



FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

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



CHECK-OFFS

CH61	CH61A	CH61B	STWSHP	C-S
cert. <input type="checkbox"/>	cert. <input type="checkbox"/>	cert. <input type="checkbox"/>	new <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EEA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
recert. <input type="checkbox"/>	recert. <input type="checkbox"/>	recert. <input type="checkbox"/>	renew <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
amend <input type="checkbox"/>	amend <input type="checkbox"/>	amend <input type="checkbox"/>	Green Certification <input type="checkbox"/>	
Plan Change: _____ to _____			Conservation Restriction <input type="checkbox"/>	
			CR Holder _____	

Administrative Box

Case No. _____	Orig. Case No. _____
Owner ID _____	Add. Case No. _____
Date Rec'd _____	Ecoregion _____
Plan Period _____	Topo Name _____ * see below
Rare Spp. Hab. _____	River Basin _____ Taunton

OWNER, PROPERTY, and PREPARER INFORMATION

Property Owner(s)	Town of Lakeville, Lakeville Conservation Commission		
Mailing Address	346 Bedford Street		
	Lakeville, MA 02347	Phone	508 946-8823
Property Location:	Town(s) Lakeville	Road(s)	Pickens Street / Hill Street
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.	Block No.	Lot/Parcel Number	Deed Book	Deed Page	Total Acres	(non-Ch.61/61A) Excluded Acres	Ch. 61/61A Certified Acres	Stewardship Acres
15	6	2	3440	122	42.00	0.00		42.00
16	4	4	3440	122	33.60	0.00		33.60
16	5	8	3440	124	16.50	0.47		16.03
16	6	2	3440	124	8.00	0.00		8.00
TOTALS					100.10	0.47		99.63

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

* This property is located on the Assawompset Pond, USGS Quadrangle.

Excluded area consists of a building that has been used as a meeting house for a local Boy Scout troop and the grounds.

Excluded area denoted as per attached assessors' map.

HISTORY

Year Acquired 1968 Year management began NA

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
35 & 38		crop tree pruning	NA	NA	@ 20	NA

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

With the exception of maintaining one access road and periodically mowing a small abandoned field off Pickens Street, very little has been done in terms of forest management in many years. There are several stands with pruned white pines, which may have been carried out close to 20 years ago. The winter of 2013 was extremely destructive to a good part of this property, knocking over mature trees and absolutely destroying quite a bit of the flourishing generation of young white pine saplings and small poles. It is too soon to determine if and how many may recover.

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*		X		
Generate Immediate Income			X	
Generate Long Term Income			X	
Produce Firewood			X	
Defer or Defray Taxes			X	
Promote Biological Diversity	X			
Enhance Habitat for Birds	X			
Enhance Habitat for Small Animals	X			
Enhance Habitat for Large Animals	X			
Improve Access for Walking/Skiing/Recreation	X			
Maintain or Enhance Privacy			X	
Improve Hunting or Fishing			X	
Preserve or Improve Scenic Beauty	X			
Protect Water Quality	X			
Protect Unique/Special/Cultural Areas	X			
Attain Green Certification				X
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.

Preserve rural quality of Lakeville

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 Lakeville, Lakeville Conservation Commission

Returned to Benjamin by T. Craig
Page 2 of 43



Property Overview, Regional Significance, and Management Summary

The Vigers Conservation Area lies in the west central portion of the town of Lakeville in southwestern Plymouth County. The property lies approximately 1.4 miles west southwest of the Lakeville Town Hall, 2 miles southeast of the intersection of Routes 79 and 140, and 4.6 miles southeast of the commercial center of East Taunton. Although it is rural residential in the immediate area of the Vigers Conservation Area, many areas in Lakeville have experienced the difficult transition from rural agricultural to suburban residential. Cranberry production dominates the agricultural endeavors remaining in the area, having replaced the dairy industry, which was a major component of the local economy for generations.

Until 2008, Lakeville, along with much of southeastern Massachusetts, had been experiencing intensive development pressure ever since the commuter rail line into Lakeville and Middleborough, which reopened in 1996, had proven to be a desirable alternative for Boston-area commuters. However, with the foresight of the Lakeville Conservation Commission and Open Space Committee and the help of the Trust for Public Lands, a national land protection organization, the Wildlands Trust, a regional nonprofit, land protection organization, and the Massachusetts Audubon Society, which owns the 600 plus acre Assonet Cedar Swamp, that lies approximately 2.2 miles to the southwest, Lakeville is embracing and enjoying the value of protected open space. In 2002, the town purchased the Betty's Neck property, a spectacular parcel with shore frontage on both Assawompset Pond and Pocksha Pond that was threatened with major development. The town owns and protects considerable more open space acreage throughout Lakeville. In addition, both the cities of New Bedford and Taunton own considerable acreages around a number of ponds in Lakeville that serve as their water supplies.

The 100 plus acres of the Vigers Conservation Area offer an excellent representation of what much of the Lakeville landscape was once and continues to be in areas. There are at least two ancient stone-lined cellar holes on the property as well as a small family cemetery, many stonewalls, and long-abandoned wood roads. This evidence and the very small abandoned fields are reminders of past efforts to settle and farm the land in some capacity. The well drained, flat to variably sloped upland supports a typical mix of white pine and mixed hardwood saplings, poles, and sawlogs that is the result of past harvesting and thinning efforts. The lower portions of the property tend to be seasonally wet and consist primarily of red maples.

Forest health appears to be good, although a distressing number of the oaks throughout the property have suffered from repeated insect defoliations over the past few years resulting in extensive mortality. The property suffered devastating damage during the winter of 2013. A February blizzard followed by several more snow storms not only blew over quite a few big trees, the heavy snows also badly damaged an impressive generation of flourishing white pine saplings and small poles. It is too early to determine if the young white pines are going to recover or if they have been permanently destroyed. Habitat diversity throughout the Vigers Conservation Area is very good, primarily favoring interior-dwelling birds and animals, although the shrub swamp and seasonal wetlands provide unrivaled habitat for both resident and migratory birds and animals. It should also be noted that there is a small area with thriving chestnuts. Efforts will be made in the second half of 2013 to confirm if these are hybrid, or possibly, American chestnuts.

This Forest Management Plan seeks to describe the current conditions of the Vigers Conservation Area and recommend various actions to further enhance the vigor, productivity, aesthetics, and biological diversity of this property while improving water recharge and ensuring the continued protection of the water quality of the nearby ponds that supply the cities of New Bedford and Taunton. The plan identifies the various forest stands based on tree 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

Owner(s)	Town of Lakeville Lakeville Conservation Commission	Town(s)	Lakeville
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Property Overview, Regional Significance, and Management Summary

(Continued)

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 management practices that will be considered to improve and enhance the property for aesthetics and passive recreation, for tree and forest vigor and productivity, for wildlife habitat maintenance and protection, and to protect and maintain water quality. Although there are 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 Vigers Conservation Area. 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 carried out. Although there is currently modest diversity through the upland forests on the Vigers Conservation Area, 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 fires, hurricanes, blizzards, or pestilence damage.

The all-ages management approach will lead to the development of three distinct and important age classes. 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. The poles will also be the trees that develop into the third component, the larger, older sawlogs. The sawlog component provides 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 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.

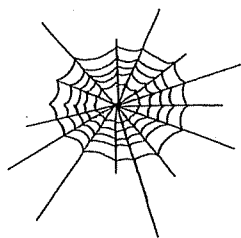
The all-ages management approach tends to mimic the natural development of the forest. Although many of our current forests are relatively even-age as the result of farm abandonment at the end of the last century, natural disturbances have resulted in the establishment of younger trees over time. The 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 both aesthetically appealing to visitors to the property and will enhance the area for more species of wildlife.

The Vigers Conservation Area provides an unrivaled setting for both environmental education and demonstrating the prudent stewardship of our natural resources for both the local schools and the public in general. Betty's Neck, which is also owned by the town of Lakeville, has been used as a venue for public outreach events over the past few years. Now that the forest management / forest stewardship plan has been developed for the Vigers Conservation Area, it may be timely to consider providing additional educational programs on this property, especially as some of the recommended management work is carried out. The well established trail system through portions of the property could certainly facilitate its use by the local schools and for leading demonstration tours and walks of the property.

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

Stewardship Issues

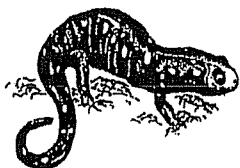
Massachusetts is a small state, but it contains a tremendous variety of ecosystems, plant and animal species, management challenges, and opportunities. This section of your plan will provide background information about the Massachusetts forest landscape as well as issues that might affect your land. **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

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.

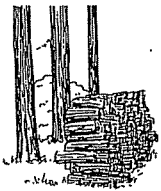
Timber harvesting must be conducted with the utmost care to ensure that erosion is minimized and that sediment does not enter streams or wetlands. Sediment causes turbidity which degrades water quality and can harm fish and other aquatic life. As long as Best Management Practices (BMPs) are implemented 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.

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.

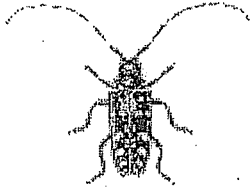
By growing and selling wood products in a responsible way you are helping to our society's demand for these goods. Harvesting from sustainably managed woodlands – rather than from unmanaged or poorly managed forest – benefits the public in a multitude of ways. The sale of timber, pulpwood, and firewood 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.



Pesticide Use

Pesticides such as herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, and rodenticides are used to control "pests". A pest is any mammal, bird, invertebrate, plant, fungi, bacteria or virus deemed injurious to humans and/or other mammals, birds, plants, etc. The most common forest management use of a pesticide by woodland owners is the application of herbicide to combat invasive species. MA DCR suggests using a management system(s) that promotes the development and adoption of environmentally friendly no-chemical methods of pest management that strives to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training should be utilized to minimize health and environmental risks. In Massachusetts, the application of pesticides is regulated by the MA Pesticide Control Board. For more information, contact MA Department of Agricultural Resources (MDAR), Pesticide Bureau at (617) 626-1776

On MA Private Lands Group Certification member properties, no chemicals listed in CHEMICAL PESTICIDES IN CERTIFIED FORESTS: INTERPRETATION OF THE FSC PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA, Forest Stewardship Council, Revised and Approved, July 2002, may be used.

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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IEW	1	WP	0.15	6.8"	130	9,000 bf & 16.1 cds	66 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the pole class, poor to good form. Infrequent beech, mixed oak, red maple, holly, and sassafras saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this adequately stocked stand. The understory is light and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, huckleberry, briars, princess pine, and wintergreen. The area is flat, dry upland with a fair amount of surface stones and deep, well drained soils (Montauk).

Due to the close proximity to several residences and the small area involved, 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. The 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 excellent habitat diversity.

STEW	2	WO	0.31	7.4"	117	5,415 bf & 21.6 cds	66 (WP)
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Mixed oak is the primary species being in the pole class. Individual and small pockets of white pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent red maple, holly, beech, and yellow birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs. The understory is light to moderate and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, huckleberry, briars, princess pine, and wintergreen. The area is flat to slightly sloped, dry upland with a fair amount of surface stones and deep, well drained soils (Montauk). The southern end of this stand has had rocks and dirt dumped in the past creating mounded topography.

Due to the close proximity to several residences and the small area involved, 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. The 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 excellent habitat diversity.

STEW	3	OM	1.40	6.4"	147	7,165 bf & 22.6 cds	60 - 66 (WP)
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Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional red maple, tupelo, and yellow birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also presenting this overstocked stand as well as a strong component of holly saplings and poles. Infrequent hickory poles and sawlogs are also present as well as individual and small pockets of white pine poles and sawlogs. The understory is light and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, winterberry, infrequent beech and sassafras saplings, briars, ferns, princess pine, ground cedar, and a few areas of fair to struggling white pine saplings. The area is flat to gently sloped, generally dry upland with soils ranging from very deep, moderately well drained (Scituate) to very deep, well drained (Montauk), although the lowest portions can be seasonally wet.

Although the stand is ready for a light improvement thinning, the relatively isolated location of this stand and the equally high management priorities of many of the other stands on this property, preclude recommending 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 the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

OBJECTIVE CODE: CH61 = stands classified under CH61/61A/61B STEW = stands not classified under CH61/61A/61B
 STD = stand AC = acre MSD = mean stand diameter BA = basal area VOL = volume MBF = thousand board feet cds = cords

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

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDEX
TEW	4	RM	6.36	9.7"	162	5,565 bf & 34.2 cds	60 -65 (WP)

Red maple is the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. A strong component of yellow birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs is also present in this overstocked stand as well as occasional tupelo, white ash, and holly saplings, poles, and sawlogs. Very infrequent hickory and mixed oak poles and sawlogs are also present as well as individual and small pockets of white pine poles and sawlogs. There is a moderate amount of oak mortality in this stand as well as several pockets of recent blown-down trees. In addition, the majority of the flourishing component of white pine saplings and small poles was badly damaged by the 2013 blizzard. The understory is light to moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, highbush blueberry, winterberry, swamp azalea, occasional beech saplings, briars, ferns, grasses, sedges, poison ivy, and sphagnum moss. The area is gently to moderately sloped with areas of modest pit and mound topography, fairly rocky, and seasonally wet with soils ranging from very deep, poorly and somewhat poorly drained (Mattapoisett) to very deep, moderately well drained (Scituate). Although a few portions of this stand are slightly higher and drier, the stand tends to serve as a seasonal drainage for the immediate area.

Due to sensitive and difficult operating conditions, 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 the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	5	WP	0.30	8.1"	220	17,750 bf & 23.1 cds	66 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the pole class, fair to excellent form. Occasional mixed oak, tupelo, red maple, and holly saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this partially pruned, overstocked stand. There is a fair amount of oak mortality in this stand. In addition, portions of the flourishing component of white pine saplings and small poles were badly damaged by the 2013 blizzard. The understory itself is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, occasional beech and yellow birch saplings and small poles, infrequent sassafras saplings, briars, and partridgeberry. The area is flat to very slightly sloped, dry upland with very deep, well drained soils (Montauk).

Although the stand is ready for a light individual selection harvest, the small size of this stand and the higher management priorities of many of the other stands on this property, preclude recommending 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 the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	6	OH	2.65	7.8"	102	2,835 bf & 20.9 cds	60 - 66 (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 presenting this fully stocked stand as well as occasional tupelo and holly saplings, poles, and sawlogs and infrequent sassafras and yellow birch saplings and poles. At least one big tooth aspen sawlogs is also present. Individual and small pockets of white pine poles and sawlogs are also present, especially at the northwestern end of the stand. There is a fair amount of oak mortality in this stand as well as pockets of recent blown-down trees. In addition, the flourishing component of white pine saplings and small poles was badly damaged by the 2013 blizzard and is currently virtually impenetrable in areas. Its ability to recover is very much in question at this point in time. The understory itself is light to moderate and includes highbush blueberry, sweet pepperbush, winterberry, very infrequent beech saplings, briars, ferns, grasses, princess pine, ground

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

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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

lar, wintergreen, and partridgeberry. The area is gently to moderately sloped, generally dry upland with occasional surface stones and exposed bedrock and soils ranging from very deep, moderately well drained (Scituate) to very deep, well drained (Montauk), although the lowest portions can be seasonally wet.

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

STEW	7	WP	0.30	7.6"	175	17,690 bf & 14.4 cds	60 - 66 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the pole class, fair to excellent form. Occasional red maple and holly saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this slightly overstocked stand as well as infrequent mixed oak, tupelo, yellow birch, and sassafras saplings, poles, and sawlogs. In addition, portions of the flourishing component of white pine saplings and small poles were badly damaged by the 2013 blizzard. The understory itself is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush blueberry, sweet pepperbush, infrequent beech saplings, princess pine, ground cedar, and partridgeberry. The area is slightly to variably sloped, generally dry upland with occasional surface stones and soils ranging from very deep, moderately well drained (Scituate) to very deep, well drained (Montauk), 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 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 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	8	RM	2.18	7.2"	116	225 bf & 31.6 cds	60 (WP)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. A strong component of black cherry saplings, poles, and sawlogs is also present in this slightly overstocked, long abandoned field as well as varying amounts of back locust, mixed oak, hickory, sassafras, white ash, and holly saplings, poles, and sawlogs. Individual and small pockets of both eastern red cedar and white pine saplings, poles, and generally poorly formed sawlogs are also present. The overall growth of the trees in the stand gradually transitions from slightly younger and somewhat sparser in the southern portion of the stand to older and slightly denser in the northern end. There is a modest amount of oak mortality in this stand. In addition, a few portions of the developing component of white pine saplings and small poles were badly damaged by the 2013 blizzard. The understory is moderate to dense in a few areas and includes arrowwood, winterberry, buckthorn, occasional beech saplings, multiflora rose, briars, grapes, ferns, grasses, and poison ivy. The area is flat to very gently sloped, dry upland with very deep, moderately well drained soils (Scituate). The terrain in the very northwestern corner of the stand is quite rugged due to piles of soil and large stones that appeared to have been dumped many years ago.

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

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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

This stand can be considered for several management possibilities. The stand is ready for a light improvement thinning to improve the growing conditions of the better formed mixed hardwoods and occasional white pines and eastern red cedars. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed mixed hardwood and occasional white pine and eastern red cedar saplings, poles, and sawlogs that will provide aesthetic, structural, and species diversity to the property while enhancing the area for wildlife.

However, this stand also formerly provided excellent early to mid-successional habitat for the wildlife in the area. The alternate, desired future condition of this stand is essentially the same as it is currently in areas. It will be prudent to consider periodic mowing of the sparser areas to maintain this very valuable habitat.

STEW	9	WP	0.10	6.4"	140	2,750 bf & 28.8 cds	60 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the pole class, poor to fair form. A strong component of red maple poles and small sawlogs is also present in this fully stocked stand as well as infrequent black locust, black cherry, and grey birch saplings and poles. The understory is quite light and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, ferns, and grasses. The area is generally flat, dry upland with very deep, moderately well drained soils (Scituate), although the terrain in the northwestern corner is quite rugged due to piles of soil and large stones that appeared to have been dumped many years ago.

The stand is ready for a light improvement thinning to improve the growing conditions of the better formed white pines. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed white pines that will provide aesthetic, structural, and species diversity to the property while enhancing the area for wildlife.

STEW	10	WP	0.25	4.7"	220	1,250 bf & 47.8 cds	60 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the pole class, poor to good form. Occasional black locust, black cherry, red maple, mixed oak, and holly saplings, poles, and small sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand. The understory is quite light and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, ferns, and grasses. The area is flat to very gently sloped, dry upland with very deep, moderately well drained soils (Scituate).

The stand is ready for a light improvement thinning to improve the growing conditions of the better formed white pines. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed white pines that will provide aesthetic, structural, and species diversity to the property while enhancing the area for wildlife.

STEW	11	OH	1.09	8.3"	145	4,795 bf & 29.2 cds	60 (WP)
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Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional red maple, tupelo, hickory, sassafras, black locust, and holly saplings, poles, and sawlogs are present in this overstocked stand as well as individual and small pockets of white pine poles and sawlogs. There is a modest amount of oak mortality in this stand. In addition, a fair amount of the developing component of white pine saplings and small poles was badly damaged by the 2013 blizzard. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, winterberry, infrequent beech saplings, briars, ferns, grasses, poison ivy, and striped wintergreen. The area is gently sloped, generally dry upland with one small rock outcropping, and very deep, moderately well drained soils (Newfields).

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

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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

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

STEW	12	WP	1.00	7.9"	190	7,000 bf & 37.5 cds	60 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the pole class, poor to good form. Occasional mixed oak, red maple, black cherry, sassafras, tupelo, black locust, and holly saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent eastern red cedar saplings and poles. There is a modest amount of oak mortality in this stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, black raspberry, infrequent beech and white ash saplings, briars, Virginia creeper, ferns, and princess pine. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with very deep, moderately well drained soils (Newfields).

The stand is 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 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	13	RM	2.18	5.3"	130	37.3 cds	60 (WP)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. Varying densities of black cherry, black locust, white ash, mixed oak, and holly saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent white pine and eastern red cedar saplings, poles, and sawlogs. It should be noted that close to ten American chestnut poles and sawlogs seem to be surviving without any sign of the chestnut blight. The understory is moderate to dense and includes highbush blueberry, arrowwood, winter berry, multiflora rose, briars, bittersweet, ferns, grasses, poison ivy, and partridgeberry. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with very deep, moderately well drained soils (Scituate), although the lowest portions can be seasonally wet.

Efforts will be taken in the summer of 2013 to determine whether the chestnuts located in this stand are actually hybrids.

Until it has been established that the chestnuts in this stand are indeed American chestnuts, 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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Owner(s) Town of Lakeville
Lakeville Conservation Commission Town(s) Lakeville

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDEX
TEW	14	RM	1.56	10.2"	195	5,500 bf & 48.0 cds	65 (WP)

Red maple is the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Occasional tupelo, yellow birch, white ash, and white pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as very infrequent mixed oak poles and sawlogs, which are present primarily along the slightly drier fringes. The understory is moderate to dense and includes sweet pepperbush, swamp azalea, highbush blueberry, arrowwood, occasional white pine and holly saplings, infrequent beech saplings, multiflora rose, briars, grapes, ferns, grasses, sedges, and sphagnum moss. The area is generally flat with modest pit and mound topography, and seasonally wet with very deep, poorly and somewhat poorly drained soils (Mattapoissett). A small seasonal pond is present within this stand.

Due to both difficult operating conditions, 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 the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	15	WP	0.30	9.6"	270	24,000 bf & 36.4 cds	60 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the small sawtimber class, fair to excellent form. Occasional red maple, tupelo, and holly saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, huckleberry, infrequent beech and mixed oak saplings, briars, princess pine, and partridgeberry. The area is flat and generally dry with very deep, moderately well drained soils (Newfields), although the lowest portions can be seasonally wet.

Although the stand is ready for a light individual selection harvest, the small area of this stand and the somewhat sensitive operating conditions preclude recommending 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 the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	16	WH	1.25	10.2"	123	8,000 bf & 15.5 cds	60 (WP)
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White pine, fair to excellent form, and mixed hardwoods, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are present in this adequately stocked stand as well as occasional mixed oak, tupelo, and holly saplings, poles, and sawlogs. Very infrequent sassafras saplings and poles are also present. Most of the oaks in this stand are dead. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, sweet pepperbush, swamp azalea, sheep laurel, occasional beech saplings, briars, princess pine, and a few areas of relatively undamaged white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to very slightly sloped, generally dry upland with very deep, moderately well drained soils (Newfields), although the lowest portions can be seasonally wet.

Due to both the small area of this stand and the higher management priorities of many of the 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

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

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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

Until the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	17	WH	0.62	12.8"	170	11,750 bf & 29.2 cds	65 (WP)
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White pine, fair to excellent form, and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are present in this adequately stocked stand as well as occasional tupelo and very infrequent mixed oak poles and sawlogs. Most of the oaks in this stand are dead. The understory is moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, highbush blueberry, swamp azalea, winterberry, occasional sassafras, beech, and holly saplings, briars, ferns, princess pine, grasses, sedges, sphagnum moss, and areas of both damaged and undamaged white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is generally flat with modest pit and mound topography and seasonally wet with very deep, poorly and somewhat poorly drained soils (Mattapoissett).

Due to difficult operating conditions, 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 the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	18	WP	2.03	10.9"	140	13,210 bf & 13.1 cds	60 - 66 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, fair to excellent form. Occasional mixed oak, red maple, and holly saplings, poles, and sawlogs, in varying densities, are also present in this partially pruned, adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent white ash saplings, poles, and sawlogs. Occasional standing dead eastern red cedar snags are also present. Portions of the flourishing component of white pine saplings and small poles were badly damaged by the 2013 blizzard. The understory itself is light to moderate and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, huckleberry, winterberry, buckthorn, occasional beech saplings, briars, ferns, princess pine, ground cedar, poison ivy, and partridgeberry. The area is gently sloped, generally dry upland with soils ranging from very deep, moderately well drained (Scituate) to very deep, well drained (Montauk), 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 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 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	19	WH	1.25	10.0"	133	12,970 bf & 14.0 cds	60 (WP)
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White pine, fair to excellent form, and mixed hardwoods, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Infrequent red maple, mixed oak, hickory, holly, big tooth aspen, tupelo, and beech saplings, poles, and

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

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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

Sawlogs are present in this adequately stocked stand. There is a fair amount of oak mortality in this stand. The understory is moderate and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, huckleberry, briars, ferns, grasses, princess pine, ground cedar, and partridgeberry. The area is flat to slightly sloped, generally dry upland with a moderate amount of surface stones and very deep, moderately well drained soils (Scituate), although the lowest portions of this stand can be seasonally wet.

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. The 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 excellent habitat diversity.

STEW	20	WP	2.34	5.4"	188	46.0 cds	60 - 66 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the pole class, poor to excellent form. Infrequent eastern red cedar, mixed oak, red maple, big tooth aspen, black cherry, white ash, and holly saplings and poles are also present in this overstocked, long abandoned field. The understory is light and includes highbush blueberry, wild raisin, briars, bittersweet, grapes, and partridgeberry. The area is flat to slightly sloped, dry upland with soils ranging from very deep, moderately well drained (Scituate) to very deep, well drained (Poquonock).

This stand is ready for a precommercial thinning to favor the better formed white pines and eastern red cedars. Once the thinning has taken place, crop tree pruning of the better formed white pines will also be carried out. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well-spaced, better formed white pine and infrequent eastern red cedar saplings, poles, and sawlogs. The value of the white pine in this stand is based on both its aesthetic appeal and its long term commercial value while the eastern red cedar is invaluable to songbirds for both the cover it provides and the berries it produces.

STEW	21	AF	0.47	-	-	-	60 (WP)
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This abandoned field is very sparsely stocked with black cherry, eastern red cedar, and black locust saplings, poles, and sawlogs as well as infrequent white pine, crabapple, hickory, and sassafras saplings and poles. The periodically mowed understory is light and includes honeysuckle, highbush blueberry, briars, bittersweet, multiflora rose, blackberry, and grasses. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with very deep, moderately well drained soils (Scituate).

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	22	BC	0.78	7.9"	155	375 bf & 42.3 cds	60 (WP)
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Black cherry is the primary species being in the pole class. A strong component of black locust saplings, poles, and sawlogs is also present in this overstocked, long abandoned field as well as infrequent white ash, mixed oak, red maple, white pine, holly, hickory, and apple tree saplings, poles, and sawlogs. There is a fair amount of black locust mortality in this stand. The understory is moderate to dense and includes honeysuckle, arrowwood, highbush blueberry, briars, bittersweet, multiflora rose, grapes, ferns, grasses, and poison ivy. The area is flat to slightly sloped, dry upland with a fair amount of surface stones and

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

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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

very deep, moderately well drained soils (Scituate), although there is one slightly lower area that can be seasonally wet.

A large, old cellar hole is present in this stand as well as the remains of an old cart road.

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. The 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 excellent habitat diversity.

STEW	23	RM	2.81	9.0"	120	37.8 cds	65 (WP)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Infrequent white pine and tupelo saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this slightly overstocked stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes highbush blueberry, sweet pepperbush, spicebush, winterberry, briars, multiflora rose, ferns, skunk cabbage, grasses, sedges, rushes, and sphagnum moss. The area is flat, hummocky and tends to remain seasonally wet with very deep, poorly and somewhat poorly drained soils (Mattapoisett).

Due to sensitive site conditions, 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. The 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 excellent habitat diversity.

STEW	24	WP	1.09	11.6"	205	14,030 bf & 27.4 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, mixed oak, sassafras, and holly saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this slightly overstocked stand. There is a fair amount of oak mortality in this stand as well as a fair amount of storm damage to the white pines resulting from the 2013 blizzard. The understory is light and includes highbush blueberry, briars, princess pine, and partridgeberry. The area is flat to slightly sloped, dry upland with very deep, moderately well drained soils (Newfields), although the western edge is slightly lower and can be seasonally wet.

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. The 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 excellent habitat diversity.

STEW	25	OM	0.31	11.8"	160	3,375 bf & 33.8 cds	60 (WP)
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Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Occasional white pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent red maple, holly, sassafras, and beech saplings, poles, and sawlogs. The understory is light and includes highbush blueberry, arrowwood, briars, princess pine, striped wintergreen, and partridgeberry. The area is flat, dry upland with occasional surface stones and very deep, moderately well drained soils (Newfields).

Due to the very small area involved and the higher management priorities of other stands on this property, improvement work

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Lakeville Conservation Commission Town(s) Lakeville

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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-----	----------	------	-------	-------------------	-------	-------------	------------

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. The 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 excellent habitat diversity.

STEW	26	RM	1.72	5.3"	150	38.6 cds	65 (WP)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. Infrequent white pine, holly, grey birch, mixed oak, and black cherry saplings and poles are also present in this overstocked, long abandoned field. The understory is light and includes briars, grasses, princess pine, and sphagnum moss. The area is flat to slightly sloped, generally dry upland with very deep, poorly and somewhat poorly drained soils (Mattapoissett), although the lowest portions, including several old drainage ditches, tend to be seasonally wet. A stream runs through the middle of this stand.

Due to sensitive operating conditions, 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. The 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 excellent habitat diversity.

STEW	27	WP	1.87	10.3"	187	4,250 bf & 53.3 cds	60 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the small sawtimber class, fair to poor form. Red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this fully stocked stand as well as infrequent beech and black cherry saplings, poles, and sawlogs. There is a moderate amount of storm damage to the white pine saplings and poles resulting from the 2013 blizzard. The understory is light and includes spicebush, highbush blueberry, ferns, grasses, rattlesnake plantain, and areas of fair to excellent white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to slightly sloped, generally dry upland with occasional surface stones and very deep, moderately well drained soils (Scituate), although the lowest portions, including several old drainage ditches, tend to be seasonally wet.

The stand is ready for 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 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	28	WP	0.78	5.5"	200	565 bf & 44.3 cds	60 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the pole class, fair to excellent form. Infrequent eastern red cedar, red maple, black cherry, holly, and big tooth aspen saplings, poles, and small sawlogs are also present in this overstocked, long abandoned field. There is a fair amount of eastern red cedar and black cherry mortality, most likely due to the high stocking levels in this stand. The understory is light and includes highbush blueberry, briars, grasses, and partridgeberry. The area is flat, dry upland with very deep, moderately well drained soils (Scituate).

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

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDEX
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This stand is ready for a precommercial thinning to favor the better formed white pines and eastern red cedars. Once the thinning has taken place, crop tree pruning of the better formed white pines will also be carried out. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well-spaced, better formed white pine and eastern red cedar saplings, poles, and sawlogs. The value of the white pine in this stand is based on both its aesthetic appeal and its long term commercial value while the eastern red cedar is invaluable to songbirds for both the cover it provides and the berries it produces.

STEW	29	RM	1.25	10.3"	147	3,165 bf & 37.3 cds	55 - 60 (WP)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Occasional white pine poles and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent mixed oak, beech, hickory, black cherry, and holly saplings, poles, and sawlogs. There is a moderate amount of storm damage to the white pines in this stand resulting from the 2013 blizzard. The understory is light and includes sweet pepperbush, highbush blueberry, ferns, grasses, princess pine, ground cedar, wintergreen, and partridgeberry. The area is flat to slightly sloped, generally dry upland with occasional surface stones and soils ranging from with very deep, moderately well drained (Scituate) to very poorly drained (Brockton), especially in the lowest portions and the old drainage ditches that are present in portions of the stand.

Due to sensitive site conditions and challenging access, improvement work is not recommended at this point time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now with the addition of young growth developing in the pockets of old storm damage. The 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 excellent habitat diversity.

STEW	30	RM	0.94	4.1"	190	39.8 cds	60 (WP)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional mixed oak and white pine saplings and poles are also present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent mixed oak and white pine sawlogs, beech, holly, big tooth aspen, and hickory saplings, poles, and sawlogs. There is a moderate amount of storm damage to the white pines in this stand resulting from the 2013 blizzard. The understory is light and includes highbush blueberry, sweet pepperbush, briars, ferns, grasses, princess pine, and ground cedar. The area is flat to slightly sloped, generally dry upland with very deep, moderately well drained soils (Scituate), although the lowest portions can be seasonally wet.

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. The 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 excellent habitat diversity.

STEW	31	RM	0.78	3.6"	113	24.4 cds	55 (WP)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the sapling class. The red maple saplings and poles are almost entirely in stump sprout form. Infrequent holly saplings and poles and red maple sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand. The understory is light and includes spicebush, highbush blueberry, witch hazel, grapes, ferns, grasses, sedges, and sphagnum moss.

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

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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

The area is flat and seasonally wet with very poorly drained soils (Brockton). The northeastern portion of the stand has open water at times during the year.

Many of the drainage ditches in the general area seem to empty into this stand.

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. The 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 excellent habitat diversity.

STEW	32	OH	1.09	10.1"	120	875 bf & 33.6 cds	66 (WP)
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Mixed oaks 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 slightly overstocked stand as well as infrequent black locust, black cherry, sassafras, hickory, beech, holly, and white pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs. There is a fair amount of oak, black locust, and black cherry mortality in this stand, most likely due to the high stocking levels in this stand. The understory is light and includes highbush blueberry, arrowwood, barberry, briars, multiflora rose, ferns, grasses, and princess pine. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry upland with occasional surface stones and very deep, well drained soils (Montauk).

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

STEW	33	WH	1.45	8.8"	160	9,790 bf & 27.6 cds	55 (WP)
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White pine, fair to excellent form, and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the pole class. A strong component of re maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs is present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent mixed oak, yellow birch, and holly saplings, poles, and sawlogs. The understory light to moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, highbush blueberry, witch hazel, spicebush, briars, ferns, skunk cabbage, grasses, sedges, partridgeberry, and sphagnum moss. The area is generally flat, somewhat hummocky, and seasonally wet with occasional surface stones and very poorly drained soils (Brockton). The area is laced with old drainage ditches.

Due to sensitive site conditions, improvement work is not recommended at this point time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. The 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 excellent habitat diversity.

STEW	34	WO	3.90	12.0"	163	17,070 bf & 16.8 cds	66 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, good to excellent form. Mixed oak saplings, poles, and sawlogs

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

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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

also present in this adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent red maple, yellow birch, holly, and beech saplings, poles, and sawlogs. There is a fair amount of storm damage to the trees in this stand resulting from the 2013 blizzard. The understory is light and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, huckleberry, witch hazel, briars, ferns, grasses, princess pine, wintergreen, and partridgeberry. The area is flat to variably sloped dry upland with very deep, well drained soils (Montauk). A small seasonal pond is present in the southwestern corner of this stand with a narrow fringe of red maple poles and sawlogs and sweet pepperbush in the understory.

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 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	35	WP	12.06	10.9"	184	24,500 & 11.6 cds	58 - 66 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, fair to excellent form. Infrequent red maple, mixed oak, holly, beech, yellow birch, grey birch, and pitch pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this pruned, fully stocked stand. There is a fair amount of oak mortality in this stand as well as pockets of both old and recent blown-down trees. In addition, portions of the flourishing components of white pine saplings and small poles were badly damaged by the 2013 blizzard and are currently virtually impenetrable in areas. Their ability to recover is very much in question at this point in time. The understory itself is light to moderate and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, huckleberry, briars, ferns, grasses, princess pine, wintergreen, striped wintergreen, partridgeberry, and areas of surviving white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to gently sloped dry upland with occasional surface stones and soils ranging from moderately deep and shallow with well drained and somewhat excessively drained to very deep, well drained (Chatfield - Rock outcrop - Canton complex) to very deep, well drained (Montauk). Several outcroppings are present in the southeast portion of this stand.

The Pickens family cemetery is located in the middle of this stand.

The stand is ready for an 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	36	RM	0.31	10.8"	140	6,500 bf & 32.0 cds	66 (WP)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Occasional white pine and tupelo saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand. Virtually all of the oaks in this stand have died. The understory is moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, swamp azalea, occasional beech, sassafras, and holly saplings, blackberry, briars, grapes, ferns, sedges, and princess pine. Sphagnum moss is also present in the lowest portions of the stand. The area is flat to very slightly

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

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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

ped, generally dry upland with very deep, well drained soils (Montauk), although it can be seasonally wet immediately along the small seasonal stream that bisects this stand.

Due to both sensitive site 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	37	WP	0.62	14.2"	160	21,000 bf	66 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, fair to excellent form. Infrequent mixed oak, red maple, hickory, beech, and holly saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this adequately stocked stand. There is a fair amount of oak mortality in this stand. The flourishing component of white pine saplings and small poles was brutally damaged by the 2013 blizzard and is currently virtually impenetrable. Its ability to recover is very much in question at this point in time. The understory itself is very light and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry. The area is gently sloped, dry upland with very deep, well drained soils (Montauk).

The stand is ready for 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. 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.

TEW	38	WO	14.50	9.1"	147	10,120 bf & 23.9 cds	58 - 66 (WP)
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White pine, fair to excellent form, and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Infrequent red maple, tupelo, hickory, holly, and pitch pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this partially pruned, adequately stocked stand as well as individual and several small pockets of beech saplings, poles, and sawlogs, many of which are infected with beech bark scale. There is a fair amount of oak mortality in this stand as well as a moderate amount of storm damage resulting from the 2013 blizzard. The understory is light to moderate and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, huckleberry, briars, ferns, grasses, princess pine, ground cedar, striped wintergreen, partridgeberry, and areas of fair to exceptional white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry rolling upland with occasional surface stones and soils ranging from moderately deep and shallow with well drained and somewhat excessively drained to very deep, well drained (Chatfield - Rock outcrop - Canton complex) to very deep, well drained (Montauk). A small seasonal pond is present in the southernmost portion of the stand.

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 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

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Owner(s) Town of Lakeville Lakeville Conservation Commission	Town(s) Lakeville
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STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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

opportunities for owls, hawks, and crows, while the oaks are invaluable to the wildlife in the area due to the acorns they produce.

STEW	39	WP	2.34	9.8"	206	18,625 & 24.4 cds	58 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the small sawtimber class, good to excellent form. Occasional mixed oak, beech, and sassafras saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this slightly overstocked stand. There is a fair amount of oak mortality in this stand as well as a moderate amount of storm damage resulting from the 2013 blizzard. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, briars, wintergreen, and areas of fair to excellent white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to slightly sloped dry upland with occasional surface stones and soils ranging from moderately deep and shallow with well drained and somewhat excessively drained to very deep, well drained (Chatfield - Rock outcrop - Canton complex).

The stand is ready for an 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 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	40	WP	1.56	10.1"	137	13,500 bf & 19.6 cds	66 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Varying densities of mixed oak and red maple poles and sawlogs are also present in this adequately stocked stand as well as occasional beech and holly saplings and poles and very infrequent hemlock saplings and poles. There is a fair amount of oak mortality in this stand as well as pockets of recent blown-down white pines. In addition, the flourishing component of white pine saplings and small poles was brutally damaged by the 2013 blizzard and is currently virtually impenetrable. Its ability to recover is very much in question at this point in time. The understory itself is light to moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, highbush and lowbush blueberry, huckleberry, briars, princess pine, poison ivy, and wintergreen. The area is flat to slightly variably sloped, dry upland with very deep, well drained soils (Montauk).

The stand is 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 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.

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

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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

FEW	41	WO	0.62	10.7"	110	4,875 bf & 18.6 cds	66 (WP)
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White pine, poor to fair form, and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Infrequent eastern red cedar, elm, holly, and beech saplings and poles are also present in this understocked stand. There is a tremendous amount of storm damage to the white pine in this stand resulting from the 2013 blizzard. The understory is light to moderate and includes highbush blueberry, sweet pepperbush, briars, Virginia creeper, poison ivy, princess pine, ground cedar, striped wintergreen, wintergreen, and partridgeberry. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry upland with a fair amount of surface stones and very deep, well drained soils (Montauk). Past land use in this area is partially responsible for the variably sloped terrain.

The remains of an old cellar hole and dug well indicate this was a former home site. The faint tracks of an old cart road run through this stand.

Due to the low stocking levels 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. The 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 excellent habitat diversity.

STEW	42	WP	1.72	8.9"	123	6,085 bf & 18.8 cds	66 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the pole class, poor to good form. Occasional mixed oak saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent beech, red maple, and holly saplings and poles. There is a fair amount of snow damage to many of the white pine saplings and poles from the 2013 blizzard. The understory is light and includes lowbush blueberry, briars, ferns, grasses, princess pine, ground cedar, striped wintergreen, wintergreen, and a few areas of good to excellent white pine regeneration being in the sapling class that for the most part survived the 2013 blizzard. The area is gently to variably sloped, dry upland with occasional surface stones and very deep, well drained soils (Montauk).

The stand is 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. 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	43	RM	1.09	5.3"	55	11.7 cds	50 (RM)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional red maple poles and sawlogs are present throughout the fringes of this sparsely to adequately stocked shallow marsh while red maple saplings are present in the interior in varying densities. The understory is light to moderate and includes highbush blueberry, sweet pepperbush, briars, multiflora rose, grapes, ferns, grasses, sedges, rushes, and sphagnum moss. The area is flat and tends to remain seasonally wet with deep, very poorly drained soils (Swansea).

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

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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

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. The 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 excellent habitat diversity.

STEW	44	RM	2.80	8.9"	135	2,900 bf & 36.4 cds	65 (WP)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional white pine and tupelo poles and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand. Most of the oaks in this stand have died. The strong component of flourishing white pine saplings and small poles was badly damaged in the 2013 blizzard. Its ability to recover is very much in question at this point in time. The understory itself is moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, highbush blueberry, occasional beech saplings, briars, ferns, and princess pine. The area is flat to slightly sloped, generally dry upland with very deep, moderately well drained soils (Eldridge), although the lowest portions can be seasonally wet.

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

STEW	45	WH	1.25	10.4"	170	16,250 bf & 21.7 cds	60 - 66 (WP)
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White pine, fair to excellent form, and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. A strong component of red maple poles and sawlogs is present in this adequately stocked stand as well as occasional mixed oak and infrequent tupelo saplings, poles, and sawlogs. Most of the oaks in this stand have died. The understory is moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, swamp azalea, winterberry, highbush blueberry, occasional beech and holly saplings, briars, ferns, princess pine, and a few areas of fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to gently sloped, generally dry upland with soils ranging from very deep, moderately well drained (Scituate) to very deep, well drained (Montauk), 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 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 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.

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Lakeville Conservation Commission Town(s) Lakeville

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDEX
TEW	46	RM	0.47	6.6"	150	7,375 bf & 29.7 cds	50 (RM)

Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional white pine and tupelo saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as very infrequent pitch pine and mixed oak poles and sawlogs. One hemlock sawlog is also present along the northeast fringe of this stand. The understory is moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, winterberry, highbush blueberry, swamp azalea, briars, ferns, grasses, and sphagnum moss. The area is generally flat, somewhat hummocky, and seasonally wet with very deep, very poorly drained soils (Swansea).

Due to both sensitive site 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	47	RM	2.03	saplings	-	-	50 (RM)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the sapling class. Varying densities of white pine saplings and small poles are also present in this sparsely to adequately stocked, shrub swamp. Occasional sparser openings are also present. The understory ranges from light to dense and includes highbush blueberry, swamp azalea, alders, leatherleaf, sheep laurel, poison sumac, cattails, rushes, grasses, and sphagnum moss. The area is flat, somewhat hummocky, and tends to remain seasonally wet with very deep, very poorly drained soils (Swansea).

This stand appears to have been created many years ago with the help of a small dike along its southeastern fringe.

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, seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	48	RM	0.31	saplings	-	-	50 (RM)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the sapling class. Occasional red maple poles are also present in this sparsely stocked shrub swamp as well as very infrequent tupelo and white pine saplings and poles, which are present primarily along the margins of this stand. The understory is moderate to dense and includes winterberry, highbush blueberry, swamp azalea, sweet pepperbush, briars, ferns, sedges, grasses, and sphagnum moss. The area is flat, hummocky, and tends to remain seasonally wet with very deep, very poorly drained soils (Swansea).

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, seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

OBJECTIVE CODE: CH61 = stands classified under CH61/61A/61B STEW = stands not classified under CH61/61A/61B
 STD = stand AC = acre MSD = mean stand diameter BA = basal area VOL = volume MBF = thousand board feet cds = cords

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

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDEX
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TEW	49	RM	0.39	11.7"	140	7,000 bf & 24.2 cds	65 (WP)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Occasional white pine poles are also present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent mixed oak, tupelo, and beech saplings, poles, and sawlogs. The understory is moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, highbush blueberry, occasional white pine and holly saplings, briars, ferns, and princess pine. The area is a flat to very slightly sloped, generally dry transition area with very deep, poorly and somewhat poorly drained soils (Mattapoissett), although the lowest portions tend to be seasonally wet.

Due to both the isolated location of this stand and the higher management priorities of many of the 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 the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	50	WO	2.96	8.9"	166	15,250 bf & 15.8 cds	65 (WP)
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White pine, fair to excellent form, and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional red maple and holly saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this fully stocked stand as well as very infrequent hickory and tupelo poles and sawlogs. There is a fair amount of oak mortality in this stand as well as moderate storm damage resulting from the 2013 blizzard. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, ferns, princess pine, ground cedar, wintergreen, and areas of fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. Sweet pepperbush and briars are also present, primarily along the lower fringes. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry rolling upland with very deep, moderately well drained soils (Eldridge), although the lowest portions can be seasonally wet.

Although the stand is quite ready for both an individual selection harvest and improvement thinning, challenging access and the equally high management priorities of many of the other more accessible stands on this property, preclude recommending 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 the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	51	WH	3.74	9.1"	131	5,035 bf & 22.4 cds	60 - 66 (WP)
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White pine, fair to excellent form, and mixed hardwoods, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. A strong component of red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs is present in this adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent mixed oak, tupelo, holly, beech, and yellow birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs. Infrequent hemlock saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present as well as very infrequent pitch pine sawlogs. There is a moderate amount of oak mortality in this stand as well as a fair amount of storm damage resulting from the 2013 blizzard. The understory is moderate to dense and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, huckleberry, sweet pepperbush, swamp azalea, winterberry, witch hazel, occasional blue beech saplings and small poles, briars, ferns, princess pine, ground cedar, wintergreen, partridgeberry, and a few areas of fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to gently sloped, generally dry upland soils ranging from very deep, moderately well drained (Scituate) to very deep, well drained (Montauk), although the

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STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDEX
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vest portions can be seasonally wet.

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 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	52	RM	0.62	7.1"	150	8,125 bf & 29.7 cds	55 (RM)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional white pine and pitch pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent tupelo poles and sawlogs. The understory is moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, highbush blueberry, maleberry, winterberry, swamp azalea, very infrequent beech saplings, briars, ferns, sedges, grasses, and sphagnum moss. The area is generally flat, somewhat hummocky, and seasonally wet with deep, very poorly drained soils (Scarboro).

Due to sensitive operating conditions, 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. The 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 excellent habitat diversity.

TEW	53	OH	1.40	6.0"	77	625 bf & 14.9 cds	60 (WP)
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Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the pole class. Red maple poles and sawlogs are present in this adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent black locust and grey birch saplings and poles. Occasional white pine poles and sawlogs are also present as well as very infrequent pitch pine poles and sawlogs and occasional sparser openings. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, sweet fern, occasional holly and beech saplings, briars, grapes, grasses, ground cedar, wintergreen, and a few areas of fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. Sweet pepperbush is also present, primarily along the lower fringes. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry upland with several areas of exposed bedrock and deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

Due to both the relatively isolated location of this stand and the higher management priorities of many of the 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 the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

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STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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TEW	54	RM	0.62	4.8"	110	375 bf & 24.3 cds	55 (RM)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. Infrequent yellow birch and tupelo saplings and poles are also present in this overstocked stand. Infrequent white pine poles and sawlogs are scattered along the edges of this stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes highbush blueberry, sweet pepperbush, spicebush, occasional blue beech saplings and small poles, briars, grapes, ferns, grasses, sedges, princess pine, and sphagnum moss. The area is generally flat with occasional surface stones and seasonally wet with deep, very poorly drained soils (Scarboro). A seasonal stream flows through the middle of the stand.

Due to sensitive operating conditions, 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. The 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 excellent habitat diversity.

STEW	55	WP	0.94	7.2"	160	38.7 cds	60 (WP)
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White pine, in varying densities, is the primary species being in the pole class, fair to excellent form. Occasional pitch pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this fully stocked stand as well as infrequent mixed oak and grey birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, sweet fern, occasional white pine saplings, and grasses. The area is flat to slightly variably sloped, dry upland with occasional surface stones and deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

Due to both the relatively isolated location of this stand and the higher management priorities of many of the 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 the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	56	WH	0.31	8.6"	170	8,500 bf & 26.5 cds	60 (WP)
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White pine, fair to good form, and mixed hardwoods, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the pole class. Mixed oak and red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are present in this fully stocked stand as well as infrequent holly saplings and poles. There is limited oak mortality in this stand as well as modest storm damage. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, occasional beech saplings, princess pine, wintergreen, and areas of fair white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to slightly variably sloped, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

Although the stand is ready for both a light individual selection harvest and an improvement thinning, the relatively isolated location of this stand and the higher management priorities of many of the other stands on this property preclude recommending 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 the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

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Lakeville Conservation Commission Town(s) Lakeville

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
to be carried out within the next 10 years

BJ	STD NO	TYPE	SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION	AC	TO BE REMOVED		TIMING
					BA/AC	TOT VOL	
STEW	1	WP	none - allow to develop	0.15	NA	NA	NA
STEW	2	WO	none - allow to develop	0.31	NA	NA	NA
STEW	3	OM	none - allow to develop	1.40	NA	NA	NA
STEW	4	RM	none - allow to develop	6.36	NA	NA	NA
STEW	5	WP	none - allow to develop	0.30	NA	NA	NA
STEW	13	RM	none - allow to develop	2.18	NA	NA	NA
STEW	14	RM	none - allow to develop	1.56	NA	NA	NA
STEW	15	WP	none - allow to develop	0.30	NA	NA	NA
STEW	16	OH	none - allow to develop	1.25	NA	NA	NA
STEW	17	WH	none - allow to develop	0.62	NA	NA	NA
STEW	19	WH	none - allow to develop	1.25	NA	NA	NA
STEW	22	BC	none - allow to develop	0.78	NA	NA	NA
STEW	23	RM	none - allow to develop	2.81	NA	NA	NA
STEW	24	WP	none - allow to develop	1.09	NA	NA	NA

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BJ	STD NO	TYPE	SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION	AC	TO BE REMOVED		TIMING
					BA/AC	TOT VOL	
STEW	25	OM	none - allow to develop	0.31	NA	NA	NA
STEW	26	RM	none - allow to develop	1.72	NA	NA	NA
STEW	29	RM	none - allow to develop	1.25	NA	NA	NA
STEW	30	RM	none - allow to develop	0.94	NA	NA	NA
STEW	31	RM	none - allow to develop	0.78	NA	NA	NA
STEW	33	RM	none - allow to develop	1.45	NA	NA	NA
STEW	36	RM	none - allow to develop	0.31	NA	NA	NA
STEW	41	WO	none - allow to develop	0.62	NA	NA	NA
STEW	43	RM	none - allow to develop	1.09	NA	NA	NA
STEW	46	RM	none - allow to develop	0.47	NA	NA	NA
STEW	47	RM	none - allow to develop	2.03	NA	NA	NA
STEW	48	RM	none - allow to develop	0.31	NA	NA	NA
STEW	49	RM	none - allow to develop	0.39	NA	NA	NA
STEW	50	WO	none - allow to develop	2.96	NA	NA	NA

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BJ	STD NO	TYPE	SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION	AC	TO BE REMOVED		TIMING
					BA/AC	TOT VOL	
STEW	52	RM	none - allow to develop	0.62	NA	NA	NA
STEW	53	OH	none - allow to develop	1.40	NA	NA	NA
STEW	54	RM	none - allow to develop	0.62	NA	NA	NA
STEW	55	WP	none - allow to develop	0.94	NA	NA	NA
STEW	56	WH	none - allow to develop	0.31	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. Stands 1, 2, and 15 are relatively close to residences. Although Stands 3, 50, 53, 55, and 56 can support management attention, they are relatively isolated and very difficult to access at this point in time. All or portions of Stands 4, 14, 17, 23, 29, 31, 33, 36, 43, 46, 48, 49, 52, and 54 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 bluebird 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. The forest management priorities in Stands 5, 13, 16, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26, 30, and 41 are simply too low in comparison to other stands through the property to warrant management attention at this point in their development. Stand 47 is a sparsely stocked shrub swamp. Red winged blackbirds, wood ducks, great blue herons, and spring peepers are just a few of the species that frequent areas such as this. Leaving all of these stands and the various habitats they represent relatively undisturbed for a ten year period is an excellent means of attracting various bird and animal species which use these areas for feeding, breeding, and nesting.

STEW	6	OH	improvement thin	1 - 2	20	5.5 cds/ac	by fall 2023
STEW	7	WP	individual selection harvest	@ 0.3	25	3,750 bf/ac	by fall 2023
			improvement thin	@ 0.3	25	6.7 cds/ac	by fall 2023
STEW	8	RM	improvement thin	1 - 2	20	5.0 cds/ac	by fall 2023
STEW	9	WP	improvement thin	0.1	20	5.5 cds/ac	by fall 2023

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MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
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BJ	STD NO	TYPE	SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION	AC	TO BE REMOVED		TIMING
					BA/AC	TOT VOL	
STEW	10	WP	improvement thin	0.2	20	5.0 cds/ac	by fall 2023
STEW	11	OH	improvement thin	@ 1	27	8.2 cds/ac	by fall 2023
STEW	12	WP	individual selection harvest	@ 1	20	2,500 bf/ac	by fall 2023
			improvement thin	@ 1	20	5.5 cds/ac	by fall 2023
STEW	18	WP	individual selection harvest	1 - 2	15	2,250 bf/ac	by fall 2023
			improvement thin	1 - 2	10	3.0 cds/ac	by fall 2023
STEW	27	WP	individual selection harvest	@ 1	23	2,875 bf/ac	by fall 2020
			improvement thin	@ 1	23	6.3 cds/ac	by fall 2020
STEW	32	OH	improvement thin	@ 1	20	6.0 cds/ac	by fall 2020
STEW	34	WO	individual selection harvest	2 - 3	20	2,000 bf/ac	by fall 2020
			improvement thin	2 - 3	20	6.0 cds/ac	by fall 2020
STEW	35	WP	individual selection harvest	8 - 12	30	4,500 bf/ac	by fall 2020
STEW	37	WP	individual selection harvest	0.5	20	3,000 bf/ac	by fall 2018
STEW	38	WO	individual selection harvest	10 - 14	25	3,750 bf/ac	by fall 2018
			improvement thin	10 - 14	10	2.8 cds/ac	by fall 2018
STEW	39	WP	individual selection harvest	@ 2	30	4,500 bf/ac	by fall 2018
			improvement thin	@ 2	15	4.5 cds/ac	by fall 2018
STEW	40	WP	individual selection harvest	@ 1	15	2,250 bf/ac	by fall 2018
			improvement thin	@ 1	10	3.0 cds/ac	by fall 2018
STEW	42	WP	individual selection harvest	0.5	15	1,875 bf/ac	by fall 2018
STEW	44	RM	improvement thin	1 - 2	30	9.0 cds/ac	by fall 2018

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					BA/AC	TOT VOL	
STEW	45	WH	individual selection harvest	@ 1	15	2,250 bf/ac	by fall 2018
			improvement thin	@ 1	15	4.5 cds/ac	by fall 2018
STEW	51	WH	individual selection harvest	2 - 3	15	2,250 bf/ac	by fall 2018
			improvement thin	2 - 3	15	4.1 cds/ac	by fall 2018

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, better formed 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. Very good fuelwood utilization. Efforts will be made at the same time to salvage the dead and storm damaged trees as the stands are worked before the trees lose their fuelwood value.

The individual selection harvest recommended for the appropriate above stands is designed to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pine and mixed oaks and to improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees. This management work will be achieved by removing selected white pine and occasional mixed oak 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.

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 Lakeville Conservation Commission. The timing of the work in Stands 44, 45, and 51 will be determined primarily by the weather. Due to the seasonally wet nature of portions of these areas, the work will only be carried out when the stands are either dry or frozen. 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 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.

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					BA/AC	TOT VOL	

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.

Efforts will also be made to incorporate an educational component to these recommended improvement practices. It will be advisable to set up informational meetings with abutters and residents in the general area to describe the planned improvement work.

STEW	8	RM	habitat enhancement	@ 1	NA	NA	as needed
STEW	21	AF	habitat enhancement	@ 0.3	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 of the open areas within the stands at the end of the summer long after potential ground-nesting birds have fledged and moved on will maintain this invaluable early successional habitat. Many birds and animals such as eastern box turtle, northern black racer, various hawks, northern bobwhite, bluebirds, various sparrows and swallows, bolinks, redpolls, 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 abandoned field to woodland. This shrub layer provides additional cover and feeding opportunities for wildlife.

STEW	20	WP	precommercial thin crop tree prune	1 - 2	@ 40	NA	by fall 2020
				@ 1	NA	NA	by fall 2023
STEW	28	WP	precommercial thin crop tree prune	@ 0.5	@ 40	NA	by fall 2020
				@ 0.2	NA	NA	by fall 2023

The precommercial thinning recommended for the above stands is designed to improve the growing conditions of the naturally occurring white pine and occasional eastern red cedar saplings, poles, and sawlogs. Those poor quality white pine and mixed hardwood saplings, poles, and small sawlogs that are in direct competition with the better formed, faster growing white pines and red cedars will either be killed on the stump or physically removed to allow the desired trees to continue to thrive. The material to be removed either has virtually no commercial value or is too marginal to interest commercial operators.

Although the eastern red cedar is an early successional tree species, its survival and development can be greatly enhanced by reducing the competition within the stand and by minimizing the shading. Maintaining the cedars is important for several reasons. The cedars are quite valuable for the food they provide to birds in the form of the cedar seeds. In addition, their dense branching and foliage provides exceptional cover for birds as well.

OBJECTIVE CODE: CH61 = stands classified under CH61/61A61B STEW = stands not classified under CH61/61A/61B
 STD = stand AC = acre MSD = mean stand diameter BA = basal area VOL = volume MBF = thousand board feet cds = cords

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

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
to be carried out within the next 10 years

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

The crop tree pruning recommended for the above stands is designed to further improve both the aesthetics of the area and the quality of selected trees as future crop trees. Approximately 59 of the faster growing and better formed white pine poles per acre will be pruned to 17 feet leaving no less than one third of the total tree height in green crown. Although timber production is not the highest priority for this property, it is strongly recommended to consider the pruning of selected white pine poles in those stands where the naturally occurring white pine poles have flourished. Market demand continues to maximize the value of white pines without dead branches, which create black knots when sawn into lumber.

INVASIVES: It should be noted that there is a modest presence of nonnative invasive plant species on this property including Stands 8, 18, 22, and 32. Some of the invasives include bittersweet, glossy buckthorn, multiflora rose, and barberry. When forest improvement work is being considered for or near stands where the invasives are present, 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.

Although it is a daunting and somewhat overwhelming task, it may be prudent to begin to address the control of 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. 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.

It should be noted that future plans for the Vigers Conservation Area include the creation of a small camping area for residents. It may be prudent to design the recommended harvesting and thinning as well as access to accommodate the desire for a desirable camp site.

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

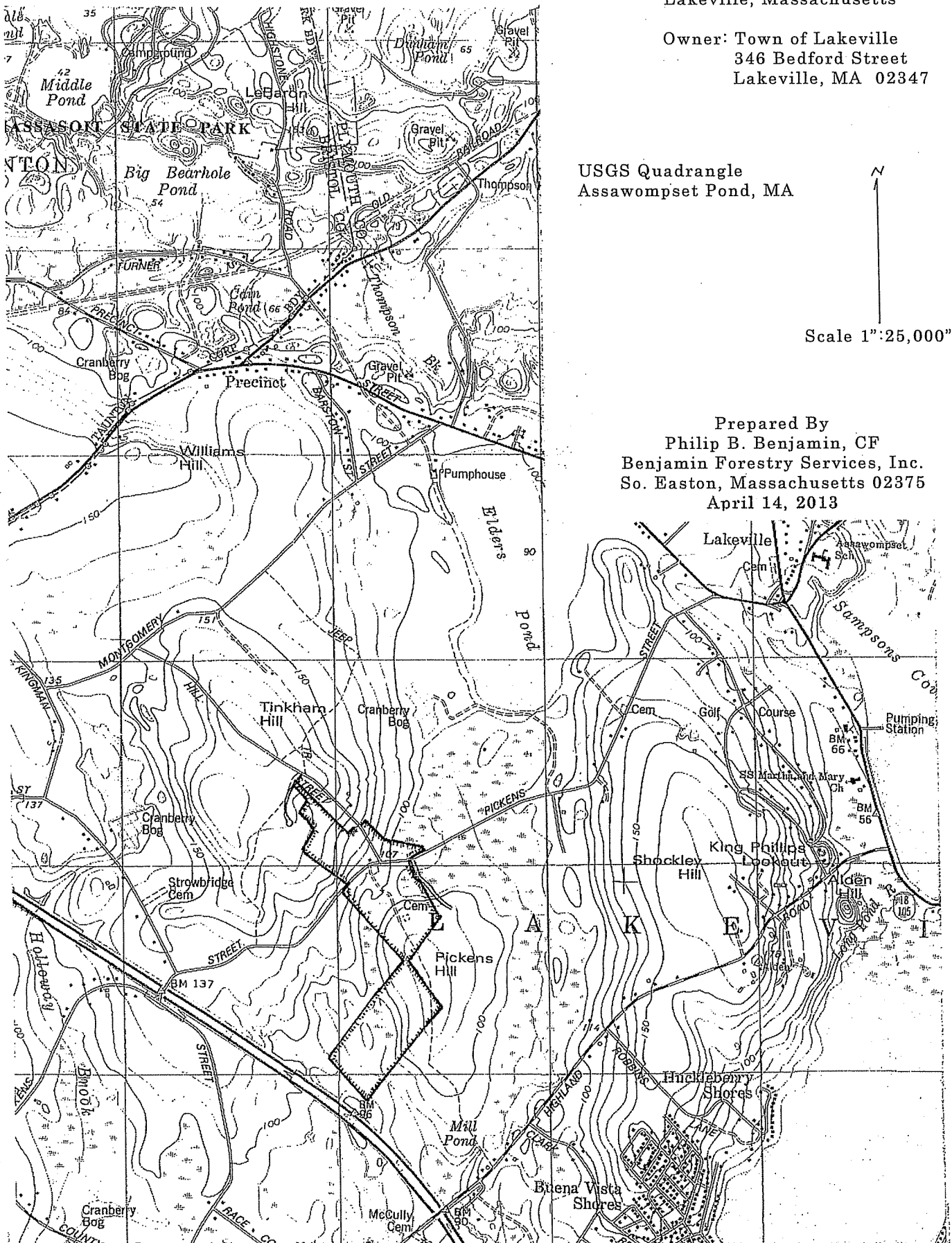
Vigers Conservation Area
Lakeville, Massachusetts

Owner: Town of Lakeville
346 Bedford Street
Lakeville, MA 02347

USGS Quadrangle
Assawompset Pond, MA

Scale 1"=25,000"

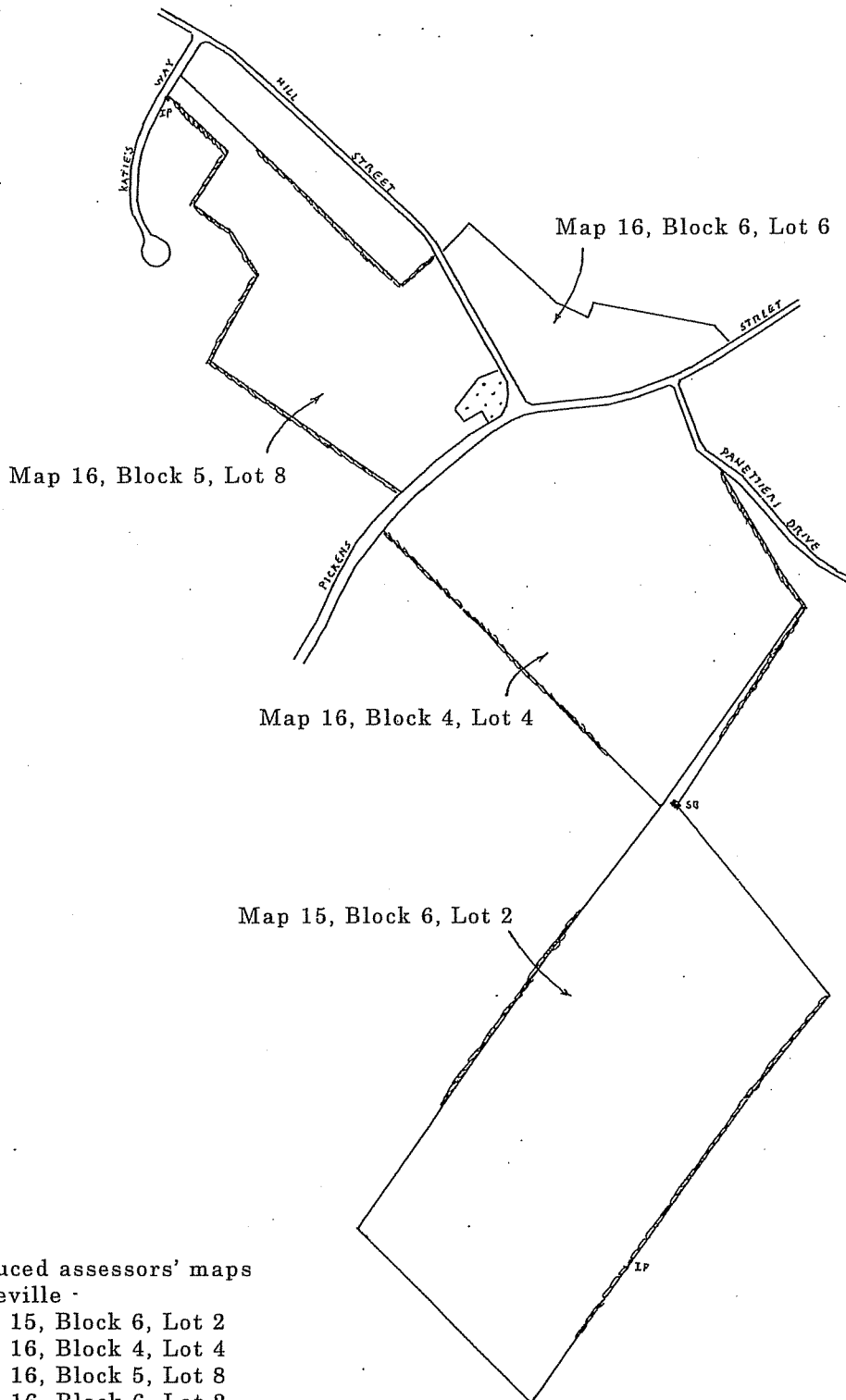
Prepared By
Philip B. Benjamin, CF
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
April 14, 2013



Assessors' Map

Vigers Conservation Area
Lakeville, Massachusetts

Owner: Town of Lakeville
346 Bedford Street
Lakeville, MA 02347



Reduced assessors' maps
Lakeville -
Map 15, Block 6, Lot 2
Map 16, Block 4, Lot 4
Map 16, Block 5, Lot 8
Map 16, Block 6, Lot 2

Scale 1"=660'

Legend

- Stonewall Boundary
- Stone Bound
- Iron Pin
- Excluded Portion

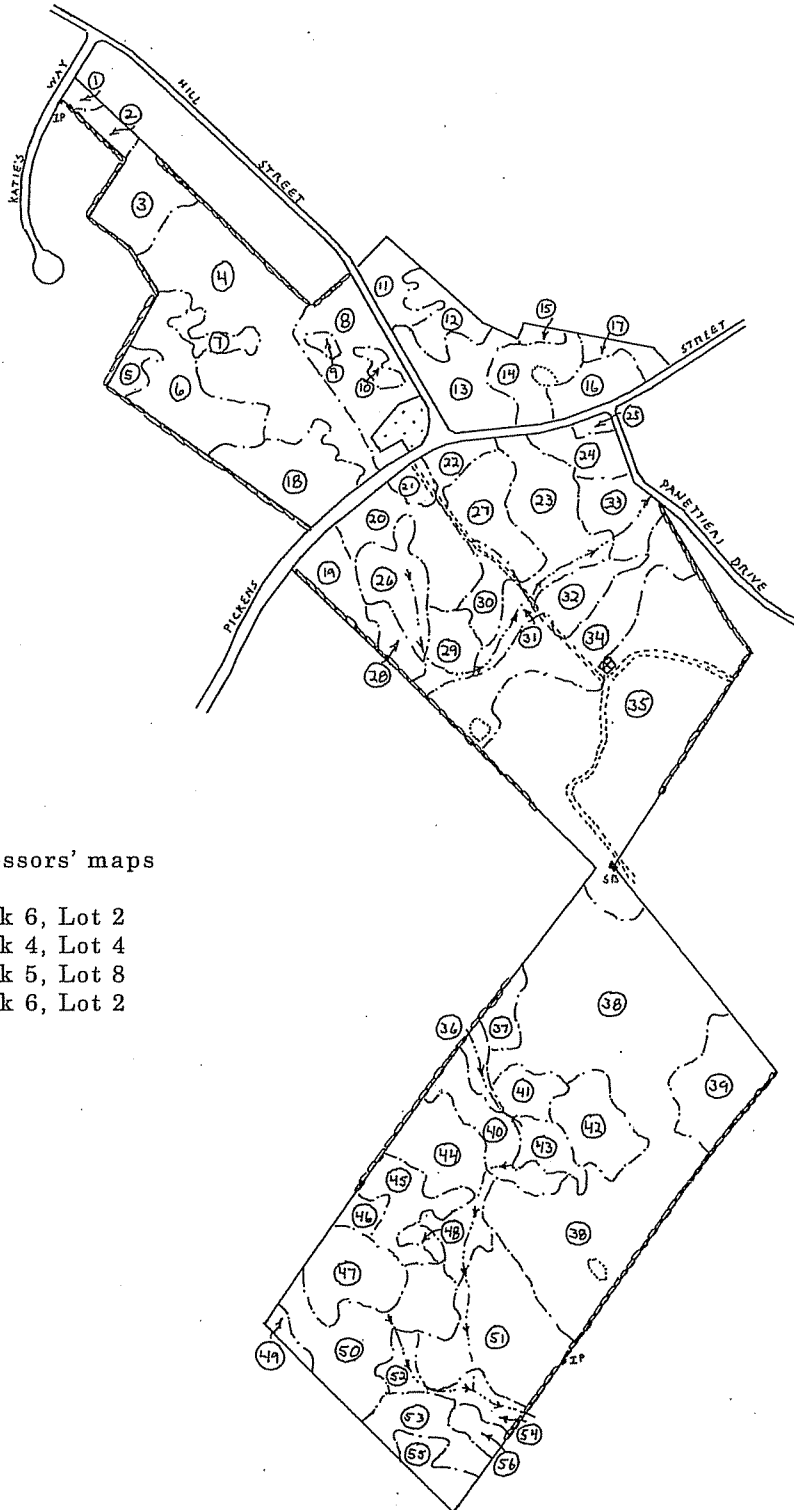
Please note, discrepancies exist between the Lakeville assessors' maps and some of the property lines on the ground.

Prepared By
Philip B. Benjamin, CF
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
April 14, 2013

Forest Stand Map

Vigers Conservation Area
Lakeville, Massachusetts

Owner: Town of Lakeville
346 Bedford Street
Lakeville, MA 02347



Reduced assessors' maps
Lakeville -
Map 15, Block 6, Lot 2
Map 16, Block 4, Lot 4
Map 16, Block 5, Lot 8
Map 16, Block 6, Lot 2

N
Scale 1"=660'

Legend

- Forest Stand Boundary
- Wood Rod
- - - - Seasonal Stream (approx)
- Seasonal Pond
- ⊕ Cemetery
- Stonewall Boundary
- SB Stone Bound
- IP Iron Pin
- ... Excluded Portion

Prepared By
Philip B. Benjamin, CF and Thomas P. Farrell
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
April 14, 2013

Signature Page

Please check each box that applies.

☐ **CH. 61/61A/61B 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) Signed by P. Garbitt Date _____

Sent to Benjamin Date _____

by Tracey Crane

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/61B plan within 90 days from the transfer of title to insure continuation of Ch. 61/61A/61B classification.

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