NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. | Department of Environmental Conservation

Tug Hill North

UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN

FINAL

Towns of Harrisburg, Martinsburg, Montague, Pinckney, Lorraine, Rodman, Rutland and Worth

Counties of Jefferson and Lewis

March 2015

DIVISION OF LANDS AND FORESTS
Bureau of State Land Management, Region 6

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JUL 23 2015

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Record

FROM: Marc Gerstman, Acting Commissioner MG

SUBJECT: Tug Hill North UMP

The Unit Management Plan for Tug Hill North has been completed. The Plan is consistent with Department policy and procedure, involved public participation and is consistent with the Environmental Conservation Law, Rules and Regulations. The plan includes management objectives for a ten year period and is hereby approved and adopted.

Tug Hill North
Unit Management Plan

A planning unit consisting of 8 State Forests and 1 Wildlife Management Area, in Lewis and Jefferson Counties

March 2015

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Acknowledgments

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Tug Hill Commission, New York Audubon Society, Ruffed Grouse Society, Harrisburg Town Board, Martinsburg Town Board, Montague Town Board, Pinckney Town Board, Lorraine Town Board, Rodman Town Board, Rutland Town Board, Worth Town Board, Sno Pals Snowmobile Club, Adventure Outfitters and all the concerned public who made comments and recommendations in the plan.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Lands and Forests, Region 6

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DEC's Mission

"The quality of our environment is fundamental to our concern for the quality of life. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the State of New York to conserve, improve and protect its natural resources and environment and to prevent, abate and control water, land and air pollution, in order to enhance the health, safety and welfare of the people of the state and their overall economic and social well-being." - Environmental Conservation Law 1-0101(1)

VISION STATEMENT

State Forests on the Tug Hill North Unit will be managed in a sustainable manner by promoting ecosystem health, enhancing landscape biodiversity, protecting soil productivity and water quality. In addition, the State Forests on this unit will continue to provide the many recreational, social and economic benefits valued so highly by the people of New York State. DEC will continue the legacy which started more than 80 years ago, leaving these lands to the next generation in better condition than they are today.

This plan sets the stage for DEC to reach these ambitious goals by applying the latest research and science, with guidance from the public, whose land we have been entrusted to manage.

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Preface

State Forest Overview

The public lands comprising this unit play a unique role in the landscape. Generally, the State Forests of the unit are described as follows:

- large, publicly owned land areas;
- managed by professional Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) foresters;
- green certified jointly by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) & Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI);
- set aside for the sustainable use of natural resources, and;
- open to recreational use.

Management will ensure the **sustainability**, **biological diversity**, and protection of **functional ecosystems** and optimize the ecological benefits that these State lands provide, including the following:

- maintenance/increase of local and regional biodiversity
- response to shifting land use trends that affect habitat availability
- mitigation of impacts from invasive species
- response to climate change through carbon sequestration and habitat, soil and water protection

This unit also contains lands categorized as Wildlife Management Area. They are managed by DEC wildlife biologists, with different management priorities, described herein.

Legal Considerations

Article 9, Titles 5 and 7, of the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) authorize DEC to manage lands acquired outside the Adirondack and Catskill Parks. This management includes **watershed protection**, production of **timber** and other forest products, **recreation**, and **kindred purposes**.

For additional information on DEC's legal rights and responsibilities, please review the statewide Strategic Plan for State Forest Management (SPSFM) at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html. Refer specifically to pages 33 and 317.

Management Planning Overview

The Tug Hill North Unit Management Plan (UMP) is based on a long range vision for the management of Cobb Creek State Forest, Gould's Corners State Forest, Granger State Forest, Grant Powell Memorial State Forest, Lookout State Forest, Pinckney State Forest, Sears Pond State Forest, Tug Hill State Forest and Tug Hill Wildlife Management Area, balancing long-term ecosystem health with current and future demands. This Plan addresses management activities on this unit for the next ten years, though some management recommendations will extend beyond the ten-year period. Factors such as budget constraints, wood product markets, and forest health problems may necessitate deviations from the scheduled management activities.

Public Participation

One of the most valuable and influential aspects of UMP development is public participation. Public meetings are held to solicit input and written and verbal comments are encouraged while management plans are in draft form.

Strategic Plan for State Forest Management

This unit management plan is designed to implement DEC's statewide Strategic Plan for State Forest Management (SPSFM). Management actions are designed to meet local needs while supporting statewide and eco-regional goals and objectives.

The SPSFM is the statewide master document and Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS) that guides the careful management of natural and recreational resources on State Forests. The plan aligns future management with principles of landscape ecology, ecosystem management, multiple use management and the latest research and science available at this time. It provides a foundation for the development of Unit Management Plans. The SPSFM divides the State into 80 geographic "units," composed of DEC administered State Forests that are adjacent and similar to one another. For more information on management planning, see SPSFM page 21 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

DEC's Management Approach and Goals

Forest Certification of State Forests

In 2000, New York State DEC-Bureau of State Land Management received Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) certification under an independent audit conducted by the National Wildlife Federation - SmartWood Program. This certification included 720,000 acres of State Forests in DEC Regions 3 through 9 managed for water quality protection, recreation, wildlife habitat, timber and mineral resources (multiple-use). To become certified, the Department had to meet more than 75 rigorous criteria established by FSC. Meeting these criteria established a benchmark for forests managed for long-term ecological, social and economic health. The original certification and contract was for five years.

By 2005 the original audit contract with the SmartWood Program expired. Recognizing the importance and the value of dual certification, the Bureau sought bids from prospective auditing firms to reassess the Bureaus State Forest management system to the two most internationally accepted standards - FSC and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative® (SFI®) program. However, contract delays and funding shortfalls slowed the Departments ability to award a new agreement until early 2007.

Following the signed contract with NSF-International Strategic Registrations and Scientific Certification Systems, the Department was again audited for dual certification against FSC and additionally the SFI program standards on over 762,000 acres of State Forests in Regions 3 through 9. This independent audit of State Forests was conducted by these auditing firms from May until July 2007 with dual certification awarded in January 2008.

State Forests continue to maintain certification under the most current FSC and SFI standards. Forest products derived from wood harvested off State Forests from this point forward may now be labeled as

"certified" through chain-of-custody certificates. Forest certified labeling on wood products assure consumers that the raw material was harvested from well-managed forests.

The Department is part of a growing number of public, industrial and private forest land owners throughout the United States and the world whose forests are certified as sustainably managed. The Department's State Forests can also be counted as part a growing number of working forest land in New York that is *third-party certified* as well managed to protect habitat, cultural resources, water, recreation, and economic values now and for future generations.

Ecosystem Management Approach

State Forests on this unit will be managed using an ecosystem management approach which will holistically integrate principles of landscape ecology and multiple use management to promote habitat biodiversity, while enhancing the overall health and resiliency of the State Forests.

Ecosystem management is a process that considers the total environment - including all non-living and living components; from soil micro-organisms to large mammals, their complex interrelationships and habitat requirements and all social, cultural, and economic factors. For more information on ecosystem management, see SPSFM page 39 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Multiple-use management

DEC will seek to simultaneously provide many resource values on the unit such as, fish and wildlife, wood products, recreation, aesthetics, minerals, watershed protection, and historic or scientific values.

Landscape Ecology

The guiding principle of multiple use management on the unit will be to provide a wide diversity of habitats that naturally occur within New York, while ensuring the protection of rare, endangered and threatened species and perpetuation of highly ranked unique natural communities. The actions included in this Plan have been developed following an analysis of habitat needs and overall landscape conditions within the planning unit (i.e. the geographical area surrounding and including the State Forests) the larger ecoregion and New York State.

Ecosystem Management Strategies

The following strategies are the tools at DEC's disposal, which will be carefully employed to practice landscape ecology and multiple-use management on the unit. The management strategy will affect species composition and habitat in both the short and long term. For more information on these management strategies, please see SPSFM page 81 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Landscape ecology seeks to improve landscape conditions, taking into account the existing habitats and land cover throughout the planning unit, including private lands

Passive Management

DEC foresters will employ passive management strategies through the designation of natural and protection areas, and buffers around those areas, such as along streams, ponds, wetlands and other areas where activity is limited.

Silviculture (Active Management)

DEC foresters will practice silviculture; the art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests and woodlands, in an effort to promote biodiversity and produce sustainable forest products. There are two fundamental silvicultural systems which can mimic the tree canopy openings and disturbances that occur naturally in all forests; even-aged management and uneven-aged management. Each system favors a different set of tree species. In general, even-aged management includes creating wide openings for large groups of trees that require full sunlight to regenerate and grow together as a cohort, while uneven-aged management includes creating minimal openings for individual trees or small groups of trees that develop in the shade but need extra room to grow to their full potential.

State Forest Management Goals

Goal 1 – Provide Healthy and Biologically Diverse Ecosystems

Ecosystem health is measured in numerous ways. One is by the degree to which natural processes are able to take place. Another is by the amount of naturally occurring species that are present, and the absence of non-native species. No single measure can reveal the overall health of an ecosystem, but each is an important part of the larger picture. The Department will manage State Forests so that they demonstrate a high degree of health as measured by multiple criteria, including the biodiversity that they support.

Goal 2 – Maintain Man-made State Forest Assets

Man-made assets on State Forests include structures, boundary lines, trails, roads and any other object or infrastructure that exists because it was put there by people. Many of these items need no more than a periodic check to make sure they are still in working order. Others need regular maintenance to counteract the wear of regular use. It is the Department's intent to ensure that all man-made items on State Forests are adequately maintained to safely perform their intended function.

Goal 3 – Provide Recreational Opportunities for People of all Ages and Abilities

State Forests are suitable for a wide variety of outdoor recreational pursuits. Some of these activities are entirely compatible with one another, while others are best kept apart from each other. Equally varied are the people who undertake these activities, as well as their abilities, and their desire to challenge themselves. While not all people will be able to have the experience they desire on the same State Forest, the Department will endeavor to provide recreational opportunities to all those who wish to experience the outdoors in a relatively undeveloped setting.

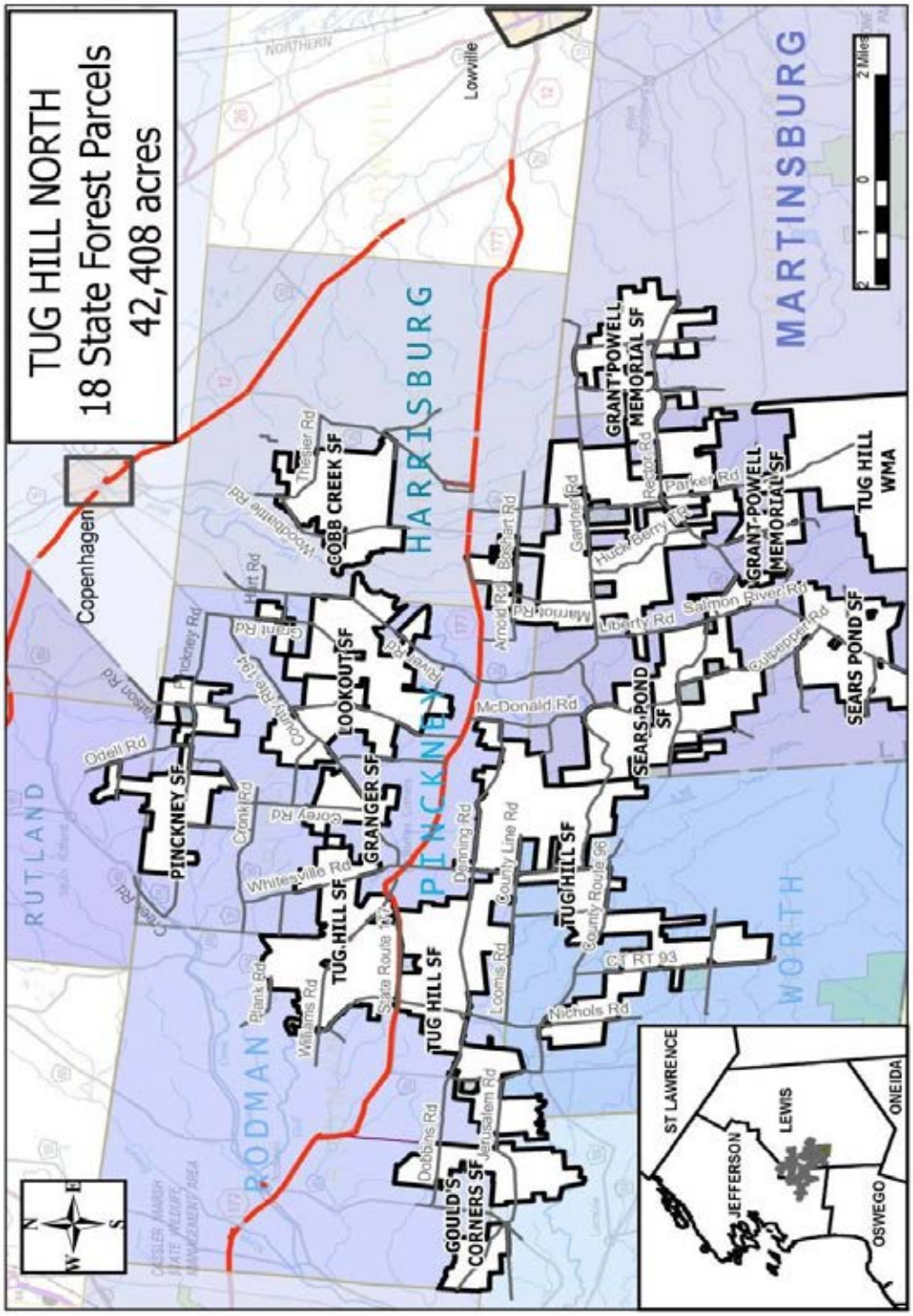
Goal 4 – Provide Economic Benefits to the People of the State

ECL §1-0101(1) provides in relevant part that "It is hereby declared to be the policy of the State of New York to conserve, improve and protect its natural resources and environment and to prevent, abate and control water, land and air pollution, in order to enhance the health, safety and welfare of the people of the state and their overall **economic** and social well being." (Emphasis added) In considering all proposed actions, the Department will attempt to balance environmental protection with realizing potential economic benefit.

Goal 5 – Provide a Legal Framework for Forest Conservation and Sustainable Management of State Forests

Staff must have clear and sound guidance to direct their decisions and actions. Likewise, the public must have clear information regarding what they are and are not allowed to do on State Forests. Both of these are provided by well-written laws, regulations and policies. The Department will work to improve existing legal guidance that has proved to be inadequate, and create new guidance that is needed but does not yet exist.

Location Map



Information on the Tug Hill North Unit

State Lands in the Unit

Table I.A. contains the names of the state land facilities that make up this unit. A web page has been developed for each of the State Forests. Each web page features an updated map of the State Forest with recreational information and natural features.

Table I.A. – State Lands in the Unit		
Facility Name and Webpage	**Deeded Acreage ***	**GIS Acreage****
Cobb Creek State Forest – Lewis RA # 19 http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/8058.html	2,185	2,203
Gould's Corners State Forest – Jefferson RA # 7, 8 http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/8048.html	2,045	2,043
Granger State Forest – Lewis RA # 40 http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/8045.html	734	737
Grant Powell State Forest– Lewis RA #18, 29, 36, 38 http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/8043.html	8,077	8,145
Lookout State Forest– Lewis RA # 31, 32 http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/8025.html	3,915	3,996
Pinckney State Forest– Lewis –Jefferson RA # 1 http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/8015.html	2,091	2,100
Sears Pond State Forest– Lewis RA # 11, 17, 27 http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/8005.html	5,648	5,708
Tug Hill State Forest– Jefferson RA # 3, 4, 5, Lewis-Jefferson RA# 2 http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/8001.html	12,242	12,296
Tug Hill Wildlife Management Area– Lewis # 91 http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/30370.html	5,111	5,111
	42,048	42,339

Table I.A. – State Lands in the Unit		
*Acres based on original deed records ** GIS computed acreage All plan analysis is based on GIS acreage		

Soils

Soils provide the foundation, both figuratively and literally, of forested ecosystems. They support an immense number of microorganisms, fungi, mosses, insects, herpetofauna and small mammals which form the base of the food chain. They filter and store water and also provide and recycle nutrients essential for all plant life. For information on DEC's policies for the protection of forest soils, as well as water resources, please see SPSFM page 108 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

The soils that form the Tug Hill North Unit are typical of the Tug Hill Region. In general, Tug Hill soils are derived from glacial till and tend to be wet, stony, sandy or steeply sloping. The soils in the region are poorly drained and the soil fertility decreases in the upland areas. These soils are generally unfit for agriculture and are dominated by forests. The Unit's soils are best suited to grow trees; however in most of the Unit the soils will only grow low quality trees. The poorly drained and very poorly drained soils are better suited to grow spruce and fir but not hardwoods, other than yellow birch and red maple. In much of the unit the mantle soil is generally deep and not the limiting factor. Rooting of trees is usually limited by poor drainage or fragipans (shallow hardened subsoil) rather than by underlying rock. The big difference in drainage and acidity of the upper layers of soil greatly influences the growth of trees. The topographic features are that of lowland swamp areas and steep ravines carved by flowing streams.

The soils of the unit range from well drained to very poorly drained soils. The unit can roughly be divided into north-south, east-west quadrants when describing soil characteristics. The eastern portion of the unit has wetter, more acidic, less productive soils than the western portion of the unit. Cobb Creek, Granger, Grant Powell (north), Lookout and Pinckney State Forest (Lewis RA #19, 40, 18, 31, 32 and Lewis Jefferson RA# 1) in the north-eastern portion of the unit consist of somewhat poorly drained to poorly drained to very poorly drained soils. The south-eastern portion of the unit containing, Grant Powel(south), Sears Pond State Forest and Tug Hill Wildlife Management Area (Lewis RA # 36, 29, 11, 17, Lewis WMA# 91) have moderately well drained to somewhat poorly drained soils. As elevation drops to the west, the unit soils increase in productivity. In the south-western portion of the unit containing, Sears Pond and Tug Hill State Forest (Lewis RA# 27, Jefferson RA# 4, 5) we see more well drained soil. These well drained soils tend to be islands of productive soil surrounded by poorly drained soils. The north-western part of the unit, Tug Hill State Forest (Lewis-Jefferson RA# 2, Jefferson RA# 3, 7), contains well drained to moderately well drained soils.

The Unit soils encompass 17 soil series, of which 6 comprise approximately 78 percent of the total Unit - Worth, Empyville, Westbury, Bice, Camroden and Pinckney series. Soil series characterize groups of soil types aggregated together according to similar pedogenesis (i.e. the process of creating soil), soil

chemistry and physical properties. Each series represents broad areas that have distinctive patterns of soils that perform similarly for specific land use purposes.

Soils south of and including the Tug Hill Wildlife Management Area have not been mapped.

Worth-Empeyville-Westbury Series contain strongly acid soils and have acid fragipans or substrata. They are moderately stony, well drained and moderately well drained soils on glacial till derived mainly from sandstone. Worth soils are well-drained while Empeyville (mainly in the southeastern portion of the unit) are dominantly well drained but range to somewhat poorly drained. The Westbury series is poorly drained to somewhat poorly drained. In many places the poorly drained soils surround areas of well-drained Worth soils.

Bice Series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed from glacial till derived from various proportions of sandstone and shale but mainly from gneiss and granite. A thin, silty mantle overlies the till on upland plains that is typically a fine sandy loam, and are found typically on the western part of the unit.

Camroden series are moderately well drained to somewhat poorly drained. They are medium textured and have strongly developed fragipans. These soils have developed from glacial till of Late Wisconsin age. The till was derived mainly from gray shale that included some fine-grained sandstone. These soils are predominately located along the northern edge of the Unit.

Pinckney Series consists of very deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils that formed in glacial till on uplands. Pinckney soils are silt loam and have a fragipan horizon. *Lewis County Soil Survey*

Table I.B. – Soil Types

Predominant Soil Type(s)	Facility Name	Acres
Worth-Westbury-Empeyville	36% of Unit	15,090
Pinckney-Camroden-Bice	24% of Unit	10,160
Worth-Empeyville-Bice	18% of Unit	7,693
Tunbridge-Schroon-Bice-Berkshire	17% of Unit	6,998
Muskellunge-Malone-Adjidaumo	4% of Unit	1,720
Pyrities-Malone-Kalurah	1% of Unit	368
Insula-Bice	1% of Unit	310
Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soils Website, USDA (http://soils.usda.gov/)		42,339

Water Resources

DEC's GIS data contains an inventory of wetlands, vernal pools, spring seeps, intermittent streams, perennial streams, rivers and water bodies on the unit. This data is used to establish special management zones and plan appropriate stream crossings for the protection of water resources. Table I.C. contains a summary of water resources data on the unit.

Major Streams, Rivers, Water Bodies and Wetlands

The Unit is almost equally divided between the Southeastern Lake Ontario Watershed and the Northeastern Lake Ontario watershed. The watercourses of the Unit in the Southeastern Lake Ontario Watershed flow as intermittent or Class C streams through the Unit into Gulf Stream and then Sandy Creek or into South Sandy Creek directly until finally discharging into Lake Ontario. The watercourses of Northeastern Lake Ontario Watershed also flow as intermittent or Class C streams reaching Deer River which flows in to Black River and finally discharges into Lake Ontario.

The quantity and quality of water that flows from the Unit is impressive. The Unit has approximately 177 miles of intermittent and NYS regulated streams. Streams are classified by their best use, meaning the highest classification (AA) is suitable for drinking water, the next best use is (B) recreation, and the third classification (C) best usage is fishing. These classifications can also be accompanied by a (t) or (ts) designation which indicates the waters support trout populations or trout spawning respectively. Some streams may not be mapped. Unmapped streams that have a continuous flow year round shall be assigned the same classes and standards of quality and purity as the specifically designated waters to which they are directly tributary. Most of the head water streams in the Unit carry the highest classifications for the Unit, C(ts). These streams tend to be surrounded by contiguous forest cover. These headwater streams have heavy forest buffers that filter out overland flow before sedimentation can occur. Furthermore, there is little influence from agriculture and storm water flow from impervious surfaces. As the streams progress farther from their source, they receive lower (C) classification due to higher occurrence of non-point source pollution. Non-point source pollution comes from rainfall or snowmelt moving across the ground picking up and carrying natural and manmade pollutants until finally depositing it into streams and lakes. This type of pollution results from a wide variety of human activities on the land. Non-point pollution will inevitably increase as population, road and farm densities increase.

The Tug Hill North Unit contains 9,470 acres of classified and unclassified wetlands, which is approximately 22% of the Unit. It is the public policy of New York, as set forth in the Freshwater Wetlands Act, to preserve, protect and conserve freshwater wetlands and the benefits derived from them. Wetlands in New York are legally protected by the State if they meet the criteria found in section 24-0107 of the Freshwater Wetlands Act and occupy at least 12.4 acres as determined and/or mapped by the Department. A wetland smaller than 12.4 acres may also be classified protected if demonstrated to be locally unique or significant. In all cases, an upland area of 100 feet wide surrounding the protected wetland, defined as the adjacent area, is also protected. The Freshwater Wetlands Act recognizes the value of wetlands and their function as flood and storm water control, wildlife habitat, water quality, recreation, open space, education and scientific research, among others and serves to

prevent unnecessary loss of these values and functions in a manner consistent with the general welfare and beneficial economic, social and agricultural development of the state.

The federal Clean Water Act considers all wetlands larger than one acre as significant. Administration and federal guidelines protecting wetlands less than 12.4 acres falls under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers unless the Commissioner of the department deemed the wetland of Unusual Local Importance (ULI).

Classified wetlands are characterized by soils that are saturated for a significant period during the growing season which support unique plant communities adapted to life in those saturated conditions. Wetlands can be dominated by trees, shrubs, grasses or herbs or a combination of these plant types thriving in an environment with saturated or inundated soils. Ponds and lakes are typically open bodies of water not demonstrating wetland characteristics although, in some cases, very shallow ponds and shallow areas of lakes support wetland communities. Of the federally classified wetlands: 47% are typed freshwater forested wetlands, 39% are typed freshwater shrub wetland, 10% are typed freshwater emergent wetland, 4% are typed as freshwater ponds and less than 1% are typed ravine.

The Unit also has 3,017 acres classified as wetlands through the forest stand typing method used for state forests. These stands, while not state or federally classified as wetlands, would have soils too saturated to actively manage for timber. Heavy equipment would be damaging to the soil structure and could negatively impact water quality. These stands are not off limits to management, however management would need to be justified and specific Best Management Practices would need to be addressed to ensure negative impacts were avoided. These Best Management Practices can be found in the SPSFM page 108 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Table I.C. – Water Resources (see Figure 3 for Maps)	
Watersheds	
Hydrologic unit(s)	
Southeastern Lake Ontario Watershed	20,755 acres
Northeastern Lake Ontario Watershed	20,710 acres
Oswego Watershed	874 acres
Non-Primary Unconfined Mid-Yield Aquifer	340 acres
Wetlands	
Federally Regulated Wetland	5616 ac.
NYS Regulated Wetland	837 ac.
Other Wetland Stands	3017 ac.
Streams/Rivers	
Intermittent streams	40 mi.

Table I.C. – Water Resources (see Figure 3 for Maps)		
Perennial streams/rivers	***AA, A, B, C***	
unnamed	AA or A	0 mi.
	B	0 mi.
	C	55 mi.
Clora Creek	C	2.46 mi.
Cobb Creek	C	2.97 mi.
Deer River	C	6.18 mi.
Grunley Creek	C	5.39 mi.
Gulf Stream	C	6.52 mi.
Lacey Creek	C	2.82 mi.
Mud Creek	C	4.51 mi.
South Sandy Creek	C	1.79 mi.
Trout Streams/Rivers	***C(T) and C(TS)***	
unnamed	C(T)	27 mi.
Abijah Creek	C (TS)	0.79 mi.
Denning Creek	C(T)	1.97 mi.
Edick Creek	C (T)	1.82 mi.
Fish Creek	C (T)	2.16 mi.
Luther Creek	C (T)	1.25 mi.
Mad River	C (T)	1.04 mi.
McNeil Creek	C (T)	2.06 mi.
Mulligan Creek	C (TS)	1.46 mi.
Perrigo Creek	C (T)	2.17 mi.
Silver Brook	C (T)	0.11 mi.
Smith Creek	C (T)	1.05 mi.
West Branch Deer River	C (T)	6.84 mi.
Water Bodies		
Boreland Pond-Old Conservation Pond		4.9 ac.
Farrington Road Pond-Old Conservation Pond		3.9 ac
Grunley Pond-Old Conservation Pond		8.4 ac.
Haber Pond		6 ac

Table I.C. – Water Resources (see Figure 3 for Maps)	
Impoundment	31.9 ac.
McDonald Pond- Old Conservation Pond	1.1 ac.
P-R- 48- D pond	7.6 ac.
Putman Pond	0.2 ac.
Sears Pond	1.7 ac.
1661 Pond (Jeff4/Lewis 27)	8 ac.

Biodiversity

Information regarding biodiversity has been gathered to support the following goals:

- "Keep Common Species Common" by maintaining landscape-level habitat diversity and a wide variety of naturally occurring forest-based habitat as well as managing plantations according to DEC natural resources policy.
- Protect and in some cases manage known occurrences and areas with potential to harbor endangered plants, wildlife and natural communities.
- Consider other "at-risk species" whose population levels may presently be adequate but are at risk of becoming imperiled due to new incidences of disease or other stressors.

Common Species

The following information sources indicate which common species (among other species) are present over time:

NYS Breeding Bird Atlas, Block Numbers, 4184B, 4185D, 4284A, 4284B, 4284D, 4285B, 4285C, 4285D, 4383A, 4383B, 4384A, 4384B, 4384C, 4384D, 4385A, 4385B, 4385C, 4385D, 4386C, 4483A, 4484A, 4484B, 4484C, 4484D, 4485A, 4485

Breeding Bird 2000-2005 Atlas http://www.dec.ny.gov/cfmx/extapps/bba/

Herp Atlas, Block Numbers (NHPCODE), 4307566, 4307567, 4307576, 4307577, 4307578, 4307587

http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7140.html

Game Species Harvest Levels WMU Numbers, 6K and 6N
(Deer take, bear take, turkey harvest, etc.)

http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/42232.html

High Conservation Value Forests

High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) are those portions of State Forests which have known high conservation values that the Department feels should take precedent over all other land use and management decisions. HCVFs may not be identified on every Unit and State Forests that have an HCVF designated will not necessarily have multiple classifications. Areas that are identified as having exceptional values may be managed for timber, wildlife and/or recreation, however management activities must maintain or enhance the high conservation values present. Currently, HCVFs are assigned to one or more of five land classifications, four of which may be found on State Forests:

1. Rare Community - Forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.

2. Special Treatment - Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, and refugia).

3. Cultural Heritage – Forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health) and are critical to their traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).

4. Watershed - Forest areas that provide safe drinking water to local municipalities.

5. Forest Preserve* - Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

   **Forest Preserve lands inside both the Adirondack and Catskills Park Blue line. Although Forest Preserve is not considered State Forest, they offer a significant high conservation value for lands managed by the Department.*

Portions of the Tug Hill North Unit have been identified as having high conservation value. Acreage totals for designated HCVFs located within the unit can be found in the appropriate sections below. For more information on HCVFs please go to http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/42947.html.

Representative Sample Areas

Representative Sample Areas (RSA) are stands which represent *common* ecological communities (i.e. forest types) of high or exceptional quality in their natural state. RSAs are setup to serve one or more of the following purposes:

1. To establish and/or maintain an ecological reference condition; or

2. To create or maintain an under-represented ecological condition (i.e. includes samples of successional phases, forest types, ecosystems, and/or ecological communities); or

3. To serve as a set of protected areas or refugia for species, communities and community types not captured in other protection standards such as an endangered species or a High Conservation Value Forest.

RSAs can simply be viewed as an effort to keep high quality examples of common ecosystems or assemblages from becoming rare in the landscape. An RSA designation does not prevent future management and in certain cases might require silvicultural treatment to achieve site conditions that will perpetuate the representative community. In addition, treatment of an RSA to mitigate unfavorable conditions that threaten the continuation of the target community will be allowed (ex. fire, natural pests or pathogens). Although allowed, silvicultural treatment or infrastructure development should not impact the RSA in a way that will degrade or eliminate the viability of the specific assemblage or community. For more information on RSAs please go to http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/42947.html.

Table I.D. – RSAs and Rare Community HCFVs within the Unit

Community Name	Vegetative Type	Facility Name / Stand Numbers	NYNHP Rank	Acreage
Representative Sample Areas of Commonly Occurring Natural Communities				
Marsh Headwater Stream		West Branch Deer River, Sears Pond SF	S4	36
Riverside Sand/Gravel Bar		Deer River Gorge, Lookout SF	S3S4	21
Shale Cliff and Talus Community		Lorraine Gulf, Tug Hill SF and Goulds Corner SF	S3	38
Confined River		Mad River Sears Pond SF	S3S4	12
Shale Cliff and Talus Community		Inman Gulf, Tug Hill SF	S3	209
Shale Cliff and Talus Community		Deer River Gorge, Lookout SF and Cobb Creek SF	S3	49
Rare Community HCVF				
WATERSHED PROTECTION AREA		GOULD'S CORNERS STATE FOREST		1429
WATERSHED PROTECTION AREA		GOULD'S CORNERS STATE FOREST		616
WATERSHED PROTECTION AREA		GRANGER STATE FOREST		697
WATERSHED PROTECTION AREA		TUG HILL STATE FOREST		12,234
WATERSHED PROTECTION AREA		GRANGER STATE FOREST		40
WATERSHED PROTECTION AREA		SEARS POND STATE FOREST		456
WATERSHED PROTECTION AREA		PINCKNEY STATE FOREST		12
WATERSHED PROTECTION AREA		LOOKOUT STATE FOREST		2

WATERSHED PROTECTION AREA		GRANT POWELL MEMORIAL STATE FOREST		120
WATERSHED PROTECTION AREA		COBB CREEK STATE FOREST		260
SPECIAL TREATMENT AREA	BIRD'S-EYE PRIMROSE	GOULDS CORNER STATE FOREST		1
SPECIAL TREATMENT AREA	HILL'S PONDWEED	LOOKOUT STATE FOREST		6
SPECIAL TREATMENT AREA	WILD SWEET-WILLIAM	SEARS POND STATE FOREST		2
SPECIAL TREATMENT AREA	WILD SWEET-WILLIAM	GRANT POWELL STATE FOREST		0.5
SPECIAL TREATMENT AREA	YELLOW MOUNTAIN-SAXIFRAGE	TUG HILL STATE FOREST		2
SPECIAL TREATMENT AREA	WILD SWEET-WILLIAM	SEARS POND STATE FOREST		1
SPECIAL TREATMENT AREA	BIRD'S-EYE PRIMROSE	TUG HILL STATE FOREST		10
SPECIAL TREATMENT AREA	AUTUMNAL WATER-STARWORT	SEARS POND STATE FOREST		0.2
SPECIAL TREATMENT AREA	WILD SWEET-WILLIAM	GRANT POWELL STATE FOREST		14

Habitat

The following information provides several representations of habitat types on the unit.

Vegetative Types and Stages

Table I.E. - Vegetative Types and Stages within the Unit

Vegetative Type	Acres by Size Class				% of Total
	0 -5 in	6 - 11 in	12+ in	Total	
Natural Forest Hardwood	1,940	6,133	6,320	14,671	35%
Natural Forest Conifer-Hardwood	265	2,269	1,378	4,157	10%
Plantation Softwoods	395	4,014	7,984	12,573	30%
Wetland				9,470	22%

Table I.E. - Vegetative Types and Stages within the Unit

Vegetative Type	Acres by Size Class				% of Total
	0 -5 in	6 - 11 in	12+ in	Total	
Ponds				328	>1%
Open/Brush				526	1%
Other (Roads, Parking lots, etc.)				614	1 %
Total (Acres)	2,600	12,416	15,682	42,339	99%

Significant Natural Communities

Table I.E. - Significant Natural Communities within the Unit (see Figure 4 for maps)

Community Name	Vegetative Type	Facility Name and Stand Numbers	NYNHP Rank	Acreage
Balsam flats	Conifer forest of flat, moist, well drained soils with the dominant canopy species being balsam fir.	Tug Hill WMA, Stand91_E-16	S3	250
Beech-maple mesic forest	Closed-canopy hardwood forests with dominating sugar maple and American beech	Tug Hill WMA, Stand91_A-1,8, 11, 17, 43, B-4, 7, 19, 88	S4	350
Confined River	Relatively large, fast flowing sections of streams with moderated to gentle gradient. Having well defined alternating pools, riffles and runs with poorly defined meanders	**Deer River**, Sears Pond State Forest, Stand 17_A-12, 17, 37, B-23; 27_A-14, 28 **Mad River**, Sears Pond State Forest, Stand 11_A-44	S3S4	61
Marsh Headwater Stream	Shallow streams with low gradient with cool to warm, turbid and poorly aerated waters	**West Branch Deer River** Sears Pond State Forest Stand 11_A-15, 23, 32, 37, B-1; 17_B-3, 12, 23, 42	S4	30
Riverside Sand/Gravel bed	A meadow community that occurs on sand and gravel bars deposited within, or adjacent to, a river channel	**Deer River Gorge**, Cobb Creek State Forest, Stand19_B-24, 35; Lookout State Forest, Stand 32_D-9, 17	S3	230

Rocky Headwater Stream	Small to moderate sized perennial cold water streams. Usually on first- and second-order streams with waterfalls, chutes, flumes and cascades present.	**East Branch Deer River, Luther Creek, Edick Creek**, Grant Powell State Forest, Stand 18_B-83, 88; 29_ A- 53, 63, 65; 38_A-32; Tug Hill WMA Stand B-4	S4	14
Shale Cliff and Talus Community	Vegetation is usually sparse due to minimal soil development. Nearly vertical exposures of shale bedrock with ledges that are unstable	**Deer River Gorge,** Cobb Creek State Forest, Stand19_B-24, 35; Lookout State Forest, Stand 32_D-9, 17 **Inman Gulf,** Tug Hill State Forest, Stand 3_A-1, 10, B-11, 10, C-7, 9 **Lorraine Gulf,** Tug Hill State Forest, Stand Lew-Jeff2_B-54 Gould's Corners State Forest Stand 7_B-30	S3	846
Spruce-fir swamp	Conifer swamp with little to no peat development. Closed canopy with red spruce being the dominant overstory and balsam and red maple codominants.	Tug Hill WMA, Stand 91_D-4	S3	90
			Total (Acres):	1271

Resource Protection Areas

In the course of practicing active forest management, it is important to identify areas on the landscape that are either reserved from management activity or where activity is conducted in such a manner as to provide direct protection and enhancement of habitat and ecosystem functions. For more information on these protective measures, see SPSFM page 85 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html. See Figure 4 for a map of the resource protection areas described below as applied on the unit.

In the Unit, the major communities of significance are associated with the Unit's breathtaking gulfs and diverse wetlands. The Unit is host to 6 significant gulfs or gorges which may be prime habitat for rare plants and animals. The gulfs in particular feature critical microhabitats and hydrological regimes that are very sensitive to disruption, disturbance and the introduction of invasive exotic plant species. These unique areas will have limited or no management activity performed. If recreational facilities are to be developed care will be taken to minimize any impacts to the resource. The wetlands communities that

host the Unit's bogs and flats are also protected from any detrimental management. The Divisions Special Management Rules set uniform guidelines to ensure this protection.

Special Management Zones (SMZs) provide continuous over-story shading of riparian areas and adjacent waters, by retaining sufficient tree cover to maintain acceptable aquatic habitat and protect riparian areas from soil compaction and other impacts. DEC's buffer guidelines also maintain corridors for movement and migration of all wildlife species, both terrestrial and aquatic. Buffers are required within SMZs extending from wetland boundaries, high-water marks on perennial and intermittent streams, vernal pool depression, spring seeps, ponds and lakes, recreational trails, campsites and other land features requiring special consideration.

Also, the identification of large, unfragmented forested areas, called matrix forest blocks, is an important component of biodiversity conservation and forest ecosystem protection. In addition, securing connections between major forested landscapes and their imbedded matrix forest blocks is important for the maintenance of viable populations of species, especially wide-ranging and highly mobile species, and ecological processes such as dispersal and pollination over the long term. The following areas have been identified to meet demands at the landscape level:

Matrix Forest Blocks	5,859 acres	Tug Hill Matrix Block
	3,484 acres	NW Tug Hill Matrix Block

The Tug Hill Matrix Block mainly encompasses the core of the Tug Hill Plateau. The total matrix block is 121,000+ acres and 5,859 acres of the Unit lie within it, which represents about 5% of the block. The 5,111 acres of Tug Hill Wildlife Management Area is entirely within the matrix with the remaining748 acres from Sears Pond State Forest (Lewis 11) and Grant Powell State Forest (Lewis 38). The portion of the Unit outside the matrix block serves as a buffer by providing contiguous forest with its additional acreage.

The North West Tug Hill Matrix Block is approximately 30,000+ acres of which 3,484 acres of the Unit lie within. This is approximately 11% of the entire matrix block. Portions of Sears Pond State Forest (Lewis 11 and 17) and Grant Powell State Forest (Jefferson 5) are located within this matrix block.

Forest Health

The Tug Hill Plateau is one of the few places where basal canker is found in white pine. Studies were performed to determine the etiology of the basal canker causing serious losses in young white pine plantations. Basal canker develops when bark-cankering fungi invade the lower stems of young pine through either lesions made by ants or wounds caused by ice and snow.

Forest Tent Caterpillar defoliation was severe from 2004-2008. Several high quality hardwood stands sustained damage from years of defoliation. There is now evidence of hard maple decline, crown die back, and in the most severe stands, mortality.

Habitat Related Demands

The success of our forest management planting efforts of the 1930's and 40's has turned the once wind thrown abandoned lands into productive, maturing forests. This mature stage of forest does generally dominate the landscape in the unit. However, with more mature forests present, the less we have of early successional forests. Both habitat types benefit a certain group of wildlife species; for example, mature forest, or mid-successional forest habitat benefits interior forest bird and raptor species, American marten and wild turkey while early successional habitat benefits ruffed grouse, woodcock and white tailed deer. It is impossible to manage for all things, at all places, at all times, so as land managers we must recognize where across the landscape the potential is highest to enhance the less represented habitats.

Looking over the landscape of the Unit, there is a natural transition from the core of the Tug Hill at the southern end of the Unit to a more agricultural landscape to the north. It is likely that most of the Tug Hill has historically been heavily forested. There are written records from the first surveyors of the area noting the "vast forest of large maple, beech, bass, ash, birch, elm and some butternut and hemlock and where it is not it is swampy and the timber sprucy". The southern end of the Unit containing the forest matrix blocks would be best managed as high forest canopy through un-even-aged forest management. Management would generally focus on maintaining a dense forest canopy, with large diameter trees and coarse woody debris on the forest floor. This will enhance the wildlife habitat for species of greatest conservation need such as, interior forest bird species, American marten and salamanders.

The northern portion of the Unit would be a more logical area to focus on creating early successional habitat. This area has more agricultural activity across the landscape. There are more grassland/brushy fields that would increase the impact of early successional habitat. Managing the Unit through even-aged silviculture will create young forest stands with high woody stem densities which is desirable as early successional habitat. This type of habitat will benefit species such as woodcock, ruffed- grouse and many warblers.

Dense spruce-fir and hemlock forest types are a historically important component of the entire Unit. This type of dense conifer cover seems to be a common habitat corridor throughout the Unit and throughout the Tug Hill Plateau in general. Due to harsh winter conditions and high snowfall, deer survival is often dependent on this winter cover habitat. This type of habitat is also beneficial to varying hare which may have declining numbers. In historical town records it has been noted "Game was abundant in the early times, especially deer, bears and wolves. Trout were common in the streams when the town (Pinckney) was first settled". For wildlife and related purposes it would be desirable for the percent of naturally occurring conifer stands to be relatively stable. However, the majority of conifer plantations are starting to reach the age of financial maturity. In some cases, scheduling a long rotation age of 150-200 years for some plantations will help to maintain the conifer component within the Unit. In other cases, the stand may have to be replanted with white pine or spruce after a clearcut to ensure a softwood component.

At-Risk Species

The presence of at-risk species and communities on the Tug Hill North Unit and in the surrounding landscape has been investigated to inform appropriate management actions and protections. This investigation was conducted during development of this UMP and the associated inventory of State Forest resources. A more focused assessment will be conducted before undertaking specific management activities on sensitive sites. Appropriate protections may include reserving areas from management activity or mitigating impacts of activity. For more information on protection of at-risk species, please see SPSFM page 115 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

In 2005, the Department released New York's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy. It can be found at: http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/30483.html. This plan addresses the conservation of those "species of greatest conservation need" (SGCN). This list of species was developed by DEC staff in consultation with experts and scientists from across the State. In the plan, the State is examined by major watersheds to determine those species in greatest need of conservation. The Tug Hill North Unit is in the Northeast Lake Ontario-St. Lawrence and Southeast Lake Ontario portions of the plan. Table I.F. lists those SGCN species known to be on or in the vicinity of the Unit and their state ranking.

The comprehensive list of at-risk-species does not steer management into one general direction. The species listed require all types of habitat. If the over whelming majority of species required mature forests, then forest management for the Unit would be strongly guided to provide that specific habitat. However, this is not the case; 27% of the species favor grasslands, 23% prefer early successional, 15 % favor deciduous/mixed forest, 8% are boreal forest birds and 15% of the species prefer mature forests. Therefore overall management encouraging a diversity of forest age structure and species composition will best serve the suite of at-risk-species.

Table I.F. - At-Risk Species

Species Name	NYNHP Rank*	Habitat	Record Source	NYS Status
Confirmed or Predicted within the Unit				
Northern Harrier	S3B, S3N	grasslands, shrublands, freshwater marshes	Animal Survey (CONF)	Threatened
Auricled Twayblade	S1	riparian corridors, shrub swamps, moist mixed hardwood-conifer	Plant Survey (PRED)	Endangered
Autumnal Water-starwart	S1	quiet water, in muddy, sandy soil	Plant Survey (CONF)	Endangered
Bird's -eye Primrose	S2	Shale cliff and talus communities	Plant Survey (CONF)	Threatened

Cloud Sedge	S1	Sedge meadows, shallow emergent marsh, red maple-hardwood swamp	Historical Record	Endangered
Hill's Pond Weed	S2	Marsh headwater stream, deep emergent marsh, farm pond/artificial pond	Plant Survey (CONF)	Threatened
Jacobs Ladder	S3	Hemlock-hardwood swamp, Sedge meadow, Shallow emergent marsh	Plant Survey (CONF)	Rare
Northern Running Pine	S1	Balsam flats, Pine/Hemlock-northern hardwood forest, Red pine rocky summit	Plant Survey (PRED)	Endangered
Species of Greatest Conservation Need Confirmed within the Landscape of the Unit				
American black duck	S4	Breeding waterfowl	BBA(CONF)	Game species
Pied-billedgrebe	S3	Freshwater marsh nesting birds	BBA(CONF)	Threatened
Bobolink	S5	Grassland birds	BBA(CONF)	Protected
Eastern meadowlark	S5	Grassland birds	BBA(CONF)	Protected
Grasshopper sparrow	S4	Grassland birds	BBA(CONF)	Special concern
Horned lark	S5	Grassland birds	BBA(CONF)	Special concern
Northern Harrier	S3	Grassland, freshwater marsh birds	BBA(CONF)	Threatened
Sedge Wren	S2	Grassland birds	BBA(CONF)	Threatened
Upland sandpiper	S4	Grassland birds	BBA(CONF)	Threatened
American woodcock	S5	Early successional forest/shrubland birds	BBA(CONF)	Game species
Black-billed cuckoo	S5	Early successional forest/shrubland birds	BBA(CONF)	Protected
Brown thrasher	S5	Early successional forest/shrubland birds	BBA(CONF)	Protected
Canada warbler	S5	Early successional forest/shrubland birds	BBA(CONF)	Protected
Ruffed grouse	S5	Early successional forest/shrubland birds	BBA(CONF)	Game species
Willow flycatcher	S5	Early successional forest/shrubland birds	BBA(CONF)	Protected

Black-throated blue warbler	S5	Deciduous/mixed forest breeding birds	BBA(CONF)	Protected
Louisiana waterthrush	S5	Deciduous/mixed forest breeding birds	BBA(CONF)	Protected
Scarlet tanager	S5	Deciduous/mixed forest breeding birds	BBA(CONF)	Protected
Wood thrush	S5	Deciduous/mixed forest breeding birds	BBA(CONF)	Protected
Olive-sided flycatcher	S5	Boreal forest birds	BBA(CONF)	Protected
Rusty blackbird	S3	Boreal forest birds	BBA(CONF)	Protected
Cooper's hawk	S4	Forest breeding raptors	BBA(CONF)	Special concern
Long-eared owl	S3	Forest breeding raptors	BBA(CONF)	Protected
Northern goshawk	S4	Forest breeding raptors	BBA(CONF)	Special concern
Bald eagle	S1	Mature forests/open water	BBA(CONF)	Threatened

*NYNHP Ranking system where G-Global Rank, S-NY State Rank, 1-5 indicate rarity from extreme rarity (1) to demonstrably secure in New York State (5) and B-breeding populations and N-non-breeding populations

Record Source Codes

BBA - Breeding Bird Atlas

(PRED) - Predicted Species

(CONF) - Confirmed Species

Status Codes

E - Endangered Species (New York)

T - Threatened Species (New York)

PSC - Protected, Special Concern Species (New York)

SGCN - Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Visual Resources

The aesthetic quality of State Forests is considered in management activities across the unit. However, some areas have greater potential to preserve or create unique opportunities for public enjoyment. These especially scenic areas are inventoried below. For information on the protection of visual resources, please see SPSFM page 81 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Those that are familiar with the land of Tug Hill are often torn between thinking they are in heaven or in hell, but it is in its beauty that we forgive its flaws. The Unit is home to 7 beautiful gulfs that have been carved over thousands of years and provide breathtaking views. In the following passage, Franklin B. Hough translates a French Officers interpretation of the area:

"This town might perhaps set up a claim to distinction that no other town in the State could rival, upon the strength of an Indian tradition that comes down to us as follows:- Captain Pouchot was a French officer employed in the campaigns of 1756-'60, and commanded at Niagara, when that post was captured by the English, and again at Fort Levi, upon the Isle Royale (now Chimney Island) in the St. Lawrence, three miles below Ogdensberg. After his death, a journal of his observations was published in Switzerland, in 1787, in three small volumes. These were translated into English, annotated and published by the author of this volume, in two royal octavo volumes, in 1867. In these memoirs, the writer in describing the shores of Lake Ontario and the various rivers that flow into it, in speaking of the Au Sable, (Sandy Creek,) says"

"Between the River Au Sable and La Famine [Salmon River?] is a little stream called by the Indians Canogatiron. The River Au Sable, in Indian Etacataragarenee, is remarkable in this that at the head of its south branch, called Tecanononouaronesi, is the place where the traditions of the Iroquois fix as the spot from whence they all issued, or rather according to their ideas, where they were born."
It appears from this that the Garden of Eden-at least so far as it concerns the native Indian race, must have been somewhere on Pinckney. If any other region can show a better claim to this distinction, let them show their title, and until then, concede it to Lewis County, In general, and to this town in particular. (Hough, Franklin, B.,)

Our most scenic spots on the Unit include:

Inman Gulf on Gulf Stream is located on the northern end of Tug Hill State Forest (Jefferson RA# 3). The state forest boundary follows the gulf for 4.6 miles. John Young's Trail, Oak Rim and Inman Glide trails all have beautiful views of the gulf and Rainbow Falls. The gulf averages 200 feet in depth and is more than 300' in places. Rainbow Falls drops approximately 100 feet into the gulf. Deer River Gorge actually has two branches of the gorge along state forest land. Silver Brook Gulf is the lesser of the two gulfs. It is located along 1.7 miles of the western boundary of Cobb Creek State Forest (Lewis RA# 19). The gulf walls are 30 feet deep at the south end and 80 feet deep at the north ends. Water cascades over an impressive 80 foot drop in elevation. The Deer River gulf proper is located on the eastern edge of Lookout State Forest (Lewis RA# 32). It bounds state forest land for 2.0 miles. The gulf varies from a 40 foot rim drop at the south end to a 70 foot drop at the north end. The water drops 90 feet through the gulf.

Lorraine Gulf on South Sandy Creek follows the southern boundary of Tug Hill State Forest (Lewis-Jefferson 2) for 1.9 miles. The same gorge then continues on along Gould's Corners State Forest (Jefferson RA# 7) for another 2.0 miles. The gulf starts in the east on Tug Hill State Forest at a depth of around 50 feet. After 1.9 miles the gulf depth is an impressive 125 feet and continues until it leaves state forest to the west out of Gould's Corners State Forest.

The gulf on the north end of Gould's Corners State Forest is along an unnamed stream. From the east, the walls of the gulf drop 40 feet and as the waters travel 1.1 miles west the gulf doubles in depth. The total drop in water elevation is 140 feet.

Shingle Gulf is located in Tug Hill State Forest (Jefferson 3). 1.0 miles of the gulf is contained by state forest land. The gulf starts in the east and then gets progressively deeper as the water travels west. The gulf deepens from 60 feet to 160 feet.

Bear Creek Gulf is located on Pinckney State Forest. Just a short stretch of 0.2 miles is on state forest and gulf walls are about 50 feet high.

Historic and Cultural Resources

History of the Unit

The first settlers arrived on Tug Hill in the late 1700s when subsistence farming was a way of life in northern New York. Much of the forest was cleared for farming, particularly along the edges of the plateau, but the harsh winters prevented extensive clearing and human settlement in the core forest. At the higher elevations the combination of poor soils and a short growing season quickly led to farm failure. Many of the abandoned farms were eventually acquired by the State of New York and have now reverted to forestland, creating a belt of state ownership that generally surrounds the core forest.

With failure of agriculture, the primary use of Tug Hill's natural resources quickly shifted to forestry. Almost all of the tree species found on Tug Hill have played an important role in Tug Hill's economic landscape at one time or another. By the late 1800s, logging operations were established throughout Tug Hill, and softwood species, such as red spruce, hemlock and white pine, were cut and processed. In the early 1900s hardwoods, such as birch, maple and black cherry, became recognized for their value as material for flooring, furniture and railroad ties, and were harvested as well. Today's markets allow for all forest products to be harvested.

Inventory of Resources

The term cultural resource encompasses a number of categories of human created assets including structures, archaeological sites and related wherewithal. It also may denote areas of significant importance to local and/or tribal communities. For more information on protection of historic and cultural resources, please see SPSFM page 139 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Stone walls and foundations are not listed in the Archaeological Inventory and they do not usually qualify, individually, as State or National Register resources. However, the stone walls and homestead foundations from the early settlement period are still important cultural resources. There are numerous stone walls and foundations on the state forests of the Tug Hill North Unit. Most of these walls were constructed by the early settlers who began farming the land. Some of the walls may date back to the

late 1700s. When these lands were first cleared for farming, the land owners removed the stones from the fields and then used the stones to construct walls along their property boundaries or the borders of the fields. These stone walls are now part of the landscape and they provide us with information about past land uses and human history. Although these cultural resources are not specifically protected by regulations, the Department has implemented management practices to preserve the integrity of the walls. Since the value of field stone has increased significantly in the past 10 years, many stone walls on privately owned land are being dismantled for the purpose of selling the stones. The Department does not sell field stones from the State forests.

Archaeological Site Protection

The archaeological sites located within this land unit as well as additional unrecorded sites that may exist on the property are protected by the provisions of the New York State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA - Article 14 PRHPL), Article 9 of Environmental Conservation Law and Section 233 of Education Law. No actions that would impact these resources are proposed in this Unit Management Plan. Should any such actions be proposed in the future they will be reviewed in accordance with SHPA. Unauthorized excavation and removal of materials from any of these sites is prohibited by Article 9 of Environmental Conservation Law and Section 233 of Education Law.

Archaeological Research

The archaeological sites located on this land unit as well as additional unrecorded sites that may exist on the property will be made available for appropriate research. All future archaeological research to be conducted on the property will be accomplished under the auspices of all appropriate permits. Research permits will be issued only after consultation with the New York State Museum and the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Extensive excavations are not contemplated as part of any research program in order to assure that the sites are available to future researchers who are likely to have more advanced tools and techniques as well as different research questions.

Real Property

DEC's Bureau of Real Property Geographic Information System (GIS) contains maps and some deeds for State Forest properties. Original paper deeds were also consulted to complete the information below.

Table I.G. - Boundary Lines

Facility Name	Length of Interior Boundary (mi.)	Roadside Posting (mi.)	Year Completed	Next Year Due	Survey Needs
Jefferson 3	12.98	12.56	2007	2013	
Jefferson 4	11.14	14.32	2007	2013	Lines 21-22
Jefferson 5	17.58	12.72	2007	2013	Lines, corners1-3, 4-5, 6-10, 11-12, 17-21, 33-35, 36-39, 73-75
Jefferson 7	9.78	6.0	2007	2013	Lines, corners 1-2, 47-49
Jefferson 8	4.51	2.02	2006	2012	Corners 1, 2, 6. Lines, corners 11, 12
Lew-Jeff 1	16.27	10.10	2009	2015	Corners missing lines 36-40
Lew-Jeff 2	16.71	13.55	2007	2013	Lines and Corners 2-4-5, 23-24
Lewis 11	9.88	9.81	2010	2016	Lines and corners 51-52-53, 64-68, 72-77
Lewis 17	15.62	11.80	2008	2014	Lines missing 31-38, 75-76, 88-89
Lewis 18	26.54	18.77	2006	2012	Map 1-lines 31-32, 48-49
Lewis 19	10.66	7.56	2010	2016	Corner 1 missing Lines, Corners 30-32
Lewis 27	3.86	4.31	2008	2014	
Lewis 29	10.42	6.56	2008	2014	
Lewis 31	4.12	6.24	2012	2018	
Lewis 32	16.94	6.91	20012	2018	
Lewis 36	8.62	5.85	2008	2014	
Lewis 38	3.24	3.24	2008	2014	Map 3-Corner 77 missing, Lines, corners 1-3, 4-7, 31-32, 45-57, 48-49, 60-63, 65-69, 78-81
Lewis 40	6.12	3.61	2011	2017	Lines, corners12-13

Table I.G. - Boundary Lines

Facility Name	Length of Interior Boundary (mi.)	Roadside Posting (mi.)	Year Completed	Next Year Due	Survey Needs
Lewis 91			2011	2017	

For more information on boundary line maintenance, please see SPSFM page 153 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Exceptions and Deeded Restrictions

Table I.H. – Exceptions and Deeded Restrictions

Facility Name	RA #	Description E.g., deeded ROW, easement, access lane, water rights, cemetery, etc.	Proposal ID (Surveyor's Reference)
Tug Hill State Forest	Jefferson 4	Target Road Private ROW, Southside of prop F, 0.8 mi	Prop F
Tug Hill State Forest	Jefferson 4	Borland Ext. Private ROW, SE section of prop., 0.3 mi	Prop S
Tug Hill State Forest	Jefferson 5	Cydes Road Private ROW, Southern section of prop I and G, 0.6 mi.	Prop I & G
Tug Hill State Forest	Jefferson 5	Hines ROW, Modified Private ROW	Prop P
Tug Hill State Forest	Lew-Jeff 2	Nation Grid 115KV Line. Deeded R.O.W. by Hadley S. Babbitt January 27, 1927, Book 377, pg 508	Proposal
Tug Hill State Forest	Lew- Jeff 2	DANC power line Easement from the DEC over L-J RA 2. CR 189 just in off SH 177 Letters Patent #111 at pg 25.	DEC map 11964
Gould's Corners State Forest Tug Hill State Forest	J- 7 Lew-Jeff 2	Stream Rights. Public Fishing Rights	Proposal D & G
Sears Pond State Forest	L- 11	Adams Road Private ROW, 0.6 mi.	Proposal B

Table I.H. – Exceptions and Deeded Restrictions

Facility Name	RA #	Description E.g., deeded ROW, easement, access lane, water rights, cemetery, etc.	Proposal ID (Surveyor's Reference)
Lookout State Forest	L- 31	Permission granted for use of a well and water pipe	Proposal E
Gould's Corners State Forest	J- 7	DEC administrative access from SH 177 to Jeff RA 7 thru DANC lands , 1.6 mi.	Proposal A DEC map 11964
Cobb Creek State Forest	L- 19	Lands & Forest and Lewis County Highway Dept. agreed on bridge relocation, BR-363	Proposal K
DEC Radio Repeater Site		5 acre parcel on the west side of Centerville Road south of Flat Rock Road.	TMP 255.00-02-05, Liber 295 pg 281
Grant Powell State Forest	L-36		

Encroachments

Well marked boundary lines that are readily identifiable to the public reduce unintentional trespass. However, encroachments onto State Forest lands do sometimes occur. Such issues requiring resolution are listed in the following table.

Table I.I. – Encroachments and Survey Requests

Facility Name	RA #	Description	Proposal ID (Surveyor's Reference)
Grant Powell State Forest	L-18	Requested 1998. 5.2 acre in-holding, SW corner missing.	Proposal F
Grant Powell State Forest	L-18	Stand C-67 North. Corners 60-63	Proposal V

Table I.I. – Encroachments and Survey Requests

Facility Name	RA #	Description	Proposal ID (Surveyor's Reference)
Lookout State Forest	L-32	1320' Corner appears to be present but lines need to be surveyed and blazed	Proposal L
Sears Pond State Forest	L-11	Requested 1996. Confirm the boundary line is still centerline of Plum Tree Road.	Proposal M
Sears Pond State Forest	L-11	Requested 1994. 11.9 acre private in-holding. Salmon River Road	Proposal M
Sears Pond State Forest	L-17	Town barn and related encroachment issues	Proposal I
Tug Hill State Forest	J-4	Southern boundary of parcel. Confirm the line is still the centerline of the road.	
Tug Hill State Forest	J-5	Stand B-11. Corners 36-39	Proposal A
Tug Hill State Forest	J-5	Stand B-26. Corners 33-35	Proposal R

Land Acquisition

Acquisition of property from willing sellers on the landscape surrounding the unit may be considered in the following priority areas:

- purchases that are consistent with acquisition categories in the current NYS Open Space Conservation Plan http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/47990.html
- in-holdings and adjoining properties that would reduce management costs and benefit resource protection and public access goals
- the mineral rights wherever it is split from a State Forest tract
- properties within identified matrix forest blocks and LCP corridors
- forested lands in underserved areas of the state
- forested lands in areas that are in need of watershed protection

For more information on land acquisition, please see SPSFM page 147 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Infrastructure

State Forests are managed with a minimal amount of improvements to accommodate rustic, forest based recreational opportunities while providing for resource protection; public health and safety; and access for individuals of all ability levels. For more information on infrastructure policies, please see SPSFM page 157 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Roads and Trails

DEC's GIS data contains an inventory of public forest access roads, haul roads and multiple-use-trails on the unit, including a representation of the allowable uses along each road or trail segment. This data is available at DEC's Mapping Gateway http://www.dec.ny.gov/pubs/212.html in Google format or in the State Lands Interactive Mapper. Table I.J. contains a summary of roads, trails and related infrastructure on the unit.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

State Lands Interactive Mapper (SLIM) – An interactive online mapper can be used to create custom maps of recreational trails on this Unit to help people plan outdoor activities. Located at DEC's Mapping Gateway: http://www.dec.ny.gov/pubs/212.html

Google Earth Virtual Globe Data - Some of DEC's map data, including accessible recreation destinations, boat launches, lands coverage, roads and trails on this Unit can be viewed in Google Maps or Google Earth. (Also located at DEC's Mapping Gateway)

Table I.J. – Existing Access and Parking

(see Figure 5 for maps)

Category	Total Amount	Needing Improvement
New York State Roads	2.4 mi.	0 mi.
Jefferson County Roads	7.5 mi.	0 mi.
Lewis County Roads	9.2 mi.	0 mi.
Harrisburg Town Roads	5.6 mi.	0 mi.
Lorraine Town Roads	2.6 mi.	0 mi.
Martinsburg Town Roads	6.0 mi.	2.6 mi.
Montague Town Roads	24.4 mi.	2.0 mi.

Table I.J. – Existing Access and Parking

(see Figure 5 for maps)

Category	Total Amount	Needing Improvement
Pinckney Town Roads	16.2 mi.	1.6 mi.
Rodman Town Roads	1.7 mi.	1.8 mi.
Rutland Town Road	0.9 mi.	0 mi.
Worth Town Roads	5.7 mi.	0 mi.
DEC Public Forest Access Roads	24.1 mi.	2.3 mi.
DEC Haul Roads	4.0 mi.	0 mi.
Trails	26.2 mi.	6.4 mi.
MAPPWD	4.66 mi.	1.6 mi.
Stream Crossings		
Bridges	7	2
Dams	4	
Related Infrastructure		
Parking Areas / Trailheads	14	1
Gates / Barriers	2	2
Lean-To	1	1

Use and Demand on Roads, Haul Roads and Parking Areas

Issues encountered several times on the Unit involve access through abandoned town roads. Local governments that "qualify abandon roads" under State Highway Law 205-A, B reserve the right of way for public access on that section of highway. However, local governments that totally abandon roads do not retain the public right of way. As use increases on the Unit and adjacent lands are developed, these access issues become more of a problem. The following is a list of town roads which the towns have abandoned maintenance on but have not officially qualified abandoned the roads. At this time the plan does not call for maintaining these roads; however, they could in the future provide good access into state lands.

- Arnold Road, Town of Harrisburg & Pinckney 0.5 miles;

- Dana Road, Town of Rodman 1.1 miles;
- Hubbard Road, Town of Pinckney 0.7 miles;
- O'Neil Road, Town of Pinckney 0.4 miles;
- Plank Road, Town of Rodman 0.2 miles;
- Jerusalem Road, Town of Worth 1.0miles.

Another issue deals with roads that have not been legally abandoned by the town but that DEC Operations has taken over full maintenance of. The following fall into that category of road:

- Williams PFAR (Jefferson RA# 3), 3.1 miles, is in both Lewis County, Town of Pinckney and Jefferson County, Town of Rodman;
- Babbits PFAR (Jefferson RA#3), 1.3 miles, is in Jefferson County, Town of Rodman;
- Grunley PFAR (Lewis-Jefferson RA#2), 1.1 miles, is in Jefferson County, Town of Rodman;
- Denning PFAR (Lewis-Jefferson RA#2), 2.5 miles, is in Lewis County, Town of Pinckney .

Adams Road on Sears Pond State Forest (Lewis 11) provides access to a private parcel. It is the legal ROW for the parcel. The ROW road it is not signed as a public forest access road nor was it intended for public use. The road is intended to allow access to the private in-holding at the end and allow administrative access for timber management. However, the road sees heavy use during hunting season and often during spring break up. The unintended use creates an increase in required maintenance and repair. Establishing a locked gate on the road to limit use and wear may be an appropriate action.

Marriot Road on Grant Powell State Forest was qualified abandoned by the town of Montague, 205(B) 2007, Resolution #28-2007. The road is currently unsafe and impassible with a vehicle. The road was deemed unsafe due to a vandalized culvert. The culvert is pulled out and the road bermed on either side. Currently the only access to that portion of Grant Powell is from the Gardner Road north to Townline Road. It would be ideal to improve the road to gain better access to the rest of Grant Powell SF for administrative and recreational purposes.

Maltby Road Ext. has historically had issues with illegal blocking of access to Pinckney State Forest from the north. The Town of Rutland has recently done maintenance on the road up to the townline/state forest boundary. Recommendations may be considered to put a parking area and turn around at the end of the road to facilitate public use.

The Barnes Corners Trail System parking area has historically been taken care of by the State Department of Transportation. NYS DOT installed the parking area, paved it and uses it as a snowplow turn around. However, with recent budget cuts DOT has stopped mowing the area. As of summer 2012 the DEC Operations has taken over the summer maintenance of the facility.

Use and demand on multiple use trails is discussed under Recreation.

The Barnes Corners area adjacent to Inman Gulf is the primary developed recreational area for the Unit. There are also opportunities to create other trails and associated facilities to access the 5 other gulfs on the Unit. Regionally there has been interest in developing a long distance hiking trail through the Tug Hill Plateau which may have a leg of the trail through the Unit. Public interest has also increased for the development of a single track mountain biking trail network in the region.

Signs / Kiosks

There is 1 kiosk on the unit located at the Barnes Corners Cross-Country Ski Parking Area. This kiosk holds the cross-country ski trails map and a trail registry. The trails map is correct but is fading. The kiosk is also in poor condition and needs replacing.

Boating and Fishing Facilities

Boating and fishing facilities as well as their use and demand are discussed under Recreation.

Designated Campsites and Lean-tos

Camping facilities, as well as their use and demand are discussed under Recreation.

Utility Transmission and Collection Facilities

DANC Land Exchange

The Development Authority of the North Country (DANC), in approximately 2003, approached NYS DEC about a land exchange. DANC had plans to move forward with generating electrical power from landfill gases at their landfill a couple miles away, and needed to connect to the regional electrical grid. The exchange involved a 1.3± acre parcel and a Right of Way for a transmission line in Tug Hill State Forest located off County Route 189 in exchange for a 13.7 ± acre parcel adjacent to Gould's Corners State Forest as well as a Right of Way owned by Development Authority of the North Country. An agreement was reached and the land was exchanged after approval by the state legislature.

The 1.3 acres of land previously owned by Addie Tillotson and sold to DEC (L. 455/p.380, map ref. #1) now houses an electrical sub-station. The easement acquired by DANC runs west from the substation parcel and is a 30' wide easement to construct, maintain and repair electrical lines and encompasses 0.4± acres.

In exchange for the above mentioned lands, DEC acquired 13.7 acres of forested land that shares its south and west boundary with Gould State Forest. The boundary of the new parcel to the north-east is a straight line that crisscrosses Fish Creek. This acquisition includes a 50' wide right of way to be used for ingress and egress to the new parcel of land and adjacent state forest. The location of the ROW is actually a documented abandoned town road, "Dona Road" (abandoned 9/10/1991 and signed by the

County Administrator, Town Supervisor and DANC Executive Director). This ROW is not currently open for public motor vehicle use (Link to "About | Development Authority of the North Country").

National Grid Power Line

There is a perpetual Right of Way for an electric and telephone transmission line that extends through Tug Hill SF, which runs roughly parallel to Co. Rt. 189 and Babbits Road, then extends northeast across Babbits, Williams Road and the Inman Gulf. It is described in a quitclaim deed from Hadley S. Babbitt to Northern New York Utilities, Inc. of Watertown, New York dated December 31, 1924 and recorded in the Jefferson County Clerk's Office on January 27, 1925 in Libre 377 of Deeds, Page 508. The ROW has no stated width or location. It currently is occupied by a 115KV line and is now owned by National Grid.

Fire Tower Sites

New Boston Fire Tower.

Lookout State Forest was home to a fire tower. The structure was located in New Boston and was an 80' Aeromotor LS40 tower erected by the Conservation Department in 1950. It reached 1,643 feet in elevation. With the advent of aerial detection, this tower was closed at the end of the 1970 season. The tower was dismantled and removed by DEC personnel in 1982. The tower is now on loan to the Thompson Park Zoo in Watertown, New York where a portion of the tower has been re-erected for display to the public. The original site of the tower can still be identified by the cement pad that was the foundation. The site it is not maintained, so adventurists trying to locate the site will need to bushwhack through the woods between Lookout MAPPWD Road and the old Grant Road.

Formal and Informal Partnerships and Agreements

Conservation and stewardship partnerships are increasingly important, especially for public land management agencies. Considering the fact that resources will always be limited, collaboration across political, social, organizational and professional boundaries is necessary for long-term success and sustainability. Encouraging the development of cooperative and collaborative relationships has been done through the Adopt-A- Natural Resource agreements (AANR), which is in the process of being succeeded by the Voluntary Stewardship Agreement (VSA). For more information on these and other partnerships, please see SPSFM page 181 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Volunteers enable DEC to expand and improve our services to the public. It is a means for completing work that helps preserve, maintain and enhance the recreational facilities of the Unit. Following is a list of active VSA's and AANR's we have for the Unit. Not surprisingly, these partners have developed a strong sense of ownership and are very interested in the planning and natural resources activities that take place on State Forests within the Unit.

- Barnes Corners Sno-Pals - routine maintenance and grooming on Sears Pond SF, Gould's Corners SF, Grant Powell SF and Tug Hill SF. Amendments are made to the VSA when it is determined that additional work is needed on the trails.

- David Larabee - year round maintenance and grooming on the Nordic Ski Trails on Tug Hill SF at Barnes Corners.

- Joe Gosier with LaFargeville Central School Science Club project for maintenance of ski/hiking trails on Tug Hill State Forest until 2015 SF.

Recreation

Recreation is a major component of planning for the sustainable use of State Forests on this unit. DEC accommodates diverse pursuits such as snowmobiling, horseback riding, hunting, trapping, fishing, picnicking, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, bird watching, geocaching, mountain biking and hiking. The DEC website (www.dec.ny.gov)provides information on recreation opportunities, on the lands in this unit as well as other DEC lands across the state. Listed below are two sources of info on recreation opportunities, one on the DEC website, and one elsewhere.

Outdoor recreation opportunities are an important factor in quality of life. We often learn to appreciate and understand nature by participating in these activities. However, repeated use of the land for recreational purposes can have significant impacts. For further discussion of recreational issues and policies, please see SPSFM page 187 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

The following sections include an inventory of recreational opportunities available on this unit as well as a description of use and demand for each activity.

Fisheries-related Recreation

There are a number of fishing opportunities in this unit, most in cold water streams providing brook trout fishing.

Table I.K. – Fishing Opportunities (see Figure 5 for maps)

Facility Name	Waterway / Water Body	Fish and Game Species	Type
Sears Pond State Forest	Deer River West Branch-Montague	Brook Trout	Stocked Stream
Grant Powell Memorial State Forest	Mad River- Montague	Brook trout	Stocked Stream
Tug Hill State Forest	South Sandy Creek-Worth	Brook Trout	Stocked Stream

Additional info on fishing opportunities in the area can be obtained at the following locations on the DEC website:

North-Central New York Public Fishing Rights Maps can be found at:
http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/44864.html

New York State Boat Launching Sites by County can be found at:
http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/7832.html

Lake Contour Maps Listed by County (for some lakes) can be found at:
http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/9920.html

Habitat Stamp Project/Sears Pond Deer River Habitat Enhancement Project

Lewis County Soil and Water Conservation District developed a plan for restoring historic brook trout habitat along 4,000 foot reach of the Deer River that was historically inundated by the damming of the river to create Dears Pond. Planned restoration activities include planting floodplain tree and shrub species and installing in-stream habitat structures in order to improve water quality and habitat availability for brook trout. The full project was not completed. The tree and shrub planting of 0.87 acres of wetlands was completed with moderate success but no other habitat structures were installed. The plans were also to create an accessible trail and fishing platform at the water's edge. This may be a project to look for funding to complete.

Wildlife-related Recreation

Hunting

Excellent hunting opportunities exist for many species with white-tailed deer, ruffed grouse, woodcock, varying hare and migratory waterfowl being most popular. The quantity of easily accessible acreage coupled with the quality of the habitat make this unit a popular destination for hunters. Though formal

surveys of use and demand are unavailable, the unit sees a moderate to high level of hunting effort for the species mentioned above.

Trapping

With the exception of American marten, 13 of the 14 species of furbearers that have a trapping season are found within the unit (beaver, bobcat, coyote, fisher, grey fox, long-tailed weasel, mink, opossum, raccoon, red fox, river otter, short-tailed weasel and striped skunk). As with hunting, the quantity of easily accessible acreage coupled with the quality of the habitat make this unit a popular destination for trappers. Use of the area is high and consists of local trappers as well as trappers from further away in New York State and from neighboring states.

Camping

Camping pressure on the Unit is generally low. Approximately 5 to 7 camping permits are requested a year. User groups are limited; 2-3 winter camping permits for the Boy Scouts of America and 3-4 permits for small hunting groups are all that are issued annually. The winter camping is localized to the Barnes Corners ski area but generally does not cause any conflicts and the hunting permits are spread throughout the Unit.

There is only one lean-to and no designated camp sites on the Unit. User interest may be low on the Unit because there are no developed facilities. However, there are several other spots on the Unit similar in beauty to Inman Gulf. Moreover, there may be more interest by the public to explore them if they were promoted and had designated facilities.

Camping is allowed on the Tug Hill WMA by permit issued by the Bureau of Wildlife. Camping is restricted to pull-offs, log landings not in use and other areas designated by the Regional Wildlife Manager. Recent use has been limited to a half-dozen or less permits issued every year.

Water-based Recreation

There are some small waterbodies located on the Unit; however there are not many opportunities for flat water kayaking or canoeing. There is some whitewater kayaking through the Unit on the Deer River around New Boston during spring thaw. The put in is not on state forest lands however.

Trail-based Recreation

*Table I.L. – Multiple Use Trails**
(see Figure 5 for maps)

Use	Length (mi.)
Foot Trail	54.6
Cross Country Ski	48.2
Mountain Bike	39.6
Equestrian	18.1
Snowmobile	120.6

* Length available for each use includes use on PFARs; does not include municipal roads

Cross-Country Skiing, Snowshoeing, Mountain Biking and Hiking

Barnes Corners Multi-Use Trail System

Situated on the western edge of the Unit on Tug Hill State Forest is the Barnes Corners Multi-Use Trail System. The trail system is well developed and heavily used by the public, the recreational gem of the Unit. It is located adjacent to NYS RT. 177 in Jefferson County, Town of Rodman and also in Lewis County, Town of Pinckney. Traversing this 12,000 acre woodland are a number of cross country ski trails with skill level varying from novice to skilled, some of which are also very desirable hiking trails. These trails run through a variety of terrain from level to slightly uphill/gentle downhill to more challenging climbs and downhill runs on intermediate trails. The trails take you through northern hardwood forests and conifer plantations to open wetlands. Trails pass through deer yards (areas used by over-wintering deer) and cross over Fish Creek (by bridge). Some trails provide spectacular views of Inman Gulf.

Home Run Trail (Novice Skill, 1.0 mile) This trail starts at the parking area in a stand of European larch and red pine. You pass Snowbird loop on the left and, further on, Whiteway Trail to the right. Proceeding northerly, there is a slight uphill slope for 200 yards, followed by a half-mile run through a beautiful northern-hardwood forest. Snowbird Loop then intersects from the left. When you go downhill, after crossing a tributary of Fish Creek, you pass through a hemlock stand used by over wintering deer. The Home Run Trail ends at Times Square, one mile from the trail head.

Snowbird Loop (Intermediate Skill, 1.7 miles) This loop runs westerly from the parking area and parallels Route 177 for 0.5 miles. You pass through plantations of red pine, larch and white pine and then turn northerly, reaching a knoll of hardwood overlooking a bridge on Fish Creek. A short steep pitch to the bridge is followed by a long stretch of hardwoods that includes black cherry, white ash and beech. You then climb a long grade, followed by a gentle downhill run, before intersecting the Home Run Trail

again. If you reverse your direction (not recommended for most skiers) you will have a challenging downhill run.

Zigzag Trail (Novice Skill, 0.6 miles) Does just that, it zigzags! The trail turns north off Snowbird Loop, bypasses some hills and joins Snowbird again at the bridge that crosses Fish Creek.

Electric Loop (Novice Skill, 2.2 miles) This loop traverses plantations of red pine, white pine, and white spruce. Much of the white spruce has blown down from a major wind event that took place in the spring of 2008. While it may look like an eyesore to some, the down material plays an important role in the forests ecology by providing wildlife habitat and also restoring nutrients to the soil. The westerly section parallels the Lighthouse Hill transmission line. Completed in 1925, this electric line carries 115,000 volts from Black River generating plants to Altmar, N.Y. The entrance to the Explorer Loop is adjacent to the lean-to built in 1982 by Steve Wood of Boy Scout Troop 7, with help from the Black River chapter of ADK.

Explorer Trail (Intermediate Skill, 1.6 miles) The trail was constructed in 1990 by Explorer Scout Troop of Sackets Harbor. The trail allows skiers on the Electric Loop to increase the trail by 0.9 miles and experience different scenery. Located in the northwest section of the trail system, this trail runs through numerous stands of white spruce.

Whiteway Trail (Novice Skill, 1.8 miles) The trail leaves Times Square in an easterly direction and passes through stands of white spruce, red pine and native hardwood. It also crosses two open wetlands. Williams Public Forest Access Road, a DEC seasonally maintained access road, lies just to the north. A short 10 percent slope, about 0.25 miles from the intersection with Home Run Trail, gives an exciting downhill run to skiers going clockwise around the loop. Turn left and the parking lot is 700 feet away.

Linkup Trail (Intermediate Skill, 2.5 miles) Connecting to the County Trail system, this trail run easterly from the parking area and soon turns south, crossing Route 177. Watch out for vehicles! You will ski through stands of Japanese larch, northern hardwoods, young white spruce and mixed conifers, up two steep hills and across a bridge built by ADK over a tributary of Grunley Creek. Cross Denning Road, then ski through some scotch pine and across Grunley Creek. Proceeding through white spruce, hardwood and red pine, you reach Loomis Road, where the county trail system starts. Before crossing the road, watch for snowmobilers.

Inman Glide Trail (Expert/Intermediate Skill, No Beginners, 1.7 miles) Cut by Forest Ranger Dave Larrabee, with help from Bill Blodgett, this trail runs along the edge of Inman Gulf and through some hilly terrain. Scenic Rainbow Falls may be seen off the north side of the rim and gulf. Be cautious when crossing Williams Public Forest Access Road in the winter because it is a main snowmobile route. In summer, five parking areas along Williams PFAR allow people to choose loops of different length.

John Young Nature Trail (Intermediate Skill, 1.7 miles) This trail winds along Inman Gulf. It was constructed by the Black River chapter of the ADK in memory of a beloved member who spent many hours building and maintaining recreational trails. You will pass many interpretive nature signs and a picnic area with a swing donated by relatives of John Young.

Oak Rim Trail (Intermediate Skill, **SNOWSHOE and HIKING ONLY**, 2.2 miles) Trail built by Joe Coughlin Sr. and other volunteers. This trail is user friendly, but not for skiers or mountain bikers. The trail runs closely along the edge of Inman Gulf, with spectacular views and a scenic waterfall. Connecting John Young Trail and Inman Glide, this trail of approximately 4 miles makes an enjoyable outing.

Long Distance Hiking Trails

Regionally, there has been some interest in developing a long distance foot trail through the Tug Hill Plateau. If the momentum for this trail system continues then the Tug Hill Unit may be able to provide a leg of the trail. As with anything on Tug Hill, terrain and wetland drainages will be obstacles to contend with.

Mountain Biking

The Barnes Corners Multi-Use trails are seeing more use from mountain biking enthusiasts. All trails are open to mountain biking, except the Oak Rim Trail. There are several spots throughout the trail system that normally have standing water during non-winter months. These spots need to be firmed up and maintained to make the trails better suited for mountain bikes.

Pinckney State Forest has become of interest to mountain biking groups, specifically from Watertown, NY. There is very limited access to this state forest now: however, there may be an opportunity to create some limited facilities, in conjunction with a timber sale. Also, a loop trail that reaches Bear Creek Gulf could provide access to a remote and unique opportunity on this state forest.

Snowmobiling

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation provides funding for approximately 125 miles of snowmobile trails throughout the Unit. The majority of these trails are located on seasonally maintained town roads.

The state funded trails are as follows:

C5 -27 miles	S53 – 5 miles
C5A – 30 miles	S53A – 6 miles
C5B – 12 miles	S55 – 3 miles
C5C – 9 miles	S56 – 9 miles
C5D – 3 miles	S56A – 5 miles
C5H – 1 mile	S56B – 7 miles
C5L – 1 mile	S57 – 2 miles

C5N – 2 miles S57A – 1 mile
C5O – 2 miles

In winters with decent snowfall this area is heavily used by snowmobile enthusiasts. Much of the local economy is focused around the tourism that snowmobiling brings in.

Over the years there has developed a concern with snowmobile trails that are on plowed roads. The main concern is the safety aspect. The second concern is that these trails are the first to lose snow cover at the end of the season. There has been interest in finding alternate routes to relocate these trails on roads to interior trails, increasing user safety and possibly extending the sledding season.

Off-Highway and All-Terrain Vehicle Use

The Unit does not have any facilities for off-highway/all-terrain vehicles (ATVs). Lewis County and Jefferson County both have active ATV trail systems. At this time there does not appear to be any obvious connectors or link-ups that could be provided through state forest lands to enhance the existing trail network. If in the future there is a case for state land to provide that opportunity, those options will be explored.

For a comprehensive discussion of DEC's policy regarding ATV use on State Forests, please refer to page 213 of the Strategic Plan for State Forest Management.

Target Shooting

Though currently not specifically prohibited or encouraged on State Forests or Tug Hill WMA, target shooting may occur. However, regulations do prohibit the use of breakable targets on State Lands. Regulation or allowance of this activity will be per Part 190 and Part 51 of 6NYCRR which can be found at: http://www.dec.ny.gov/regs/4004.html.

Overall Assessment of the Level of Recreational Development

It is important that recreational use is not allowed to incrementally increase to an unsustainable level. DEC must consider the impact on other management goals for the unit from increased use and consider the full range of impacts, including natural resource impacts, long-term maintenance and the balancing of multiple uses.

User groups such as hunters, trappers and snowmobilers have facilities throughout the Unit and therefore utilize more of the land area of the Unit. Other recreational users, such as hikers, mountain bikers and campers, are mainly focused at Barnes Corners. There currently does not appear to be any user conflicts within the Unit or even at Barnes Corners. However, there may be opportunities to introduce users such as hikers, mountain bikers and campers to other areas of the Unit. Increased interest from mountain biking clubs suggests that creating these facilities would bring users and volunteers to maintain these facilities. Creating more foot trails to some of the more scenic spots may enhance these user group's experience on the Unit. Trails and primitive campsites to the other gulfs in

the Unit could be developed if there is interest from the public. As with all new facilities proposed, they will need to be monitored to make sure that the natural resources were not being negatively impacted.

Universal Access

DEC has an essential role in providing universal access to recreational activities that are often rustic and challenging by nature, and ensuring that facilities are not only safe, attractive and sustainable, but also compatible with resources. For more information on universal access policies, please see SPSFM page 173 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

The Unit has approximately 5 miles of routes designated for ATV or motor vehicle use through the Department's Motorized Access Program for Persons with Disabilities (MAPPWD). This allows permitted vehicles to travel beyond the reach of public roads, to areas where others must hike or bike. A MAPPWD permit must be obtained to access these certain lands administered by DEC. The permit provides an opportunity for those who want to enjoy activities such as hunting, fishing, and camping or the solitude of wildlife observation in areas otherwise difficult to access.

Table I.M. – MAPPWD Permitted Accessible Routes

(see Figure 5 for maps)

Category	State Forest	Total Length	Permitted Vehicle Type
Ball Road	Pinckney SF	0.4 mi.	ATV
Clydes Road	Tug Hill SF	0.63 mi.	4WD Vehicle
Lomber Trail	Goulds Corners SF	1.05 mi.	4WD Vehicle
Aden Trail	Sears Pond SF	0.29 mi.	4WD Vehicle
Ontuit Trail	Grant Powell SF	0.95 mi.	ATV
Cliff Road	Cobb Creek SF	0.30 mi.	Car, 4WD Vehicle
Bee Tree Road	Grant Powell SF	0.73 mi.	Car, 4WD Vehicle
Lookout Road	Lookout SF	0.31 mi.	ATV, 4WD Vehicle

Habitat Stamp Project/ Sears Pond Deer River Habitat Enhancement Project

A recent accessible project was initiated with funding from the Habitat Stamp Grant Program. It is located on Sears Pond State Forest at the site of the old Sears Pond Dam. The Lewis County Soil and Water District successfully secured a Habitat/Access grant from DEC. The project was a habitat

restoration project that focused on restoring brook trout habitat to a 4,000 foot reach of the Deer River where a human made pond used to be. The planned restoration activities included planting floodplain tree and shrub species and installing in-stream habitat structures in order to improve water quality and habitat availability for brook trout. This area was to be accessed by an ADA compliant trail and an accessible fishing pad. However, the grant ran out before the entire project was completed. The status of the project as of 2013 is the parking lot is installed, the trail is 50% complete and the trees and shrubs were planted in 2008 and 2009. Completing this project is a priority.

Application of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), along with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (ABA) and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; Title V, Section 504, have had a profound effect on the manner by which people with disabilities are afforded equality in their recreational pursuits. The ADA is a comprehensive law prohibiting discrimination against people with disabilities in employment practices, use of public transportation, use of telecommunication facilities and use of public accommodations. Title II of the ADA requires, in part, that reasonable modifications must be made to the services and programs of public entities, so that when those services and programs are viewed in their entirety, they are readily accessible to and usable by people with disabilities. This must be done unless such modification would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of the service, program or activity or an undue financial or administrative burden.

Title II also requires that new facilities, and parts of facilities that are newly constructed for public use, are to be accessible to people with disabilities. In rare circumstances where accessibility is determined to be structurally impracticable due to terrain, the facility, or part of facility is to be accessible to the greatest extent possible and to people with various types of disabilities.

Consistent with ADA requirements, the Department incorporates accessibility for people with disabilities into the planning, construction and alteration of recreational facilities and assets supporting them. This UMP incorporates an inventory of all the recreational facilities or assets supporting the programs and services available on the unit, and an assessment of the programs, services and facilities on the unit to determine the level of accessibility provided. In conducting this assessment, DEC employs guidelines which ensure that programs are accessible, including buildings, facilities, and vehicles, in terms of architecture and design, transportation and communication to individuals with disabilities.

Any new facilities, assets and accessibility improvements to existing facilities or assets proposed in this UMP are identified in the section containing proposed management actions.

The Department is not required to make each of its existing facilities and assets accessible as long as the Department's programs, taken as a whole, are accessible.

For copies of any of the above mentioned laws or guidelines relating to accessibility, contact the DEC Universal Access Program Coordinator at 518-402-9428 or UniversalAccessProgram@dec.ny.gov

Mineral Resources

Oil, Gas and Solution Exploration and Development

Oil and gas production from State Forest lands, where the mineral rights are owned by the state, are only undertaken under the terms and conditions of an oil and gas lease. As surface managers, the Division of Lands and Forests will evaluate any concerns as they pertain to new natural gas leases on State Forest lands. Consistent with past practice, prior to any new leases, DEC will hold public meetings to discuss all possible leasing options and environmental impacts, and a comprehensive tract assessment will be completed as part of this process. Currently there are no oil or gas leases on this Unit, nor are any foreseen over at least the ten year planning period of this plan. For more information on natural gas and other mineral resource policies, please see SPSFM page 225 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Mining

Gravel/shale pits and other surface mines

There are no mining contracts, permits or operations located within the limits of any of the State Forests associated with this Unit. The closest State Forest which is also home to an active sand and gravel operation is the Division of Lands and Forests 4.3 acre sand and gravel mine located in the Independence River State Forest, east of the Hamlet of East Martinsburg, Town of Watson in Lewis County. Material from this pit is used exclusively on DEC roadways and parking areas.

Under Article 7 of the New York consolidated Laws/Public Lands, any citizen of the United States may apply for permission to explore and/or extract any mineral on State Lands. However, current Department policy is to decline any commercial mining application(s) associated within State Forest lands in this Unit.

As stated above, there are no permitted mines within State Lands associated with the Tug Hill North Unit. However, there are a number of municipal and commercial permitted sand and gravel operations on private land in the surrounding area and adjacent to these state lands. Most of the mining operations in the area mine materials that are unconsolidated glacial till, kame, esker and outwash sand and gravel deposits. There are no hard rock quarries within this Unit although there are several small to medium limestone quarries and a few small shale pits on private lands that surround this Unit. The unconsolidated mines are traditionally operated with material excavated from the ground and sold as bank run or processed (crushed and screened) gravel and stockpiled on site for sale. The limestone quarries must blast the rock free before crushing, screening and stockpiling the material for sale.

There are two open gravel pits located on State Land; one on Tug Hill State Forest (Jefferson 4) on the north side of Horace Forward Public Forest Access Road and the second on east side of Babbits Road, Tug Hill State Forest (Jefferson 3). These pits have not been used in a very long time and the amount of suitable material available is unknown. They were essential in the initial phases of public forest access road building and maintenance. If deemed suitable, gravel from these pits could be used to repair the roads on the Unit when maintenance is scheduled. If it is determined that proposed annual extraction requirements for repair of these roads will be greater than present Mined Land Reclamation Law thresholds, then a mining and reclamation permit application will be prepared and submitted to the Regional Mined Land Reclamation Specialist for review and approval before any excavation takes place.

Support for Local Economies

Tourism

State Forests can be an economic asset to the local communities that surround them. It is estimated that more than three out of every four Americans participate in active outdoor recreation of some sort each year. When they do, they spend money, generate jobs, and support local communities. For more information, please see SPSFM page 245 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Plans are to continue working with local community groups that have an interest in using state lands. DEC would embrace new user groups and foster partnerships similar to the one that has developed with the snowmobile clubs. These partnerships expand the opportunity for further environmental tourism and hopefully benefit the local economy.

Taxes Paid

The New York State Real Property Tax Law provides that all reforestation areas are subject to taxation for school and town purposes. Some reforestation areas are also subject to taxation for county purposes. All of these lands are assessed as if privately owned. Most wildlife management areas, unique areas and multiple use areas are exempt from taxation.

State reforestation lands in the Tug Hill region as defined in Article-37 of the Executive Law, are subject to town, school, and fire district property taxes at the same rate as private land, but are exempted from county taxes, pursuant to Real Property Tax Law, Title 2, Section 534. An exception is made for state lands, including the Tug Hill Wildlife Management Area, in the towns of Lorraine, Montague and Worth which are subject to county tax along with town, school and fire pursuant to Real Property Tax Law, Title 2, Section 532, PART (G).

Detailed tax information can be obtained by contacting the Lewis County and Jefferson County tax assessors. Estimated taxes collected for State Lands in this unit in 2011 follow:

Estimated Taxes Collected on State Lands in Lewis and Jefferson Counties				
TOWN	**ACRES**	**TOWN TAXES PAID**	**SCHOOL TAXES PAID**	**COUNTY TAXES PAID**
Worth	4,459	$6,789.71	$25,959.01	$4,841.22
Rodman	4,995	$4,890.28	$37,432.89	
Lorraine	1,214	$7,224.15	$10,552.39	$6,075.80
Pinckney	9,995	$44,547.88	$49,107.40	
Harrisburg	2,732	$15,152.42	$29,364.89	
Montague	11,349	$32,760.68	$48,046.70	$40,085.59
Martinsburg	1,701	$4,410.40	$6,468.28	
Denmark	45	$133.66	$167.03	
Rutland	219	$274.23	$999.59	
Taxes Paid on the Unit		$116,183.41	$208,098.18	$51,002.61
TOTAL	36,709			$375,284.20

+ Total acreage on county tax roll records, not actual surveyed acreages. Estimated Total acreage according to Department land record is 42,339 acres

Forest Resources

Timber

Timber management is used as a tool to enhance biodiversity, create and enhance habitat features that are lacking or underrepresented in the landscape, and provide a renewable supply of sustainably-harvested forest products. These products may include furniture quality hardwoods, softwoods for log cabins, fiber for paper making, firewood, animal bedding, wood pellets, biofuel, and chips for electricity production. For more information, please see SPSFM page 251 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Information on upcoming timber expected to be produced from timber management activities on the unit is contained in the Land Management Action schedules in Part III of this plan.

During the creation of this plan the timber markets have declined significantly. Timber markets from 2005 until 2008 had been historically strong in conjunction with the strong housing market. However, with the onset of the "Great Recession" timber markets and prices have dropped alongside the global economy. Local hardwood mills such as Ballies Lumber Company, Deer River Lumber and Lakewood Products are essential markets for high quality hardwood sawtimber. 3-B Timber Co., HDK Lumber (closed in winter of 2014) and Johnsons Lumber are important mills for our softwood sawtimber products. Some loggers utilize markets for small softwood sawtimber as far away as Angelica in western New York. Low grade pulp is usually shipped to Finch Pulp and Paper Mill in Glens Falls, New York or to International Paper in Ticonderoga, New York. A lot of low grade material is chipped and shipped to Re-energy Cogeneration facilities at Lyonsdale and Ft. Drum. There are some smaller local markets for low

grade forest products such as the Deer River Deer Farm and small markets that make shavings for animal bedding have proved to be very important in today's slow economy. While the areas local markets are not as robust as they once were, their steady presence in the area has allowed the forest industry to survive in this very sluggish economy. These markets are a vital component for actively managing a healthy forest.

Forest Health

Forest health is pursued with the goal of maintaining biodiversity. Any agent that decreases biodiversity can have a deleterious effect on the forest as a whole and its ability to withstand stress. Forest health in general should favor the retention of native species and natural communities or species that can thrive in site conditions without reducing biodiversity. For more information on forest health, please see SPSFM page 277 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

Invasive Species

As global trade and travel have increased, so have the introduction of non-native species. While many of these non-native species do not have adverse effects on the areas in which they are introduced, some become invasive in their new ranges, disrupting ecosystem function, reducing biodiversity and degrading natural areas. Invasive species have been identified as one of the greatest threats to biodiversity, second only to habitat loss. Invasive species can damage native habitats by altering hydrology, fire frequency, soil fertility and other ecosystem processes.

Table I.N. – Invasive Species, Pests and Pathogens

Plants	Status
Japanese Knottweed (*Fallopia japonica)*	Present in the Unit. A ¼ acre patch has been identified and treated along the north side of the Rector Road on Lewis 36 Grant Powell SF. The location is an old house site and the knotweed is present in high numbers. It was treated in the summer of 2012 and will be monitored. An 1/8th acre patch is located on the corner of Fork Road and Horace Forward PFAR. It was mechanically treated in the summer of 2012, however that did not have much of an effect on the plants. Scattered along the Horace Forward PFAR several spots of individual plants have been spotted. Several have been mechanically treated in the summer of 2012 and will continue to be monitored.
Giant Hogweed *(Heracleum mantegazzianum)*	Has not been detected in the Unit

Table I.N. – Invasive Species, Pests and Pathogens	
Pale Swallow-wort (Cynanchum rossicum) and Black Swallow-wort (Cycanchum nigrum)	Present in the Unit. Small patches have been identified on imapinvasives.org. As possible, areas will be treated and monitored.
Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica)*	Present in various stands throughout the Unit. It is being monitored.
Insects	**Status**
Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (*Adelges tsugae)*	Possible threat to the Unit. Average winter temperatures may keep the pest to our south.
Emerald Ash Borer	Threat to the Unit. EAB is approximately 100 miles to the north and 180 miles to the south of the Unit. White ash can be as much as a 20% component of some of the Unit's hardwood stands.
Gypsy Moth	Present in the Unit. Lesser impact but small outbreaks have been known in the southern end of the Unit.
Forest Tent Caterpillar (Malacosoma disstria)	Infestations are cyclical and come in waves, generally from north to south. Populations crashed several years ago and are building at this time. The next infestation will depend on weather and population dynamics of this insect.
Diseases	**Status**
Beech Bark Disease	Present in the Unit. Beech is still a component of the forest but most do not reach full maturity without contracting the disease. The impact has resulted in the decline or death of the most mature beech trees.
Dutch Elm Disease	Present in the Unit. The disease has impacted the forest by eliminating many of the larger, more mature elm.
Butternut canker	Present in the Unit. This disease, of unknown origin, has infected nearly all the butternut in New York State. The disease is fatal.
Basal Canker	Present in the Unit in white pine plantation of the 1937- 1942.
Animals	**Status**
Feral swine	Not present but a threat to the Unit. Average winter temperatures and snow depth may minimize likely occurrence. If found in the unit, removal will be per Bureau of Wildlife guidelines.

Tug Hill North UMP Invasive Species List as found on imapinvasive.org - 3/25/2015		
Land Unit	**Species Name**	**Road Location**
Lewis R.A. # 11	Purple Loosestrife	West Road
		Salmon River Road
	Swallow Wart	Salmon River Road
Lewis R.A. # 17	Japanese Knotweed	Worth Road
		Worth Road
		Worth Road
		Worth Road
	Japanese Knotweed	Horace Forward Public Forest Access Road
	Japanese Knotweed	Sears Pond Road
	Purple Loosestrife	Sears Pond Road
		Culpepper Road
	Japanese Knotweed	Culpepper Road
	Purple Loosestrife	Culpepper Road
		Culpepper Road
	Purple Loosestrife	Worth Road
		Worth Road
		Worth Road
Lewis R.A. # 18	Purple Loosestrife	Gardner Road
		Gardner Road
		Gardner Road
		Gardner Road
		Sears Pond Road
		Sears Pond Road
		Sears Pond Road
		Sears Pond Road
		Huck Berry Truck Trail
Lewis R.A. # 19	Japanese Knotweed	Woodbattle Road
Lewis R.A. # 27	Japanese Knotweed	Horace Forward Public Forest Access Road
Lewis R.A. # 29	Japanese Knotweed	Rector Road
		Rector Road
Lewis R.A. # 31	No known Invasives at this time	
Lewis R.A. # 32	Swallow-wort	Forested Location off Grant Road
Lewis R.A. # 36	Japanese Knotweed	Rector Road
Lewis R.A. # 38	Purple Loosestrife	Pitcher Road

		Pitcher Road
		Pitcher Road
		Flat Rock Road
		Flat Rock Road
		Flat Rock Road
Lewis R.A. # 40	Japanese Knotweed	Co. Rte. 194
Lewis - Jefferson R.A. # 1	No known Invasives at this time	
Lewis - Jefferson R.A. # 2	Japanese Knotweed	River Gorge
Jefferson R.A. # 3	Japanese Knotweed	River Gorge
		River Gorge
Jefferson R.A. # 4	Purple Loosestrife	McDonald Road
Jefferson R.A. # 5	Japanese Knotweed	Co. Rte. 96
		Co. Rte. 96
		Co. Rte. 96
	Purple Loosestrife	Co. Rte. 96
	Purple Loosestrife	Co. Rte 93
Jefferson R.A. # 7	No known Invasives at this time	
Jefferson R.A. # 8	No known Invasives at this time	

The above list from *imapinvasives.org* is not in its entirety. However, it is the locations and species we would like to treat and monitor.

Native Pests and Pathogens

Forest tent caterpillars pose a threat to hardwood stands, though they can occasionally cause problems in softwood stands. Heavy infestations occur in cycles based on weather, cold temperatures and the availability of organisms that are parasites and that prey on these creatures. Trees (especially sugar maple) that have repeatedly been severely defoliated by the tent caterpillar often go into decline and die. Management options include aerial spraying, releasing parasitic wasps or trapping the larvae with commercially available implements. Delaying treatments, such as thinnings or intermediate harvests, of recently defoliated stands is also recommended because it has been shown that the increased stress on the trees can lead to more mortality.

A unique canker in white pine has been documented on Tug Hill white pine. Dr. David Houston observed and studied the canker for a number of years. It was formally documented in an article in **Forest Science** journal. A summary of the findings in the journal is as follows: "Studies were performed to determine the etiology of basal canker disease of eastern white pine causing serious losses in young plantations on the Tug Hill Plateau of north-central New York. Inoculations of healthy seedlings with several fungi isolated from natural cankers, including a Fusarium sp., Verticicladiella procera, and Pragmopara pithya, resulted in cankers. Cankered trees in young plantations were associated with ant mounds. Injuries near the ground line created by ants, primarily Formica fusca, and related snow and

ice, served as infection courts for the fungi. Damage by snow and ice was related to stand topography. Localized concentrations of damage and cankered trees occurred along lee sides of north-south hedgerows and stone piles, and in depressions." Houston, David, R. Forest Science, Volume 15, Number 1, 1 March 1969, pp. 66-83(18). Tug Hill is one of the few places it has been found.

In some instances, stands with insect and disease infestations may be left to decline naturally, as long as they do not pose a wide spread threat to forest health. Logistically, financially and/or ecologically some areas with pest related mortality issues may be better suited to meet the retention standards for standing dead trees and fallen course woody debris. This may allow for the acceleration of structural development within the stand. Moreover, allowing the natural patterns and processes of ecosystem restoration to take place on the Unit will help to develop the landscape diversity.

Managing Deer Impacts

There is limited ability to manage deer impacts using silvicultural systems. The most effective method of keeping deer impacts in line with management objectives is to monitor impacts while working with the Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources to observe and manage the herd. On properties where deer are suspected of impacting values and objectives associated with biodiversity and timber management, such impacts must be inventoried and assessed. For more information on managing deer impacts, please see SPSFM page 291 at http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/64567.html.

The Tug Hill North Unit does not have a significant problem with deer browsing on natural regeneration. In other areas of the state, the deer are effecting what, if any, regeneration is present in the understory. On the Unit, the deer numbers are not high enough plus most deer move off the Hill once snow depths reach 3 feet. The only area that has noticeable browse and higher deer number is in and around Gould's Corner State Forest. This is because the influence of the County Landfill draws a higher population of deer close to the area.

Tug Hill Wildlife Management Area

The Tug Hill Wildlife Management Area has been managed under a 1969 wildlife management plan written by Benjamin Tullar and Lee B. Chamberlaine. The objectives in the plan were to provide maximum hunting, trapping and fishing opportunity and harvest for game species and also improve public access into the area by roads and trails.

At the time of the original plan, the Tug Hill WMA had 7 miles of rough roads to provide public access. During 1994-2005, many timber harvests were prescribed and 568 acres were treated. Included in the timber harvests were road improvements and extensions. These harvests helped to accomplish both main objectives of the management plan; provide better habitat for game species and better public access. The Tug Hill WMA has been described by several grouse hunters as a crown jewel of the state land WMAs.

Some objectives of the 1969 plan (access and quality hunting) will remain generally unchanged for the wildlife management area. However a more refined plan is needed to more fully describe habitat management actions to be undertaken. Many of the past harvests have created brushy, early

successional habitat and presently there are a host of young forest dwelling species, specifically ruffed grouse, woodcock and snowshoe hare. A future plan developed over the next five years will focus on maintaining and enhancing a habitat component favorable to these and other young forest dependent species.

During the Unit Management planning process it was also determined there is a need to do additional species monitoring and better habitat assessment on the WMA. The Bureau of Wildlife planning effort will include more detailed wildlife objectives with specific habitat management, species monitoring, and habitat assessment activities to allow greater flexibility to manage for species of interest.

Annual management and maintenance needs for the Tug Hill Wildlife Management Area will be administered via annual work plans developed by the Bureau of Wildlife.

I. Summary of Ecoregion Assessments

To practice ecosystem management, foresters must assess the natural landscape in and around the management unit. State Forest managers utilized The Nature Conservancy Ecoregion Assessments to evaluate the landscape in and around this management unit. The Tug Hill North UMP falls within the Northern Appalachian-Acadian Ecoregion.

Ecoregion Summary

This section will present an analysis of the landscape conditions of the Northern Appalachian/Acadian Ecoregion, as defined by The Nature Conservancy: The Northern Appalachian-Arcadian (NAP) Ecoregion extends over large ecological gradients from the boreal forest to the north and deciduous forest to the south. The Gaspé Peninsula and higher elevations support taiga elements. At lower elevations and latitudes, there is a gradual shift toward higher proportions of northern hardwood mixed-wood species, which marks the transition into the Acadian forest. It also supports local endemic species, as well as rare, disjunct and peripheral populations of arctic, alpine, Alleghenian and coastal plain species that are more common elsewhere. In New York, the primary portion of the NAP Ecoregion consists of the Adirondack Forest Preserve and Tug Hill Plateau.

The forest is a heterogeneous landscape containing varying proportions of upland hardwood and spruce-fir types. It is characterized by long-lived, shade-tolerant conifer and deciduous species, such as red spruce, balsam fir, yellow birch, sugar maple, red oak, red maple and American beech, while red and eastern white pine and eastern hemlock occur to a lesser but significant degree. The forests also contain 14 species of conifers, more than any other Eco-Region within this major habitat type, with the exception of the Southern Appalachian –Blue Ridge Forests and the Southern Mixed Forest.

There has been a historical shift away from the uneven-aged and multi-generational “old growth” forest toward even-aged and early successional forest types due to human activities. This mirrors the historical trends toward mechanization and industrialization within the forest resource sector over the past century and the shift from harvesting large dimension lumber to smaller dimension pulpwood.

For vertebrate diversity, the NAP Ecoregion is among the 20 richest Ecoregions in the continental United States and Canada, and is the second-richest Ecoregion within the temperate broadleaf and mixed forest type. Characteristic mammals include moose, black bear, red fox, varying hare, porcupine, fisher, beaver, bobcat, lynx, marten, muskrat and raccoon, although some of these species are less common in the southern parts of the Eco-Region. White-tailed deer have expanded northward in the Ecoregion, displacing (or replacing) the woodland caribou from the northern realms; the latter were extirpated in the late 1800s by

hunting. Coyotes have recently replaced wolves, which were eradicated from this Eco-Region in historical times, along with eastern cougar.

A diversity of aquatic, wetland, riparian and coastal ecosystems are interspersed between forest and woodland habitats, including floodplains, marshes, bogs, fens and peatlands. The Ecoregion has many fast-flowing, cold water rocky rivers with highly fluctuating water levels that support rare species and assemblages.

Ecoregion Assessment

*Table II.A. Land Use and Land Cover for the Landscape Surrounding Tug Hill North**

Land Use and Land Cover	Approximate Acreage	Percent of Landscape	Eco-Regional Percentage
Mixed Forest	**149,231**	**62%**	**9.2%**
Crop Land and Pasture	**59,768**	**25%**	**24%**
Conifer Forest	**6,624**	**3%**	**19.6%**
Deciduous Forest	**115**	**.05%**	**48.1%**
Shrub and Brush Range Land (includes seedling/sapling type)	**9,960**	**4%**	**2.4%**
Residential	-	-	-
Commercial & Services	-	-	-
Transportation & Utilities	40	.02%	-
Other Urban/Built-up Land	-	-	-
Mixed Urban/Built-up Land	446	.22%	5%
Strip Mines, Quarries & Gravel Pits	82	.04%	-
Lakes	109	.05%	4.4%
Reservoirs	-	-	
Forested Wetland	**13,398**	**6%**	**11%**
Non-forested Wetlands	195	.09%	0.6%
Industrial	-	-	
Other Agricultural Land	32	.02%	
Old Growth	-	-	
Total	**240,000**	**100**	

*Calculated as a 375 square mile box around the Unit

The Land Use and Land Cover GIS layer does not do a very accurate job of delineating forest cover types on large blocks of contiguous forest lands, such as Tug Hill. The GIS analysis seems to be lumping all forest cover into the Mixed Forest classification. The layer does not differentiate out conifer forest and deciduous forest well; therefore, the Mixed Forest category is misleading with a high percentage. In order to accurately analyze the Unit landscape with the ecoregional landscape, I combined the three forest cover types, deciduous, conifer and mixed, from the Land Use Layer. This number equals approximately 65.05% of the landscape is in forest cover. The assessment for the ecoregion has the three forest cover types occupying approximately 76% of the landscape. In that analysis, the landscape does not appear to have a significant gap. The short fall in the analysis comes when trying to determine a gap in the amount of conifer cover compared to deciduous forest cover. This analysis does not help us determine how much of the Unit should be conifer cover. The other land cover category to compare is Shrub/ brush (including seedling/saplings). The Unit landscape seems to also be on target with the ecoregional percentage, around 2-4%. In final analysis through USGS Land Use and Land Cover, 1:250,000 data set, there does not appear to be a land cover gap in the Unit landscape compared to the ecoregion landscape.

II. Management Challenges on the Unit

The Tug Hill North Unit is a large state forest unit without any major issues or challenges at this time. The various activities that occur on this unit, such as timber harvesting, cross country skiing, snowmobiling, hunting and fishing, are carried on without conflict. There are no major invasive species problems at this time, nor forest conditions such as failing conifer plantations or insect and disease problems, so no drastic and/or controversial actions need to be considered. However, there are a few things highlighted by forestry staff and the public which need to be dealt with.

Forest Management- Forestry research and studies on climate change show that landscape level forest management planning is the best approach to maintain stable forest ecosystems. With current climate change models predicting more severe weather patterns and warmer, wetter winters, managing at the landscape level will hopefully ensure our forests ability to be resilient and healthy through these unknown changes. Also, using current silvicultural guidelines to determine the stand level harvest activity will make sure biodiversity is considered. Relying on the most current scientific data and research will ensure the most informed decisions are being made with regard to forest management activity on the Unit.

Wildlife Management- During the public scoping meeting, many of the public comments were related to creating early successional habitat. This habitat type has been identified as increasingly missing in the north country of New York State. The species that occupy this type of habitat are small game species and also watchable migrating bird species. Through forest inventory it has been determined that many of the forest stands in the Unit are maturing closed canopy forest stands. The percentage of early successional or young stage forests are lacking. There are 42,339 acres in Tug Hill North. Of that,

more than 75% is classified as forest land, and less than 1% is considered early successional forest. Intermixed with more mature forest, early successional habitat enhances biodiversity. The surrounding landscape has less than 4% in brush/seedling-sapling which is comparable to early successional. The plan will identifying areas on the Unit where early successional habitat can be created or enhanced. Putting those into a balanced harvest schedule to achieve 10% to 15% of the forest cover to early successional habitat will increase this habitat type.

Recreation- New York State budget constraints have a large impact on the likelihood of proposed actions being carried out. During this time of fiscal conservatism, it is difficult to responsibly recommend a lot of new recreational facilities. However, it is the DECs goal to provide continued levels of support with recommendations to maintain and repair existing facilities. Moreover, the DEC is willing, where possible, to work with user groups that show interest in recreation on state forest lands. Finally, it is our responsibility to identify new areas of possible recreational opportunity on the Unit.

III. Management Goals & Recommendations

Land Management Goals and Recommendations

Implement the Strategic Plan for State Forest Management in Unit Management Plans

Management Recommendation-Develop and subsequently adopt this UMP with future amendments as needed and periodic updates at least every ten years.

Management Recommendation -Create/update the web page for each State Forest in this unit, including an electronic, printable map showing the location of recreational amenities.

Sustainably Manage Forest Resources on State Forest Lands

Management Recommendation -Manage the forest resource through the extraction of forest products. The forest resource will be managed through timber harvests to create conditions that improve and enhance tree growth and forest habitat while maintaining diversity and water quality.

Enhance Forest Matrix Blocks and Connectivity Corridors where Applicable

The landscape scale management of the Unit will be guided through ecosystem management. The landscape is a mosaic of habitat patches across which organisms move, feed, reproduce, die and eventually return to the soil. Ecosystem management is identifying the pattern these patches create and then managing in a way that enhances the diversity and connectivity of this patchwork. Ecosystem management considers three main components of the landscape: the matrix, patches and corridors (*Thomas G. Barnes, 2010)*

Management Recommendation -The Unit will be managed as three main forests blocks : core forest, transition forest and early successional forest.

The core forest block is located in the southeastern portion of the Unit. The Natural Heritage Program has identified a larger Forest Matrix , of which this is a part of, that includes the core of

the Tug Hill Plateau and is identified as a large, unfragmented forested area. Large blocks of unbroken forest canopy are an important component of biodiversity conservation and forest ecosystem protection. Changes in both landscape use and climate will stimulate a change of movement patterns and range shifts for many species as they respond to changes in habitat availability and configuration along with changes in temperature, precipitation and the distribution of other species. The matrix of a large block of unbroken forest will hopefully buffer the pressures these species will encounter. It is also important to practice continuous cover forestry in specified areas to maintain the capability of landscapes to recover from major natural disturbances. These large blocks of forest canopy cover provide a variety of forest cover types that benefit a broad spectrum of species for biodiversity.

The second management block in the Unit is called the transition forest block. This part of the Unit differs from the core forest block to the south in that the wetland complexes create a much more pronounced patchwork pattern of forest and wetland. In this block the wetlands tend to dominate the landscape while the forest cover fills in between. The large presence of open or alder wetlands provides significant brushy cover type for the block. The critical habitat to maintain is large diameter conifer cover type with structurally complex vegetation. In studying the patterns of the Unit it looks as if dense conifer cover is the travel corridor of the block. This habitat is matched best with the spruce-fir forest cover type. It has been shown that connectivity is less likely to be disrupted if 30% or higher conifer cover is maintained in the landscape. Therefore 30% conifer cover will be a target to maintain within the Unit (Hannon & Schmiegelow. 2002).

The third forest block of the Unit is an early successional forest block. This block is the northern portion of the Unit. There is more influence from diverse land cover types in the adjacent landscape. While still generally forested the immediate landscape does have more agriculture and open fields than the rest of the Unit. In this forest block, a high amount of early successional /young seedling- sapling forest habitat (approximately 10-15%) would be complimented by the adjacent landscape. In this block, wetlands are still abundant therefore thick forested riparian buffers will be maintained as essential corridor habitat. (Fahrig, 2003).

Practice Sound Resource Management Strategies

Management Recommendation –Strategic forest management for the Unit will follow four broad guidelines. First, while we have an overall landscape management goal, it is crucial not to do the same thing everywhere for fear of making the same mistake everywhere. Managers must take an active adaptive management approach to how we manage state forest lands. The most recent scientific data will be used to monitor and evaluate how effective the management strategies are. Second, is to think in terms of managing for both species and ecosystems. While this seems very idealistic and hard to implement on the ground, it is important because the two are dependent upon one another. Third is to manage at multiple scales. Adopting a single tactic at a single scale will only accomplish a narrow set of goals. The plan set strategic goals at the landscape but the field applications need to incorporate stand level decision making. Multiple management scales are

needed because there are multiple ecological scales, not only for different ecological processes but for different species and for the same species(Wu, 2007). Forth, always allow for a contingency plan.

As we monitor the on the ground applications, foresters and wildlife managers need to be able to take that data and see what has worked and what has not. Questions need to be asked and investigated, such as, are corridors established for habitat connectivity functioning as such? Does a shelterwood harvest result in better hardwood regeneration than a seed tree harvest on moderately well drained soils? In general, the plan develops ecosystem goals, and management recommendations will try to meet those goals but need to be flexible enough to change those recommendations to best enhance the resource.

Apply Sound Silvicultural Practices

Timber harvest actions will be guided by the forest management block structure proposed for this unit. However, tactical decisions will look at individual stand data. In cases that might involve at-risk species or creating habitat or present unique opportunities, experts outside the Division will be consulted, i.e Division of Fish and Wildlife, Natural Heritage Program, National Audubon Society, Ruffed Grouse Society, etc.

Management Recommendation - Generally the core forests blocks will be managed through uneven-aged silviculture, which will provide a more uniform, contiguous and mature forest cover, most closely replicating a natural forest, that provides a deep forest habitat needed for certain plant and animal species, and favoring certain shade tolerant tree species . Uneven-aged silviculture is a system for maintaining and regenerating forest stands with at least three distinct age classes. This system favors shade tolerant species such as sugar maple, eastern hemlock and American beech. This system also creates a stratified stand structure with trees of different heights represented in all levels of the forest canopy. Regeneration and control of uneven-aged stand structure will be accomplished using individual tree and/or group selection harvests using a 20-30 year cutting interval. Most stands in the core block are currently even-aged, making conversion to uneven-aged condition a long term commitment to regenerating the multiple age classes.

As these stand come up on the harvest schedule, several factors will be considered in the management practice because they are in the core forest block. Treatment will consider incorporating an extended rotation or allowing for longer recovery periods between management entries. It is understood that the understory species and ground layer may be able to develop a complex species riches with longer periods between entries. However, it will need to be determined what indicator species might provide support for this idea and then monitor for them. Treatments may also incorporate variable density thinning to emulate natural stand development that creates heterogeneity and more later successional stand conditions. The Division's Policy on stand retention will also guide these management decisions.

During the length of the plan a more detailed harvest schedule will be developed for the core forest block.

Management Recommendation - The transition block will be managed through both even and un-even-aged silviculture. This will provide a certain percentage of early successional habitat to help balance the age class mix in the unit and provide habitat for increasingly less common species such as ruffed grouse, as well as a certain percentage of uneven-aged forest that favors species and habitats as explained in the previous recommendation. Even-aged silviculture is a system for maintaining and regenerating forest stands in which the trees are approximately the same age. Conifer plantations and naturally reforested stands are typical examples of even-aged stands. Intermediate harvests, such as thinning and improvements cuts, will favor the retention of robust trees to support stand regeneration. The age at which a stand's total overstory is removed is called the rotation age. Generally stands will be evaluated individually based on site productivity and surrounding forest cover types. Even-aged stands on a good site with white pine may be managed with a 170 year rotation age, while poorly growing spruce or larch may be managed with a rotation age of 70-100 years. Quality hemlock stands may be managed using an uneven-aged system. The main goal is to retain legacy trees and softwood component.

Management Recommendation - The early successional block will provide a range of successional habitats through even-aged silviculture. This range of successional habitats/forest age classes will help balance the age class mix in the unit and provide habitat for increasingly less common species such as ruffed grouse and other early successional habitat species. The application of even-aged silviculture will focus on the conversion of red pine plantations to native hardwoods species, regeneration of white pine, and regeneration of shade intolerant hardwood species such as white ash and black cherry. The rotation age for the conifer species will vary between 70 and 120 years. Even-aged silviculture uses regeneration methods including clear cutting, shelterwood and seed tree to establish a new age class of trees on the harvested site. The regeneration harvest produces an early successional habitat type for a period of 10-20 years after the harvest. Ideally this early successional portion of the unit will maintain a rolling 30% of the forest cover in an early successional stage.

Identify stands that are High Conservation Value Forests and Representative Sample Areas
Management Recommendation- Protection areas already identified in the Unit as Representative Sample Areas and High Conservation Value Forests will be managed as such during timber harvest planning, recreation planning and facilities maintenance to ensure the areas will not be negatively impacted. Natural Heritage Program will be consulted on any management actions proposed for these communities or in immediately adjacent areas.

Management Recommendation- Be observant during forest inventory and other routine operations for newly found areas that may be considered High Value Conservation Forest due to rare communities, Special Treatment, cultural heritage, watershed values and Forest Preserve lands.

Be observant during forest inventory and other routine operations for Representative Sample Areas which represent common ecological communities of high or exceptional quality in their natural state. Stands to look for are spruce-fir stands, northern hardwood-hemlock, balsam swamps and upland stands with native red spruce, but any natural community could be categorized as a RSA. High quality stands of significant size should be identified, mapped and specific management guidelines developed for each stand which sustains/stabilizes the community. The core forest block approach may provide opportunity to develop more extensive areas of HCVF and RSA in both wetland and upland types over the long term.

Develop a sustainable harvest schedule

Management Recommendation- Complete a sustainable timber harvest schedule for the entire Unit, with even-aged softwood stands having a thinning cycle of approximately 15 years, even-aged hardwood stands a scheduled treatment about every 30 years, and uneven-aged stands a scheduled treatment generally every 15-25 years.

Harvest layout should use existing infrastructure

Using existing infrastructure like skid trails and landings may lessen the impacts regarding the development and maintenance of forest soils and composition and condition of non-tree forest understory. The Division's guidelines on rutting and special management zone rules will also help to minimize negative impact.

Maintain at least 25%-30% conifer cover

Management Recommendation- At the landscape level, state forests provide the majority of softwood cover while private lands are mainly hardwood forests. Currently, 42% of the Unit's forest canopy contains a softwood component. The natural stands of hemlock and spruce-fir will most likely persist as a dominant softwood forest type. However, as the softwood plantation species mature it will require much more planting to retain the softwood component. Softwoods are an important player in wildlife habitat and as commercial timber species. In the core forest, softwood cover will most likely be left to the low lying wetland areas where it regenerates naturally. In the transition matrix, plantations will be managed with long rotation ages and always retain a component of softwood in the over story. The early successional matrix may focus more on naturally regenerating softwood along with pine and spruce planting efforts. From the landscape perspective it is important to maintain a higher percentage of pine and spruce as state forest to ensure its place in the landscape.

	Management Action Interval			
	0-5 Year		**6-10 Years**	
State Forest Name	N. Hardwood (# acres)	Plantation (# acres)	N. Hardwood (# acres)	Plantation (# acres)
Cobb Creek State Forest	21	417	284	132
Goulds Corners State Forest	442	467	198	47
Granger State Forest	11	137	157	94
Grant Powell Memorial Forest	713	1,523	908	773
Lookout State Forest	313	966	226	417
Pinckney State Forest	239	617	78	301
Sears Pond State Forest	348	404	753	237
Tug Hill State Forest	1,173	2,345	1,103	1,111

Manage for high quality northern hardwood sawtimber

Management Recommendation- Firewood thinning and intermediate treatments **are** tools used to increase the quality of trees within the stand. These are performed to remove some of the poorly formed trees, undesirable species and to release the better quality trees in the stand.

Monitor and Manage Invasive Species

Management Recommendation- Follow the recommendations in the Strategic Plan for State Forest Management for using Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to control particular invasive species.

Management Recommendation- Continue to build the GPS database as new infestations become known. Encourage the public to "be on the lookout" and upload any new infestations into iMapsinvasives.org. This is a public sourced web-based database to tract invasive species occurrences in New York State. Information about iMaps should be included on any kiosks along with information on the possible invasive plants that they might run into.

Management Recommendation- Conduct rapid response and eradication of small and manageable populations of invasive species. Areas that have been treated on Rector Road and the Horace Forward PFAR should continue to be treated as long as the herbicide treatment is effective. Future patches should be identified and also treated.

Management Recommendation- Management entries and road work tend to be the biggest threat to spreading invasive plant species into the forest. Monitoring recently harvested stands and road work for the first years after completion will lead to a more rapid response for identification and eradication.

Identify stands that may be considered for producing maple sap.
Management Recommendation- Through the forest inventory process it has been determined that there are not any readily accessible and suitable stands to set aside for the production of maple sap. The limited winter access along with high erodibility of the soils makes this Unit not ideal for leasing for maple syrup production. Most sap is collected during spring break up when soils and road are most vulnerable. Only under unique situations will this be considered.

Fish and Wildlife Goals and Recommendations

The comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (CWSC) was completed by the Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources of NYSDEC in 2005 to address the wildlife species in greatest need of conservation in the state. The CWCS utilizes the best available data on the status of fish and wildlife species to define a vision and establish a strategy for state wildlife conservation and funding. The CWCS is a collaborative effort among agencies, organizations and individuals with an interest in New York's wildlife. Conservation recommendations are developed and implemented by watershed basins and the Tug Hill North Unit is located almost equally within the Southeast Lake Ontario Basin and the Northwest Lake Ontario Basin. The management recommendations in this UMP correspond with the management recommendations made in the Basin-wide strategies and actions. Similar actions include: maintain and increase the amount of early successional forest in the basin through timber harvesting; maintain habitat suitability of grasslands through properly timed mowing; maintain or enhance habitats for Species of Greatest Conservation Needs (SGCN) that occur on existing public lands; and limit seasonal use of wheeled off-road vehicles in specific areas where SGCN may be adversely affected.

Improve winter cover for white-tailed deer, ruffed grouse and varying hare through softwood corridor stands

Management Recommendation- Increasing the winter cover habitat for these species requires an increase in young, dense softwood stands. As final harvests are completed in plantation stands and actions are taken for regeneration, this winter habitat will increase. In the next 5 years, final harvests of plantations in the transition matrix will provide this cover. However, monitoring will need to take place to ensure there is adequate softwood regenerating. If the stocking is not sufficient in softwood, reforestation efforts will be needed.

Provide young forest habitat with high woody stems per acre
Management Recommendation- Maintain stands of even-aged structure. Harvest mature stands by means of clearcut, patch clearcut or group selection. This allows for dense regeneration to become established, producing the high woody stem count.

Management Recommendation – Early successional habitat (ESH) will be created over 30% of the ESH matrix portion of the unit, or approximately 5,000 acres over a 30 year rotation. Ideally, 160 acres a year of habitat will be created in this portion of the Unit. Along with additional early

successional habitat created in the transition matrix portion of the unit, approximately 10 to 15% of the forested acreage in the entire unit will be in ESH.

Management Recommendation- Collaborate with DEC wildlife biologists on timber harvests with wildlife objectives. In the transition matrix and early successional matrix, DEC wildlife biologists will have the opportunity to comment on prescriptions of clearcut, patch clearcut or group selection that may provide early successional habitat.

Mow the Chase Property on Cobb Creek State Forest to maintain in open field
Management Recommendation- Delineate areas of the property that would be suitable for mowing. This mowing should take place once every third summer, after July 15.

Pond Maintenance
Management Recommendation- Inventory and assess the functions of the ponds on the Unit. There are at least 5 ponds that were constructed with labor from the Civilian Conservation Corps. These ponds were constructed for fishing, wildlife and fire suppression. Like all other facilities on the Unit, ponds serve an important function on the Unit and may require a higher level of maintenance. Each pond should be assessed to determine if improvements to assure more stable water levels, provide a better fisheries resource and possibly alleviate road and culvert problems is desirable and possible.

Increase the Monitoring Efforts for Migratory Bird Species
Management Recommendation – Encourage Audubon or other citizen volunteers, or solicit funding, to start a monitoring program in areas treated for early successional habitat(ESH). Efforts to monitor Canada Warbler and other neotropical migrants in different management strategies may be an indicator of how successful our management block strategies are.

Assess suitability of habitat for the existence of American marten and possibly reintroduce the species
Management Recommendation- Current work in the Bureau of Wildlife indicates some areas of suitable habitat for American marten on the Tug Hill. Once this assessment is complete, the Bureau of Wildlife may consider relocating marten from the core population in the Adirondacks to Tug Hill.

Soil and Water Goals and Recommendations

The sustainability of the Northern Tug Hill forest ecosystem largely depends on the quality and functionality of the area's soil and water resources. Wildlife and plant diversity is linked with landscape diversity; the landscape diversity on this unit is owed in part to the abundant wetlands of the Unit. Aquatic, riparian and wetland ecosystems provide food, breeding areas and cover for numerous wildlife species. These water resources are an integral part of the larger hydrologic cycle (the route water

takes from rainfall to evaporation) providing sediment filters, regulating runoff and recharging aquifers. Reducing and preventing soil erosion (the movement of soil) and sedimentation (the movement of soil into a waterbody) throughout the Unit and its surrounding landscape is of critical importance. The water quality throughout the Unit is high because of the buffering forest land cover and the many filtering wetlands.

The primary soil and water goal of the plan is to ensure watershed protection, wetlands protection and perennial and intermittent stream protection. Additional goals and recommendations follow.

Implement proper best management practices when conducting land management activities on the Unit

Management recommendation- Timber harvesting and construction projects are not a major cause of erosion and sedimentation if properly planned. When minimally disturbed, forest soils retain their capacity to absorb and filter tremendous amounts of water. Removing or heavily disturbing the forest litter layer increases the potential for erosion and sedimentation. Erosion and sedimentation increases when surface waters flow over exposed soil on steep slopes for long distances. Sedimentation and turbidity (cloudiness) is caused when eroded soils get into a stream, wetland or pond. This condition can damage fish habitat, spawning areas and degrades water quality for downstream uses. Severe erosion can move large quantity of soil and can damage or destroy natural resources and personal property.

The key to protecting water quality is the proper planning and consistent use of Best Management Practices (BMP's). BMPs are a technique or combination of techniques that are determined to be an effective and practicable means of preventing or greatly reducing the amount of pollution generated by a non-point source to a level compatible with water quality goals. The wise placement of haul roads and skid trails, road layout that makes use of gentle grades, water diversion techniques and soil stabilization at stream crossings are all methods employed to minimize the chance of disturbing water quality.

Evaluate current wetland and stream conditions and revise classifications.
Management Recommendation - DEC Bureau of Fisheries will, as time and staffing allow, review stream classifications of waters in the vicinity of the Unit and upgrade designations based upon new field data collected. Current stream classifications are outdated and stream and wetland characteristics have changed since the original designation. Updated stream and wetland classification based upon current data will improve the protection of waters on and surrounding the Unit.

Recreational Goals and Recommendations

There are diverse opportunities for public recreation on the unit. With the scenic gulfs and plentiful snowfall this area will always be an attractive place to recreate, seek solace and solitude, and provide benefits to the local and regional communities. It is both a destination, for hiking and skiing along the gulfs and through the forests, and part of a regional network of snowmobile trails and rural roadways suitable for viewing and enjoying the rural countryside.

The primary recreational goal for the Tug Hill North Unit is to work with the local community to continue to maintain and enhance the existing recreational facilities and consider new opportunities, while protecting the wild and remote character of the unit and minimizing impacts on the resource. Additional goals and recommendations follow.

Use natural materials when maintaining and creating new facilities
Management Recommendation - Natural materials such as wood and stone will be used for most structures, such as kiosks, observation and fishing deck structures, etc. including using barriers such as large boulders to line parking lots and block roads (the latter instead of gates where administrative access is not regularly needed).

Keep the State Forest web-pages current for the Unit.
Management Recommendation- As facilities change or are created the web page will be updated including the electronic, printable map showing the location of recreational amenities on the State Forest.

Provide an enhanced recreational experience on the Unit
Management Recommendation - Develop foot trails into and a primitive camping site at each of the 6 Gulfs across the Unit. This could potentially add a minimum of 15 miles of new recreation trails in the Unit. The gulfs are the gulf on Gould's Corners SF, Shingle Gulf, Bear Creek Gulf, Lorraine Gulf, Silver Gulf and Deer River Gulf; they are listed in order of the least costly trails to build. The areas are spread throughout the Unit to minimize user conflict or concentration. This is a great way to showcase some beautiful destination spots on the Unit.

The gulfs as unique landforms also provide very unique habitat which is sensitive to disruption and disturbance and would be devastated with the introduction of invasive exotic plant species. The sites will be designed to be remote with low user impact. After the implementation of these facilities, the sites will be closely monitored to ensure the resource is not degraded.

Management Recommendation – If regional interests begin developing a non-motorized long distance trail across the Tug Hill Region, regional staff will join the effort and contribute to developing and implementing the trail on state lands. One possible route would begin at the Sear's

Pond Road, going south through the Tug Hill WMA to reach the East Branch of Fish Creek North Conservation Easement Lands (The Nature Conservancy lands) but other possibilities would also be explored. This would enhance recreational opportunities on State Lands and promote tourism to local communities.

Protect Administrative Access

Management Recommendation - Sears Pond State Forest (Lewis RA#11) will need a locked gate installed at the entrance to Adam Road in cooperation with the ROW holder. The gate should be locked all year and only foot access should be allowed down the ROW Road. The road was never classified as a public forest access road. The public motor vehicle traffic that has been occurring negatively impacts the road and causes severe rutting. Limiting the vehicle road use to the ROW holder and the DEC for administrative purposes will decrease the amount of resources needed every year for maintenance, while only slightly limiting public access to the state forest.

Management Recommendation - Marriot Road on Grant Powell State Forest (Lewis RA# 18) will need maintenance on earthen berms located on either side of the stream crossing. These berms are in place to prohibit motorized vehicle traffic on the road, which is unsafe to drive. The road will also need to be monitored to ensure water quality is not negatively impacted by runoff from the road.

Use the minimum tool approach to provide universal access to programs, and assess the condition and maintenance needs for MAPPWD trails on the Unit

Management Recommendation - Clearly sign all the accessible routes on the Unit. The trails should have MAPPWD signage that allows vehicle traffic by permit only.

Management Recommendation – Assess the future designation of Ontuit Trail/Marriot Road

> Alternative 1 - Ontuit Trail/Marriot Road will need to be removed from the MAPPWD list. This trail is in poor condition for the entire length and the stream crossing has been removed and bermed on either side. It is not a suitable trail in its current condition. It should be removed from the list of accessible trails
>
> Alternative 2- Build and install a new bridge at the stream crossing. The road will need to be ditched, culverts installed, reshaped and gravel applied. The re-establishment of this trail will take considerable time and money.

Management Recommendation - Improve the western portion of the John Young Trail to make the Inman Gulf experience accessible to persons of all abilities. This would involve widening and grading the existing old road way to meet the recommended guidelines, then provide a hardened

surface for the trail. The parking area will need to be improved as well. Planning should also include ways to limit illegal ATV traffic on the improved trail.

Management Recommendation – Complete the Sears Pond Access Project. This would involve finishing the ADA compliant trail along with an accessible fishing platform at the water's edge.

Monitor and Maintain the Multi-Use trails at Barnes Corners

Management Recommendation - Every year the trails should be cleared of brush and debris.

Management Recommendation - Work on Whiteway Trail to the Inman Glide Trail to make it suitable for mountain bikes. This would allow mountain bikers access from the Rt. 177 parking area to the trails along the Gulf. Several areas along the trail that hold water would have to be hardened.

Management Recommendation - Replace and update the signage on the John Young Nature Trail, including the tree ID signs. A new brochure should also be designed and made available.

Management Recommendation - As needed, build and install bridges at reoccurring wet sections of the ski trail.

Replace the Lean-to at Electric Loop and Explorer Trail

Management Recommendation – This Lean-to was built in 1982 by Steve Wood of Boy Scout Troop 7. It is now showing signs of deterioration. If funds and materials become available it should be refurbished or replaced.

Provide designated snowmobile trails at existing levels.

Management Recommendation - Continue the AANR/VSA agreements with local snowmobile clubs on the existing trails. Routine trail maintenance will be performed by volunteers in cooperation with Department foresters and the Div. of Operations. Funding for these activities is provided by the Snowmobile Trail Fund administered by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP).

Management Recommendation - Foster a good working relationship with Lewis and Jefferson County trail coordinators. Look for opportunities for trail connections on state forest lands to get snowmobiles off of plowed roads, to provide connections between trail systems and to enhance the recreational experience on the Unit and adjacent private and other government lands.

Management Recommendation – Identify a snowmobile route on state land from the county trail at Greenley Corners to O'Conner Road. Two alternatives were considered during the planning process

Alternative 1 - From County Trail at County RT 96, travel on private land down County RT 93 to Tug Hill State Forest (Jefferson RA# 5), create a new trail (but mainly using existing skid trails) traveling west through state forest to reach Nichols Road, then travel road side to eventually reach county land or O'Conner Road. This trail could potentially need at least 2 bridges.

Alternative 2 - Travel south on County RT 93 to reach Tug Hill State Forests (Jefferson RA# 5). Create a new snowmobile trail on state forest that parallels County Route 93 until it reaches O'Conner Road.

The first alternative was the preferred route. This seems the best fit trail and takes most of the trail off of the plowed road.

Management Recommendation- Re-designate the Linkup cross-country ski trail from Denning Road to Loomis Road as a snowmobile trail. The trail would also have to be improved to handle snowmobiles and groomers. This trail is under used by cross-country skiers. Snow Pals snowmobile club had interest in using this trail to make an easier connection to the Lewis County snowmobile trail system on Loomis Road.

Work with local mountain biking groups to develop a trail system

Management Recommendation – Work with willing mountain biking groups to explore the possibility of developing a single track mountain biking trail system on Pinckney State Forest.

Assess the safety of and need for existing buildings on the Unit

Management Recommendation - It is recommended to remove and discard the remnants of the former Zawisza structure. This cement building is located on Lookout State Forest, Lewis 32, Proposal M. The building was last occupied in 1948, and now serves no useful purpose. It is in bad condition and should be removed for public safety reasons.

Management Recommendation - The shed building located at the Barnes Corners Parking area needs to be addressed. The following two alternatives were considered during the planning process

Alternative 1- Remove the building as it is not much use and is in disrepair.

Alternative 2- Do some minor repair to make the shed safe. Offer it as storage for any volunteer groups that work on the trail system.

It is determined that the shed should be removed and properly discarded.

Mineral and Alternate Energy Goals and Recommendations

There has been a regional movement on the Tug Hill to invest in alternatives to fossil fuels. The Tug Hill Plateau is thought to have one of the third largest roadless areas in the state at 121,000 acres. The area has one of the largest wind farms east of the Mississippi River. Businesses and researchers are building facilities to capitalize on woody biomass for biofuels. The best use for energy resources on the Unit would be the sequestration of carbon and to supply the biomass markets with the Unit's low quality forest products.

The primary energy goal of the plan is to utilize the energy resources of the Unit to promote clean energy. Additional goals and recommendations follow.

Utilize the Energy Resources on the Unit

Management Recommendation - Presently there is no interest in gas and oil exploration on the Unit. However, if demand for these substances continues to increase, then demand may make the Unit more attractive for exploration. The current limitations on the Unit are high due to the amount and complexity of the wetland systems combined with the network of classified streams. In the event an entity desires to use the surface estate to conduct geophysical (such as a seismic survey), geochemical and/or surface sampling procedures on Department lands, a detailed analysis of the Unit will be conducted. At that time a detailed tract assessment will be developed to determine areas that may or may not be suitable for exploration.

Managing stands for carbon sequestration

Management Recommendation- Forest land cover sequesters more carbon than other land uses. The fastest rates of carbon sequestration occur in young, vigorously growing trees while older forest sequester higher amounts of carbon. Regardless of the age of the stand(s), any given stand will sequester carbon at a greater rate if it is healthy and growing well. The silvicultural strategies for highest carbon sequestration focus on ways to increase rates of leaf area production and maintain canopy cover. Over the long term, this requires active management of young forest stands with successive cycles of growing, thinning, harvesting and putting wood into either long-term use or products amenable to recycling or energy production. The recommendation which best serves this goal is to follow the harvest schedule to ensure healthy and vigorously growing trees on the Unit.

Provide biomass for the production of biofuels

Management Recommendation - Pursue the markets for woody biomass. Include new biomass brokers for the area on the DEC's timber sales bidding lists. This market may help accomplish prescriptive timber stand improvements and move sales of un-thinned spruce and pine stands. Foresters should reach out to this industry and show our interest. Developing a relationship while the market is young may help provide for its success.

Open Space Goals and Recommendations

Protecting and managing open space is a key part of the DEC mission. This philosophy is shaped not just by the number of citizens who wish to participate in outdoor activities, but also on the value of the natural resources themselves to present and future generations.

The overall framework of land conservation in New York is identified in the 2009 New York State Open Space Conservation Plan. The plan was prepared by the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historical Preservation and the Department of Environmental Conservation, in consultation with nine regional Advisory Committees appointed by county governments and the State, representing a spectrum of open space advocates, natural resource and recreation professionals, local governments and concerned citizens. The plan ensures that the State of New York conserves its cherished open space resources as a critical part of efforts to improve the economy and the quality of life in New York communities.

The 2009 New York State Open Space Conservation Plan lists conservation projects identified by Region 6 Open Space Advisory Committee that encompasses exceptional ecological, wildlife, recreational, scenic and historic values. There are four priority projects in the Plan that support acquisition of lands for adding to or enhancing the existing State Forests of the Tug Hill North Unit. The Tug Hill Core Forests and Headwaters Streams Project stresses protecting the forested headwaters of several watersheds that provide exceptional quality drinking water, large tracts managed for forest products as well as ecological and recreational benefits. The Working Forest Lands project identifies the need to acquire easements on large tracts of timber producing lands to assure long term sustainable forestry, to minimize development and to provide public recreational opportunities where appropriate. The State Forest, Unique Area & Wildlife Management Area Protection project emphasizes acquisition to improve access, eliminate inholdings that complicate management, and provide buffers to protect resources, as well as enhance recreational opportunities. The fourth priority project is the Statewide Small Projects which provides for the acquisition of parcels less than 200 acres in size and less than $250,000 in cost which could be a standalone parcels or adjacent to existing state land. All projects in these categories are eligible for land acquisition funding from the State's Environmental Protection Fund established by ECL Article 54.

Continue to identify and evaluate land acquisition opportunities as they arise

Management Recommendation - Certain kinds of properties will be given a higher priority when acquisition by the State for inclusion in this Unit is being contemplated. Highest priority will be given to acquisitions that protect unique natural communities, threatened, endangered or rare species, minimize private in-holdings, improve access to State lands, create a more contiguous Unit and protect or enhance the State's natural resources. Acquisitions must qualify in at least one of the priority project categories listed above.

Enforcement and Protection Goals and Recommendations

The primary enforcement and protection goal for the Unit is to preserve, protect and enhance the state's forest resources and provide for the safety and well-being of the public using these resources. Additional goals and recommendations follow.

Resolve encroachment issues

Management Recommendation - Certified letters will be delivered to the landowners that are encroaching on state lands of the Unit. The letter will ask for proof from the landowner of their rights to have property on and/or over state land. If the landowner provides no documentation, then the landowner will be asked to end the encroachment or legal actions will be pursued. Newly found violations will be added to the list and similar action will be taken.

Execute priority survey requests

Management Recommendation - There are several areas on the Unit that need surveys to clarify the location of boundary lines, in some cases where there may be ongoing encroachments. Priority for surveying should go to these boundary lines. The best case scenario would involve researching all acquisition deeds for the Unit and completing surveys on the exterior boundary. If approximately 18 miles of exterior boundary lines were surveyed every year the Unit could be completed in 20 years.

Management Recommendation - The Division of Lands & Forest and the Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources staff will work with the Division of Operations to identify any missing boundary lines or survey work identified during annual boundary line maintenance. An updated annual survey request will then be submitted to the Division of Real Property.

Management Recommendation - The boundary lines on the Unit will be maintained on a minimum 7-year cycle. There is approximately 205 miles of exterior boundary lines which means 51 miles/year needs to be maintained. State Forest and WMA signs will be maintained along roads and property boundaries spaced at a distance of 300 feet. This is critical for the protecting state lands from encroachment, littering and other inappropriate uses. It is also essential for recreationist's safety and for preventing trespass onto private land from state.

Identify Potential Helicopter Landing Sites

Management Recommendations – The remoteness of the Unit often present obstacles to first responders and law enforcement in the event of an emergency. This is even more critical in winter months when first responder vehicles are unable to access much of the area due to unplowed roads. Lands & Forest, WMA staff, Rangers and local first responders should have a dialog to see if designated helispot areas would be beneficial. Ideal helispot dimensions would

100 ft X 100ft. If suitable locations are found, maps of these locations should be widely distributed to first responding units.

Local Community Goals and Recommendations

There is a long history of the DEC forestry staff working with the local community to provide opportunities in the Tug Hill unit, whether it is timber sales marked for local and regional markets or working with community members and organizations to develop trails providing opportunities for recreation by local residents, and visitors from afar that spend money in the local community. Through the sale of timber products, recreational activities, hunting and fishing state forest lands enhance local economies and quality of life. Additional goals and recommendations follow.

The primary local community goal of the Tug Hill North Unit is to be an asset to the local communities that surround it by continuing to provide revenue to New York State, economic stimulus and jobs for local communities and businesses, and a place to recreate for residents and visitors.

Management Recommendation- Work with Lewis County and Jefferson County trail coordinators to determine if state forest lands can provide connector trails to county trails systems.

Management Recommendation-Provide Town governments and other regional development councils information about State Forests and the opportunities they present.

Management Recommendation- Contact town highway supervisors when winter logging may affect town roads to determine if road plowing is a possible.

Ten-Year List of Management Actions

See Figure 6 for Forest Stand ID # maps.

Year 1- Install access gate at Adams ROW Road
- Remove Ontuit MAPPWD(Marriot Road) from the accessible route list
- Resurface and grade 1.6 miles of MAPPWD
- Replace or refurbish Lean-to on Electric Loop and Explorer Trail-Barnes Corners
- Ditch, grade and resurface half of Mile Strip Public Forest Access Road
- Maintain approximately 51 miles of boundary lines on the Unit (7 yr rotation)
- Brush and grade 8 miles of Public Forest Access Road (3 year rotation)
- Clear 26.2 miles of recreation trails
- Mow fields on the Chases Property
- 350 acres of intermediate thinning
- 150 acres of regeneration harvest
- 200 acres of single tree selection

Year 2- Remove cement structure from Lookout State Forest, McGowan Road
- Replace signs along John Young Nature Trail
- Build and install bridge along the White Way Trail
- Layout mountain bike trail on Pinckney State Forest
- Ditch, grade and resurface remainder of the Mile Strip Public Forest Access Road
- Maintain approximately 51 miles of boundary lines on state forest (7 year rotation)
- Brush and grade 8 miles of Public Forest Access Road (3 year rotation)
- Clear 26.2 miles of recreation trails
- 350 acres of intermediate thinning
- 150 acres of regeneration harvest
- 200 acres of single tree selection

Year 3- Designate a camping site on Pinckney State Forest at Shingle Gulf
- Maintain approximately 51 miles of boundary lines on state forest (7 year rotation)
- Brush and grade 8 miles of Public Forest Access Road (3 year rotation)
- Clear 26.2 miles of recreation trails
- 350 acres of intermediate thinning
- 150 acres of regeneration harvest
- 200 acres of single tree selection

Year 4- Develop scenic gulf recreation trails in the Unit
- Build and install bridge on Barnes Corners Ski Trail
- Maintain approximately 51 miles of boundary lines on state forest (7 year rotation)

Brush and grade8 miles of Public Forest Access Road (3 year rotation)
Clear 26.2 miles of recreation trails
Mow fields on the Chases Property
350 acres of intermediate thinning
150 acres of regeneration harvest
200 acres of single tree selection

Year 5- Develop a parking area at the end of the Maltby Road
Layout and build recreation trail into Gould's Corner Gulf
Maintain approximately 51 miles of boundary lines on state forest (7 year rotation)
Brush and grade 8 miles of Public Forest Access Road (3 year rotation)
Clear 26.2 miles of recreation trails
350 acres of intermediate thinning
150 acres of regeneration harvest
200 acres of single tree selection

Year 6- Layout and build recreation trail into Shingle Gulf
Maintain approximately 51 miles of boundary lines on state forest (7 year rotation)
Brush and grade 8 miles of Public Forest Access Road (3 year rotation)
Clear 26.2 miles of recreation trails
350 acres of intermediate thinning
150 acres of regeneration harvest
200 acres of single tree selection

Year 7- Layout and build trail into Bear Creek Gulf
Maintain approximately 51 miles of boundary lines on state forest (7 year rotation)
Brush and grade 8 miles of Public Forest Access Road (3 year rotation)
Clear 26.2 miles of recreation trails
Mow fields on the Chases Property
350 acres of intermediate thinning
150 acres of regeneration harvest
200 acres of selection harvest

Year 8- Begin forest inventory for Tug Hill North
Layout and build recreation trail into Lorraine Gulf
Maintain approximately 51 miles of boundary lines on state forest (7 year rotation)
Brush and grade 8 miles of Public Forest Access Road (3 year rotation)
Clear 26.2 miles of recreation trails
350 acres of intermediate thinning

150 acres of regeneration harvest
200 acres of selection harvest

Year 9- Continue forest inventory for Tug Hill North
Layout and build recreation trail into Silver Gulf
Maintain approximately 51 miles of boundary lines on state forest (7 year rotation)
Brush and grade 8 miles of Public Forest Access Road (3 year rotation)
Clear 26.2 miles of recreation trails
350 acres of intermediate thinning
150 acres of regeneration harvest
200 acres of selection harvest

Year 10-Finish forest inventory for Tug Hill North
Layout and build recreation trail into Deer River Gulf
Maintain approximately 51 miles of boundary lines on state forest (7 year rotation)
Brush and grade 8 miles of Public Forest Access Road (3 year rotation)
Clear 26.2 miles of recreation trails
Mow fields on the Chases Property
350 acres of intermediate thinning
150 acres of regeneration harvest
200 acres of selection harvest
Update the UMP

A Key to Timber Harvest Schedule by State Forest

The following tables present a 20+ year schedule of planned management actions referenced by state forest, stand number and year of management. Maps showing the specific stand locations are located at the end of the plan by state forest (SF RA# Forest Stands Map). Abbreviations used in the management table are listed below with their respective definition.

Please note: Stand acreage in the following tables were generated by geographical information system (GIS) computations and may vary from tax parcel or deed acreages. These differences could be caused by cumulative errors in deed or GIS calculations, and/or rounding errors. This slight variation does not affect management decision making.

State Forest Codes

Jefferson 3	Tug Hill State Forest
Jefferson 4	Tug Hill State Forest
Jefferson 5	Tug Hill State Forest
Jefferson 7	Gould's Corners State Forest
Jefferson 8	Gould's Corners State Forest
Lewis-Jefferson 1	Pinckney State Forest
Lewis-Jefferson 2	Tug Hill State Forest
Lewis 11	Sears Pond State Forest
Lewis 17	Sears Pond State Forest
Lewis 18	Grant Powell State Forest
Lewis 19	Cobb Creek State Forest
Lewis 27	Sears Pond State Forest
Lewis 29	Grant Powell State Forest
Lewis 31	Lookout State Forest
Lewis 32	Lookout State Forest
Lewis 36	Grant Powell State Forest
Lewis 38	Grant Powell State Forest
Lewis 40	Granger State Forest
Lewis 91	Tug Hill Wildlife Management Area

Stand No.

A-29	Refers to Compartment A, Stand Number 29 Each State Forest is divided into administrative compartments (A, B, C, etc.) and each compartment is divided into forest stand, with a unique stand number. A stand is a contiguous group of trees sufficiently uniform in species composition,

arrangement of age class and condition to be a homogeneous and distinguishable unit.

Acres

26.2	The area of each stand

DBH

Diameter at Breast Height. The diameter of a stem of a tree (outside bark) measured at 4.5 feet from the ground.

S-S	Seedling-Sapling Diameter Class -< 6 inches
PT/P	Pole Timber Diameter Class - 6 inches - 11 inches
SST	Small Sawtimber Diameter Class - 12 inches -13 inches
ST	Sawtimber Diameter Class - 14 inches - 16 inches
ST+	Large Sawtimber Diameter Class - 17 inches +

Forest Type Codes

A group of stands of similar character as regards composition and development due to given physical and biological factors, by which they may be differentiated from other groups of stands.

Natural Forest Types

10	Northern Hardwood (NH)
11	Northern Hardwood-Hemlock
13	Northern Hardwood-Spruce-Fir
12	Northern Hardwood-White Pine
14	Pioneer Hardwood
15	Swamp Hardwood
16	Oak
17	Black Locust
18	Oak-Hickory
19	Oak-Hemlock
20	Hemlock
21	White Pine
22	White Pine-Hemlock
23	Spruce-Fir
24	Spruce-Fir-Hemlock-White Pine
25	Cedar
26	Red Pine
27	Pitch Pine
28	Jack Pine
29	Tamarack
30	Oak-Pine
31	Transition Hardwoods (NH-Oak)
32	Other Natural Stands
33	Northern Hardwood-Norway Spruce
97	Seedling-Sapling- Natural
99	Non-Forest
-99	Null

Plantation Types

40	Plantation: Red Pine

41 Plantation: White Pine
42 Plantation: Scotch Pine
43 Plantation: Austrian Pine
44 Plantation: Jack Pine
45 Plantation: Norway Spruce
46 Plantation: White Spruce
47 Plantation: Japanese Larch
48 Plantation: European Larch
49 Plantation: White Cedar
50 Plantation: Douglas Fir
51 Plantation: Balsam Fir
52 Plantation: Black Locust
53 Plantation: Pitch Pine
54 Plantation: Misc. Species (Pure)
60 Plantation: Red Pine-White Pine
61 Plantation: Red Pine-Spruce
62 Plantation: Red Pine-Larch
63 Plantation: White Pine-Spruce
64 Plantation: White Pine-Larch
65 Plantation: Scotch Pine-Spruce
66 Plantation: Scotch Pine-Larch
67 Plantation: Larch-Spruce
68 Plantation: Bucket Mixes
70 Plantation: Pine-Natural Species
72 Plantation: Misc. Hardwood
98 Plantation: Seedling-Sapling

Status

Natural Forest
Plantation
Wetlands (Open)
Wetlands (Alder)
Seedling-Sapling (S S)
EA Even-Aged
UA Uneven-Aged

Age

Species

WP	White pine	HEM	Eastern hemlock
RP	Red pine	HM	Hard (sugar) maple
SP	Scotch pine	RM	Soft (red) maple
NS	Norway spruce	BC	Black Cherry
WS	White spruce	YB	Yellow birch
RS	Red spruce	BE	American beech
JL	Japanese larch	WA	White ash
EL	European larch	BA	Black ash
DL	Dunkeld larch	RO	Red oak
DF	Douglas fir	BASS	Basswood
JP	Jack pine	ASP	Aspen

APL	Apple (Malus)	ALDER	Alder

Action Interval Time frame in years that the stand should be looked at for possible treatment.

Primary Action Possible treatment for the stand.
Sawtimber harvest
Pulp harvest
Release
Salvage
Sanitation
Thinning
Regeneration
Habitat Management

Prescription Year Year planned to conduct on site stand analysis and determine more detailed prescription.

Jefferson 3 Land Management Action Schedules

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-1	69.2	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HE-RM-HM	UA		Protection	
A-2	9.3	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	RP-BC-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-3	12.4	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-4	10.8	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	WP-BC-HM	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-5	12.1	PT	Pine-Spruce	Plantation	WS-RP-ST	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-6	20.6	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	RP-BC-HM	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-7	81.9	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	WP-RP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-8	7.8	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-WA-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-9	3.4	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	WP-RP-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-10	82.5	-	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	HE-RO-Asp			Protection	
A-11	10.5	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-BE	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-12	12.7	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-13	21.8	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WA	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-14	38.9	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-WA	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-15	5.2	S-S	S.S - Plantation	Plantation (S.S)	-----			None	
A-16	7.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-BE-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-17	9.1	S-S	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	TS----			Protection	
A-18	5	-	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-19	49.7	SST	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	WS-BC-WP	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-20	30.1	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-WA-BC	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-21	4.1	SST	European Larch	Plantation	EL-BC-RO	EA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-22	41.2	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-23	3	-	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-24	9	-	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-25	39.3	SST	Red Pine- White Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-26	14	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	WP-HE-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-27	26.8	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	WP-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-28	13	-	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	TS----			Protection	
A-29	72.5	SST	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	WS-BC-HM	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-30	7.9	SST	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	HM-WA-Asp	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-31	7.9	-	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-32	18.7	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-WA	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-33	12.4	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	WA-RP-BC	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-34	16.4	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	WP-HM-WA	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-35	28.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-36	21	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	SP-BC-RP	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-37	2.1	-	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	TS----			Protection	
A-38	7.5	-	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	
A-39	56.7	PT	S.S - Natural	Natural Forest (S.S)	BC-HM-WA	EA		none	
A-40	35.7	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	WP-WA-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-41	9.8	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HE-WA-HM	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-42	11.2	MST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-YB	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-43	23.8	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-Asp	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-44	13.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-YB	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-45	6	S-S	S.S - Natural	Natural Forest (S.S)	-----	EA		none	
A-46	15.1	S-S	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-RM	EA		none	
A-47	2	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HE-YB-RM	UA		Protection	
A-48	23.3	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-49	12.6	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-BC-Elm	UA	16-20 yrs	Pulp harvest	2030
A-50	45.2	SST	Red Pine - Larch	Plantation	RP-EL-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-51	27.1	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-52	24	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	WP-BC-HE	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-53	14.4	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-54	24.3	S-S	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RM	EA		none	
A-55	5.7	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	WP-BC-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-56	10	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	WA-BC-RM	EA	16-20 yrs	Pulp harvest	2030
A-57	125.6	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BA	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-58	12.2	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	YB-WA-HM	UA		none	
A-59	2.4	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	RP-RM-PP	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-60	10.3	MST	N.H.-White Pine	Natural Forest	WP-BC-WA	UA	15-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-61	5.7	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	WP-BC-WA	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-62	2	S-S	N.H.	Natural Forest (S.S)	-----			none	
A-63	8.7	PT	Pine- Natural Species	Plantation	WP-WA-Elm	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-64	22.2	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	HM-BC-RP	EA		none	
B-1	8	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest (S.S)	HM-BC-TS	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
B-2	8	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	HM-BC-WS	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-3	9	-	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	Other----			Protection	
B-4	28	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-5	43	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-RP-WS	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-6	5	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-TS-WA	EA		none	
B-7	11	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-HE	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-8	2	SST	Hemlock	Natural Forest	HE-RS-ST	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-9	104.2	S-S	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest (S.S)	-----	EA		Protection	
B-10	5.3	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HM-HE-BE	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-11	16.3	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
B-12	74.5	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-HM	EA	16-20 yrs	Pulp harvest	2030
B-13	7	-	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	TS----			Protection	
B-14	4	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-WA-WS	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
B-15	4	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HE-RS-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-16	12	PT	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
B-17	7	-	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	
B-18	51.4	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-TS	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
B-19	22	-	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
B-20	38	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	WP-WS-RP	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-21	85	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WP	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-22	14.7	-	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
B-23	15.1	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	RM-HM-HE	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-24	2.6	-	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
B-25	8.5	-	Non Forest	Ponds	-----			Protection	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-26	16.7	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	WP-WS-RP	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-27	29	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-HM-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
B-28	29	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-29	4.3	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-HM-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-30	10.8	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-BC-HM	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-31	18.1	SST	Spruce- Natural Species	Plantation	WS-Asp-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-32	20	-	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	Other----			Protection	
B-33	7.2	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	RP-WP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-34	9.8	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-IWS	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-35	2	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-HE	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
B-36	11	-	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest	TS----			Protection	
B-37	3	SST	Pioneer Hardwood	Natural Forest	WA-BC-APL	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-38	42.7	-	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
B-39	29.1	PT	Spruce- Natural Species	Plantation	WS-RM-BC	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
B-40	9.7	PT	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	BC-RM-BF	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-41	78.7	PT	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	WS-BC-APL	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
B-42	48.2	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-YB	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-43	26	PT	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	RM-WS-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-44	22.8	-	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
B-45	26.7	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-RM-HM	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-46	37.5	-	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
B-47	7.6	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HM-RM-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-48	12.2	PT	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	BC-RM-BF	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-49	11.7	-	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
B-50	30.7	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	RP-BC-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-51	22.8	PT	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	WS-BC-Asp	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-52	12.6	SST	Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest (S.S)	BC-RM-HE	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-53	19.5	-	Non Forest	Field 50 - 75% Plantable	-----			none	
B-54	2	-	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	-----			none	
C-1	12.7	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WP-Asp	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
C-2	9.2	PT	N.H. - White Pine	Natural Forest	HM-BC-WP	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
C-3	74.5	SST	N.H. - White Pine	Natural Forest	HM-BC-WP	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-4	3.6	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-Asp-WP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
C-5	24.2	-	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	-----			none	
C-6	12.03	PT	White Pine	Plantation	WP-HM-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
C-7	113.56	PT	N.H. - White Pine	Natural Forest	WP-BC-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
C-8	16.24	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	WP-HM-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
C-9	117	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HE-WP-HM	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-10	37.19	-	Ravine	Other	-----			Protection	
C-11	17	-	Inman Gulf	Other	-----			Protection	
C-12	15.62	-	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
C-13	8.4	-	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
C-14	5.41	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-Elm	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015

Jefferson 4 Land Management Action Schedules

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-1	11	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-2	15	---	Non Forest	Field 75 - 90% Plantable	----------			none	
A-3	6	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-ASP	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-4	33	---	Non Forest	Field 75 - 90% Plantable	----------			none	
A-5	77	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WP	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-6	32	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	----------			Protection	
A-7	4	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	----------			Protection	
A-8	45	PT	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest	RM-BF-YB	EA		none	
A-9	29	SST	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-WA-WP	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-10	11	S-S	White Spruce	Plantation (S.S)	----------	EA		none	
A-11	28	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-HM-YB	UA		none	
A-12	51	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-YB	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-13	136	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-WA	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-14	44	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-15	49	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-16	37	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	----------			Protection	
A-17	2	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-WA-HM	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-18	44	PT	Spruce – Natural Species	Plantation	BC-RM-WS	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-19	12	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	----------			Protection	
A-20	7	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-AB	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-21	44	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	BC-WP-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-22	43	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-AB	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-23	9	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-RM-AB	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-24	36	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	WP-BC-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-25	21	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	----------			Protection	
A-26	38	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-27	33	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	----------			Protection	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-28	21	SST	White Pine	Plantation	BC-WP-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-29	7	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-30	106	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-AB	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-31	12	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-AB	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-32	7	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	----------			Protection	
A-33	35	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-WA-RM	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-34	6	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-AB	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-35	26	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	----------			Protection	
A-36	34	S-S	S.S - Plantation	Plantation (S.S)	----------	EA		none	
A-37	5	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-BC-YB	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-38	20	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-39	29	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-40	12	S-S	S.S - Natural	Natural Forest (S.S)	----------	EA		Wildlife	
A-41	24	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-42	11	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	----------			Protection	
A-43	30	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-HM-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-44	24	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	----------			Protection	
	7	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-HM	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-46	17	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	----------			Protection	
A-47	11	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-48	3	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-49	33	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-YB-BF	UA	16-20 yrs	Pulp harvest	2030
A-50	30	PT	N.H. - HEM	Natural Forest	RM-BC-YB	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-51	54	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-HM-BC	UA	5-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-52	6	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-HM-AB	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
B-1	2	PT	Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RS-RM-HEM	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-2	14	SST	N.H. - HEM	Natural Forest	RM-HM-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-3	8	S-S	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest	RM-BF-HEM	EA		None	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-4	9	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-ASP	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
B-5	31	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	----------			Protection	
B-6	7	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-ASP-HM	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
B-7	2	SST	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC----	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-8	22	PT	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest	RM-RS-BF	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-9	23	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-YB	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-10	15	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	----------			Protection	
B-11	58	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-12	1	S-S	S.S - Natural	Natural Forest (S.S)	----------			none	
B-13	6	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	----------			Protection	
B-14	35	PT	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest	BC-RM-RS	UA		none	
B-15	84	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	----------			Protection	
B-16	31	---	Non Forest	Ponds	----------			Protection	
B-17	34	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-18	44	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-ASP	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
B-19	16	---	Non Forest	Ponds	----------			Protection	
B-20	12	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-ASP-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-21	2	PT	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	WS-BC-BF	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-22	21	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-HM	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-23	24	SST	Norway Spruce	Plantation	NS-BC-BF	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-24	2	S-S	S.S - Plantation	Plantation (S.S)	----------		Flooded	none	
B-25	28	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-RS-YB	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
B-26	60	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-HM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-27	120	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	----------			Protection	
B-28	4	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-TAP-HM	EA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
B-29	8	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RS-BC-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-30	4	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
B-31	4	---	Non Forest	Ponds	----------			Protection	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-32	43	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	----------			Protection	
B-33	18	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-34	13	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RM	UA	16-20 yrs	Firewood thinning	2030
B-35	36	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-YB	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
B-36	45	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-WA	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
B-37	6	---	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	----------			none	
B-38	5	---	Non Forest	Ponds	----------			Protection	
B-39	5	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-WA	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-40	78	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-AB-WA	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-41	23	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BF-HM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-42	11	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	NS-WP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-43	16	---	Non Forest	Ponds	----------			Protection	
B-44	15	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-AB-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-45	36	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	----------			Protection	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-46	46	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-AB	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-47	30	S-S	S.S - Plantation	Plantation (S.S)	----------			none	
B-48	12	---	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-49	22	---	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-50	46	S-S	S.S - Natural	Natural Forest (S.S)	----------			none	

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Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-1	39	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HEM-WA-HM	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-2	31	PT	Scotch Pine	Plantation	SP-BC-WA	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-3	11	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-4	51	S-S	S.S - Natural	Natural Forest (S.S)	----------	EA		none	
A-5	37	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-HM	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-6	2	SST	Norway Spruce	Plantation	NS-RM----	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-7	2	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-HM-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-8	7	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-WA-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-9	12	PT	Austrian Pine	Plantation	AP-WA-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-10	54	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BE-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-11	34.5	SST	Red Pine - Spruce	Plantation	RP-WS-WP	EA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-12	28	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-BC-WA	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-13	23	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HEM-WA-HM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-14	4	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-BC	EA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-15	25	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	WA-BC-RP	EA	16-20 yrs	Conversion	2030
A-16	14	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-17	22	PT	Scotch Pine	Plantation	BC-WA-SP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-18	14	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-HM-BU	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-19	45	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	----------			Protection	
A-20	95	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WP	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-21	28	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	BC-RM-HEM	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-22	47	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	----------			Protection	
A-23	28	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-24	31	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-25	78	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WS	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-26	24	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thinning	2025
A-27	8	---	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	----------			none	
B-1	28	---	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	----------			none	
B-2	21	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-3	38	---	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	----------			none	
B-4	32	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-WA	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-5	17	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-YB	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-6	7	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-WA	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-7	46	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-WA	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-8	13	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-WA	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-9	14	PT	White Pine	Plantation	BC-HM-WP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-10	10	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-WP-HM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-11	47	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-ASP	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-12	43	---	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	----------			none	
B-13	15	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-HM-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
B-14	49	PT	Scotch Pine	Plantation	SP-WA-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-15	7	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-BC-RS	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
B-16	5	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-17	28	SST	Scotch Pine	Plantation	SP-BC-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-18	7	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	----------			Protection	
B-19	33	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-20	21	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-BC-RS	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-21	22	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	WP-RP-BC	EA			
B-22	3	S-S	S.S - Plantation	Plantation (S.S)	WS-ASP	EA		none	
B-23	11	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	----------			Protection	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-24	21	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	----------			Protection	
B-25	26	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	----------			Protection	
B-26	67	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-27	32	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-28	21	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	----------			Protection	
B-29	13	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	BC-RM-WP	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
B-30	14	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-31	8	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
B-32	27	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	BC-WP-RP	EA		No access	
B-33	5	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	----------			Protection	
C-1	15	---	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	----------			none	
C-2	48	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-3	20	PT	N.H. - White Pine	Natural Forest	BC-RM-WA	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
C-4	35	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	----------			Protection	
C-5	198	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
C-6	22	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-WA	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
C-7	30	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	----------			Protection	
C-8	43	SST	Bucket Mixes	Plantation	BC-WP-WS	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-9	31	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-HM-HEM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
C-10	14	SST	Red Pine - Spruce	Plantation	RP-WS-EL	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-11	166	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-WA	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
C-12	59	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	----------			Protection	
C-13	20	SST	Red Pine - Spruce	Plantation	RP-WS-WP	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-14	14	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	----------			Protection	
C-15	6	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-BE	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood Thinning	2015
C-16	6	SST	Bucket Mixes	Plantation	SP-WP-BA	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
C-17	19	PT	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
C-18	8	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-HM	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
C-19	14	PT	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
C-20	20	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-WA	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
C-21	4	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-WA	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
C-22	44	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-23	13	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-WP	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
C-24	54	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	----------			Protection	
C-25	152	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-26	6	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-BA-Elm	EA		none	
C-27	8	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-RS-YB	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
C-28	18	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-29	3	S-S	Hemlock	Natural Forest	HEM-RS-RM	EA		none	
C-30	23	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-RS-WP	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
C-31	8	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-RM	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
C-32	17	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	YB-HM-BC	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
C-33	97	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
C-34	10	S-S	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest	RS-ASP-YB	EA		none	
C-35	10	PT	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest	HM-WA-YB	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030

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Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	STATUS	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-1	8	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HEM-HM-WA	UA		Protection	
A-2	118	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	RP-HM-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-3	10	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	SP-WS-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-4	9	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	SP-WA-ASP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-5	44	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-WA	UA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
A-6	17	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	----------			Protection	
A-7	8	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-RP	UA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thinning	2025
A-8	29	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-WA	UA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
A-9	7	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	ASP-BC-WA	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-10	16	PT	Douglas Fir	Plantation	DF-RM-ASP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-11	46	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	RP-BC-WP	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-12	19	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	WP-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-13	5	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	WP-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-14	8	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-WA-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	STATUS	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-15	39	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	----------			Protection	
A-16	20	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	SP-WP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-17	10	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thinning	2025
A-18	37	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HEM-HM-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-19	12	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-20	6	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-HM-IRW	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-21	5	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	WP-BC-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-22	19	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	SP-RP-WP	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-23	19	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-SP-WP	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-24	51	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HEM-WA-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-25	40	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-WA	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-26	6	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	WP-BC-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-27	35	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-28	16	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	----------			Protection	
A-29	35	PT	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	WS-BC-ASP	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	STATUS	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-30	5	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-31	2	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-BASS	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-32	27	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	----------			Protection	
A-33	11	---	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	----------			none	
A-34	14	S-S	S.S. - Plantation	Plantation ((S.S))	WS			none	
A-35	7	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-Elm-HM	UA		none	
A-36	5	S-S	S.S. - Plantation	Plantation ((S.S))	WS			none	
A-37	7	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-RP-HM	EA	16-20 yrs	Firewood thinning	2030
A-38	9	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-WA-RP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-39	1	---	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	----------			none	
A-40	10	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	----------			Protection	
A-41	13	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-ASP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-42	3	PT	Balsam Fir	Plantation	BF-BC-WP	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
B-1	7	PT	Balsam Fir	Plantation	BF-RM-WP	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
B-2	6	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	WP-WA-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	STATUS	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-3	10	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-BC-WP	EA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thinning	2025
B-4	31	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	RP-BC-WP	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
B-5	38	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	----------			Protection	
B-6	26	S-S	S.S. - Plantation	Plantation ((S.S))	WS	EA		none	
B-7	9	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	RP-WA-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-8	25	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HEM-HM-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-9	2	PT	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	NS-RM-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-10	36	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	----------			Protection	
B-11	10	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-12	7	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-RP-ASP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-13	4	---	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	----------			Protection	
B-14	20	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-HEM	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-15	11.2	SST	Japanese Larch	Plantation	JL-RM-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-16	21	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
B-17	5	PT	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	RP-RM-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	STATUS	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-18	26	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BE	UA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
B-19	17	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-WA-HM	UA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
B-20	12	PT	Pioneer Hardwood	Natural Forest	RM-WS-ASP	EA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
B-21	7	PT	N.H. - WP	Natural Forest	WP-BC-HM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-22	8	SST	Japanese Larch	Plantation	JL-BC-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-23	11	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-24	87	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	WA-HEM-HM	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-25	17	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	RM-HEM-HM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-26	20	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	RP-BC-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-27	12	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HEM-RM-WA	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
B-28	66	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BC	UA	16-20 yrs	Firewood thinning	2030
B-29	13	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-YB	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-30	47	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HEM-BE-HM	UA		Protection	

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Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-1	8	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HE-HM-BH	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-2	4	S-S	S.S. - Natural	Natural Forest (S.S.)	-----			none	
A-3	79	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WA	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-4	2	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	-----			None	
A-5	2	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			None	
A-6	16	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-WA-ASP	UA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thinning	2025
A-7	11	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	WA-BE-ASP	UA		Protection	
A-8	63.9	PT	Norway Spruce	Plantation	NS-BC-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-9	14	PT	Pioneer Hardwood	Natural Forest	ASP-RM-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-10	1	PT	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	NS-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-11	32	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-12	58	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HE-HM-WA	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-13	18	PT	Pioneer Hardwood	Natural Forest	RM-ASP-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-14	8	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-15	9	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-HM-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-16	20	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	RP-BC-RM	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-17	3	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-18	29	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	RP-RM-BC	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-19	22	PT	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	NS-RM-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-20	8	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HE-RM-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-21	7	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-22	6	PT	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	RM-NS-RP	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-23	20	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HE-RM-YB	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-24	22	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	RM-HM-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-25	10	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-26	31	PT	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	NS-BC-WA	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-27	7	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-BC-WA	UA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thinning	2025
A-28	5	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WA	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-29	52	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HM-HE-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-30	5	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-31	4	PT	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	NS-BC-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-32	18	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-WA-BC	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025

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Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-1	6.9	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-BF-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-2	9.5	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
A-3	54.9	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-BE	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-4	3.5	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
A-5	15.1	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-YB-BF	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-6	15.8	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-7	0.8	SST	Bucket Mixes	Plantation	BC-WS-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-8	8.7	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-YB-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-9	187.0	S- S	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-YB-BE	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-10	57.2	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-BC-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-11	9.9	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
A-12	5.7	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	YB-BE-RS	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-13	13.9	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	BC-WP-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-14	9.6	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
A-15	18.5	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
A-16	6.4	SST	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-RS-BF	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-17	7.0	SST	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-18	13.6	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-RM-YB	UA		Protection	
A-19	6.5	SST	N.H. –Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-RM-BF	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-20	52.6	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
A-21	16.1	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-JL	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-22	88.3	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-YB-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-23	15.6	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
A-24	31.9	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-YB	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-25	24.0	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-RM-HM	UA		Protection	
A-26	66.7	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-RM-BF	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-27	13.7	SST	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-28	23.3	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-BF	EA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-29	12.4	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
A-30	5.6	PT	Other	Natural Forest	BF-BC-WS	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-31	22.8	SST	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-BF	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-32	36.8	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
A-33	29.1	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-JL	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-34	8.0	SST	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-35	52.7	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-YB-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-36	89.3	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-WS-BF	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-37	30.2	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-38	12.2	SST	Larch – Natural Species	Plantation	BC-JL-BF	EA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-39	6.7	SST	Japanese Larch	Plantation	JL-BC-WS	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-40	12.1	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-YB-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-41	33.4	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	BC-BF-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Conversion	2020
A-42	10.3	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-BF	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-43	55.6	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	YB-HM-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thinning	2025
A-44	10.8	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	
A-45	8.2	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-HM	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-46	7.5	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-BF	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-47	8.5	SST	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BF-BA	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-48	18.6	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-BF	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-49	30.6	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
B-1	71.4	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	
B-2	10.0	SST	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-JL	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-3	22.4	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-RM-RS	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-4	133.2	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-5	11.0	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
B-6	34.8	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-7	21.6	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BE-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-8	14.9	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
B-9	56.7	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-BC-WS	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-10	10.0	SST	Larch – Natural Species	Plantation	BC-JL-BF	EA	6-10 yrs	Conversion	2020
B-11	30.2	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	
B-12	20.4	SST	Pine – Natural Species	Plantation	BC-RM-WS	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-13	36.7	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WS-WP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-14	3.9	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
B-15	12.4	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-16	14.4	MST	Japanese Larch	Plantation	JL-BC-HM	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-17	18.6	SST	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-18	4.8	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-RM-WA	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-19	37.6	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
B-20	55.1	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-BF-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-21	23.2	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-BC-HM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-22	45.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-BC-HM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-23	5.5	SST	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BF-RS	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-24	11.1	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
B-25	14.1	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-WS-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-26	23.5	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-BC-BE	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-27	119.3	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-YB-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-28	16.8	PT	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest (S.S)	RS-BF-RM			Protection	

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Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-1	7.2	MST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-HM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-2	2.9	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BC-BF	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-3	12.9	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-RM-BF	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-4	46.4	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	
A-5	24.2	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	
A-6	45.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-BC	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-7	50.1	SST	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-BF-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-8	34.5	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BC-BF	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-9	18.3	PT	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	RM-WS-BC	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-10	12.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-BE	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-11	23.0	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-12	41.2	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
A-13	1.7	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	
A-14	15.2	SST	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-WA	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-15	19.8	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	BC-WP-HM	EA	6-10 yrs	Conversion	2020
A-16	22.9	SST	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RS	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-17	70.4	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
A-18	6.6	SST	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	BC-WS-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-19	12.1	SST	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-BF	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-20	16.7	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-BC-HM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-21	7.7	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-RS-BF	UA		none	
A-22	1.6	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
A-23	13.0	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-BF-RM	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-24	11.3	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	YB-BF-			Protection	
A-25	32.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-26	23.8	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-27	7.0	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-RS-BC	EA		none	
A-28	66.4	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-YB-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-29	36.2	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-BF-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-30	8.7	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	
A-31	26.3	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-32	41.4	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-33	5.3	SST	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-	EA	0-5 yrs	Cull removal	2015
A-34	6.2	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-YB	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-35	26.8	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-RM-RS	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-36	10.6	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-PC	EA	16-20 yrs	Pulp harvest	2030
A-37	22.6	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	TS-YB-Elm			none	
A-38	10.3	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-39	34.6	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-RM	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-1	27.4	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BF-YB	EA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
B-2	24.7	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-BC-YB	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-3	35.7	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	
B-4	16.3	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-HM	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-5	28.9	PT	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest	RM-YB-	EA		Protection	
B-6	5.3	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-RM-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-7	24.2	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-BF-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-8	16.1	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-BF-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-9	17.0	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
B-10	47.3	PT	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	BC-BF-RM	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
B-11	21.9	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-BF-ASP	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-12	254.2	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	
B-13	25.0	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-BF-RS	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-14	34.2	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-15	43.6	S-S	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-BF-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-16	90.5	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
B-17	23.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-18	2.8	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
B-19	10.2	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-20	24.9	SST	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-21	25.9	S-S	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-BF-RM	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
B-22	20.0	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-23	83.0	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-24	5.4	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
B-25	6.0	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-26	85.7	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-YB	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-27	8.9	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-RM-RS	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-28	24.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-29	24.8	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-BE	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-30	10.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-31	4.4	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-BF-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-32	11.4	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-BF-WS	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-33	12.4	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-BF	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
B-34	17.2	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-BC-HM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-35	18.5	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BF-YB	EA		Protection	
B-36	43.8	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-BE-YB	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
B-37	6.2	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-38	43.2	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BF-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-39	12.3	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-WA	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-40	21.2	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WA	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-41	12.7	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-HM	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-42	138.3	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	
B-43	14.6	MST	Japanese Larch	Plantation	JL-BC-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-44	6.3	S-S	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-BC-YB	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
B-45	2.9	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-46	3.8	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BF-YB	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-47	6.2	PT	Other	Natural Forest	RM-BF-YB	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-48	21.3	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-RM-RS	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-49	12.8	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	BC-EL-BF			Protection	
B-50	20.6	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-51	44.5	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-RM-BF	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-52	18.6	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-WA	UA	0-5 yrs	Cull removal	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-53	10.9	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-RM-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025

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Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-1	73.9	MST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-RM-BC	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-2	12.7	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-3	52.9	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	WP-RP-BC	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-4	27.7	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-BC-WA	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-5	17.6	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-BF	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-6	4.1	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	RP-Elm-HM	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-7	3.5	PT	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest	BF-HE-RM	EA		Protection	
A-8	9.5	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-9	10.4	S-S	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest	BF-YB-RM	EA		Wildlife	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-10	38.1	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-Elm	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-11	19.5	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	Elm----			Protection	
A-12	42.9	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-ASP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-13	24.1	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-14	8.3	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-15	10.9	S-S	S.S. - Plantation	Plantation (S.S.)	WS	EA		none	
A-16	5.5	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-HM	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-17	5.9	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-18	22.3	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-19	27.6	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	Elm-TAP-BC	EA		none	
A-20	13.0	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-WS-TAP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-21	10.3	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-22	15.5	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-23	14.0	SST	N.H. -Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-BF-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-24	15.9	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	YB-BF-Elm	EA		none	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-25	2.4	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-RM-HM	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-26	9.2	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Cull removal	2015
A-27	11.3	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	BC-RM-ASP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-28	14.2	PT	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest	RM-BF-YB	EA		Protection	
A-29	19.2	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	HM-RM-BF	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-30	17.1	MST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-YB	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-31	10.2	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BC-YB	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-32	4.9	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-RM-YB	UA	16-20 yrs	Pulp harvest	2030
A-33	31.0	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-ASP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-34	34.0	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-BC-RS	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-35	5.1	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-Elm-ASP	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-36	11.8	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-37	22.9	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-BE	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-38	12.1	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-RM-HM	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-39	18.6	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-BF-WS	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-40	14.3	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-41	26.4	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WP	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-42	23.8	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-YB-RM	UA		none	
A-43	55.6	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-BF-RM	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-44	16.7	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-YB-RM	UA	16-20 yrs	Firewood thinning	2030
A-45	2.5	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-46	4.1	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-HM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-47	5.2	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-TAP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-48	14.1	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-HM-SP	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-49	11.1	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-BC-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-50	13.6	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-YB-BC	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-51	19.5	SST	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-ASP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-52	140.1	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-53	7.4	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	WS-BC-HM	EA		Protection	
A-54	48.0	SST	Scotch Pine	Plantation	SP-BC-RP	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-55	9.4	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC--	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-56	32.4	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	BC-WS-WP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-57	162.4	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-58	5.7	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-WP	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-59	74.5	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-60	2.1	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	WA-BC-HM	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-61	18.2	MST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-62	80.9	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-63	6.7	SST	N.H. – White Pine	Natural Forest	WP-BC-RP	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-64	24.2	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-RP	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-65	6.3	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-HM	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-66	5.8	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-67	11.8	SST	Scotch Pine	Plantation	SP-BC-HM	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-68	15.2	SST	Scotch Pine	Plantation	SP-BC-WP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-69	19.6	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WS-WP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-70	75.6	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-BC-WS	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-71	11.7	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-HM	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-1	34.5	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	Other----			Protection	
B-2	1.9	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-WA	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-3	1.2	SST	Pine – Natural Species	Plantation	WA-RP-BC	EA	16-20 yrs	Conversion	2030
B-4	64.1	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-5	30.6	PT	Scotch Pine	Plantation	SP-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-6	8.1	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	BF-BC-HM			Protection	
B-7	9.6	PT	Pioneer Hardwood	Natural Forest	BC-RM-BE	EA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thinning	2025
B-8	3.0	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	-----			none	
B-9	6.4	Null	Non Forest	Ponds	-----			Protection	
B-10	18.6	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	Other----			Protection	
B-11	13.1	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	BC-WP-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-12	11.8	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-HM	UA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
B-13	1.0	PT	Pioneer Hardwood	Natural Forest	BC-WA-SHR	EA		none	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-14	12.2	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
B-15	16.7	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-16	5.3	Null	Non Forest	Ponds	-----			Protection	
B-17	8.9	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-BF-Elm	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
B-18	9.7	PT	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	BC-WS-Elm	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
B-19	22.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-20	25.2	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	BC-WP-WS	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
B-21	14.3	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-BC-WA	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
B-22	20.7	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-23	12.4	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BF-YB	UA	16-20 yrs	Pulp harvest	2030
B-24	12.2	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
B-25	7.0	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	RM----			Protection	
B-26	16.2	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-27	2.9	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	Other----			Protection	
B-28	33.1	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-RS-BF	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-29	7.9	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Firr	Natural Forest	RM-BF-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-30	34.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-BE	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-31	8.9	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BC-BF	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
B-32	7.3	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thinning	2025
B-33	10.5	PT	Pine – Natural Species	Plantation	BC-WS-WP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-34	8.1	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-BE	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
B-35	30.6	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	
B-36	31.3	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-RM-BF	UA	11-15 YRS	Pulp harvest	2025
B-37	0.3	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-RS-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-38	21.1	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	
B-39	7.0	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-40	3.0	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	Other----			Protection	
B-41	46.5	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-YB-RM	EA	16-20 yrs	Pulp harvest	2030
B-42	38.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-43	16.3	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-RM-HM	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-44	33.4	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	
B-45	30.4	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-46	3.0	Null	Non Forest	Ponds	-----			Protection	
B-47	24.1	PT	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest	YB-HM-Elm	UA		none	
B-48	29.7	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-WA	EA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
B-49	29.4	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-YB	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
B-50	1.8	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-HM-YB	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
B-51	16.7	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BE-YB	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
B-52	2.3	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	BF-SHR-RM			Protection	
B-53	36.0	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-54	7.1	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-HM	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
B-55	3.0	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	
B-56	1.9	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
B-57	14.4	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-YB	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
B-58	3.9	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-59	22.2	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-HM-YB	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-60	7.0	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-YB-RM	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
B-61	39.2	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-YB-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-62	4.3	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-63	8.7	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
B-64	34.7	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BF-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-65	79.5	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-BF	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-66	64.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-67	10.6	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BF-RS	UA	16-20 yrs	Pulp harvest	2030
B-68	12.9	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
B-69	11.5	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-HM-YB	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-70	16.6	Null	Non Forest	Ponds	-----			Protection	
B-71	28.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-YB-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-72	2.6	Null	Non Forest	Ponds	-----			Protection	
B-73	5.0	S-S	S.S. - Natural	Natural Forest (S.S.)	-----	EA		none	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-74	12.2	S-S	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BF-RS	EA		none	
B-75	1.8	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RS-BF-RM	UA	16-20 yrs	Pulp harvest	2030
B-76	34.0	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
B-77	50.2	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-RS-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
B-78	43.7	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-BC-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
B-79	45.0	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-80	45.3	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-BC-WS	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-81	3.5	Null	Non Forest	Field 50 - 75% Plantable	-----			none	
B-82	7.9	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-WC-BC	EA	16-20 yrs	Pulp harvest	2030
B-83	32.4	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
B-84	3.6	S-S	White Spruce	Plantation (S.S.)	WS----	EA		none	
B-85	0.6	S-S	S.S. - Natural	Natural Forest (S.S.)	-----			none	
B-86	3.8	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-87	9.6	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	BC-WP-ASP	EA	11-15 yrs	Conversion	2025
B-88	18.6	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-89	6.4	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	BC-WP-HM	EA	11-15 yrs	Conversion	2025
B-90	12.2	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-YB	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-1	12.2	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-ASP	EA		Wet- SMZ	
C-2	67.9	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
C-3	6.3	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BF-BC	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
C-4	21.9	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-RS-BC	UA		none	
C-5	35.7	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-Elm	UA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thinning	2025
C-6	9.8	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BF-ASP	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
C-7	7.9	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	
C-8	9.9	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-BC-HM	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
C-9	46.8	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-BC	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
C-10	46.6	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
C-11	1.2	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	-----			none	
C-12	0.9	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	-----			none	
C-13	30.9	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-BC	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
C-14	9.5	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-ASP-WS	EA	16-20 yrs	Pulp harvest	2030
C-15	3.9	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC--	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
C-16	2.9	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-IRW-BF	EA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thinning	2025
C-17	15.2	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
C-18	2.5	SST	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RS	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
C-19	38.5	SST	Larch - Spruce	Plantation	EL-JL-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-20	12.9	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
C-21	4.3	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BF--	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
C-22	17.7	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	-----			none	
C-23	32.9	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
C-24	6.2	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
C-25	10.8	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	-----			none	
C-26	31.1	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-PP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
C-27	8.0	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
C-28	8.0	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
C-29	16.2	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
C-30	4.2	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-BF	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
C-31	5.9	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS----	EA	16-20 yrs	Pulp harvest	2030
C-32	15.5	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
C-33	4.8	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	-----			none	
C-34	11.7	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-RM-YB	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
C-35	22.1	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-Elm	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
C-36	41.4	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
C-37	11.8	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
C-38	56.7	PT	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-BC	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
C-39	3.7	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
C-40	174.6	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-YB-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-41	29.4	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	HM-BF-RS	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
C-42	0.7	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	SHR----			none	
C-43	9.1	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-WA	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
C-44	56.8	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-RS-BF	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
C-45	67.6	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BF-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
C-46	20.6	SST	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BC-YB	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
C-47	11.3	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
C-48	20.3	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	HM-BF-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
C-49	8.6	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	
C-50	18.8	PT	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-WS	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
C-51	0.5	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
C-52	14.2	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	SHR----			Protection	
C-53	45.2	PT	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
C-54	2.4	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	-----			none	
C-55	1.1	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	
C-56	29.9	S-S	Pioneer hardwood	Natural Forest (S.S.)	ASP-BC-RM	EA		none	
C-57	21.0	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-BF-RS	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
C-58	0.8	S-S	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest (S.S.)	BF-BC-RM	EA		none	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
C-59	6.6	SST	Swamp hardwood	Natural Forest	RM-BC-BF	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
C-60	5.8	SST	Swamp hardwood	Natural Forest	RM-BF-YB	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
C-61	7.9	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	RM-BC-BF			Protection	
C-62	3.2	S-S	Swamp hardwood	Natural Forest (S.S.)	BF-SHR-RM	EA		none	
C-63	3.0	S-S	White Spruce	Plantation (S.S.)	WS-BF--	EA		none	
C-64	6.5	PT	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WS-WP-BC	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
C-65	1.8	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-YB-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
C-66	1.9	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BF-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
C-67	22.9	PT	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-BC	EA	16-20 yrs	Pulp harvest	2030
C-68	31.1	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	SHR-BF--			Protection	
C-69	20.5	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
C-70	4.5	S-S	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-RM-RS	EA		none	
C-71	12.0	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-BF-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025

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Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-1	11.5	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	TAP-HM-			Protection	
A-2	2.7	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-WP	UA		Protection	
A-3	18.5	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-HM-RP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-4	12.7	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-ASP-WA	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-5	70.2	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-Elm	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-6	16.1	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-WA-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-7	12.6	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-8	10.4	PT	White Pine	Plantation	WP-HM-RP	EA	11-15 yrs	Cull removal	2025
A-9	28.7	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	WP-RP-BC	EA	6-10 yrs	Cull removal	2020
A-10	6.0	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	Other- -			Protection	
A-11	31.9	S-S	White Spruce	Plantation (S.S.)	WS- -	EA		none	
A-12	0.4	Null	Non Forest	Ponds	- -			Protection	
A-13	23.7	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	TS- -			none	
A-14	28.5	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HE-HM-RS	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-15	16.9	S-S	S.S. - Plantation	Plantation (S.S.)	- -	EA		none	
A-16	6.1	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	- -			none	
A-17	20.0	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HE-HM-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-18	7.3	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-RP-ASP	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-19.1	9.3	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-19.2	6.5	S-S	Pioneer hardwood	Natural Forest (S.S.)	RM- -	EA		none	
A-20	18.3	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-HM-BC	EA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thining	2025
A-21	24.8	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	- -			Protection	
A-22	20.7	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-RM-BC	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-23	18.6	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HE-RM-HM	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-24	10.6	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-25	45.4	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HE-HM-ASP	UA	6-10 yrs	Cull removal	2020
A-26	36.3	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	BF-RM-Elm			Protection	
A-27	8.1	S-S	N.H. –Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest (S.S.)	BF-Elm-WA	EA		none	
A-28	18.9	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BE	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-29	37.8	PT	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-30	4.5	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-RS-BF	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-31	54.6	S-S	White Spruce	Plantation (S.S.)	WS- -	EA		none	
A-32	10.2	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-WA-BC	EA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thinning	2025
A-33	9.0	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HM-BE-HE	UA	6-10 yrs	Cull removal	2020
A-34	29.8	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-HE-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-35	14.3	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	- -			Protection	
A-36.1	76.6	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM- -	EA		Protection	
A-36.2	19.9	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	RM-ASP-HM	UA	16-20 yrs	Pulp harvest	2030
A-37	20.7	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	WP-RP-BC	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-38	63.1	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-39	13.8	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	RM-HM-HE	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-40	17.8	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-ASP-TAP	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-41	13.7	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	- -			none	
A-42	27.2	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HE-HM-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-43	48.9	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-WA	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-44	18.5	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HM-HE-WA	UA	6-10 yrs	Cull removal	2020
A-45	10.5	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-RP-	EA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-46	34.9	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	- -			Protection	
A-47	48.8	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-48	13.4	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HM-HE-ASP	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-49	13.6	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	TS- -			Protection	
A-50	16.5	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	WP-RP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-51	34.2	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-YB	UA	6-10 yrs	Cull removal	2020
A-52	18.1	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Cull removal	2015
A-53	4.7	PT	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest	Elm- -	EA		Protection	
A-54	61.7	PT	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest	Elm- -	EA		Protection	
A-55	21.1	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HM-WA-HE	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-56	18.6	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-57	12.0	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	- -			Protection	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-58	41.4	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-APL-ASP	EA	16-20 yrs	Pulp harvest	2030
A-59	2.3	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	TS- -			none	
B-1	37.9	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	WP-RP-TAP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-2	6.5	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-IWD-YB	EA	16-20 yrs	Firewood thinning	2030
B-3	7.1	PT	N.H. – White Pine	Natural Forest	RM-HM-WP	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-4	12.7	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-RP-BC	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-5	9.6	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-BC	EA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
B-6	21.7	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	- -			Protection	
B-7	8.1	PT	European Larch	Plantation	EL-BC-TAP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-8	25.3	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	- -			Protection	
B-9	28.7	PT	Larch - Spruce	Plantation	WS-HM-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-10	6.8	S-S	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest	TAP-BC-	EA		Protection	
B-11	21.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BE-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
B-12	32.0	SST	Swamp hardwood	Natural Forest	BF-ASP-	EA		Protection	
B-13	20.3	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-14	48.4	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	WP-RP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-15	11.4	PT	N.H. – White Pine	Natural Forest	BC-RM-WP	UA		Protection	
B-16	28.7	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	WP-TAP-BC			none	
B-17	13.4	S-S	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-APL-TAP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-18	44.4	S-S	Pioneer hardwood	Natural Forest (S.S.)	Elm-TAP-HM	EA		Wildlife	
B-19	5.9	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-Elm-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
B-20	24.3	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BE	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
B-21	24.5	S-S	N.H.	Natural Forest (S.S.)	WA-HM-TAP	EA		Wildlife	
B-22	13.1	PT	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest	WA-RM-Elm	UA		Wildlife	
B-23	28.4	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-Bass-WA	UA	16-20 yrs	Firewood thinning	2030
B-24	29.0	MST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HE-HM-	UA		Protection	
B-25	19.8	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HE-HM-YB	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-26	8.7	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-IWS-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
B-27	9.5	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-RP-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-28	15.2	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	WP-RP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-29	18.4	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-30	33.8	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-RM-BC	EA	16-20 yrs	Cull removal	2030
B-31	7.3	SST	Other	Natural Forest	HM-WA-	UA		Wildlife	
B-32	35.7	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	WP-RP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-33	17.2	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-34	11.3	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
B-35	23.1	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HE-HM-RM	UA		Protection	
B-36	11.9	S-S	N.H.	Natural Forest (S.S.)	HM-BC-Elm	UA		none	
B-37	38.4	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-38	10.7	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-YB	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
B-39	7.3	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	RM-TAP-			Protection	

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Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-1	114.8	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-YB-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-2	83.0	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	
A-3	56.4	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-YB	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-4	13.8	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-YB	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-5	0.5	Null	Non Forest	Gravel Pit	--				
A-6	25.5	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	
A-7	35.2	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-HM-BE	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-8	99.9	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-HM-YB	UA	16-20 yrs	Cull removal	2030
A-9	34.5	PT	Swamp hardwood	Natural Forest	RM-BF-	EA		Protection	
A-10	26.8	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-YB-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-11	17.5	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BF-HE	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-12	48.5	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-YB-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-13	20.2	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-RM-BF	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-14	49.8	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-15	38.2	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BF-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-16	5.8	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-BC-HM	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-17	2.4	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	YB-TS-RM			Protection	
A-18	24.4	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-BF-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-19	45.9	SST	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-20	38.8	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BC-HM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-21	24.1	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-BC-RM	UA		none	
A-22	5.4	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-BF-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-23	14.0	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
A-24	17.1	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-WS-BF	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-25	26.6	SST	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RP	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-26	23.4	SST	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-NS-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-27	2.7	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	TS--			Protection	
A-28	10.9	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	
A-29	23.0	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-HM-BF	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-30	5.4	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-Elm-RS	EA		Protection	
A-31	16.8	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	TS-BF-			Protection	
A-32	30.4	SST	Spruce Natural	Plantation	BC-WS-HM	EA	11-15 yrs	Conversion	2025
A-33	6.9	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	TS--			Protection	
A-34	1.3	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020

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Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-1	28.9	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	Ea	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-2	24.4	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-HM	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-3	5.8	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-WA	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-4	90.0	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	HE-RM-TS			Protection	
A-5	40.0	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-6	8.4	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-7	9.2	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-RS-BF	EA		Wildlife	
A-8	26.2	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HE-BC-RM	UA		Protection	
A-9	17.2	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-BF	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-10	16.4	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-11	72.7	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-ASP	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-12	27.0	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	Other-BF-TS			Protection	
A-13	3.9	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-YB-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-14	28.9	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-15	20.3	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-16	7.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-BE	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-17	1.7	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	--			none	
A-18	7.3	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-RM-WS	UA		Wildlife	
A-19	6.7	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-SP	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-20	12.7	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-21	2.6	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	BC-WS-			Wildlife	
A-22	2.8	S-S	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest	BC-Other-TAP	UA		Protection	
A-23	9.1	SST	Scotch Pine	Plantation	SP-BC-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-24	0.4	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-25	78.5	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-26	31.6	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	Other-RM-BF			Protection	
A-27	27.8	SST	Scotch Pine	Plantation	SP-BC-BF	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-28	16.7	Null	Non Forest	Ponds	--			Wildlife	
A-29	8.2	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-BF	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-30	13.7	S-S	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BF-Other	EA		Protection	
A-31	21.6	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-HM	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-32	15.5	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BF-BC	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-33	48.7	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	HE-BF-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-34	31.4	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	Other-Elm-			Protection	
A-35	14.3	Null	Non Forest	Wetland (Open)	--			Protection	
A-36	1.7	PT	Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-Elm-RS	EA		Protection	
A-37	1.1	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	Other-BF-Elm			Protection	
A-38	12.3	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-1	3.8	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-ASP-WS	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
B-2	25.7	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WA	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
B-3	2.0	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	WA-RP-BC	EA	16-20 yrs	Pulp harvest	2030

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-4	35.5	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	RM-Other-BC			Protection	
B-5	50.7	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-HE-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
B-6	5.2	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	BC-SP-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-7	9.0	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BC-HM	EA		Protection	
B-8	7.9	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-HE-RS	UA		Protection	
B-9	1.2	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-HM-YB	UA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thinning	2025
B-10	4.1	SST	Scotch Pine	Plantation	SP-BC-	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-11	11.2	PT	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-WP	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
B-12	42.9	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-ASP	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
B-13	8.8	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-BC-WA	UA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thinning	2025
B-14	10.6	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	Other-BF-			Protection	
B-15	22.0	SST	White Pine - Larch	Plantation	JL-BC-WP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-16	53.6	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	Other-RM-BC			Protection	
B-17	21.6	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-RM-RS	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-18	4.3	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	BC-RM-RS	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
B-19	0.7	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	RM-HE-YB			Protection	

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Stand	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-1	8.4	PT	N.H - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-YB-RS	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-2	4.1	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	Other-BF-RM			Protection	
A-3	3.2	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thinning	2025
A-4	9.7	PT	Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-Elm-HE	UA		Protection	
A-5	61.9	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	Other-BF-BC			Protection	
A-6	14.1	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-HM	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-7	9.5	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-WS	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015

Stand	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-8	17.5	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-9	2.8	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-HM	EA	16-20 yrs	Firewood thinning	2030
A-10	36.1	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	Other-BC-Elm			Protection	
A-11	10.1	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BE-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-12	12.3	PT	Red Pine - Spruce	Plantation	RP-BC-WS	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-13	12.3	PT	N.H	Natural Forest	HM-BC-RM	EA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thinning	2025
A-14	55.9	PT	Spruce - Natural	Plantation	BC-WS-RM	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-15	30.4	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-ASP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-16	3.1	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-YB-BE	UA		Protection	
A-17	27.5	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	Other-WS-			Protection	
A-18	1.5	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	ASP--			none	
B-1	1.5	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	Other-BC-APL			none	
B-2	57.5	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-3	14.5	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-4	8.7	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	Elm-Other-RM			Protection	

Stand	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-5	11.4	PT	N.H - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-BF-RS	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-6	6.6	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BE-WA	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
B-7	25.9	PT	N.H - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-RM-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-8	34.0	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	Other-BC-			Protection	
B-9	7.0	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-HM	UA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thinning	2025
B-10	41.4	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WS-WP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-11	42.1	PT	N.H - Hemlock	Natural Forest	RM-HE-RS	UA		Protection	
B-12	35.2	PT	N.H	Natural Forest	HM-RM-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
B-13	6.0	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-YB-BE	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
B-14	33.3	PT	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest	RM-BF-YB	UA		none	
B-15	8.6	PT	N.H - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-RM-BC	EA		Protection	
B-16	1.4	S-S	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest	RM-YB-BF	EA		Protection	
B-17	22.5	SST	N.H	Natural Forest	HM-BE-YB	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
B-18	133.8	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-19	22.4	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015

Stand	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-20	29.6	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	Other-RM-BF			Protection	
B-21	36.8	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-WA-SP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-22	8.6	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
B-23	5.0	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	HM-RP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Conversion	2015
B-24	10.4	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	Other-WA-			Protection	
B-25	9.2	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-HM-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thinning	2025
C-1	12.3	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	BC-HM-RM			Protection	
C-2	12.9	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BC-BF	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
C-3	27.1	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-4	31.3	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	
C-5	3.4	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-ASP	EA	16-20 yrs	Pulp harvest	2030
C-6	8.2	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RM	UA	16-20 yrs	Firewood thinning	2030
C-7	33.6	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Cull removal	2015
C-8	5.9	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-WA-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
C-9	18.3	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-RM-BF	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020

Stand	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
C-10	19.2	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-WA-WS	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
C-11	21.3	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
C-12	33.3	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-WA-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-13	42.6	PT	N.H	Natural Forest	WA-RM-YB	UA	16-20 yrs	Firewood thinning	2030
C-14	74.6	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	BF--			Protection	
C-15	60.8	SST	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BC-BF	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
C-16	4.9	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-BC	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
C-17	8.7	PT	Cedar	Natural Forest	WC-RM-BF	EA		Protection	
C-18	15.7	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
C-19	36.7	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	RM-TS-Elm			Protection	
C-20	95.7	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
C-21	8.6	SST	Japanese Larch	Plantation	JL-RM-BC	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
C-22	1.8	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP--	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-23	63.8	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	RM-TS-BC			Protection	
C-24	11.4	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-RM-BF	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020

Stand	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
C-25	8.1	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
C-26	26.7	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-27	30.4	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
C-28	6.4	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-BE	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
C-29	18.8	PT	N.H	Natural Forest	RM-HM-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
C-30	33.4	PT	N.H	Natural Forest	HM-RM-WA	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
C-31	11.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RM	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
C-32	14.4	SST	N.H - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-YB-RM	UA		Protection	
C-33	3.9	SST	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BC-YB	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
C-34	95.6	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
C-35	6.8	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest (S.S)	RM-WA-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
C-36	24.6	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-RM-YB	UA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thinning	2025
C-37	21.7	SST	Spruce - Natural	Plantation	WS-RM-BC	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
C-38	9.2	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-ASP	UA	16-20 yrs	Firewood thinning	2030
C-39	17.2	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-ASP	UA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thinning	2025

Stand	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
C-40	1.9	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	--			none	
C-41	12.2	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-42	66.5	PT	N.H	Natural Forest	HM-RM-BC	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
C-43	108.6	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	
C-44	5.2	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
C-45	21.3	PT	N.H	Natural Forest	RM-WA-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
C-46	15.2	PT	Spruce - Natural	Plantation	RM-WS-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
C-47	8.9	S-S	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BF-WA	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
C-48	13.1	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-HM-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
C-49	28.6	SST	N.H	Natural Forest	HM-YB-BE	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-50	70.5	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BC-WS	UA		Protection	
C-51	19.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-BC-HM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
C-52	14.7	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
C-53	2.6	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-WS-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
C-54	17.9	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	

Stand	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
C-55	36.1	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-56	31.4	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-BC-HM	UA	16-20 yrs	Firewood thinning	2030
C-57	72.3	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Plantation	
C-58	20.8	PT	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WS-WP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
C-59	16.3	SST	N.H - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-RS-BF	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-60	13.8	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WS	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
D-1	66.9	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-BC	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
D-2	9.9	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Cull removal	2020
D-3	10.9	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-TAP	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
D-4	28.3	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HM-HE-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
D-5	32.6	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	TS-BC-Elm			Protection	
D-6	5.0	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-BC-HM	UA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
D-7	3.8	SST	Japanese Larch	Plantation	JL-TAP-Elm	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
D-8	15.8	PT	N.H	Natural Forest	HM-BC-YB	UA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
D-9	45.3	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-YB	EA		Protection	

Stand	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
D-10	19.1	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	TS--			Protection	
D-11	1.0	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	TAP--			none	
D-12	18.2	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
D-13	13.6	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-WP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
D-14	13.9	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-YB	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
D-15	13.0	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-YB	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
D-16	29.0	PT	N.H - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-HE-BF	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
D-17	12.9	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	YB-HM-HE	EA		Protection	

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Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-1	42.2	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-ASP	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-2	5.7	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-ASP	UA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thinning	2025
A-3	26.6	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-4	8.6	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-ASP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-5	7.2	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	
A-6	8.7	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RS-BC-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-7	7.4	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-WA	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-8	33.0	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-9	14.9	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-10	81.3	SST	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BC-BF	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-11	13.2	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-HM	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-12	22.4	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-13	23.6	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-14	77.8	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-15	12.0	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-16	22.2	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-Elm	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-17	40.2	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BF-RS	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-18	18.2	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-RM-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-19	9.4	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	TS			Protection	
A-20	3.4	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-RS-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-21	18.1	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-RM-YB	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-22	11.9	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-23	30.0	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	TS			Protection	
A-24	4.6	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-RM-Elm	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-25	24.8	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-26	7.2	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	
A-27	8.8	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BF-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-28	38.3	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	TS			Protection	
A-29	88.1	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	
A-30	9.1	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-Elm-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
A-31	14.3	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-WS	UA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
A-32	14.7	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-33	17.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BEE-YB	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-34	4.2	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-RM-BF	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-35	2.5	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-36	31	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
A-37	50.7	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	
A-38	12.3	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-WS-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-39	7.7	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-BC-HM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-40	17.8	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-41	6.4	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-42	117.8	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WS-WP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-43	7.8	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	-----			none	
A-44	2.9	PT	N.H. – White Pine	Natural Forest	WA-WP-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-45	4.8	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-46	7.5	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	-----			none	
A-47	39.3	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-PC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-48	11.7	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RS-BC-BF	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-49	5.4	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-RS	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-50	5.1	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-RS-ASP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-51	14.5	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-52	13.4	PT	Larch - Spruce	Plantation	WS-RM-JL	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-53	23.3	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-RM-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-54	9.9	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-WC-BF	UA		Protection	
A-55	17.6	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	
A-58	21.4	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-59	32.7	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	
A-60	8.9	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-RM-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-61	16.4	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-BC-HM	UA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
A-62	20.5	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-RS-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-63	61.3	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BF-RS	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-64	18.9	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-65	10.2	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-66	6.9	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-67	18.7	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WS-WP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-68	13.5	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-69	4.1	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BF-BC	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-70	2.6	PT	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-BF-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-71	9.2	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	

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Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-1	6.8	S-S	S.S - Natural	Natural Forest (S.S)	--			none	
A-2	27.6	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-3	30.7	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	
A-4	3.8	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-Elm	UA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-5	4.9	S-S	S.S - Natural	Natural Forest (S.S)	--			none	
A-6	5.5	PT	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation (S.S)	BC-BF-WS	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-7	14.1	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-YB-BC	UA	16-20 yrs	Pulp harvest	2030
A-8	8.3	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-BC-RM	UA	16-20 yrs	Pulp harvest	2030
A-9	9.3	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-TS	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-10	13.3	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-Elm	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-11	19.8	S-S	S.S - Natural	Natural Forest (S.S)	--			none	
A-12	6.2	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BF-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-13	4.2	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	
A-14	21.3	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
A-15	1.0	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	
A-16	12.6	S-S	S.S - Natural	Natural Forest (S.S)	--			none	
A-17	26.6	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-18	11.9	PT	N.H. – White Pine	Natural Forest	BC-WP-TS	UA	16-20 yrs	Pulp harvest	2030
A-19	18.4	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-WS	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-20	48.4	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-21	31.0	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	
A-22	12.6	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-ASP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-23	4.2	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
A-24	14.0	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-HM-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-25	16.8	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-HM	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-26	28.4	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
A-27	17.3	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-RM-RS	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-28	28.0	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-29	30.3	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-30	2.2	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	EA	16-20 yrs	Pulp harvest	2030
A-31	12.3	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BC-BF	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-32	7.7	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-HM	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-33	5.9	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-HM-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015

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Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-1	4.0	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BC-BF	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-2	5.7	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-ASP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-3	15.0	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
A-4	9.6	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-HM-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-5	5.2	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-RM-ASP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-6	39.8	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-HE-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-7	9.6	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HE-BE-HM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-8	11.6	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-9	1.3	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
A-10	34.0	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
A-11	17.6	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-PC	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-12	8.1	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-ASP-BC	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-13	11.7	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BE	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-14	4.8	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-HM-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
A-15	14.4	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-16	19.5	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-BE	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-17	5.0	Null	N.H. – Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-BC-TS	EA		Wildlife	
A-18	6.9	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	HM-YB-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-19	17.3	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BF-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-20	2.2	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-RM-HE	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-21	113.0	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-BF	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-22	11.1	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-ASP-BF	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-23	27.2	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-RM-RS	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-24	7.3	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-BC	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-25	13.6	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-26	16.3	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
A-27	9.8	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
A-28	35.9	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-ASP	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-29	16.2	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
A-30	20.9	SST	Scotch Pine	Plantation	SP-BC-BF	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-31	7.3	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-HM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-32	5.8	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-33	17.3	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BF-RM-YB	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-34	7.4	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
A-35	7.7	PT	Scotch Pine	Plantation	SP-WA-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-36	24.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BE	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-37	6.6	S-S	S.S - Plantation	Plantation (S.S)	WS			none	
A-38	6.6	Null	Non Forest	Field 90%+ Plantable	--			none	
A-39	8.4	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-ASP-BC	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-40	35.0	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
A-41	12.7	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HM-YB-Elm	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-42	13.3	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-WS-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-43	5.2	S-S	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-TAP	UA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-44	10.8	S-S	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest	YB-RM-HM	UA		Wildlife	
A-45	30.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-BE	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-46	7.3	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	
A-47	5.3	S-S	S.S - Natural	Natural Forest (S.S)	--			none	

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Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-1	7	SST	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-HM-RP	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-2	15	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-ASP-WA	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-3	19	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	-----			none	
A-4	1	S-S	N.H.	Natural Forest	-----	EA		Protection	
A-5	26	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-WA-HM	EA	6-10 yrs	Conversion	2020
A-6	13	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HE-WP-HM	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-7	1	S-S	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	-----	EA		none	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-8	13	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-9	51	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-10	26	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-BC	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-11	7	S-S	S.S. - Natural	Natural Forest (S.S.)	-----			none	
A-12	15	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-13	13	SST	N.H. - Hem	Natural Forest	HE-BC-HM	UA		Protection	
A-14	19	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-AB	UA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thinning	2025
A-15	10	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-Elm-RP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-16	8	PT	Scotch Pine	Plantation	SP-WA-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-17	6	PT	White Pine	Plantation	WP-WA-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-18	39.1	SST	Scotch Pine - Larch	Plantation	EL-WA-SP	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-19	2	MST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HEM-WA-HM	UA		Protection	
A-20	10	PT	European Larch	Plantation	EL-HM-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-21	3	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-22	178	SST	Red pine - Larch	Plantation	RP-EL-SP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-23	4	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-IWS-AB	EA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
A-24	14	SST	N.H. - Hem	Natural Forest	HE-RS-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-25	97	Null	Brushy Field	Non Forest	--			none	
A-26	10	Null	Wetlands (Alder)	Non Forest	--			Protection	
A-27	48	SST	Red Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WS-RP-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-28	25	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-HM-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-29	10	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-30	15	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-AB	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-31	15	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-HM-AB	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-32	73	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WA	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-33	1	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	ASP-HM-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-34	1	SST	Norway Spruce	Plantation	NS-BC-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-35	13	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	-----			none	
A-36	35	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	-----			none	
A-37	20	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WA	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-38	16	SST	N.H. - Hem	Natural Forest	HE-HM-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-39	19	SST	Red Pine - Larch	Plantation	RP-EL-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-40	10	PT	Scotch Pine	Plantation	SP-BC-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-41	8	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-BC	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-42	7	SST	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-43	17	SST	Red Pine - Spruce	Plantation	RP-WS-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-44	6	PT	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-WA	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-45	4	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BC	UA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
A-46	17	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-47	18	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	
A-48	17	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-Elm	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-49	84	SST	White Pine - Larch	Plantation	EL-WP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-50	63	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-51	18	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-ASP	UA	16-20 yrs	Firewood thinning	2030
A-52	4	SST	N.H. - Hem	Natural Forest	HE-BC-RS	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-53	7	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-54	30	SST	Red Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WS-RP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-55	12	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-ASP-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-56	5	SST	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-HM	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-57	41	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-HM	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-58	20	SST	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-ASP	EA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-59	20	PT	N.H. - Hem	Natural Forest	HE-WA-YB	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-60	19	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	WP-RP-BC	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-1	15	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-WA-HM	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
B-2	27	PT	N.H. - Hem	Natural Forest	HE-HM-YB	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-3	14	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
B-4	20	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-Other	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
B-5	33	PT	N.H. - Hem	Natural Forest	HE-YB-BC	UA	16-20 yrs	Pulp harvest	2030
B-6	93	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
B-7	19	Null	Other	Wetlands (Alder)	TS-WS-BC			Protection	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-8	9.2	S-S	Pine – Natural Species	Plantation	WP-BC-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Cull removal	2020
B-9	19	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-WA	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
B-10	12	PT	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest	ASP-WA-RM	UA		none	
B-11	16	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
B-12	4	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WA	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
B-13	10	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	
B-14	48	SST	Japanese Larch	Plantation	JL-BC-ASP	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-15	22	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	
B-16	52	SST	Japanese Larch	Plantation	JL-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-17	29	PT	Norway Spruce	Plantation	NS-ASP-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-18	34	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-19	63	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-HE-YB	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-20	13	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	--			Protection	
B-21	10	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-22	28	SST	N.H. - Hem	Natural Forest	HM-RM-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-23	4	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-TAP	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
B-24	24	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
B-25	5	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-AB-YB	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
B-26	22	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	
B-27	7	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-AB	UA		No access	
B-28	12	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-AB	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-29	3	S-S	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-ASP-HM	EA		No access	
B-30	11	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-HM-BF	UA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-31	3	S-S	S.S. - Natural	Natural Forest (S.S.)	-----			none	

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Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-1	20	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WA	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-2	4	S-S	S.S. - Plantation	Plantation (S.S.)	-----			none	
A-3	15	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-ELM	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-4	21	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WA	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-5	16	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HEM-HM-ELM	UA		none	
A-6	16	S-S	S.S. - Natural	Natural Forest (S.S.)	-----			none	
A-7	19	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-YB	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-8	4.3	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	SHR----			Protection	
A-9.1	47.2	SST	Japanese Larch	Plantation	JL-HM-BC	EA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-9.2	47.2	S-S	S.S. - Natural	Natural (S.S.)	HM----			none	
A-10	37	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BR	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-11	6.7	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	OT----			Protection	
A-12	7	S-S	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	-----	EA		none	
A-13	15	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HEM-BC-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-14	4.7	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	OT----			Protection	
A-15	22	SST	Red Pine - Spruce	Plantation	RP-WS-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-16	7	PT	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	WS-WA-ASP	EA		none	
A-17	11	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-HM-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-18	13	PT	Bucket Mixes	Plantation	WS-WA-RP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-19	4	PT	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	WS-HM-WA	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-20	32	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BASS	UA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
A-21	57	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-AB	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-22	14.8	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-AB-YB	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-23	33.6	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HEM-HM-RM	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-24	19.5	PT	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	RM-BC-HM	UA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-25	24.4	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-AB	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-26	15.3	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-HM	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
A-27	13.1	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-AB-YB	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-28	17.9	S-S	S.S. - Natural	Natural Forest (S.S.)	PC-WA-JL	EA		none	
A-29	3.9	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-ELM--	EA	6-10 YRS	Pulp harvest	2020
A-30	15.2	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-ELM-HM	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-31	2	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-YB	EA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
A-32	12.7	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-YB	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-33	20	SST	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	WS-BC-WA	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-34	8	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	WP-WS-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-35	6	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	RP-WP-HM	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-36	53	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-HM-WA	UA	0-5 yrs	Cull removal	2015
A-37	6.4	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-WA-JL	EA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-38	34	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-BC-WS	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-39	5	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	RP-BC-ELM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-40	161	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	--			Protection	
A-41	30	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-BC-WS	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-42	48.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-AB	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-43	9.9	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HEM-BC-YB	UA	16-20 yrs	Pulp harvest	2030
A-44	9.4	SST	Red Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WS-YB-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Cull removal	2015
A-45	15.4	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-HM-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-46	31	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	
A-47	7	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	BC-HM-WA	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-48	54	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WP	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-49	18	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	BC-WA-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
A-50	18	PT	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-51	5	S-S	S.S. - Natural	Natural Forest (S.S.)	-----			none	
A-52	12	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	WA-WP-RP	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-53	44	SST	White Pine - Larch	Plantation	EL-WA-WP	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-54	15	SST	Red Pine - Larch	Plantation	RP-EL-WP	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-55	114.5	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
A-56	143.9	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-BC	EA	11-15 yrs	Conversion	2025
A-57	15.8	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-OT--	EA		none	
A-58	7.3	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-AB	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-59	6.2	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WS-RP-HM	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
A-60	26.4	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HM-RM-WA	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-61	5	PT	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest	RM-ELM-BC	EA		Protection	
A-62	3	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WA	EA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-63	13.5	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WP	EA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-64	6	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	RM-HM-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Cull removal	2015
A-65	42	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	WS-WP-BC	EA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
A-66	6	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HEM-HM-BC	UA		Protection	
A-67	16	Null	Non Forest	Ponds	-----			Protection	
A-68	4	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	BC-RP-WP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
A-69	8	SST	Red Pine - Spruce	Plantation	RP-WS-WP	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-70	9	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Field	--			none	
A-71	5	PT	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	WS-BC-WA	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
A-72	8.1	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-HM	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-73	2	SST	Norway Spruce	Plantation	NS-BC-ASP	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-74	7	S-S	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	-----	EA		none	
A-75	50	PT	Scotch Pine	Plantation	SP-RP-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
A-76	2	SST	European Larch	Plantation	EL-WA--	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
A-77	9.4	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-WA	EA		none	
A-78	5.6	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-HM	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-79	33.6	SST	Red Pine - Spruce	Plantation	RP-WS-WP	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
A-80	20.2	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-WS-BC	EA	6-10 yrs	Cull removal	2020
B-1	12	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-HM	UA	6-10 yrs	Cull removal	2020
B-2	10	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	
B-3	12	PT	Pioneer Hardwood	Natural Forest	RM-BC-HM	EA		none	
B-4	8	SST	White Pine - Larch	Plantation	WP-EL-RP	EA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
B-5	11	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	-----			none	
B-6	13	SST	White Pine - Larch	Plantation	EL-WP-WA	EA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
B-7	37	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-HM-BC	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
B-8	16	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	BC-WS-WP	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-9	103	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
B-10	5	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-RM	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-11	15.5	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HEM-HM-AB	UA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
B-12	2.1	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-RM-BC	UA		none	
B-13	25.9	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	OT----			Protection	
B-14	19.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
B-15	43.1	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-16	13.2	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	
B-17	9	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-18	4.7	SST	European Larch	Plantation	EL-BC-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-19	14.4	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-BC	UA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
B-20	9.3	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-WA-HM	UA		none	
B-21	24	SST	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-SP-BC	EA	16-20 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2030
B-22	26	SST	Red Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WS-WC-RP	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-23	24	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WS-WP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-24	12	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-25	18	SST	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	RP-BC-WP	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-26	31	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	RP-BC-HM	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
B-27	4	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-WA	UA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
B-28	38	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-29	30.6	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-30	18.6	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	WP-RP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
B-31	11	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	WA----			Protection	
B-32	12.6	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	WA-ELM-BC			none	
B-33	12	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-BC	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-34	11	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WP	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
B-35	5	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-ELM	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
B-36	11	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-RM-HM	UA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thinning	2025
B-37	45	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-BC	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-38	10	PT	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HEM-RM-AB	UA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
B-39	5.3	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
B-40	3.7	SST	Austrian Pine	Plantation	AP-WA-ELM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
B-41	8.1	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-HM-BC	UA	0-5 yrs	Cull removal	2015
B-42	43.7	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	WA-APL--			none	
B-43	10.4	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Cull removal	2015
B-44	30	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	WP-RP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-45	21.4	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
B-46	29	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-BC-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-47	62.1	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HEM-HM-WA	UA		No access	
B-48	23.9	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-HM-BC	UA		No access	
B-49	21.1	SST	Red Pine - White Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Cull removal	2015
B-50	2.1	SST	N.H. - Spruce - Fir	Natural Forest	BC-RS-HM	EA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-51	5	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-RM	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
B-52	17	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-HM-RM	UA	11-15 yrs	Firewood thinning	2025
B-53	19	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HEM-HM-ASP	UA	6-10 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2020
B-54	19	S-S	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	-----	EA		Protection	
C-1	2	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	-----			none	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
C-2	81	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-BC	EA	16-20 yrs	Conversion	2030
C-3	13	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
C-4	20	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-WA	EA	16-20 yrs	Conversion	2030
C-5	9	PT	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest	HEM-YB-RM	EA		Protection	
C-6	2	S-S	S.S. - Natural	Natural Forest (S.S.)	BC-WA-SHR	EA		none	
C-7	2	Null	Non Forest	Brushy Fields	-----			none	
C-8	5	SST	White Pine	Plantation	WP-BC-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-9	8	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
C-10	46	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-11	16	SST	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-PC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-12	11	SST	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-13	26	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Open)	-----			Protection	
C-14	12	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-WP-BC	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
C-15	20	SST	Scotch Pine	Plantation	SP-BC-HM	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
C-16	53	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
C-17	83	SST	Red Pine - Spruce	Plantation	RP-WS-BC	EA	11-15 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2025
C-18	2	PT	Spruce - Natural Species	Plantation	WS-BC-WA	EA	6-10 yrs	Pulp harvest	2020
C-19	37	PT	Red Pine	Plantation	RP-HM-BC	EA	11-15 yrs	Pulp harvest	2025
C-20	31	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-YB	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
C-21	22	PT	Swamp Hardwood	Natural Forest	HEM-YB-HM	EA		Protection	
C-22	8	SST	Japanese Larch	Plantation	JL-BC-HM	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-23	17	SST	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-BC-WA	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-24	40	SST	White Pine - Spruce	Plantation	WP-WS-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-25	19	PT	Pine - Natural Species	Plantation	WA-HM-WP	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
C-26	34	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	HM-WA-IRW	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
C-27	12	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	BC-WA-TAP	UA	6-10 yrs	Firewood thinning	2020
C-28	5	SST	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-BC-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-29	13	PT	N.H.	Natural Forest	WA-HM-RM	UA	0-5 yrs	Firewood thinning	2015
C-30	6	S-S	S.S. - Natural	Natural Forest (S.S.)	-----			none	
C-31	17	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-TAP-WA	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015

Stand No.	Acres	DBH	Forest Type	Status	Species	Age	Action Interval	Primary Action	Prescription Year
C-32	24	Null	Non Forest	Wetlands (Alder)	-----			Protection	
C-33	16	SST	N.H. - Hemlock	Natural Forest	HEM-BC-HM	UA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015
C-34	11	PT	White Spruce	Plantation	WS-WP-BC	EA	0-5 yrs	Pulp harvest	2015
C-35	24	SST	Misc. Species (Pure)	Plantation	RP-WP-WS	EA	0-5 yrs	Sawtimber harvest	2015

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V. Appendices & Figures

Appendix A - Summary of Comments During Public Scoping Sessions

The following is a summary of all the public comments that were made throughout the planning process. Included are comments from the initial public scoping meeting, phone calls, letters, e-mails and personal contacts.

Forestry

1. **Keep managing forest for timber.**
2. **Is Green Certification going to change how State Forests are being managed?**
3. **Salvage blow down and dying hardwood on Tug Hill.**
4. **Keep wildlife a priority while managing timber and create a range of wildlife habitats.**

Recreation

1. **Open up Truck Trails (Public Forest Access Roads) to ATV use.**
2. **Create an access pass to recreate on State Forest Lands.**
3. **Review Lewis County Trail System to see if there are any possible connector trails.**
4. **Do not allow any ATV use on State Forest Land**
5. **Continue the policy that prohibits ATV trails**
6. **New trails will interfere with trappers**
7. **Create a long distance foot trail across Tug Hill Plateau**
8. **Move snowmobile trails off the roads where possible**

Wildlife

1. **Include management objectives of hunting, fishing and trapping.**
2. **Maintain and improve access for sportsman**
3. **Establish black bear hunting season on the Unit**
4. **Maintain a mosaic of successional habitats**
5. **Use data and information in Audubon Important Birding Areas of New York**
6. **Manage the Tug Hill WMA for early successional habitat**

Facilities

1. **Open DEC roads (Public Forest Access Roads) to ATV use.**
2. **Post more maps on the snowmobile trails to identify your location.**
3. **Garbage and litter is a problem on the trails.**
4. **There should be more enforcement for snowmobile and ATV violations.**

5. Trails and Public Forest Access Roads need better signage
6. Find possible locations for helicopters in case of emergencies

Local Governments

1. The Department needs to reach out to local officials when developing objectives and management recommendations.

Appendix B - Responsiveness Summary to Public Comments

Forestry Comments

Timber management is important

Response: The 1929 State Reforestation Act, and the 1931 Hewitt Amendment which authorized the purchase of these lands to be "forever devoted to reforestation and the establishment and maintenance thereon of forests for watershed production, the production of timber and for recreation and kindred purposes", (Article 9, Title 5, Environmental Conservation Law). Also refer to Section III, Land Management Goals and Recommendations, Sustainably Manage Forest Resources on State Forest Lands.

Is Green Certification going to change how we manage State Forest

Response: As is documented in the Strategic Plan for State Forest, page 27, Forest certification by a recognized authority is a way of publicly ensuring that State Forest are sustainably managed. It is a way to make the management actions on State Forest Lands more transparent and accountable.

Salvage wind throw and dying timber

Response: See Section III, Land Management Goals and Objectives. Apply sound and current silvicultural practices for all timber management activities. Course woody debris (down trees) provides critical habitat for several forest dwelling species and is important to perpetuate in the forest. It also falls under the category of carbon sequestration.

Keep wildlife as an objective in timber harvesting

Response: Refer to Section III, Fish and Wildlife Goals and Objectives.

Recreation Comments

ATV use on State Forest Lands

Response: The current plan does not change the status of ATV use on the Unit. There are still no DEC Public Forest Access Roads open to ATV use. However if Lewis or Jefferson County trails needed a connector trail through State Forest options would be explored. Refer to Section III, Recreational Goals and Objectives

Trails will interfere with Trappers

Response: See Wildlife Comments Response

Create a long distance foot trail through the Tug Hill Plateau

Response: See Section III, Recreational Goal and Objectives, Provide an enhanced recreational experience on the Unit

Appendix B - Responsiveness Summary to Public Comments

Try to Keep Snowmobile Trails off the plowed roads

Response: See Section III, Recreational Goals and Objectives, Provide designated snowmobile trails at existing levels**.**

Wildlife Comments

Establish a black bear hunting season on the Unit

Response: The Bureau of Wildlife has released a Draft Black Bear Management Plan for 2014-2024. At this time, there is no formal regulatory proposal for establishing a black bear hunting season on Tug Hill but the plan does spell out a desire to expand seasons to new areas in northern New York, including Tug Hill, in the future.

Maintain a mosaic of successional habitats.

Response: Refer to Section III, Land Management Goals and Recommendations, Apply Sound Silvicultural Practices

Use data and information from Audubon

Response: Refer to Section III, Wildlife Goals and Recommendations, Increase the Monitoring Efforts for Migratory Bird Species

Trappers are concerned about potential loss of lands for trapping if additional designated trails are developed on the Unit

Response: While Title 6 of the Official Compilation of the Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York (NYCRR), Section 6.3 (a) (14) does restrict the placement of body-grip traps within 100 feet of trails, we feel that any impact of new trails constructed as a result of this plan will be minimal. Most of the trails proposed in the plan would be in the gulf areas of the Unit where little trapping likely occurs. Furthermore, any loss of opportunity may be offset by the ease of access trappers will enjoy as a result of these new trails. Finally, 6NYCRR 6.3 (a) (14) is very specific to body-grip traps placed on lands and does not regulate the use of foothold traps or any type of traps placed within water bodies, even within 100 feet of a trail.

The Department received numerous comments expressing a desire to see the Tug Hill Wildlife Management Area (WMA) managed using even-aged versus uneven-aged forestry practices to benefit a host of young forest species and specifically ruffed grouse, woodcock and snowshoe hare. Many of those who commented also noted that the majority of acreage of the WMA was purchased using Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Funds.

Response: The Department recognizes that the unique nature and funding sources of WMA's may suggest management practices which differ somewhat from the overall vision for State forest

parcels in the Unit Management Plan. Although Pittman-Robertson funding can be used to support varied sound wildlife management approaches, the plan will be amended to remove Tug Hill WMA from the three forest management matrixes. This will provide the Bureau of Wildlife additional time to develop management actions specific to the WMA and greater flexibility to manage for species of interest more in harmony with their mission. Once developed, these plans will be added to the UMP as an addendum.

Facilities Comments

Post more maps on the snowmobile trails to identify your location.

Response: DEC will collaborate with Sno Pals Snowmobile Club to see if there are any opportunities to post location maps along the trails.

Garbage and litter is a problem on the trails, there should be more enforcement for snowmobile and ATV violations.

Response: Refer to Section III, Enforcement and Protection Goals and Recommendations

Find possible locations for helicopters in case of emergencies

Response: Refer to Section III, Enforcement and Protection Goals and Recommendations, Identify Potential Helicopter Landing Sites

Appendix C - State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR)

State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR)

This Plan and the activities it recommends will be in compliance with State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR), 6NYCRR Part 617. The State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) requires the consideration of environmental factors early in the planning stages of any proposed action(s) that are undertaken, funded or approved by a local, regional or state agency. The Strategic Plan for State Forest Management (SPSFM) serves as the Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS), regarding management activity on State Forests. To address potential impacts, the SPSFM establishes SEQR analysis thresholds for each category of management activity.

Management actions in this Plan are within the thresholds established in the SPSFM, therefore these actions do not require additional SEQR. Any future action that does not comply with established thresholds will require additional SEQR prior to conducting the activity.

STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW ACT

This Unit Management Plan (UMP) does not propose pesticide applications of more than 40 acres, any clearcuts of 40 acres or larger, or prescribed burns in excess of 100 acres. Therefore the actions in the plan do not exceed the thresholds set forth in the Strategic Plan/Generic Environmental Impact Statement for State Forest Management**.**

This Unit Management Plan also does not include any of the following:

1. Forest management activities occurring on acreage occupied by protected species ranked S1, S2, G1, G2 or G3

2. Pesticide applications adjacent to plants ranked S1, S2, G1, G2 or G3

3. Aerial pesticide spraying by airplane or helicopter

4. Any development of facilities with potable water supplies, septic system supported restrooms, camping areas with more than 10 sites or development in excess of other limits established in this plan.

5. Well drilling plans

6. Well pad densities of greater than one well pad in 320 acres or which does not comply with the limitations identified through a tract assessment

7. Carbon injection and storage or waste water disposal

Therefore the actions proposed in this UMP will be carried out in conformance with the conditions and thresholds established for such actions in the Strategic Plan/Generic Environmental Impact Statement , and do not require any separate site specific environmental review (see 6 NYCRR 617.10[d]).

Actions not covered by the Strategic Plan/Generic Environmental Impact Statement

Any action taken by the Department on this unit that is not addressed in this Unit Management Plan and is not addressed in the Strategic Plan/Generic Environmental Impact Statement may need a separate site specific environmental review.

Figure 1. – Matrix Forest Map

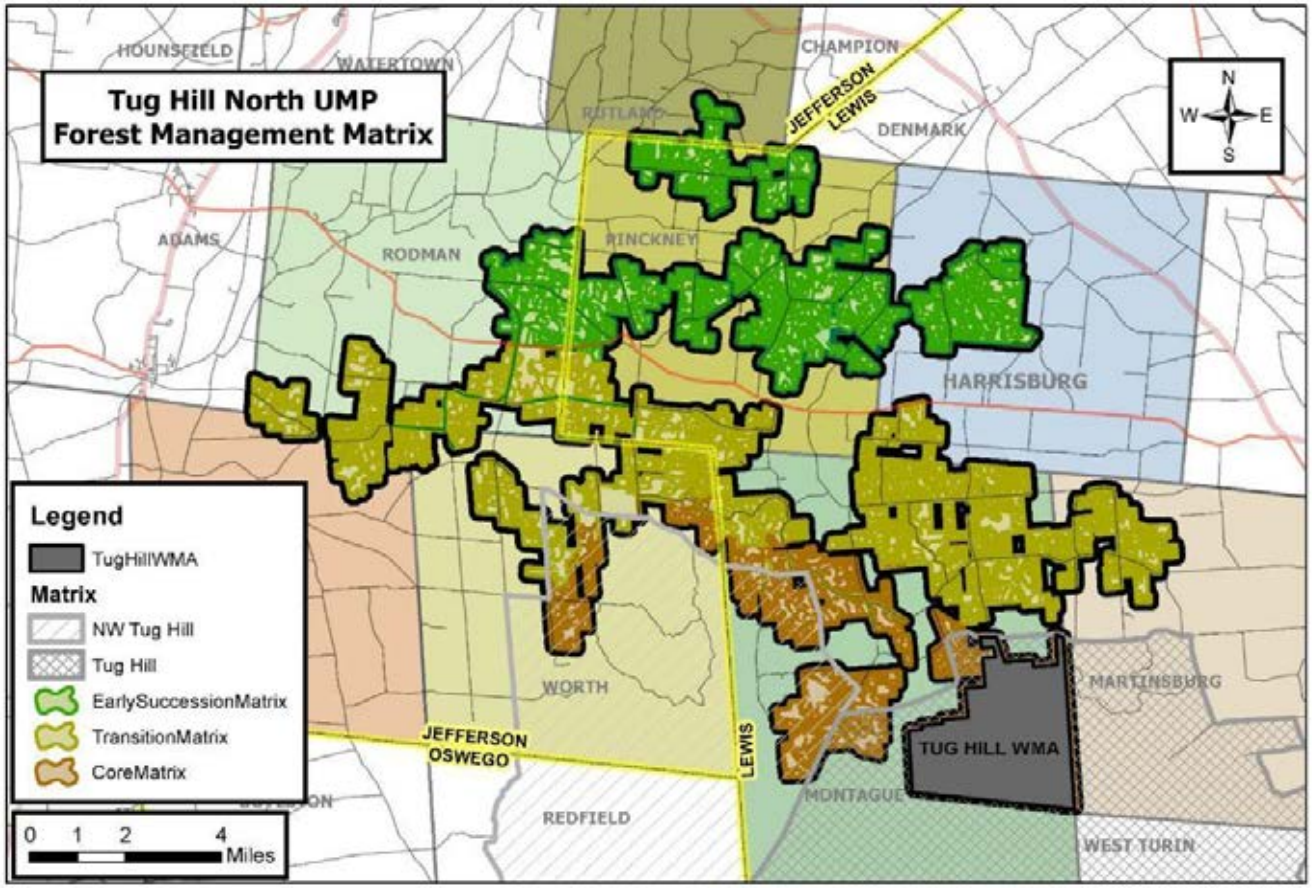
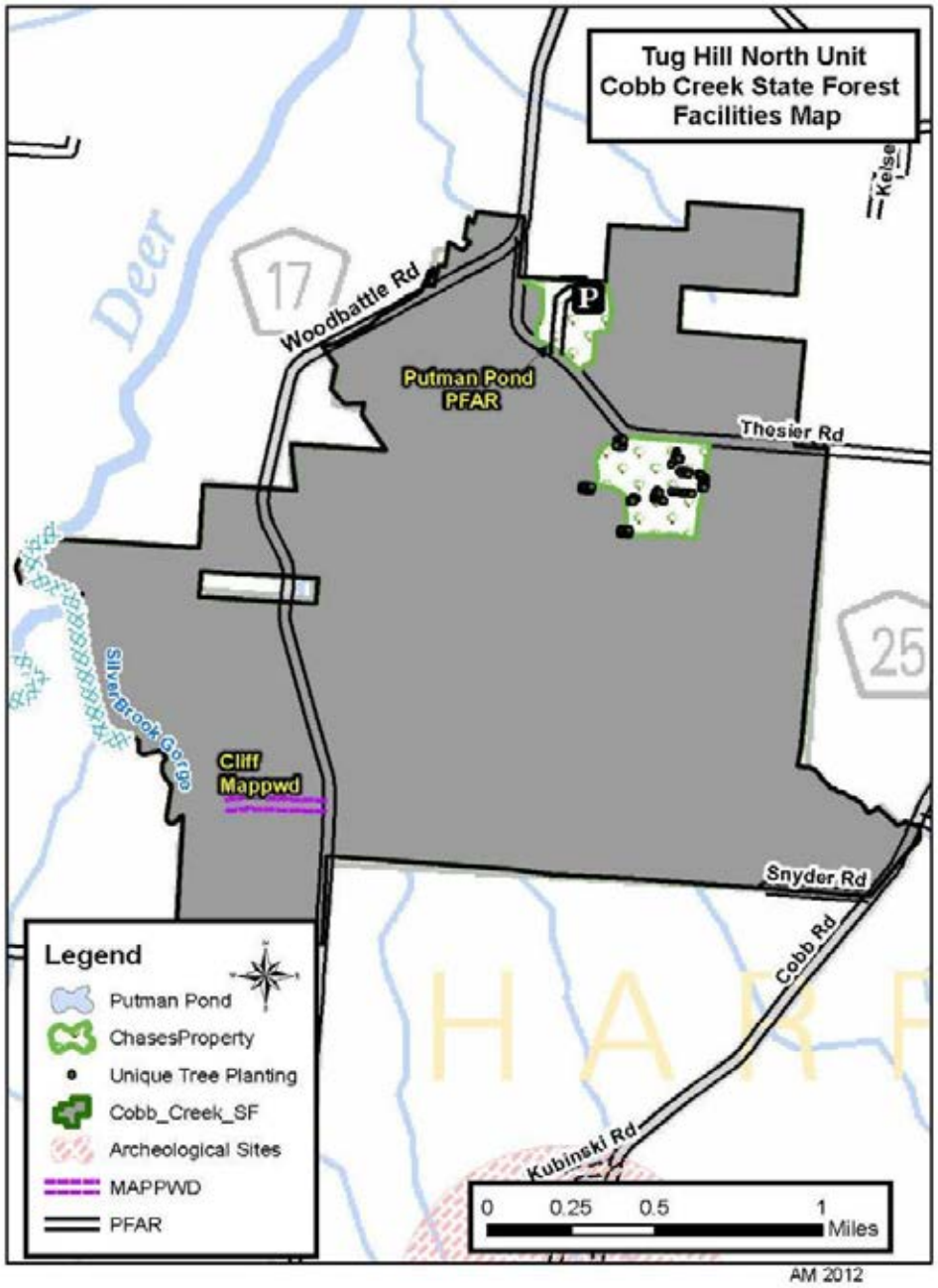


Figure 2. – Cobb Creek State Forest

Facilities Map, Forestry Map, Soils Map, Water Resources Map



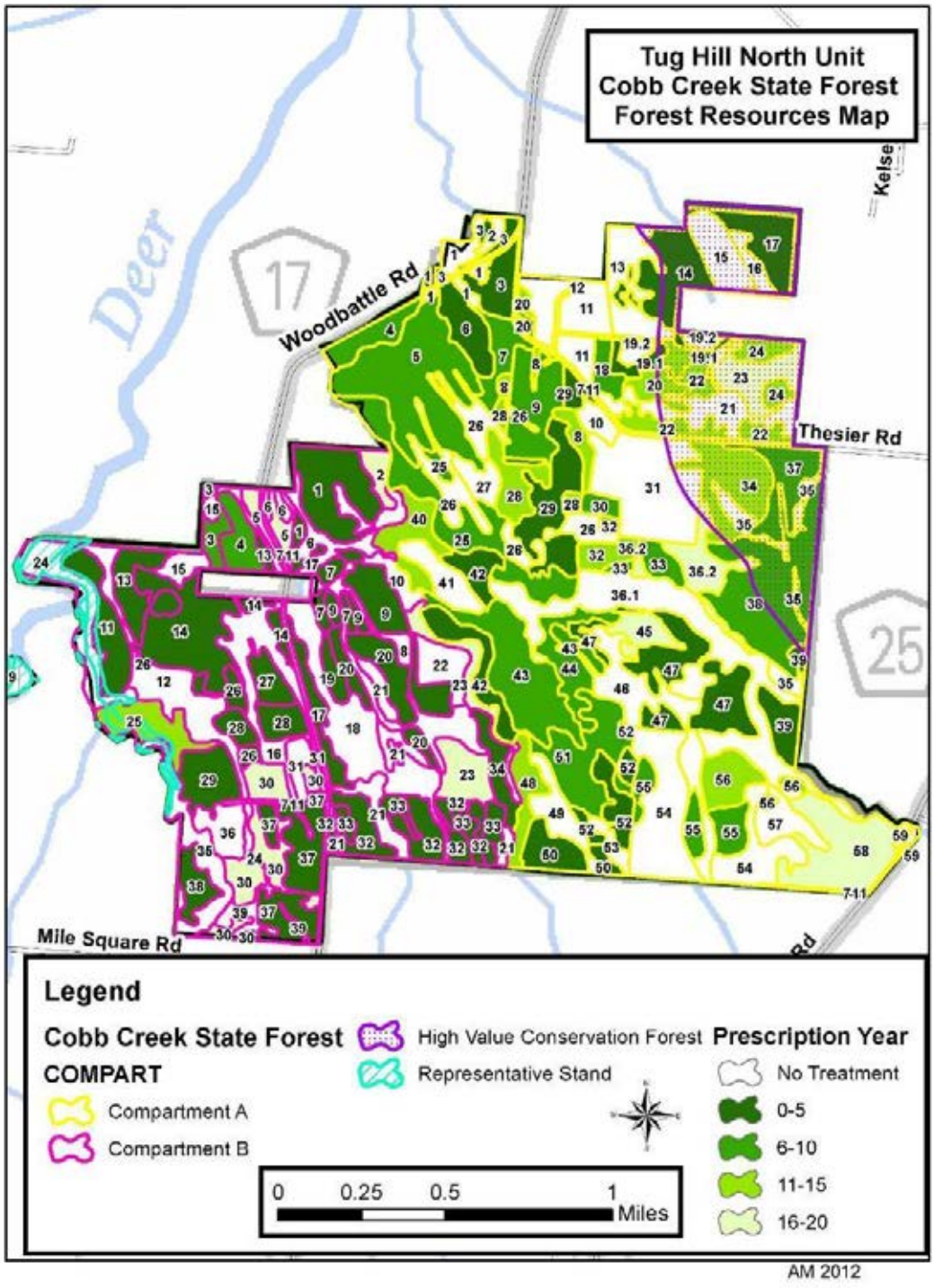

Tug Hill North Unit
Cobb Creek State Forest
Forest Resources Map
Deer
17
Woodbattle Rd
Thesier Rd
25
Mile Square Rd
Legend
Cobb Creek State Forest
COMPART
Compartment A
Compartment B
High Value Conservation Forest
Representative Stand
Prescription Year
No Treatment
0-5
6-10
11-15
16-20
0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles
AM 2012

FIGURE 2. – COBB CREEK STATE FOREST

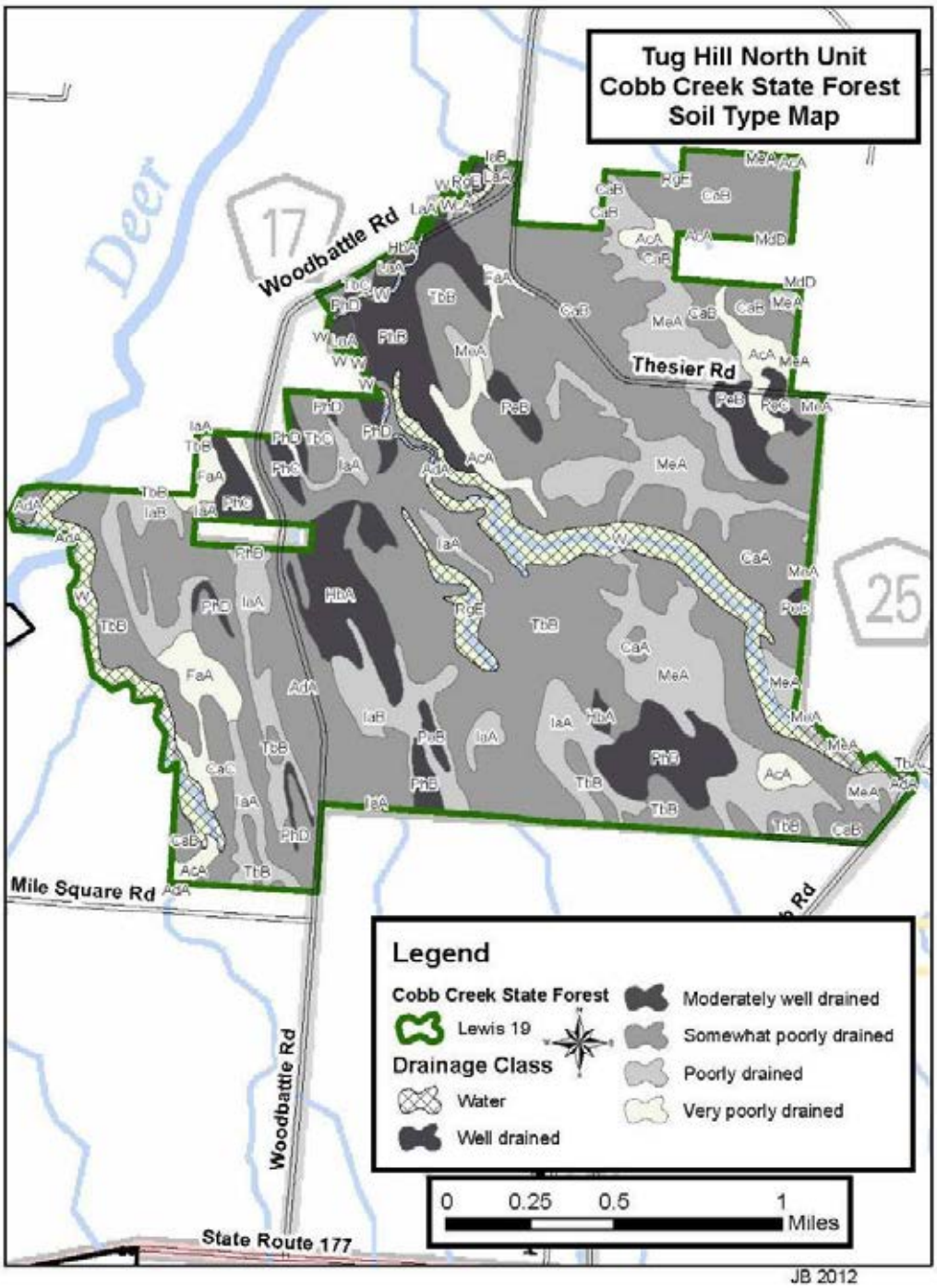


FIGURE 2. – COBB CREEK STATE FOREST

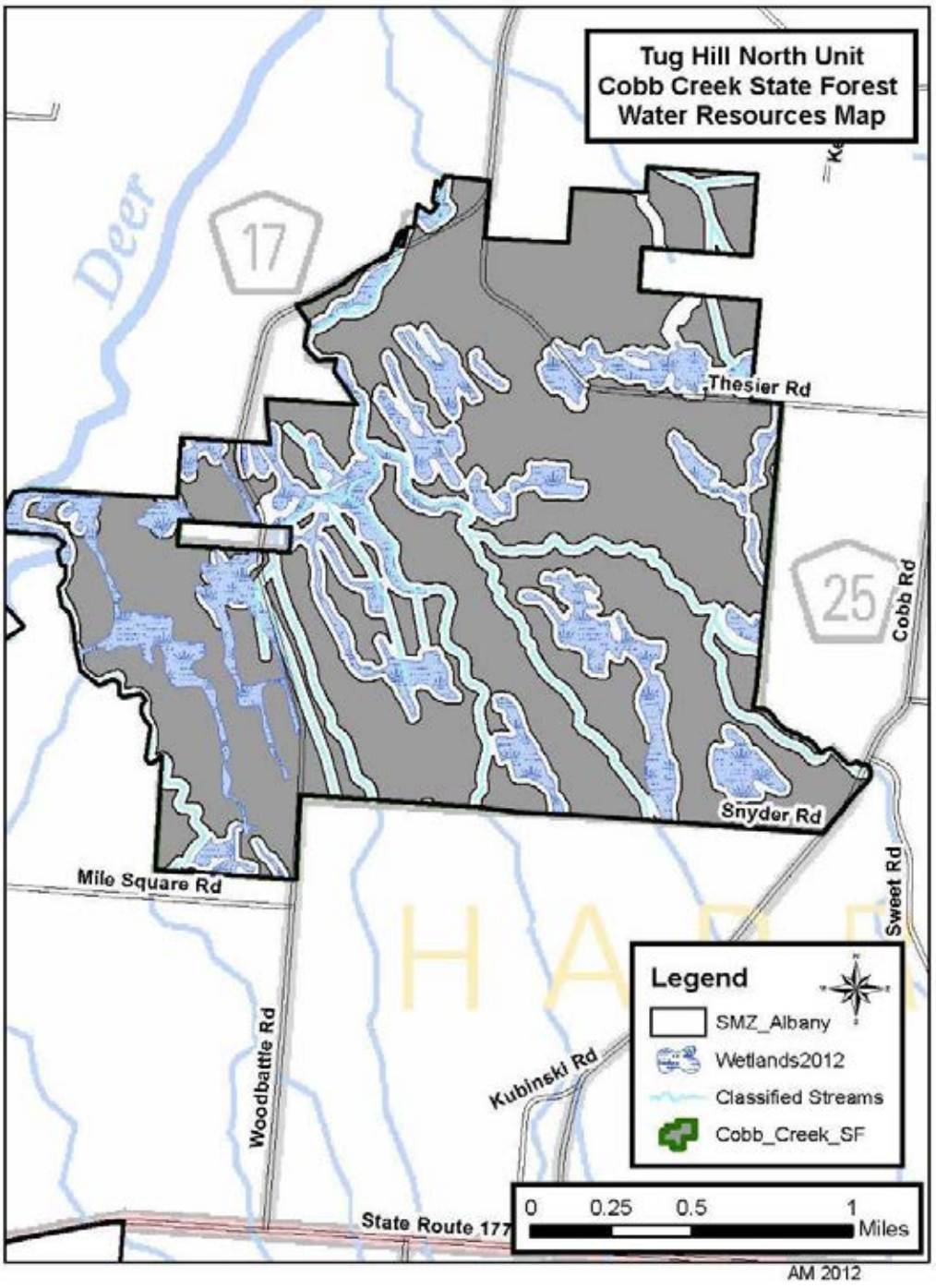
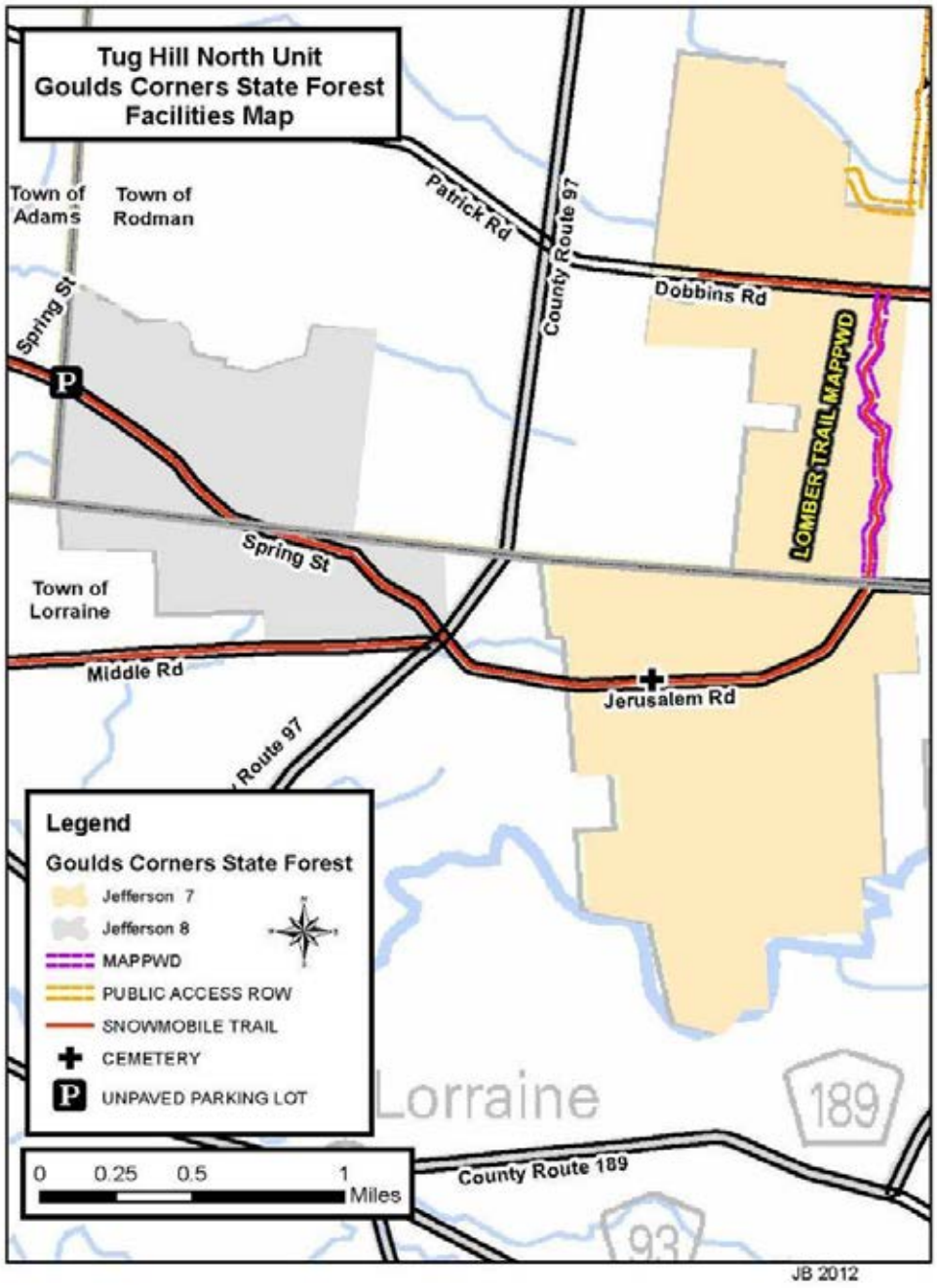
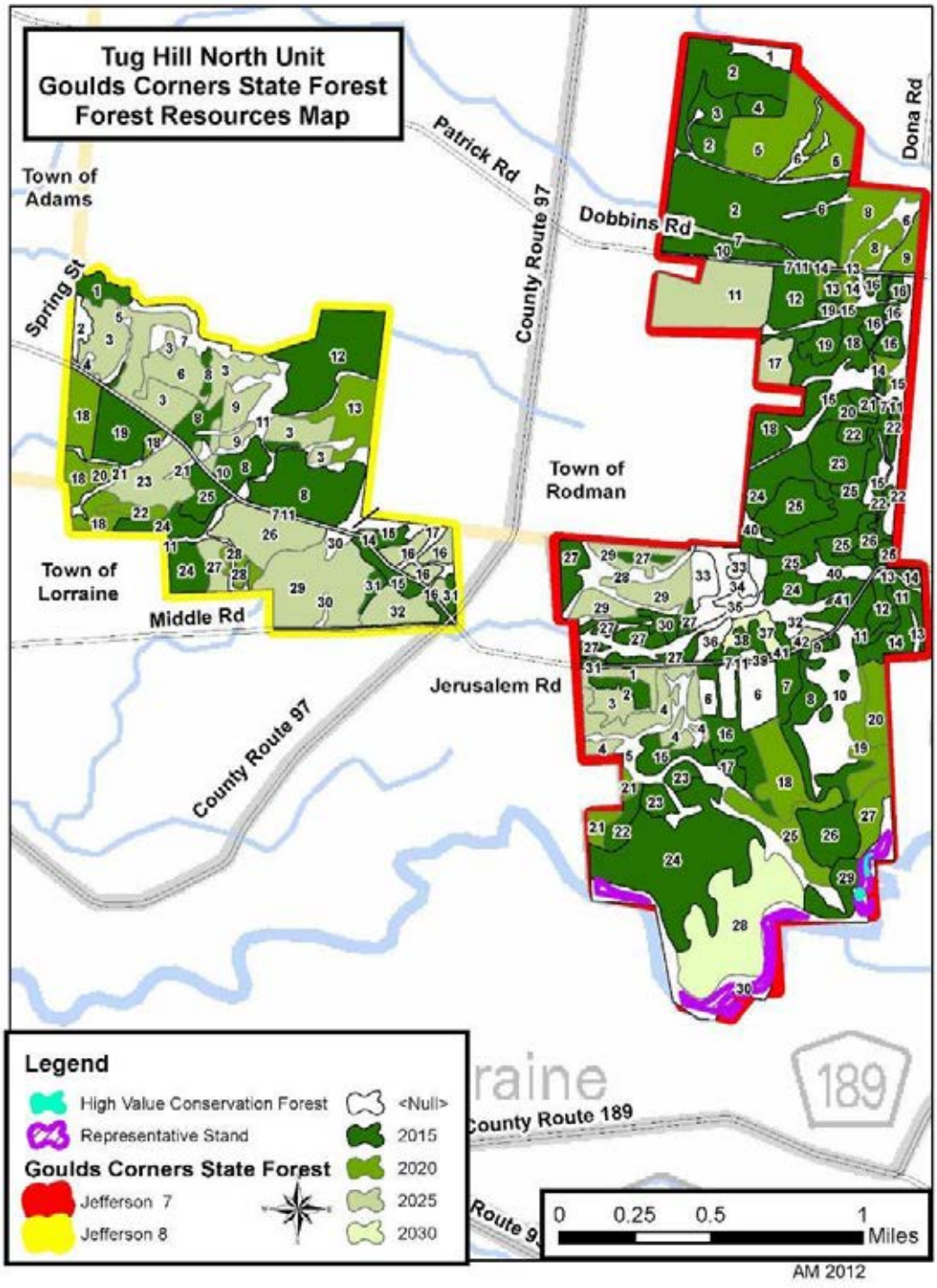
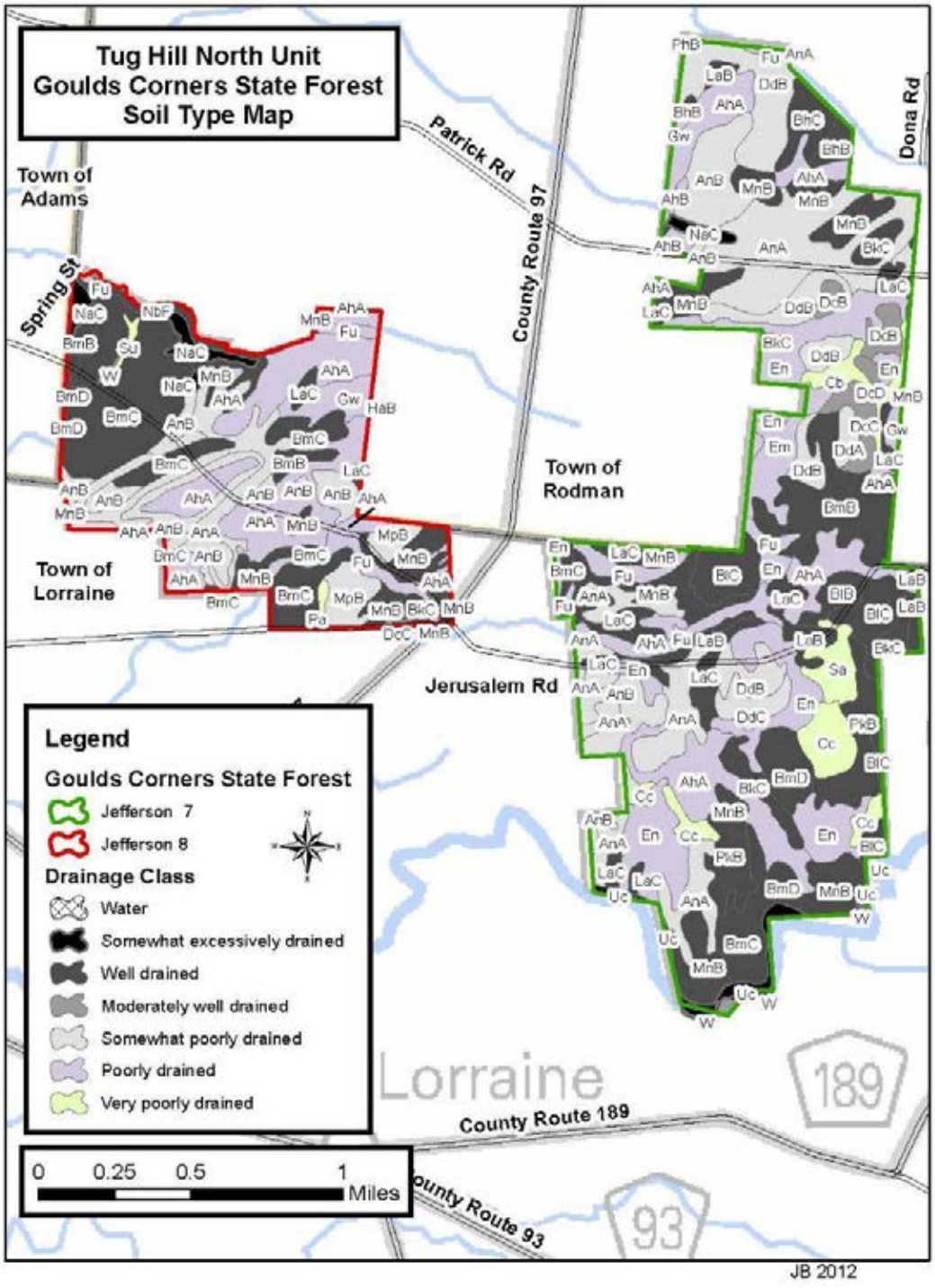


Figure 3 – Goulds Corner State Forest

Facilities Map, Forestry Map, Soils Map, Water Resources Map




Tug Hill North Unit
Goulds Corners State Forest
Forest Resources Map
Patrick Rd
Dona Rd
Town of Adams
Dobbins Rd
Spring St
County Route 97
Town of Rodman
Town of Lorraine
Middle Rd
Jerusalem Rd
County Route 97
Legend
High Value Conservation Forest
Representative Stand
Goulds Corners State Forest
Jefferson 7
Jefferson 8
<Null>
2015
2020
2025
2030
County Route 189
189
0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles
AM 2012


Tug Hill North Unit
Goulds Corners State Forest
Soil Type Map
Town of Adams
Patrick Rd
County Route 97
Dona Rd
Spring St
Town of Rodman
Town of Lorraine
Jerusalem Rd
Legend
Goulds Corners State Forest
Jefferson 7
Jefferson 8
Drainage Class
Water
Somewhat excessively drained
Well drained
Moderately well drained
Somewhat poorly drained
Poorly drained
Very poorly drained
0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles
Lorraine
County Route 189
189
93
JB 2012

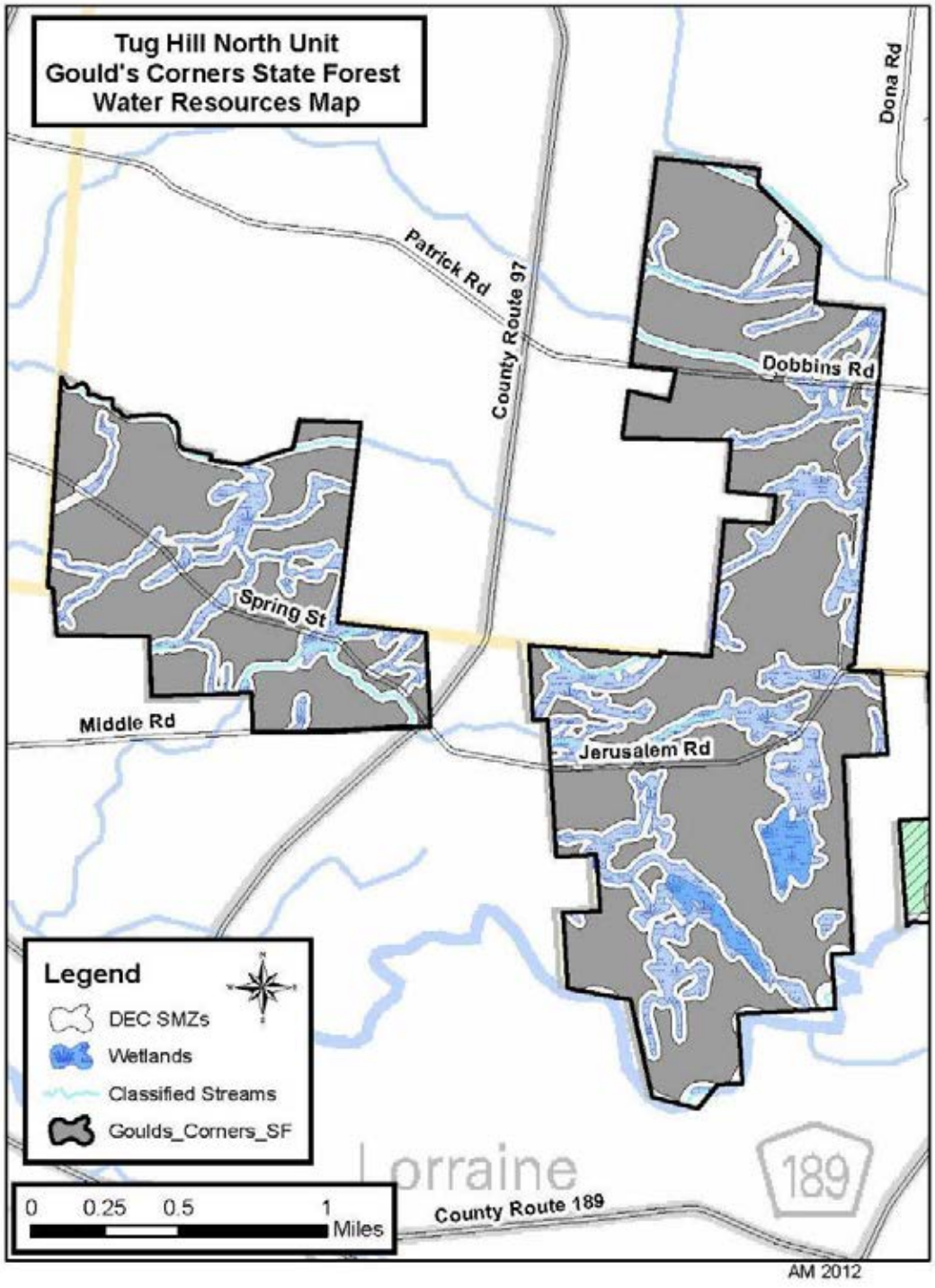

Tug Hill North Unit
Gould's Corners State Forest
Water Resources Map
Dona Rd
Patrick Rd
County Route 97
Dobbins Rd
Spring St
Middle Rd
Jerusalem Rd
Legend
DEC SMZs
Wetlands
Classified Streams
Goulds_Corners_SF
0 0.25 0.5 1
Miles
Lorraine
189
County Route 189
AM 2012

Figure 4. – Granger State Forest

Facilities Map, Forestry Map, Soils Map, Water Resources Map

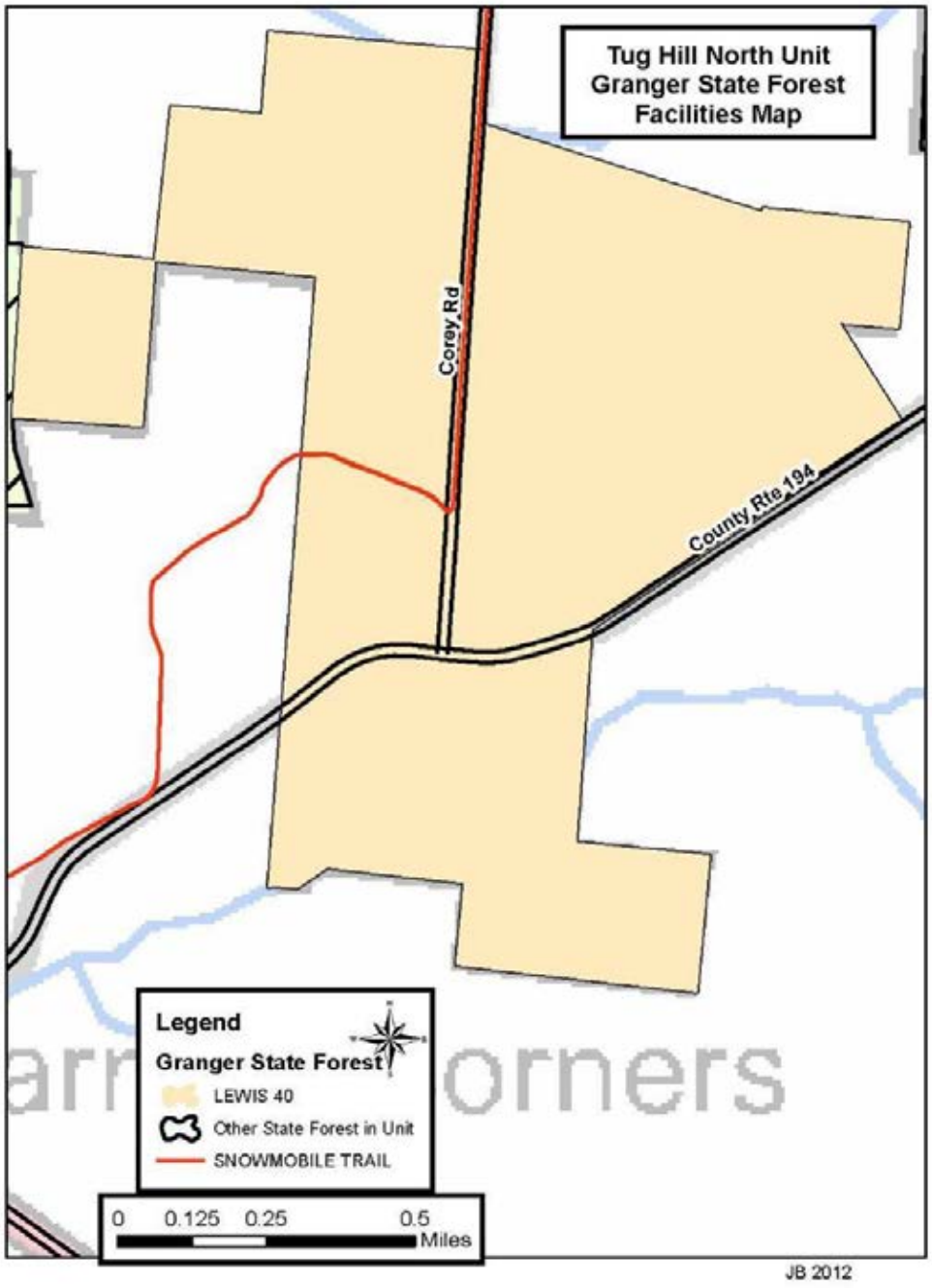
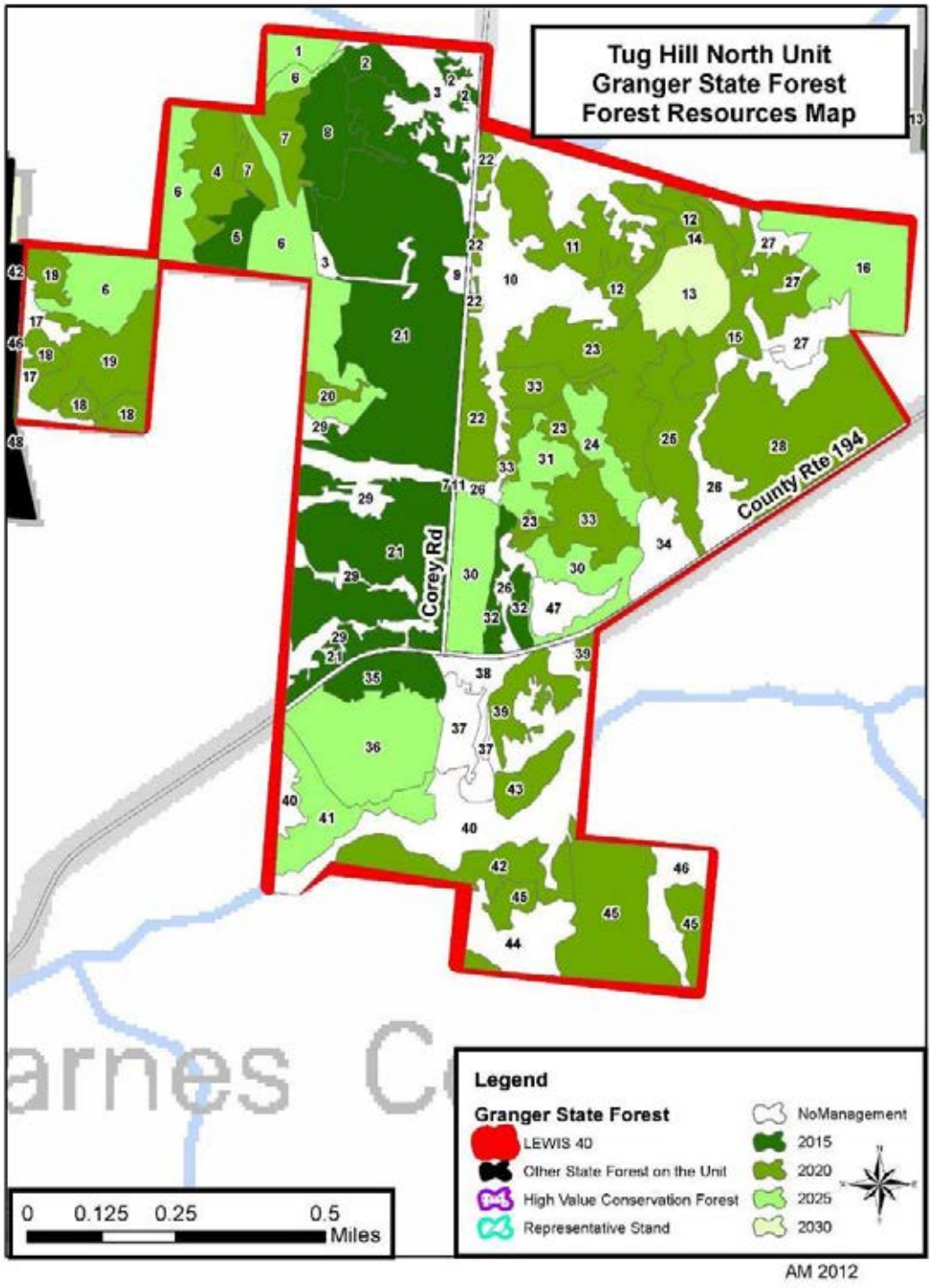


FIGURE 4. – GRANGER STATE FOREST



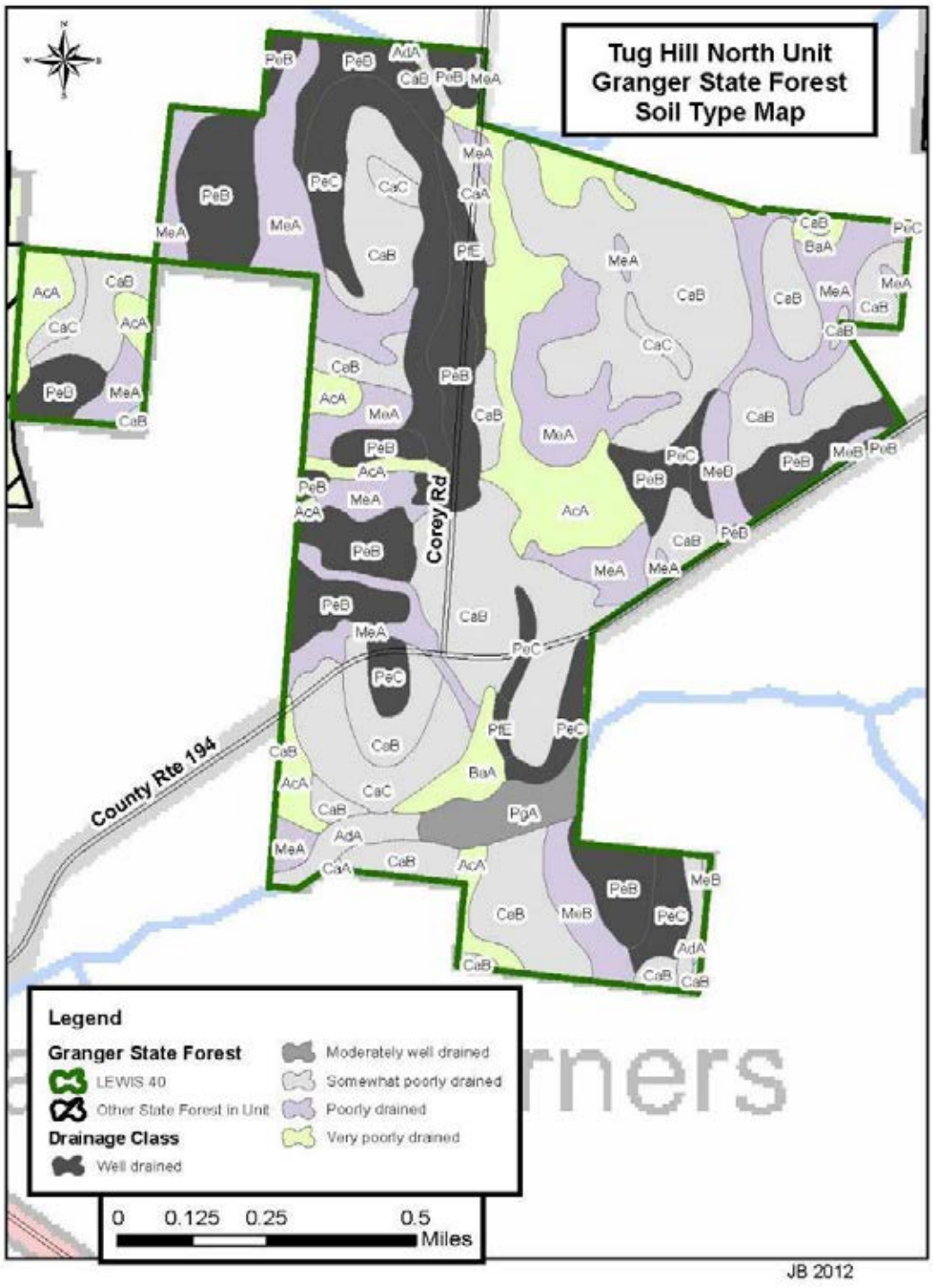

Tug Hill North Unit
Granger State Forest
Soil Type Map
Corey Rd
County Rte 194
Legend
Granger State Forest
LEWIS 40
Other State Forest in Unit
Drainage Class
Well drained
Moderately well drained
Somewhat poorly drained
Poorly drained
Very poorly drained
0 0.125 0.25 0.5
Miles
JB 2012

FIGURE 4. – GRANGER STATE FOREST

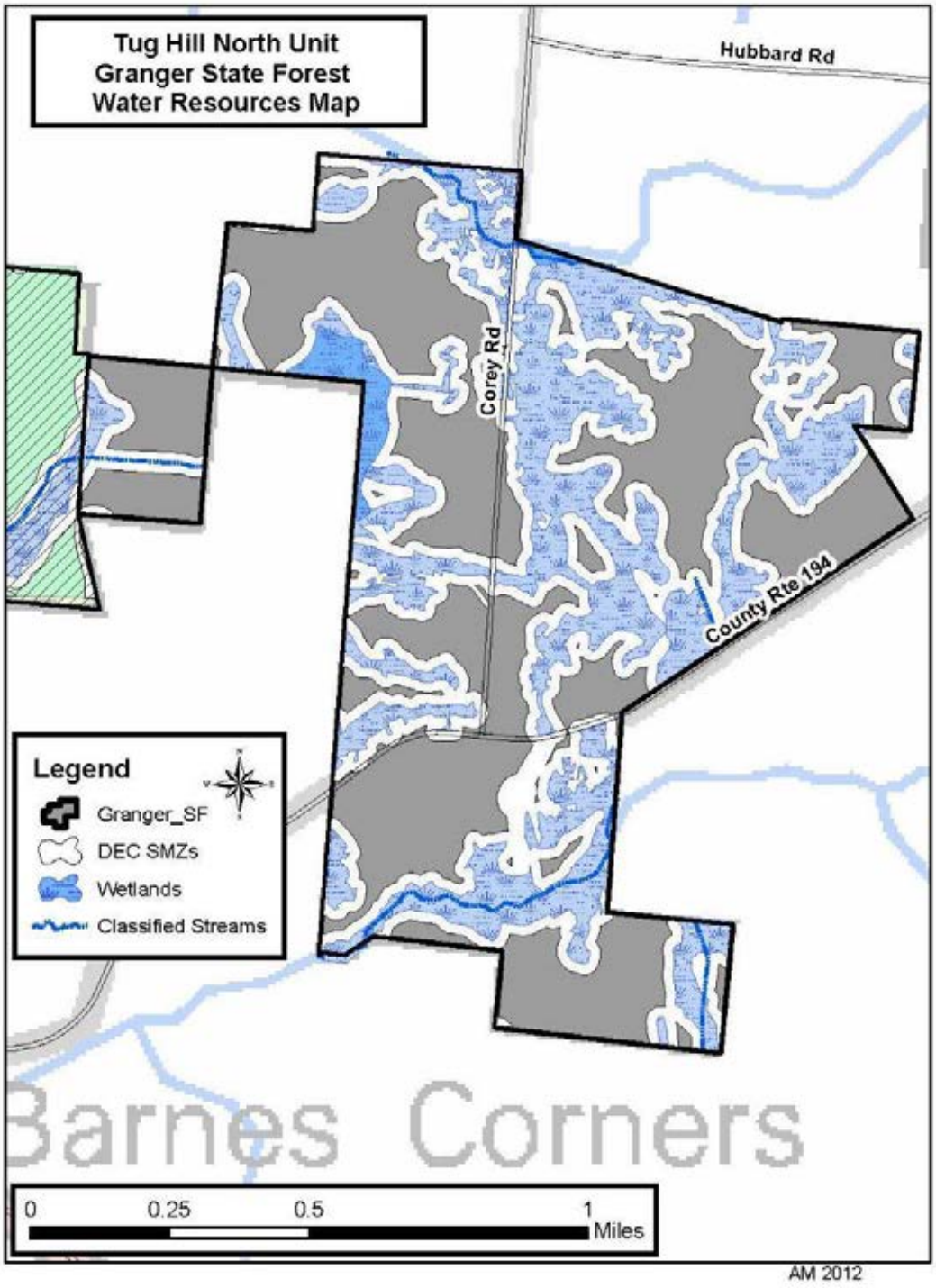


Figure 5. – Grant Powell State Forest

Facilities Map1, Forestry Map1, Soils Map1, Facilities Map2, Forestry Map2, Soils Map2, Water Resources Map

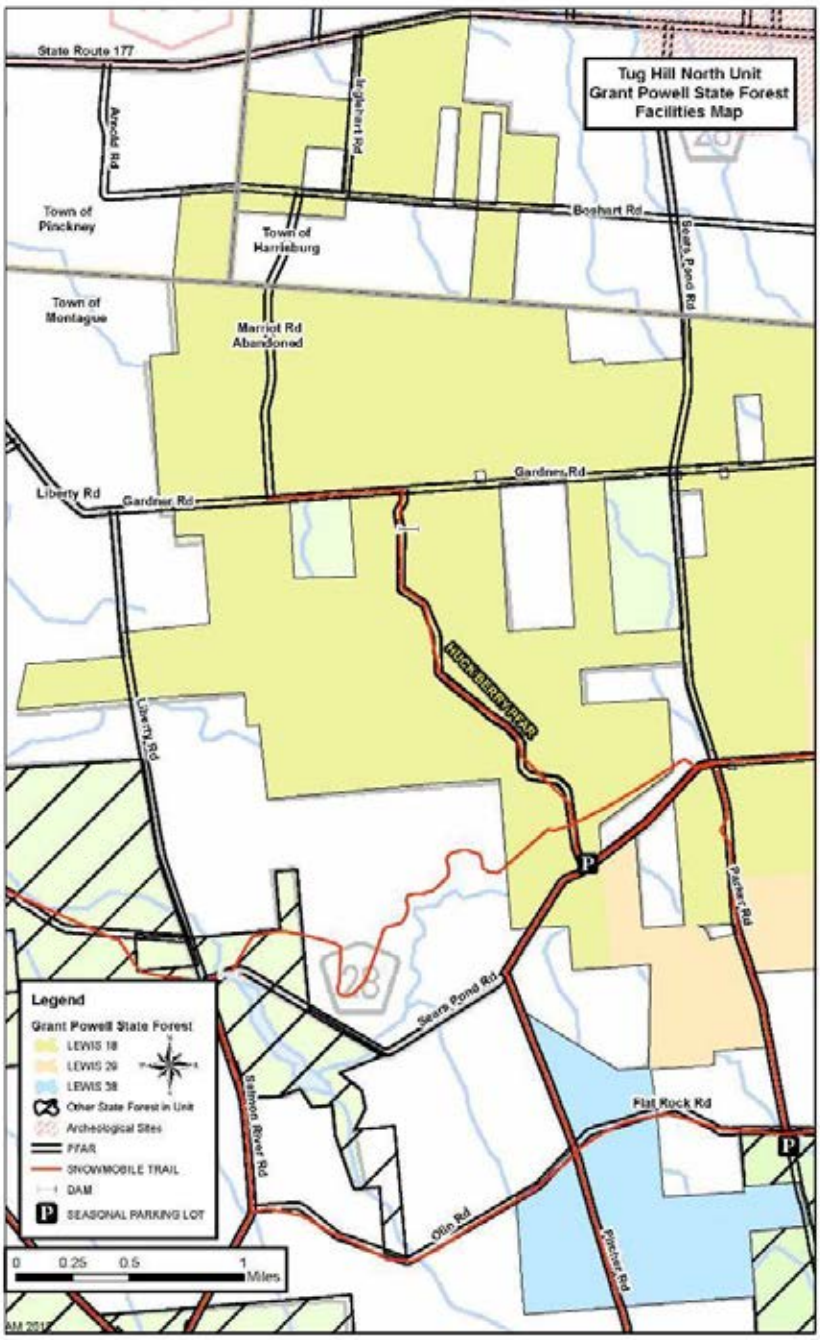


FIGURE 5. – GRANT POWELL STATE FOREST

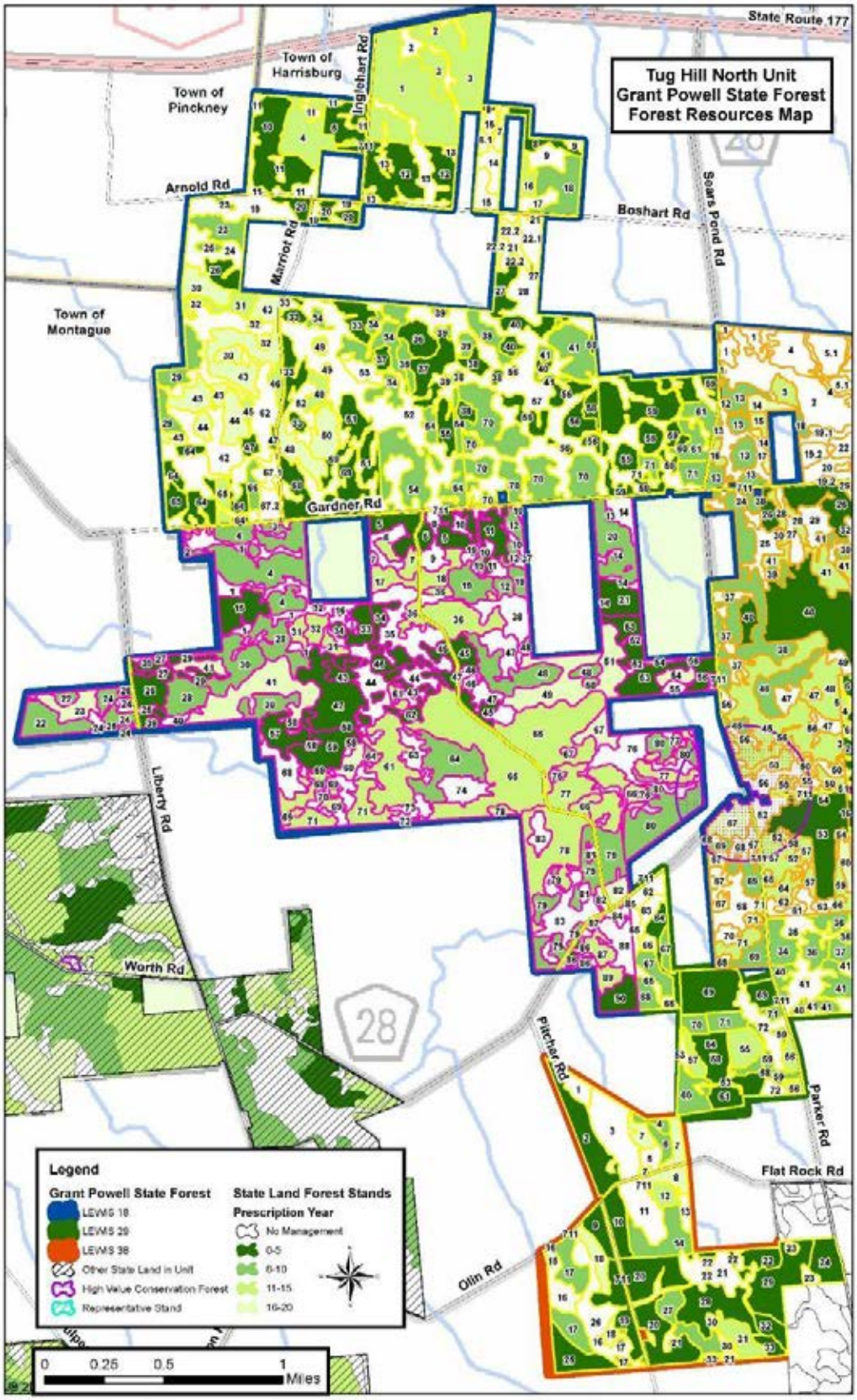


FIGURE 5. – GRANT POWELL STATE FOREST

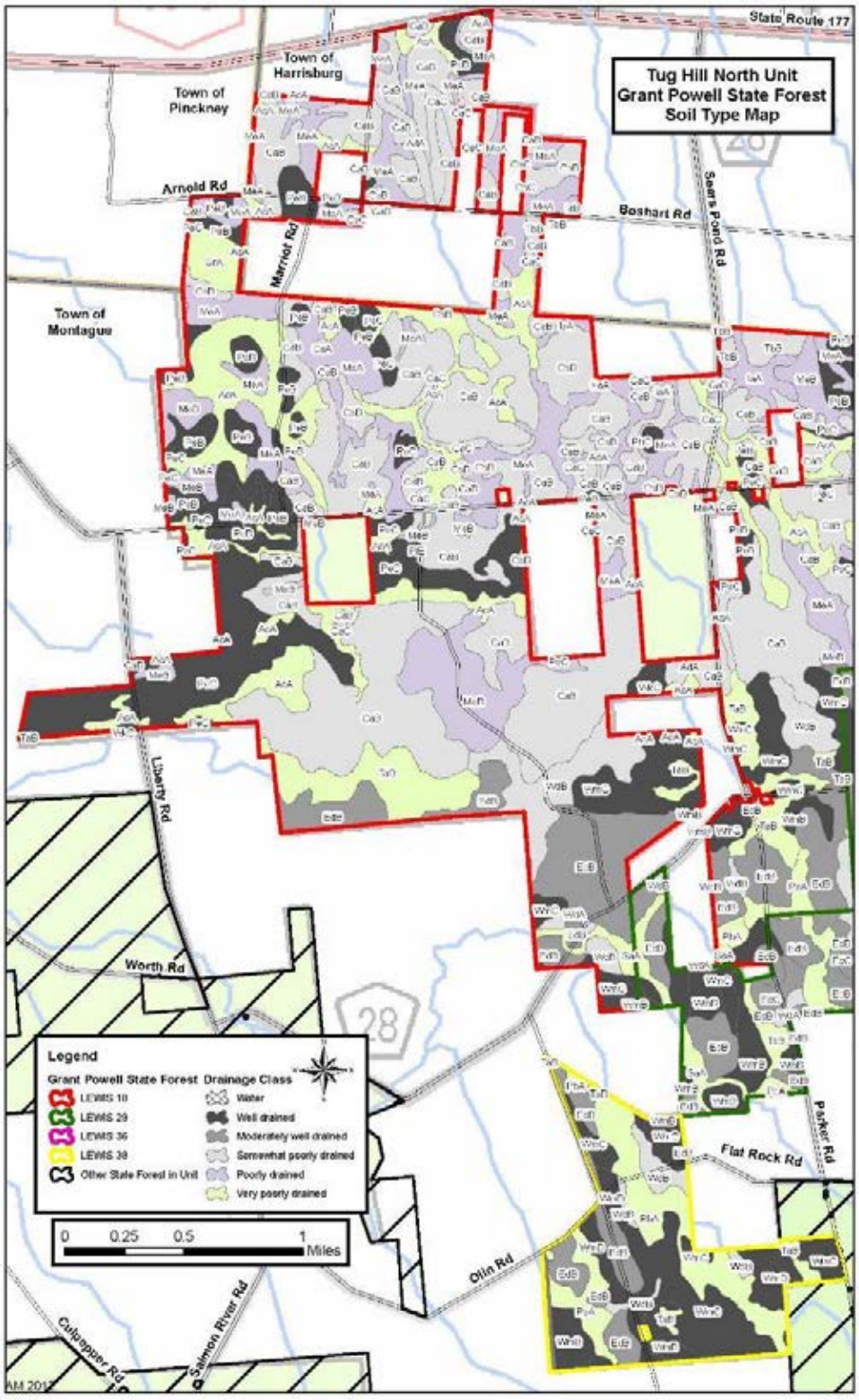


FIGURE 5. – GRANT POWELL STATE FOREST

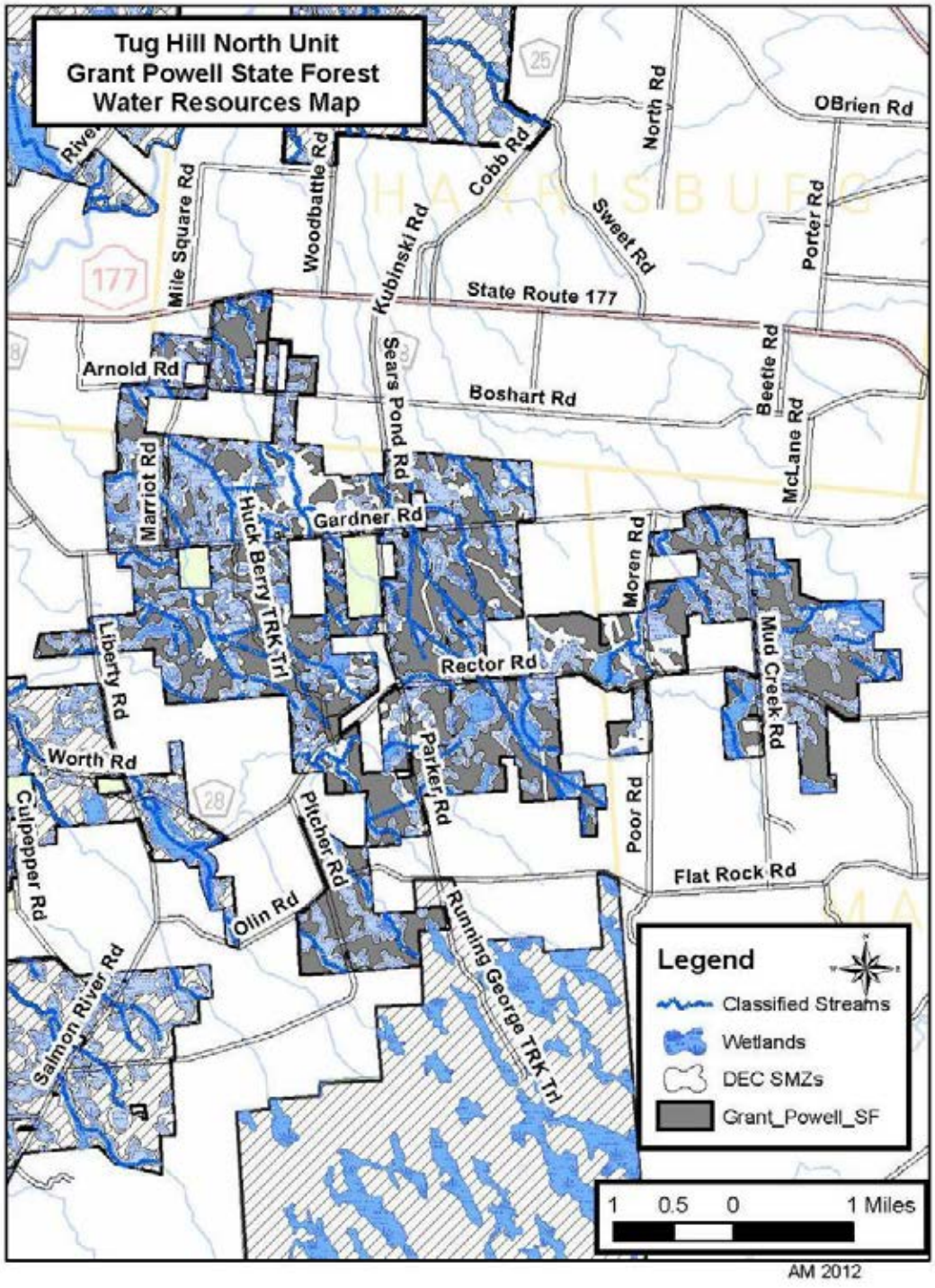


FIGURE 5. – GRANT POWELL STATE FOREST

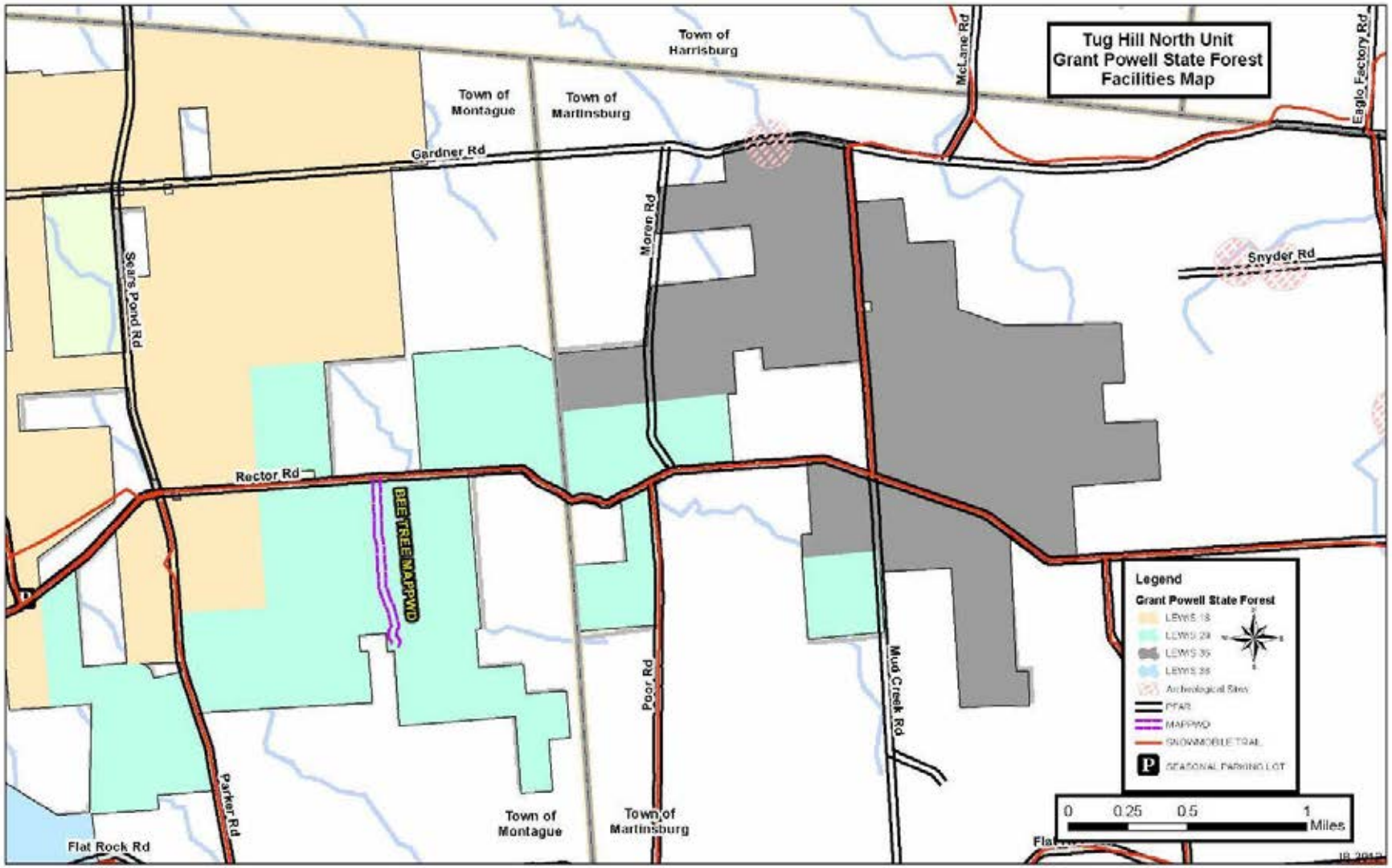


FIGURE 5. – GRANT POWELL STATE FOREST

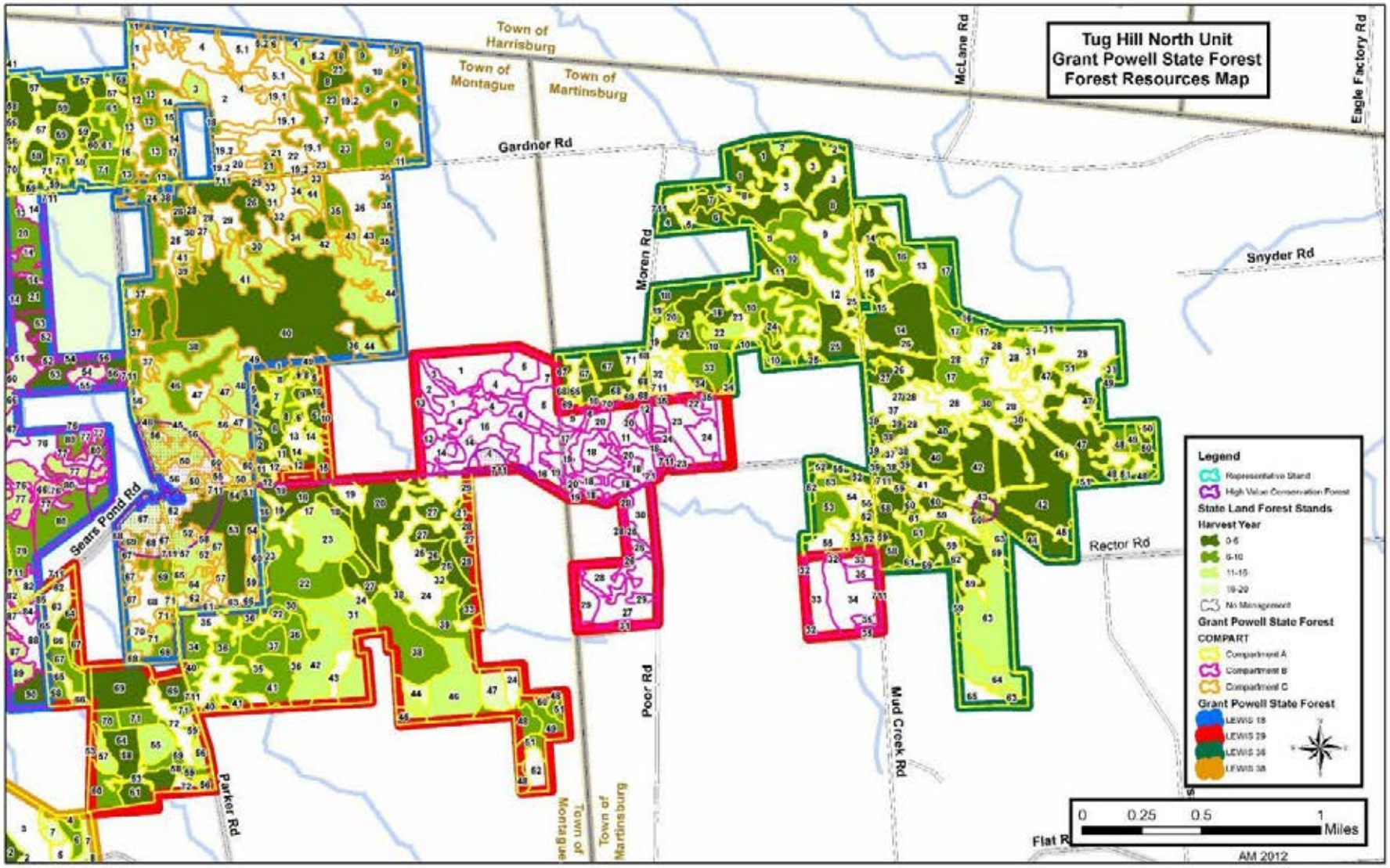


FIGURE 5. – GRANT POWELL STATE FOREST

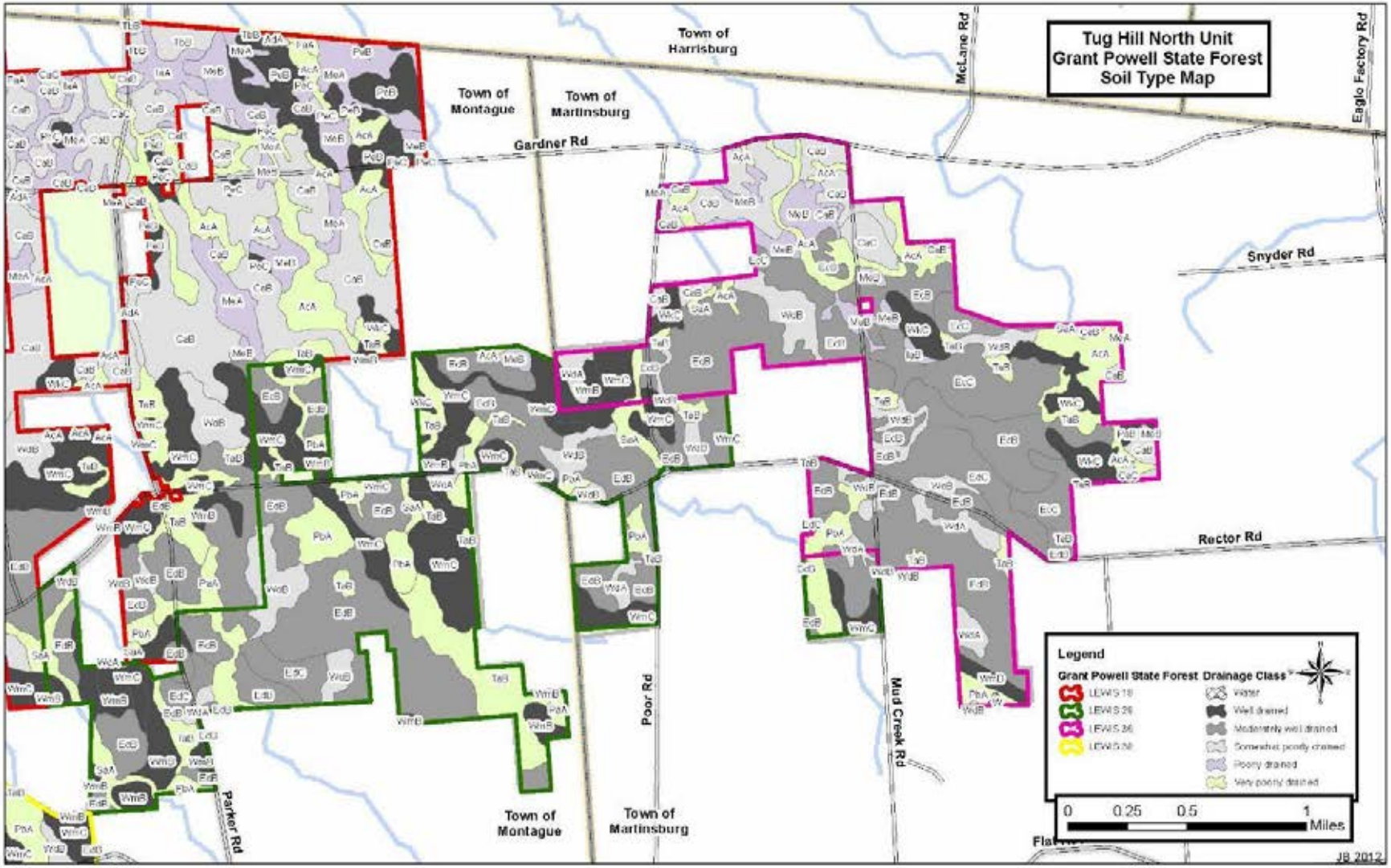


Figure 6. – Lookout State Forest

Facilities Map, Forestry Map, Soils Map, Water resources Map

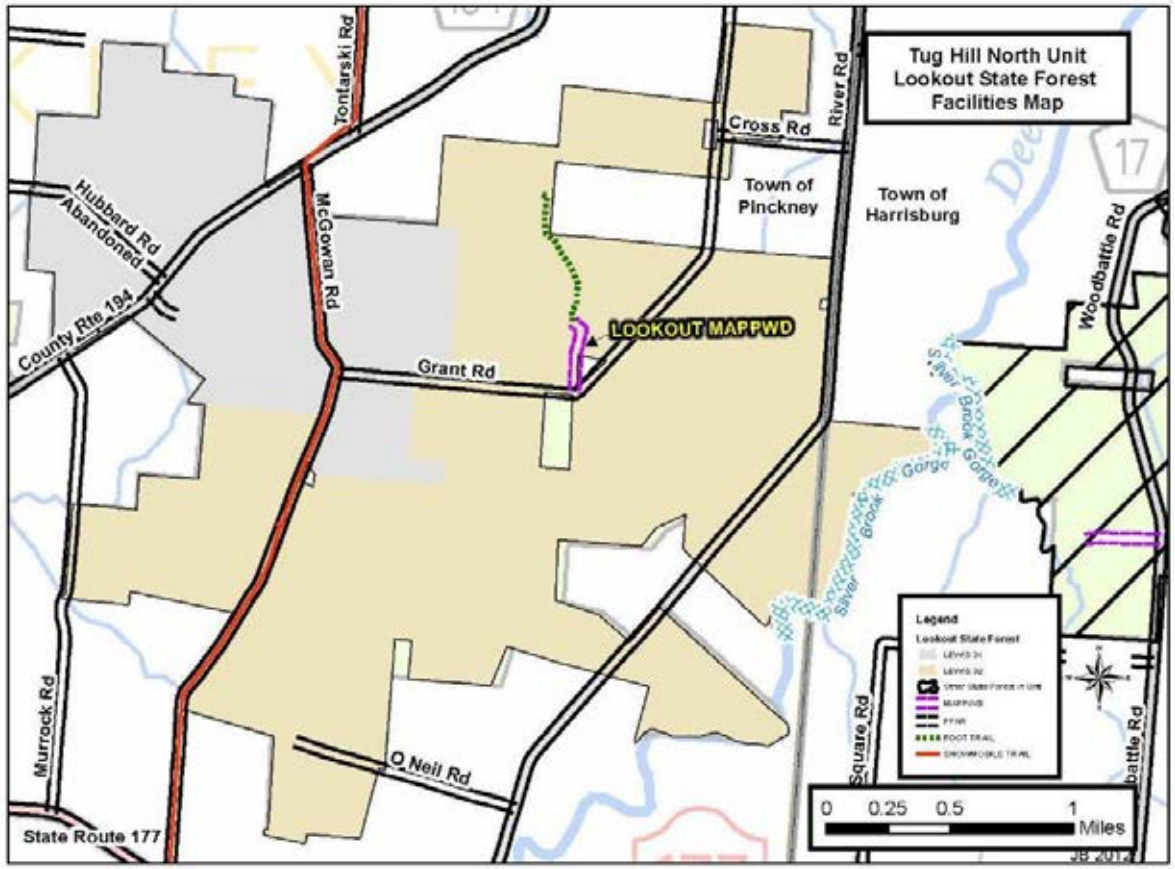


FIGURE 6. – LOOKOUT STATE FOREST

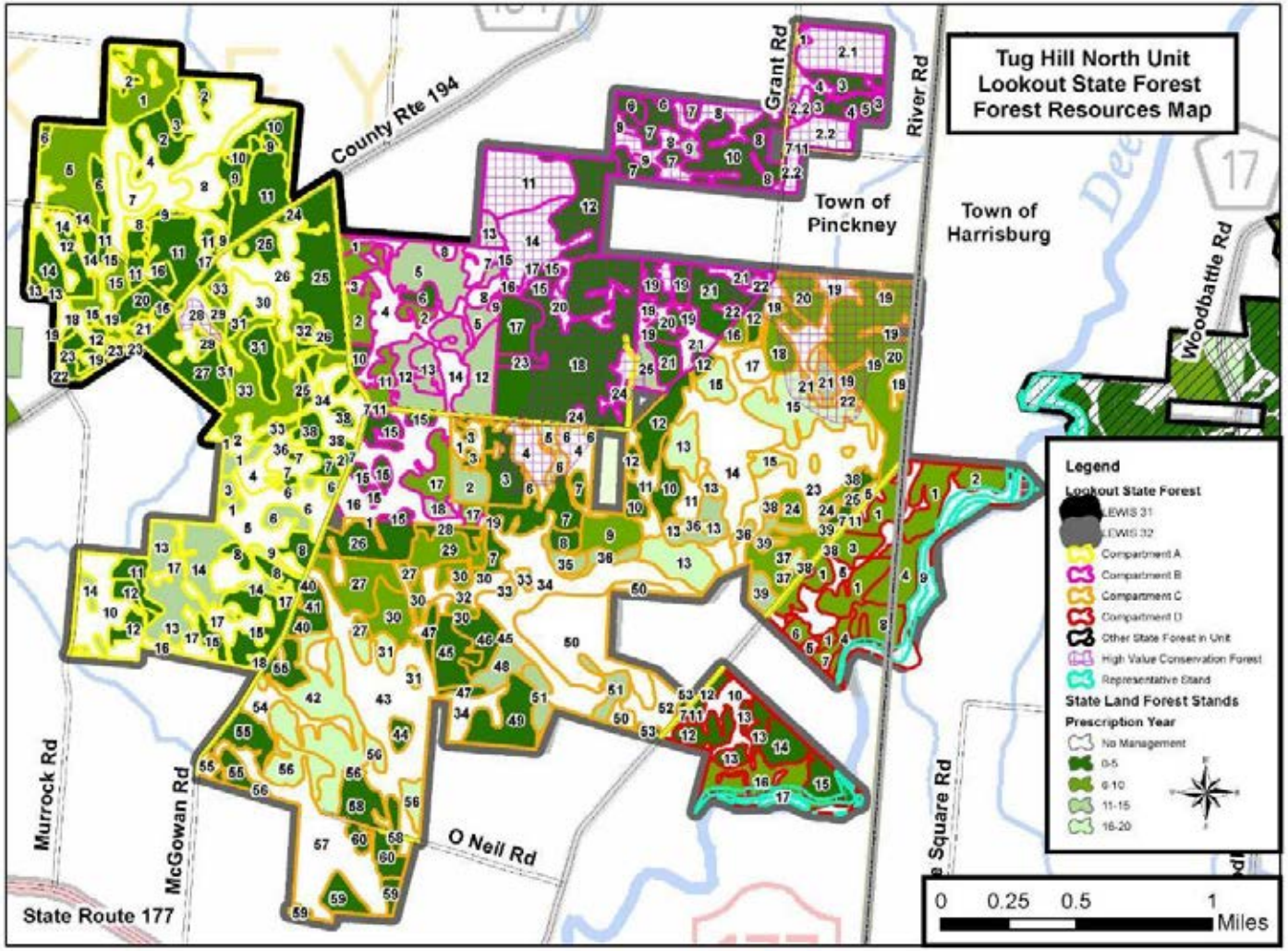


FIGURE 6. – LOOKOUT STATE FOREST

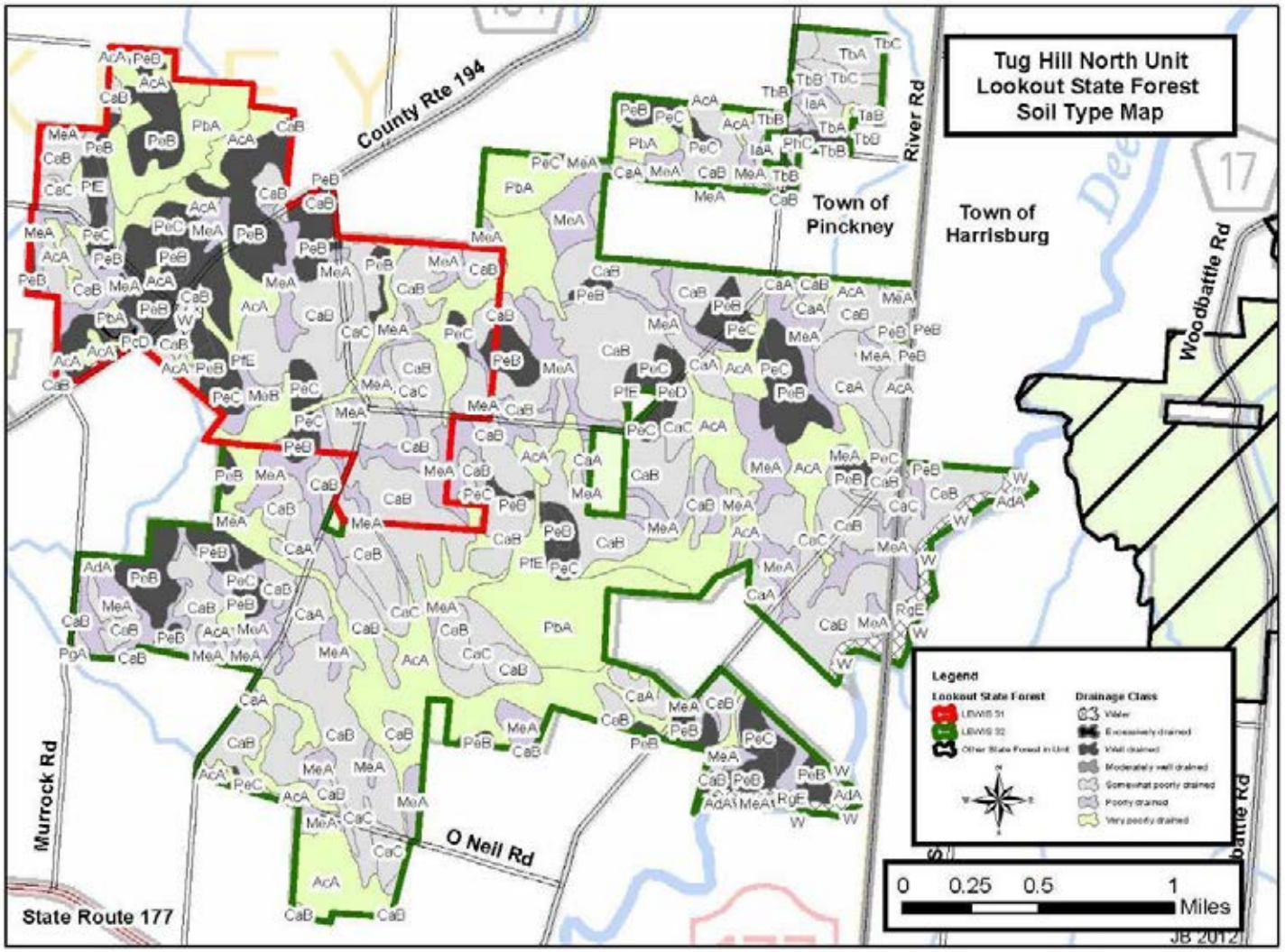


FIGURE 6. – LOOKOUT STATE FOREST

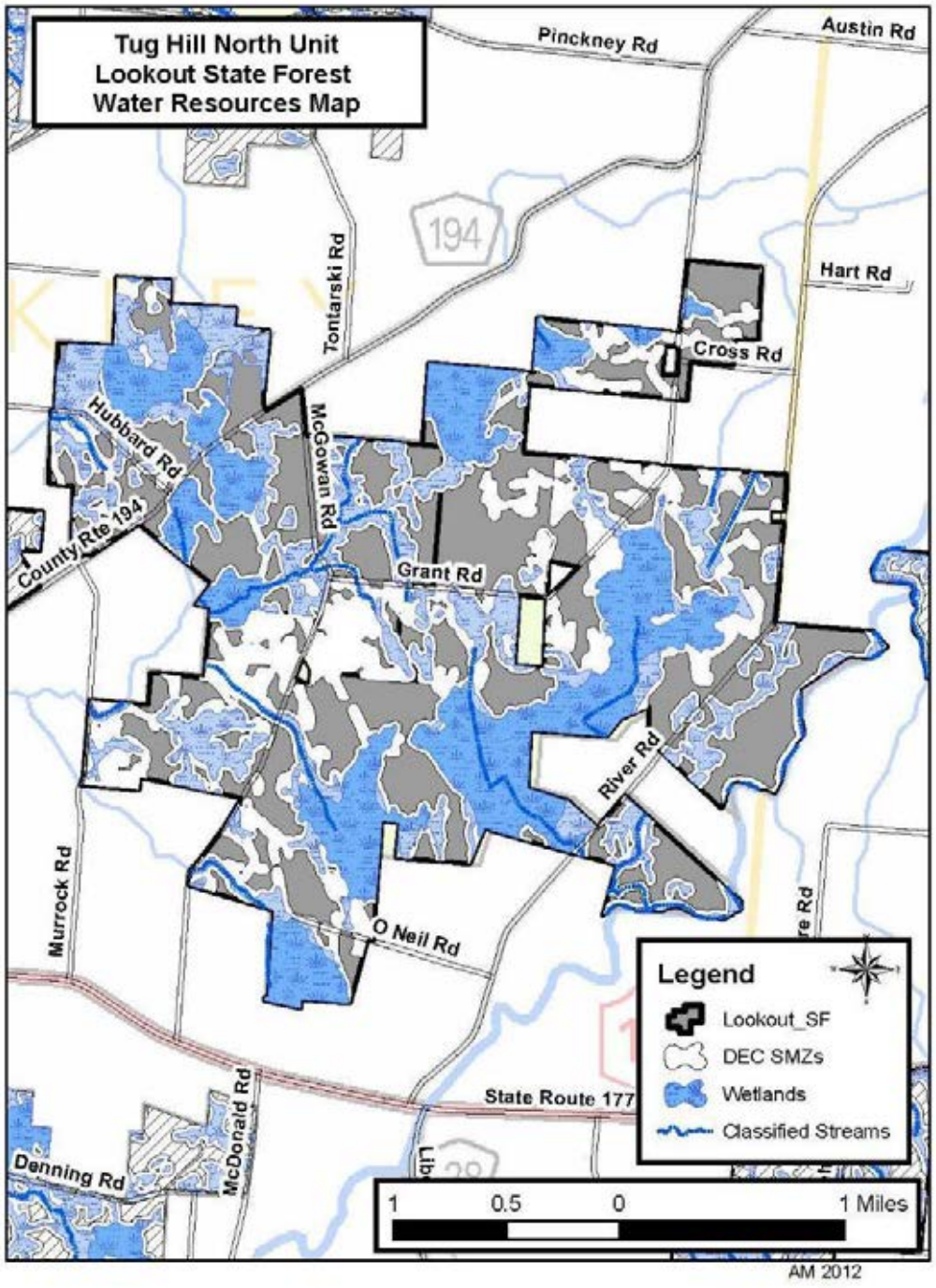


Figure 7. –Pinckney State Forest

Facilities Map, Forestry Map, Soils Map, Water Resources Map

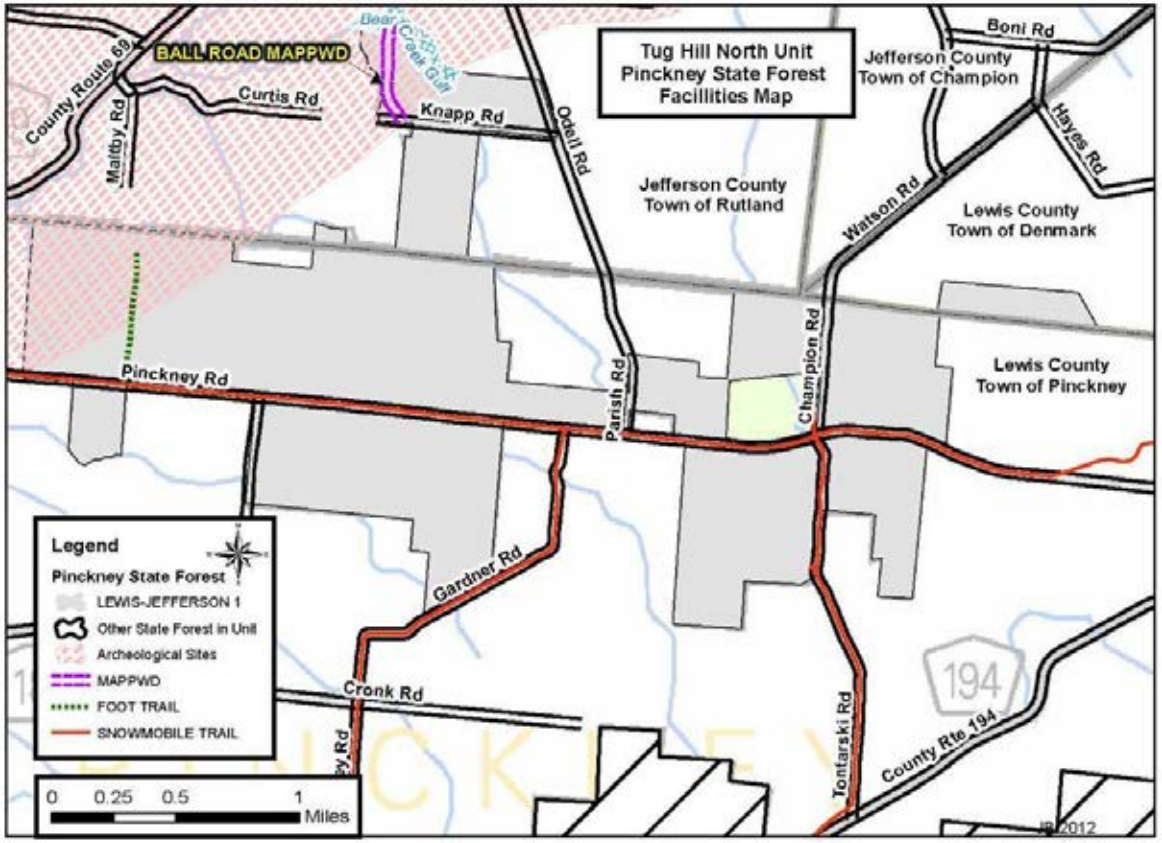


FIGURE 7. –PINCKNEY STATE FOREST

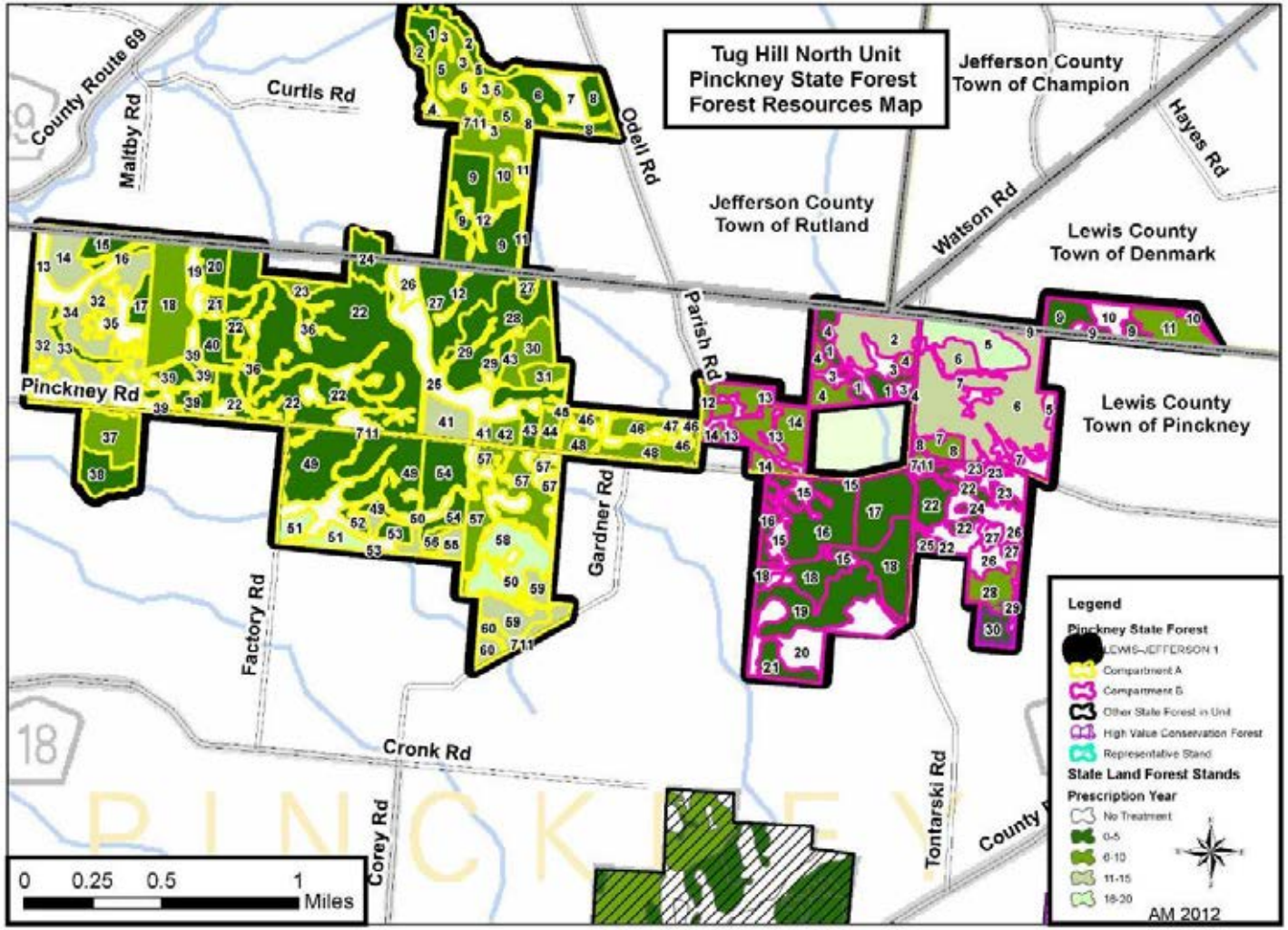


FIGURE 7. –PINCKNEY STATE FOREST

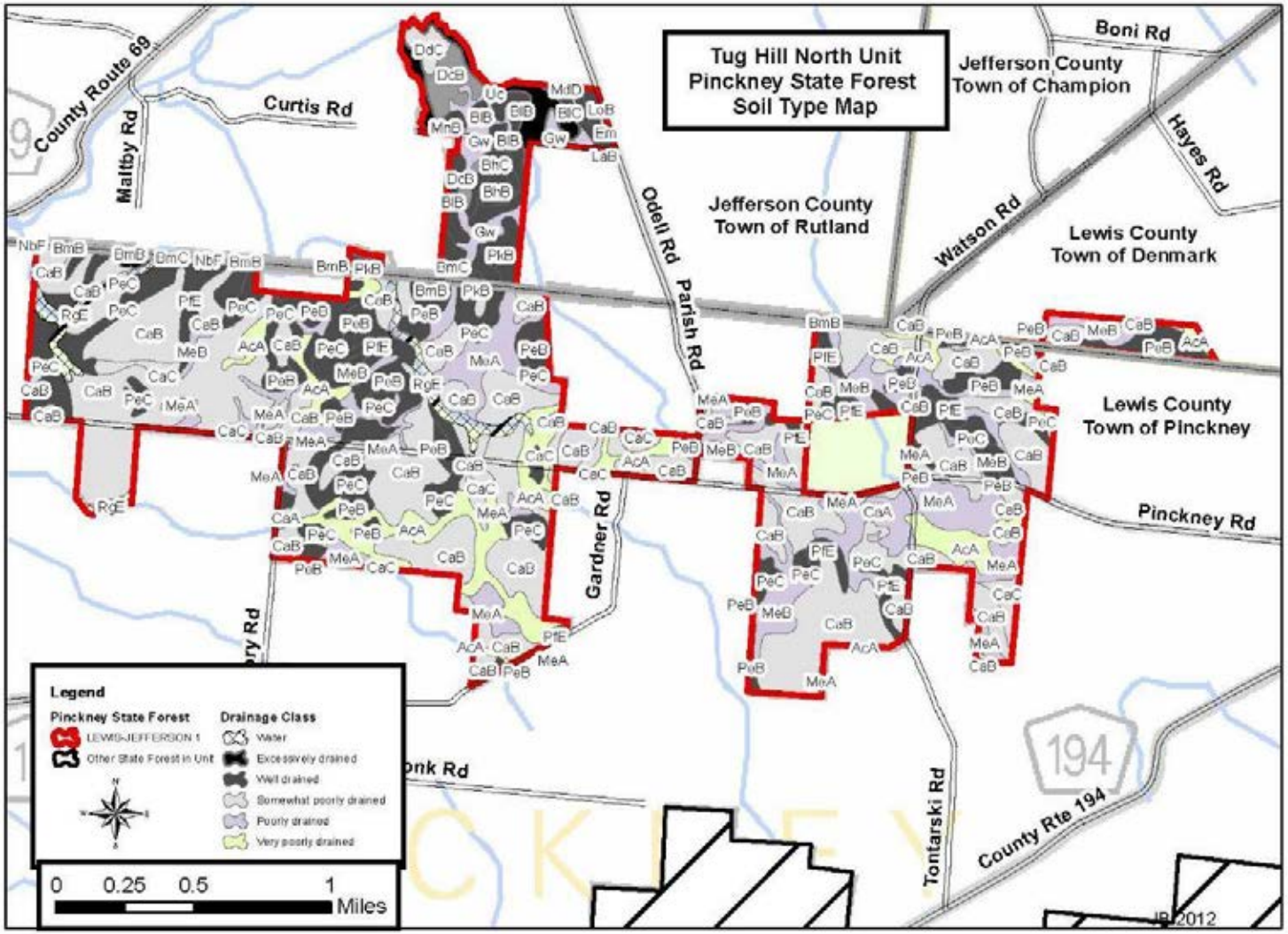


FIGURE 7. –PINCKNEY STATE FOREST

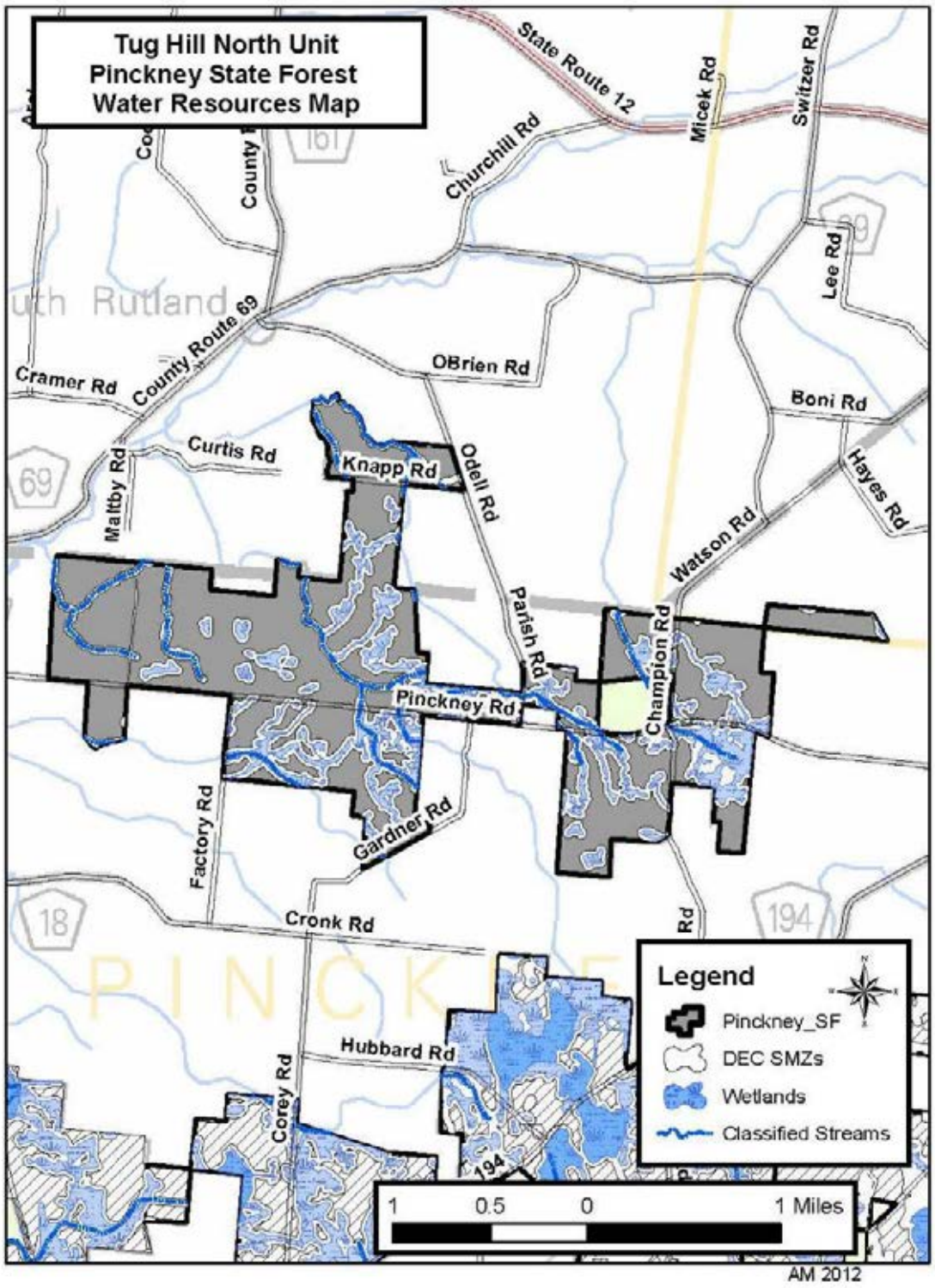


Figure 8. – Sears Pond State Forest

Facilities Map, Forestry Map, Soils Map, Water Resources Map

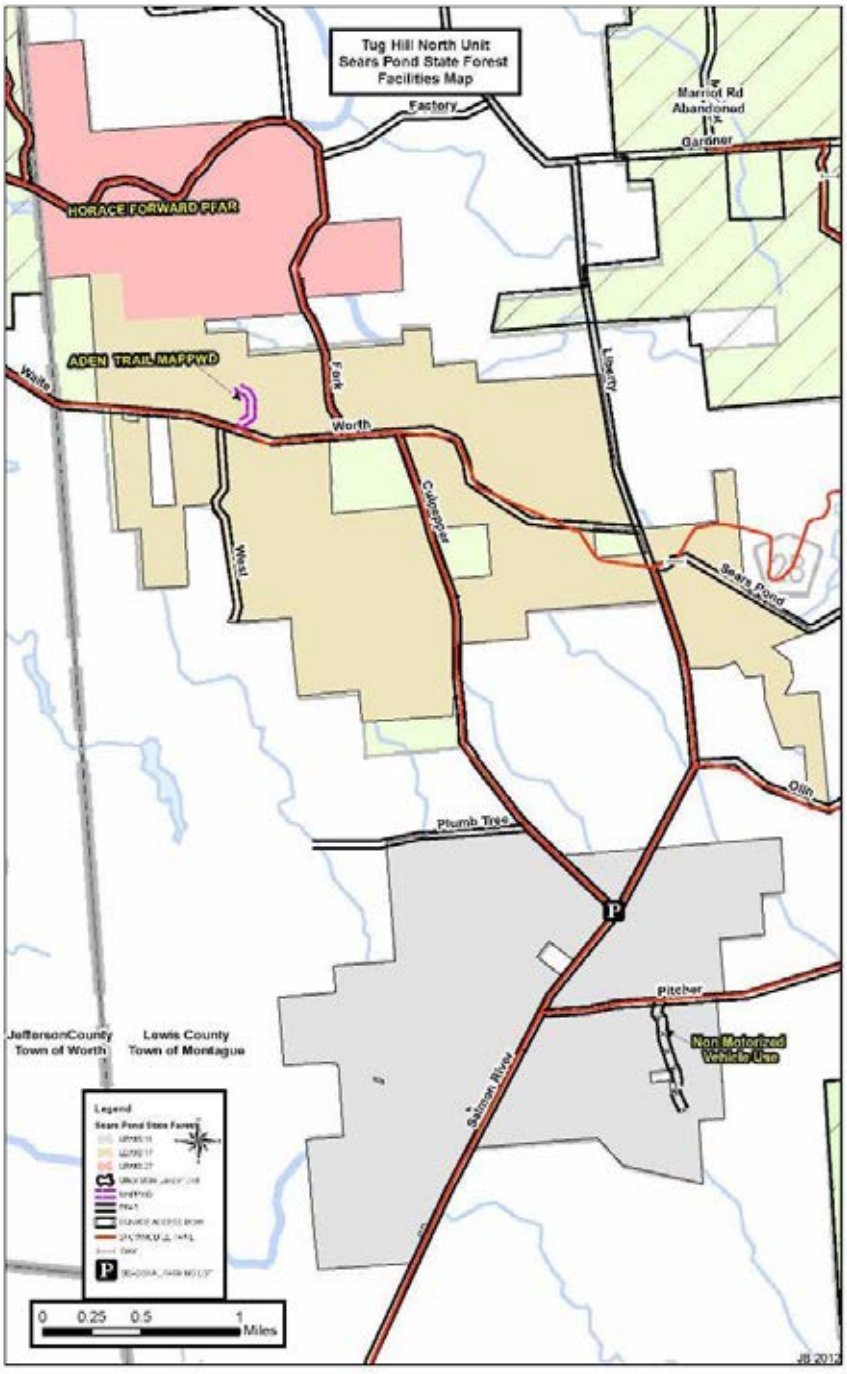


FIGURE 8. – SEARS POND STATE FOREST

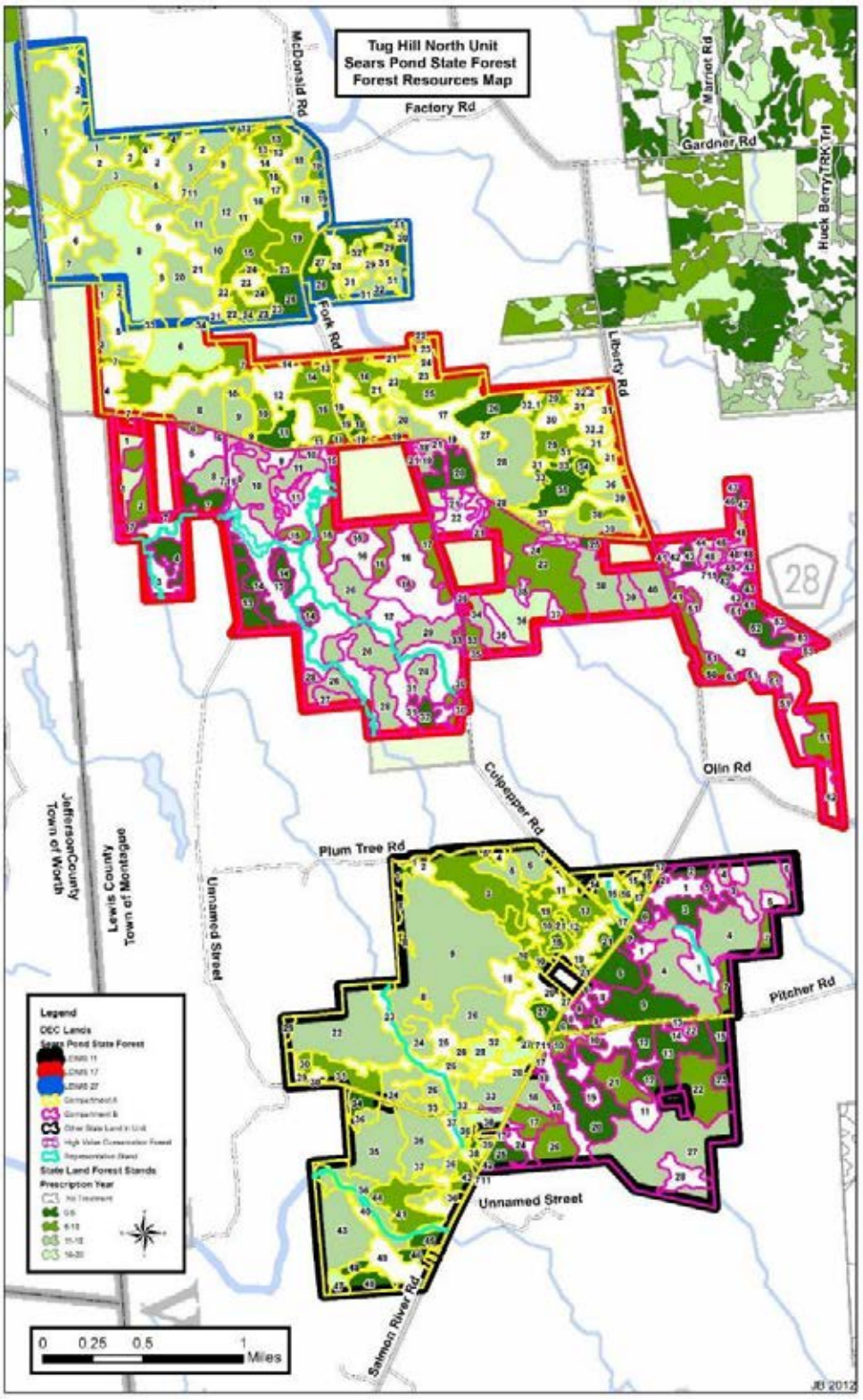


FIGURE 8. – SEARS POND STATE FOREST

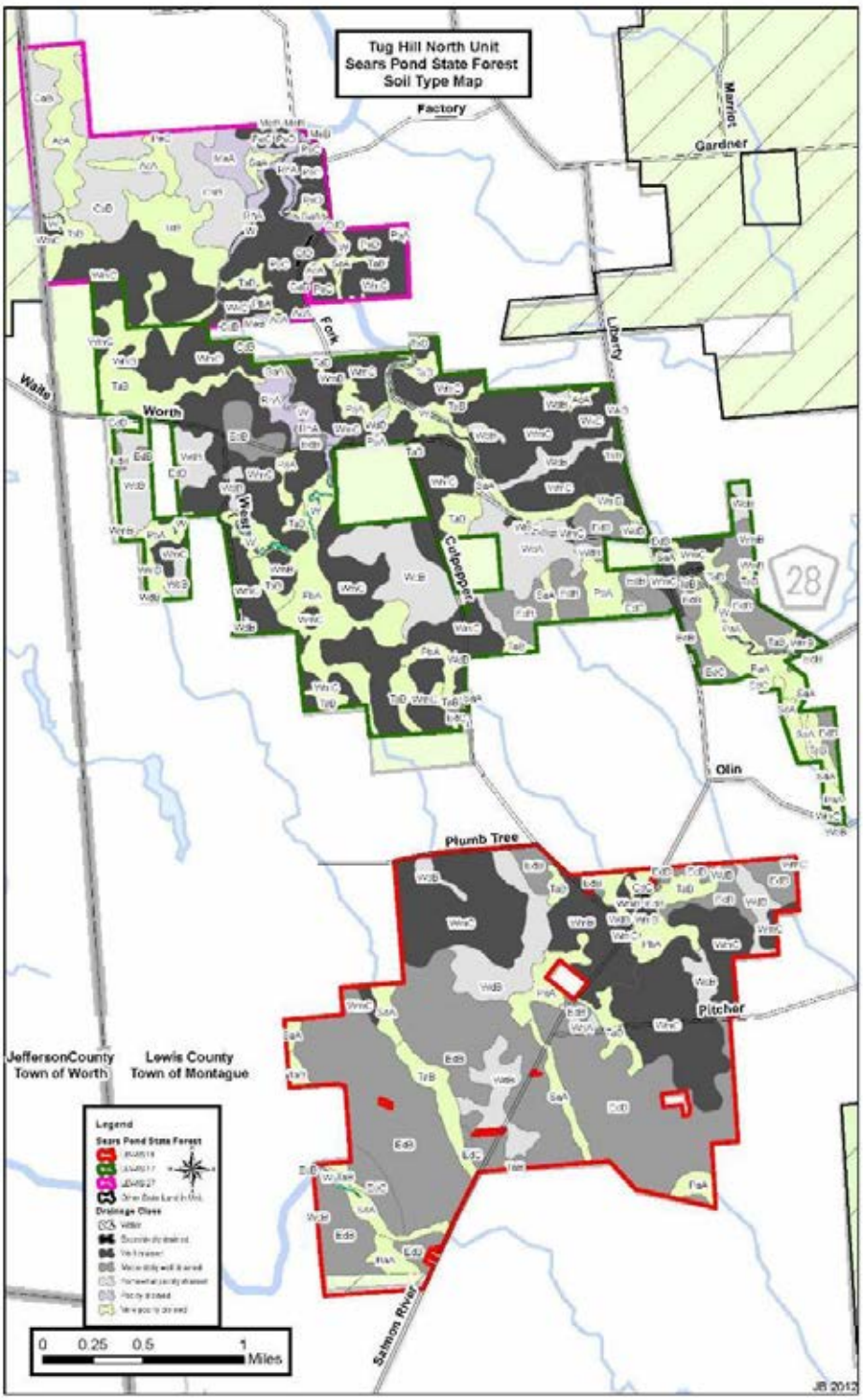


FIGURE 8. – SEARS POND STATE FOREST

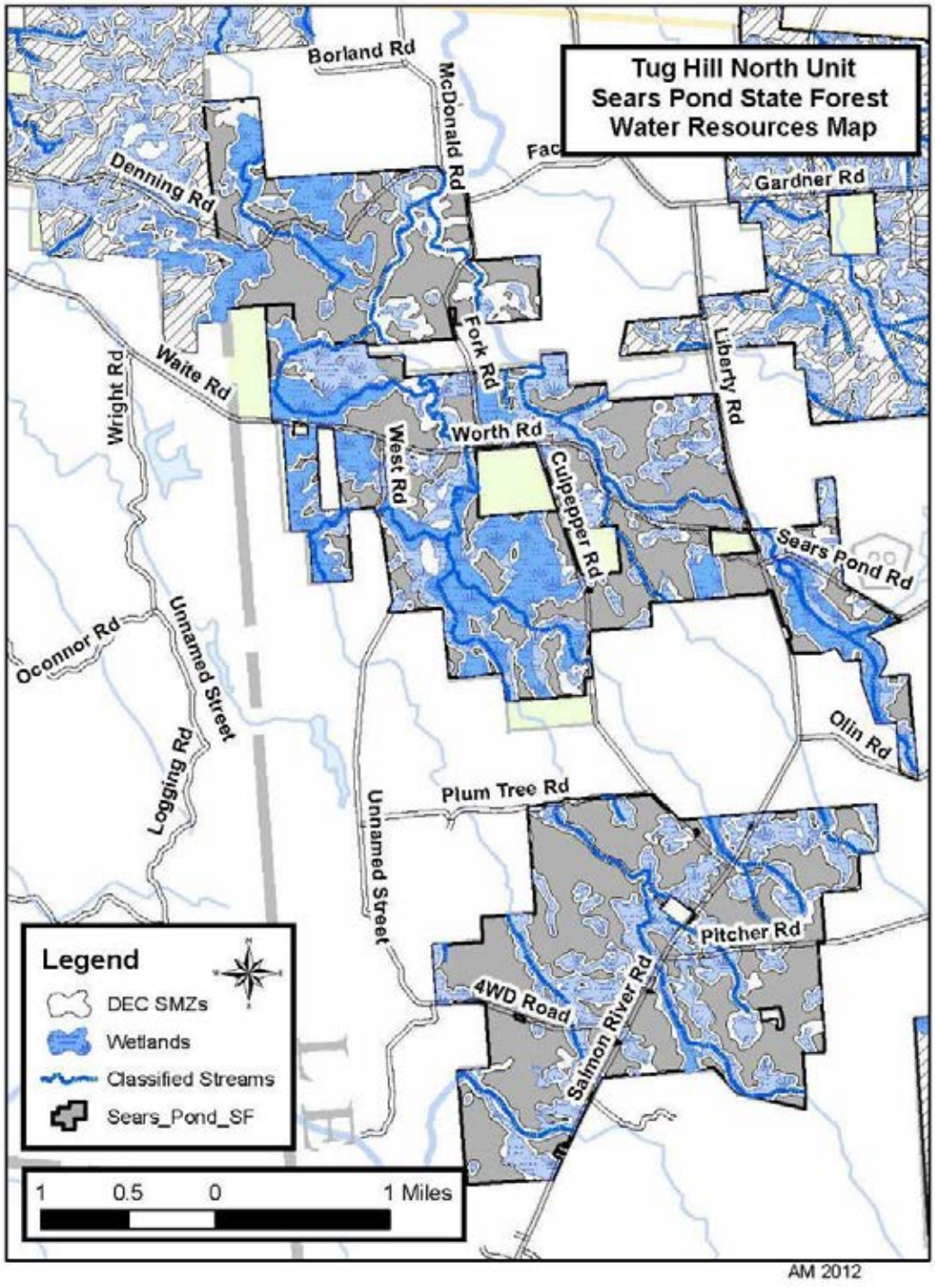


Figure 9. – Tug Hill State Forest

Facilities Map1, Forestry Map1, Soils Map1, Facilities Map2, Forestry Map2, Soils Map2, Water Resources Map1, Facilities Map3, Forestry Map3, Soils Map3, Facilities Map4, Forestry Map4, Soils Map4, Water Resources 2

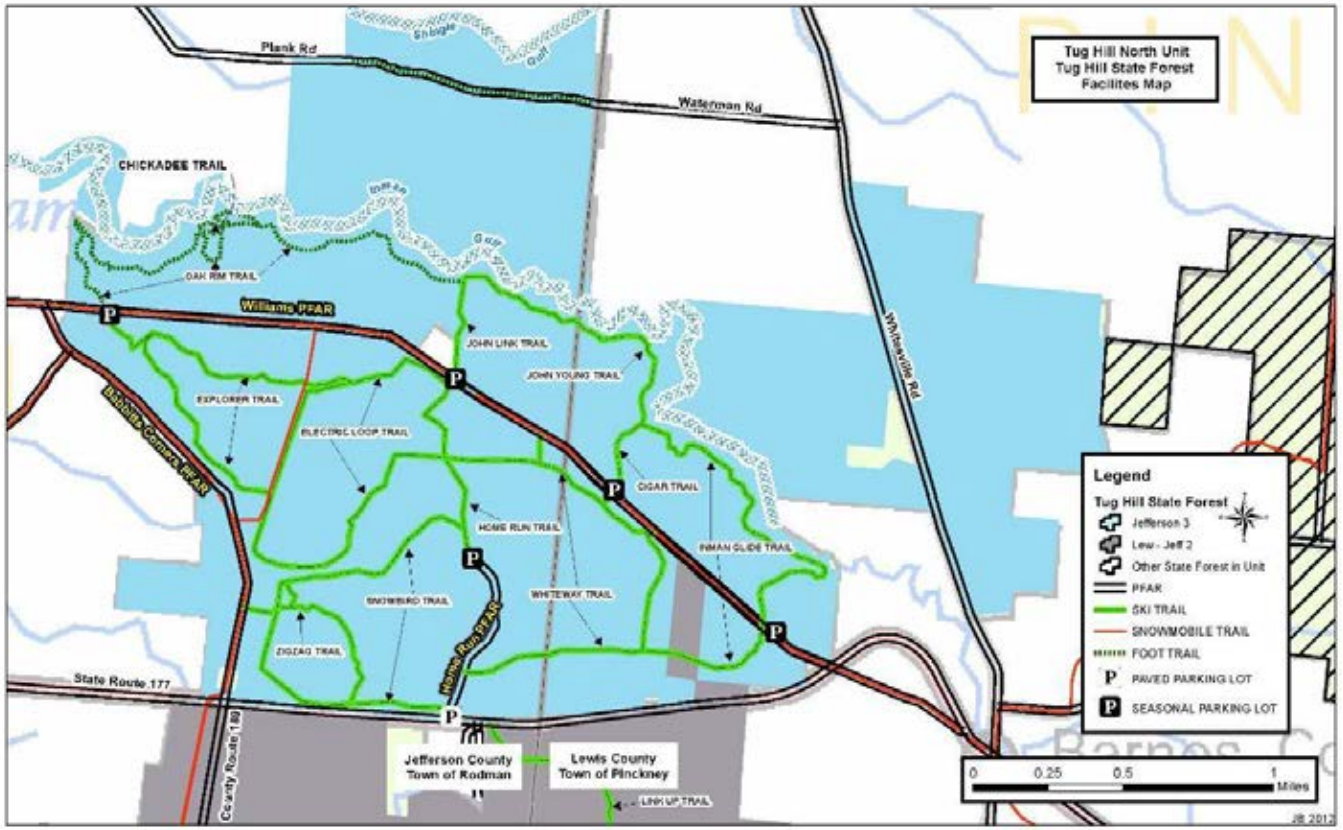


FIGURE 9. – TUG HILL STATE FOREST

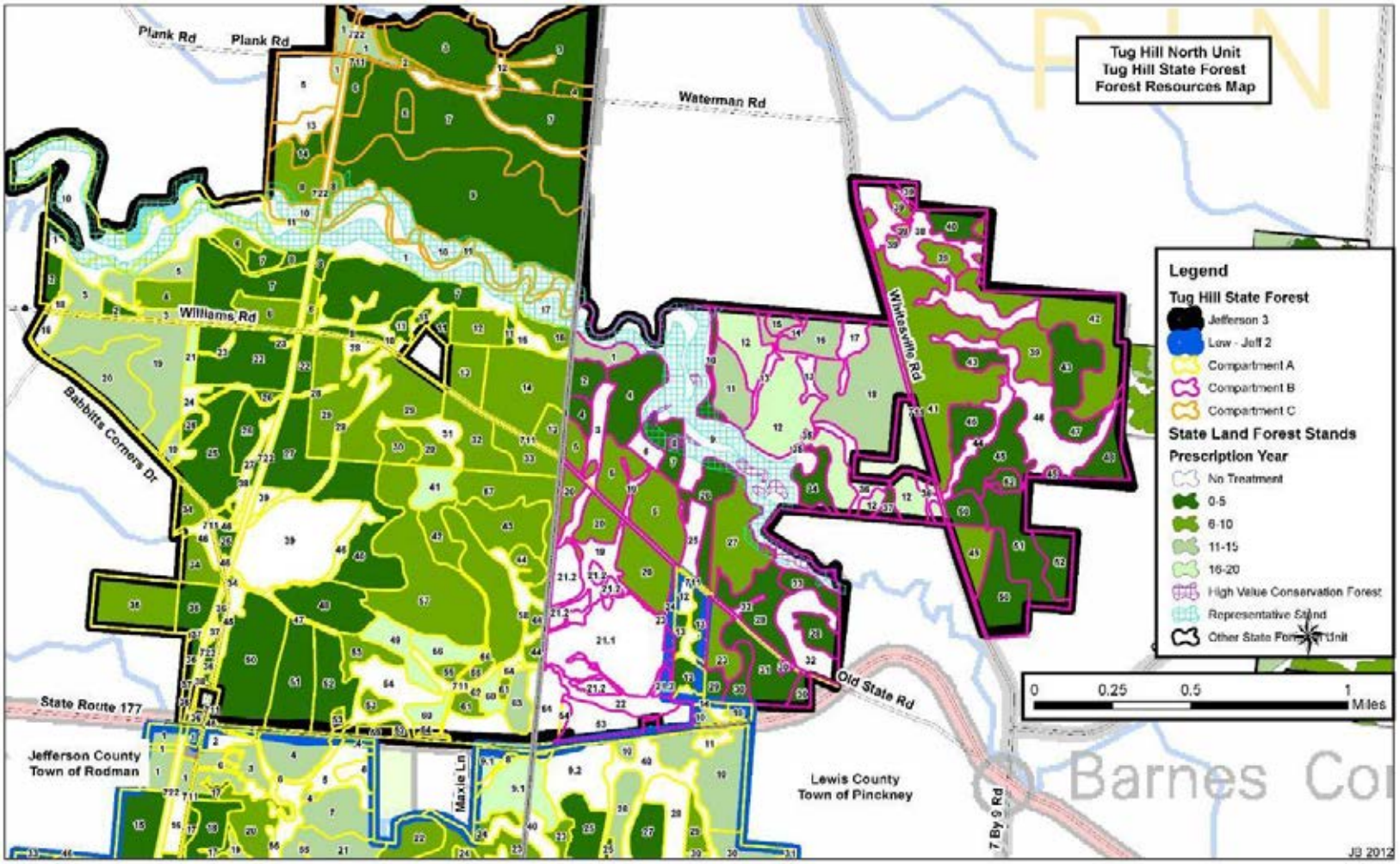


FIGURE 9. – TUG HILL STATE FOREST

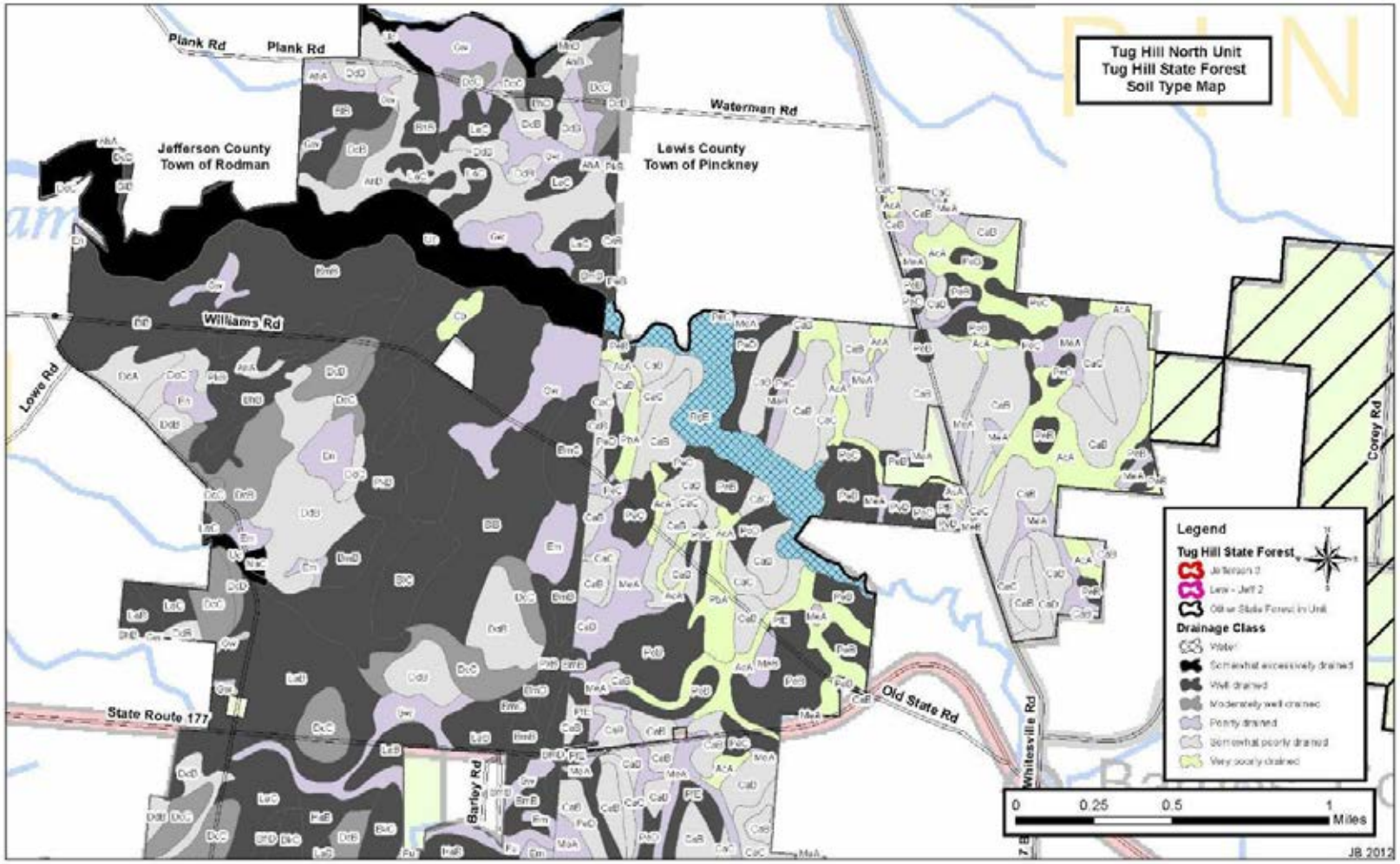


FIGURE 9. – TUG HILL STATE FOREST

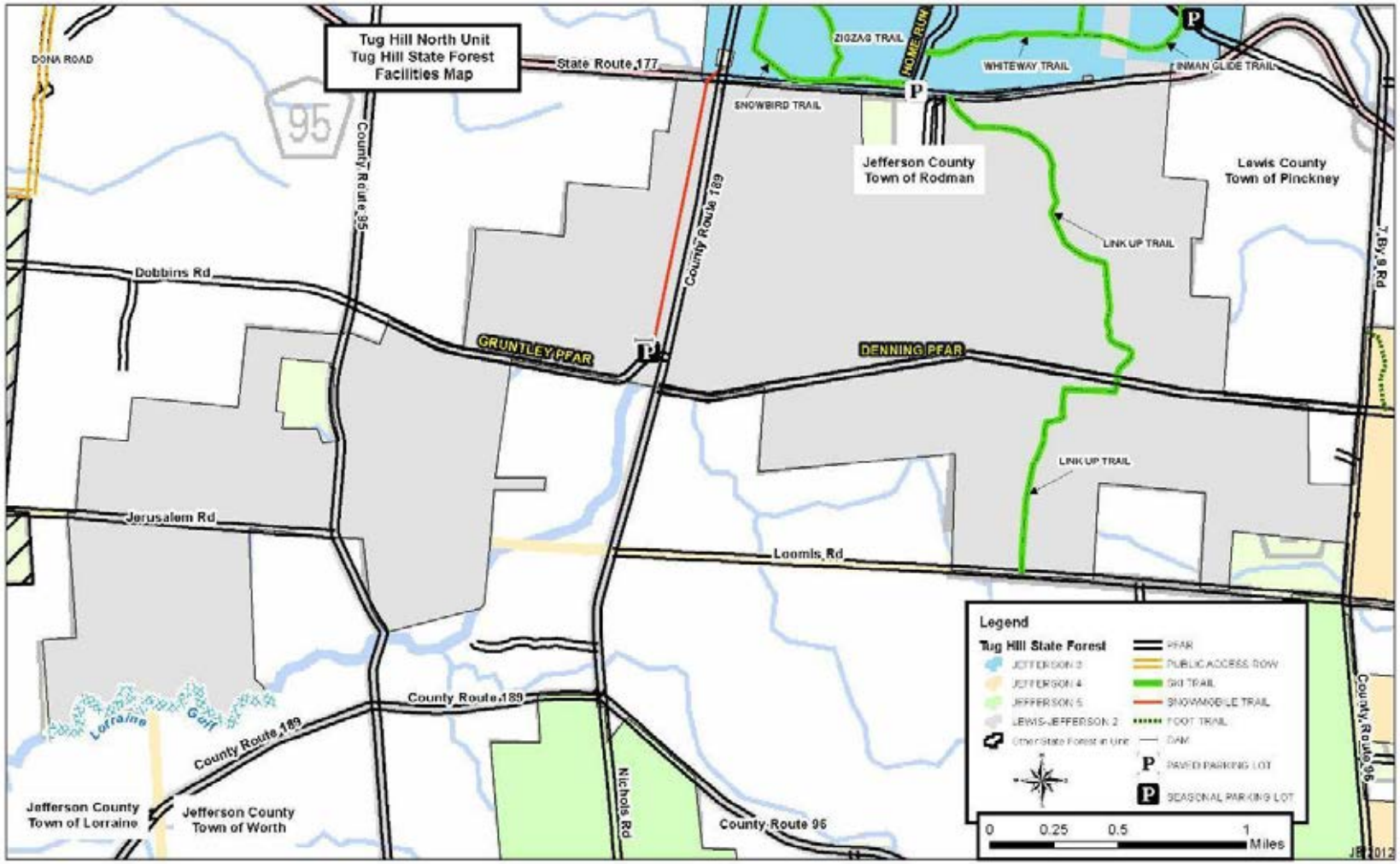


FIGURE 9. – TUG HILL STATE FOREST

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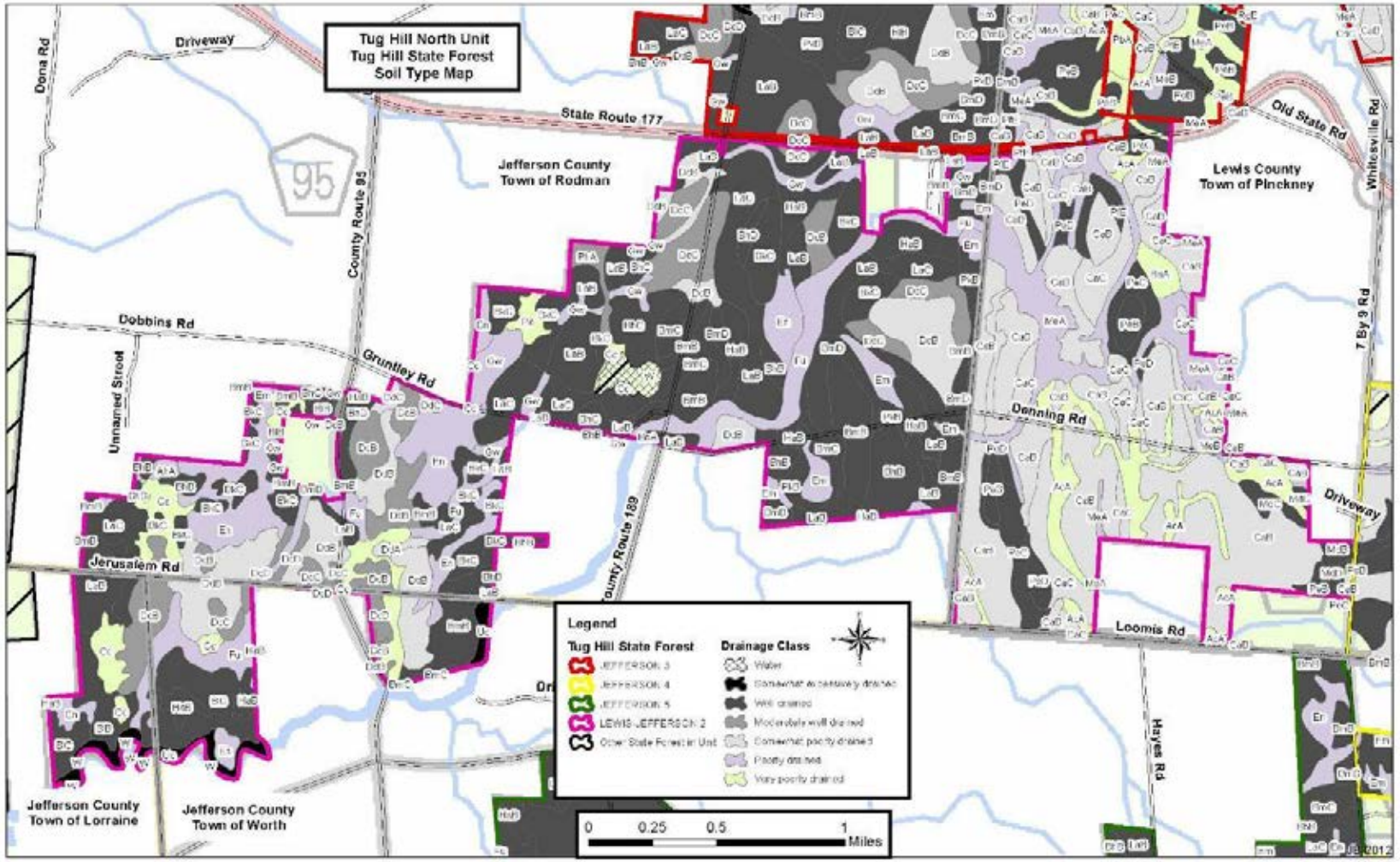

FIGURE 9. – TUG HILL STATE FOREST

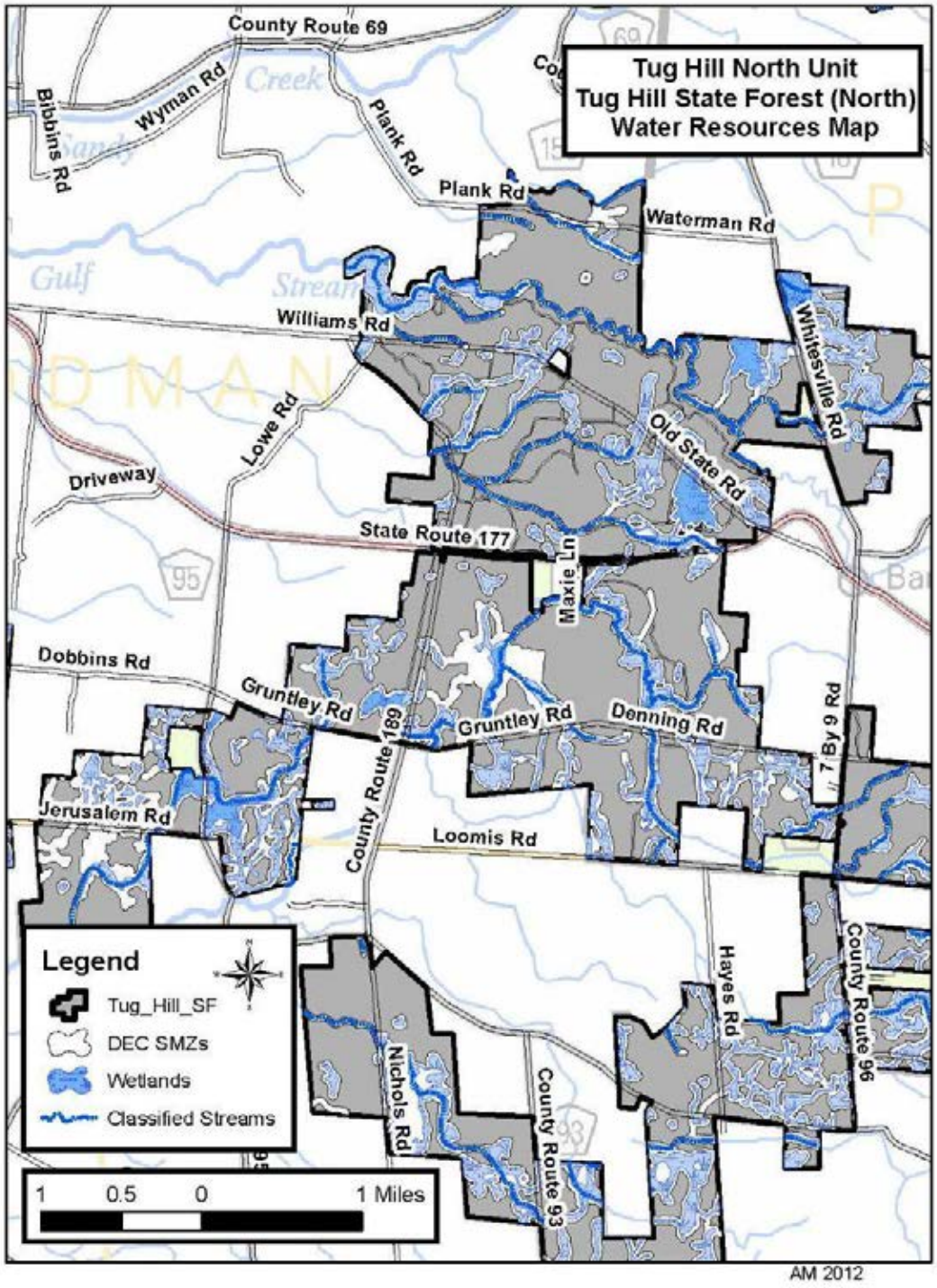

FIGURE 9. – TUG HILL STATE FOREST

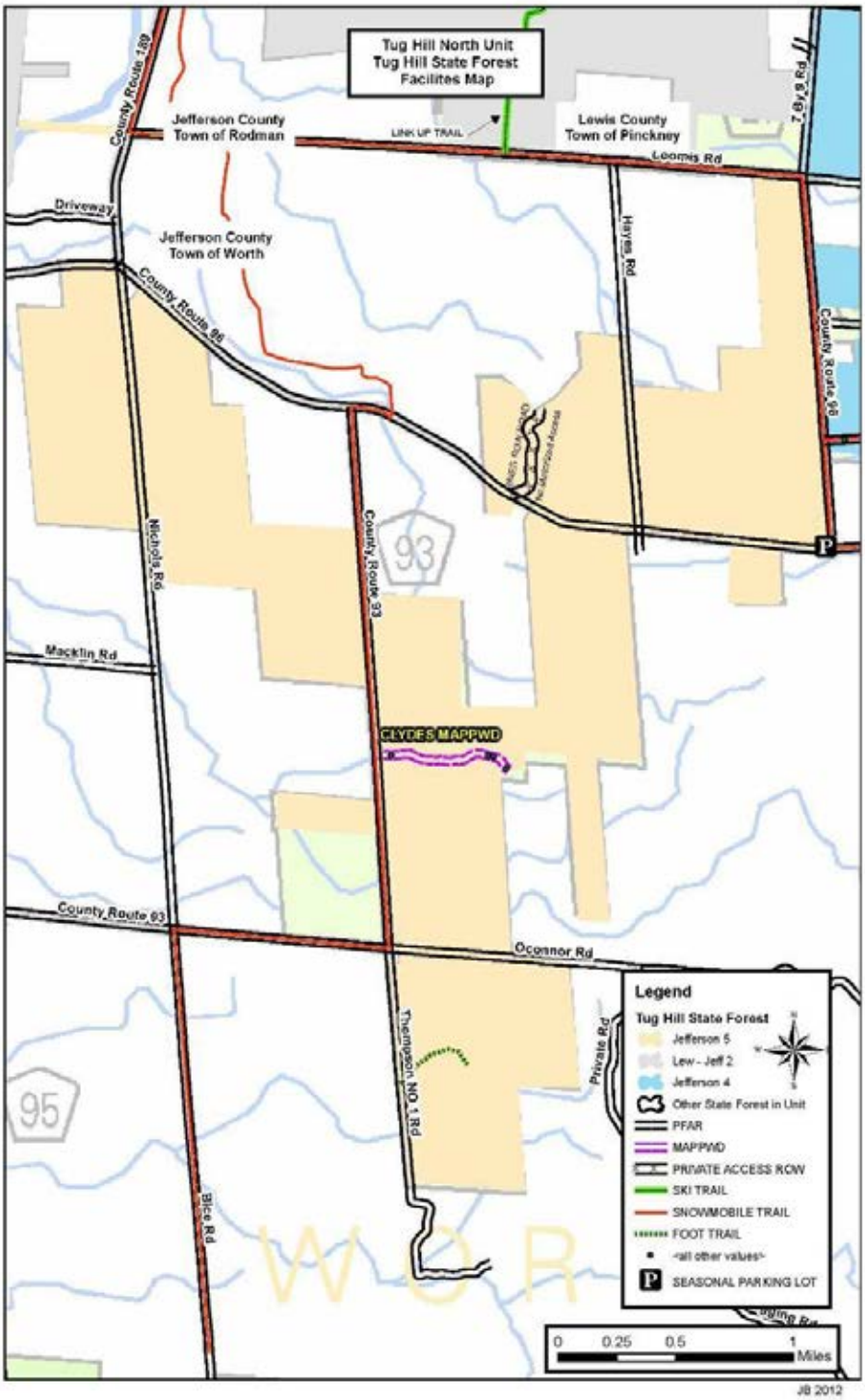

FIGURE 9. – TUG HILL STATE FOREST

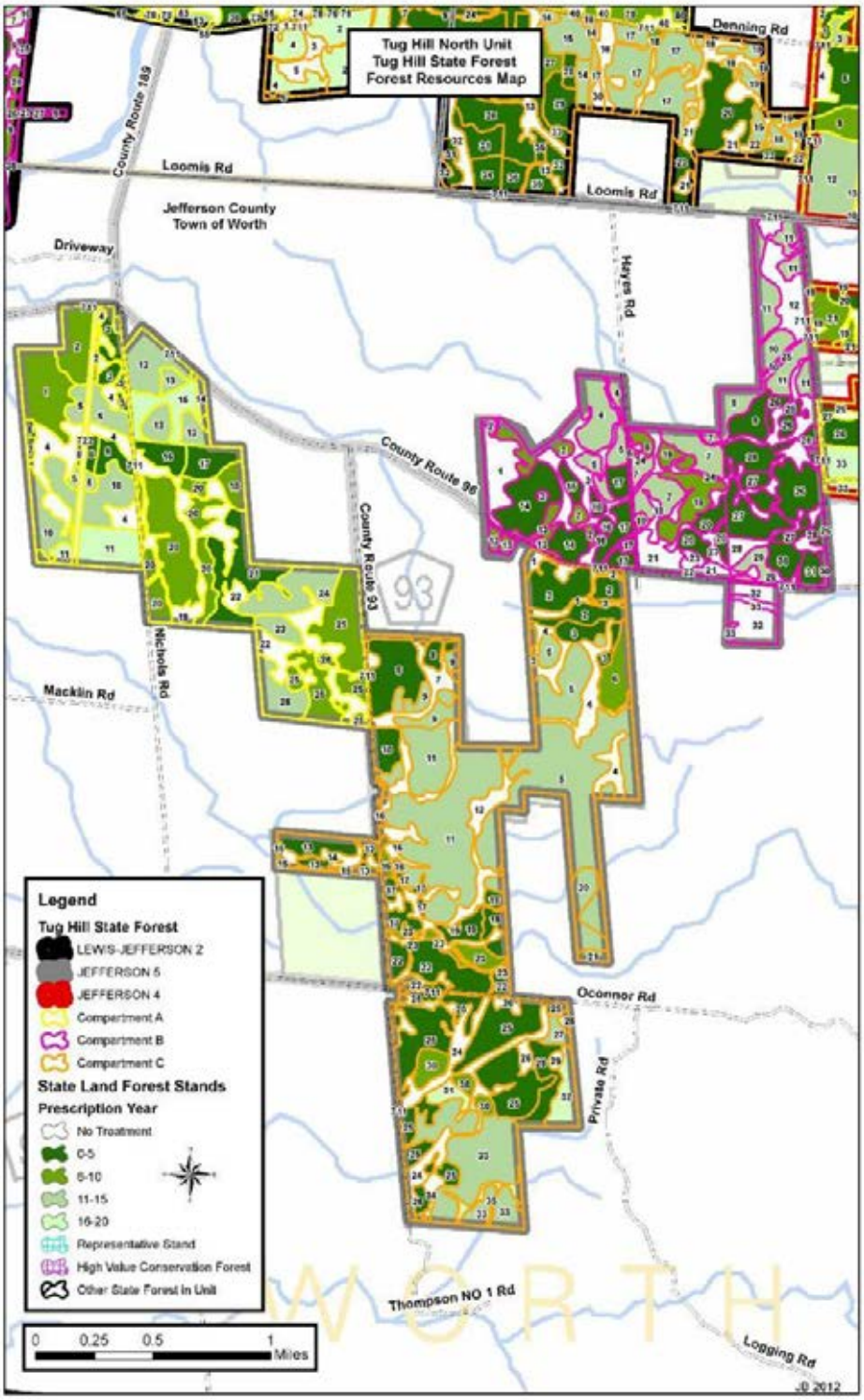

FIGURE 9. – TUG HILL STATE FOREST

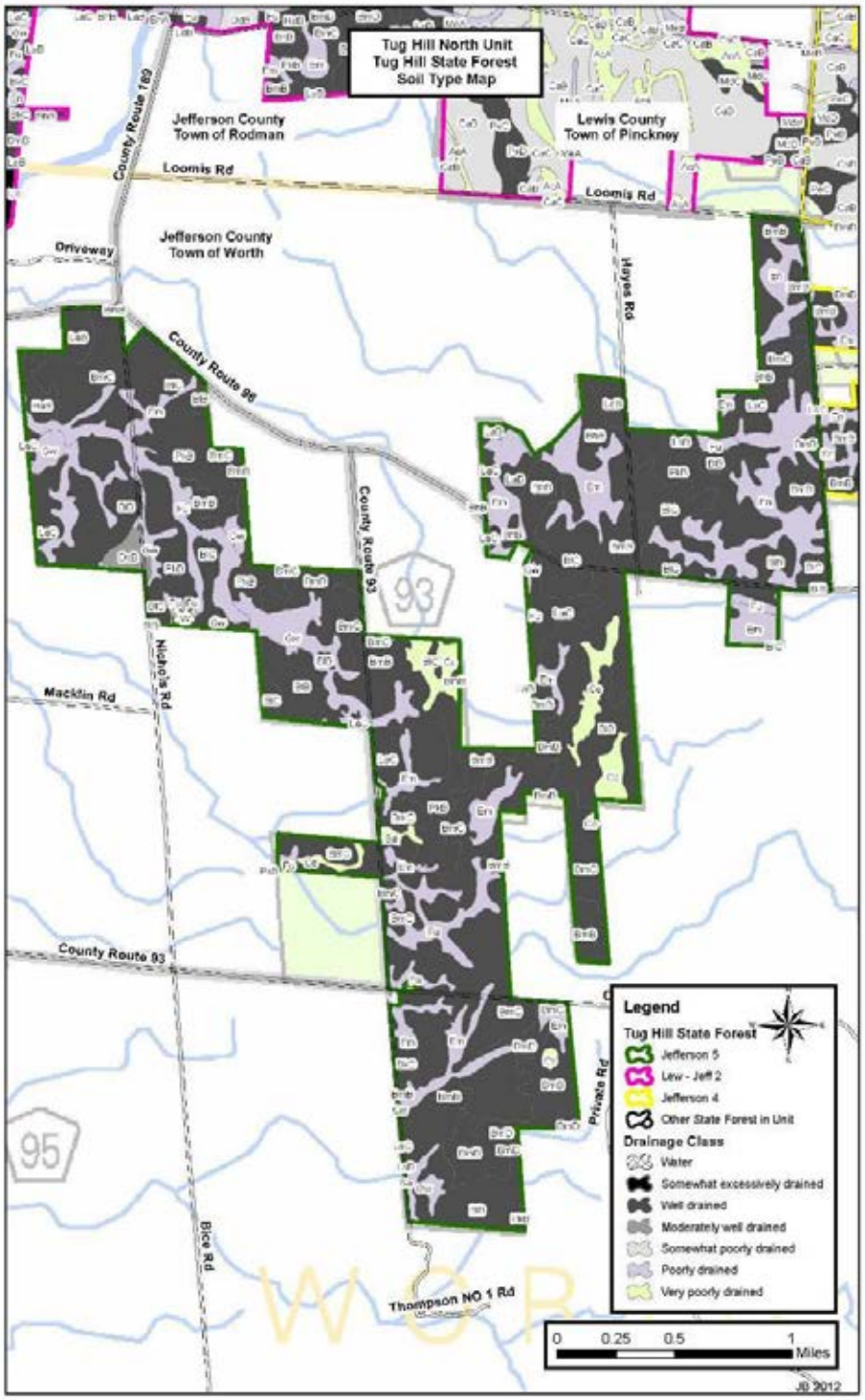

FIGURE 9. – TUG HILL STATE FOREST

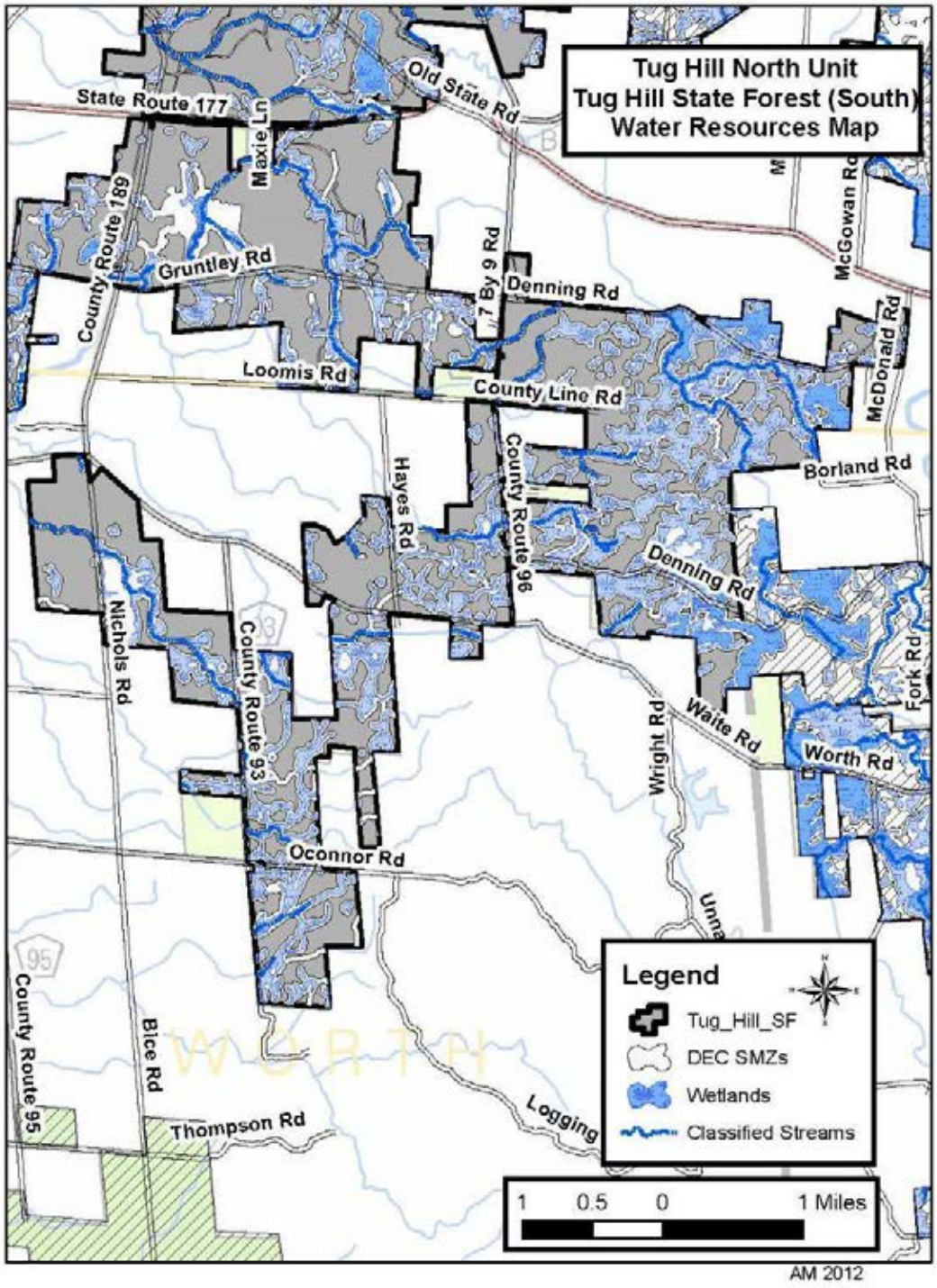

FIGURE 9. – TUG HILL STATE FOREST

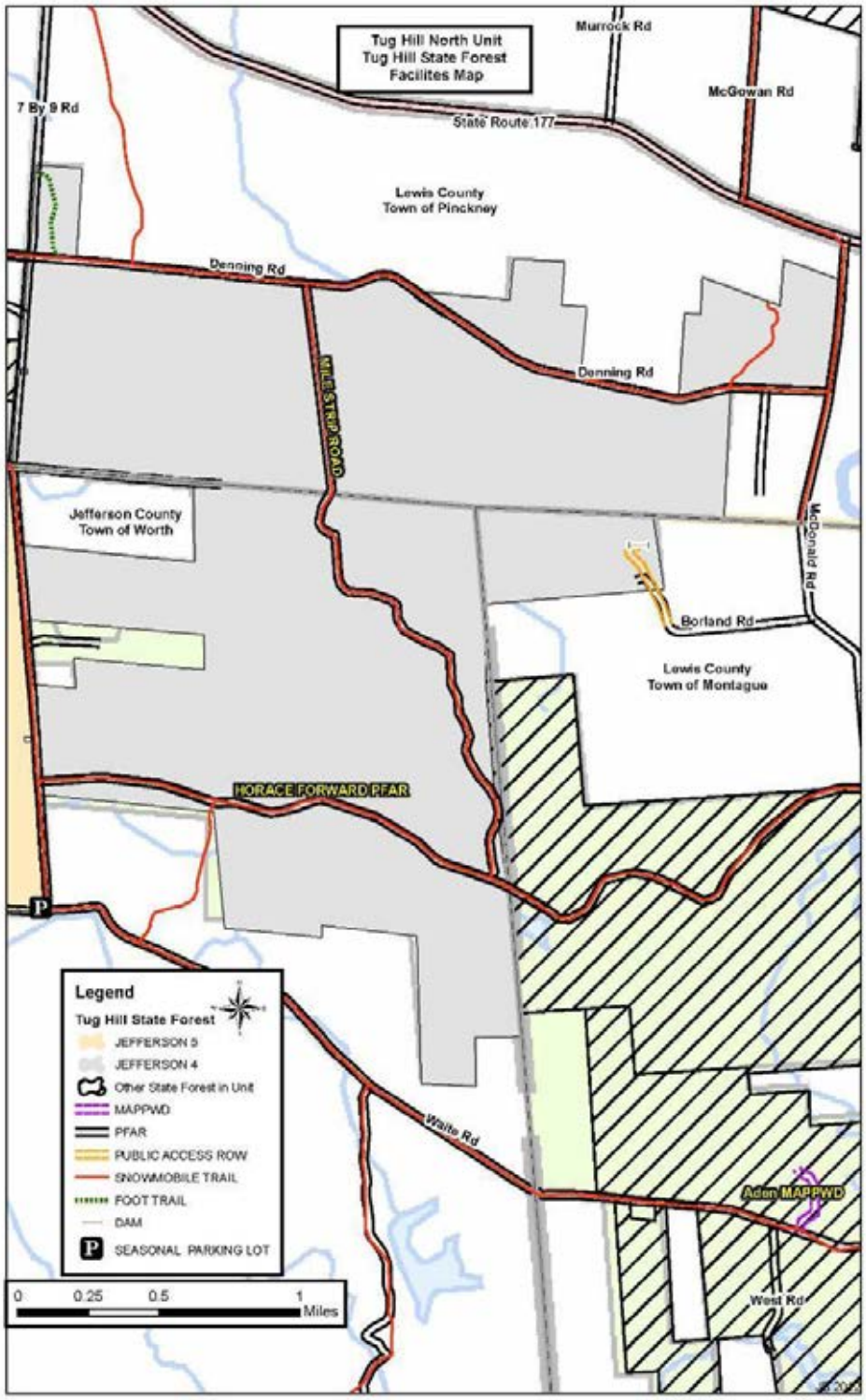

FIGURE 9. – TUG HILL STATE FOREST

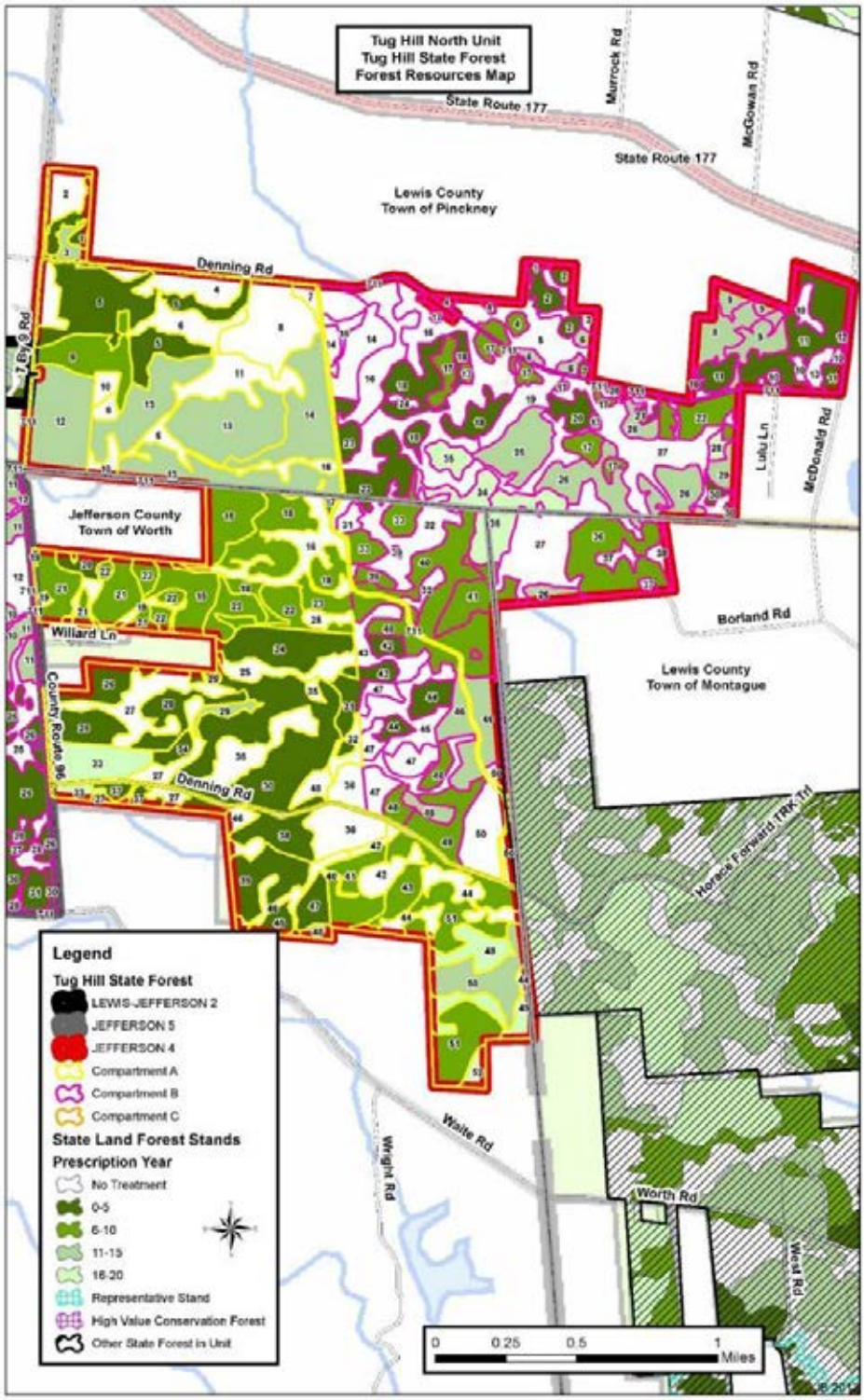

FIGURE 9. – TUG HILL STATE FOREST

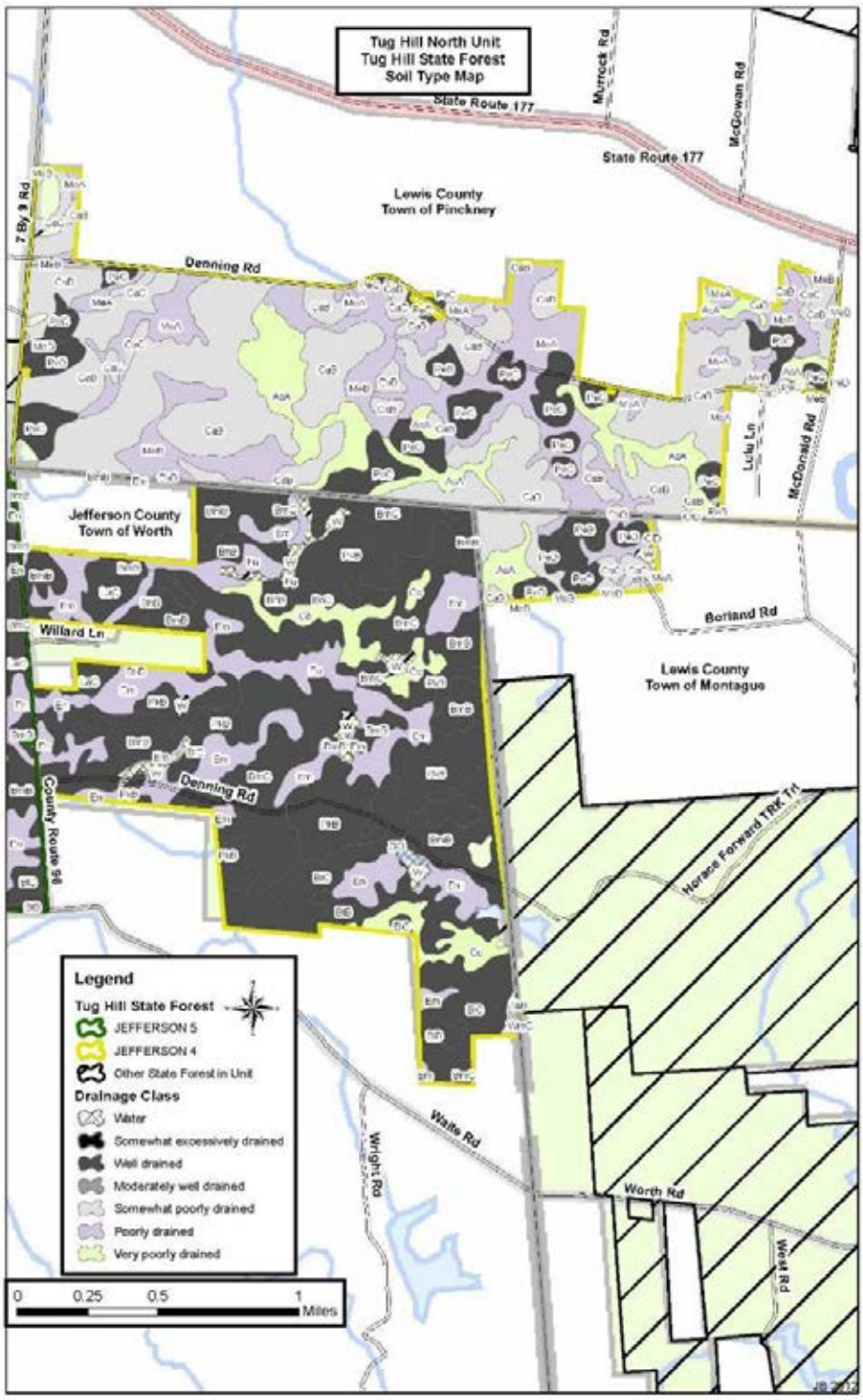

Figure 10. – Tug Hill Wildlife Management Area

Facilities Map, Forestry Map, Water Resources Map

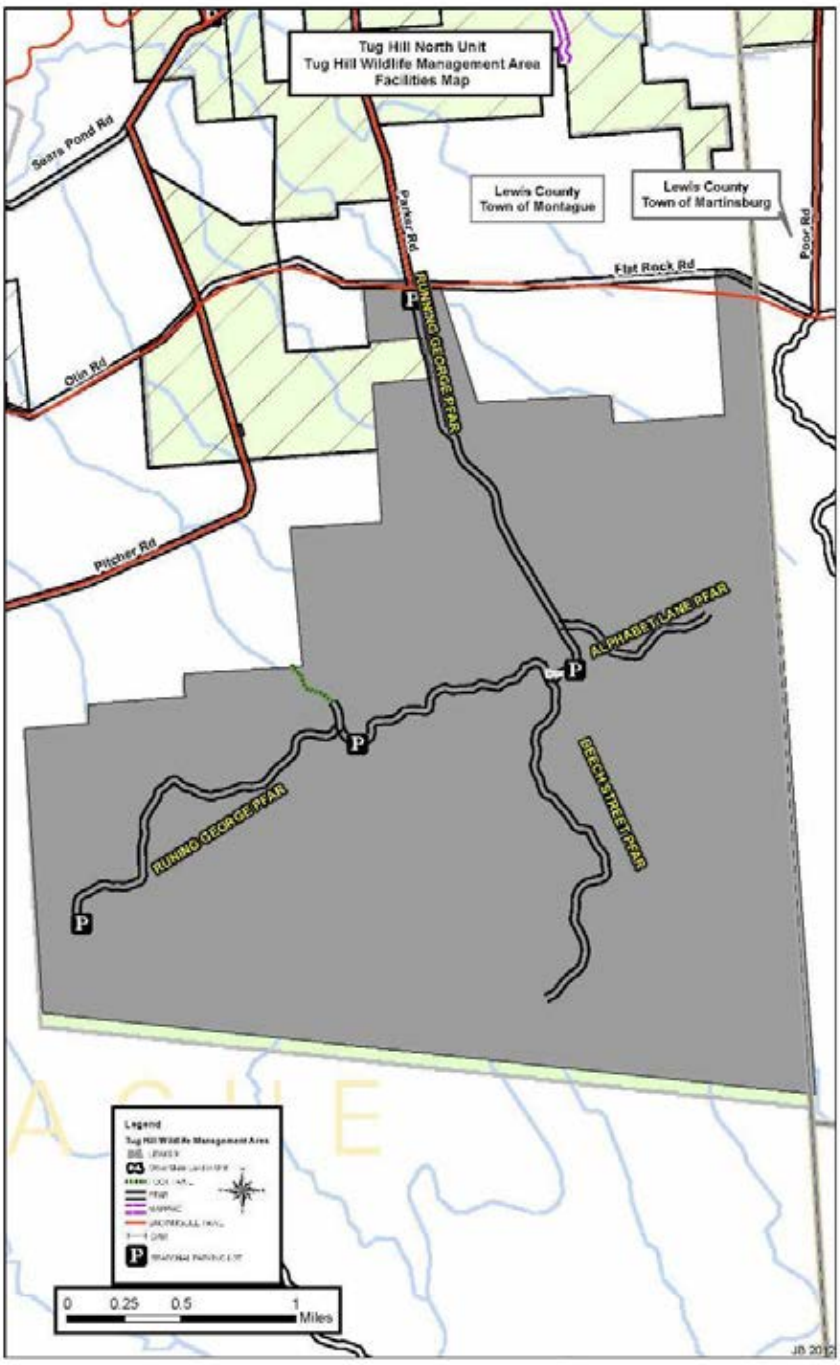

FIGURE 10. – TUG HILL WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

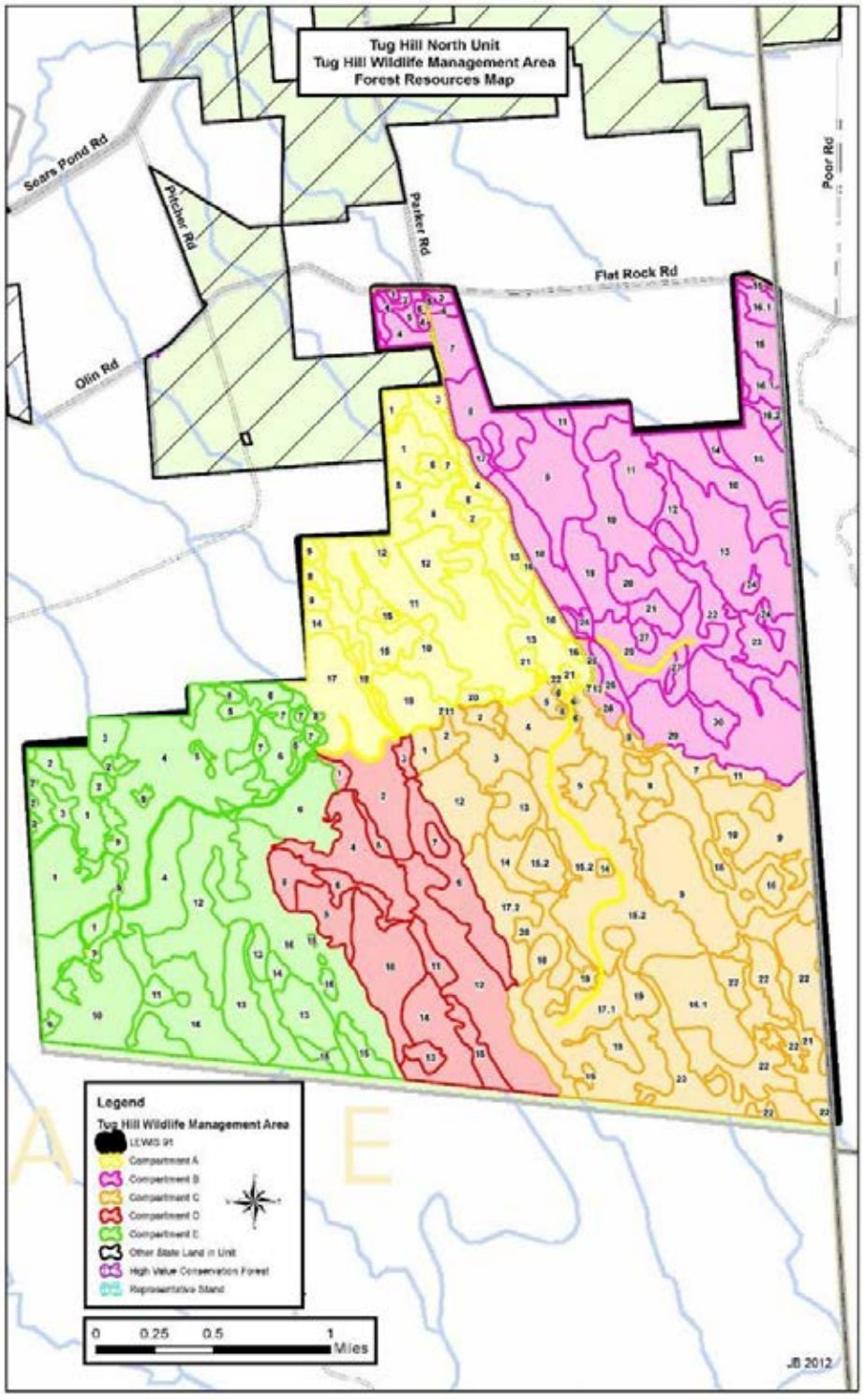

FIGURE 10. – TUG HILL WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA