



FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Submitted to: Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation
For enrollment in CH61/61A/61B and/or Forest Stewardship Program



CHECK-OFFS

Administrative Box

CH61 cert. <input type="checkbox"/>	CH61A cert. <input type="checkbox"/>	CH61B cert. <input type="checkbox"/>	STWSHP new <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C-S EEA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Case No. _____	Orig. Case No. _____
recert. <input type="checkbox"/>	recert. <input type="checkbox"/>	recert. <input type="checkbox"/>	renew <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Owner ID _____	Add. Case No. _____
amend <input type="checkbox"/>	amend <input type="checkbox"/>	amend <input type="checkbox"/>	Green Certification <input type="checkbox"/>		Date Rec'd _____	Ecoregion _____
Plan Change: _____ to _____			Conservation Restriction <input type="checkbox"/>		Plan Period _____	Topo Name * see below
			CR Holder _____		Rare Sp. Hab. _____	River Basin <u>Sudbury</u>

OWNER, PROPERTY, and PREPARER INFORMATION

Property Owner(s) Town of Sherborn, Sherborn Conservation Commission

Mailing Address 19 Washington Street
Sherborn, MA 01770 Phone 508-651-7863

Property Location: Town(s) Sherborn Road(s) Western Avenue

Plan Preparer Philip B. Benjamin, CF Mass. Forester License # 15

Mailing Address 151 Depot Street, South Easton, MA 02375 Phone 508-238-0422

RECORDS

Assessors' Map No.	Lot/Parcel Number	Deed Book	Deed Page	Total Acres	(non-Ch.61/61A) Excluded Acres	Ch. 61/61A Certified Acres	Stewardship Acres
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTALS				_____	_____	_____	_____

Excluded Area Description (if additional space is needed, continue on separate page)

See Page 2 for the assessors' map and lot information.

* This property is located on both the Framingham, MA and Holliston, MA USGS Quadrangles.

HISTORY

Year Acquired 1968/71/81/91 Year management began -

Are boundaries blazed/painted? yes no partially

Have forest products been cut within past 2 years? yes no

What treatments have been prescribed, but not carried out (last 10 years if plan is a recert)?

stand no. _____ treatment _____ reason _____

(if additional space is needed, continue on a separate page)

Previous Management Practices (last 10 years)

Stand(s)	Cutting Plan	Treatment	Yield	Value	Acres	Date
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Remarks: (if additional space needed, continue on separate page)

With the exception of developing and maintaining a trail system and maintaining the hayfields, virtually nothing has been done in terms of forest management.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

RECORDS

Assessors' Map No.	Lot/Parcel Number	Deed Book	Deed Page	Total Acres	(non-Ch.61/61A) Excluded Acres	Ch. 61/61A Certified Acres	Stewardship Acres
1	2	6694	408	9.20	0.00		9.20
2	128	14354	60	30.00	0.00		30.00
2	128A	14354	61	26.00	0.00		26.00
2	129	21407	375	6.00	0.00		6.00
2	132	11940	377	18.00	0.00		18.00
2	132A	11500	93	106.70	13.86		92.84
2	138A	21316	391	9.17	0.00		9.17
TOTALS				205.07	13.86		191.21

Excluded Area Description (if additional space is needed, continue on separate page)

Excluded areas consist of the entrance, parking area, and actively mowed hayfields.
Excluded areas denoted as per attached Forest Stand Map.

Owner(s) Town of Sherborn
Sherborn Conservation Commission Town(s) Sherborn

Landowner Goals

→ Please **check** the column that best reflects the importance of the following goals:

Goal	Importance to Me			
	High	Medium	Low	Don't Know
Enhance the Quality/Quantity of Timber Products*				
Generate Immediate Income				
Generate Long Term Income				
Produce Firewood				
Defer or Defray Taxes				
Promote Biological Diversity				
Enhance Habitat for Birds				
Enhance Habitat for Small Animals				
Enhance Habitat for Large Animals				
Improve Access for Walking/Skiing/Recreation				
Maintain or Enhance Privacy				
Improve Hunting or Fishing				
Preserve or Improve Scenic Beauty				
Protect Water Quality				
Protect Unique/Special/Cultural Areas				
Attain Green Certification				
Other:				

* This goal must be checked "HIGH" if you are interested in classifying your land under Chapter 61/61A.

1. In your own words please describe your goals for your property.

Stewardship Purpose

By enrolling in the Forest Stewardship Program and following a Stewardship Plan, I understand that I will be joining with many other landowners across the state in a program that promotes ecologically responsible resource management through the following actions and values:

1. Managing sustainably for long-term forest health, productivity, diversity, and quality.
2. Conserving or enhancing water quality, wetlands, soil productivity, carbon sequestration, biodiversity, cultural, historical, and aesthetic resources.
3. Following a strategy guided by well-founded silvicultural principles to improve timber quality and quantity when wood products are a goal.
4. Setting high standards for forester, loggers, and operators as practices are implemented; and minimizing negative impacts.
5. Learning how woodlands benefit and affect the surrounding community, and cooperation with neighboring owners to accomplish mutual goals when practical.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Owner(s) Town of Sherborn, Sherborn Conservation Commission



Property Overview, Regional Significance, and Management Summary

The Barber Reservation lies along the Ashland town line in the northwest corner of the town of Sherborn in the southernmost portion of Middlesex County. The property lies approximately 2 miles west northwest from the Sherborn Town Hall, 2.4 miles southeast of Framingham’s Memorial Building, 2.75 miles southeast of downtown Ashland, and 3.3 miles northeast of the commercial center of Holliston. Although it is rural residential in the immediate area of the Barber Reservation, the region in general has experienced the challenging transition from rural residential to suburban residential. Horses dominate the agricultural endeavors remaining in the area, although there is one, long-established working farm and orchard approximately two miles to the east northeast as well as smaller farms sprinkled through the general area.

Until 2008, Sherborn, along with much of eastern Massachusetts, had been experiencing intensive development pressure. In spite of the intensive development pressure, Sherborn has enjoyed impressive land protection efforts in the past. Through the hard work of the Sherborn Conservation Commission and local and regional land trusts including the Sherborn Rural Land Foundation, the Upper Charles Conservation Land Trust, the Trustees of Reservations, and Mass Audubon, and countless private citizens, several thousands of acres have been permanently protected.

It should be noted that the 205 plus acres of Barber Reservation are adjacent to two additional ownerships that together create an approximately 302 acre exceptionally unique, contiguous block of permanently protected open space in a very densely populated area of eastern Massachusetts. The Sherborn Rural Land Foundation and the Upper Charles Conservation Land Trust each own parcels that make up this greater block of land which offers a superb representation of what much of the Sherborn landscape was once and continues to be in areas. The past and current agricultural use of much of these properties is quite evident. The abandoned and actively hayed fields are reminders of past and current efforts to settle and farm the land in some capacity. Stonewalls, some of which mark portions of the boundaries, are present throughout the properties, indicating that additional land was cleared at some point in its past, most likely for the grazing of livestock. The well drained, flat to moderately sloped upland portions of the properties support a typical mix of mixed hardwood and white pine poles and sawlogs that in all likelihood, became established once some of the open farmland was abandoned. Several small stands of similarly aged, poorly formed white pine poles and sawlogs are further evidence of open areas that were allowed to revert to woodland. White pines that seed into open areas are often subjected to repeated damage by white pine weevils and in most cases end up with multiple, poorly formed tops. There are occasional rock outcroppings present through the properties. There are a number of slightly lower, seasonally wet depressions within the uplands, quite a few of which have been certified as vernal pools.

In addition, other areas of the greater Barber Reservation are lower and tend to remain seasonally wet and consist primarily of red maple pole stands, white pine and red maple pole and sawlog stands, or sparsely stocked, shallow marshes. Recent beaver activity has had a dramatically adverse effect on some of the property. Increased water levels are extending into adjoining woodlands, in many cases leading to extensive mortality of the trees.

With the exception of the beaver-caused mortality in some of the property, overall, forest health appears to be good. There is one very small planting of red pines in the westernmost portion of the Barber Reservation where mortality has become established. Unmanaged, overcrowded stands of red pines are often subject to fungal attacks as well as red pine scale once the vigor in the stand has been compromised by developing stagnation.

Owner(s) Town of Sherborn
Sherborn Conservation Commission. Town(s) Sherborn

Property Overview, Regional Significance, and Management Summary

(Continued)

Nonnative invasive plant species may be the most significant threat to this property over the long term. Bittersweet, glossy buckthorn, honeysuckle, multiflora rose, barberry, and garlic mustard are either slowly becoming entrenched or are already a dominant component of some of the stands. Although the fruits and berries are eaten by many species of birds, these are not important sources of food for wildlife. At the same time, they are extremely destructive to the existing native vegetation by literally choking out the competition. This situation will warrant constant monitoring and potential control.

Habitat diversity is absolutely superb on this property, favoring both upland and wooded wetland, interior-dwelling birds and animals. The open and abandoned fields provide unmatched grassland and early to mid-successional habitat. The marshes, seasonal ponds, and small streams also provide additional habitat for both resident and migratory birds and animals. In addition, a substantial set of power lines bisects the greater Barber Reservation property. The areas under the power lines and along the gas transmission lines are periodically mowed, creating additional early successional habitat that is invaluable to many species of birds and animals that use these areas for feeding and nesting.

This Forest Management Plan seeks to describe the current conditions of the greater Barber Reservation and recommend various actions to further enhance the vigor, productivity, aesthetics, and biological diversity of this property. The plan identifies the various forest stands based on species composition and age. Each stand is described in detail as far as the dominant vegetation is concerned. Past history, soils and topography, general wildlife notes, and brief management recommendations are also included for each stand description as well as the results of the inventory work undertaken during the preparation of the management plan.

A separate section in this plan describes the various practices that can be considered to improve and enhance the property for aesthetics and passive recreational use, for tree and forest vigor, and for wildlife habitat maintenance and protection. In addition to extending, improving, and maintaining the current trail system, some of the upland forest areas can be considered for commercial activities that will help accomplish some of the goals of the landowner as well as generate modest revenues that can be used to fund other improvement needs of the property. Although there a number of management alternatives available to consider for this property, the approach that favors the long term protection and maintenance of the forest is the most appropriate for the greater Barber Reservation. Developing and implementing an all-ages management program for the property will increase the diversity of tree sizes and species as the selection removal of individual and small groups of trees is considered. Although there is currently reasonable diversity through some of the upland forests on Barber Reservation, it will be imperative over time to deliberately strive to increase the diversity of species and the balance of age and size classes through the property as a means to better prepare the forest to withstand potential natural disasters such as fire, hurricane, or pestilence damage.

The all-ages management approach will lead to the development of three distinct and important age classes, each with its own suite of wildlife species. By establishing and enhancing the development of seedlings and saplings in the understory, the forest will have a class of desired tree species that will continue to develop into the next forest component while ready to immediately fill the void in the case of catastrophic disturbance. The intermediate component of poles, those trees whose diameter at breast height (dbh - 4.5 feet above the ground) ranges from 4" to 9", provides strength for the forest and is very important by accumulating nutrients and preventing excessive runoff into the streams and ponds. The poles will also be the trees that develop into the third component, the larger, older sawlogs. The sawlog component provides

Town of Sherborn
Owner(s) Sherborn Conservation Commission. Town(s) Sherborn

Property Overview, Regional Significance, and Management Summary

(Continued)

many values to the forest and ultimately to the water quality. Not only do the mature sawlogs produce the seed and nuts for establishing the next generation of trees and for food for wildlife, the sawlogs strengthen the forest's ability to withstand strong winds. The high canopy provided by the bigger trees provides shade for the forest floor, slowing the organic decomposition of the litter and reducing the amount of leachable nutrients into the pond and streams. The high canopy also softens the impact of falling rain, further reducing the chance for detrimental runoff. The sawlogs also enhance the aesthetics of the property while providing the best opportunity for revenue enhancement through the management of the property.

The all-ages management approach tends to mimic the natural development of the forest. Although many of our current forests are relatively even-age as the result of farm abandonment at the end of the last century, natural disturbances have resulted in the establishment of younger trees over time. The all-ages approach provides for the deliberate selection of trees to be removed based on the needs of the particular area of the property. The resulting forest will at all times consist of all three components, which will be aesthetically appealing to visitors to the property, will enhance the area for more species of wildlife, and protect water quality.

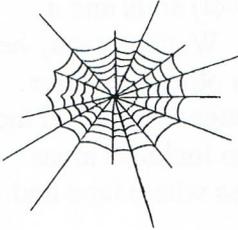
The Barber Reservation together with the Rural Sherborn Land Foundation and the Upper Charles Conservation Land Trust ownerships provides an unrivaled setting for environmental education for both the local schools and visitors in general, especially with its well established trail system and the potential for information kiosks at strategic points through the property.

Land stewardship and forest management are very broad umbrellas under which many objectives can be served. The Forest Stewardship Plan, having incorporated the stakeholders' input, will provide a framework to guide the management work that may be carried out to further enhance the many facets of the greater Barber Reservation, now and for the future.

Owner(s) Town of Sherborn
Sherborn Conservation Commission. Town(s) Sherborn

Stewardship Issues

Massachusetts is a small state, but it contains a tremendous variety of ecosystems, plant and animal species, management challenges, and opportunities. This section of your plan will provide background information about the Massachusetts forest landscape as well as issues that might affect your land. **The Stand Descriptions and Management Practices sections of your plan will give more detailed property specific information** on these subjects tailored to your management goals.



Biodiversity: Biological diversity is, in part, a measure of the variety of plants and animals, the communities they form, and the ecological processes (such as water and nutrient cycling) that sustain them. With the recognition that each species has value, individually and as part of its natural community, maintaining biodiversity has become an important resource management goal.

While the biggest threat to biodiversity in Massachusetts is the loss of habitat to development, another threat is the introduction and spread of invasive non-native plants. Non-native invasives like European Buckthorn, Asiatic Bittersweet, and Japanese Honeysuckle spread quickly, crowding out or smothering native species and upsetting and dramatically altering ecosystem structure and function. Once established, invasives are difficult to control and even harder to eradicate. Therefore, vigilance and early intervention are paramount.

Another factor influencing biodiversity in Massachusetts concerns the amount and distribution of forest growth stages. Wildlife biologists have recommended that, for optimal wildlife habitat on a landscape scale, 5-15% of the forest should be in the seedling stage (less than 1" in diameter). Yet we currently have no more than 2-3% early successional stage seedling forest across the state. There is also a shortage of forest with large diameter trees (greater than 20"). See more about how you can manage your land with biodiversity in mind in the "Wildlife" section below. (Also refer to *Managing Forests to Enhance Wildlife Diversity in Massachusetts* and *A Guide to Invasive Plants in Massachusetts* in the binder pockets.)

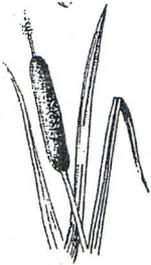


Rare Species: Rare species include those that are **threatened** (abundant in parts of its range but declining in total numbers, those of **special concern** (any species that has suffered a decline that could threaten the species if left unchecked), and **endangered** (at immediate risk of extinction and probably cannot survive without direct human intervention). Some species are threatened or endangered globally, while others are common globally but rare in Massachusetts.

Of the 2,040 plant and animal species (not including insects) in Massachusetts, 424 are considered rare. About 100 of these rare species are known to occur in woodlands. Most of these are found in wooded wetlands, especially vernal pools. These temporary shallow pools dry up by late summer, but provide crucial breeding habitat for rare salamanders and a host of other unusual forest dwelling invertebrates. Although many species in Massachusetts are adapted to and thrive in recently disturbed forests, rare species are often very sensitive to any changes in their habitat

Indispensable to rare species protection is a set of maps maintained by the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife's Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program (NHESP) that show current and historic locations of rare species and their habitats. The maps of your property will be compared to these rare species maps and the result indicated on the upper right corner of the front page of the plan. Prior to any

regulated timber harvest, if an occurrence does show on the map, the NHESP will recommend protective measures. Possible measures include restricting logging operations to frozen periods of the year, or keeping logging equipment out of sensitive areas. You might also use information from NHESP to consider implementing management activities to improve the habitat for these special species.



with somewhat better drained soils. It is easiest to think of riparian areas as the places where land and water meet.

Riparian and Wetlands Areas: Riparian and wetland areas are transition areas between open water features (lakes, ponds, streams, and rivers) and the drier terrestrial ecosystems. More specifically, a **wetland** is an area that has hydric (wet) soils and a unique community of plants that are adapted to live in these wet soils. Wetlands may be adjacent to streams or ponds, or a wetland may be found isolated in an otherwise drier landscape. A **riparian area** is the transition zone between an open water feature and the uplands (see Figure 1). A riparian zone may contain wetlands, but also includes areas

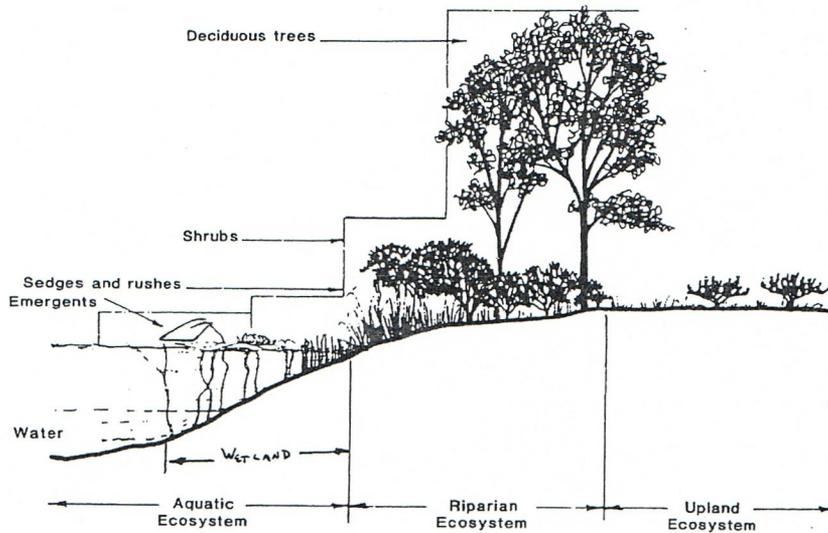


Figure 1: Example of a riparian zone.

The presence of water in riparian and wetland areas make these special places very important. Some of the functions and values that these areas provide are described below:

Filtration: Riparian zones capture and filter out sediment, chemicals and debris before they reach streams, rivers, lakes and drinking water supplies. This helps to keep our drinking water cleaner, and saves communities money by making the need for costly filtration much less likely.

Flood control: By storing water after rainstorms, these areas reduce downstream flooding. Like a sponge, wetland and riparian areas absorb stormwater, then release it slowly over time instead of in one flush.

Critical wildlife habitat: Many birds and mammals need riparian and wetland areas for all or part of their life cycles. These areas provide food and water, cover, and travel corridors. They are often the most important habitat feature in Massachusetts' forests.

Recreational opportunities: Our lakes, rivers, streams, and ponds are often focal points for recreation. We enjoy them when we boat, fish, swim, or just sit and enjoy the view.

In order to protect wetlands and riparian areas and to prevent soil erosion during timber harvesting activities, Massachusetts promotes the use of “Best Management Practices” or BMPs. Maintaining or reestablishing the protective vegetative layer and protecting critical areas are the two rules that underlie these common sense measures. DEM’s Massachusetts Forestry Best Practices Manual (included with this plan) details both the legally required and voluntary specifications for log landings, skid trails, water bars, buffer strips, filter strips, harvest timing, and much more.

The two Massachusetts laws that regulate timber harvesting in and around wetlands and riparian areas are the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (CH 131), and the Forest Cutting Practices Act (CH132). Among other things, CH132 requires the filing of a cutting plan and on-site inspection of a harvest operation by a DEM Service Forester to ensure that required BMPs are being followed when a commercial harvest exceeds 25,000 board feet or 50 cords (or combination thereof).



Soil and Water Quality: Forests provide a very effective natural buffer that holds soil in place and protects the purity of our water. The trees, understory vegetation, and the organic material on the forest floor reduce the impact of falling rain, and help to insure that soil will not be carried into our streams and waterways.

To maintain a supply of clean water, forests must be kept as healthy as possible. Forests with a diverse mixture of vigorous trees of different ages and species can better cope with periodic and unpredictable stress such as insect attacks or windstorms.

Timber harvesting must be conducted with the utmost care to ensure that erosion is minimized and that sediment does not enter streams or wetlands. Sediment causes turbidity which degrades water quality and can harm fish and other aquatic life. As long as Best Management Practices (BMPs) are implemented correctly, it is possible to undertake active forest management without harming water quality.



Forest Health: Like individual organisms, forests vary in their overall health. The health of a forest is affected by many factors including weather, soil, insects, diseases, air quality, and human activity. Forest owners do not usually focus on the health of a single tree, but are concerned about catastrophic events such as insect or disease outbreaks that affect so many individual trees that the whole forest community is impacted.

Like our own health, it is easier to prevent forest health problems than to cure them. This preventative approach usually involves two steps. First, it is desirable to maintain or encourage a wide diversity of tree species and age classes within the forest. This diversity makes a forest less susceptible to a single devastating health threat. Second, by thinning out weaker and less desirable trees, well-spaced healthy individual trees are assured enough water and light to thrive. These two steps will result in a forest of vigorously growing trees that is more resistant to environmental stress.



Fire: Most forests in Massachusetts are relatively resistant to catastrophic fire. Historically, Native Americans commonly burned certain forests to improve hunting grounds. In modern times, fires most often result from careless human actions. The risk of an unintentional and damaging fire in your woods could increase as a result of logging activity if the slash (tree tops, branches, and debris) is not treated correctly.

Adherence to the Massachusetts slash law minimizes this risk. Under the law, slash is to be removed from buffer areas near roads, boundaries, and critical areas and lopped close to the ground to speed decay. Well-maintained woods roads are always desirable to provide access should a fire occur.

Depending on the type of fire and the goals of the landowner, fire can also be considered as a management tool to favor certain species of plants and animals. Today the use of prescribed burning is largely restricted to the coast and islands, where it is used to maintain unique natural communities such as sandplain grasslands and pitch pine/scrub oak barrens. However, state land managers are also attempting to bring fire back to many of the fire-adapted communities found elsewhere around the state.



Wildlife Management: Enhancing the wildlife potential of a forested property is a common and important goal for many woodland owners. Sometimes actions can be taken to benefit a particular species of interest (e.g., put up Wood Duck nest boxes). In most cases, recommended management practices can benefit many species, and fall into one of three broad strategies. These are **managing for diversity, protecting existing habitat, and enhancing existing habitat.**

Managing for Diversity – Many species of wildlife need a variety of plant communities to meet their lifecycle requirements. In general, a property that contains a diversity of habitats will support a more varied wildlife population. A thick area of brush and young trees might provide food and cover for grouse and cedar waxwing; a mature stand of oaks provides acorns for foraging deer and turkey; while an open field provides the right food and cover for cottontail rabbits and red fox. It is often possible to create these different habitats on your property through active management. The appropriate mix of habitat types will primarily depend on the composition of the surrounding landscape and your objectives. It may be a good idea to create a brushy area where early successional habitats are rare, but the same practice may be inappropriate in the area's last block of mature forest.

Protecting Existing Habitat – This strategy is commonly associated with managing for rare species or those species that require unique habitat features. These habitat features include vernal pools, springs and seeps, forested wetlands, rock outcrops, snags, den trees, and large blocks of unbroken forest. Some of these features are rare, and they provide the right mix of food, water, and shelter for a particular species or specialized community of wildlife. It is important to recognize their value and protect their function. This usually means not altering the feature and buffering the resource area from potential impacts.

Enhancing Existing Habitat – This strategy falls somewhere between the previous two. One way the wildlife value of a forest can be enhanced is by modifying its structure (number of canopy layers, average tree size, density). Thinning out undesirable trees from around large crowned mast (nut and fruit) trees will allow these trees to grow faster and produce more food. The faster growth will also accelerate the development of a more mature forest structure, which is important for some species. Creating small gaps or forest openings generates groups of seedlings and saplings that provide an additional layer of cover, food, and perch sites.

Each of these three strategies can be applied on a single property. For example, a landowner might want to increase the habitat diversity by reclaiming an old abandoned field. Elsewhere on the property, a stand of young hardwoods might be thinned to reduce competition, while a “no cut” buffer is set up around a vernal pool or other habitat feature. The overview, stand description and management practice sections of this plan will help you understand your woodland within the context of the surrounding landscape and the potential to diversify, protect or enhance wildlife habitat.



Wood Products: If managed wisely, forests can produce a periodic flow of wood products on a sustained basis. Stewardship encompasses finding ways to meet your current needs while protecting the forest’s ecological integrity. In this way, you can harvest timber and generate income without compromising the opportunities of future generations.

Massachusetts forests grow many highly valued species (white pine, red oak, sugar maple, white ash, and black cherry) whose lumber is sold throughout the world. Other lower valued species (hemlock, birch, beech, red maple) are marketed locally or regionally, and become products like pallets, pulpwood, firewood, and lumber. These products and their associated value-added industries contribute between 200 and 300 million dollars annually to the Massachusetts economy.

By growing and selling wood products in a responsible way you are helping to our society’s demand for these goods. Harvesting from sustainably managed woodlands – rather than from unmanaged or poorly managed forest – benefits the public in a multitude of ways. The sale of timber, pulpwood, and firewood also provides periodic income that you can reinvest in the property, increasing its value and helping you meet your long-term goals. Producing wood products helps defray the costs of owning woodland, and helps private landowners keep their forestland undeveloped.



Cultural Resources: Cultural resources are the places containing evidence of people who once lived in the area. Whether a Native American village from 1,700 years ago, or the remains of a farmstead from the 1800’s, these features all tell important and interesting stories about the landscape, and should be protected from damage or loss.

Massachusetts has a long and diverse history of human habitation and use. Native American tribes first took advantage of the natural bounty of this area over 10,000 years ago. Many of these villages were located along the coasts and rivers of the state. The interior woodlands were also used for hunting, traveling, and temporary camps. Signs of these activities are difficult to find in today’s forests. They were obscured by the dramatic landscape impacts brought by European settlers as they swept over the area in the 17th and 18th centuries.

By the middle 1800’s, more than 70% of the forests of Massachusetts had been cleared for crops and pastureland. Houses, barns, wells, fences, mills, and roads were all constructed as woodlands were converted for agricultural production. But when the Erie Canal connected the Midwest with the eastern cities, New England farms were abandoned for the more productive land in the Ohio River valley, and the landscape began to revert to forest. Many of the abandoned buildings were disassembled and moved, but the supporting stonework and other changes to the landscape can be easily seen today.

One particularly ubiquitous legacy of this period is stone walls. Most were constructed between 1810 and 1840 as stone fences (wooden fence rails had become scarce) to enclose sheep within pastures, or to

exclude them from croplands and hayfields. Clues to their purpose are found in their construction. Walls that surrounded pasture areas were comprised mostly of large stones, while walls abutting former cropland accumulated many small stones as farmers cleared rocks turned up by their plows. Other cultural features to look for include cellar holes, wells, old roads and even old trash dumps.



Recreation and Aesthetic Considerations: Recreational opportunities and aesthetic quality are the most important values for many forest landowners, and represent valid goals in and of themselves. Removing interfering vegetation can open a vista or highlight a beautiful tree, for example. When a landowner's goals include timber, thoughtful forest management can be used to accomplish silvicultural objectives while also reaching recreational and/or aesthetic objectives. For example, logging trails might be designed to provide a network of cross-country ski trails that lead through a variety of habitats and reveal points of interest.

If aesthetics is a concern and you are planning a timber harvest, obtain a copy of this excellent booklet: *A Guide to Logging Aesthetics: Practical Tips for Loggers, Foresters & Landowners*, by Geoffrey T. Jones, 1993. (Available from the Northeast Regional Agricultural Engineering Service, (607) 255-7654, for \$7). Work closely with your consultant to make sure the aesthetic standards you want are included in the contract and that the logger selected to do the job executes it properly. The time you take to plan ahead of the job will reward you and your family many times over with a fuller enjoyment of your forest, now and well into the future.

This is your Stewardship Plan. It is based on the goals that you have identified. The final success of your Stewardship Plan will be determined first, by how well you are able to identify and define your goals, and second, by the support you find and the resources you commit to implement each step.

It can be helpful and enjoyable to visit other properties to sample the range of management activities and see the accomplishments of others. This may help you visualize the outcome of alternative management decisions and can either stimulate new ideas or confirm your own personal philosophies. Don't hesitate to express your thoughts, concerns, and ideas. Keep asking questions! Please be involved and enjoy the fact that you are the steward of a very special place.



STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDEX
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STEW	1	RM	2.06	8.6"	120	2,835 bf & 27.2 cds	50 - 65 (RM)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional swamp white oak poles and sawlogs and white pine saplings are also present in this slightly overstocked stand as well as very infrequent mixed oak poles and sawlogs, which are present primarily along the slightly higher fringes. Occasional sparser openings are also present as well as slowly increasing tree mortality, which is currently occurring primarily along the western fringe of the stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes highbush blueberry, winterberry, swamp azalea, sweet pepperbush, maleberry, ferns, skunk cabbage, sedges, rushes, grasses, and sphagnum moss. Cattails are also beginning to extend into this stand, especially in the western portions. The area is flat, somewhat hummocky, and tends to be seasonally wet with very deep, very poorly drained soils (Scarboro) and (Wareham), especially in the lowest portions.

Due to both sensitive operating conditions and the higher management priorities of other stands on this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	2	MS	0.39	-	-	-	50 (RM)
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Cattails are the primary species in this very sparsely stocked shallow marsh. Very infrequent dead and dying red maple saplings and poles and swamp white oak poles and sawlogs are also present, especially along the fringes of this stand. Individual and small pockets of highbush blueberry and sweet pepperbush are also present, especially along the fringes as well. The area is flat and wet with very deep, very poorly drained soils (Scarboro).

Due to the very low management priorities of this stand, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	3	OH	2.00	9.8"	130	3,795 bf & 23.2 cds	70 (WP)
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Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. A strong component of red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs is present in this overstocked stand as well as occasional sassafras and swamp white oak saplings, poles, and sawlogs. Very infrequent white ash poles are also present. The understory is moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, sweet pepperbush, briars, ferns, and striped wintergreen. The area is generally flat, dry upland with very deep, moderately well drained soils (Sudbury), although the lowest portions can be seasonally wet.

Although the stand is ready for both a very light individual selection harvest and an improvement thinning, the lack of suitable access into the stand precludes improvement work at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

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STEW	4	OM	4.83	6.3"	124	3,725 bf & 22.2 cds	55 - 65 (WP)
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Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional red maple, black birch, grey birch, paper birch, and sassafras saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as very infrequent beech yellow birch, hickory, tupelo, and quaking aspen saplings and poles. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, sheep laurel, witch hazel, sweet pepperbush, briars, princess pine, grasses, and wintergreen. The area is flat to very slightly sloped, dry upland with soils ranging from shallow, excessively drained to very deep, well drained (Hollis - Rock outcrop - Charlton) to very deep, excessively drained (Windsor), although the lowest portions can be seasonally wet.

The stand is ready for a very light individual selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the mixed oaks and white pine and to improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees. A light improvement thinning will also enhance the growing conditions of the desired trees. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed white pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. The value of the mixed oaks and white pine in this stand is based both on their aesthetic appeal and their long term commercial importance. In addition, the oaks are invaluable to the wildlife in the area due to the acorns they produce.

STEW	5	OH	3.82	9.3"	125	1,750 bf & 30.6 cds	60 (WP)
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Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Occasional red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this dying stand as well as infrequent yellow birch and white pine saplings and poles. Due to flooding resulting from relatively recent beaver activity, most of the trees in this formerly thriving stand are either dying or standing dead. The understory is light to moderate and include highbush blueberry, sweet pepperbush, sheep laurel, grasses, sedges, and sphagnum moss. The area is generally flat and flooded due to beaver activity.

If the flooding recedes or there is an extended winter freeze, a salvage of the standing dead hardwoods could be considered before they lose their fuelwood value. However, if there is no relief from the flooding, improvement work will not be recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, flooded nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	6	OM	0.54	10.1"	180	7,500 bf & 29.5 cds	55 - 65 (WP)
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Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Occasional white pine saplings and poles are also present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent beech, red maple, and black birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs. There is extensive beaver damage along the lowest portions of this stand. The understory is moderate and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, huckleberry, sweet pepperbush, witch hazel, sheep laurel, ferns, grasses, and wintergreen. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry upland with a large rock outcropping and soils ranging from shallow, excessively drained to very deep, well drained (Hollis - Rock outcrop - Charlton).

The slightly lower areas around this stand have been flooded by relatively recent beaver activity. Virtually all of the trees in these lower areas have died.

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Although the stand is ready for an improvement thinning, the lack of suitable access into the stand precludes improvement work at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	7	MD	0.31	-	-	-	-
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Please see Narrative - Stand 21.

STEW	8	GF	7.09	-	-	-	55 - 65 (WP)
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Grasses are the primary species in this periodically cleared area under the power lines. Varying densities of huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, arrowwood, glossy buckthorn, sweet fern, pussy willow, serviceberry, beaked hazelnut, mixed oak stump sprouts, occasional white pine saplings, juniper, blackberry, briars, ferns, goldenrod, and spireas are also present in this very sparsely stocked stand. The area is flat to very slightly, dry upland with several small rock outcroppings and soils ranging from very deep, well drained to shallow, excessively drained (Charlton - Hollis - Rock outcrop) to moderately well drained (Deerfield), although there are a several slightly lower areas that can be seasonally wet.

This stand provides excellent abandoned field and early successional habitat for the wildlife in the area. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially the same as it is currently. It will be prudent to continue the periodic mowing to maintain this very valuable habitat.

STEW	9	OM	7.39	12.0"	148	13,525 bf & 8.4 cds	60 (WP)
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Mixed oaks are the primary species being in sawtimber class. Occasional black birch saplings, poles, and small sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent red maple, yellow birch, tupelo, beech, and hickory saplings, poles, and sawlogs. Infrequent white pine poles and sawlogs are also present. The understory is light to moderate and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, huckleberry, sweet pepperbush, occasional hophornbeam saplings, ferns, princess pine, wintergreen, partridgeberry, and areas of fair to excellent white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is generally flat, dry upland with occasional surface stones and moderately well drained soils (Deerfield), although the lowest fringes can be seasonally wet.

The stand is ready for a light individual selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the mixed oaks and white pine and to improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees. A light improvement thinning will also enhance the growing conditions of the desired trees. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed white pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. The value of the mixed oaks and white pine in this stand is based both on their aesthetic appeal and their long term commercial importance. In addition, the oaks are invaluable to the wildlife in the area due to the acorns they produce.

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STEW	10	RM	2.18	7.3"	110	2,165 bf & 23.7 cds	50 (RM)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional white ash saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this fully stocked stand as well as infrequent mixed oak, tupelo, yellow birch, black birch, elm, and shagbark hickory saplings, poles, and sawlogs. The understory is light to moderate and includes spicebush, highbush blueberry, glossy buckthorn, witch hazel, ferns, skunk cabbage, sedges, grasses, and sphagnum moss. The area is a flat to very slightly sloped, seasonally wet swale with a moderate amount of surface stones, pit and mound topography, and very deep, very poorly drained soils (Scarboro). A small seasonal stream flows through this stand.

Due to both sensitive operating conditions and the higher management priorities of other stands on this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	11	OM	0.07	12.0"	148	13,525 bf & 8.4 cds	60 (WP)
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Please see Narrative - Stand 9.

STEW	12	OM	0.70	12.0"	148	13,525 bf & 8.4 cds	60 (WP)
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Please see Narrative - Stand 9.

STEW	13	WH	5.72	13.1"	194	16,765 bf & 25.1 cds	58 - 62 (WP)
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White pine and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Mixed oak, hickory, and black birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs are present through much of this adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent red maple, sugar maple, black cherry, and beech saplings, poles, and sawlogs. The understory is light and includes glossy buckthorn, wild raisin, spicebush, arrowwood, winged euonymus, multiflora rose, bittersweet, briars, ferns, grasses, poison ivy, violets, and partridgeberry. The area is flat to moderately sloped dry upland with a moderate amount of surface stones and very deep, well drained soils (Canton) and (Hinckley), although the lowest fringes can be seasonally wet. There are two street culverts that drain into this stand adding to the seasonal wetness.

Portions of this stand are ready for a very light individual selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pine and mixed oaks and to improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees. A very light improvement thinning will also enhance the growing conditions of the desired trees. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed white pine and occasional mixed poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed white pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. The value of the white pine and mixed oaks in this stand is based both on their aesthetic appeal and their long term commercial importance. In addition, the tall pines provide excellent nesting opportunities for owls, hawks, and crows, while the oaks are invaluable to the wildlife in the area due to the acorns they produce.

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It should be noted however that the presence of nonnative invasives may preclude the recommended improvement work unless the invasives can be controlled and minimized.

STEW	14	OH	0.07	8.2"	150	10,750 bf & 16.0 cds	62 (WP)
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Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the pole class. Black birch and hickory saplings, poles, and infrequent sawlogs are present through much of this overstocked stand as well as infrequent white ash, elm, and white pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs. The black birch and hickory saplings and poles are flourishing as a result of moderate mortality in the white ash sawlogs. This has also resulted in fair amount of coarse woody debris on the forest floor. The understory is light to moderate and includes glossy buckthorn, raspberry, poison ivy, ferns, grasses, and partridgeberry. The area is flat to slightly sloped, dry upland with a fair amount of surface stones and very deep, well drained soils (Paxton).

This stand is ready for a light improvement thinning to favor both the better formed mixed oak and mixed hardwood poles and sawlogs and the infrequent white pine saplings and poles. The desired future condition of this stand is a mix of well spaced, mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed, faster growing mixed oak and white pine saplings and small poles that will provide aesthetic, structural, and species diversity to the property. The value of the mixed oaks and white pine in this stand is based both on their aesthetic appeal and their long term commercial importance. In addition, the oaks are invaluable to the wildlife in the area due to the acorns they produce.

STEW	15	OM	0.15	12.0"	148	13,525 bf & 8.4 cds	60 (WP)
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Please see Narrative - Stand 9.

STEW	16	OM	0.15	12.0"	148	13,525 bf & 8.4 cds	60 (WP)
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Please see Narrative - Stand 9.

STEW	17	RM	17.50	4.7"	105	24.3 cds	50 (RM)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. Infrequent white pine, elm, and grey birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand. The understory is moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, highbush blueberry, winterberry, alder, skunk cabbage, ferns, grasses, sedges, poison ivy, and sphagnum moss. The area is flat, hummocky, and wet with very deep, very poorly drained organic soils (Freetown).

Due to both very difficult operating conditions and the very low priority of the management needs of this stand, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

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STEW	18	RM	1.58	3.4"	27	3.1 cds	50 (RM)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the sapling class. Infrequent grey birch saplings and poles are also present in this sparsely stocked stand as well as very infrequent white pine saplings and poles. Extensive sparser areas are also present. The understory is moderate to dense and includes alder, highbush blueberry, glossy buckthorn, winterberry, poison sumac, cattails, skunk cabbage, ferns, sedges, rushes, and sphagnum moss. The area is flat, hummocky, and wet with very deep, very poorly drained organic soils (Freetown).

Due to the very low priority of the management needs of this stand, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	19	OM	2.18	12.9"	230	12,835 bf & 26.9 cds	55 - 65 (WP)
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Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Individual and small pockets of white pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as occasional red maple, tupelo, sassafras, and grey birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs. Very infrequent dead and dying chestnut saplings and poles are also present. The understory is moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, highbush blueberry, huckleberry, witch hazel, briars, ferns, and princess pine. There is a very small seasonal pond within this stand that consists primarily of buttonbush. Winterberry, highbush blueberry, and briars are also present, primarily along the margins. The area is flat to slightly sloped, dry upland with soils ranging from very deep, well drained to shallow, excessively drained (Charlton - Hollis - Rock outcrop), although the lowest portions tend to be seasonally wet.

Although the stand is ready for both a very light individual selection harvest and an improvement thinning, the lack of suitable access into the stand precludes improvement work at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	20	WH	0.39	5.2"	22	3.7 cds	60 (WP)
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White pine and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the pole class. Individual and small pockets of live, dead, and dying white ash, quaking aspen, black locust, red maple, and grey birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs are present in this sparsely to adequately stocked stand. There is some storm damage in this stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes silky dogwood, glossy buckthorn, common buckthorn, staghorn sumac, honeysuckle, spireas, Japanese knotweed, bittersweet, sensitive fern, sedges, rushes, and grasses. The area is generally flat and dry with moderately well drained soils (Deerfield), although the lower portions tend to be seasonally wet.

This stand is a small pocket of upland fringe along the western portion of an expansive marsh. Beaver activity appears to be affecting water flow out of the marsh system and as a result, the water levels are remaining high and slowly moving into this stand where mortality has been occurring for some time. If left unchecked over time, this stand will slowly continue to shrink

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in size as the trees in the lowest portions die, creating a zone of standing dead trees, referred to as snags, around the expanding fringes of Stand 21.

STEW	21	MD	10.64	-	-	-	-
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Very infrequent red maple saplings are scattered through this virtually nonstocked deep marsh as well as individual and small thickets of highbush blueberry, winterberry, swamp azalea, alder, sweet pepperbush, pussy willow, swamp azalea, buttonbush, leatherleaf, spireas, briars, cattails, phragmites, skunk cabbage, rushes, and sedges. There are extensive areas of open water as well as individual and small pockets of standing dead trees, referred to as snags, scattered through the area. The area is flat and wet.

It appears that beaver activity has had a definite impact on this stand. By slowing water flow out of this area, the stand has slowly expanded, killing many trees along the formerly dry margins and within the stand itself.

The stand does provide absolutely superb habitat for the wildlife in the area. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially a very similar version of what it is now.

STEW	22	OM	7.91	9.9"	150	5,710 bf & 26.5 cds	55 - 65 (WP)
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Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Infrequent white pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent beech, red maple, and black birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs. There is a fair amount of wind damage to the mixed oak sawlogs as a result of the 2011 storms. The understory is moderate and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, huckleberry, sweet pepperbush, witch hazel, sheep laurel, ferns, grasses, and wintergreen. The area is flat to slightly variably sloped, dry upland with a fair amount of surface stones, several large rock outcroppings, and soils ranging from shallow, excessively drained to very deep, well drained (Hollis - Rock outcrop - Charlton). There is one seasonal pond located in the southeast corner of this stand.

The stand is ready for a light individual selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the mixed oaks and white pine and to improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees. A light improvement thinning will also enhance the growing conditions of the desired trees. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed white pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. The value of the mixed oaks and white pine in this stand is based both on their aesthetic appeal and their long term commercial importance. In addition, the oaks are invaluable to the wildlife in the area due to the acorns they produce.

STEW	23	WP	0.23	10.1"	240	21,585 bf & 29.9 cds	55 - 65 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the small sawtimber class, good to fair form. Infrequent mixed oak saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as several pockets of beech saplings and poles. There is a fair amount of oak mortality in this stand. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, ferns, grasses, and wintergreen. The area is a variably sloped, dry upland with a sizeable rock outcropping, and soils ranging from shallow,

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excessively drained to very deep, well drained (Hollis - Rock outcrop - Charlton).

This stand is ready for a very light individual selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pine and to improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed white pine and occasional mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed white pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. The value of the white pine and mixed oaks in this stand is based both on their aesthetic appeal and their long term commercial importance. In addition, the tall pines provide excellent nesting opportunities for owls, hawks, and crows, while the infrequent oaks are invaluable to the wildlife in the area due to the acorns they produce.

STEW	24	WO	0.31	9.6"	230	16,210 bf & 30.2 cds	55 - 65 (WP)
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White pine and mixed oaks are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Occasional mixed oak saplings, poles, and sawlogs are present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent yellow birch, black birch, and hickory saplings, poles, and sawlogs. There is extensive beaver damage along the lowest portions of this stand. The understory is light and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, huckleberry, briars, ferns, grasses, and wintergreen. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with a number of rock outcroppings, and soils ranging from shallow, excessively drained to very deep, well drained (Hollis - Rock outcrop - Charlton) and moderately well drained (Deerfield).

The slightly lower areas around this stand have been flooded by relatively recent beaver activity. Virtually all of the trees in these lower areas have died.

Although the stand is ready for both an individual selection harvest and an improvement thinning, the lack of suitable access into the stand precludes improvement work at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	25	WO	0.78	9.6"	230	16,210 bf & 30.2 cds	55 - 65 (WP)
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White pine and mixed oaks are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Occasional mixed oak saplings, poles, and sawlogs are present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent yellow birch, black birch, and hickory saplings, poles, and sawlogs. There is extensive beaver damage along the lowest portions of this stand. The understory is light and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, huckleberry, briars, ferns, grasses, and wintergreen. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with a number of rock outcroppings, and soils ranging from shallow, excessively drained to very deep, well drained (Hollis - Rock outcrop - Charlton) and moderately well drained (Deerfield).

The slightly lower areas along the western fringe of this stand have been flooded by relatively recent beaver activity. Virtually all of the trees in these lower areas have died.

The stand is ready for a light individual selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pine and mixed oaks and to improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees. A light improvement thinning will also enhance the growing conditions of the desired trees. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well

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spaced, better formed white pine and mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed white pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. The value of the mixed oaks and white pine in this stand is based both on their aesthetic appeal and their long term commercial importance. In addition, the oaks are invaluable to the wildlife in the area due to the acorns they produce.

STEW	26	OM	7.13	9.9"	184	8,750 bf & 27.4 cds	55 - 65 (WP)
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Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Occasional white pine and red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are present through much of this overstocked stand as well as infrequent black birch, yellow birch, and beech saplings, poles, and sawlogs. There is a fair amount of wind damage to the mixed oaks as a result of the 2011 storms. There is an old gas transmission line that passes along the northern edge of this stand that consists primarily of white pine and black birch saplings and small poles. The understory is light to moderate and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, huckleberry, chestnut stump sprouts, ferns, grasses, striped wintergreen, and wintergreen. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry upland with a number of rock outcroppings, and soils ranging from shallow, excessively drained to very deep, well drained (Hollis - Rock outcrop - Charlton) and very deep, somewhat excessively drained (Merrimac). There are a few lower portions that can be seasonally wet and the western fringe is also subject to increased flooding due to relatively recent beaver activity.

The stand is ready for a light individual selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the mixed oaks and white pine and to improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees. A light improvement thinning will also enhance the growing conditions of the desired trees. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed white pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. The value of the mixed oaks and white pine in this stand is based both on their aesthetic appeal and their long term commercial importance. In addition, the oaks are invaluable to the wildlife in the area due to the acorns they produce.

STEW	27	WO	2.34	9.7"	205	11,000 bf & 33.6 cds	55 - 65 (WP)
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White pine and mixed oaks are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Infrequent black birch and red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, ferns, and grasses. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with occasional surface stones and soils ranging from shallow, excessively drained to very deep, well drained (Hollis - Rock outcrop - Charlton) and moderately well drained (Deerfield).

The stand is ready for a light individual selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pine and mixed oaks and to improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees. A light improvement thinning will also enhance the growing conditions of the desired trees. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed white pine and mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed white pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. The value of the mixed oaks and white pine in this stand is based both on their aesthetic appeal and their long term commercial importance. In addition, the oaks are invaluable to the wildlife in the area due to the acorns they produce.

OBJECTIVE CODE: CH61 = stands classified under CH61/61A/61B STEW = stands not classified under CH61/61A/61B
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Owner(s) Town of Sherborn
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OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDEX
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STEW	28	OH	0.54	10.5"	100	3,750 bf & 18.8 cds	58 - 62 (WP)
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Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Black birch saplings and poles are also present in this adequately stocked, partially cleared stand as well as infrequent red maple and hickory saplings, poles, and sawlogs. Individual and small pockets of white pine saplings and small poles are also present as well as infrequent eastern red cedar saplings and poles. The understory is light to moderate and includes glossy buckthorn, briars, striped wintergreen, grasses, and creeping dewberry. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry upland with a fair amount of surface stones and very deep, well drained soils (Canton) and (Paxton).

A gas transmission line was constructed through the center of this stand many years ago.

This stand is ready for a light improvement thinning to favor the better formed mixed hardwood, white pine, and eastern red cedar saplings, poles, and sawlogs as well as highlight the larger specimen trees. The desired future condition of this stand is a mix of well spaced, better formed mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed, faster growing mixed oak, eastern red cedar, and infrequent white pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs that will provide aesthetic, structural, and species diversity to the property. The value of the mixed oaks and white pine in this stand is based both on their aesthetic appeal and their long term commercial importance. In addition, the oaks are invaluable to the wildlife in the area due to the acorns they produce while the cedars produce berries that are highly sought after by songbirds.

STEW	29	WP	1.63	14.2"	285	21,335 bf & 36.9 cds	58 - 62 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, poor to fair form. Infrequent sugar maple, hickory, black cherry, mixed oak, and black birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as very infrequent white pine saplings and poles. The understory is light and includes glossy buckthorn, huckleberry, briars, grasses, striped wintergreen, and partridgeberry. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry upland with a fair amount of surface stones and very deep, well drained soils (Canton) and (Paxton).

This stand can support a light individual selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pine and to improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees. A very light improvement thinning will also enhance the growing conditions of the desired trees. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed white pine poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed white pine saplings and small poles. The value of the white pine in this stand is based both on its aesthetic appeal and its long term commercial importance. In addition, the tall pines provide excellent nesting opportunities for owls, hawks, and crows.

STEW	30	RM	0.15	8.2"	90	21.0 cds	60 (WP)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional mixed oak saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent grey birch, white pine, and eastern red cedar saplings and poles. The understory is moderate and includes glossy buckthorn, spicebush, silky dogwood, pussy willow, wild raisin, multiflora rose, grapes, ferns, and grasses. The area is flat, dry upland with moderately well drained soils (Deerfield), although there is a small depression along the western edge of the stand that can be seasonally wet.

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Due to the higher management priorities of other stands on this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property. In addition, the tall trees provide excellent nesting and perching opportunities for owls, hawks, and crows, especially as they overlook the adjacent open hay fields.

STEW	31	OM	2.49	8.7"	140	5,750 bf & 20.6 cds	60 - 62 (WP)
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Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional eastern red cedar saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this partially salvaged, overstocked stand as well as infrequent black locust, hickory, black birch, red maple, white ash, elm, sugar maple apple, and pear saplings, poles, and sawlogs. Individual and small pockets of infrequent white pine, saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present. There is a fair amount of mortality in the eastern red cedars due to the lack of sunlight. The understory is light to moderate and includes highbush blueberry, glossy buckthorn, barberry, bittersweet, ferns, and grasses. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry upland with a fair amount of surface stones and soils ranging from very deep, excessively drained (Hinckley) to very deep, well drained (Paxton).

This stand is ready for a light improvement thinning to favor the better formed mixed hardwood, white pine, and eastern red cedar saplings, poles, and sawlogs as well as highlight the larger specimen trees. The desired future condition of this stand is a mix of well spaced, better formed mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed, faster growing mixed oak, eastern red cedar, and infrequent white pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs that will provide aesthetic, structural, and species diversity to the property. The value of the mixed oaks and white pine in this stand is based both on their aesthetic appeal and their long term commercial importance. In addition, the oaks are invaluable to the wildlife in the area due to the acorns they produce while the cedars produce berries that are highly sought after by songbirds.

STEW	32	OH	2.57	4.6"	120	1,750 bf & 22.3 cds	60 (WP)
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Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the pole class. Red maple, white ash, big tooth aspen, tupelo, and elm saplings, poles, and sawlogs are present in this overstocked stand. Very infrequent white pine poles and sawlogs are also present as well as several areas of developing white pine saplings. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, arrowwood, glossy buckthorn, occasional crabapple saplings, grasses, and striped wintergreen. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry upland with very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils (Merrimac), although there are two seasonal ponds present in the lowest portions of the stand.

The west end of the stand appears to have been excavated many years ago resulting in a fairly rugged topography.

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands on this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

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STEW	33	WP	0.31	12.6"	165	15,260 bf & 13.4 cds	60 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, poor to good form. Occasional mixed oak and red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this adequately stocked stand as well as very infrequent black birch poles. The understory is very light and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, glossy buckthorn, and juniper. The area is gently to moderately sloped, dry upland with very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils (Merrimac).

Judging from the rugged topography, it appears that portions of this stand may have been affected by past excavation work.

Due to both the very small area of this stand and the higher management priorities of other stands on this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property. In addition, the tall white pines provide excellent nesting and perching opportunities for owls, hawks, and crows, especially as they overlook the adjacent open hay fields.

STEW	34	BL	5.14	7.6"	152	900 bf & 35.9 cds	55 - 65 (WP)
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Black locust is the primary species being in the pole class. Hickory saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present through much of this overstocked, long-abandoned field as well as infrequent eastern red cedar, Norway maple, red maple, black cherry, mixed oak, elm, tupelo, and crabapple saplings, poles, and sawlogs. Infrequent individual and small pockets of white pine saplings, poles, and poorly formed sawlogs are also present. The understory is light to moderate and includes bittersweet, glossy buckthorn, winged euonymus, honeysuckle, multiflora rose, briars, grapes, grasses, and poison ivy. The area is gently to variably sloped, dry upland with frequent rock outcropping and soils ranging from shallow, excessively drained to very deep, well drained (Hollis - Rock outcrop - Charlton).

Unless the non-native invasives such as bittersweet, multiflora rose, winged euonymus, honeysuckle, and glossy buckthorn can be controlled, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	35	WP	0.78	11.2"	243	20,065 & 20.0 cds	65 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, fair to excellent form. Red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent mixed oak and very infrequent yellow birch, tupelo, and elm saplings, poles, and sawlogs. The understory is light to moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, highbush and lowbush blueberry, huckleberry, swamp azalea, glossy buckthorn, ferns, grasses, sedges, princess pine, goldthread, partridgeberry, sphagnum moss, and a few areas of fair white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is generally flat and dry with modest pit and mound topography and deep, poorly drained soils (Wareham), although the lowest portions tend to be seasonally wet.

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Although the stand is ready for both a very light individual selection harvest and an improvement thinning, the lack of suitable access into the stand precludes improvement work at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	36	WH	13.65	9.4"	203	15,570 bf & 31.1 cds	65 (WP)
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White pine and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. A very strong component of red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs is present in this overstocked stand as well as occasional yellow birch saplings, poles, and small sawlogs. The understory is light to moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, highbush blueberry, winterberry, swamp azalea, arrowwood, alder, spicebush, glossy buckthorn, briars, skunk cabbage, ferns, grasses, sedges, and sphagnum moss. The area is flat, hummocky with occasional areas of pit and mound topography, and seasonally wet with deep, poorly drained soils (Wareham).

Although the stand is ready for both a very light individual selection harvest and an improvement thinning, the lack of suitable access into the stand and sensitive site conditions preclude improvement work at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	37	AF	2.57	-	-	-	65 (RM)
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Grasses, sedges, rushes, skunk cabbage, and ferns are the primary species in this periodically mowed, virtually nonstocked gas transmission line. Highbush blueberry, sweet pepperbush, glossy buckthorn saplings and stump sprouts, briars, princess pine, goldthread, and sphagnum moss are also present. The area is generally flat, somewhat hummocky in areas, and seasonally wet with deep, very poorly drained soils (Wareham), especially in the lowest portions.

This stand provides excellent abandoned field and early successional habitat for the wildlife in the area. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially the same as it is currently. It will be prudent to continue the periodic mowing to maintain this very valuable habitat.

STEW	38	WP	3.17	11.2"	243	20,065 & 20.0 cds	65 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, fair to excellent form. Red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as occasional mixed oak and very infrequent yellow birch, tupelo, and elm saplings, poles, and sawlogs. The westernmost fringe of this stand is slightly younger and denser. The understory is light to moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, highbush and lowbush blueberry, huckleberry, swamp azalea, glossy buckthorn, ferns, grasses, sedges, princess pine, goldthread, partridgeberry, sphagnum moss, and a few areas of fair white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is generally flat and dry with modest pit and mound topography and deep, poorly drained soils (Wareham), although the lowest portions tend to be seasonally wet.

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Although the stand is ready for both a very light individual selection harvest and an improvement thinning, the lack of suitable access into the stand precludes improvement work at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	39	WH	0.63	9.4"	203	15,570 bf & 31.1 cds	65 (WP)
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Please see Narrative - Stand 37.

STEW	40	SS	6.63	-	-	-	50 (RM)
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Dead and dying red maple, yellow birch, and white pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs are present in this expanding shrub swamp. Due to on-going beaver activity in the general area, the stand has been underwater for enough time to kill most of the trees. Alders, silky dogwood, winterberry, and highbush blueberry are present through this stand as well as sedges and infrequent red maple saplings. The area is full of standing dead trees, referred to as snags. The area is flat and wet with very deep, very poorly drained organic soils (Freetown).

The stand does provide absolutely superb habitat for the wildlife in the area. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially a very similar version of what it is now, although over time, the stand will slowly be absorbed into the adjoining marsh to the north, unless the beaver activity is checked and/or reversed.

STEW	41	SS	2.80	-	-	-	50 (RM)
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Varying densities of winterberry, highbush blueberry, alders, arrowwood, glossy buckthorn, cattails, ferns, skunk cabbage, sedges, rushes, grasses, and sphagnum moss are present through much of this periodically mowed shrub swamp under the power lines. The area is flat to very slightly sloped, somewhat hummocky, and seasonally wet with very deep, very poorly drained organic soils (Freetown).

This stand provides excellent early to mid-successional habitat for the wildlife in the area. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially the same as it is currently. It will be prudent to continue the periodic mowing to maintain this very valuable habitat.

STEW	42	RM	0.78	8.8"	210	65.2 cds	50 (RM)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. Infrequent yellow birch saplings and poles are also present in this overstocked stand as well as occasional white pine saplings. The understory is light to moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, highbush blueberry, winterberry, arrowwood, glossy buckthorn, multiflora rose, skunk cabbage, grasses, sedges, and sphagnum moss. The area is flat, hummocky, and seasonally wet with very deep, very poorly drained organic soils (Freetown).

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Due to both sensitive operating conditions and the higher management priorities of other stands on this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	43	RM	0.15	8.5"	140	47.4 cds	60 (WP)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. A flourishing component of white pine saplings is also present in this overstocked stand. The understory itself is light and includes glossy buckthorn, ferns, princess pine, and grasses. The area is gently sloped, dry upland with very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils (Merrimac).

This stand is ready for a light improvement thinning to favor both the better formed red maple poles and sawlogs and the developing component of white pine saplings and small poles. The desired future condition of this stand is a mix of well spaced, red maple poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed, faster growing white pine saplings and small poles that will provide aesthetic, structural, and species diversity to the property. The value of the white pine in this stand is based both on its aesthetic appeal and its long term commercial importance.

STEW	44	AF	0.15	-	-	-	60 (WP)
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Grasses are the primary species in this periodically mowed, very sparsely stocked, long-abandoned field as well as spireas and black cherry stump sprouts. The margins include highbush blueberry, glossy buckthorn, mixed oak, tupelo, red maple, and white pine saplings, briars, and goldenrod. The area is gently sloped, dry upland with very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils (Merrimac).

This stand provides excellent abandoned field habitat for the wildlife in the area. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially the same as it is currently. It will be prudent to continue the periodic mowing to maintain this very valuable habitat.

STEW	45	WP	0.78	12.6"	165	15,260 bf & 13.4 cds	60 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, poor to good form. Occasional mixed oak, red maple, and yellow birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this adequately stocked stand as well as a sparser opening. A few dead and dying eastern red cedar saplings and poles are also present. The understory is light and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, glossy buckthorn, ferns, princess pine, poison ivy, striped wintergreen, wintergreen, and several areas with fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils (Merrimac).

This stand is ready for a light improvement thinning to favor both the better formed white pine poles and sawlogs and the modest component of white pine saplings and small poles. The desired future condition of this stand is a mix of well spaced, white pine poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed, faster growing white pine saplings and small poles that will provide aesthetic, structural, and species diversity to the property. The value of the white pine in this stand is based both on its aesthetic appeal and its long term commercial importance. In addition, the tall pines provide excellent

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nesting opportunities for owls, hawks, and crows.

STEW	46	OM	0.31	8.4"	160	7,585 bf & 20.8 cds	60 (WP)
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Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional red maple, hickory, and tupelo saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent white pine, eastern red cedar, and crabapple saplings and poles. The understory is generally light and includes arrowwood, wild raisin, beaked hazelnut, glossy buckthorn, winged euonymus, briars, bittersweet, grasses, and poison ivy. The area is a flat to moderately sloped, dry rocky knob with very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils (Merrimac).

There are a number of exceptionally large red oaks in this stand including one with a 49" diameter at 4.5 feet off the ground (dbh).

This stand is ready for a very light improvement thinning to favor the better formed mixed hardwood poles and sawlogs as well as highlight the large red oak specimen trees. The desired future condition of this stand is a mix of well spaced, better formed mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed, faster growing mixed oak saplings and poles that will provide both aesthetic and structural diversity to the property. The value of the mixed oaks in this stand is based on both their exceptional size and aesthetic appeal. In addition, the oaks are invaluable to the wildlife in the area due to the acorns they produce.

STEW	47	WH	0.78	5.0"	130	29.9 cds	57 - 58 (WP)
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White pine and mixed hardwoods, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the pole class. Big tooth aspen, black cherry, mixed oaks, grey birch, and pussy willow saplings, poles, and infrequent sawlogs are present individually and in small pockets throughout this sparsely to slightly overstocked, long-abandoned field. Eastern red cedar saplings and poles are also present as well as occasional sparser openings. The understory is light to moderate and includes grasses, poison ivy, creeping dewberry, sweet fern, glossy buckthorn, juniper, and bittersweet. The area is flat to slightly variably sloped, dry upland with soils ranging from very deep, excessively drained (Windsor) to very deep, well drained (Canton).

Although the stand is ready for habitat enhancement, its very remote location and lack of suitable access preclude improvement work at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, mid-successional nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	48	WH	4.16	9.4"	203	15,570 bf & 31.1 cds	65 (WP)
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Please see Narrative - Stand 36.

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STEW	49	WH	0.39	9.4"	203	15,570 bf & 31.1 cds	65 (WP)
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Please see Narrative - Stand 36.

STEW	50	RM	2.41	6.8"	167	835 bf & 46.2 cds	65 (WP)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional white pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent elm saplings and poles. Very infrequent mixed oak and white ash saplings and poles are also present as well as a few small pockets of dead and dying hemlock poles and sawlogs. The understory is moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, swamp azalea, winterberry, alder, silky dogwood, witch hazel, skunk cabbage, ferns, and sphagnum moss. The area is flat, hummocky, and tends to remain seasonally wet with deep, very poorly drained soils (Wareham), especially in the lowest portions.

Although portions of this stand can support an improvement thinning, the challenging operating conditions preclude improvement work at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	51	WH	1.40	9.4"	203	15,570 bf & 31.1 cds	65 (WP)
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White pine and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. A very strong component of red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs is present in this overstocked stand as well as occasional yellow birch saplings, poles, and small sawlogs. The understory is light to moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, highbush blueberry, winterberry, swamp azalea, arrowwood, alder, spicebush, glossy buckthorn, briars, skunk cabbage, ferns, grasses, sedges, and sphagnum moss. The area is flat, hummocky with occasional areas of pit and mound topography, and seasonally wet with deep, poorly drained soils (Wareham).

Although the stand is ready for both a very light individual selection harvest and an improvement thinning, the sensitive site conditions preclude improvement work at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	52	WP	1.40	12.4"	200	21,125 bf & 24.1 cds	65 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, fair to excellent form. Red maple poles and sawlogs are also present in this fully stocked stand as well as very infrequent mixed oak poles and sawlogs. The understory is light to moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, highbush blueberry, winterberry, witch hazel, ferns, and gold thread. The area is generally flat with modest pit and mound topography and deep, very poorly drained soils (Wareham), although the slightly higher portions tend to be drier, especially immediately along the power lines.

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Portions of this stand are ready for a very light individual selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pine and to improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed white pine and infrequent mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed white pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. The value of the white pine and mixed oaks in this stand is based both on their aesthetic appeal and their long term commercial importance. In addition, the tall pines provide excellent nesting opportunities for owls, hawks, and crows, while the oaks are invaluable to the wildlife in the area due to the acorns they produce.

STEW	53	WP	5.49	12.6"	165	15,260 bf & 13.4 cds	55 - 65 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, fair to good form. Occasional mixed oak and red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this adequately stocked stand as well as very infrequent pitch pine, hemlock, hickory, white ash, yellow birch, grey birch, and swamp white oak saplings, poles, and sawlogs. There are a few recent storm-damaged white pines in this stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, beaked hazelnut, glossy buckthorn, winterberry, briars, Virginia creeper, ferns, princess pine, poison ivy, striped wintergreen, wintergreen, partridgeberry, and several areas with fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. Barberry, skunk cabbage, and sphagnum moss are present in the lowest portion of the stand which tends to be seasonally wet. The area is gently to moderately sloped, dry rolling upland with several rock outcroppings and soils ranging from shallow, excessively drained to very deep, well drained (Hollis - Rock outcrop - Charlton), although the lowest portion can be seasonally wet serving as a drainage for the immediate area.

Portions of this stand are ready for a very light individual selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pine and to improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees. A light improvement thinning will also enhance the growing conditions of the desired trees. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed white pine and occasional mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed white pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. The value of the white pine and mixed oaks in this stand is based both on their aesthetic appeal and their long term commercial importance. In addition, the tall pines provide excellent nesting opportunities for owls, hawks, and crows, while the oaks are invaluable to the wildlife in the area due to the acorns they produce.

STEW	54	OH	2.10	7.8"	167	6,195 bf & 33.6 cds	55 - 65 (WP)
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Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the pole class. Varying densities of red maple and yellow birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs are present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent hickory, black birch, grey birch, and white ash saplings, poles, and sawlogs and a small pocket of beech and tupelo saplings, poles, and sawlogs. Occasional white pine poles and sawlogs are also present. The understory is light to moderate and includes witch hazel, glossy buckthorn, winterberry, barberry, multiflora rose, briars, bittersweet, ferns, skunk cabbage, grasses, princess pine, goldthread, and areas of fair white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to variably sloped, generally dry upland with one rock outcropping and soils ranging from shallow, excessively drained to very deep, well drained (Hollis - Rock outcrop - Charlton), although the lowest portions can be seasonally wet. A small stream flows through this stand.

The stand is ready for a very light individual selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the mixed oaks and white pine and to improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees. A light improvement thinning will also enhance the

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growing conditions of the desired trees. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed mixed hardwood and occasional white pine saplings and small poles. The value of the mixed oaks and white pine in this stand is based both on their aesthetic appeal and their long term commercial importance. In addition, the oaks are invaluable to the wildlife in the area due to the acorns they produce.

STEW	55	RM	0.31	6.2"	120	32.7 cds	74 (WP)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. Very infrequent white ash and hickory saplings, poles, and small sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes highbush blueberry, glossy buckthorn, winterberry, arrowwood, silky dogwood, a few white pine saplings, multiflora rose, bittersweet, Virginia creeper, ferns, skunk cabbage, sedges, rushes, poison ivy, and sphagnum moss. The area is flat to very gently sloped, somewhat hummocky, and seasonally wet with very deep, poorly drained soils (Ridgebury), although some of the fringes are slightly higher and somewhat drier.

Due to both sensitive operating conditions and the higher management priorities of other stands on this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	56	RM	1.56	< 3"	65	6.4 cds	60 (WP)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the sapling class. Occasional black cherry, mixed oak, black walnut, white ash, white pine, and eastern red cedar saplings, poles, and very small sawlogs are also present in this fully stocked, long-abandoned field. A strong component of crabapple saplings and poles is also present as well as occasional sparser openings. The understory is light to moderate and includes bittersweet, multiflora rose, honeysuckle, arrowwood, grapes, ferns, goldenrod, grasses, and poison ivy. The area is gently sloped, dry upland with very deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

Unless the non-native invasives such as bittersweet, multiflora rose, and honeysuckle can be controlled, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	57	WP	0.39	15.0"	380	18,000 bf 62.5 cds	60 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, poor to fair form. Infrequent red maple and black cherry saplings and poles are also present in this overstocked white pine planting. The understory is light and includes glossy buckthorn, bittersweet, and poison ivy. The area is gently sloped, dry upland with very deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

The stand can support a very light individual selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pine and

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to improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees, although due to its small size, the work would need to be carried out in conjunction with other stands. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed white pine poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed white pine saplings and small poles. The value of the white pine in this stand is based both on its aesthetic appeal and its long term commercial importance. In addition, the tall pines provide excellent nesting opportunities for owls, hawks, and crows.

STEW	58	RM	1.09	8.6"	230	4,000 bf & 61.8 cds	74 (WP)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional yellow birch and white pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as very infrequent pitch pine poles and sawlogs. The understory is light and includes highbush blueberry, multiflora rose, ferns, skunk cabbage, goldthread, and sphagnum moss. The area is flat to very gently sloped and can be seasonally wet with pit and mound topography and very deep, poorly drained soils (Ridgebury), especially in the lowest portions.

Due to both sensitive operating conditions and the higher management priorities of other stands on this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	59	WH	0.15	11.0"	170	12,500 bf & 24.3 cds	55 - 65 (WP)
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White pine and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Mixed oak, red maple, yellow birch, swamp white oak, and sassafras saplings, poles, and sawlogs are present in this adequately stocked stand as well as very infrequent pitch pine sawlogs. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush blueberry, witch hazel, very infrequent beech saplings, briars, ferns, skunk cabbage, princess pine, partridgeberry, and sphagnum moss in the lowest portions. The area is flat to variably sloped with one rock outcropping and soils ranging from shallow, excessively drained to very deep, well drained (Hollis - Rock outcrop - Charlton), although the lowest portions can be seasonally wet.

This stand is can support a very light improvement thinning to favor the better formed white pine and mixed oak saplings, poles, and sawlogs. The desired future condition of this stand is a mix of well spaced, better formed white pine and mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed, faster growing white pine saplings and small poles that will provide species and structural diversity to the property. The value of the white pine in this stand is based both on its aesthetic appeal and its long term commercial importance while the oaks are invaluable to the wildlife in the area due to the acorns they produce.

STEW	60	RM	4.13	7.4"	127	375 bf & 38.7 cds	55 (WP)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. Infrequent white ash, elm, apple, and crabapple saplings and poles are also present in this overstocked stand as well very infrequent white pine poles and sawlogs. The understory is light to moderate and includes highbush blueberry, winterberry, arrowwood, multiflora rose, barberry, bittersweet, ferns, skunk cabbage, sedges, grasses, partridgeberry, and several areas with good to excellent white pine regeneration being in the sapling

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class. The area is flat to very slightly sloped, somewhat hummocky in areas, and tends to be seasonally wet with deep, very poorly drained soils (Scarboro). A small stream meanders through portions of this stand.

Several portions of this stand are ready for a light improvement thinning to favor the developing component of white pine saplings and poles. The desired future condition of this stand is a mix of well spaced, better formed red maple poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed, faster growing white pine saplings and small poles that will provide species and structural diversity to the property. The value of the white pine in this stand is based both on its aesthetic appeal and its long term commercial importance.

STEW	61	AF	1.63	-	-	-	55 - 74 (WP)
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Grasses and goldenrod are the primary species in this periodically cleared, very sparsely stocked abandoned field. A few thickets of both glossy and common buckthorn are also present as well as bittersweet and infrequent white ash and crabapple saplings and small poles. Cattails, skunk cabbage, and sensitive fern are present in the lowest portions of the stand. The area is flat to gently sloped and ranges from generally dry upland with soils ranging from shallow, excessively drained to very deep, well drained (Hollis - Rock outcrop - Charlton) to seasonally wet very deep, poorly drained (Ridgebury) in the lowest portions. A small stream flows through the southwestern fringe of this stand.

This stand provides excellent abandoned field and early successional habitat for the wildlife in the area. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially the same as it is currently. It will be prudent to continue the periodic clearing to maintain this very valuable habitat.

STEW	62	WP	3.36	6.8"	140	3,665 bf & 21.9 cds	58 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the pole class, poor to excellent form. The stand appears to be a very long-abandoned field with poorly formed white pine sawlogs and an exceptional component of better formed white pine saplings and small poles. Individual and small pockets of mixed oak poles and sawlogs are also present in this fully stocked stand as well as infrequent red maple and pitch pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs. Very infrequent eastern red cedar and grey birch saplings and poles are also present. There is a very small pocket of planted red pine poles and sawlogs present in this stand, although the southern end has died. The understory is very light and includes lowbush blueberry, ground cedar, and striped wintergreen. The area is flat to slightly sloped, dry upland with very deep, well drained soils (Canton).

Although the stand is ready for an improvement thinning, close proximity to homes and the lack of suitable access into the stand preclude improvement work at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	63	WH	3.73	5.0"	130	29.9 cds	57 - 58 (WP)
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Please see Narrative - Stand 47.

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STEW	64	OH	2.37	8.1"	135	3,125 bf & 30.0 cds	57 - 65 (WP)
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Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the pole class. A strong component of red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs is present in this overstocked stand as well as occasional paper birch and tupelo saplings and poles. Occasional white pine poles and sawlogs are also present. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, glossy buckthorn, very infrequent Norway spruce saplings, briars, ferns, grasses, wintergreen, partridgeberry, and areas of fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to very slightly sloped, generally dry upland with modest pit and mound topography and soils ranging from very deep, excessively drained (Windsor) to deep, poorly drained (Wareham) in the lowest portions where it can be seasonally wet.

Although the stand is ready for an improvement thinning, the lack of suitable access into the stand precludes improvement work at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	65	RM	0.99	13.2"	120	41.1 cds	65 (WP)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Occasional white pine saplings and poles are also present in this fully stocked stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes highbush blueberry, swamp azalea, winterberry, glossy buckthorn, poison sumac, skunk cabbage, ferns, grasses, sedges, poison ivy, and sphagnum moss. The area is flat, fairly hummocky, and seasonally wet with deep, very poorly drained soils (Wareham).

Although the stand can support an improvement thinning, the challenging operating conditions and the lack of suitable access into the stand preclude improvement work at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	66	OH	0.39	10.0"	160	5,000 bf & 31.4 cds	57 - 60 (WP)
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Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Red maple saplings, poles, and small sawlogs are present in this partially salvaged, overstocked stand as well as occasional yellow birch and paper birch saplings and poles. Individual and small pockets of white pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present, especially along the western fringe of the stand. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, princess pine, grasses, and wintergreen. The area is gently to very steeply sloped, dry upland with very deep, excessively drained soils (Windsor) and (Hinckley).

Although the stand is ready for a light improvement thinning, the lack of suitable access into the stand precludes improvement work at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

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STEW	67	OH	3.36	10.0"	160	5,000 bf & 31.4 cds	57 - 60 (WP)
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Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Red maple saplings, poles, and small sawlogs are present in this partially salvaged, overstocked stand as well as occasional yellow birch and paper birch saplings and poles. Individual and small pockets of white pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present, especially along the western fringe of the stand. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, princess pine, grasses, and wintergreen. The area is gently sloped, dry upland with very deep, excessively drained soils (Windsor) and (Hinckley), although it is very steeply sloped in the northeast corner of the stand.

It appears that the southern portion of this stand has been salvaged for firewood over the years.

Although the stand is ready for a light improvement thinning, the lack of suitable access into the stand precludes improvement work at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	68	OH	0.78	4.4"	90	1,000 bf & 16.6 cds	60 (WP)
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Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods, both single stems and stump sprouts, are the primary species being in the pole class. Red maple saplings and poles are present in this formerly thinned, slightly overstocked stand as well as occasional yellow birch and paper birch saplings and poles. A developing component of white pine saplings, poles, and very infrequent sawlogs is also present. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, princess pine, grasses, and wintergreen. The area is gently sloped, dry upland with very deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

It appears that this stand may have been thinned for firewood 20 or 25 years ago.

Although the stand is ready for a very light improvement thinning, the lack of suitable access into the stand precludes improvement work at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	69	OM	4.94	7.9"	133	6,165 bf & 18.6 cds	55 - 65 (WP)
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Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional red maple saplings and poles are also present in this overstocked stand as well as very infrequent white ash and pitch pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs. Occasional white pine poles and infrequent sawlogs are also present as well as areas of fair to excellent white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. There is a modest amount of oak mortality in this stand as well as recent storm damage to some of the trees in the overstory. The understory is light and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, occasional hickory saplings and chestnut stump sprouts, ferns, striped wintergreen, and wintergreen. Very modest amounts of bittersweet are present along the power lines. The area is gently to moderately sloped, dry upland with several small rock outcroppings and soils ranging from very deep, well drained to shallow, excessively drained (Charlton - Hollis - Rock outcrop), although the lowest portions in the northwesternmost corner of the stand can be seasonally wet.

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The stand is ready for a very light individual selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the mixed oaks and white pine and to improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees. A light improvement thinning will also enhance the growing conditions of the desired trees. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed white pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. The value of the mixed oaks and white pine in this stand is based both on their aesthetic appeal and their long term commercial importance. In addition, the oaks are invaluable to the wildlife in the area due to the acorns they produce.

STEW	70	AF	5.53	-	-	-	55 - 65 (WP)
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Grasses are the primary species in this periodically cleared area under the power lines. Varying densities of huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, arrowwood, glossy buckthorn, mixed oak stump sprouts, juniper, very infrequent bear oak and white pine saplings, ferns, and spireas are also present in this very sparsely stocked stand. The area is gently to moderately sloped, dry upland with several small rock outcroppings and soils ranging from very deep, well drained to shallow, excessively drained (Charlton - Hollis - Rock outcrop).

This stand provides excellent abandoned field and early successional habitat for the wildlife in the area. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially the same as it is currently. It will be prudent to continue the periodic mowing to maintain this very valuable habitat.

STEW	71	OM	0.54	9.9"	120	2,335 bf & 29.4 cds	55 - 65 (WP)
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Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Occasional red maple and white pine saplings and poles are also present in this slightly overstocked stand. There is a modest amount of oak mortality in this stand as well as recent storm damage to some of the trees in the overstory. The understory is light and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, occasional hickory saplings, ferns, striped wintergreen, and wintergreen. The area is gently to moderately sloped, dry upland with soils ranging from very deep, well drained to shallow, excessively drained (Charlton - Hollis - Rock outcrop).

Due to both the small area involved and the higher management priorities of other stands on this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	72	BL	0.78	9.1"	160	48.4 cds	67 (WP)
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Black locust is the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Occasional black cherry, white ash, and red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as very infrequent eastern red cedar, sugar maple, black walnut, apple, and crabapple poles and sawlogs. The understory is moderate and includes bittersweet, glossy buckthorn, honeysuckle, winged euonymus, multiflora rose, barberry, grasses, and poison ivy. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry upland with very deep, moderately well drained soils (Woodbridge).

Unless the non-native invasives such as bittersweet, multiflora rose, barberry, honeysuckle, winged euonymus, and glossy

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Owner(s) Town of Sherborn
Sherborn Conservation Commission Town(s) Sherborn

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDEX
-----	----------	------	-------	-------------------	-------	-------------	------------

buckthorn can be controlled, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	73	BC	2.96	4.8"	75	11.6 cds	67 (WP)
------	----	----	------	------	----	----------	---------

Black cherry is the primary species being in the pole class. Varying densities of red maple, sugar maple, white ash, elm, black walnut, pear, and crabapple poles and small sawlogs are also present in this adequately stocked, long-abandoned field as well as occasional sparser openings. There is a fair amount of tree mortality in this stand due to the overwhelming bittersweet. The understory is moderate to dense and includes bittersweet, grapes, multiflora rose, blackberry, glossy buckthorn, grasses, and poison ivy. The area is flat to very gently sloped, generally dry upland with very deep, moderately well drained soils (Woodbridge).

Unless the non-native invasives such as bittersweet, multiflora rose, and glossy buckthorn can be controlled, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	74	RM	0.46	8.4"	180	54.1 cds	74 (WP)
------	----	----	------	------	-----	----------	---------

Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. Infrequent white ash, sugar maple, grey birch, and white pine saplings, poles, and small sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand. The understory is light and includes highbush blueberry, glossy buckthorn, multiflora rose, bittersweet, skunk cabbage, sedges, rushes, and sphagnum moss. The area is very gently sloped, somewhat rocky, seasonally wet drainage with very deep, poorly drained soils (Ridgebury). A small stream flows through this stand.

Due to both sensitive operating conditions and the higher management priorities of other stands on this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

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Owner(s) Town of Sherborn
Sherborn Conservation Commission Town(s) Sherborn

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
to be carried out within the next 10 years

OBJ	STD NO	TYPE	SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION	AC	TO BE REMOVED		TIMING
					BA/AC	TOT VOL	
STEW	1	RM	none - allow to develop	2.06	NA	NA	NA
STEW	2	MS	none - allow to develop	0.39	NA	NA	NA
STEW	6	OM	none - allow to develop	0.54	NA	NA	NA
STEW	7	MD	none - allow to develop	0.31	NA	NA	NA
STEW	10	RM	none - allow to develop	2.18	NA	NA	NA
STEW	17	RM	none - allow to develop	17.50	NA	NA	NA
STEW	18	RM	none - allow to develop	1.58	NA	NA	NA
STEW	19	OM	none - allow to develop	2.18	NA	NA	NA
STEW	20	WH	none - allow to develop	0.39	NA	NA	NA
STEW	21	MD	none - allow to develop	10.64	NA	NA	NA
STEW	24	WO	none - allow to develop	0.31	NA	NA	NA
STEW	30	RM	none - allow to develop	0.15	NA	NA	NA
STEW	32	OH	none - allow to develop	2.57	NA	NA	NA
STEW	33	WP	none - allow to develop	0.31	NA	NA	NA

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Owner(s) Town of Sherborn
Sherborn Conservation Commission Town(s) Sherborn

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
to be carried out within the next 10 years

OBJ	STD NO	TYPE	SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION	AC	TO BE REMOVED		TIMING
					BA/AC	TOT VOL	
STEW	34	BL	none - allow to develop	5.14	NA	NA	NA
STEW	35	WP	none - allow to develop	0.78	NA	NA	NA
STEW	36	WH	none - allow to develop	13.65	NA	NA	NA
STEW	38	WP	none - allow to develop	3.17	NA	NA	NA
STEW	39	WH	none - allow to develop	0.63	NA	NA	NA
STEW	40	SS	none - allow to develop	6.63	NA	NA	NA
STEW	42	RM	none - allow to develop	0.78	NA	NA	NA
STEW	47	WH	none - allow to develop	0.78	NA	NA	NA
STEW	48	WH	none - allow to develop	4.16	NA	NA	NA
STEW	50	RM	none - allow to develop	2.41	NA	NA	NA
STEW	51	WH	none - allow to develop	1.40	NA	NA	NA
STEW	55	RM	none - allow to develop	0.31	NA	NA	NA
STEW	56	RM	none - allow to develop	1.56	NA	NA	NA
STEW	58	RM	none - allow to develop	1.09	NA	NA	NA

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Owner(s) Town of Sherborn
Sherborn Conservation Commission Town(s) Sherborn

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
to be carried out within the next 10 years

OBJ	STD NO	TYPE	SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION	AC	TO BE REMOVED		TIMING
					BA/AC	TOT VOL	
STEW	63	WH	none - allow to develop	3.73	NA	NA	NA
STEW	64	OH	none - allow to develop	2.37	NA	NA	NA
STEW	65	RM	none - allow to develop	0.99	NA	NA	NA
STEW	66	OH	none - allow to develop	0.39	NA	NA	NA
STEW	67	OH	none - allow to develop	3.36	NA	NA	NA
STEW	68	OH	none - allow to develop	0.78	NA	NA	NA
STEW	71	OM	none - allow to develop	0.54	NA	NA	NA
STEW	72	BL	none - allow to develop	0.78	NA	NA	NA
STEW	73	BC	none - allow to develop	2.96	NA	NA	NA
STEW	74	RM	none - allow to develop	0.46	NA	NA	NA

The recommendation to allow the above stands to develop without any treatment for the next ten years is designed primarily to enhance the property for wildlife. All of or portions of Stands 1, 10, 17, 18, 42, 49, 51, 55, 58, and 74 tend to be seasonally wet and as a result, rate a low priority in terms of conventional forest management. Species such as marbled salamanders, northern redbelly and ribbon snakes, eastern screech and barred owls, many species of woodpeckers, vireos, and wrens, raccoons, Virginia opossums, and mink are known to prefer seasonally wet, red maple or white pine/red maple stands such as these. Stands 2 and 7 are seasonally wet shrub swamps while Stand 40 is slowly evolving into one as its component of trees continues to die from high water levels. Red winged blackbirds, wood ducks, great blue herons, and spring peepers are just a few of the species that frequent areas such as these. Stand 21 is a deep marsh with extensive areas of open water and a fair amount of standing dead trees, referred to as snags. Although Stands 6 and 24 are ready for management attention, the stands are now too difficult to access at this point in time due to high water that is the result of beaver activity in the area. If access is determined to be too much of a challenge, these stands could be considered excellent candidates to develop as undisturbed,

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Owner(s) Town of Sherborn
Sherborn Conservation Commission Town(s) Sherborn

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
to be carried out within the next 10 years

OBJ	STD NO	TYPE	SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION	AC	TO BE REMOVED		TIMING
					BA/AC	TOT VOL	
STEW	4	OM	individual selection harvest improvement thin	2 - 4	10	750 bf/ac	by fall 2020
				2 - 4	30	8.3 cds/ac	by fall 2020
STEW	5	OH	salvage	@ 3	NA	NA	by fall 2015, if possible
STEW	9	OM	individual selection harvest improvement thin	5 - 7	25	2,500 bf/ac	by fall 2018
				5 - 7	25	6.9 cds/ac	by fall 2018
STEW	11	OM	individual selection harvest improvement thin	0.05	25	2,500 bf/ac	by fall 2018
				0.05	25	6.9 cds/ac	by fall 2018
STEW	12	OM	individual selection harvest improvement thin	0.5	25	2,500 bf/ac	by fall 2018
				0.5	25	6.9 cds/ac	by fall 2018
STEW	13	WH	individual selection harvest improvement thin	3 - 5	20	2,500 bf/ac	by fall 2022
				3 - 5	10	2.8 cds/ac	by fall 2022
STEW	14	OH	improvement thin	0.05	29	8.0 cds/ac	by fall 2022
STEW	15	OM	individual selection harvest improvement thin	0.15	25	2,500 bf/ac	by fall 2018
				0.15	25	6.9 cds/ac	by fall 2018
STEW	16	OM	individual selection harvest improvement thin	0.15	25	2,500 bf/ac	by fall 2018
				0.15	25	6.9 cds/ac	by fall 2018
STEW	22	OM	individual selection harvest improvement thin	5 - 7	25	2,185 bf/ac	by fall 2014
				5 - 7	28	7.0 cds/ac	by fall 2014
STEW	23	WP	individual selection harvest	0.2	40	5,000 bf/ac	by fall 2014

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Owner(s) Town of Sherborn
Sherborn Conservation Commission Town(s) Sherborn

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
to be carried out within the next 10 years

OBJ	STD NO	TYPE	SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION	AC	TO BE REMOVED		TIMING
					BA/AC	TOT VOL	
STEW	25	WO	individual selection harvest	@ 0.7	40	3,000 bf/ac	by fall 2014
			improvement thin	@ 0.7	20	5.0 cds/ac	by fall 2014
STEW	26	OM	individual selection harvest	5 - 7	36	3,150 bf/ac	by fall 2014
			improvement thin	5 - 7	36	9.9 cds/ac	by fall 2014
STEW	27	WO	individual selection harvest	@ 2	31	2,700 bf/ac	by fall 2018
			improvement thin	@ 2	31	9.4 cds/ac	by fall 2018
STEW	28	OH	improvement thin	@ 0.5	15	4.5 cds/ac	by fall 2022
STEW	29	WP	individual selection harvest	@ 1	48	6,000 bf/ac	by fall 2022
			improvement thin	@ 1	10	2.8 cds/ac	by fall 2022
STEW	31	OM	improvement thin	1 - 2	25	6.9 cds/ac	by fall 2022
STEW	43	RM	improvement thin	0.1	24	7.2 cds/ac	by fall 2018
STEW	45	WP	improvement thin	@ 0.5	10	2.8 cds/ac	by fall 2020
STEW	46	OM	improvement thin	@ 0.3	31	9.3 cds/ac	by fall 2018
STEW	52	WP	individual selection harvest	@ 1	23	3,450 bf/ac	by fall 2018
STEW	53	WP	individual selection harvest	3 - 5	20	2,500 bf/ac	by fall 2020
			improvement thin	3 - 5	10	2.8 cds/ac	by fall 2020
STEW	54	OH	individual selection harvest	@ 2	10	1,000 bf/ac	by fall 2020
			improvement thin	@ 2	33	9.1 cds/ac	by fall 2020
STEW	57	WP	individual selection harvest	@ 0.3	60	5,250 bf/ac	by fall 2022
STEW	59	WH	improvement thin	@ 0.1	15	4.5 cds/ac	by fall 2020

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Owner(s) Town of Sherborn
Sherborn Conservation Commission Town(s) Sherborn

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
to be carried out within the next 10 years

OBJ	STD NO	TYPE	SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION	AC	TO BE REMOVED		TIMING
					BA/AC	TOT VOL	
STEW	60	RM	improvement thin	1 - 2	31	9.4 cds/ac	by fall 2020
STEW	69	OM	individual selection harvest	2 - 4	24	2,100 bf/ac	by fall 2018
			improvement thin	2 - 4	24	6.6 cds/ac	by fall 2018

The individual selection harvest recommended for the appropriate above stands is designed to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the mixed oaks and white pine and to improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees. This management work will be achieved by removing selected mixed oak and white pine sawlogs, thereby creating openings in the canopy and improving the spacings between the trees in the residual stand. This management recommendation will help to enhance and maintain a vigorous and productive, aesthetically appealing, all-ages stand. The harvest should be timed to coincide with a good white pine cone and/or acorn crop in order to maximize the opportunity for the natural regeneration of the desired species.

The improvement thinning recommended for the appropriate above stands is an intermediate cut designed to improve the growing conditions of the better formed and faster growing white pine and mixed hardwood saplings, poles, and sawlogs by reducing the overall competition within the stand. This will be achieved by removing the competing, poor quality hardwoods. Good fuelwood utilization. Efforts will be made at the same time to salvage the storm damaged trees as the stands are worked before the trees lose their fuelwood value.

It should be noted that access into Stand 4 will be dependent upon approval from CSX, the owner and operator of the trains that use the railroad tracks that bisect the western portion of this property.

The salvage work recommended for Stand 5 is designed to ensure the utilization of dead and dying mixed oaks before they lose their fuelwood value. These oaks were killed by high water that resulted from beaver activity in the general area. These trees will only be accessible when the area is frozen solid or the water levels drop enough to facilitate careful removal. Otherwise, they will remain standing and serve as potential cavity trees for the wildlife in the area.

The thinning in Stand 46, in particular, will favor the older, larger "wolf trees" by focusing on the removal of the suppressed and poorly formed trees in the understory. In many instances, forest management objectives favor the development of younger trees, which is often achieved by removing the mature and overtopping trees. Although this method maintains a vigorous, productive forest, it is many times at the expense of the older trees. The removal of some of the suppressed younger trees not only improves the growing conditions of the remaining trees by reducing their competition, it also serves to highlight the larger dominant trees.

These improvement practices will be carried out in strict accordance with the Massachusetts Best Management Practices (BMPs) in order to protect and maintain the quality of the water resource on and near this property. Any potential forest cutting projects will be subject to the limitations described by the Natural Heritage Program following submission of a Chapter 132 Forest Cutting Plan to DCR and the Sherborn Conservation Commission. In addition, efforts will be made to minimize the aesthetic impact of the recommended improvement work. The harvesting itself should be carried out only when market interest in either chips or tree length pulp is strong. This will facilitate the selection and removal of poor quality and

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MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
to be carried out within the next 10 years

OBJ	STD NO	TYPE	SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION	AC	TO BE REMOVED		TIMING
					BA/AC	TOT VOL	

suppressed poles and sawlogs in addition to the commercially valuable white pine and mixed oak sawlogs, further enhancing the aesthetics of the stands. If chipping the slash is not an economically viable option to incorporate into the projects, then the logging and thinning debris will be left to lie as close to the ground as possible. This coarse woody debris creates a “microhabitat” so to speak that is utilized by salamanders, snakes, eastern box turtles, shrews, wrens, and song sparrows. The creation of several brush piles per acre with some of the slash will enhance the area for wildlife. Many birds and small animals utilize brush piles for roosting, nesting, and feeding. Leaving a number of significant cavity trees and dead trees, referred to as snags, per acre will also enhance the area for wildlife. Many species of birds and animals such as wood ducks, barred owls, chickadees, titmice, nuthatches, squirrels, and raccoons utilize these trees for roosting, nesting, and feeding.

The stumps that remain following the forest improvement work will take many years to break down and decay. During that time, the stumps will provide ideal cover and foraging possibilities for salamanders, snakes, shrews, voles, chipmunks, foxes, raccoons, skunks, weasels, and fishers.

It should also be noted that the creation of small openings in the forest canopy through harvesting and thinning will stimulate a flush of herbaceous growth on the forest floor. Although only temporary, these small openings serve to attract a greater variety of animals that are drawn by the insects, seeds, and soft mast such as raspberry, blackberry, huckleberry, and lowbush blueberry that result from the forest cuttings.

STEW	8	GF	habitat enhancement	@ 7	NA	NA	as needed
STEW	37	AF	habitat enhancement	@ 2.5	NA	NA	as needed
STEW	41	SS	habitat enhancement	@ 2.5	NA	NA	as needed
STEW	44	AF	habitat enhancement	@ 0.1	NA	NA	as needed
STEW	61	AF	habitat enhancement	@ 1.5	NA	NA	as needed
STEW	70	GF	habitat enhancement	@ 5.5	NA	NA	as needed

The habitat enhancement recommended for the above stands is designed to ensure the property remains attractive for a greater variety of wildlife. Periodic mowing and clearing of these open areas under the power lines, along the gas transmission line, and in the small abandoned fields will maintain these invaluable grassland and early successional habitats. Many birds and animals such as eastern box turtle, northern black racer, various hawks, northern bobwhite, horned lark, eastern meadowlark,

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Sherborn Conservation Commission Town(s) Sherborn

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
to be carried out within the next 10 years

OBJ	STD NO	TYPE	SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION	AC	TO BE REMOVED		TIMING
					BA/AC	TOT VOL	

bluebirds, various sparrows and swallows, bobolinks, redpolls, ring-necked pheasant, least shrews, voles, meadow jumping mice, eastern cottontail rabbits, and red foxes prefer these habitats for nesting and feeding. In addition, efforts should be made to maintain the integrity of the shrub layer marking the transition from the cleared and mowed areas to woodland. This shrub layer provides additional cover and feeding opportunities for wildlife.

INVASIVES: As mentioned previously, there is both a growing and well established component of invasive plant species throughout portions of the Barber Reservation including bittersweet, glossy buckthorn, honeysuckle, winged euonymus, barberry, and multiflora rose. Although it is a daunting and somewhat overwhelming task, it may be prudent to begin to address some of these species in order to slow their spread. One strategy to consider is to focus initially on the small, isolated pockets. Using various combinations of physical removal, repeated cuttings, and/or the prudent use of herbicides such as Round-Up should bear positive results, although it will be a never-ending endeavor.

When nonnative invasives are present in stands that are being considered for improvement work, the work should only be timed when there is a moderate to heavy white pine cone or acorn crop evident and ready to mature. Maximizing the opportunity for the natural regeneration of the desired tree species should help to overwhelm, or at least help to minimize the impact of the invasives.

It will be important to note that a number of state and federal agencies periodically offer financial assistance towards the expense of invasive species control. Monitoring the availability of these possible programs should also be continued.

BOUNDARIES: As the above recommendations are carried out, the appropriate property boundaries will be blazed and painted as needed.

ACCESS: During the course of the ten year management period, the current trail system will be extended, improved, and maintained to facilitate the implementation of the forest management / forest stewardship program, enhance the potential for passive recreational enjoyment of the property, and provide increased accessibility for fire protection equipment.

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Owner(s) Town of Sherborn
Sherborn Conservation Commission Town(s) Sherborn

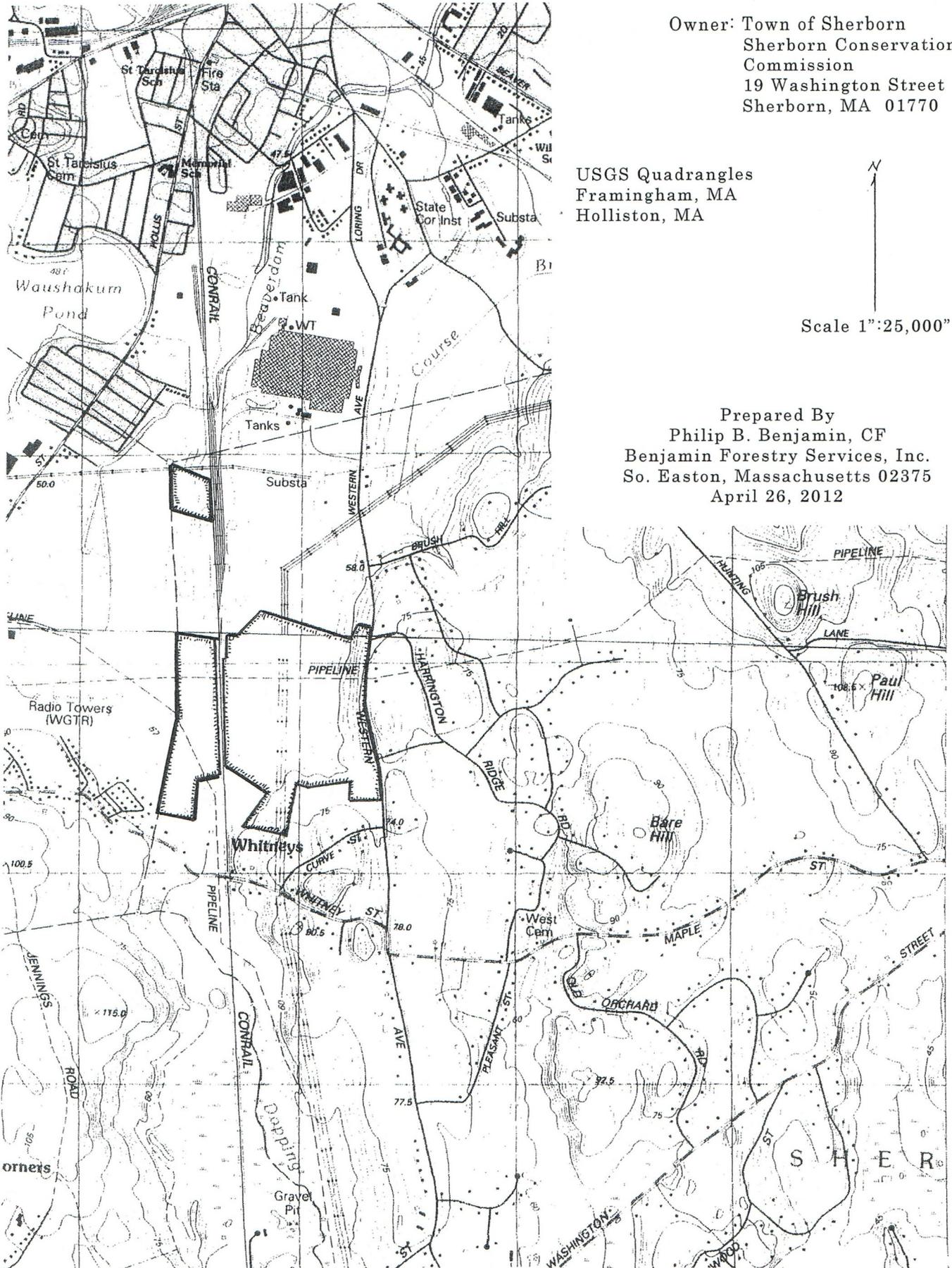
Barber Reservation
Sherborn, Massachusetts

Owner: Town of Sherborn
Sherborn Conservation
Commission
19 Washington Street
Sherborn, MA 01770

USGS Quadrangles
Framingham, MA
Holliston, MA

Scale 1"=25,000"

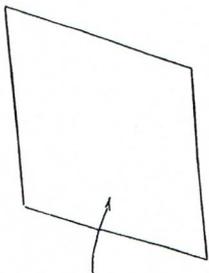
Prepared By
Philip B. Benjamin, CF
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
April 26, 2012



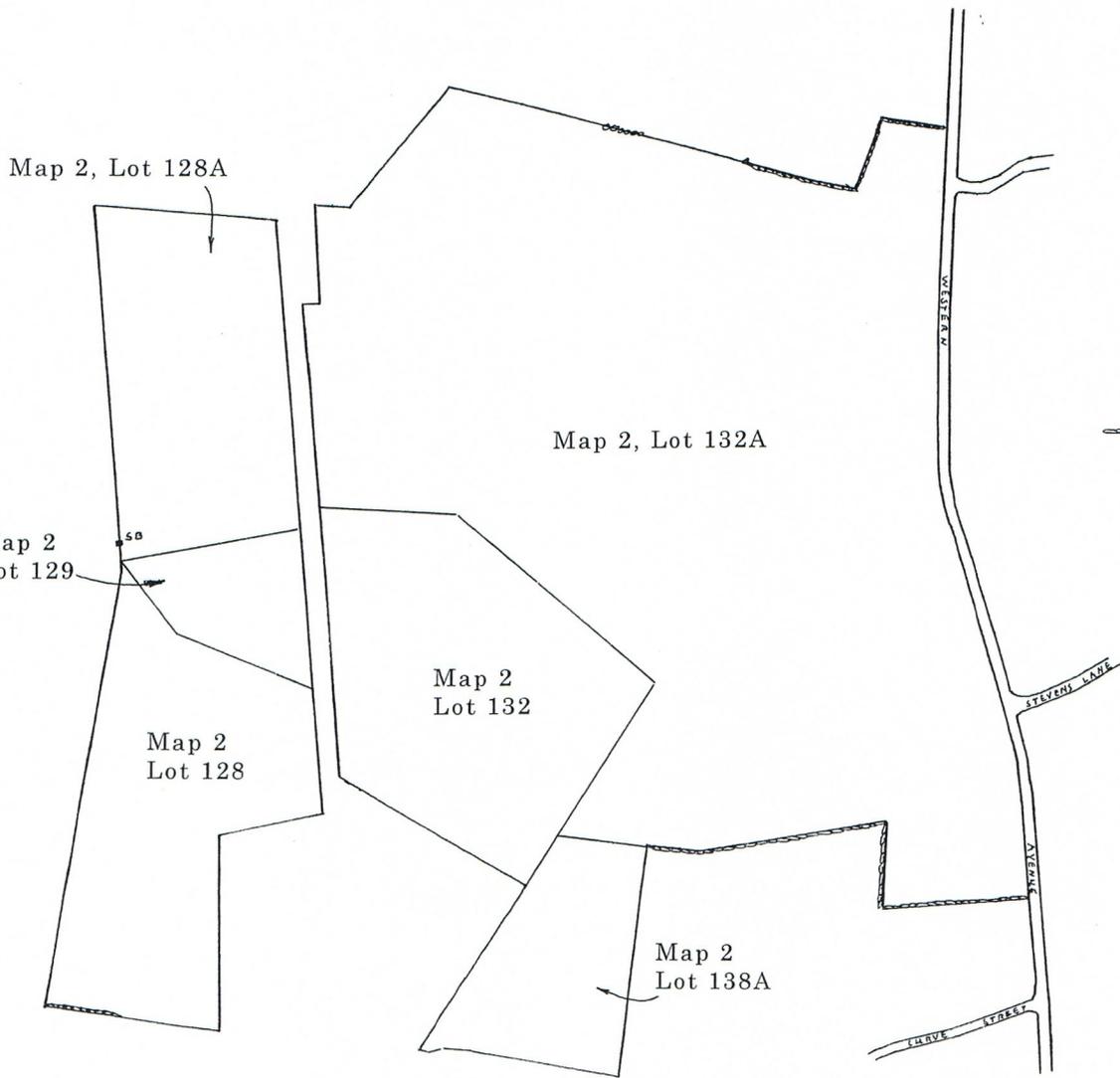
Assessors' Map

Barber Reservation
Sherborn, Massachusetts

Owner: Town of Sherborn
Sherborn Conservation Commission
19 Washington Street
Sherborn, MA 01770



Map 1, Lot 2



Scale 1":660'

Legend

■ sa Stone Bound

——— Stonewall Boundary

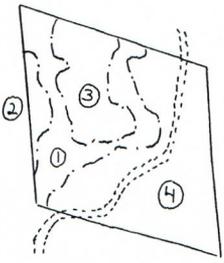
Reduced assessors' maps
Sherborn -
Map 1, Lot 2
Map 2, Lots 128, 128A, 129, 132, 132A, 132B

Prepared By
Philip B. Benjamin, CF
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
April 24, 2012

Forest Stand Map

Barber Reservation
Sherborn, Massachusetts

Owner: Town of Sherborn
Sherborn Conservation Commission
19 Washington Street
Sherborn, MA 01770

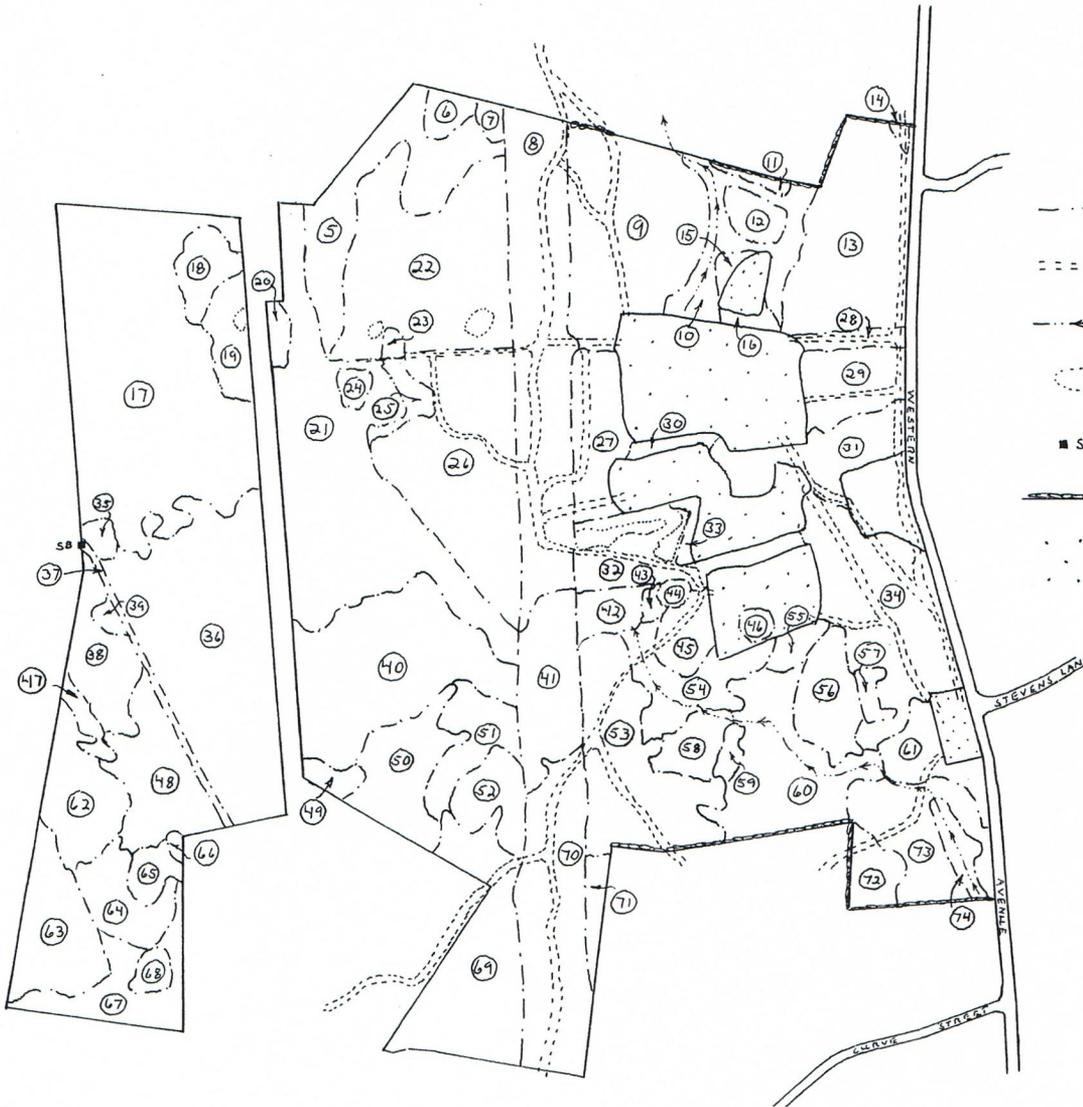


N

Scale 1"=660'

Legend

- Forest Stand Boundary
- Trail
- - - - Seasonal Stream
- Seasonal Pond
- SB Stone Bound
- Stonewall Boundary
- ... Excluded Portion



Reduced assessors' maps
Sherborn -
Map 1, Lot 2
Map 2, Lots 128, 128A, 129, 132, 132A, 132B

Prepared By
Philip B. Benjamin, CF and Thomas P. Farrell
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
April 24, 2012

Signature Page

Please check each box that applies.

CH. 61/61A Management Plan I attest that I am familiar with and will be bound by all applicable Federal, State, and Local environmental laws and /or rules and regulations of the Department of Conservation and Recreation. I further understand that in the event that I convey all or any portion of this land during the period of classification, I am under obligation to notify the grantee(s) of all obligations of this plan which become his/hers to perform and will notify the Department of Conservation and Recreation of said change of ownership.

→ **Forest Stewardship Plan.** I pledge to abide by the management provisions of this Stewardship Management Plan for a period of at least ten years, following approval. I understand that in the event that I convey all or a portion of the land described in this plan during the period of the plan, I will notify the Department of Conservation and Recreation of this change in ownership.

Signed under the pains of perjury:

Owner(s) _____ Date _____

_____ Date _____

I attest that I have prepared this plan in good faith to reflect the landowner's interest.

Plan Preparer _____ Date _____

Philip B. Benjamin, CF, Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.

151 Depot Street, South Easton, MA 02375

I attest that the plan satisfactorily meets the requirements of CH61/61A and/or the Forest Stewardship Program.

Approved, Service Forester _____ Date _____

Approved, Regional Supervisor _____ Date _____

In the event of a change of ownership of all or part of the property, the new owner must file an amended Ch. 61/61A plan within 90 days from the transfer of title to insure continuation of Ch. 61/61A classification.

Owner(s) Town of Sherborn
Sherborn Conservation Commission Town(s) Sherborn