

# FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN

FOR

Dorothy A. Underwood  
15200 Baden Westwood Road  
Brandywine, MD 20613



Maryland  
Department of  
Natural Resources

## LOCATION

15200 Baden Westwood Road  
North side of Baden Westwood Road,  
approximately 0.2 miles west of Bald Eagle School Road  
Brandywine, MD

MD Grid 110,114N X 422,387E  
NAD83, Meters

IN

Prince George's County

ON

13.6 Acres Woodland  
13.6 Acres Total

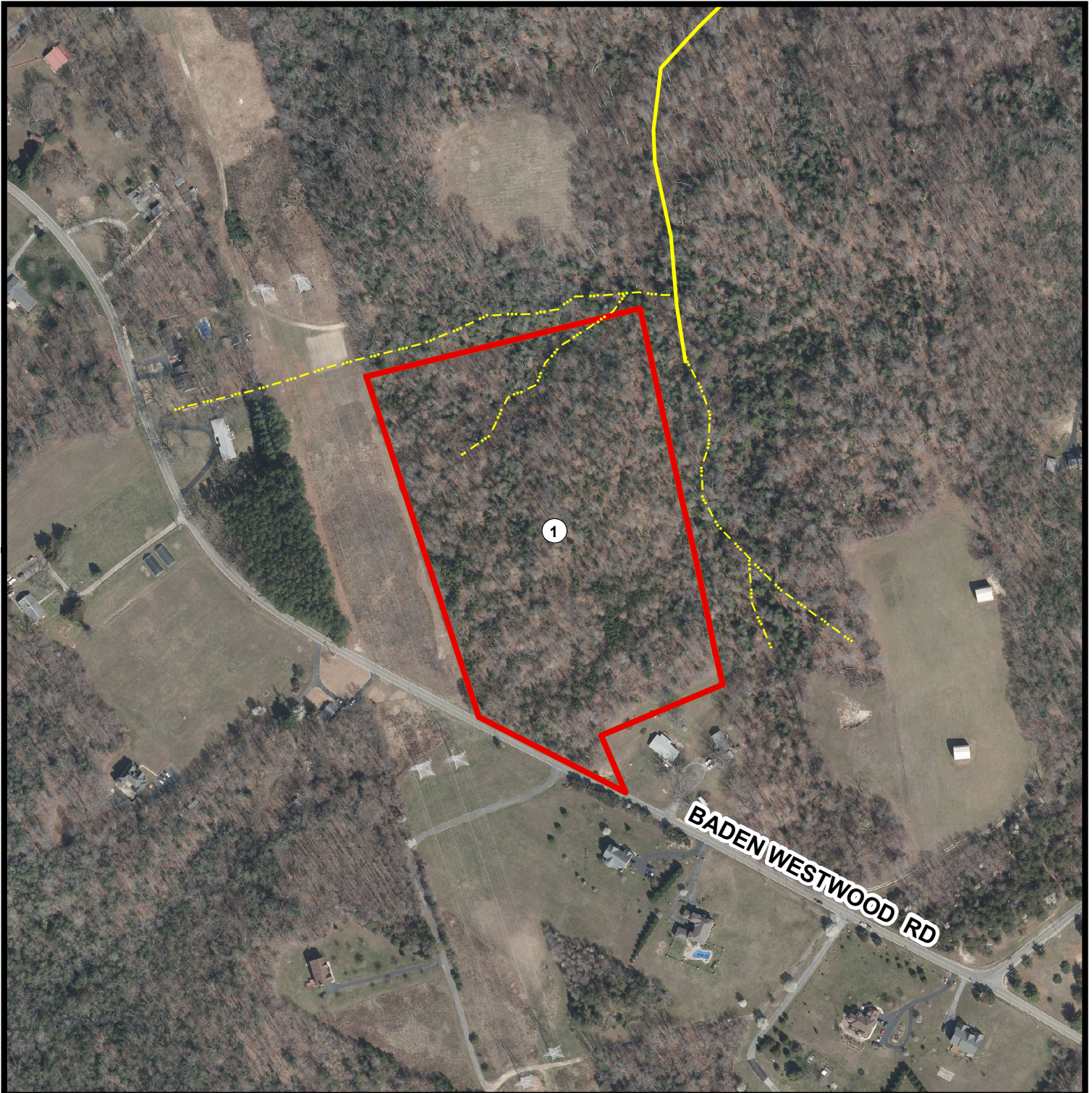
## PREPARED BY:

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Initial Plan: 5/3/2011  
1<sup>st</sup> Revision: 9/15/2026  
2<sup>nd</sup> Revision: 6/27/2024





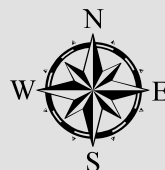
**Legend - Stand Map**

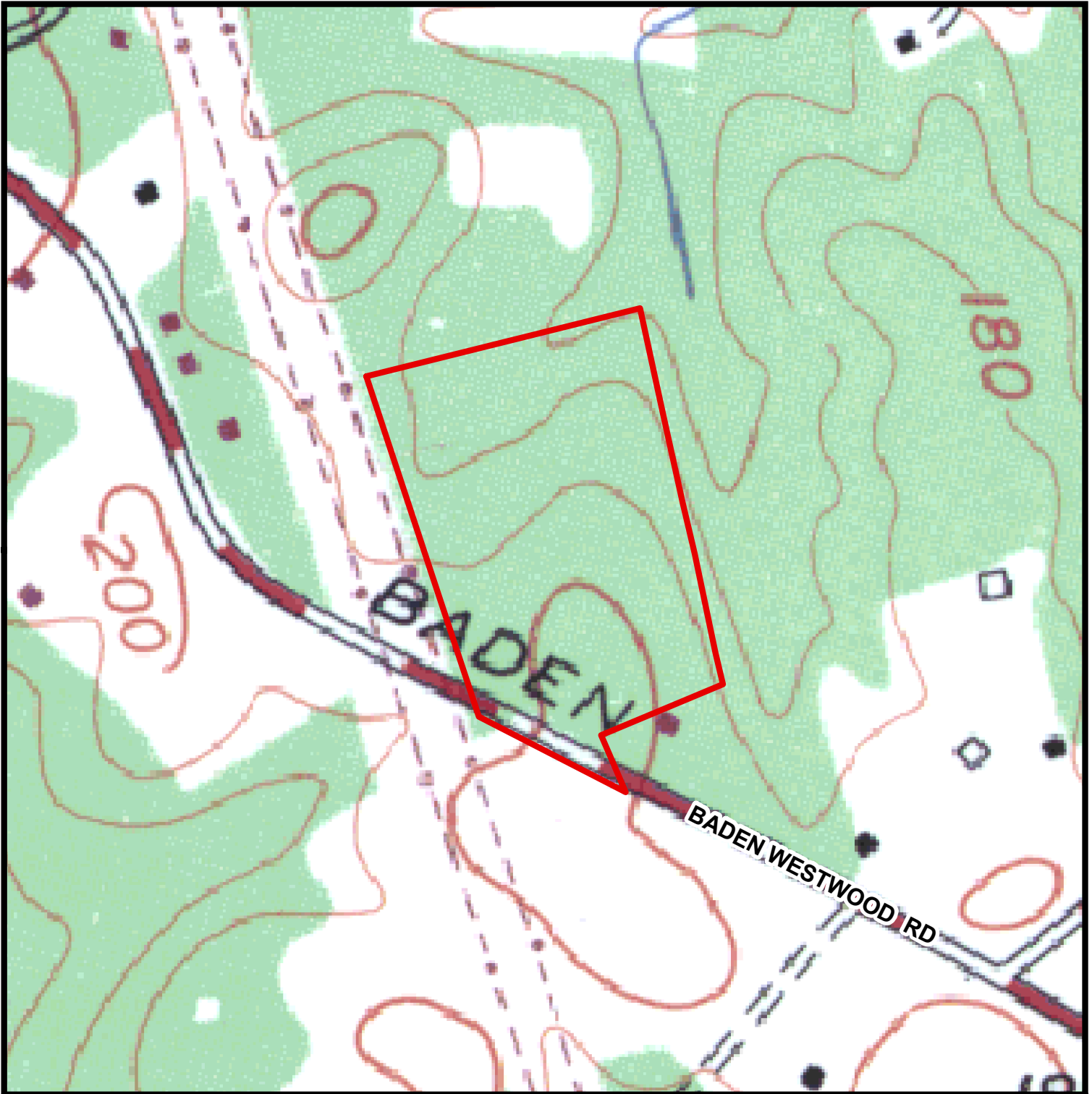
- Property Line
- Stand Line
- Blue Line Stream
- Non-Blue Line Stream

Forest Stewardship Map  
 Owner: Dorothy Underwood  
 County: Prince George's  
 Wooded Acres: 13.6  
 Scale: 1" = 330'  
 Prepared by: B. Stupak  
 Date: 6/27/2024



This map is for planning purposes only and is not a boundary survey.





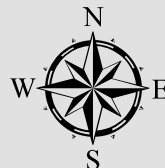
### Legend - Topographic Map

 Property Line

Forest Stewardship Map  
Owner: Dorothy Underwood  
County: Prince George's  
Wooded Acres: 13.6  
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## INTRODUCTION

Dorothy Underwood owns 13.6 acres of land, all of which are wooded, off of Baden Westwood Road in Brandywine, Maryland. The landowner wishes to manage for a future timber crop and to provide wildlife habitat. These goals correspond to the Stewardship objective of **forest products** (primary objective) and **fish & wildlife management** (secondary objective). This Forest Stewardship Plan will balance the needs of the landowner and of the forest. Mrs. Underwood can be reached at 301-888-1550.

## PROPERTY OVERVIEW

The property is located on the north side of Baden Westwood Road and is adjacent to a power line right-of-way. The property is all wooded and the terrain varies from flat to rolling. Woods roads & skid trails are scattered throughout. One non-blue line stream is found in the northern portion of the property, with two additional non-blue line streams and one blue line stream found outside of the property boundaries. The forest is composed of upland and bottomland hardwoods. The property was harvested in 2010.

## NATURAL HERITAGE RECOMMENDATIONS

The term “Natural Heritage” is used to describe the plants, animals, and natural ecosystems that make up the landscapes of Maryland. Thus, Natural Heritage Stewardship is concerned with preserving the plants, animals, and ecosystems of the state for the many benefits they provide us, especially those determined to be threatened, endangered, or in need of conservation. The DNR-Natural Heritage Program maintains a database which has indicated that no rare and endangered species were found on your property.

However, your property provides an important habitat for a group of bird species that are considered in need of conservation. These groups of bird species are collectively called “Forest Interior Dwelling Species” (FIDS). An information sheet about FIDS is included with this plan. In a general sense, the natural heritage and recreational opportunities of your woodland can be enhanced through a variety of forest management practices, which can increase habitat diversity and food sources for wildlife.

## **STAND DESCRIPTION AND RECOMMENDED PRACTICES**

**STAND NUMBER:** 1

**AREA ACRES:** 13.6

**DOMINANT OVERSTORY SPECIES:** red oak, tulip poplar, hickory

**DOMINANT UNDERSTORY SPECIES:** holly, sweetgum, beech

**TIMBER SIZE:** sawtimber (36%), poletimber (52%), small tree (8%)

**AGE:** even (40-50 years)

**STOCKING:** fully stocked (60%)

**GROWTH POTENTIAL:** good

**SOIL:** Beltsville Silt Loam (BaC), Croom Gravelly Sandy Loam (CrD), Marr-Dodon Complex (MnC, MnE)

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### **RECOMMENDATIONS/PRACTICES:**

This stand is composed primarily of red oak (59%), tulip poplar (15%) and hickory (10%). Sweetgum, red maple, white oak and sassafras are scattered throughout. Growth rates are very good (avg. of 7 years to grow 2.0 inches in diameter) and the stand has a good growth potential (site index average of 78 feet for red oak). The tree density (or stocking) in this stand is adequate in relation to maintaining the optimum growing space per tree. This creates a “fully stocked” condition where the individual trees have enough growing space, water, nutrients, and sunlight.

This stand covers the entire property, and the terrain varies from flat to rolling hills. The understory is sparse with holly, beech, sweetgum, red maple & red oak. One non-blue line stream flows through the northern section of the stand to a blue line stream located outside of the property. Skid trails and woods roads are also found throughout the stand. The stand was recently harvested in late 2010. To meet the landowner’s goals (wood products, wildlife habitat) the following management practices are recommended:

#### **Timber & Firewood**

Due to the adequate stocking of the stand, no forest management practices are required at this time. Periodic inspections should be made for the next fifteen years as the forest regenerates from the timber harvest. As the forest canopy begins to close again, trees in poor form and health should be culled from the forest in order to allow the best trees to grow. In addition, the recent timber harvest has left several downed trees and treetops which can be used for firewood. Firewood should not be harvested during wet seasons in order to reduce the amount of erosion on the skid trails.

#### **Wildlife Habitat**

The amount of ground cover (brush, thickets, etc) is sparse. In order to increase small mammal habitat, one brush pile per acre should be constructed throughout the stand in areas of sparse ground cover. These brush piles will give small mammals a place to nest and provide cover from predators. An information sheet on brush piles is included at the end of this plan.

### **Trail System**

Recreational opportunities can be enhanced by maintaining a trail system throughout the property. Not only will the trails allow the landowner to enjoy the beauty of the property, but they will also facilitate implementing the management practices and allow access to the property for wildland fire suppression. The trail should be 2-4 feet wide, enough to allow hikers to safely walk the path. Overhanging branches should be properly pruned and removed. Branches should be cut flush with the remaining branch or tree bole just above the branch collar. Switchbacks should be made on hillsides to reduce the amount of erosion that may occur (i.e., do not create paths that go straight up and down the slope; rather, lay out the trail along the slope contours and keep trail slopes less than 10%). The majority of the trail should be located along the flat, upland portion of the stand to reduce the potential for erosion.

Waterbars are also recommended at switchback corners and long straight sections. Waterbars are small obstructions (partially buried logs, rocks, or compacted/piled dirt) which are purposely placed across the trail at a 30 degree angle to slow water flow and divert water off the trail and into the surrounding forest. The number of waterbars needed is dependent on the slope of the trail - the greater the slope, the more waterbars are needed. Small trees (3-5 inches in diameter) may be used to line the sides of the trail and serve as a trail boundary. Small foot bridges should be constructed if any small stream is crossed. Large to mid sized streams can be traversed by placing large, flat steppingstones in the creek bed.

### **Summary**

The brush piles should be completed in three years (2014) and trail maintenance should be done continuously. Firewood can be harvested at the landowner's discretion. The entire stand should be re-examined in fifteen years (2026) to update the management recommendations.

## ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

1. The Project Forester is available to help the landowner initiate the recommended practices. Contact must be made at least six months before the scheduled practice is to be completed.
2. It is the landowner's responsibility to file this plan with the State Department of Assessments in Prince George's County in order to receive a reduced tax assessment to an agricultural/woodland level. This plan must be filed before July 1 of the taxable year. In order to maintain the reduced assessment, the landowner must participate in the recommended practices.
3. For any future commercial harvesting activities that may be recommended, you should consider hiring a consultant forester to assist you. Nationwide, statistics show that landowners who retain a consulting forester receive about double the income from a forest harvest than landowners who do not retain a consulting forester. Additionally, hiring a consultant forester relieves you of worrying about all the details of a harvest, such as contracts, inspections, legal permits required, etc., which can be handled by the consultant forester. Most importantly, by hiring a forester to administer a harvest according to a management plan, you can be assured the condition of the woodland following the harvest will continue to be productive and valuable. You can contact the forestry office for a list of private consulting foresters licensed to practice forestry in Maryland.
4. A Sediment and Erosion Control Plan is required prior to beginning a commercial timber harvest operation.
5. Upon request, the Maryland Forest Service will lay out a logging road system, mark trees to be removed during Timber Stand Improvement operations and provide technical assistance for the best management of the property. There is a nominal fee for marking the trees (\$12.00/acre).
6. Boundary location and marking is essential in order to eliminate the potential threat of timber trespass during active timber cutting operations and will deter unwanted intruders. Boundary lines should be clearly marked with blue paint at eye level facing away from the property. A law passed a few years ago makes posting land much easier and cheaper by allowing the use of vertical strips of blue paint as an alternative to signs. Article 27, Section 576-576A states that paint marks must be at least 2 inches in width and 8 inches in length and centered from 3 to 6 feet from the ground or water surface.
7. Tree seedlings are available at cost to landowners for reforesting cut over areas, afforesting old fields or improving wildlife habitat. Contact the project forester for ordering and planting details.
8. Cost-share assistance may be available through state cost-share programs to help pay for a portion of the expenses associated with implementing the forestry or wildlife management activities in this plan. Contact the forestry office for further information.
9. The University of Maryland Cooperative Extension Service maintains a website with information for forest landowners. The address is [www.naturalresources.umd.edu](http://www.naturalresources.umd.edu).

### MANAGEMENT PRACTICE SCHEDULE

<b>Completion Date</b>	<b>Practice</b>	<b>Stand</b>	<b>Acres</b>
May 2014	Brush Piles	1	13.6 (1 pile/ac)
Periodically	Timber Growth Inspections	1	13.6
Continuous	Maintain Property Boundaries	All	13.6
Continuous	Monitor for Insect & Disease	All	13.6
Continuous	Maintain Roads and Trails	All	13.6
May 2026	Re-examine to Update Management Recommendations	All	13.6

To provide you with further assistance in carrying out the recommended practices please contact Brian Stupak, Project Manager, Maryland DNR-Forest Service, P.O. Box 3109, Prince Frederick, MD. Phone: (410) 535-1303. E-mail: [brian.stupak@maryland.gov](mailto:brian.stupak@maryland.gov).



