

COUNTY FARM

Tract Information

- Total Acres: 628.9, according to tax maps
- Map and Lot:
 - Map 6, Lot 617, 503.8 acres
 - Map 6, Lot 749, 80 acres
 - Map 6, Lot 750, 3.1 acres
 - Map 6, Lot 751, 42 acres
- Conservation Status:
 - Ownership by Sullivan County

Location:

- Borders 2nd NH Turnpike and both sides of County Road.
- Includes east and west aspects of Glidden Hill.

General Description:

- The County Farm ownership is diverse, hosting the Sullivan County Complex, surrounding curtilage, maintained fields, orchard and gardens, 3 small ponds, multiple streams and wetlands, an old cemetery, active sugarbush and mixed forest.
- Land use here is diverse, with multiple agricultural, educational, and community related programs including but not limited to:
 - Community and inmate gardens and pollinator garden
 - Research high tunnels and outdoor classroom
 - Use of the campus and fire pond by the residents of the nursing home
 - School trips, school to farm day, and naturalist series
 - Agricultural workshops
 - County cidery and Homeowners firewood program
 - Water quality monitoring and invasive plant management
 - Agricultural lease program including hay, pasture, and sugarbush
- The parcel includes over 90 acres of maintained fields, leased for pasture and/or hay production. Around 30 acres of the fields are prime agricultural soils. Maintaining the best farmlands is a land use goal in the Unity Master Plan.
- Two small sections of overgrown Christmas tree plantation are located near the trailhead to the Unity Mountain Trail and at the western end of the north field.
- The height of Glidden Hill is located on the parcel. Glidden Hill hosts exceptional views to the south. An active radio tower managed by the Southwestern New Hampshire District Fire Mutual Aid System is located on the height of land and accessed by an internal road from the north.
- The parcel hosts a water reservoir, providing fire suppression water to the County Complex.

- 90+ acres of the parcel are located on the north side of the 2nd NH Turnpike. This area also hosts a NH DOT Salt Shed.
- An active 18+ acre sugarbush is under lease on the parcel, with the possibility of future expansion.
- The forest is a mix of enriched hardwoods, oak, hemlock, spruce-hardwoods, and old-field pine.
- Regeneration is variable, generally light to moderate presence dominated largely by shade tolerant species except in areas recently harvested.

Access:

- Generally good access, bordering 1.7 miles of town-maintained roads.
- A stretch of old town road (Quimby Road) provides access from the County complex above the fields to the southern boundary.
- Parking area, kiosk and gated access located at the State Shed. Second parking area and kiosk located at the County Complex at the trailhead to the Unity Mountain Trail.

Landing Sites:

- Multiple landing site opportunities associated near the County complex.
- Gated landing located across 2nd NH Turnpike from the State shed.
- Landing opportunity near the State shed.

Operability:

- Generally good ground, with the exception of steep slopes associated with Glidden Hill and the height of land.
- Need to layout work to avoid multiple wetlands and streams.

Harvest History:

- 2007, harvest west side of parcel, below fields. Done under previous owner.
- 2012, moderate to heavy harvest on portion north side of 2nd NH Turnpike, and on south side of 2nd NH Turnpike generally east of Glidden Hill.
- In 2011 a small area between the County fields and Glidden hill was thinned to improve sugarbush potential.

Wildlife:

- Tract provides a diversity of wildlife habitat:
 - Two small ponds and the reservoir provide open water habitat.
 - Large amount of open fields and field edge.
 - Forested and shrub/herbaceous wetlands.
 - Mixed interior forest (sugar maple, red maple, aspen, white birch, red oak, white pine, hemlock, red spruce, balsam fir primary species).
 - Average to below-average amount snags, cavity trees and down logs.
 - Wetlands and field edges provide some soft mast.
 - Hard mast fairly abundant in oak and small tree seeds (maple, birch, pine, spruce)

- Scattered apple trees on access road/trail across from State shed, and associated with old cellar hole further interior to the forest.

Wetland and Water Features:

- Diversity of wetlands present:
 - Wetlands with cattail marshes associated with drainage to Little Sugar River
 - Forested seepy ground associated with drainage feeding reservoir
 - Forested seepy ground associated with drainages to Chase Brook
 - 150' (variable) Special Management RMZ- follow recommendations in GFGS
- Multiple streams:
 - 1st order feeder streams to Chase Brook and Little Sugar River
 - All streams have recommended 25' No Harvest RMZ
 - Follow BA law
 - 1st and 2nd order streams have recommended 100' Special Management RMZ- follow recommendations in GFGS
- Open Water:
 - .8-acre reservoir across from State Shed, water supply to the County Farm
 - 1.2 acre and .1 acre ponds
 - Large vernal pool on west side of property behind the correctional facility
 - Ponds less than 10 acres have recommended 100' Special Management RMZ- follow recommendations in GFGS
 - 50-foot basal area law

Forest Health:

- Invasive exotics, including a high level of glossy and European buckthorn, multiflora rose, Norway maple, Japanese Knotweed, Oriental bittersweet, Asian honeysuckle, Japanese barberry, etc.) well established along field edges, within wetlands, and along major trails/roads.
- Existing pine shows sign of typical health issues including weevil damage, red rot and white pine blister rust. As of mid-summer, there was no significant sign of needle cast that is present in other areas.
- Scattered beech have moderate to severe beech bark disease.
- Deer browse moderate to heavy, especially on desirable species.

Cultural Features:

- Numerous cultural features are associated with the County complex. Most notable is the cemetery across from the nursing home.
- Tract includes two old cellar holes, one on the west side and one on the east side of Glidden Hill.
- Stonewalls are abundant here.

Recreation:

- Unity Mountain Trail at kiosk in parking area at the County Complex. This 4+ mile trail extends across Unity Mountain to Marshall Pond, where this is another kiosk and parking area. A third kiosk and parking area are located mid-way along the trail at the State shed on the 2nd NH Turnpike.

Other uses:

- Fields behind the State shed are currently leased for horse pasture.
- Small pond by nursing home provides catch and release to the nursing home residents and members of the community.
- Frequent school group field trips to the property for place-based ecology education (PBEE). An outdoor classroom is located in the forest between the inmate garden and the north hay field.

TRACT LEVEL MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

FOREST HEALTH:

- ASAP: Focus on treatment of invasives on field edges, wetlands, pond edges, and along major roads. Ideally, perform spot-treatment in interior forest, especially in relation to timber harvest activities.

RECREATION:

- ANNUALLY: Maintain Unity Mountain Trail as needed.
- Improve potential loop hiking trail along Glidden Hill Ridge connecting to Quimby Road and maintain associated vista to the west at the height of land.

ACCESS/BOUNDARY:

- As Needed: Paint boundary.
- ANNUALLY:
 - Maintain Quimby Road as needed.
 - Maintain existing gates (salt shed and across road from salt shed)

OTHER:

- Where possible around fields: manage field edges and tree islands to reduce aerial predation. Cut field edges back about 30 feet, leaving quality mast producing shrubs and small trees such as choke cherry, service berry, Viburnums, apple trees etc. Within field, remove trees from tree islands, enhancing growth of quality mast producing trees/shrubs.

STAND DESCRIPTIONS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Stand Number: CF1

Stand Type: Red Oak-Red Maple-Beech-Hemlock 3/4 B/C

Stand Acres: 89.0 (2 non-contiguous areas, both north side of 2nd NH Turnpike)

Soils: Primarily IB, best for oak and birch, with some IIA, shallow and rocky. Small area IA associated with fields, and IIB in poorly drained area.

Site: Generally shallow soils, well drained. Good oak site.

Forest Composition: Overstory dominated by 12"+ dbh red oak, red maple, beech and hemlock. Oak dominates the site. Sections of stand on best soils near the fields are dominated by northern hardwood poles, with a high level of sugar maple and white ash. Small area of red pine plantation located between State Shed and 1st Nh Turnpike.

Regeneration: Patchy pockets of beech, red maple and hemlock regeneration.

Natural Communities: Hemlock-Beech-Oak-Pine and Hemlock-Beech-Northern Hardwood

Forest Health: No serious issues noted. Beech bark disease common.

Stocking: Basal area in recently harvested areas ranges between 120 and 60. On average good for continued growth during this planning period.

Timber Quality: Residual red oak generally good quality. Other species average.

Wildlife Habitat: Oak dominated stand provides good mast source, with scattered hemlock for diversity of structure and function. Patchy regeneration provides browse and low shelter.

Water and Wetland Features: 1st order stream tributary to Chase Brook crosses stand.

Invasives: Japanese knotweed near the State salt shed with potential to spread into the forest via the trail and fields. Others not noted, but likely present especially on field edges.

Past Management: Majority of stand treated within last 5 years.

Other notes:

- Nice red oak dominated stand.
- State Shed located in stand off 2nd NH Turnpike.
- Gated snowmobile Trail and portion of Unity Mountain Trail cross stand, with kiosk and small parking area for trail access. Will need to coordinate active harvesting with snowmobile/recreational trail use.

Management Objectives: The majority of this stand should be left to develop after the recent harvesting. It should be re-evaluated near the end of this planning period, but more likely will be scheduled for follow-up treatment during the next planning period (2029-2039). The residual oak is generally of very good quality, and stocking averages around the BC line.

Recommended Management:

Year	Treatment	Priority
--	Leave to develop naturally for time being. Re-evaluate near end of planning period.	--

Stand Number: CF2

Stand Type: White Pine 3/4 A

Stand Acres: 5.9

Soils: Mix of IB, best for oak and birch, IIA, shallow and rocky and IA, best for high quality hardwoods.

Site: Old Agricultural site, with a mix of shallow well drained soils.

Forest Composition: Old field pine dominates this stand. About 60+ years old.

Regeneration: Regeneration is fairly well-established in a mix of white ash, sugar maple, yellow birch, red oak with blueberry and Ribes.

Natural Communities: Hemlock-Beech-Northern Hardwood

Forest Health: Pine suffers typical health issues, including damage from white pine weevil, some white pine blister rust and red rot.

Stocking: Basal area averages around 180, overstocked for growth.

Timber Quality: The overstory pine is generally poor to fair quality, with a high level of multi stemmed, branchy trees.

Wildlife Habitat: Stand provides opportunity to create early successional habitat by removing the pine overstory to release the mixed hardwood regeneration. Old apple trees in landing provide excellent mast.

Water and Wetland Features: Some seepy seasonal drainage.

Invasives: None noted, but likely present in understory.

Past Management: No recent management.

Other notes:

- Stand borders landing with direct access off 2nd NH Turnpike.
- Old landing site is now gated snowmobile trail access. Active harvesting during winter months will need to accommodate trail use, possibly temporarily re-locating trail access or establish a new landing along 2nd NH Turnpike.

Management Objectives: The poor quality of the pine overstory with a well-established hardwood understory provides opportunity to successfully create early successional habitat through an overstory removal.

Recommended Management:

Year	Treatment	Priority
2022	Pine overstory removal.	High
As needed:	Prune apple trees in landing as needed.	High

Stand Number: CF3

Stand Type: Natural Area

Stand Acres: 62.9

Soils: Primarily IB, best for oak and birch, with some IIA, shallow and rocky. Small area IA, best for high quality hardwoods, and IIB associated with drainages, best for spruce-fir.

Site: This is a mixed site, with two wetlands and associated drainages. The soils are average, with some minor enrichment, tending towards a mix of oak and Northern hardwoods.

Forest Composition: Mix of red oak, red maple, and white birch with pine, with some areas of pole sized hardwoods dominated by oak, ash, and sugar maple on the richer sites.

Regeneration: Variable and patchy. Mix of yellow birch, striped maple, Rubus., witch hazel. Dense and patchy in areas of recent harvest activity.

Natural Communities: Red oak-Northern hardwood

Forest Health: No serious issues noted.

Stocking: Variable. Basal area ranges from 30 to 180.

Timber Quality: Timber quality here is average. Some residual pine is decent quality, and there are scattered fair to good quality red oak, but the remainder is fair to poor. There is good future potential in the sections of hardwood pole stocking on the better soils.

Wildlife Habitat: Good interior forest habitat with associated wetlands and drainages. Oak mast fairly abundant. Abundant cattail provides habitat for many species including muskrat, beaver, Canada geese, ducks, and red-winged blackbirds. Fair amount of active moose sign during summer 2019 inventory.

Water and Wetland Features: Several cattail marshes and smaller wetlands associated with drainage system interior to stand. 1st order stream tributary to the Little Sugar River.

Invasives: Buckthorn present, some areas moderate amounts.

Past Management: Patchy harvesting within last 5 years. With evidence of older harvest, about 20+ years ago.

Other notes:

- Snowmobile and hiking trails traverse this stand

Management Objectives: High-quality cattail marshes provide important wildlife habitat in relatively remote location. Other unusual wetland plants including black ash are also present. The patchy nature of the stand provides an exceptional diversity of habitat in terms of shelter, browse and mast production. Excellent site for education and research. Recommend reserving this stand as a Natural Area.

Recommended Management:

Year	Treatment	Priority
--	Designate as Natural Area	--

Stand Number: CF4

Stand Type: White Pine 3A

Stand Acres: 20.2

Soils: Mix of IB, best for oak and birch and IIA, shallow and rocky.

Site: Old Agricultural site, with a mix of shallow well drained soils.

Forest Composition: Old field pine dominates this stand. About 60+ years old.

Regeneration: Regeneration is variable, with some sections stocked with sugar maple, beech and red oak seedlings. Elsewhere, scattered beech and striped maple.

Natural Communities: Hemlock-Beech-Northern Hardwood, Red Oak-Northern Hardwood

Forest Health: Pine suffers typical health issues, including damage from white pine weevil, some white pine blister rust and red rot.

Stocking: Basal area averages between 180 and 200, overstocked for growth.

Timber Quality: The overstory pine is generally poor to fair quality, with low vigor.

Wildlife Habitat: Stand provides opportunity to create early successional habitat by removing the pine overstory in patches to release the mixed hardwood regeneration.

Water and Wetland Features: None present.

Invasives: Scattered buckthorn.

Past Management: No recent management.

Other Notes:

- Access through Stand 5 should be evaluated to avoid crossing Natural Area (Stand 3) if possible. Evaluate pros (avoiding disturbance to Natural Area) versus cons (creation of new access/site disturbance).

Management Objectives: The poor quality of the pine overstory with a patchy hardwood understory provides opportunity to successfully create pockets of early successional habitat through a modified overstory removal.

Recommended Management:

Year	Treatment	Priority
2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pine modified overstory removal.• Treat buckthorn prior to harvest and follow up with spot treatment in subsequent years.	High

Stand Number: CF5

Stand Type: Hemlock-Red Oak-Aspen-White Ash-White Pine 3/4 A/B

Stand Acres: 87.8

Soils: Mix of IB, best for oak and birch, with some IIA, shallow and rocky, some IA, high quality hardwoods, near reservoir, and IIB, spruce-fir, in poorly drained area.

Site: Interior hemlock-hardwood forest with associated drainages. Soils are shallow, fairly and moderately to poorly drained. Eastern areas strong agricultural history, somewhat seepy and greater enrichment.

Forest Composition: Hemlock and a mix of hardwoods with scattered white pine dominate the site. Hemlock becomes denser on wetter soils. Ash is more common on richer, seepy old agricultural sites. Overstory trees are generally 70-80 years old.

Regeneration: Regeneration is generally sparse, dominated by beech and striped maple.

Natural Communities: Hemlock-Beech-Northern Hardwood and Hemlock

Forest Health: Scattered white pine blister rust. Potential for EAB in areas with greater ash component.

Stocking: Basal area averages around 160, moderately overstocked for growth.

Timber Quality: The overstory is generally poor to fair quality.

Wildlife Habitat: Stand provides interior hemlock-dominated and hemlock-hardwood forest associated with riparian system and seepy ground. Apple trees east of seasonal stream in seepy, old agricultural area. Would benefit from release.

Water and Wetland Features: Seasonal drainage and 1st order stream is a tributary to Chase Brook. Also underground pipe leading from Marshal Pond feeds reservoir located in stand.

Invasives: Scattered buckthorn.

Past Management: Portions of eastern half bordered recent harvest within last 5 years. Patchy harvesting.

Other Notes:

- Unity Mountain Trail traverses this stand
- Sections of double wall (visible on NH lidar, but not located in entirety on the ground) may indicate section of old farm road
- Cellar hole located on Lidar, but not identified on the ground

Management Objectives: This stand, hosting a seasonal stream that feeds the reservoir and a 1st order tributary to Chase Brook, provides interior hemlock and hemlock-hardwood forest. Timber quality here is generally fair to poor. Management here is not a high priority, as stand serves better as interior hemlock forest habitat. Should management become a higher priority, consider patch cutting to create

pockets of early successional habitat located in areas of poor quality overstory when working in adjacent Stand 4 and in Stand 2.

Recommended Management:

Year	Treatment	Priority
2022	LTG or Patch Cutting; Release apple trees	Medium
2023	Prune apple trees year following release.	High
As needed:	Prune apple trees to improve structure and growth.	Medium
ASAP	Treat invasives	High

Stand Number: CF6

Stand Type: Hemlock- Aspen-Red Maple 3A

Stand Acres: 26.3

Soils: Combination of IIA, shallow and rocky and IA, high quality hardwoods.

Site: Shallow, rocky soils. Moderate to steep slope.

Forest Composition: Hemlock and a mix of hardwoods dominate the site. Low vigor on the areas of shallowest soils.

Regeneration: Regeneration is generally sparse, dominated by beech and striped maple.

Natural Communities: Hemlock-Beech-Northern Hardwood

Forest Health: Generally low vigor.

Stocking: Basal area averages between 160 and 200, overstocked for growth.

Timber Quality: The overstory is generally poor quality.

Wildlife Habitat: Stand provides interior hemlock-hardwood forest.

Water and Wetland Features: None present.

Invasives: None noted.

Past Management: No recent management.

Other Notes:

- Stand wraps around west aspect of Glidden Hill
- Access road to old cell tower runs along edge of stand

Management Objectives: This poor quality, generally low vigor stand could either be left as supporting interior forest habitat, or regenerated in patches while retaining components of structure and function, such as standing dead trees, mast trees, and down logs.

Recommended Management:

Year	Treatment	Priority
2028	LTG or Patch Cutting	Low

Stand Number: CF7

Stand Type: Ridge-Glidden Hill

Stand Acres: 32.6

Soils: Mostly IIA, shallow and rocky, with IB, best for oak and birch, on side slope.

Site: Ridge with shallow, rocky soils and exposed ledge.

Forest Composition: Mix of hemlock, pine and hardwoods. Somewhat sparse. Shallow, rocky site.

Regeneration: Regeneration is generally sparse, dominated by beech and striped maple.

Natural Communities: Hemlock-Beech-Northern Hardwood

Forest Health: Low vigor, ridge.

Stocking: Basal area averages around 160.

Timber Quality: The overstory is poor quality.

Wildlife Habitat: Ridge provides somewhat open, stunted forest conditions with exposed ledge and rocky ground. Blueberry and lichen. Bear sign noted during summer 2019 inventory.

Water and Wetland Features: None present.

Invasives: Norway maple here.

Past Management: No recent management.

Other Notes:

- Old cell tower and access road in stand.
- Stand hosts extensive views to the west on open ledge site.
- Old ridge trail extends from cell tower access road down ridge, providing opportunity to extend the trail system with a loop to access the view from the ledge to Quimby Road and back to the County Farm kiosk and parking area.

Management Objectives: This ridgeline stand should be left unmanaged except to provide recreational opportunities such as building a new loop trail connecting to the radio road in the north and Quimby Road in the south and maintaining the impressive vista to the west.

Recommended Management:

Year	Treatment	Priority
--	LTG	--

Stand Number: CF8

Stand Type: Red Oak-Sugar Maple-Red Maple- White Birch-White Ash 3/4 A/B

Stand Acres: 66.0

Soils: IA, best for high quality hardwoods.

Site: West facing slope of Glidden Hill, with some enrichment.

Forest Composition: Mix of red oak and other hardwoods, including sugar maple, ash, red maple, white birch and aspen. Northern portion of stand managed as sugarbush in the past, but not recently. Dominant overstory 70-80 years old.

Regeneration: Regeneration is generally sparse to patchy, dominated by hophornbeam, hemlock, and striped maple

Natural Communities: Semi rich-Appalachian Oak-Sugar Maple Forest, also 2-3 acre patch of Appalachian cove forest with maidenhair fern, blue cohosh, sharp-lobed hepatica and other herbaceous enrichment indicators in ground layer

Forest Health: No serious issues noted. Generally good growing site.

Stocking: Basal area averages around 120. Adequately to moderately overstocked for growth.

Timber Quality: Generally good quality red oak, with a fair number of legacy trees. Much of the sugar maple, especially in the north half have been tapped in the past (timber defect). Remainder timber quality average, typical of site.

Wildlife Habitat: Interior hardwood forest, with high level of oak mast present.

Water and Wetland Features: Stand hosts small section of 1st order stream tributary to Chase Brook.

Invasives: Section of sugarbush area recently thinned has high level of autumn olive, scattered barberry, and buckthorn. High probability of invasives and seed present in stand due to large seed-bearing population on edge of County Farm fields below Quimby Road.

Past Management: Portion of sugarbush area on north half of stand thinned in 2011. Other sections of stand on southern half were marked but not treated. Different operator.

Other Notes:

- Northern portion of stand was managed as a sugarbush with old tubing remaining
- Portion of southern section was marked but not treated
- Portion of stand just south of access road to reservoir hosts large boulder field, with dense ferns and mossy ground

Management Objectives: This stand is in a transitional state. It could be left to continue growing during this planning period, thereby limiting disturbance to the rich soils for the time being, or it could be treated with generally improvement-based silviculture. Management in and near enriched sites should

incorporate a strategy to retain and protect the legacy and functionality of the site. Special management practices might include identifying areas of enrichment and establishing a no-harvest buffer within and around those areas. Given the high level of invasives present nearby (edge of County Farm fields below Quimby Road) and that the quality oak sawtimber is not yet mature, it is best recommended to hold off treating this stand until an invasives treatment plan is put in place. At the least, the largest seed producers should be eliminated prior to any active management.

Recommended Management:

Year	Treatment	Priority
2028	LTG or Improvement Thinning	Medium

Stand Number: CF9

Stand Type: Sugar Maple-Red Maple-Red Oak 2/3/4 A/B (sugarbush)

Stand Acres: 18.6

Soils: Mix of IB, best for oak and birch, IA, best for high quality hardwoods, and IIA, shallow and rocky.

Site: South-facing slope, generally good, productive site.

Forest Composition: Variable mix. Managed sugarbush, with fair amount of red maple and oak mixed in. Size class ranges from pole sized, to 12+ inches dbh. Stand age ranges from 30 to 70+ years.

Regeneration: Regeneration is mixed, with striped maple, beech, sugar maple and ash. Scattered red oak. Generally light.

Natural Communities: Semi rich-Appalachian Oak-Sugar Maple Forest

Forest Health: No serious issues noted. Generally good growing site.

Stocking: Basal area averages around 100-120. Overstocked for good sap production.

Timber Quality: Sugar maples are tapped (timber defect). Pole stocking generally good quality.

Wildlife Habitat: Interior hardwood forest, with high level of oak mast present.

Water and Wetland Features: Stand hosts section of 1st order stream tributary to Chase Brook and associated wetland areas along stream.

Invasives: Scattered buckthorn and autumn olive.

Past Management: Managed sugarbush.

Other Notes:

- Active sugarbush under lease, with tubing in place

Management Objectives: This sugarbush would benefit from thinning to improve sap production while maintaining a diverse stand structure and composition. Sugarbush management generally strives for a BA of 60-70 square feet, but more importantly requires crown release of best health and vigor sugar maples to maximize sap production. Cleaning of the understory of shade producing stems (such as softwoods) improves sap production by allowing more sunlight on the main stems. Maintaining biological diversity within stand for resilience to pests and disease. Carrying out a thinning operation would require temporary removal of sap lines and tubing.

Recommended Management:

Year	Treatment	Priority
2022	Thin for sap production.	High

Stand Number: CF10

Stand Type: White Pine 3/4 A

Stand Acres: 3.2

Soils: IB, best for oak and birch

Site: Old Agricultural site, with a mix of shallow well drained soils.

Forest Composition: Old field pine dominates this stand. About 60+ years old.

Regeneration: Regeneration is fairly well-established in a mix of white ash, sugar maple, yellow birch, red oak with blueberry and Ribes.

Natural Communities: Hemlock-Beech-Northern Hardwood

Forest Health: Pine suffers typical health issues, including damage from white pine weevil, some white pine blister rust and red rot.

Stocking: Basal area averages around 180, overstocked for growth.

Timber Quality: The overstory pine is generally poor to fair quality, with a high level of multi stemmed, branchy trees.

Wildlife Habitat: Stand provides opportunity to create early successional habitat by removing the pine overstory to release the mixed hardwood regeneration.

Water and Wetland Features: None present.

Invasives: Buckthorn scattered.

Past Management: No recent management.

Other Notes:

- Abuts a homeowner to the north
- Harvest here provides opportunity to direct source pine chips to the County Farm

Management Objectives: The poor quality of the pine overstory with a well-established hardwood understory provides opportunity to successfully create early successional habitat through an overstory removal. Pine chips could possibly be directly sourced to the County Farm.

Recommended Management:

Year	Treatment	Priority
2022	Pine overstory removal.	High

Stand Number: CF11

Stand Type: Sugar Maple-Red Maple-White Ash-White Pine-Hemlock-Black Cherry 3/4 A/B

Stand Acres: 69.1

Soils: Primarily IA, high quality hardwoods, with some IB, best for oak and birch

Site: This is a seepy site, with a heavy agricultural influence. Soils are somewhat enriched. Slopes are gentle, with a western aspect.

Forest Composition: Somewhat of an early successional mix, aspen, black cherry, pine, and ash mixed with sugar maple and red maple. The forest is a bit younger here, around 60-70 years old. Scattered large big-tooth aspen and pockets of dense hemlock associated with seeps/drainages (especially on east side of Quimby Road).

Regeneration: Variable and patchy. Mix of black cherry, ash, beech, with some hornbeam and hemlock.

Natural Communities: Hemlock-Beech-Northern Hardwood and Semi rich-Appalachian Oak-Sugar Maple Forest

Forest Health: No serious issues noted.

Stocking: Basal area averages around 120, adequate to moderately overstocked in hardwood dominated areas.

Timber Quality: Timber quality is fair to poor, with scattered good quality red maple, white ash, and white pine.

Wildlife Habitat: Good interior forest habitat with seepy soils.

Water and Wetland Features: 1st order stream tributary to Chase Brook.

Invasives: Autumn olive, bittersweet, multi-flora rose present in high numbers along old Class IV road abutting county farm fields/pastures.

Past Management: No recent management.

Other notes:

- Old cellar hole near southern end of Class VI road.

Management Objectives: This interior mixed-wood forest should be managed for improved timber production and wildlife habitat over time. It is in a transitional state, and could be managed during this planning period or left to continue developing. If managed now, target mature and over-mature early successional species, such as aspen and black cherry, and other low-quality stems to improve growth on residual stock using a combination of thinning and group selection. Given the high level of invasives present, it is best recommended to hold off treating this stand until an invasives treatment plan is put in place. At the least, the largest seed producers should be eliminated prior to any active management.

Recommended Management:

Year	Treatment	Priority
2028	LTG or Thin and Group Selection	Medium

Stand Number: CF12

Stand Type: Red Maple-Aspen-Grey Birch 1/2 A

Stand Acres: 2.8

Soils: IB, best for oak and birch

Site: Old field. Slopes are gentle, with a western aspect.

Forest Composition: Old field with early successional growth.

Regeneration: Mixed shrubs, early successional growth.

Natural Communities: Hemlock-Beech-Northern Hardwood

Forest Health: No serious issues noted.

Stocking: Old field, shrubby patchy growth.

Timber Quality: N/A

Wildlife Habitat: Good old field, semi-open, shrubby, high mast production. Scattered maintained apple trees.

Water and Wetland Features: None present.

Invasives: Autumn olive, bittersweet, multi-flora rose present in high numbers along old Class IV road abutting county farm fields/pastures.

Past Management: Annual brush-hogging to maintain open areas.

Other notes:

- Old field that has been maintained partly open through brush-hogging.

Management Objectives: Continue to maintain open areas. Consider non-commercial work to cut back sections that have grown in.

Recommended Management:

Year	Treatment	Priority
Annual	Brush hog open areas	High
2020	Consider cutting back sections that have grown in.	High

Stand Number: CF13

Stand Type: Mix of H 1/2/3 B with shrubby/semi open high invasives

Stand Acres: 18.1

Soils: IA, high quality hardwoods

Site: This is a seepy site, with a heavy agricultural influence, strongly influenced by riparian system and field edges. Somewhat enriched soils. Slopes are gentle, with a western aspect.

Forest Composition: This is a variable stand, but largely dominated by young hardwoods and dense invasive shrubs. Property boundary hosts large, old hardwoods. Similar to Stand 11.

Regeneration: Variable. Heavy invasive presence.

Natural Communities: Hemlock-Beech-Northern Hardwood and Semi rich-Appalachian Oak-Sugar Maple Forest

Forest Health: No serious issues noted.

Stocking: Basal area averages between 40 and 120.

Timber Quality: Timber quality is fair to poor.

Wildlife Habitat: Riparian habitat, with field edge and seepy soils.

Water and Wetland Features: 1st order stream tributary to Chase Brook.

Invasives: Extensive, large buckthorn near field edges, and into semi-open areas of forest. Also, autumn olive, bittersweet, multi-flora rose, and barberry present in high numbers.

Past Management: No recent management.

Management Objectives: This largely field edge and riparian forest is a high priority for invasives treatment.

Recommended Management:

Year	Treatment	Priority
asap	Treat invasives	High

Stand Number: CF14

Stand Type: Sugar Maple-Red Maple-White Ash-White Pine-Hemlock-Red Oak-Black Cherry 3/4 B

Stand Acres: 36.4

Soils: IA, high quality hardwoods

Site: This is a seepy site, with a heavy agricultural influence. Soils are somewhat enriched. Slopes are gentle, with a western aspect.

Forest Composition: Similar to Stand 11. Somewhat of an early successional mix, aspen, black cherry, pine, and ash mixed with sugar maple and red maple, 60-70 years old. Scattered large big-tooth aspen. Some sawtimber red oak in southern portion of stand.

Regeneration: Variable and patchy. Mix of black cherry, ash, beech, with some hornbeam and hemlock.

Natural Communities: Hemlock-Beech-Northern Hardwood and Semi rich-Appalachian Oak-Sugar Maple Forest

Forest Health: No serious issues noted.

Stocking: Basal area averages between 80 and 100, adequately stocked for growth.

Timber Quality: Timber quality is fair to poor, with scattered good quality red maple, white ash, and white pine.

Wildlife Habitat: Good interior forest habitat with seepy soils.

Water and Wetland Features: 1st order stream tributary to Chase Brook.

Invasives: Adjacent to sections of extensive, large buckthorn near field edges, and into semi-open areas of forest. Also, autumn olive, bittersweet, multi-flora rose, and barberry present in high numbers.

Past Management: Patchy harvest around 2007 under prior ownership.

Management Objectives: This interior mixed-wood forest should be managed for improved timber production and wildlife habitat over time. Given the high level of invasives present, it is best recommended to hold off treating this stand until an invasives treatment plan is put in place. At the least, the largest seed producers should be eliminated prior to any active management.

Recommended Management:

Year	Treatment	Priority
--	LTG	--