

## APPENDICES

### **Appendix A : Animals on Keuka Highlands Unit Management Plan Area**

These are not intended to be all-inclusive lists, some animals will be missed, and some may no longer be found on these areas.

#### **Birds**

This list is summarized from the quads of the 2000-2005 Atlas of Breeding Birds in New York State:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Acadian Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax virescens</i>
Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Poliophtila caerulea</i>
Blue-headed Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>
Blue-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora pinus</i>
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>
Canada Goose	<i>Branta Canadensis</i>
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>
Eastern Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>
Eastern Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops asio</i>
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>
Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>
Hooded Warbler	<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferous</i>
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>
Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>
Pine Warbler	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>
Purple Finch	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>
Red-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>
Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>
Tufted Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>

## ***Reptiles and Amphibians***

This list is summarized from on the NYS Amphibian and Reptile Atlas, 1990-1999.

Common Name	Species
Allegheny Dusky Salamander	<i>Desmognathus ochrophaeus</i>
Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>
Eastern American Toad	<i>Bufo a. americanus</i>
Eastern Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis s. sirtalis</i>
Gray Treefrog	<i>Hyla versicolor</i>
Green Frog	<i>Rana clamitans melanota</i>
Northern Dusky Salamander	<i>Desmognathus fuscus</i>
Northern Redback Salamander	<i>Plethodon cinereus</i>
Northern Redbelly Snake	<i>Storeria o. occipitamaculata</i>
Northern Slimy Salamander	<i>Plethodon glutinosus</i>
Northern Spring Peeper	<i>Pseudacris c. crucifer</i>
Northern Spring Salamander	<i>Gyrinophilus p. porphyriticus</i>
Northern Two-lined Salamander	<i>Eurycea bislineata</i>
Pickerel Frog	<i>Rana palustris</i>

Common Name	Species
Red-spotted Newt	Notophthalmus v. viridescens
Smooth Green Snake	Liochlorophis vernalis
Spotted Salamander	Ambystoma maculatum
Wood Frog	Rana sylvatica

## ***Fish Species***

There have been no recent surveys in any of the stream sections within the Unit Management Plan area. The following is a list of species that are probable within this Unit's area. It should be noted that this list is not all inclusive and may omit species that are present and rare.

By common name and scientific name:

Common Name	Species
Central Stoneroller	Campostoma anomalum
Cutlips minnow	Exoglossum maxillingua
Common Shiner	Notropis cornutus
Bluntnose minnow	Pimephales notatus
Longnose Dace	Rhinichthys cataractae
Blacknose Dace	Rhinichthys atratulus
Creek Chub	Semotilus atromaculatus
White Sucker	Catostomus commersoni
Northern Hogsucker	Hypentelium nigricans
Tessellated darter	Etheostoma olmstedi

## **Appendix B : Public Comment**

### **Initial Mailing Responses**

The following Keuka Highlands Unit Management Plan public comments were received as a result of an initial September 6, 2007 mailing to a previously identified audience including adjacent property owners, local government officials, recreational groups, forest industry groups, wildlife groups and other general environmental groups and the local media.

Daniel & Kathy Haire, Hamilton, NY

There is a nice stream on the backside of my property. I would like to get the flow of water in that stream increased. Years ago it had water all year.

John Fox, Rochester, NY

I'm not sure if you were aware of the proposed land exchange between me and NYS which started approximately in 1998.

Enclosed is a map drawn up by Stan Martin (retired). This proposal was given the go-ahead by Jim Peek (retired). However, it was met with opposition from the "FLT" organization as "their trail" runs thru NYS which would be included in the exchange.

Please keep me informed.

Steve Catherman, Steuben County DPW, Bath, NY

Continued public access for hiking on the FLT is my primary concern. Thanks for the opportunity to comment.

Thomas W. Morrell, Hammondsport, NY

Recommend maintaining proper H2O runoff ditches on abandoned roadways. Runoff waters run from state land onto private properties causing extreme flooding and other costly money i.e. driveway, etc. This matter cost yours truly \$2000.00 this past 2 years. Build ..... to keep ATVs from tearing up above mentioned berms. Thank you.

Bill Kramer, Wolcott, NY

Thank you very much for contacting me and allowing me to provide input on future improvements and management of the Urbana State Forest lands.

I own property and a hunting cabin adjoining the Urbana State Forest and I have hunted this land for over 30 years. There are absolutely less deer on this state land during bow and gun season than there used to be, and this can very easily be attributed to increased localized hunting pressure on state land. Look at the number of hunting cabins that have recently been built around it.

My point is this. I am all for as many people as possible using our state lands and getting enjoyment from it, but I have heard that there may be a plan to provide a handicap parking area in the middle of the Urbana State Forest land. If this is true, I would like to see that only handicapped people be allowed to access it during hunting season. Easy access for everyone to the middle of this relatively small area will severely increase pressure and insure that the few remaining deer move out to more secluded locations.

Alan L. Converse, West Bloomfield, NY

I am very interested in the development of the Keuka Highlands Unit, and have some thought on its future.

When I acquired my land in 1984, the road that comes up to my property was referred to as "State Land Right-Of-Way Road". The road continues to the top of the hill where it meets state land. For a few years hunters would drive up to the top and hunt on the Urbana section. I maintained the ditch on the side of this roadway by cleaning the leaves and debris out each spring and fall. Now I am 68 years young and can no longer keep doing this. As a result of the rain runoff and accumulation of debris, the road above my cabin has deteriorated to the point cars have trouble getting to the state land. Fewer and fewer hunters are hunting this section.

My suggestion is to look at the road and the possibility of making a parking lot on the state land at the top of this hill. There are five camps along this road. The road, which you describe as a town road on your map, is, according to the Town of Urbana, a private right-of-way for those who have cabins along the road. This is not right either, because there are electric and telephone lines that travel along this road to the top at state land.

This "town road" on your map is now labeled with a sign "Alan's Mountain Road". My cabin, and at least one of the others, was burglarized twice and I then installed security equipment. The State Police requested I mark this road so it could easily be identified and found in the event of another burglary or in the event of an emergency.

In my opinion a parking area could be built on the state land, the road to it could be maintained (but not by me), and this would open the whole Urbana Forest for more public use.

David deCalesta, Board Member, Keuka Lake Association, Hammondsport NY

The Keuka Lake Association received an invitation from you, dated September 6, 2007, to comment on the revision of the Keuka Highlands Unit Management Plan. Joel Fiske kindly sent me a copy of the existing Keuka Highlands Unit Management plan.

I have read over the current UMP for Keuka Highlands. On October 19, 2007 I walked over the Urbana State Forest portion, and drove through the Pigtail Hollow portion. While walking on the Urbana State Forest I was able to talk with 6 bowhunters (local residents) and obtain some of their thoughts about management of Keuka Highlands. I was also part of the FSC/SFI certification team that evaluated the NY DC Division of Lands and Forests this last June: this experience gave me additional perspective. My comments are in two groupings: 1) relevant to the perspective of the Keuka Lake Association and impact of management of Keuka Highlands has on water quality in Keuka Lake; and, 2) relevant to revision of the UMP as will be required to conform to FSC certification requirements.

Keuka Lake Association perspective: Keuka Highlands are drained by a few streams that ultimately feed into Keuka Lake – they are part of the Keuka Lake Watershed. The stream draining the huckleberry bog part of Urbana State Forest runs directly into Keuka Lake, and Glen Brook, Michellsville Creek, and Hungry Hollow creeks ultimately feed into Cold Brook which drains into the southern end of Keuka Lake. Management practices, including riparian BMPs, on the Keuka Highlands provide excellent protection for the quality of water reaching Keuka Lake via these streams. Riparian areas appear well buffered when they are adjacent to timber harvest areas. Road systems through Keuka Highlands are ditched and maintained to prevent movement of soil into streams. More importantly, the Keuka Highlands area will remain as an unfragmented block of contiguous forest cover (will not be developed and converted to other, non-forest uses which could contribute to watershed degradation), preserving at least one significant block of effective filtration of water reaching Keuka Lake. From the Keuka Lake Association, current and anticipated forest management, as will unfold with the new UMP, has and will continue to benefit water quality in Keuka Lake. Our thanks.

Conformation of UMP to Certification Standard. It is my understanding that the Division of Lands and Forests will pursue joint FSC and SFI certification, meaning that the Keuka Highland UMP

will have to conform to standards of the Forest Stewardship Council and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative established for management plans. Based on those standards, observations I made during my tour of the Keuka Highlands area, and information from the hunters I encountered, I have a number of observations to make regarding the UMP revision. They follow no order, and are not prioritized, just thoughts as they occurred to me.

Documentation will have to be made of non-traditional forest products and uses, such as mushroom gathering, ginseng gathering, etc. There may be none, but an effort will need to be made to determine and document this.

There will need to be a more comprehensive evaluation of cultural/historical/native American artifacts, etc. requiring, among other things, consultation with state, local historical societies, native American organizations, etc.

A more comprehensive evaluation of landscape surrounding Keuka Highlands regarding timber types, successional stages, unique habitats, unique species will have to be made to place management of resources in a regional perspective. The work of the Cortland Office in revising their UMPs, and the work of John Clancy and staff in particular, are excellent examples to follow. It may turn out that the dearth of local landscape early succession stands can be improved by harvest within the Keuka Highlands. Also, I am sure there is no old-growth within miles (nearest area Zoar Valley?). As such, to contribute to representativeness of all age classes in the local/regional landscape, you may want to consider reserving some areas as representative of historical species distribution (trees) and include letting some areas go to old-growth. If species composition is ok or can be achieved (not sure what old growth was here – combination of northern hardwood (beech-maple-hemlock) and transition oak?

Principle 7 requires a very comprehensive management plan. The NE standard for management plans will need to be conformed with.

Principle 9, High Conservation Value Forest attributes requires a comprehensive evaluation for presence of such attributes, and if present, a plan for protection of such. The Natural Heritage Data base needs to be searched, but the recent work of the Nature Conservancy, in cooperation with the DEC to update this survey on all forests should be extremely helpful. The blueberry bog, if it contains significant amounts of sphagnum moss, under a dense shrub layer, may host yellow-bellied flycatchers – both the bird and the bog might be considered HCVF attributes. Any threatened or endangered species present on Keuka Highlands surely constitute such. The South East Lake Ontario watershed (DEC) program has identified a number of wildlife species of greatest conservation need, should probably run over that list and see if Keuka Highlands contains any of them.

Principle 8, Monitoring, requires comprehensive and thorough monitoring of management activities as well as of resources. Current level of such on Keuka Highlands will need to be upgraded significantly to meet the standard.

Principle 10 deals with plantations. There are a number of conifer plantations on Keuka Highlands (not a bad thing) but their management must be addressed relative to requirements set forth in Principle 10.

Principle 5 requires a comprehensive, systematic and quantitative way for assessing AAC via growth and yield models. Not sure what you are using, but this is another issue to address. My assessment of the walk-through is that the forest is being managed well for sustained yield of timber – the regeneration cuts (now sapling stands) are well stocked with a diversity of tree species. The previously commercially thinned stands look good and may be ready for another thinning (but not regeneration cut). The forest looks to be exceptionally well managed and protected.

Not sure how well the boundary lines are marked/maintained (Principle 1, I think). Few signs identifying area as state forests. Few parking areas. The hunters I talked to mentioned low hunting pressure (they had no complaints to forward regarding forest management). Maybe because hunting public (besides locals) is not courted to increase its use of the Keuka Highlands.

If I can be of further help/assistance let me know.

## **Public Meeting Responses**

Written and verbal comments on the draft plan were received during the \_\_\_\_\_ public meeting held at the \_\_\_\_\_. Written comments were accepted until \_\_\_\_\_. A summary of the comments and NYS DEC responses follows: (Blank spaces will be filled in after the meeting.)

## Appendix C : Taxes

School and Town general taxes, the following is an estimate of the real property taxes that were paid by New York State based on the Assessment Roll on Urbana and Pigtail Hollow State Forests from New York State Office of Real Property Services Taxable State Land Unit 2005 Assessment Roll Report. Portions were acquired using monies from the Bond Act of 1960 and are not subject to real property taxes.

Municipality	Number of Parcels*	Acreage	Law Section	Projected Taxes to be Paid (\$)				
				County**	Town/Village	School	Special District	Total
Pulteney	2	73.81	RPTL 534	0	166	653	45	864
Pulteney	0*	1>	RPTL 545*	0	1	3	0	4
Urbana	17	1,429.41	RPTL 534	0	6,359	11,600	949	18,908
Urbana	0	1>	RPTL 545	0	47	86	7	140
Wheeler	10	1,269.65	RPTL 534	0	4,886	11,139	1,622	17,647
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2,773</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>11,459</b>	<b>23,481</b>	<b>2,623</b>	<b>37,563</b>

\*Real Property Tax Law (RPTL) 545 establishes a transitional assessment, which refers to the parcels taxed under RPTL 534 so there are no separate parcels to record in the Number of Parcels Column. For additional information refer to <http://www.state.ny.us/>, click on 'state laws' in the bottom right corner of the webpage, scroll down and click on Real Property Tax and navigate to Article 5, Title 2 for more information on RPTL 545

\*\*State Forest lands acquired for reforestation purposes pursuant to section 9-0501 of the environmental conservation law are subject to taxation for all purposes except county tax.

This unit does not contain any Wildlife Management Areas, but if it did they are not subject to real property taxes except where special arrangements have been made at the time of acquisition.

## **Appendix D : Facilities**

	<b>Urbana State Forest</b>	<b>Pigtail Hollow State Forest</b>	<b>Total</b>
Public Forest Access Road	0	0 miles	0 miles
Haul Road	0	0.3 miles	0.3 miles
None - Maintained Roads	3.5 miles	0.3	3.8 miles
Unpaved Parking Lots	1	2	3 lots
Facility ID Signs	1	1	2 signs
Kiosks	2	0	2 kiosk
Hiking Trails	2.6 miles- Bristol Hills Branch	2.0 miles- Bristol Hills Branch	4.6 miles- FLT – Bristol Hills Branch
Gas Wells	1 (plugged and abandoned)	0	1 well- plugged and abandoned
Wildlife Observation Platform	1	0	1 Wildlife Observation Platform
MAPPWD Routes	0	0	0 miles

## Appendix E: Water Resources

WIN - Watershed Index Number: Numbering system used by NYSDEC to identify individual streams/ponds/lakes.

### Water Classifications

Class C - Fishing and any other usages except for bathing or as a source of water supply for drinking, culinary, or food processing purposes.

Class C(T) - Same as Class C plus it is designated as trout waters

Class C(TS) - Same as Class C plus waters are suitable for trout spawning

### Streams

NAME	WIN	MILES (approx)	CLASS	FISHERIES RESOURCE
<b>Pigtail Hollow State Forest</b>				
Mitchellville Creek	ONT-66-12-P369-115-P388-36-6	0.2	C	Sucker, minnows
Unnamed trib	ONT-66-12-p369-115-p388-36-6-6	0.08	C	Sucker, minnows
Unnamed trib to Fivemile Creek	PA3-58-28-5	1.4	C	Sucker, minnows
Unnamed trib to Fivemile Creek	PA3-58-28-10a	0.2	C	Sucker, minnows
Unnamed trib to Fivemile Creek	PA3-58-28-12-11	0.5	C	Sucker, minnows
Unnamed trib to Fivemile Creek	PA3-58-28-12-1	0.3	C	Sucker, minnows
Unnamed trib to Fivemile Creek	PA3-58-28-12-3a	0.2	C	Sucker, minnows
<b>Urbana State Forest</b>				
Glen Brook	ONT-66-12-P369-115-P388-37	0.8	C	Sucker, minnows
Unnamed trib	ONT-66-12-P369-115-P388-37-2	0.6	C	Sucker, minnows
Unnamed trib	ONT-66-12-P369-115-P388-37-1	0.2	C	Sucker, minnows
Unnamed trib	ONT-66-12-P369-115-P388-37-1a	0.2	C	Sucker, minnows
Unnamed trib	ONT-66-12-P369-115-P388-38-1-1	0.6	C	Sucker, minnows
Unnamed trib	ONT-66-12-P369-115-P388-38-1	0.9	C	Sucker, minnows

## Appendix F : Timber Management

See also maps on Appendix G, page 85.

The following table lists the anticipated bid year for the start of the treatment of these stands. Many factors can influence the actual start date for these events, including, but not limited too; staff time and other resources, invasive bug or plant issues, weather, local/regional/worldwide markets, and deer or other animal populations. Most of these will be sold in sales of more than one stand, and most will take more than one year to plan, sell, and cut.

Key	
Abbreviation	Definition
AA	All-aged cut - To continue, or encourage, a forest stand to contain trees of two or more age classes. Both regenerating and thinning at the same time.
RE	Regeneration -To reestablish a forest stand with tree seedlings. Cut styles that do this include; clearcut or overstory removal cut (one cut removes all the overstory trees); or a Shelterwood or Seed tree Cut (one or more cuts to get sunlight on the ground before the final cut). This indicates the first entry; later cuts will be timed based on the growth response of the vegetation.
TH	Thinning - An intermediate cut to encourage faster growth.
S-S	Seedling/sapling size - A stand with an average D.B.H. of 0 to 5 inches.
PT	Poletimber size - A stand with an average D.B.H. of 6 to 11 inches.
ST	Sawtimber size - A stand with an average D.B.H. of 12 inches or larger.

### *Pigtail Hollow State Forest Timber Management*

(Steuben Reforestation Area #11)

Com-part-ment	Stand No.	Acres	Stand type	Stand Size	Year of Management Action										
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
A	1	18	Plantation	PT											
A	2	27	Plantation	PT											
A	3	39	Plantation	PT											
A	4	23	Hardwood	PT											
A	5	37	Plantation	PT		TH									
A	6	13	Hardwood	PT											
A	7	7	Hardwood	PT								AA			
A	8	41	Plantation	PT								TH			
A	9	16	Hardwood	PT											
A	950	14	Hardwood	S-S											
B	1	10	Hardwood	PT											
B	2	20	Hardwood	PT							TH				
B	3	3	Plantation	PT											
B	4	18	Hardwood	ST											

Com-part-ment	Stand No.	Acres	Stand type	Stand Size	Year of Management Action									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	5	29	Plantation	PT		RE								
B	6	127	Hardwood	PT							TH			
B	7	44	Hardwood	PT										
B	8	24	Hardwood	PT										
B	9	25	Hardwood	PT										
B	10	4	Plantation	PT										
B	11	16	Hardwood	PT										
B	12	35	Hardwood	PT							TH			
B	13	42	Hardwood	S-S										
B	940	95	Plantation	S-S										
C	1	14	Plantation	PT			TH							
C	2	55	Plantation	PT			TH							
C	3	5	Hardwood	S-S										
C	4	9	Hardwood	ST									AA	
C	5	16	Plantation	PT					TH					
C	6	42	Hardwood	PT									TH	
C	7	3	Plantation	PT					TH					
C	8	51	Conifer	PT										
C	9	7	Plantation	PT										
C	10	22	Hardwood	PT									AA	
C	11	10	Hardwood	PT									TH	
C	930	3	Wetland		Wetland or Pond									
C	950	7	Open		Open - Brush - hydro-axed about every 5 years, as money allows.									
C	951	7	Open		Open - Brush - hydro-axed about every 5 years, as money allows.									
C	952	2	Open		Open - Brush - hydro-axed about every 5 years, as money allows.									
C	953	7	Hardwood	S-S										
Z	711	11	Road		Other (Roads, Cemeteries, etc.) Other									

*Urbana State Forest Timber Management*

(Steuben Reforestation Area #6)

Com-part-ment	Stand No.	Acres	Stand Type	Stand Size	Year of Management Action									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	1	20	Hardwood	PT										
A	2	72	Hardwood	ST										TH
A	3	12	Plantation	PT	RE									

Com-part-ment	Stand No.	Acres	Stand Type	Stand Size	Year of Management Action									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	4	37	Plantation	PT	RE									
A	5	4	Hardwood	S-S										
A	6	8	Conifer	PT							AA			
A	7	12	Hardwood	PT										
A	8	46	Hardwood	PT										TH
A	9	100	Hardwood	PT										
A	10	5	Conifer	ST										
A	11	3	Hardwood	S-S										
A	12	4	Hardwood	ST										
A	13	5	Plantation	PT										
A	14	3	Hardwood	ST										
A	15	14	Conifer	PT	Inadequate access to treat, if access improves treatment may be scheduled.									
A	16	4	Hardwood	PT	Inadequate access to treat, if access improves treatment may be scheduled.									
A	17	43	Hardwood	PT										
A	18	3	Plantation	ST										
A	19	10	Hardwood	PT										
A	20	38	Hardwood	PT										TH
A	740	2	Other		Other (Roads, Cemeteries, etc.)									
B	1	12	Hardwood	S-S										
B	2	28	Plantation	PT	RE									
B	3	17	Plantation	PT	RE									
B	4	10	Hardwood	S-S										
B	5	21	Plantation	PT	RE									
B	6	13	Hardwood	PT										
B	7	29	Hardwood	PT										
B	8	31	Hardwood	PT							TH			
B	9	19	Hardwood	PT										
B	10	33	Hardwood	PT										TH
B	11	19	Hardwood	ST										TH
B	12	2	Hardwood	S-S										
B	910	0.5	Wetland		Wetland or Pond									
B	911	1	Wetland		Wetland or Pond									
B	930	5	Wetland		Wetland or Pond									
B	931	5	Wetland		Wetland or Pond									
B	932	4	Wetland		Wetland or Pond									
C	1	14	Plantation	PT					TH					
C	2	5	Plantation	PT					TH					
C	3	12	Hardwood	ST					TH					
C	4	20	Hardwood	ST					TH					
C	5	29	Hardwood	PT	Inadequate access to treat, if access improves treatment may be scheduled.									

Com-part-ment	Stand No.	Acres	Stand Type	Stand Size	Year of Management Action									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	6	27	Conifer	PT	Inadequate access to treat, if access improves treatment may be scheduled.									
C	7	4	Plantation	PT					TH					
C	8	4	Plantation	PT					RE					
C	9	3	Plantation	PT					TH					
C	10	1	Plantation	PT										
C	11	4	Plantation	PT										
C	12	40	Hardwood	ST										
C	13	20	Hardwood	PT										
C	14	3	Plantation	PT										
C	15	21	Hardwood	PT					TH					
C	16	30	Conifer	PT										AA
C	17	2	Plantation	PT										
C	18	3	Hardwood	S-S										
C	19	22	Conifer	PT										
C	20	12	Hardwood	PT						RE				
C	21	8	Hardwood	PT						RE				
C	22	38	Hardwood	PT										
C	23	6	Plantation	PT										
C	24	4	Plantation	PT										
C	25	10	Plantation	PT										
C	26	6	Plantation	PT										
C	27	11	Plantation	PT						RE				
C	28	21	Conifer	PT										AA
C	29	11	Hardwood	PT										
C	910	0.5	Wetland		Wetland or Pond									
C	930	3	Wetland		Wetland or Pond									
C	950	5	Open		Open - Brush - hydro-axed about every 5 years, as money allows.									
C	951	26	Open		Open - Brush - hydro-axed about every 5 years, as money allows.									
C	952	8	Open		Open - Brush - hydro-axed about every 5 years, as money allows.									
D	1	10	Plantation	PT										
D	2	13	Hardwood	PT										
D	3	25	Plantation	PT										
D	4	42	Plantation	PT										
D	5	45	Hardwood	ST										
D	6	54	Hardwood	PT									TH	
D	910	7	Wetland		Wetland or Pond									
D	920	10	Wetland		Wetland or Pond									
E	1	9	Plantation	S-S										
E	2	70	Hardwood	ST									TH	

Com-part-ment	Stand No.	Acres	Stand Type	Stand Size	Year of Management Action									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
E	3	4	Hardwood	S-S										
E	4	10	Hardwood	PT									TH	
E	5	4	Plantation	ST										
E	6	10	Plantation	PT										TH
E	7	2	Hardwood	S-S										
E	8	7	Plantation	PT										TH
E	9	5	Hardwood	PT										
E	10	9	Plantation	PT										
E	11	7	Plantation	PT										
E	12	12	Hardwood	S-S										
E	13	23	Plantation	PT										
E	14	7	Plantation	PT		TH								
F	1	9	Hardwood	PT										
F	2	10	Hardwood	PT										
F	3	3	Plantation	PT										
F	4	11	Plantation	PT		TH								
F	7	49	Hardwood	PT										
F	8	56	Conifer	PT	Inadequate access to treat, if access improves treatment may be scheduled.									
F	9	9	Hardwood	PT	Inadequate access to treat, if access improves treatment may be scheduled.									
F	10	17	Plantation	PT										
F	11	22	Hardwood	PT	Inadequate access to treat, if access improves treatment may be scheduled.									
F	12	22	Hardwood	PT										
F	13	2	Hardwood	PT										
F	14	24	Hardwood	PT										
F	15	21	Conifer	PT	Inadequate access to treat, if access improves treatment may be scheduled.									
F	16	19	Hardwood	PT	Inadequate access to treat, if access improves treatment may be scheduled.									
F	17	14	Plantation	PT										
F	18	15	Hardwood	PT										
F	19	4	Hardwood	S-S										
F	20	9	Hardwood	PT										
F	910	1	Wetland		Wetland or Pond									
F	930	20	Wetland		Wetland or Pond									
G	1	5	Plantation	ST						RE				
G	2	25	Hardwood	PT										
G	3	17	Plantation	PT										
G	4	9	Plantation	PT										
G	5	85	Hardwood	PT										
G	6	17	Plantation	PT										TH

Com-part-ment	Stand No.	Acres	Stand Type	Stand Size	Year of Management Action									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
G	7	4	Plantation	PT										TH
G	8	11	Plantation	PT										TH
G	9	4	Plantation	S-S										
G	10	9	Plantation	PT										
G	11	18	Hardwood	PT										
G	12	3	Plantation	PT										TH
G	13	7	Hardwood	S-S										
G	14	8	Plantation	PT										TH
G	16	19	Plantation	PT										
G	17	12	Hardwood	PT										
G	18	27	Hardwood	PT										
G	730	1	Other		Other (Roads, Cemeteries, etc.)									
G	950	38	Open		Open - Brush - hydro-axed about every 5 years, as money allows.									
H	1	141	Hardwood	PT					RE					RE
H	2	30	Hardwood	ST			TH							
H	3	25	Hardwood	S-S										
H	4	12	Hardwood	PT										
H	5	29	Hardwood	PT					AA					
H	6	34	Hardwood	PT										
H	7	9	Hardwood	S-S										
H	8	35	Hardwood	PT				TH						
H	9	32	Hardwood	PT										
H	10	69	Hardwood	PT			TH							
H	11	6	Hardwood	S-S										
H	12	26	Plantation	PT				TH						
H	13	3	Hardwood	PT										
H	14	15	Hardwood	PT										
H	15	8	Plantation	PT										
H	16	15	Hardwood	PT										
H	910	3	Wetland		Wetland or Pond									
H	940	2	Open		Open - Brush - hydro-axed about every 5 years, as money allows.									
H	950	2	Open		Open - Brush - hydro-axed about every 5 years, as money allows.									
H	951	3	Open		Open - Brush - hydro-axed about every 5 years, as money allows.									
Z	711	22	Other		Other (Roads, Cemeteries, etc.)									