

VIRGINIA FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Location: On the south side of private dirt road 1 mile east of Central Point.

Tax Map #: 77-1-3

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This Forest Stewardship Plan was designed to help guide the management activities of the natural resources on your property. The plan is based upon the objectives you have defined as being important to you. All project recommendations are for your consideration.

THE GOALS YOU IDENTIFIED FOR MANAGING THE PROPERTY ARE:

1. Wildlife Habitat
2. Wildlife for Hunting
3. Managing Timber for Income
4. Soil and Water Conservation
5. Non-Wildlife Related Outdoor Recreation

INTRODUCTION:

This forest resource plan covers the examination of approximately 126 acres of forestland in Caroline County, Virginia. Management recommendations are given on the following pages. Boundaries and acres are only estimates derived from aerial photographs. The tract map is located in the plastic folder at the front of this book, allowing you to see the map as you read through your plan.

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Conrad Tyree, III

CAR-11-025

DESCRIPTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

PARCEL A

Acres:	106
Forest Type:	Hardwood/Pine
Species Present:	White Oak, Yellow Poplar, Southern Red Oak, Sweet Gum, Red Maple, Black Gum, Persimmon, Loblolly Pine and Virginia Pine
Age:	+/- 10 years old
Size:	Sapling
Quality:	Good quality at this stage with a nice mix of species.
Trees/acre:	500-800
Growth Rate:	Moderate to good.
Soil/Water:	The majority of this tract falls under the Kempsville-Emporia and Slagle-Kempsville complexes. These are deep sandy and sandy loam type soils that can erode easily when disturbed and tend to drain quickly. They are fairly productive from a timber standpoint especially with pine species and upland hardwood species. A map taken from Soil Web on the USDA website has been attached to this plan for your reference.
Topography:	Rolling with a general west to south west aspect.
Wildlife Habitat:	The biologist with the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, Mr. Mike Dye, stated that the wildlife habitat is at a good stage in terms of cover. There are enough grasses and forbs along the road, in the open areas and in the spaces between the trees where the stocking is lower to help the smaller species of game. Certainly at this point, the oaks have yet to produce much in terms of mast but there will be some falling within the next 10 years. Little work is required at this point to develop wildlife food but there are some things that can enhance the opportunities for specific game species.
Recreation/Aesthetics:	This is a nice stand in terms of visual aesthetics. Hunting is a primary objective for this property and the location of a couple of former logging decks offer good opportunity to provide supplemental food supply. While this landowner is probably using the property for his own hunting purposes, there is certainly pressure from neighboring hunt clubs. An effort should be made to identify these clubs and an

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understanding agreed upon as to how the properties are to be respected.

In the autumn months, foliage should be attractive while walking the property and offer nice contrasts for nature photography.

Fire Risk:

Moderate

History:

This property was planted with Loblolly Pine in 1973. It was owned by another individual who had the timber clear cut approximately 8 to 10 years ago. The current pine component in the stand is believed to be volunteer regeneration from seed stock.

Recommendations:

For the most part, this stand is ready to grow. One thing to consider in terms of improving the wildlife habitat is to incorporate wildlife game food plots which the owner has begun to establish. Old logging deck areas make good locations for this activity. Generally, the soil should be ripped to break up any compaction. Soil samples should be evaluated and lime/fertilizer added to adjust the pH level to suit a desirable food plot. A mixture of various grasses and plants can be used on the plot such as soybeans, sunflowers, millet, clover and a cover crop over the winter months. The Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries biologist should be consulted for specific recommendations.

Make sure to steer away from invasive species when selecting plants. These are non-native to the area and while they may grow well, in many instances they out grow and diminish the native species. Examples include, but are not limited to, Russian and Autumn Olive, Tree of Heaven (Alanthis), Paulownia, Tall Fescue, Shrubby and Chinese Lespedeza. Once these species become established they can be very difficult to control.

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DESCRIPTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

PARCEL B

Acres:	+/- 20
Forest Type:	Mixed hardwood
Species Present:	White Oak, Yellow Poplar, Red Maple, Sweet Gum and Southern Red Oak
Age:	40-50 years old
Size:	Sawtimber
Quality:	Fair
Trees/acre:	50-100
Growth Rate:	Moderate
Soil/Water:	Refer to Soil/Water comments for Parcel A.
Topography:	This stand is made up primarily of drainages with west facing aspect. They dump into the stream below the pond on the north west corner of the property.
Wildlife Habitat:	This parcel offers a bit of transition space from the majority of the property. As some of the large trees begin to die and become hollow, they will offer more shelter to cavity nesters and den dwellers.
Recreation/Aesthetics:	This stand offers less from a recreational standpoint but is attractive with it's Autumn foliage and the difference in height from parcel A.
Fire Risk:	Low
History:	This parcel was not harvested during the last timber harvest on the property as it served as a stream side management zone or buffer for water quality.
Recommendations:	Parcel B should be left as is to protect water quality and offer wildlife an alternative living area. If individual trees die they can be used as den trees or salvaged for fuel wood to be used on site. It is generally discouraged to transport fire wood very far from site in the event there are any insects that can be spread to an uninfected area.