No erosion problems were noted.

Water and Wetland Features: A stream and wetland exist in this stand and soils are damp throughout. Follow all the standards and practices outlined in the State of Vermont's AMP booklet when harvesting timber in this stand.

Wildlife: Deer, hare, and moose tracks were spotted and several partridge were flushed during the inventory. The apple trees in the eastern part of the property produce apples that are eaten by a wide range of wildlife species. Most of these trees are overtopped by competing trees and will likely start declining in health soon. It would be highly

beneficial to release the most vigorous apple trees to retain their wildlife benefit as a source of soft mast.



A set of deer tracks in the snow



A view of the old apple orchard

Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) and Snags (dead, standing trees): There are averages of 0.5 pieces of CWD and 0.5 snags per acre in this stand.

Long Range Silvicultural Objective(s): The goal is to manage this stand for the production of mixedwood sawtimber using even-aged silviculture and a rotation age of 80 years. The oldest trees here are likely about 40-50 years old.

Prescribed Treatment: No commercial logging is required for the next 10 years.

STAND 6



General Description: This spruce-fir stand is in the south-central part of the property on a large, flat, knob underlain by well-drained and moderately deep soil. The area was likely once cleared and used as pasture before reverting to forest about 60-70 years ago. The stand has been well-managed through a series of harvests that took place in the 1990's, 2006, and 2015. The overstory is now variably stocked with good quality trees and the understory is densely stocked with spruce and fir regeneration.

Acreage: 33.67

Inventory Plots: 5

Stand Type: Spruce-Fir

Natural Community Delineation: Red Spruce-Northern Hardwood Forest

Species Composition: Red spruce (42%), balsam fir (39%), white pine (9%), and smaller percentages of red maple and paper birch.

Regeneration: There are averages of about 1,000 seedlings and 3,200 saplings per acre in the understory. The seedling regeneration consists almost entirely of balsam fir. The sapling regeneration consists of balsam fir (69%), red spruce (19%), and smaller percentages of white pine and red maple.

Deer Browse Evidence: No evidence of deer browsing was noted.

Basal Area per Acre: 90 feet²

Basal Area of AGS per Acre: 84 feet²

Trees per Acre: 268

Quadratic Mean Stand Diameter: 7.9"

Volumes per Acre:

Sawtimber: 5.696 MBF

Pulp: 12.73 tons

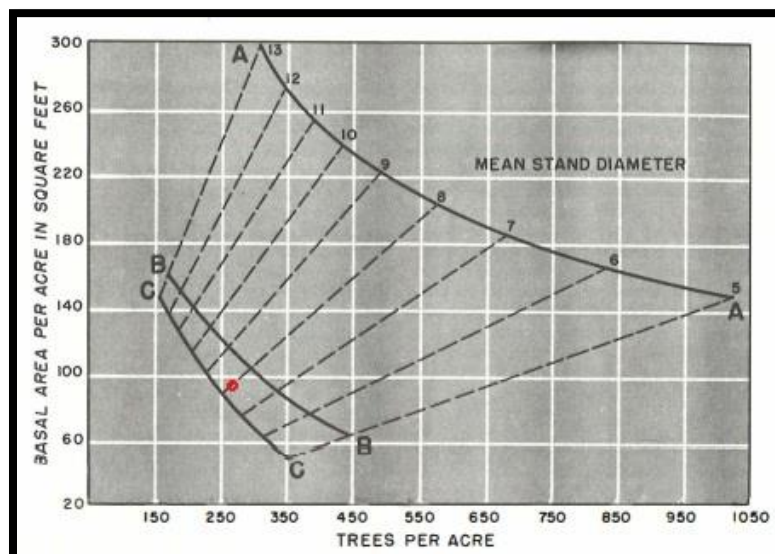
Site Class: 1-2

Soils: Tunbridge-Peru-Colonel complex, Tunbridge-Colonel-Cabot complex, and Tunbridge-Peru-Wilmington complex soils underlie this stand.

Approximate Stand Age: The oldest trees are probably 60-70 years old.

Age Structure: Two-aged

Stocking: The stocking guide below, which is for even-aged spruce-fir stands, shows that this stand has a current stocking level between the B- and C-line stocking levels, which means it's adequately stocked (see red dot).



Stand History: The stand likely regenerated on abandoned pasture. It was logged in the 1990's and was thinned in 2006. In 2015, the stand was logged to remove wind thrown

trees, large-diameter white pine, and poor quality hardwood trees that were overtopping regeneration.

Cultural Resources: No significant cultural elements were noted.

Health Issues: No significant health issues were noted and no non-native, invasive plants were found.

Access and Operability: This stand is best accessed for logging from a landing on Pond Hill Road and another landing within the interior. Beavers have created a dam using the truck road to the interior landing, disrupting access for logging. No erosion problems were noted.

Water and Wetland Features: No water features exist here and soils are well-drained throughout.

Wildlife: Deer and hare tracks were spotted and several partridge were flushed during the inventory.

Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) and Snags (dead, standing trees): There are averages of 1.0 piece of CWD and 0.6 snags per acre in this stand.

Long Range Silvicultural Objective(s): The goal is to manage this stand for the production of good quality softwood sawtimber using even-aged silviculture and a rotation age of 60-70 years. The oldest trees here are likely about 60-70 years old.

Prescribed Treatment: No commercial logging is required for the next 10 years.

STAND 7 (IO)



General Description: This area of open land has been used as a landing in the past.

Acreage: 3.51

Stand Type: Idle Open Land

Site Class: 1-2

Prescribed Treatment: Continue desired management

STAND 8 (NP)



General Description: This stand includes two wetlands on the property. The smaller of the two wetlands is located in the north-central part of property, surrounded by Stand 2. The larger of the two is located near one of the landings along Pond Hill Road and is mapped on the ANR Atlas. Beavers have recently claimed the truck road off the landing as a site to build a dam, causing damage to the truck road.

Acreage: 2.91

Stand Type: Non-Productive/Wetland

Natural Community Delineation: Most likely these are a type of fen.

Site Class: 4

Prescribed Treatment: Leave to develop naturally.

10-YEAR MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

STAND	ACRES	FOREST TYPE	SCHEDULED TREATMENT
1	39.88	Hardwood Regeneration	No treatment
2	142.25	Northern Hardwood	No treatment
3	79.93	Young Hardwood	No treatment
4	22.07	Young Fir	No treatment
5	165.78	Wet Mixedwood	No treatment
6	33.67	Spruce-Fir	No treatment
All			2033: Update management plan
	483.58	Total Productive Forestland	
IO	3.51	Idle Open Land	Continue desired management
NP	2.91	Non Productive-Wetland	Leave to develop naturally
	490.00	Total Enrolled in UVA	
	0.00	Total Excluded from UVA	
	490.00	Total Grand List	

UVA PARCEL DATA ENTRY FORM

☐ New ☒ Update ☐ Amendment ☒ Change of Ownership

FP&R COUNTY FORESTER USE ONLY

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

- 1) Landowner Name (last name, first name): Schmidt, Beverly & Jacobbe, Melinda
2) Landowner Address (Street, PO Box): 51 Chimney Sweep Lane (Town): Rochester (State): NY (Zip Code): 14612
Phone Number: (585) 350-6147 Email Address:
3) Town That Parcel Is In: Lunenburg 4) Total Forestry Acres in Parcel: 483.58 (Grand list acreage, minus active agricultural, open land, and exclusions)
5) Plan Preparer (last name, first name): Mousley, Tyler 6) Previous Owner (last name, first name): Schmidt, Beverly
7) SPAN: 366-113-10815
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	39.88	Even	2-3	06	6.9"	20	12	12	-
2	142.25	Even	1-2	06	9.3"	74	55	12	-
3	79.93	Even	1-2	06	9.7"	58	34	12	-
4	22.07	Even	2-3	09	6.6"	40	35	12	-
5	165.78	Even	2-3	11	7.2"	73	54	12	-
6	33.67	Even	1-2	09	7.9"	90	84	12	-

9) No activity – (identify stand # and reasons): All stands are young or were recently logged and do not require harvesting at this time.

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 miscellaneous	16

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).

EVEN-AGED MANAGEMENT

1. Non-commercial forest stand improvement
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

REFERENCES

Acceptable Management Practices for Maintaining Water Quality on Logging Jobs in Vermont. VT ANR-FPR. 11 August 2018.

A Silvicultural Guide for Spruce-Fir in the Northeast. Frank & Bjorkbom. USDA-USFS. Gen Tech. Rep. NE-6. 1973.

Silvicultural Guide for Northern Hardwoods in the Northeast. Leak, Yamasaki, and Holleran. USDA-USFS. Gen. Tech. Rep. NRS-132. 2014.

Soil Survey of Essex County, Vermont. USDA-Soil Conservation Service. 1978.

Wetland, Woodland, Wildland A Guide to the Natural Communities of Vermont. University Press, Hanover, NH. Thompson & Sorenson. 2005.

GLOSSARY OF FORESTRY TERMS

Acceptable Growing Stock: A tree that already contains sawtimber or has the potential to produce sawtimber in the future.

Acre: a unit of area equal to 43,560 feet² or 208.7 feet by 208.7 feet.

Basal Area: The cross-sectional area of a single tree stem, as measured at breast height (4.5 feet above the ground).

Boardfoot: A board that measures 1 inch thick, 12 inches long, and 12 inches wide.

Canker: A disease that causes a sunken or swollen area on the bole of a tree.

Chain: A unit of length equal to 66 feet.

Codominant: A tree that receives full sunlight from above and partial sunlight from the sides.

Cohort: A group of trees of a similar age.

Commercial Thinning: A type of thinning that yields merchantable material.

Conk: The fruiting body of a fungus, which is usually visible on the bole of a tree.

Cord: A stack of pulp or firewood that measures 4 feet by 4 feet by 8 feet (128 feet³).

Coarse Woody Debris (CWD): Down logs with a diameter greater than or equal to 3 inches in diameter and a length that is equal to or greater than 3 feet.

Cover: Vegetation that shelters wildlife from weather and predators.

Crop Tree: A tree selected to become a component of a future harvest.

Diameter at Breast Height (DBH): A measurement of a tree stem taken at 4.5 feet above the ground.

Disturbance: An event that alters the structure of an area.

Dominant: A tree that receives full sunlight from above and on all sides.

Ecosystem: A system that includes all the living organisms in an area as well as its physical environment functioning together as a unit.

Even-Aged Stand: A stand of trees in which the range in tree age is less than 20 percent of the rotation.

Girdle: A treatment that involves the creation of incisions around a living stem, ultimately killing the tree by disrupting the flow of nutrients.

Habitat: The place where a species naturally or normally lives and develops.

Live Crown Ratio (LCR): The ratio of crown length to total tree height.

Mast: The fruit of trees considered food for wildlife.

Mature: A tree that is capable of sexual reproduction and/or has reached the diameter objective for merchantability.

Overstory: The portion of trees in a forest that form the upper-most canopy layer.

Pole: A tree with a DBH between 5.0-inches and 11.9-inches.

Precommercial Thinning: A type of thinning that doesn't produce merchantable products.

Pruning: The removal of a branch from a standing tree.

Pulp: A commercial wood product that is typically used to make paper products.

Regeneration: Seedlings or saplings existing in a stand.

Release: A treatment designed to free a tree from competing vegetation.

Rotation: The period between establishment and final cutting in even-aged stands.

Sapling: A tree with a DBH between 1.0-inch and 4.9-inches.

Sawlog/Sawtimber: A log that meets minimum standards for sawing into lumber.

Seed Tree: A tree left standing to produce seeds.

Seedling: A tree grown from a seed that has a DBH less than 1.0-inch.

Shade Tolerance: The capacity of a tree to grow in the shade of competing vegetation.

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 and society on a sustainable basis.

Site Class: A classification of site quality.

Site Index: A species-specific measure of actual or potential forest productivity expressed in terms of the average height of the dominant and codominant trees at a specific basal area or index as an indicator of site quality.

Skidding: Dragging trees by means of a machine, usually a skidder.

Slash: Treetops and branches left on the ground after a logging or disturbance event.

Snag: A dead, standing tree.

Stand: A group of trees sufficiently uniform in age, composition, and structure and growing on a site of uniform quality, to be a distinguishable unit.

Stocking: An indication of growing space occupancy.

Succession: The gradual supplanting of one community by another.

Unacceptable Growing Stock: A tree that contains no sawtimber and will never develop sawtimber in the future.

Understory: All vegetation growing under an overstory.

Uneven-Aged Stand: A stand with trees of three or more distinct age classes.