TWO TREES
FORESTRY

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Planning Period 2021-2031
EQIP Contract # 741218200Z0
Farm 1963, tract 2049

Wolcott Woodlot

Chesterville, Franklin County, Maine
Map R02, lot 13
70± acres total – 57 acres wooded

Gary Wolcott & Susan Crane
160 West Rd
Chesterville, ME 04938
(207) 897-9466

Prepared by:
Harold Burnett, LF 993, TSP 12-8451
Maggie Mansfield, FI 4082

February 1, 2021

This plan meets specifications for Maine's Tree Growth Tax Law and the USDA/NRCS Conservation Activity Plan and addresses proposed activities between now and 2030, when it should be updated. It is intended to help owners conduct forest management activities, and does not represent legal advice.

Certification of Conservation Activity Plan/Stewardship Plan Addendum *(underline one)*:

I assume responsibility for the development of the above stated Conservation Activity Plan/Stewardship Plan Addendum provided. The plan provided: (1) complies with all applicable Federal, State, Tribal Lands, local laws and requirements; (2) meets applicable Department standards, specifications, statements of work and program requirements; (3) is consistent with the particular conservation program goals and objectives for which the program contract was entered into by the Department and the participant; and (4) incorporates alternatives that are both cost effective and appropriate to address the resource issue. Conservation alternatives will meet the objectives for the program and participant to whom assistance is provided.

Forester License # 993 Signature Harold Burnett Date 2/1/21

Landowner/Producer Signature _____ Date _____

NRCS Signature _____ Acceptance Date _____

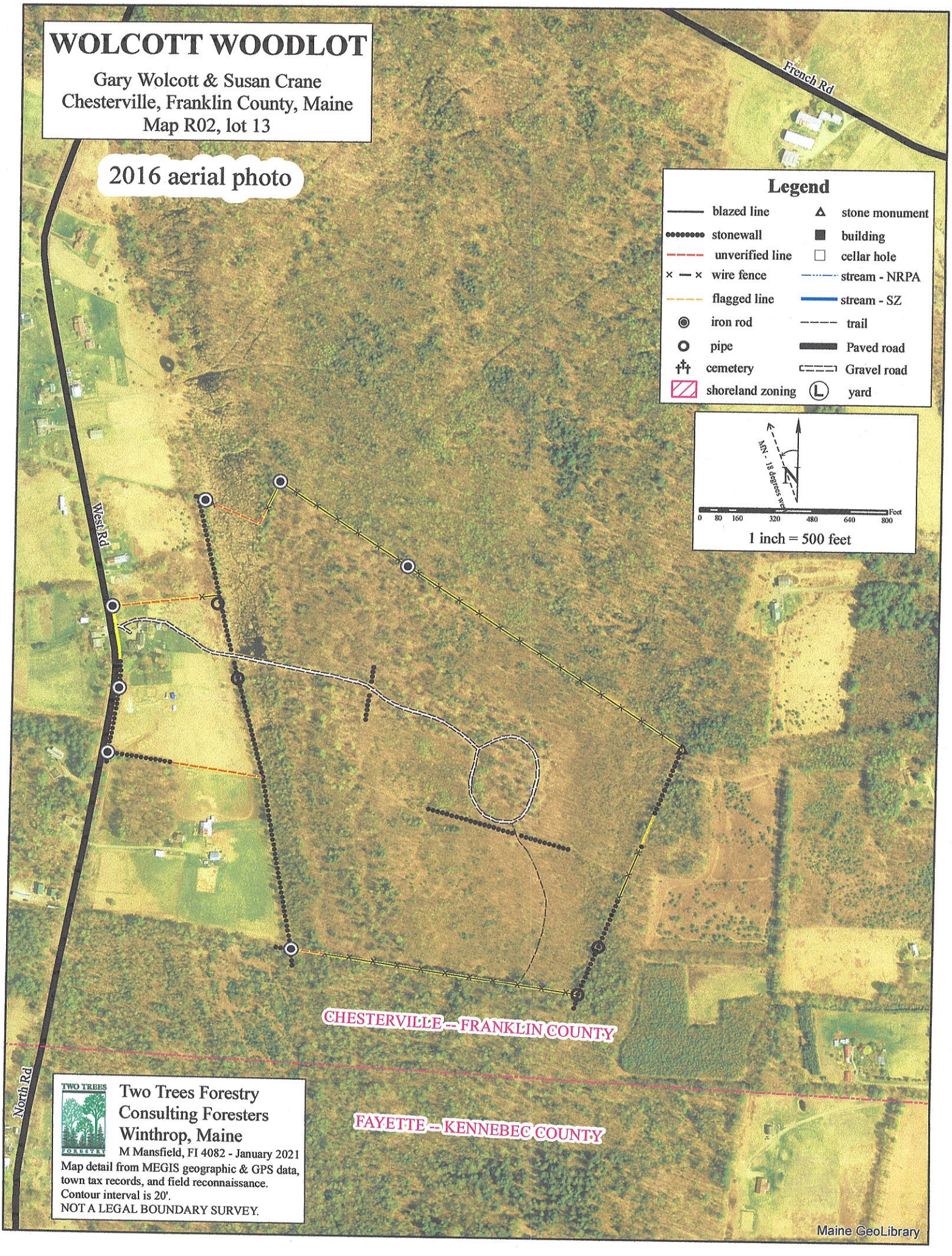
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WOLCOTT WOODLOT

Gary Wolcott & Susan Crane
Chesterville, Franklin County, Maine
Map R02, lot 13

2016 aerial photo



Legend

blazed line	stone monument
stonewall	building
unverified line	cellar hole
wire fence	stream - NRPA
flagged line	stream - SZ
iron rod	trail
pipe	Paved road
cemetery	Gravel road
shoreland zoning	yard

MN - 18 degrees west

0 80 160 320 480 640 800 Feet

1 inch = 500 feet

TWO TREES FORESTRY

Two Trees Forestry
Consulting Foresters
Winthrop, Maine

M Mansfield, FI 4082 - January 2021

Map detail from MEGIS geographic & GPS data, town tax records, and field reconnaissance.
Contour interval is 20'.
NOT A LEGAL BOUNDARY SURVEY.

BACKGROUND

The 70±-acre Wolcott woodlot lies east of the West Road, just north of the Chesterville/Fayette town line in Chesterville, Maine. An open wetland bisects the property, with fields and building areas to the west and woods to the east. Terrain slopes toward wetland from both sides. The woodlot was likely open agricultural land until the early 1900s, when pine and oak established on the abandoned fields. In the early 2000s, loggers heavily harvested the entire woodlot, which has since regenerated with a mix of young hardwoods, beneath a sparse overstory of hemlock, sugar maple, and red oak. The woodlot supports 50,000 to 60,000 board feet of sawtimber and 275 to 375 cords of pulpwood, with a total stumpage value of $12,000 to $16,000.

The lot was surveyed in 2002 by Randy Collins, who found or placed pins in most corners. Boundaries are well marked with a combination of blazing, flagging, stone walls, and wire fence. Chesterville assesses taxes based on 70 acres, which matches physical evidence. Sixty-one acres are enrolled in Maine's Tree Growth Tax program.

A woods road, north of Gary and Susan's house, connects the woodlot to the West Road, via a causeway of sorts across the wetland.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Gary and Susan have lived on the property since they bought it in 2002. They regularly walk the land and enjoy the scenery, privacy, and wildlife viewing it provides. They would like to expand the trail network, and have flagged several potential trails to that extent. They would also like to manage their land to grow high-value timber, while protecting soil and water resources and maintaining wildlife habitat and scenic beauty. Improving and maintaining high quality bird habitat is particularly important to them. Gary has been an active manager, and would like to do as many recommended practices as feasible. As the property is enrolled in the Tree Growth Tax Law, they understand that the production of forest products is their highest priority. To the best of their knowledge, the property is not subject to deed restrictions or easements that limit forest management activities.

SOIL AND FOREST RESOURCES

The property includes roughly two topographic areas:

- Woodlands east of the field sit on very deep, somewhat poorly drained to moderately drained, very stony Colonel-Dixfield asscoiation and Brayton-Colonel associations. These soils are well suited for growing pine and softwoods. Seasonally high water tables restrict harvesting to seasons when soils are dry or well frozen. Windthrow can be a challenge due to shallow rotting depths.
- Fields sloping east into the wetland sit on moderately drained Marlow find sandy loams, formed in glacial till. These soils are well suited for growing pine and hardwoods though high water tables limit operability to seasons when soils are dry or well frozen.

WOLCOTT WOODLOT

Gary Wolcott & Susan Crane
Chesterville, Franklin County, Maine
Map R02, lot 13

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ACRES
1-HS34C/H2A	Mixedwood overstory & hardwood saplings	28
2-H2A	Hardwood saplings	26
3-SH3A	Hemlock and hardwood poletimber - wet	3
	open wetland	4
	field and building areas	9
	TOTAL	**70**

S=75+% softwood, H=75+% hardwood, SH=50-74% softwood
1 = 0-3" dbh, 2= 4-6" dbh, 3 = 7-10" dbh, 4 = 11+"
A = 80+% crown cover, B = 60-79%, C = 0-59%

Legend

- blazed line
- stonewall
- unverified line
- wire fence
- flagged line
- iron rod
- pipe
- cemetery
- shoreland zoning
- stone monument
- building
- cellar hole
- stream - NRPA
- stream - SZ
- trail
- Paved road
- Gravel road
- yard

MN - 18 degrees west

0 80 160 320 480 640 800 Feet

1 inch = 500 feet

French Rd

West Rd

North Rd

open wetland
4 acres

1-HS34C/H2A
28 acres

field and building areas
9 acres

3-SH3A
3 acres

2-H2A
26 acres

600

600

700

700

CHESTERVILLE -- FRANKLIN COUNTY

FAYETTE -- KENNEBEC COUNTY

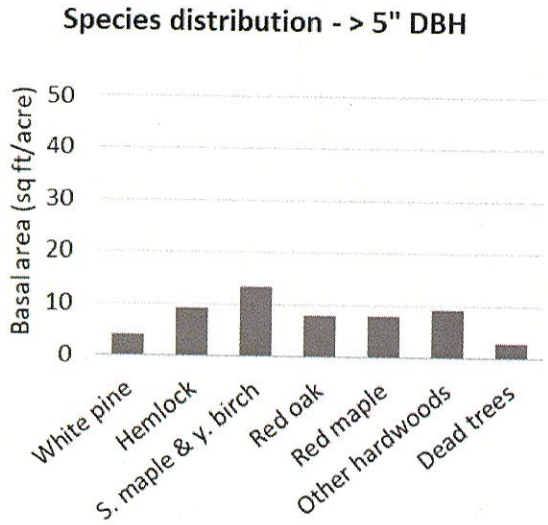
TWO TREES FORESTRY

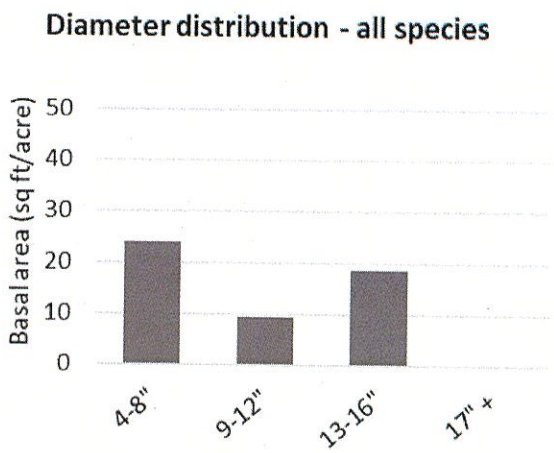
Two Trees Forestry
Consulting Foresters
Winthrop, Maine
M Mansfield, FI 4082 - January 2021

Map detail from MEGIS geographic & GPS data, town tax records, and field reconnaissance.
Contour interval is 20'.
NOT A LEGAL BOUNDARY SURVEY.

For management purposes, the woodlot was classified as three stands. All stocking figures list a range of values, accurate to a 67% confidence interval.

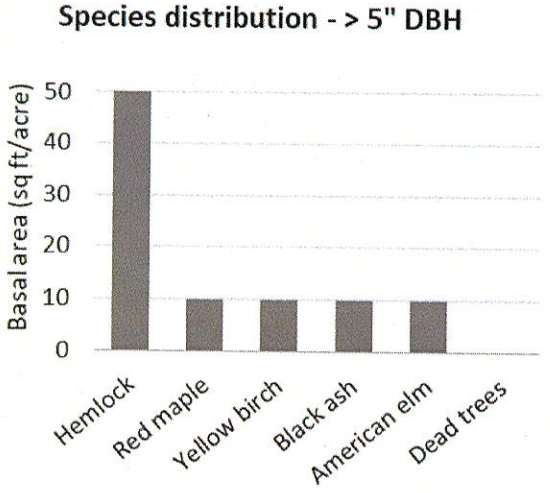
Stand 1 – Mixedwood overstory and hardwood saplings (HS34C/H2A – 28 acres) The scattered overstory east of the wetland is dominated by 8" to 12" diameter, 50' to 60' tall sugar maple, red oak, red maple, hemlock, yellow birch, and beech, with a dense layer of 30' to 40' tall hardwood saplings. The stand was likely cleared for agriculture through the 1800s, though the pine that likely established when fields were abandoned has almost all been removed. A harvest around 2000 established the sugar maple, beech, red oak, white ash, and other hardwood saplings and Gary and Susan recently harvested most of the hemlock sawtimber previously dominating the overstory. Quality of the overstory trees is good with straight stems and few small branches, though many show evidence of logging damage from the earlier harvest. Saplings are also straight with few low branches, and show good potential to develop into high quality sawtimber. Beech are affected by the beech bark disease, an insect/fungus combination that causes deformation of the bark, eventually killing the tree. I found no other evidence of insect or disease concerns, though multiflora rose and bittersweet, both non-native invasive plants, are found near the wetland edge and into the interior of the stand. Stocking levels average 45 ft² to 60 ft² of basal area per acre. Current volumes total 1,500 to 2,500 board feet of sawtimber and 7 to 9 cords of pulpwood per acre. Raspberries and blackberries grow in the skid trails from the most recent harvest.

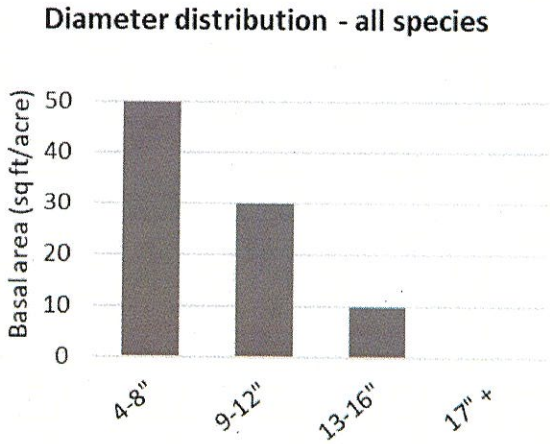




Stand 2 – Hardwood saplings (H2A – 26 acres) The eastern half of the property on the upper slopes and ridgetop were clearcut around 2000, establishing today's stand dominated by 30' to 40' tall hardwood saplings. A mix of red oak, popple, white birch, sugar and red maple, and white ash grow on slopes and the southern portion of the stand, while nearly pure white birch and red maple sprouts grow on wetter ground in the northeastern corner. The dense stems have grown straight with few low branches, and show good potential to develop into high quality saw timber. I found no evidence of insect or disease concerns, though multiflora rose is established in the stand. Stocking levels average around 10 ft² of basal area per acre. Current volumes total almost no board feet of sawtimber and 1 to 3 cords of pulpwood per acre. The shaded understory is largely devoid of plants.

Stand 3 – Hemlock and hardwood poletimber - wet (SH3A – 3 acres) Wooded wetlands at the bottom of the slopes are dominated by eight inch to 12" diameter, 40' to 50' hemlock with components of yellow birch, red maple, and cedar. Stand history is unclear, though the abundance of hemlock suggests it remained woodland when surrounding areas were cleared for agriculture. I found no evidence of insect or disease concerns. Stocking levels average around 10 ft² of basal area per acre. Current volumes total almost no board feet of sawtimber and 1 to 3 cords of pulpwood per acre. The shaded understory is largely devoid of plants.





BIODIVERSITY AND AREA LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Maine's Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife have not designated any significant habitats on or near the woodlot. However, the woodlot is well used by a variety of wildlife, including deer, foxes, coyotes, raccoons, porcupines, hares, grouse, and a multitude of songbirds and raptors. Though the woodlot is largley comprised of uniform, small trees, it contains a variety of habitat including woods/field edges, wetlands, dense young growth providing valuable cover for small animals, and red oak providing hard mast for fall and winter food. Large wildlife trees, snags, cavity trees, and coarse woody debris are nearly absent on the property.

The property is part of the broad rolling terrain between the Kennebec River and the western mountains, where lakes and ponds are common. The area transitioned during the early-to-mid 1900s from one dominated by farms and open fields to a well wooded one, though now residential and recreational development has pushed out from Farmington and Augusta. Camp and second home development occurring along local lake shorelines makes properties with undeveloped wetland edges increasingly valuable for wildlife.

Though a woodlot of this size is generally used by transient critters that range over an area larger than just this woodlot, featuring and maintaining important habitat components, such as snags, cavity trees, nut producers, and multiple canopy layers benefit many wildlife for short or long periods. Maine's Natural Areas Program has no record of any rare or endangered species, and it is unlikely that any are present. As such there are no limitations on the activities recommended in this Plan based on the Endangered Species Act.

FOREST HEALTH ASSESSMENT

The Wolcott woodlot is dominated by trees that appear healthy and vigorous. However, beech are affected by the beech bark disease, an insect/fungus combination that eventually kills the trees. The oldest trees show evidence of logging damage, though I saw no damage from the most recent harvest. Unfortunately multiflora rose and bittersweet, non-native, invasive species, are present within the woodlot, especially near the road, though scattered throughout the woodlot.

LONG TERM MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

The woodlot should be managed in a way that improves the growing conditions for the woodlot's best trees and maintains/improves wildlife habitat. Over time, the woodlot should become dominated by long-lived species, including hemlock, red oak, sugar maple, white pine, and yellow birch, though the current abundance of paper birch, red maple, and popple will require considerable time before the more favored species dominate the clearcut area.

Long term, I envision harvesting any given acre about once every 20 to 30 years, though following the most recent harvest, the next commercial timber sale probably won't be economical until at least 2040, at which point the prescribed rotation can begin. From then on, harvests should cut about 25% to 30% of the volume each time to direct species composition toward those favored species mentioned above, while also boosting those trees' growth rates. Though such concerns are still decades away, it will eventually be important to regenerate oak and pine by harvesting when logging equipment can best scarify soil, and thus improve seed germination and development, while hindering stump/root sprouting by beech and red maple, by cutting when their below-ground reserves are the most depleted. Such work generally should occur during summer/fall months and include the clearing of most of the overstory in 0.3 to 0.7 acre patches (two to three tree lengths in diameter) to enable sunlight to reach the forest floor and seeds to contact mineral soil directly. Future harvests would then remove nearby and overtopping trees to enlarge the regenerated gaps.

This general long-term notion of expanding the size of openings, while retaining blocks of uniformly large trees, will ultimately create a forest comprised of multiple age classes, tree sizes, and heights. Such forests provide the diversity that best resists insect and disease problems, benefits a multitude of wildlife, and provides a solid foundation for a regular income stream. Thus the woods should be managed to produce large diameter (14 - 22" dbh), high value trees, under gradually developing uneven-aged conditions, with some 24+" trees retained indefinitely. Harvest levels should be set to ensure that harvest volumes do not exceed volumes grown, currently 5 to 7 cords per year[1].

SHORT TERM MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

On the heels of the most recent harvests, the woods need to grow. Thus, top management priorities include combating the invasive plant population, building trails, and improving growing conditions for the property's best trees. Boundaries are clearly marked and should not need work during this planning period.

Invasive plants should be treated as soon as feasible to limit their spread and reduce their prevalence. Once established, these hardy plants are capable of surviving in low-light conditions in the forest understory and out-compete native vegetation, including young trees. Unfortunately, this has already occurred on the woodlot and multiflora rose is found deep into the property. Invasive species tend to be aggressive opportunists, and can spread rapidly following any kind of soil disturbance, such as a timber sale. Tractors and logging equipment, in particular often carry and distribute seeds throughout the property. At the same time, soils disturbed from skidding provide open ground for the seeds to establish.

The first step in managing these pests is to monitor and document the populations' extent. Monitoring work is most easily done in the early spring or late fall, as invasives tend to leaf out earlier and retain their leaves later than native species. Ideally, once the invasives' extent has been determined, efforts would be made to stop their spread by working from areas less affected, where control is most likely to succeed, towards heavier infestations along the wetland and woods road. However, given Gary and Susan's desire to minimize herbicide use, I suggest focusing on areas around the wetland and woodsroad, where regular walking and driving may continue to spread these plants into the woodlot. While populations deeper in the woodlot would be easier to eradicate, they are not likely to spread until the next harvest which won't be for years. Funding is available through NRCS; the application deadline for the next funding cycle is October 1, 2021. This plan and an application are required to request funds.

Gary and Susan have developed a trail off the central woods roads and have flagged others to be built. They may wish to eventually build a trail near the property boundary connecting the ends of the flagged trails, thus maximizing distance and terrain. Such a trail network should be cleared to a width of four to six feet and a height of 10' to 12' to ensure that snow-laden branches don't block the trail during winter.

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[1] Based on state-wide growth averages of the species and volumes on the woodlot.

Though the woodlot is dominated by young timber with little sawtimber present, the forest contains a significant stocking of red oak, sugar maple, and yellow birch, most of which could be released from neighboring competition to boost growth rates of the desired crop trees.

Gary and Susan should thus strive to improve the growing conditions of these most valuable species through crop tree release. In thinning around the best trees, they should first identify the trees they want to release. These should generally be tall and straight stems with few, if any, limbs on the trees' lower 20'. Such trees should be released on two "sides". When picturing a tree's generally round crown from below or above, each pie-shaped crown should be figuratively divided into four pieces or quadrants. Then, at least two of those "sides" should be released of competition, so that the desired crowns may expand into the unoccupied space. Preferably low grade trees should be removed, with quality neighboring trees retained. I have included all 26 acres of the hardwood sapling stand (2-H2A) in the proposal, however the northeast corner of the stand lacks sufficient stocking of high-value species, so final acreage will likely be lower. This work would likely cost between $300 and $400 per acre, however, funding is also available through NRCS that would allow Gary and Susan to roughly break even.

Necessary Best Management Practices (BMPs): The most important resource to protect in the recommended work is any sensitive wetland. An existing road crosses the wetland between the field and the woods, and there is no other channelized water on the property. Therefore, knowing where the poorly drained soils are, and avoiding those areas, should eliminate most potential rutting and flows of sediments and nutrients.

This management plan does not recommend any harvest that would leave an area five acres or greater with less than a minimum stocking of trees – a legal clearcut[2]. There should be no reason to update this plan prior to 2031 unless a natural disturbance intervenes or landowner objectives change significantly.

MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES
2020 – 2030

Year	Location	Activity and extent	Gross income/(cost)
2021	all	Treat invasives (2 acres)	($300 - 500)[3]
2021-2026	2-HS2	Release crop trees (26 acres)	($7,500 - $10,500)[3]
2021-2031	all	Establish new trails	($?)
2031		Monitor Tree Growth compliance; update plan	($?)

[2] MFS Chapter 20 rules, see:
http://www.maine.gov/dacf/mfs/publications/rules_and_regs/chap_20_rules_05012014.pdf

[3] This would be significantly less with NRCS funding.

WOODLOT SUMMARY BY WOOD PRODUCT

Wolcott Woodlot – Chesterville, Maine
January 2021

Product	Volume	Stumpage Rate	Value
Sawtimber (10" minimum top diameter):	(MBF)	($/MBF)	
White pine	10	$160	$1,600
Hemlock	15	$55	$825
Red oak	15	$225	$3,375
Sugar maple	15	$200	$3,000
Red maple	5	$60	$300
total MBF	60		
Cordwood (4" top diameter)	Cords	$/Cord	
White pine	10	$4	$40
Hemlock	65	$4	$260
Red oak	50	$21	$1,050
White birch	15	$21	$315
Yellow birch	30	$21	$630
Sugar maple	30	$21	$630
Red maple	40	$21	$840
Beech	30	$21	$630
Popple	30	$21	$630
Black ash	5	$21	$105
Other hardwood	5	$21	$105
total cordwood	310		
Total Estimated Volume in Cords	450		
Gross Estimated Value	$14,000		

ABOUT THE CRUISE: The woodlot summary values were derived from a field cruise of 32 variable radius plots on systematically located transect lines, using a 20 BAF prism. Data was processed using QuickCruise, a copyrighted property of L.E. Caldwell, LLC(2012). Sawtimber volumes use a conversion factor of 2 cords per MBF. Cordwood volumes include topwood of sawtimber trees.

ABOUT STATISTICS:

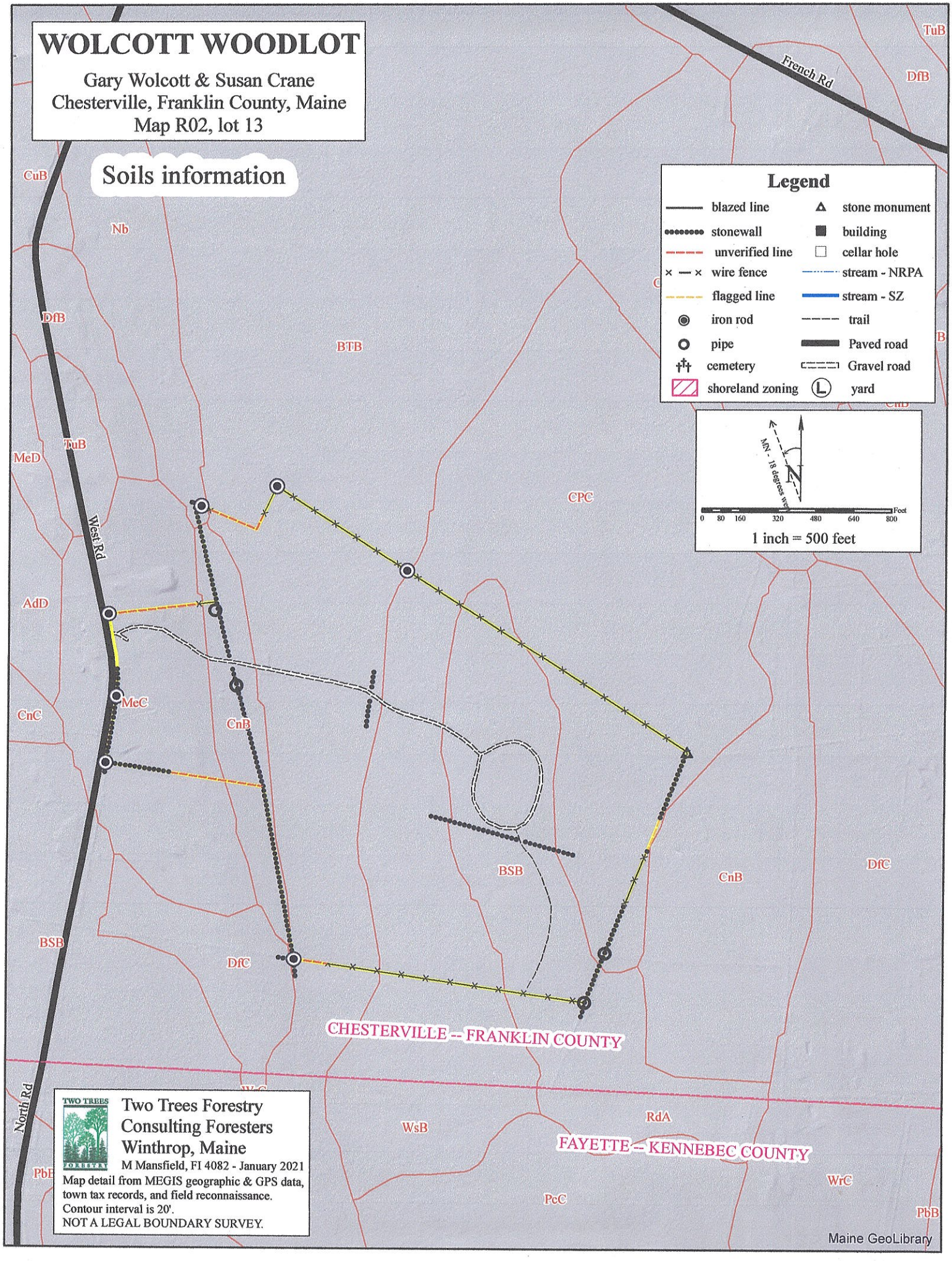
The average stocking rate is 35 sq. ft. of basal area per acre, given a sampling error of 37% within a 95% confidence interval. That means that if the woodlot were recruised, new basal area estimates would fall within the above stated statistically significant ranges 19 times in 20. However, the individual product numbers listed above are less precise than those for the total.

ABOUT STUMPAGE RATES: Rates are derived from fall 2020 timber sale data collected by Two Trees Forestry during the course of business. The value stated may not represent a legal liquidation value, given that regulatory restrictions may not allow all the timber on the lot to be removed at one time.

WOLCOTT WOODLOT

Gary Wolcott & Susan Crane
Chesterville, Franklin County, Maine
Map R02, lot 13

Soils information



Legend

blazed line	stone monument
stonewall	building
unverified line	cellar hole
wire fence	stream - NRPA
flagged line	stream - SZ
iron rod	trail
pipe	Paved road
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Contour interval is 20'.
NOT A LEGAL BOUNDARY SURVEY.

Maine GeoLibrary

Soils Legend

Symbol	other slopes	Name	Ordination number	Site index WP	RO	SM	RM
MhB	C, D	Masardis fine sandy loam	7s	60		55	
MKE		Masardis-Adams association	5r	63		62	
MLC		Masardis-Sheepscot association, strongly sloping	8s	64		55	
Mm		Medomak silt loam	6w	55			47
MNC	E	Monadnock-Berkshire complex, very stony	8a	67	55	52	
MrB		Monarda silt loam	8w	66		55	
MsB		Monarda extremely flaggy silt loam, very stony	8w	66		55	
MTB		Monarda-Burnham-Bucksport association, very stony	7w	62		55	
MUB		Monarda-Telow association, very stony	8w	66		55	55
MVC		Monson-Elliottsville-Telos complex, very stony	9d	70		55	
Nb		Naumburg loamy sand	7w	60		55	60
NS		Naumburg-Searsport association	6w	58		55	58
NvB	C	Nicholville silt loam	3a	75	70	65	
PeB		Peacham-Brayton complex, very stony	7w	62			62
Pr		Pits, quarry					
Ps		Pits, sand and gravel					
RRE		Ricker-Rock outcrop complex, very steep	4r				
RSE		Ricker-Saddleback association, very steep	4r				
RYE		Rock outcrop-Abram-Lyman complex, very stony	5r	52		50	
SAE		Saddleback-Mahoosuc_Sisk association, very stony	4r				
SKD		Sisk-Surplus association, very stony	4r				
Sn		Sunday loamy fine sand	6s	55	50	48	
SRC		Surplus-Bemis association, very stony	4w				
SSC		Surplus-Saddleback-Ricker association, very stony	4w				
SVC		Surplus-Sisk association, very stony	4w				
Sw		Swanville silt loam	7w	58		50	
SYB		Swanville-Boothbay association	7w	61		50	53
TeB	C	Telos silt loam	8w	67			55
TfB	C	Telos silt loam, very stony	8w	67			55
THC		Telos-Chesuncook association, very stony	8w	68		55	55
TLB		Telos-Monarda association, rubbly	8x	66		55	55
TMB		Telos-Monarda-Monson association, very stony	8w	66		55	55
TOC	E	Thorndike-Elliottsville complex, very stony	9d	69		52	
TRC		Tunbridge-Berkshire-Dixfield association, very stony	9x	70		56	
TuB	C	Tunbridge-Lyman complex	8a	65	68	60	
Ud		Udorthents-Urban land complex					
W		Water					

Symbols and slopes - The first and second letters abbreviate the soil name. The third letter shows the slope (A = <3%, B = 3-8%, C = 8-15%, D = 15-25%, E = 25-45%). Soils without slope letters are nearly level. A final 2 shows that the soil is eroded.

Ordination number – Potential productivity; 8-10=good, 6-7=fair, 1-5=poor; x=stoniness. Also, w=wet, d=restricted rooting depth, o=insignificant limitations, s=sandy, r=steep

Site index – Average height growth, of listed species, in 50 years. WP=white pine, RO=red oak, SM=sugar maple, RM=red maple

LAWS IMPACTING LAND MANAGEMENT ON PROPERTIES

- **Local ordinances** – Currently, no Chesterville ordinances restrict timber harvesting or require harvest permits on this property, however managers should verify this prior to logging.
- **State-wide Standards for timber harvesting in shoreland zones (SLZ)** – None of the property qualifies as a shoreland zone.
- **Natural Resources Protection Act (NRPA)** – NRPA regulates some activities adjacent to water bodies, including all brooks with well-defined channels and exposed mineral soil, as well as brooks with seasonal water flows. The law requires that concerted efforts be used to ensure that soils don't wash into the brooks. Working within guidelines described in the Maine Forest Service's Best Management Practices for Forestry should ensure compliance. Permitted activities may require permit-by-rule (PBR) or full permitting. In the case of timber harvesting near a significant vernal pool, no permit is currently required if the significant vernal pool is not mapped by either DEP or Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (IF&W). The pool should be maintained in an undisturbed state, and within an area 250' from the high water mark edges of the significant vernal pool, soil disturbance should be avoided and a partial overstory should be maintained for shade.
- **Protection and Improvement of Water Law** – The law regulates activities, which discharge or may potentially discharge materials (pollutants) into water bodies. In the context of forestry, the law addresses pollutants originating from non-point sources and addresses the impact, not the location, of an activity.
- **Erosion and Sedimentation Control Law** – The Law requires that measures be taken to prevent unreasonable erosion of soil or sediment beyond the site or into a protected natural resource, such as a river, stream, brook, lake, pond, or wetland. Erosion control measures must be installed before the activity begins, be maintained, kept in place and functional until the site is permanently stabilized.
- **Forest Practices Act** – FPA mandates adequate regeneration must be present within five years of any harvest, establishes rules relating to planning requirements, size, and spacing of clearcuts, and outlaws liquidation harvesting. All landowners must notify the Maine Forest Service prior to harvesting and then report volume and price information for any year in which harvesting occurred.
- **Liquidation Harvesting Act**[4] – Within five years of acquiring a parcel of land, Maine landowners may not harvest timber and then sell or offer to sell the land unless certain exemptions apply, including proof that statewide the landowner owns less than 100 acres, the parcel is less than 20 acres, the owner retains at least 50% of the standing timber, or the owner is legally permitted to change the land's use to something other than forest growth. As Gary and Susan have owned the land for 19 years, these rules do not apply to them on this land.

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[4] See: http://www.maine.gov/dacf/mfs/publications/rules_and_regs/chap_23_rules.pdf

GLOSSARY

Clearcutting - cutting of all trees within a defined area (generally greater than 1 acre)
Commercial harvest - a timber stand improvement or harvest operation that results in a net landowner income
Cord - wood measurement statistic; 128 cubic feet, or a pile of wood four feet high, four feet wide, and eight feet long
DBH - tree measurement; diameter at breast height (4.5 feet above ground)
Decadent - overmature trees that are deteriorating in wood quality
Mature - condition of optimal tree value, after tree vigor and growth have slowed, yet before the onset of decay
MBF - log measurement statistic; one thousand board feet. One board foot equals a board one inch thick by 12 inches square
Operability - ease with which logging machinery could work a site; often limited by rockiness, steep slopes, wetness, etc.
Pre-commercial - a timber stand improvement practice that is a cost, where trees to be cut are frequently too small to be saleable
Poletimber - tree between five inches and 9.9 inches DBH
Regenerate - to establish a new stand of tree seedlings
Regeneration - seedlings of commercial tree species
Sawtimber - logs favored for lumber; generally, eight to 16 feet long, straight, with small end diameter greater than eight to 10 inches
Seedling - tree greater than six inches tall but less than one inch DBH
Snag - standing dead and/or dying tree. Important habitat element for numerous wildlife species
Stand - a homogeneous unit of forestland, delineated because it supports trees of common species, age, potential, etc.
Stocking - stand measurement relative to the optimal number of trees that a unit of forestland could grow

FURTHER SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

Two Trees Forestry: We can mark trees to harvest, select competent loggers, ensure a quality, timber sale contract and prices, and oversee harvests to meet landowners' objectives. We also maintain boundaries and administer Federal cost-share programs. Please contact us for further assistance. P.O. Box 356 Winthrop, ME 04364. (207) 377-7196 or www.twotreesforestry.com

Maine Forest Service: A good source of educational material. Taxation and utilization specialists are also on staff. State House Station 22, Augusta, ME 04330. (207) 287-2791 or www.state.me.us/doc/mfs/

USDA-NRCS and Farm Service Agency: Information and applications for Federal forestry cost-sharing programs, such as erosion control, road and trail repairs, tree planting, timber stand improvement, and management planning. 107 Park Street, Farmington, ME. (207) 778-4767, ext. 3 or www.me.nrcs.usda.gov

Maine Woodland Owners: Publish a monthly newsletter on local forestry concerns and organize educational field days regularly throughout the state. P.O. Box 836 Augusta, ME 04332. (207) 626-0005 or www.mainewoodlandowners.org