

VFF Forest Management Plan Template

For the property of

XXXXXXXX

Located in

xxx, Vermont

xxx, 2005

Landowner

Date

Landowner

Date

Forest Planner

Date

County Forester

Date

Property Data Summary

Landowners' Names:

Street Address:

Town: State: Zipcode:

Phone Number: (Optional)

FAX: (Optional)

E-mail: (Optional)

Town Where Land Is Located:

Grand List Description:

Orthophoto Numbers:

Forest Management Plan Update Overview: (Purpose of plan, background plan information, UVA history, summary of work completed, harvesting history, etc.)

General Description of Property: (Location special points of interest, acreage summary, previous owner, boundaries, etc.)

Natural Setting: (Topography, geology, soils, natural communities)

Primary Landowner Objectives

- Protecting water quality
- Maintaining site productivity
- Maintaining biological diversity
- Protecting rare and endangered species
- Maintaining a healthy forest
- Protecting cultural resources
- Maintaining a forest in good condition for future generations
- Enhancing scenic beauty
- Having a place to find peace and solitude
- Recreation activities including walking, cross-country skiing, hiking, and bird watching on well designed and maintained trails
- Producing high quality sawtimber

Area Number:
Natural Community Type:

Acreage:

OVERVIEW

General Comments--- (Forest structure, special features, etc.)

Land Use and Site Disturbance History--- (Forest pasturing and cutting history, years since agricultural abandonment, etc.)

Topography--- (Slope Class: 0 to 8% (A&B), 9 to 15% (C), 16 to 25% (D), 26 to 50% (E), Greater than 50%)

CONSERVATION & MAINTENANCE OF SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES

Water Quality Practices			
Satisfactory	Needs Work	Not Applicable at Present	
			Protective strips with minimal soil disturbance, nearly-complete canopy closure, and many large trees are maintained between the access network and surface water.
			There is little or no exposed soil in the protective strip.
			Stream crossings have been properly restored and non-permanent structures have been removed.
			Bridges and culverts are properly sized and installed at right angles across streams.
			Sediment from roads and trails is prevented from reaching streams by turn-ups or broad-based dips.
			Drainage ditches do not feed directly into streams or other surface waters.

Soils and Site Productivity--- (Descriptions, etc.)

Drainage Class: (Well to excessively drained; Well to somewhat poorly drained; Poorly to very poorly drained)

Soil type:

Site index: Species:

Site class:

Allowable Cut (70% of total growth per year):

 Xx board feet/acre/yr

 Xx cords/acre/year

Notes:

Access Network--- (Location, extent, condition, operability, erosion extent, special features, etc.)

Access Network Practices			
Satisfactory	Needs Work	Not Applicable at Present	
			The timber harvesting access network including truck roads, skid trails, and log landings is well located and occupies less than 10% of the area.
			Truck road grades are 3% to 10% and any grades in excess of 10% are less than 300 feet in length.
			Skid trail grades are 3% to 15% and any grades in excess of 15% are less than 300 feet in length.
			Truck roads are properly drained according to the VT AMP's.
			Skid trails are properly drained according to the VT AMP's.
			Log landings are on nearly-level, stable ground; away from protective strips; have water diversions installed; and are properly graded to prevent erosion and sedimentation.
			Post-harvest use of the access network has been restricted prevent erosion and site disruption.
			Sediment from roads and trails is prevented from reaching streams by turn-ups and broad-based dips.
			Drainage ditches do not feed directly into streams or other surface waters.

The most advanced soil erosion on:	Skid trail(s)	Truck road(s)	Log landing(s)
None to slight			
Rill (1-6" deep)			
Initial gully (6-12" deep)			
Marked gully (12-14" deep)			
Advanced gully (+24" deep)			
Not applicable			

CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Habitat Conditions		
Satisfactory	Needs Work	
		There are at least 6 (1-18"+; 3-16"DBH+) cavity and/or snag trees per acre.
		There are at least 2 (14"+) down trees per acre.

Wildlife Use and Habitat Observations--- (Bear use, Deer browse, Hare browse, Moose browse, Mast species:, Aspen clones, Vernal pools, Caves and mines, Seeps, Deer wintering areas, Notes:

Unique and/or Fragile Communities---

- o Timber management in natural communities ranked as "very rare" (S1) and "rare" (S2) has been reviewed and approved by VTFW Natural Heritage Biologists.

- Timber management in natural communities ranked as “uncommon” (S3), “common” (S4), and “very common” (S5) but with little or no evidence of past human disturbance has been reviewed and approved by VTFW Natural Heritage Biologists.
- No Unique communities noted.

Notes:

MAINTENANCE OF FOREST ECOSYSTEM HEALTH

Processes or agents beyond the range of historic variation--- (Insects, disease, exotic species, domestic animals, etc.)

Satisfactory	Needs Work	
		Invasive exotic species do not pose a significant threat.
		Domestic animals have been prevented from grazing in the area.

Levels of air pollution--- (Sulfate, nitrates, ozone, mercury.)

MAINTENANCE OF LONG-TERM SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Cultural Elements or Archeological Sites--- (Stonewalls or piles; Cellar holes; Fence (barbed wire); Structure; Dump; Evidence of former road; Remnant landscape plants (lilac, apples, day lilies); Sites of cultural, historical, archaeological, and community significance should be identified and included on forest maps.

Recreation--- (Existing uses, condition of trails, roads, and recreation facilities. Notes:)

Scenic Quality---(On and off site visibility, quality, issues. Notes:)

MAINTENANCE OF PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

Age Class of Dominants and Co-Dominants:

Dominant and Co-Dominant basal area: xx sq. ft.

Acceptable Timber Growing Stock basal area: xx sq. ft.

Mean Stand Diameter: x.x inches

Number of Dominant and Co-Dominant trees per acre: xx

Species Composition:

Species	% of Total Basal Area of Dominants and Co-Dominants

Stand Age Class Structure: (Even-age; Two-aged; Uneven-aged; Being regenerated)

Timber Status: (Non-stocked – less than 10% commercial species; High risk – won't last 10 years; Sparse stand – total basal area less than “C” level; Low stand quality – acceptable growing stock basal area less than “C” level; Economically mature – 50% of the area is within 5 years of maturity age; Immature – more than 5 years to maturity, less than 50% of basal area is mature.

Even-Aged Timber Stands: (Overstocked; Well stocked; Adequately stocked; Inadequately stocked)

Uneven-aged Timber Stands:

Size Class Distribution		
Size Class (name)	Size Class (inches DBH)	Existing Basal Area (square feet/acre)
Poles	6-10"	
Mid-size	12-14"	
Large trees	16"+	
Elders and seedlings		

Timber Quality:

Dominant and Co-dominant Trees (Canopy Position 1 and 2)		
Quality	Basal Area (square ft/acre)	#Stems (per acre)
Acceptable – USFS Tree Grade #2 or better		
Non-acceptable – less than #2 but could be sold		
Cull – no sawtimber potential		
Mature –USFS Tree Grade #2 or better and at goal age and/or diameter		
Other –as assigned		

Regeneration--- (species, extent, vigor, browse, competition, etc.)

PRIMARY LANDOWNER OBJECTIVES FOR AREA

- Protecting water quality
- Maintaining site productivity.
- Maintaining biological diversity.
- Protecting rare and endangered species.
- Maintaining a healthy forest.
- Protecting cultural resources.
- Maintaining a forest in good condition for future generations.
- Scenic beauty.
- Peace and solitude.
- Recreation including walking, cross-country skiing, horseback riding, hiking, and bird watching on well designed and maintained trails.
- Maintain existing pasture by clearing very young trees on productive site.
- High quality sawtimber.
- Other.

SCHEDULE OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

(* ± 3 years from this date)

Long Range Vegetation Management Objectives and Approaches ---

Even age Management:

Rotation age:

Cutting age:

acres to regenerate: per year or per cutting cycle.

Or:

Uneven-aged Management:

Desired diameter (DBH):

Maturity age: years

Stewardship cycle: years

acres to regenerate: per year or per cutting cycle

Target residual basal area: square feet

Management Activities --- (practice description, potential cost-share, include access, wildlife and water quality practices, seasons for operation)

Year* Acres Forest Management Practices

No treatment recommended. Reexamine in 10 years.

Pre-commercial cleaning. Specify:

Crop tree release. Specify:

Intermediate thinning. Specify:

Single tree selection. Specify:

Small group selection. Specify:

Irregular shelterwood. Specify:

Salvage cut. Specify:

Control invasive exotics. Specify:

Planting. Specify:

Increase the number of large cavity and snag trees.

Increase the number of down trees.

Retain wind-firm "legacy" trees.

Prevent grazing by domestic animals.

Improve grade on portions of skid trails, truck roads, and/or landings.

Install erosion control on skid trails, truck roads, and/or landings.

Improve stream crossings.

Remove non-permanent structures at stream crossings.

Reduce unauthorized use.

List measures to protect sites of cultural, historical, archaeological, and community significance.