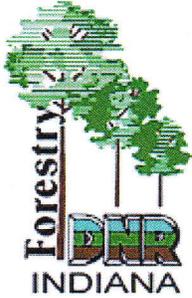


STEWARDSHIP PLAN & CLASSIFIED FOREST AND WILDLANDS REINSPECTION



Prepared for: Schneider RLT
PO Box 372
Mississippi State, MS 39762
Phone 662-418-3287

Date Prepared: December 15, 2015

Date of this inspection:
December 9, 2015

Date of last inspection:
February 11, 2010

Green Certification
Status: INELIGIBLE

Was the landowner or
his/her representative
present for the
reinspection? NO

Is corrective action
required? NO



Mission Statement

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources' Division of Forestry promotes and practices good stewardship of natural, recreational and cultural resources on Indiana's public and private forestlands. This stewardship produces continuing benefits, both tangible and intangible, for present and future generations.

NEQ SWQ Section 05, TS, R14W, Black Township, Posey County

41.896 Acres Classified Forest and Wildland
Parcel ID: 65-0152

Prepared by:
Gretchen Herbaugh, District Forester
2310 E. State Road 364
Winslow, IN 47598
Phone: 812-789-2789
gherbaugh@dnr.in.gov

The stewardship goals for this property are:

- To provide nature protection
- To provide land investment
- To provide nature protection

PROPERTY OVERVIEW

PROPERTY ACCESS AND FOREST ROADS & TRAILS: This property contains access points on the south west corner along Indiana 62 and via an access road that cuts through the north east corner of the tract. The tract floods frequently and in some areas retains water making access difficult.

BOUNDARY MARKINGS: Since forestland is a high valued resource, we encourage landowners to actively maintain boundary line evidence to protect their investment. As a forest landowner, establishing and maintaining well-marked property lines can save one money, liability and litigation often associated with theft, trespass and encroachment. While “finding the corners” is adequate for some landowners, for owners of forestland, this can be inadequate especially when forest management activities are planned around and adjacent to property lines. Well marked property lines aid in the completion of timber sales, property transfer and division as well as other management activities. Other activities in which the landowner has little or no control over such as timber theft, trespass, incidents of adverse possession and easements can also be better monitored when boundaries are well marked and located.

TOPOGRAPHY: This tract is a flat, bottomland tract with little elevation change.

SOILS: Most plants depend on soil to sustain life. Soil is the basis upon which most plant life depends for nourishment, moisture and support. Trees depend on the soils' ability to supply these requirements; the soils' ability to do so dictates how well the tree grows. Each soil type has its own unique set of characteristics that distinguish it from all others. Trees, too, have requirements and conditions under which they grow best. Certain tree species can grow on poor, shallow, dry soils while others are adapted to moist, rich soils. Soils information should be considered when planning tree planting, timber harvesting, improvement work or management practices. For example, logging roads constructed on unstable soils can create severe erosion problems and scar the land. Certain woodland soils should be allowed to maintain a specific tree stocking level to prevent erosion problems.

Soils on this tract include Petrolia silty clay loam, frequently flooded, and Wheeling Variant silt loam, rarely flooded.

The Petrolia series consists of deep, poorly drained, moderately slowly permeable soils on bottomlands. They formed in silty alluvium (water deposited material). Petrolia silty clay loam is moderately high in potential production. Tree species that grow here are

restricted because of wetness. Site index for cottonwood is 100 and pin oak is 90 (Site index is the number of feet the average tree of the indicated species can grow in 50 years).

WATER RESOURCES:

Woodlands and other natural areas are extremely effective at filtering pollutants and minimizing erosion as water moves across the landscape. You can maintain this effectiveness by following basic Best Management Practices (BMPs) when using any type of heavy equipment in your natural areas. BMPs are especially important during timber harvesting operations. For more information on BMPs, go to www.DNR.in.gov/forestry.

This tract is located in the Lower Wabash River Watershed. Pitcher Lake runs along the north east corner of the tract. Most of the tract contains open water wetland.

PAST USE OF PROPERTY: The property was once wooded. This property is frequently flooded and contains open water wetland. A tree planting was established in 2004. d

PREHISTORIC & HISTORIC FEATURES:

Most land parcels within the State of Indiana may be environmentally suitable to contain archaeological deposits but have not been investigated in order to verify the presence or absence of cultural deposits. Indiana Code 14-21-1 provides protection to archaeological sites and cemeteries on both private and public land by prohibiting digging anywhere with the intent to recover artifacts and disturbing the ground within 100 ft. of a cemetery without an approved plan from the IDNR – Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. In addition, if archaeological artifacts (an object made or modified prior to 1870), features (non-portable evidence of human occupations, such as a well), or human remains are uncovered during ground disturbing activities, state law requires that the discovery must be reported to the Department of Natural Resources within two (2) business days.

Landowners who need to report archaeological sites or who are interested in learning more about cultural sites should contact the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology at 402 W. Washington St., Rm. W274, Indianapolis, IN 46204, 317-232-1646, dhpa@dnr.in.gov, or at <http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/index.htm>.

UNIQUE ANIMALS, PLANTS, & HABITATS:

The DNR Natural Heritage Data Center is a program designed to track Indiana's special plants, animals, and natural communities. It was contacted and there were no recorded rare plants, wildlife, or unique communities on or in the immediate vicinity of your property. This does not eliminate the possibility of species of concern existing on your property. Often, features on private lands, in particular, are missing from the database. You can find more information on this subject at the Division of Nature Preserves' website: <http://www.in.gov/dnr/naturepreserve/4725.htm>

WILDLIFE RESOURCES: Wildlife and the forests in which they live are linked closely together. The abundance of most wildlife populations and associated forested lands have paralleled each other throughout history. This link between plant and animal communities illustrates the balance of nature. Understanding this balance helps us realize why forest management is important. Any action that affects the abundance of one population may alter the balance of another. For example, an increase in den trees

provides more homes for cavity-nesting species and may result in an increase in squirrels, raccoons, and woodpeckers. However, an increase in deer, rodent, or insect populations might have an adverse impact on surrounding plant communities. Good forest management means considering the needs of both plant and animal communities.

The relative inaccessibility of bottomland hardwoods provides sheltered resting, breeding, and feeding sites for many species of wildlife. Vegetation types provide abundant foods for soft and hard mast consumers. The fluctuating water levels are also significant to their life cycles.

In spring, the abundant insect populations provide a massive protein source for songbirds raising their young. Some species, such as the prothonotary warbler are highly specialized nesters who prefer a tree cavity over standing water. Others, such as the blue-gray gnatcatcher and vireo species, also suspend nests over the water for protection. The pileated and redheaded woodpeckers, along with the wood duck, are also common occupants, nesting in tree cavities and feeding on the acorn crop. The swamp cottonwoods wispy seed fibers are commonly used to line the nests of other songbirds. The changing water levels also provide continuous variety in the type of green vegetation available for browsing. This is utilized heavily by whitetail deer and rabbit. The woody debris left by receding water provides denning areas for fox, raccoon, and opossum. Many bottomland trees also develop large hollow cavities, which also provide excellent dens. In summer, the heavy canopy shade prolongs the soil moisture, sustaining frogs, crayfish, and invertebrates. These in turn provide food for small mammals. Along with the bald cypress, tree species such as the bottomland oaks, ash, silver maple and sweetgum all provide abundant seed and nut crops. In spring the abundant winged seeds of the maples are heavily consumed by birds and squirrels. During the fall rains the rising water level helps to float the hard mast crop, increasing its availability to migrating birds, especially waterfowl. The abundant tree trunks and woody stems help break winter winds and provide abundant browse for foraging.

EXOTIC AND INVASIVE SPECIES CONCERNS: Many different species have been brought into the United States, only to escape from cultivation and invade our forests and natural areas. Invasive species are problematic because they outcompete native species and can completely take over an area. Some even excrete chemicals that suppress or inhibit the growth of other plants, including trees. This can have very significant long term implications for our native species and the environment. With reduced plant diversity, the area becomes less useful for wildlife for food, cover, and breeding. Some invasive species that can be found in this region include Bush Honeysuckle, Japanese Honeysuckle, Autumn Olive, Multiflora Rose, Tree-of-Heaven, Garlic Mustard, and Oriental Bittersweet. See the enclosed handouts on invasive species found on your property for further details and suggestions on how to control them. Complete eradication can be difficult to achieve, but bringing these species under control can be done. Multiple treatments are usually required to fully control infestations.

PROPERTY SETTING AND REGIONAL CONSERVATION CONCERNS: The tract is located in an area of high agricultural use. Key conservation concerns include conversion of forest ground to other uses, runoff and drift.

AREA DESCRIPTION AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

AREA NAME: 65-0152

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION: This tract is an open field with areas of open water wetland. A tree planting was established over the northern portion of the tract including pecan, cherrybark oak, swamp white oak, swamp chestnut oak, bur oak, pin oak, bald cypress, and shellbark hickory. Trees were planted at a rate of 300 trees per acre for a total of 5700 trees.

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION:

The desired future condition is to maintain the wildlife area as wildlife habitat.

ACTIVITIES TO ACHIEVE DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION: Allow stand to grow and mature.

This property was originally enrolled in the Classified Forest and Wildlands Program in February 11, 2010. Under the program you receive a significantly lowered property tax assessment, a periodic forester inspection, and an option to participate in and sell forest products as being 'green certified'. In return, you agree to care for the land and its resources according to program standards and the approved plan tailored to your objectives and property resources.

When you are planning on selling timber, the "Call Before You Cut" hotline can provide additional information to ensure a successful harvest. The hotline number is (888) 939-9493. Or, you can visit the website at: <http://www.callb4ucut.com/>

In the case of storm, fire, pest outbreak, or other widespread damage, consult with your forester to adjust management activities and recommendations to put the property back on track to meet your goals.

CONTACTS

This plan offers general guidelines to manage your natural resources and some recommended or required action(s) is (are) needed. The use of a professional forester is encouraged as you undertake significant or unfamiliar land management actions. This is especially true with timber resources, where missteps can have consequences lasting for

decades. A list of consultant foresters and industry foresters is available at <http://www.findindianaforester.org>

A wildlife biologist can help refine plans and provide detailed guidance where needed for specific wildlife issues and habitats of interest. The State District Wildlife Biologist for this county is Jeff Thompson and can be reached at 812-789-2724.

MANAGEMENT PROJECT SUMMARY

SCHEDULED YEAR	AREA NAME or NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ACRES	Importance
2015/2016	65-0152	Return plan Acknowledgment	41.89	Required
2020/2025	65-0152	Inspections	41.89	Required Medium Low N/A

Sources Used

USDA Web Soil Survey
Nature Serve Explorer Database
Indiana Natural Heritage Database

The following questions deal with requirements established by the Classified Forest & Wildlands Act and the standards set by the Department of Natural Resources:

1. Is the acreage correct?	YES	6. Any evidence of dumping of material observed?	NO
2. Are Classified Forest & Wildland signs posted?	YES	7. Is the management plan being followed?	YES
3. Any evidence of grazing observed in Classified area?	NO	8. Was any insect, fire, disease, or soil damage observed?	NO
4. Any unauthorized buildings observed?	NO	9. Are any special permits needed?	NO
5. Any evidence of haying or harvesting of crops observed?	NO	10. Any other violations noticed?	NO

Is there any corrective action needed? **NO**

If YES, please describe:

I have personally examined the above tract(s) of Classified Forest & Wildlands and certify that the information herein contained is correct to the best of my knowledge.

SIGNED:

Gretchen Herbaugh
Gretchen Herbaugh, District Forester

DATE: 12/15/2015



MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY TRACKING LOG

SCHEDULED YEAR	AREA NAME or NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ACRES	IMPORTANCE	DATE COMPLETED	ACRES COMPLETED	CHEMICALS USED	COMMENTS	NON-NATIVE PLANTS/SEEDS USED

If planning an activity not on this list, please contact your District Forester.



Schneider RLT
65-0152
Section 5, T7S, R14W
Black Township, Posey County

Prepared By:
Gretchen Herbaugh
District Forester
Date: 1/6/2016



2013 Photo

Legend

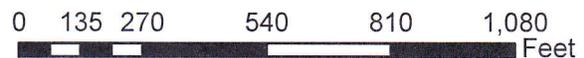
 Classified Forest & Wildlands Tracts: 41.89 Acres



1:5,000

Original Map Scale

All Boundaries are Approximated





Schneider RLT
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Legend

 Classified Forest & Wildlands Tracts: 41.89 Acres

Topographic Map



1:5,000

Original Map Scale

All Boundaries are Approximated

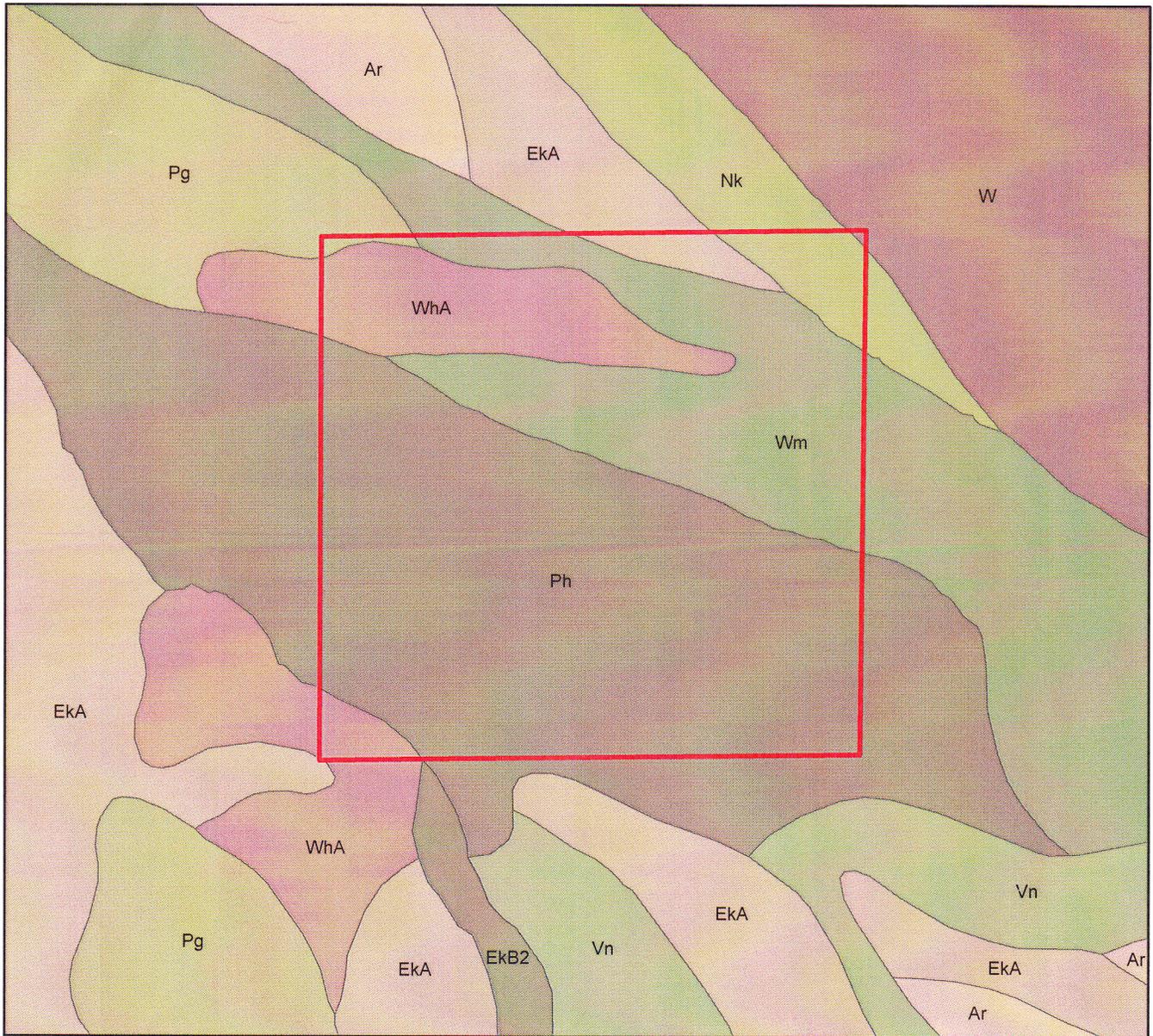




Schneider RLT 65-0152

Section 5, T7S, R14W
Black Township, Posey County

Prepared By:
Gretchen Herbaugh
District Forester
Date: 1/6/2016



Soils Map

Legend

 Classified Forest & Wildlands Tracts: 41.89 Acres



1:5,000

Original Map Scale

All Boundaries are Approximated

