

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

Martin State Forest
Alex Gust/Bailey McIntire
Management Cycle End Year 2041

Compartment 6
Date: 7/7/2021
Management Cycle Length 20 Years

Tract 5
129 Acres

Location

This tract, also known as 6360605, is in the Northwest quarter of Section 13 and 14, T-3N, R-3W, of Martin County, Indiana, in Martin State Forest and is approximately 5 miles Northeast of Shoals, Indiana.

General Description

This is a forested tract mostly of mesic oak-hickory cover type with some mixed hardwood. The mixed hardwood cover type is mostly along the bottom by the mapped intermittent stream and along the ephemeral streams on the northern aspect.

History

- The USDA originally acquired this property in 1939. It was purchased after a tax auction in 1937 produced no bids. The land had belonged to James H. Brannon, who failed to make his contract payments.
- The land was then transferred to the State of Indiana in 1966 through a land exchange with the U.S. Forest Service.
- The first forest inventory was conducted by Ben Hubbard with no specific date on record, but ca. 1977. An estimated 156,612 board foot (BF) doyle, 1,506 BF/acre.
- In 1997, the tract boundaries were modified due to the transfer of 7 acres from tract 3 and ~21 acres in the southeast corner of this tract transferred to tract 6.
- In 1999, a forest inventory was conducted by Jim Lauck estimating 1,052,530 BF doyle, 8159BF/acre. The top three species by volume were white oak, black oak, and pignut hickory.
- In 2002, a timber harvest occurred where 479 trees containing an estimated 98,300 BF was sold for \$35,611.00
- Post-harvest TSI was conducted in 2004.
- In 2012, a forest inventory was conducted by Abe Bear which reported an estimated volume of 950,860 BF, 7,371 BF/acre. The top three species by volume were black oak, yellow poplar, and white oak.

Landscape Context

The primary land use in the area is timber production. This tract is part of a larger block of Martin State Forest. The tract (6360603) to the northwest contains the 60-acre Tank Spring Nature Preserve. A large block of land to the north and east is privately owned by one individual. It is primarily used for timber production and managed as open grassland. The only developed land in the area is the US Gypsum plant to the south and scattered residential areas.

Topography, Geology and Hydrology

This tract contained mostly northern aspect slopes with some south facing slopes in the far northern portion of the tract. It also has some western facing slopes along the west boundary line and a mapped intermittent stream. The entire tract drains into Beaver Creek through two drainages.

Soils

The Wellston, Berks, Gilpin Complex 18-70% slopes:

typically, deep, well drained soils, with moderate to moderately rapid permeability. Available water capacity is high in the Wellston, very low in the Berks and low in the Gilpin. Organic matter content is low to moderate. This complex covers about ninety-nine acres.

Wellston Silt Loam, 6-12% slopes:

occurs on the gentler slopes. It is a deep, well-drained soil with a high available water capacity. Permeability is moderate. This soil covers about sixteen acres.

Zanesville Silt Loam, 6-12% slopes:

eroded, is a moderately sloping, deep, well drained to moderately well drained soil. Available water capacity is moderate, and permeability is moderate above the fragipan and slow in the fragipan. This soil covers about seven acres on this tract.

The Zanesville Silt Loam 2-6% slopes:

deep, well-drained soil. Available water capacity is moderate, and permeability is moderate above the fragipan and slow in the fragipan. Surface runoff is medium. The fragipan often results in the soil being saturated in the winter and spring. This soil occurs on the main ridgetop and covers around six acres.

Access

This tract has excellent road access from fire lane 6A which runs along the main ridge at the southeast boundary of the tract.

Boundary

Fire lane 6A forms the eastern portion of the south tract boundary. The east tract boundary also serves as the state forest property line and is marked in orange paint. No evidence exists at the point where the property line turns to run north from the southeast boundary. However, there is some evidence of fence and fence row grown trees along this line. The northeast corner is very ambiguous. The line turns to run west and is poorly defined along the private property line. Bits of fence and portions of a stone fence row are visible in some locations along this line, but no legal monuments were found. The tract boundary extends west at the section corner, which also serves as a state forest property corner. The tract boundary continues west to the drainage where it turns southeast to follow the drainage to the point of beginning.

Ecological Considerations

Wildlife use this tract heavily and many species were observed during the inventory. Those observed were eastern wild turkey, white-tailed deer, squirrels, chipmunks, various songbirds, hawks, turkey vultures, and rabbits. The rock bluffs and outcrops provide unique wildlife habitat and will be buffered to maintain current condition. There are numerous mast-producing trees on the tract, especially hard mast. Several den trees or potential den trees were seen during the inventory. There is a wildlife pond within this tract. This small man-made pond is approximately 20 feet in diameter and was holding water during the inventory field work. This wildlife pond will be maintained and perhaps enhanced with the prescribed management. Riparian area management will follow the guidance of the 2022 BMP Field Guide.

The Division of Forestry has developed compartment level guidelines for important wildlife structural habitat features such as snags and legacy trees. Snags are standing dead or nearly dead trees. Snags provide value to a stand in the form of habitat features for foraging activity, den sites, decomposers, bird perching, and bat roosting. Snags eventually contribute to the future pool of downed woody material, which provides habitat for many ground-dwelling species and contributes to healthy soils. Legacy trees are live trees of a certain species and diameter class, that have potential future value to various wildlife species, if retained in the stand. Current assessments indicate the tract is slightly below compartment level numbers for some snag categories. It is important to note that these are compartment level guidelines and that even though the numbers may be low within the tract, it is likely that suitable levels are present in the surrounding landscape. The prescribed management will enhance the relative abundance of these features.

This tract is predominantly mesic oak-hickory community with some mixed hardwood areas in the lower portions by ephemeral drainages.

The mesic oak-hickory overstory is mostly white oak with a good representation of species from the red oak group (red, black, and scarlet) and some hickories (shagbark and pignut.) The midstory in this community has a mixture of white oak and pignut hickory with some black oak and shagbark hickory. Regeneration openings created in the 2002 timber harvest are dominated by yellow poplar and briers. Throughout the tract there are some oak saplings but mostly dominated by red and sugar maple, American beech, and white ash. There are some oak and hickory saplings present but far fewer and more scattered. The non-woody community of the stand is a mixture of species commonly associated with this forest type which includes but not limited to, green brier, viburnum, and blackberry.

The mixed hardwood community overstory is mostly yellow poplar with American beech, sugar and red maple, and some oak (white, black, and red) and pignut hickory mixed in. In the midstory it is mostly red and sugar maple, American beech, and blackgum with a few pignut hickory and white oak. For the understory it is almost exclusively sugar maple and American beech with some red maple, white ash, and blackgum. The non-woody community of the stand is a mixture of species commonly associated with this forest type which includes but not limited to, spicebush, viburnum, and various species of grasses.

A formal Ecological Review process, which includes a search of Indiana's Natural Heritage Database, is part of the management planning process. If Rare, Threatened, or Endangered species were found to be associated with this area, the activities prescribed in this guide will be conducted in a manner that will not threaten the population viability of those species or communities.

Recreation

The Tank Spring hiking trail runs through the western portion of the tract which is moderately well traveled. Other recreational activities within this tract include hunting. Evident by the presence of hunting stands observed during the inventory field work.

Cultural

This tract was reviewed for cultural sites during the forest resource inventory. Cultural resources may be present, but their location(s) is protected. Adverse impacts to significant cultural resources will be avoided during any activities.

Tract Subdivision Description and Silvicultural Prescription

Forest Condition

A current forest resource inventory was completed on 7/7/2021 by forester Bailey McIntire. A summary of the estimate tract inventory results is in the tables below.

Mesic Oak-Hickory - 101 acres

Stand Summary Data (Trees > 11" DBH)

Species	# Sawtimber Trees	Estimated Total Bd. Ft.
Black Oak	578	290,710
White Oak	631	276,230
Northern Red Oak	271	110,460
Yellow Poplar	146	94,130
Bitternut Hickory	256	81,820
Shagbark Hickory	114	30,160
Sugar Maple	87	28,180
American Beech	81	22,970
Pignut Hickory	47	17,630
Black Cherry	19	10,670
Sassafras	43	7,620
Chinkapin Oak	9	3,670
Total	2,282	974,250

Inventory data for this cover type estimates a total volume of 974,250 board feet (BF) with a suggested removal of 220,887 - 281,487 BF through a timber harvest. The midstory is predominantly white oak, pignut hickory, and shagbark hickory with lesser amounts of black and red oak. Sugar maple and red maple are present in the midstory. The understory is dominated by red and sugar maple and American beech. There are some oak and hickory saplings but far fewer and more scattered. With the canopy now

closed the midstory oak and hickory are starting to decline due to less crown space and restricted sunlight. This cover type would benefit from an improvement harvest that released midstory oak and hickory while capturing the declining larger black oaks. The harvest would focus on poor quality, damaged, low vigor, and poor health. Prior to or shortly after the harvest the area would benefit from a prescribed fire regime with the goal of improving ground conditions for seed germination and survival and reducing the amount of shade tolerant saplings. This would promote the establishment of less shade tolerant species such as oak, hickory, and black cherry to ensure they remain a component of this cover type long term.

Mixed Hardwood - 28 acres

Stand Summary Data (Trees > 11" DBH)

Species	# Sawtimber Trees	Total Bd. Ft.
Yellow Poplar	170	98,980
Black Oak	53	39,270
Sugar Maple	151	28,680
White Oak	20	15,750
Pignut Hickory	25	10,530
Northern Red Oak	14	9,710
Bitternut Hickory	8	7,170
Black Walnut	27	6,730
American Beech	5	3,590
Total	473	220,410

Inventory data for this cover type estimates a total volume of 220,410 BF with a suggested removal of 8,232 - 13,832 BF available for removal through a timber harvest. The midstory is predominantly yellow poplar, red and sugar maple, and American beech. The understory is almost exclusively red and sugar maple and American beech with some white ash. Although the harvest numbers are low most of this stand has low quality maple and beech and areas of low basal area (BA) that would be good locations for regeneration openings. The goal of any opening would be to promote species that are less shade tolerant or suitable for that site.

Some vines were observed in areas and in openings established during the previous harvest. Pre-Harvest TSI should be conducted in these areas to reduce the number of vines. The whole tract would benefit from some post-harvest TSI which would focus on releasing trees from competition and complete any openings that were put in during the harvest. The TSI would focus on removing poor form/vigor stems thus releasing better quality and healthier saplings in the midstory and understory. TSI would also increase snag numbers throughout the tract.

Summary Tract Silvicultural Prescription and Proposed Activities

The tract would benefit from an improvement harvest utilizing single tree, patch cuts or group selection, or an oak shelterwood to promote less shade tolerant species. The removal is estimated at 229,119 - 295,319 BF. Prior to the harvest, TSI should be completed to treat vines and openings established during the previous harvest. Within two years after the harvest, TSI should be conducted to complete openings and reduce the understory in any shelterwood areas to increase light penetration to the ground layer. Shortly after post-harvest TSI a prescribed fire regime should be started to reduce the understory and expose bare mineral soil to promote species which require more sunlight and bare mineral soil for seed germination. 3-5 years after the harvest a walkthrough of the tracts established regeneration openings and shelterwoods should be done to assess the need for any additional TSI or invasive work. Also, every year the fire lane should receive maintenance as labor staff permits to maintain accessibility. In 2042 this tract will need to be inventoried and a new management guide will need to be written for future management.

Soils/Hydrology: Management activities conducted on this tract will abide by State established BMP's to minimize the impacts of the management on soils and hydrology.

Wildlife: Activities prescribed for this tract will maintain habitat for wildlife and even enhance habitat for some species that require a range of forested habitat, for example closed canopy and early successional through management. Also, for bats the number of snags will increase through TSI and use of prescribed fire.

Recreation: Recreation within the tract will be suspended during management activities that pose a public safety concern.

Proposed Management Activity

Pre- Harvest TSI
Timber Harvest
Post-Harvest TSI Including Invasives
Prescribed Fire Regime
Regeneration opening monitoring
Inventory and Write new Guide

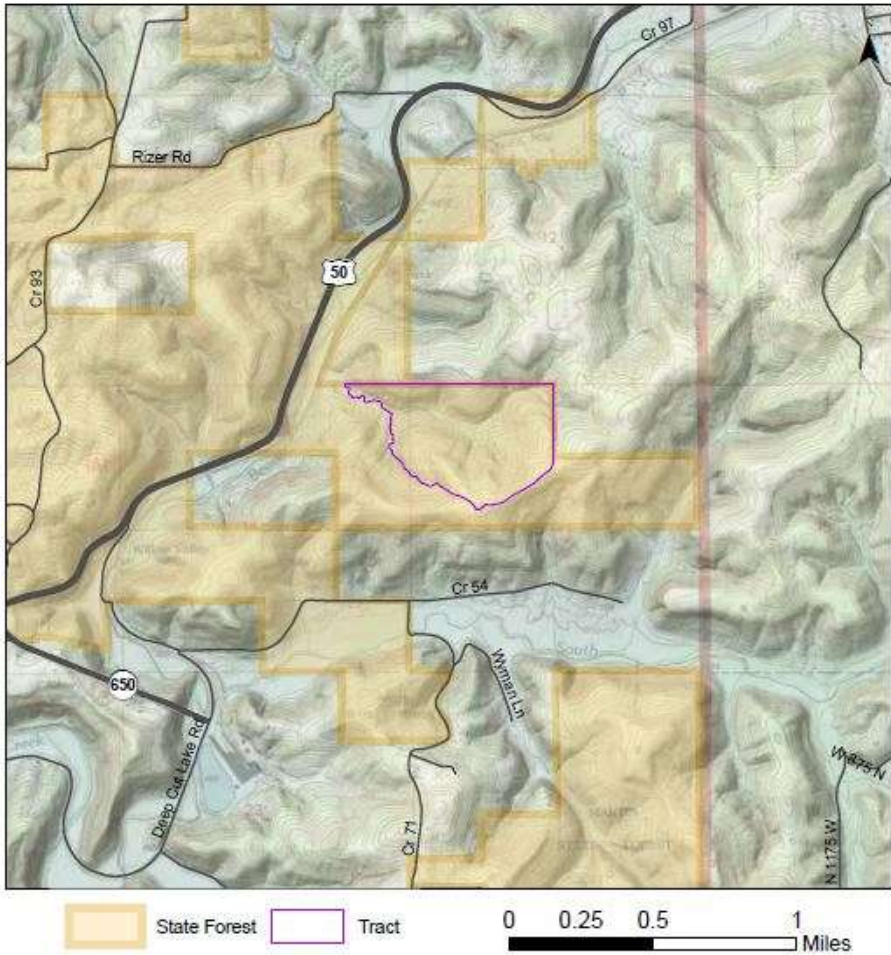
Proposed Date

Summer 2022-2023
2023-2026
1-2 Years after Harvest
At least 1 Year after TSI
3 years post-harvest
2041-2043

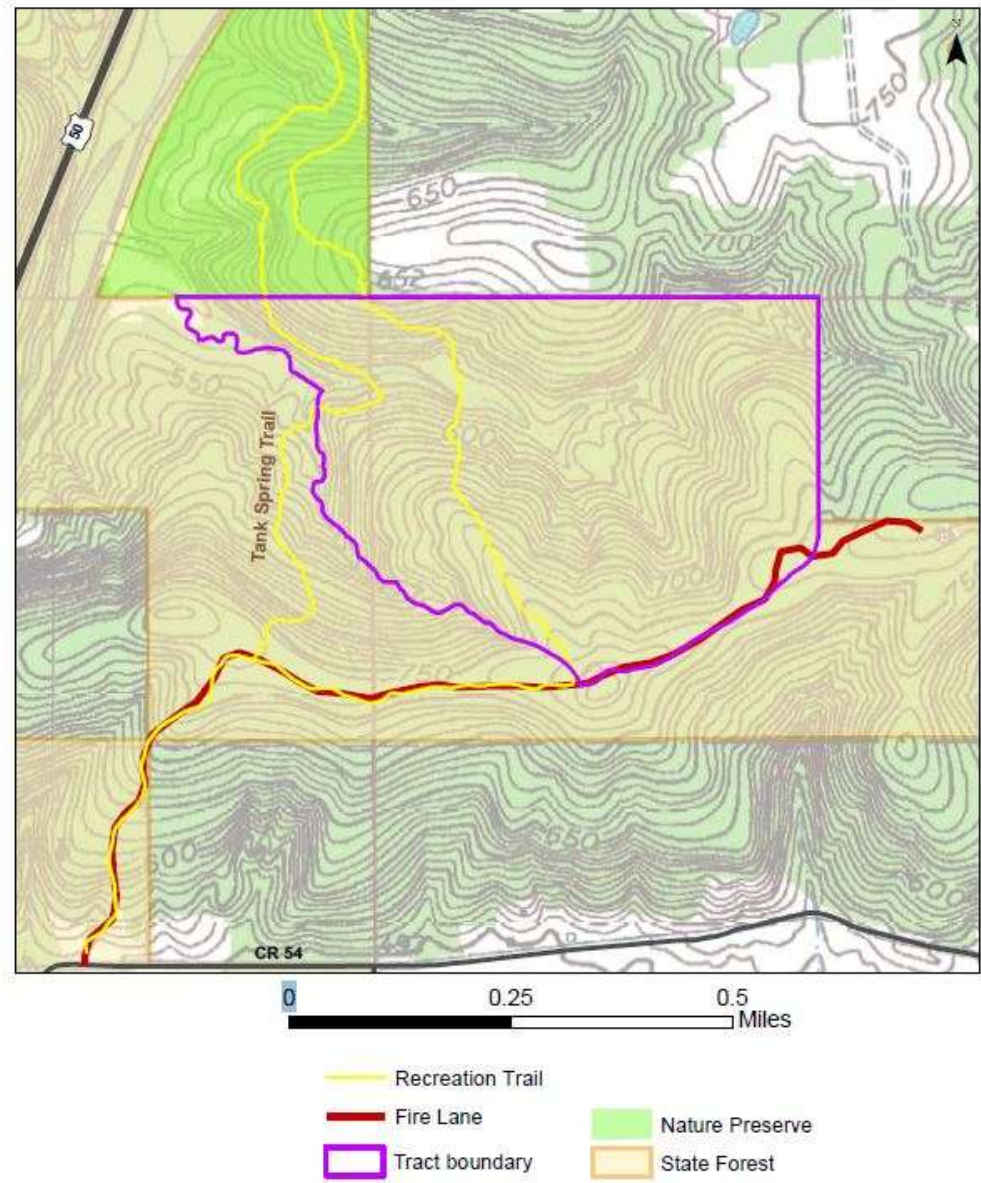
Snags	Maintenance Level	Inventory	Above Maintenance level
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5"+ DBH	516	493	-23
9"+ DBH	387	381	-6
19"+DBH	64.5	114	50

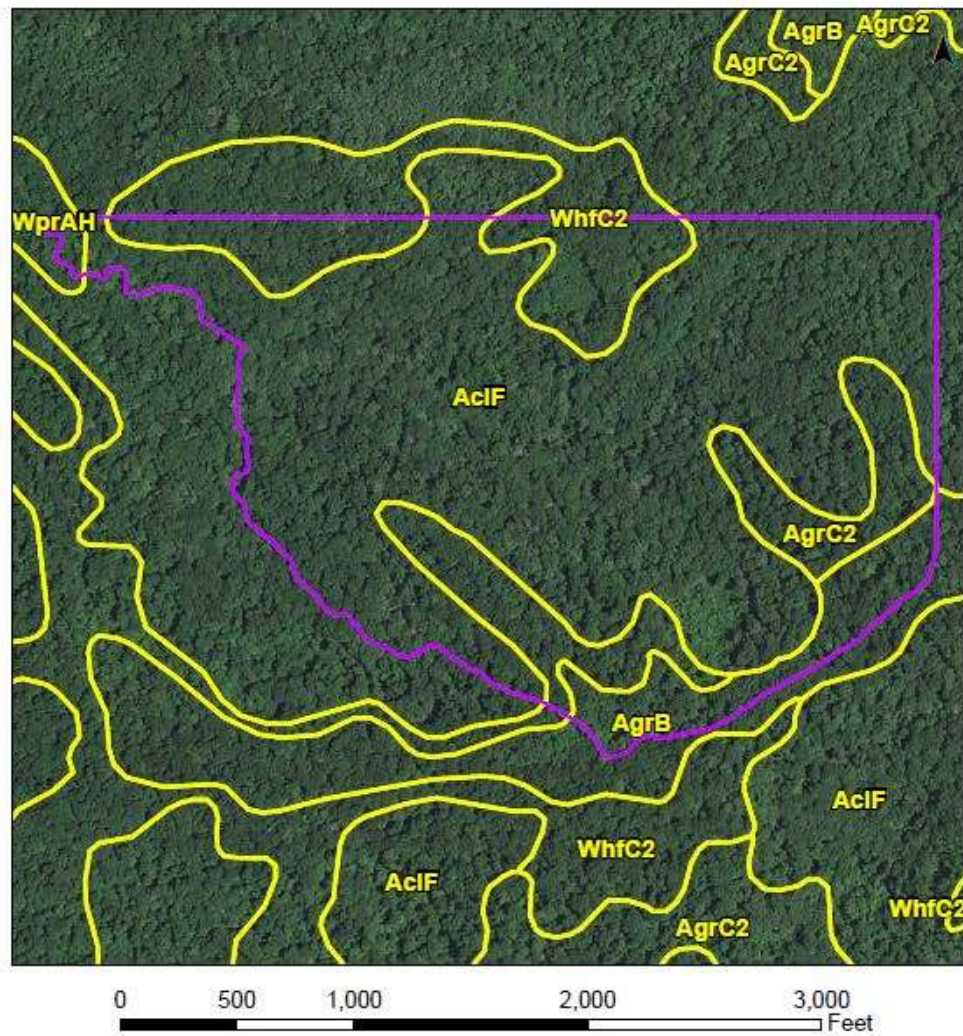
Location Map
Compartment 6 Tract 5



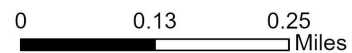
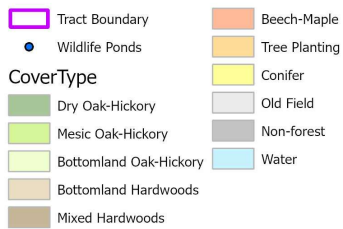
Martin State Forest
Compartment 6 Tract 5
Tract Map



Martin State Forest
Compartment 6 Tract 5
Soils Map



Martin State Forest Compartment 6 Tract 5 Cover Types Map



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

Martin State Forest
Alex Gust, Bailey McIntire
Management Cycle End Year 2041

Compartment 6
Date: 8/15/2021
Management Cycle Length 20 Years

Tract 6
101 Acres

Location

This tract, also known as 6360606, is in the NE 1/4 of Section 13, T-3N, R-3W, of Martin County, Indiana, in Martin State Forest. The nearest town is Shoals, Indiana, which is about 5 miles west-southwest.

General Description

Most of the tract is on a south and east facing aspect. The south-running side ridge however does provide a small area of west and southwest aspect. Slopes range from minimal on the ridge tops to approximately thirty percent in the very center of the tract, with fifteen to twenty-five percent being average. The very southeast corner of the tract, isolated from the remainder of the tract by a mapped intermittent stream, has slopes up to fifty percent. This area will be excluded from management activity due to access limitations and steepness.

History

- 1945 – State of Indiana land purchase (the 80-acre portion of it) from Anna Lou Cleveland on April 25, 1945 (Book 84, Page 281). She had purchased it from Charley Tolbert on March 27, 1937 (Book 78, page 268), who had purchased it from Versay Holsapple, et al on June 25, 1921 (Book 68, page 422).
- 1970's – Forest inventory completed indicating an estimated 137,800 BF, 2,650 BF/acre.
- 1975 – Wildlife Pond constructed by Indiana Department of Natural Resources Division of Fish & Wildlife
- 1986 – Forest inventory completed by Janet Eger indicating an estimated 256,922 BF, 3,778 BF/acre. The top three species by volume were white oak, red oak, and black oak.
- 1986 – Wildlife Pond rehab removing brush around pond
- 1996 – Vine control completed
- 1997 – Tract boundary modification completed which resulted in an additional 21 acres added to the tract
- 1999 – Forest inventory completed by Jim Lauck indicating an estimated 839,127 BF, 8,308 BF/acre. The top three species by volume were white oak, black oak, and yellow poplar.
- 2003 – Timber harvest removing 455 trees with an estimated 93,512 BF on 67 acres of the tract. 1,396 BF/acre for \$36,614.65. Following the timber harvest, timber stand improvement (TSI) was conducted.
- 2012 – Forest inventory completed by Abe Bear indicating an estimated 776,220 BF, 7,685 BF/acre. The top three species by volume were white oak, black oak, and yellow poplar.

Landscape Context

The primary land use in the area is timber production. This tract is part of a larger block of Martin State Forest. A large block of land to the north is privately owned by one individual. It is primarily used for timber production and managed as open grassland. There is a cattle farm south of the tract with pastureland that shares a boundary with the eastern third of this tract. The only developed land in the area is the US Gypsum plant to the south and scattered residential areas.

Topography, Geology and Hydrology

There are three main drainages within this tract, one of which is a mapped intermittent stream, another the beginning of a mapped intermittent stream, and the last a large ephemeral. Two of these drainages merge shortly after leaving the state forest. These drainages flow across about a quarter mile of pasture on private land after exiting the state forest before entering the South Fork of Beaver Creek.

Soils

Wellston Silt Loam, 6 – 12% Slopes:

This soil is found on the upper ridge slopes and side slopes. This well-drained soil has a high available water capacity and permeability is moderate.

Wellston-Birks-Gilpin complex, 18 – 70% slopes:

This soil is typically deep, well drained, with moderate to moderately rapid permeability. Available water capacity is high in the Wellston, very low in the Berks and low in the Gilpin. These soils are moderately steep to very steep, and account for most of this tract. They are found from the drainages to near the ridgetops.

Zanesville Silt Loam, 2-6% slopes:

This is a deep, well-drained soil. It is found on the major ridgetop and one of the upper slopes. Available water capacity is moderate, and permeability is moderate above the fragipan and slow in the fragipan.

Access

A fire lane begins at Tank Springs Road and ends at the state forest boundary line on the north boundary of the tract. It follows the major east-west ridge that is common to tracts 6360604, 6360605 and 6360606.

Boundary

The north, east, and southern boundary are state forest boundaries. The west tract boundary is the fire lane. The north boundary has some fence evidence and runs east from a signed property corner with no existing stone or other monument to a corner stone in the northeast corner of the tract. Some fencing evidence was found running south to a stone at the southeast corner. Some fencing remains on the south boundary; however, it doesn't always run true.

Ecological Considerations

Wildlife use this tract heavily and many species were observed during the inventory. Those observed were eastern wild turkey, white-tailed deer, squirrels, chipmunks, various songbirds, hawks, vultures, and rabbits. The rock bluffs and outcrops provide unique wildlife habitat and will be buffered to maintain current condition. There are numerous mast-producing trees on the tract, especially hard mast. Several den trees or potential den trees were seen during the inventory. There is a wildlife pond within this tract. This small man-made pond is approximately 20 feet in diameter and was holding water during the inventory field work. This wildlife pond will be maintained and perhaps enhanced with the prescribed management. Riparian area management will follow the guidance of the 2022 BMP Field Guide.

The Division of Forestry has developed compartment level guidelines for important wildlife structural habitat features such as snags and legacy trees. Snags are standing dead or nearly dead trees. Snags provide value to a stand in the form of habitat features for foraging activity, den sites, decomposers, bird perching, and bat roosting. Snags eventually contribute to the future pool of downed woody material, which provides habitat for many ground-dwelling species and contributes to healthy soils. Legacy trees are live trees of a certain species and diameter class, that have potential future value to various wildlife species, if retained in the stand. Current assessments indicate the tract is slightly below compartment level numbers for some snag categories. It is important to note that these are compartment level guidelines and that even though the numbers may be low within the tract, it is likely that suitable levels are present in the surrounding landscape. The prescribed management will enhance the relative abundance of these features.

The oak-hickory community overstory is mostly black oak with a good representation of white oak and other species like red oak, scarlet oak, and some hickory (shagbark and pignut.) The midstory in this community has a good mix of white oak, red oak, and some hickory (pignut, shagbark, and bitternut). Regeneration openings created in the 2003 harvest are dominated by yellow poplar with briars in the understory. Throughout the tract there are some oak saplings, but it is mostly dominated by red maple, sugar maple, American beech, and white ash. The non-woody community of the stand is a mixture of species commonly associated with this forest type which includes but not limited to, green brier, viburnum, and blackberry.

The mixed hardwood community overstory is mostly yellow poplar with American beech, sugar maple, red maple, and some oak (white, black, and red) with pignut hickory mixed in. In the midstory it is mostly maple (red and sugar), American beech, and blackgum with a few pignut hickory and oaks. The understory it is almost exclusively sugar maple and American beech with some red maple, white ash, and blackgum. And there are a few areas with some oak and hickory. The non-woody community of the stand is a mixture of species commonly associated with this forest type which includes but not limited to, spicebush, viburnum, and various species of grasses.

A formal Ecological Review process, which includes a search of Indiana's Natural Heritage Database, is part of the management planning process. If Rare, Threatened, or Endangered species were found to be associated with this area, the activities prescribed in

this guide will be conducted in a manner that will not threaten the population viability of those species or communities.

Recreation

There are no recreation improvements present on the tract. Recreation use on this tract is mostly hunting deer, turkey, and squirrels. Other recreation is likely some hiking and foraging for mushrooms.

Cultural

This tract was reviewed for cultural sites during the forest resource inventory. Cultural resources may be present, but their location(s) is protected. Adverse impacts to significant cultural resources will be avoided during any activities.

Tract Subdivision Description and Silvicultural Prescription

Forest Condition

A current forest resource inventory was completed on 8/15/2021 by forester Bailey McIntire. A summary of the estimate tract inventory results is in the tables below.

This tract can be split into two different cover types with most of the tract being classified as oak-hickory and some areas classified as mixed hardwood.

Mesic Oak-Hickory – 69.5 acres

Tract Summary Data (Trees > 11" DBH)

Species	# Sawtimber Trees	Estimated Total Bd. Ft.
Black Oak	554	275,090
White Oak	623	261,620
Northern Red Oak	182	80,610
Bitternut Hickory	173	49,950
Yellow Poplar	73	40,020
Shagbark Hickory	112	20,110
Sugar Maple	33	12,270
Pignut Hickory	24	8,560
Black Cherry	7	6,510
Red Pine	19	3,580
American Beech	12	2,860
Total	1,812	761,180

Inventory data for this cover type estimates a total volume of 761,180 board feet (BF) with a suggested removal of 132,912 - 175,512 BF through a timber harvest. The midstory contains some white oak and hickory (pignut and shagbark) with a few black and red oak mixed in. There is some sugar maple and red maple present in the midstory. The understory is dominated by red and sugar maple and American beech. There are some oak and hickory saplings present but far fewer and more scattered. The forest canopy has mostly closed since the last harvest restricting sunlight to the understory and midstory. There is some wind damage, blowdown red and black oak. This portion of the

tract could use an improvement harvest to release midstory oak and hickory and capture mortality in the larger black oak, which show signs of decline. The harvest would focus on poor quality, damaged, low vigor, and poor health. Prior to or shortly after the harvest the area would benefit from a prescribed fire regime with the goal of improving ground conditions for seed germination and survival and reducing the amount of shade tolerant saplings. Areas of focus would be those with the greatest potential for oak and hickory regeneration. This would promote the establishment of less shade tolerant species such as oak, hickory, and black cherry to ensure they stay a strong part of the composition of species in the long term.

Mixed Hardwood-30 Acres

Tract Summary Data (Trees > 11" DBH)

Species	# Sawtimber Trees	Total Bd. Ft.
Yellow Poplar	172	55,540
Sugar Maple	106	24,220
White Oak	30	14,180
Red Pine	45	11,660
American Beech	13	9,960
Black Oak	14	9,340
Northern Red Oak	16	9,100
Bitternut Hickory	20	7,650
American Sycamore	27	6,130
Total	443	147,780

Inventory data for this cover type estimates a total volume of 147,780 BF with a suggested removal of 29,460 - 41,460 BF through a timber harvest. The midstory is predominantly red maple, sugar maple, American beech and blackgum with a few areas of oak and hickory present. The understory is almost exclusively red maple, sugar maple and American beech with some white ash. A few areas have some oak and hickory seedlings and should be considered for release from the more shade tolerant species. This stand has a few areas of low-quality trees and low basal area (BA) which would be good for regeneration openings. The goal in these openings would be to promote species that are less shade tolerant. These openings would be established when the improvement harvest is conducted. With these openings, some of the denser areas will also be marked for an improvement harvest focusing on poor quality, damaged, low vigor, and poor health trees to improve the health of the stand and to release the better-quality trees from competition.

The entire tract would benefit from post-harvest TSI which would focus on releasing trees from competition and complete openings that were established during the harvest. The TSI would focus on removing poor form/vigor stems thus releasing the better quality and healthier saplings in the midstory and understory. TSI would also increase the snag numbers throughout the tract.

Non-Forested - 1.5 acres

This area is an open area overrun by ailanthus within the oak-hickory cover type. The area should be treated immediately to eradicate the ailanthus. This will release the hardwoods and promote native vegetation. There are a few sugar maple and American beech present but they are of poor quality and suppressed by ailanthus. Once the ailanthus is removed the area should develop into a good mix of central hardwood species.

Summary Tract Silvicultural Prescription and Proposed Activities

This tract would benefit from an improvement harvest utilizing single tree, group, or patch cuts selection. An oak shelterwood could be utilized as well to promote less shade tolerant species. An estimated 162,372 - 216,972 BF would be removed through the timber harvest. Prior to the harvest, TSI would need to be completed to reduce vines and address openings established during the previous harvest. Tree of Heaven was observed during the inventory in the one opening that must be treated and checked the following year. Within two years after the harvest, TSI should be conducted to complete openings established and reduce the understory in any shelterwood areas. This will increase sunlight penetration to the ground. Starting within two years after post-harvest TSI a prescribed fire regime should be started to create conditions more favorable for the germination, survival, and advancement of oak and hickory species. The fire lane should receive routine maintenance as labor staff permits to maintain accessibility. In 2042 this tract will need to be inventoried and a new management guide will need to be written for future management.

Soils/Hydrology: Management activities conducted on this tract will abide by State established BMP's to minimize the impacts of the management on soils and hydrology.

Wildlife: Activities prescribed for this tract will maintain habitat for wildlife and even enhance habitat for some species that require a range of forested habitat, for example closed canopy and early successional through management. Also, for bats the number of snags will increase through TSI and prescribed fire.

Recreation: Recreation within the tract will be suspended during activities that pose a public safety concern.

Proposed Management Activity

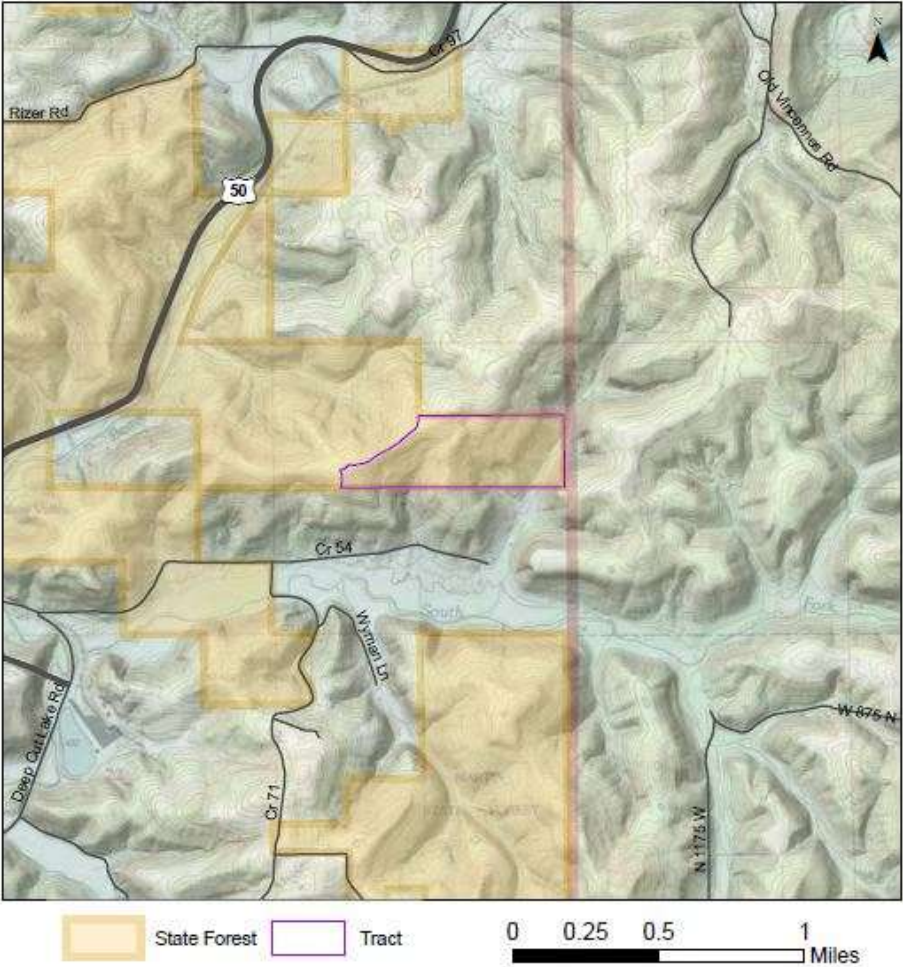
Treat Tree of Heaven
Pre- Harvest TSI
Timber Harvest
Post-Harvest TSI Including Invasives
Prescribed Fire Regime
Regeneration opening monitoring
Inventory and Write new Guide

Proposed Date

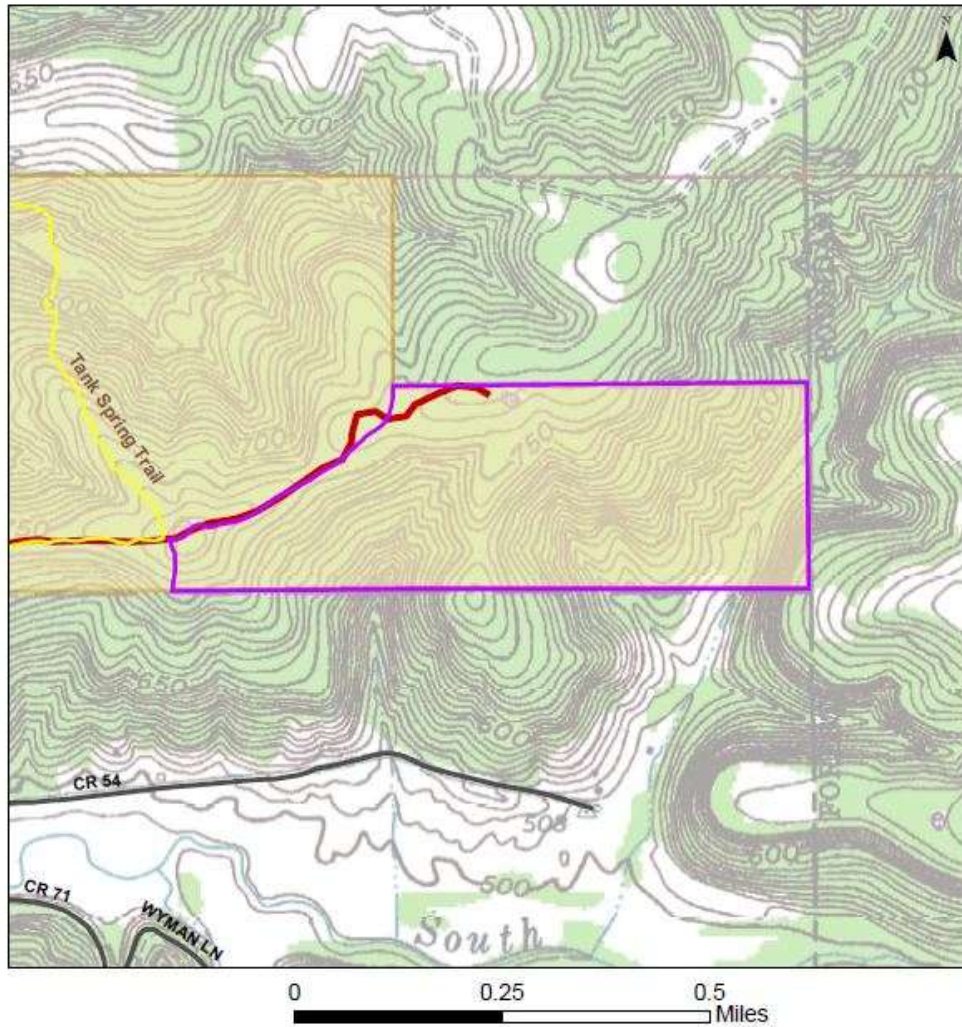
Summer 2022
Summer 2023-2024
2023-2026
1-2 Years after Harvest
At least 1 Year after TSI
3 years post-harvest
2040-2042

Snags	Maintenance Level	Inventory	Above Maintenance level
5"+ DBH	404	566	162
9"+ DBH	303	264	-39
19"+DBH	50.5	102	51

Location Map
Compartment 6 Tract 6

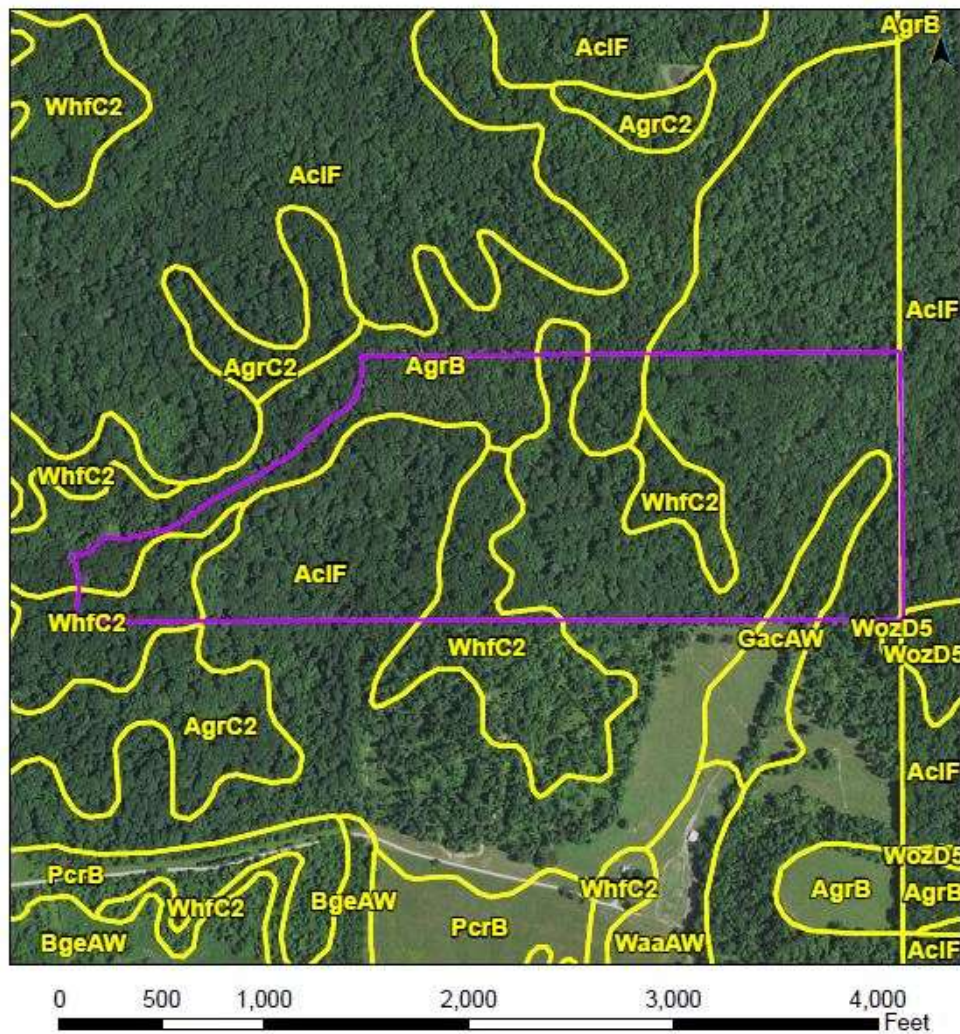


Martin State Forest
Compartment 6 Tract 6
Tract Map



- Recreation Trail
- Fire Lane
- Tract boundary
- State Forest

Martin State Forest
Compartment 6 Tract 6
Soils Map



Martin State Forest Compartment 6 Tract 6 Cover Types Map

