

Upper Hudson Woodlands ATP, LP
Public Summary
Forest Management Plan

September 1, 2009

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HISTORY

The Upper Hudson Woodlands ATP, LP timberlands were acquired from Finch Paper, LLC through the Nature Conservancy in the First Quarter of 2009. Among the conditions of acquisition were: 1) that an agreement to place critical riparian zones and high elevation lands into a Conservation Easement was to be established, 2) that a Fiber Supply Agreement with Finch Paper, LLC be executed, and 3) that operation of these timberlands would be under third-party verified Sustainable Forest Management Systems.

The forest management history of these lands dates back to when Finch, Pruyn & Company, Inc. first acquired the property in 1886. These company lands have been actively managed for timber since that time. The first major recorded timber harvest was in the early 1900's when close to 5,000 board feet per acre of spruce and balsam fir was removed from properties in Hamilton and Essex Counties. The second major harvest of the northern ownership started in the early 1940's removing softwood pulpwood and lower quality softwood logs yielding harvest volumes up to 20 cords per acre.

During the period of 1951 thru 1959 hardwood sawlogs were harvested from the northern ownership with harvest volumes averaging 3,000 board feet per acre. At that time, hardwood pulpwood was not utilized at the Glens Falls paper mill and was not harvested as a merchantable product.

In the mid 1960's hardwood pulpwood began to be utilized to make paper at the mill in Glens Falls. During the period of 1964 to 1974 an intensive silvicultural treatment program began in terms of both improvement cuttings and single-tree selection in the hardwood stands. In these stands harvest volumes of 4 to 6 cords/acre of low quality hardwood trees were removed.

In the mid 1970's the disease complex referred to as Beech Scale Nectria had a severe impact on many of the mature hardwood stands in northern New York. From a historical perspective beech had been a component of the northern hardwood stands but was largely ignored in terms of harvesting. As a result it made up a larger component of these stands than ever before. When the disease complex hit beech salvage operations were initiated on company lands and carried out until 1980. The ramification of this salvage logging was that the beech root suckered and stump sprouted and has come back in even higher numbers.

Currently many different harvest prescriptions are being used to manage both hardwood and softwood stands on Upper Hudson Woodlands ATP, LP lands. Silvicultural systems such as: shelterwood method, thinnings, seed tree, patch clearcuts, group selection, single tree selection, and salvage/improvement cuts are being used. F&W Forestry Services, Inc., as the forest manager, is evaluating silvicultural prescriptions at the stand level to further the landowner's goals of improving the timber quality for the long term.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

GOALS:

- 1) Obtain superior financial returns for the property owner thru the use of scientifically and ecologically sound forest management to yield fast-growing stands which will provide a sustainable production of high quality sawtimber and fiber.
- 2) Meet the terms of Fiber Supply Agreement upon the Property.
- 3) Meet the terms of Conservation Agreement upon the Property.
- 4) Manage significant plant, animal and habitat communities in a manner that protect and promote their special qualities in accordance with the provisions of the Conservation Easement.
- 5) Maintain plant and animal species diversity, both game and non-game species in accordance with the provisions of the Conservation Easement.
- 6) Encourage fee based open space recreation while also complying with the Conservation Easement and all applicable laws and regulations.

OBJECTIVES:

- 1) Encourage fast-growing, healthy stands of northern hardwoods through appropriate silvicultural treatments.
- 2) Manage softwood sites using even-aged and uneven-aged silvicultural techniques, such as patch clearcuts, shelterwood, and group selection cuts.
- 3) Maintain and protect existing habitats of species of special concern and significant plant communities.
- 4) Manage for regeneration of even-aged stands using methods such as shelterwood cuts where stand conditions are favorable.
- 5) Enhance habitat and where appropriate, manage populations of quality game species including white tail deer, black bear, ruffed grouse, and snowshoe hare through timber harvest and wildlife management.

UPPER HUDSON WOODLANDS ATP, LP

LAND MANAGEMENT POLICY

Statement of Policy

It is Upper Hudson Woodlands ATP, LP policy to manage the forest resources for the continual production of forest products including; timber, pulpwood, and recreation, with a commitment to comply with all applicable laws and regulations, while at the same time maintaining other open space ecosystem values including water quality, wildlife, biodiversity, wilderness, and others. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Principles and Criteria and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) Program Principles and Implementation Guidelines are used in obtaining these forest products within a framework of sustainable forest management. Upper Hudson Woodlands ATP, LP is committed to managing its forestlands under FSC and SFI principles, criteria and implementation guidelines; adhere to conditions of our certification contracts; and keep abreast of changing criteria and standards.

“Sustainable forestry means managing our forests to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs by integrating the growing, nurturing, and harvesting of trees for useful products with the conservation of soil, air and water quality, wildlife and fish habitat, and aesthetics.”

BREAKDOWN OF MAJOR FOREST TYPES Upper Hudson Woodlands ATP, LP

FOREST TYPE	ACRES
Northern Hardwood*	52,677
Mixed Wood*	25,084
Softwood*	5,853
Inaccessible	11,448
Open Water/Denuded	8,422
Total Ownership Acres	92,036
Forested Operable Acres	72,166

Current Stocking Conditions

The majority of stands on Upper Hudson Woodlands ATP, LP lands are at Base-Line or above stocking. Stocking, in terms of even-aged stands, commonly is defined in terms of basal area of species in the main crown canopy in relation to mean stand diameter. The residual basal area of hardwood and mixed wood stands averages 85 sq. ft./acre with a range of 55 to 115 sq. ft./acre. In the predominantly softwood stands, the residual basal area averages 95 sq. ft./acre with a range of 70 to 135 sq. ft./acre.

* Includes areas that are inoperable due to harvest restrictions and inaccessibility.

DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR FOREST TYPES

Four major forest types occur on Upper Hudson Woodlands ATP, LP lands.

1) Spruce-Fir flats: These stands are found in lower elevations. The soils in Spruce-Fir flats tend to be shallow and poorly drained. Due to these site factors, red spruce and balsam fir primarily, are best suited for these sites and out compete other species. Some of these Spruce-Fir flats are important wintering yards for White Tailed Deer and at times may present a tool in managing regeneration in neighboring hardwood stands.

2) Low & Mid Slope Mixedwood Types: Soil depth, drainage, and nutrient richness tend to increase as we move up slope from the Spruce-Fir flats. Mid slopes, adjacent to the Spruce-Fir flats, tend to exhibit improved soil drainage and depth, consequently allowing for some hardwood species to compete and mix with spruce and fir. Hardwood species best suited to compete with Spruce and Fir in these areas are Red Maple and Yellow Birch. Mid slope mixedwood types offer silvicultural opportunities to favor the species best adapted to a particular site.

3) Upland Hardwood Types: The upland sites tend to exhibit soil characteristics that make these sites the most productive on the property. Soil depth, drainage, and nutrient retention are generally best in these classic northern hardwood sites, with hardwood species such as Sugar Maple, Beech, Yellow Birch, Black Cherry, and White Ash dominating. Opportunities to grow high value timber are best in the upland sites.

4) Upper Elevation Slopes: The upper elevation slopes (generally exceeding 2,500' in elevation) tend to exhibit shallow, dry, nutrient leached soils. Tree species composition tends to be those species that are less competitive on the better sites. Species found on upper elevation slopes include Red Spruce and White Birch. Activities involving forest management are limited within these sensitive areas, and timber quality is generally poor.

SILVICULTURAL OPTIONS

1) Spruce-Fir flats: Soil conditions in the Spruce-Fir flats are best suited to the continued maintenance and regeneration of Spruce-Fir. The rotation age for Spruce-Fir stands will be 70 - 100 years depending upon the percentage of Balsam Fir within a stand. Within Spruce-Fir flats, consideration must be given to special wildlife needs, as well as regulatory requirements involving wetlands. Silvicultural systems focused upon even-aged management will - wherever practical - be the systems of choice. Uneven-age silviculture will be used in those areas where uneven-aged stands will enhance wildlife, ecologic, and aesthetic values (primarily within riparian zones).

Silvicultural options include:

A) Thinning: Thinning will occur in merchantable Spruce-Fir stands that have become overstocked. Thinning will be based upon species composition, and stand density, utilizing A Silvicultural Guide for Spruce - Fir in the Northeast as a guide. When thinning, we will not reduce the stand density below the "B" line. Thinning will remove those species and trees that would normally die out of the stand due to competition. The intent is to try and phenotypically improve the quality of the trees in these stands leading to a regeneration harvest.

B) Two Stage Shelterwood: The shelterwood system can be used to regenerate Spruce-Fir stands. The first stage of a two stage shelterwood is the "seed tree" cut whereby all but the seed-trees are harvested from the stand to a residual stocking of 40 square feet of basal area, creating conditions favorable for seed dispersal, germination, and survival. The "final cut" of the two-stage shelterwood system is the removal of the seed trees, and occurs only after adequate regeneration has been achieved.

C) Clearcut: Clearcuts can be used to regenerate stands that have reached rotation age. Clearcut patch sizes must comply with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations. The preferred clearcut technique is "Stripcut" where-by strips approximately 40' wide will be harvested leaving approximately 90' wide uncut strips. Residual strips will not be harvested until the cut strip has been sufficiently regenerated, but no sooner than 10 years. Stripcuts serve two purposes; they leave two thirds residual for winter cover in the case of deer wintering yards (as recommended by the Adirondack Ecological Center), and they speed up reforestation by reducing competition from berries and grasses.

D) Group Selection: Group selection cuts will be used to create uneven-aged stands. This silvicultural treatment will be used sparingly, and only in areas where an uneven-

aged stand will enhance ecologic, wildlife, and aesthetic values (primarily riparian zones). A minimum of three age classes will be created using harvest intervals of ten to twenty-five years. Harvest patch sizes will generally be no more than one and a half times the height of the adjacent timber. Patches will be evenly spaced throughout the stand, however placement of the patches will - as much as possible - target trees of poor health. Once an uneven-aged stand has been created, future harvests will focus on maintaining a reverse "J" shaped curve of stems per acres plotted against diameter class.

2) Low and Mid Slope Mixedwood Types: The rotation age for mixedwood stands will be 80 to 120 years depending upon species composition. The silvicultural systems of choice for mixedwood stands will be even-age systems, however, uneven-age systems may be used to enhance wildlife, ecologic, and aesthetic values (primarily in riparian zones).

Silvicultural options include:

A) Thinning: Thinning will occur in merchantable stands that have not reached rotation age and have become overstocked. The thinning will remove those species and trees that would normally die out of the stand due to competition. Thinning will seek to reduce stand density to the "B" line on an applicable stocking chart. The intent is to improve the residual quality of the trees left in the stand for better growth and overstory conditions leading to a regeneration harvest.

B) Two or Three-Stage Shelterwood: The shelterwood system will be used to regenerate mixed stands. The first stage of a three-stage shelterwood harvest resembles a thinning and is intended to improve the quality of the seed source, without reducing the stand density below the stocking guide "B" line. The second stage of a three-stage shelterwood is the "seed tree" cut where-by all but the seed-trees are harvested from the stand to a residual stocking of 40 square feet of basal area, creating conditions favorable for seed dispersal, germination, and survival (a two-stage shelterwood begins with this stage). The "final cut" of the two or three-stage shelterwood system is the removal of the seed trees, and occurs only after adequate regeneration has been achieved. This system can be used in special conditions by simply leaving some or all of the final seed trees and allowing them to become very large, old trees.

C) Group Selection: Group selection cuts will be used to create uneven-aged stands. This silvicultural treatment will be used sparingly, and only in areas where perpetual cover is needed (in some riparian zones). A minimum of three age classes will be created using harvest intervals of ten to twenty-five years. Harvest patch sizes will in general be no more than one and a half times the height of the adjacent timber.

Patches will be evenly spaced throughout the stand, however placement of the patches will - as much as possible - target trees of poor health.

3) Upland Hardwood Types: The rotation age for our hardwood stands will be 100 to 150 years. As the quality of the trees in these stands is improved, it is expected that this rotation age can be shortened. The silvicultural systems of choice for hardwood stands will be even-age systems, however, uneven-age silviculture may be used sparingly to enhance wildlife, ecologic, and aesthetic values (primarily in riparian zones).

Silvicultural options include:

A) Thinning: Thinning will occur in merchantable stands that have not reached rotation age and have become overstocked. The thinning will remove those species and trees that would normally die out of the stand due to competition. Starting with F&W Forestry Services' management, thinning will focus on removing primarily undesirable growing stock (UGS) classified trees. Thinning will seek to reduce stand density to the "B" line on an applicable stocking chart, while improving the composition of acceptable growing stock (AGS). The intent is to improve the specie and genetic composition of the stand leading to a regeneration harvest.

B) Two or Three-Stage Shelterwood: The shelterwood system will be used to regenerate northern hardwood stands. The first stage of a three stage shelterwood harvest resembles a thinning and is intended to improve the quality of the seed source, without reducing the stand density below the stocking guide "B" line. The second stage of a three-stage shelterwood is the "seed tree" cut where-by all but the seed trees are removed to a residual basal area of 40 square feet per acre, creating conditions favorable for seed dispersal, germination, and survival (a two-stage shelterwood begins with this stage). The "final cut" of the two or three-stage shelterwood system is the removal of the seed trees, and occurs only after adequate regeneration has been achieved.

C) Group Selection: Group selection cuts will be used to create uneven-aged stands. This silvicultural treatment will be used sparingly, and only in areas where uneven-aged silviculture will enhance wildlife, ecologic, and aesthetic values (in some riparian zones). A minimum of three age classes will be created using harvest intervals of ten to twenty-five years. Harvest patch sizes will in general be no more than one and a half times the height of the adjacent timber. Patches will be evenly spaced throughout the stand, however placement of the patches will - as much as possible - target trees of poor health.

D) Clearcut: Clearcuts can be used to regenerate stands that have reached rotation age or in stands where shade intolerant species regeneration is desired. Clearcut patch sizes

must comply with all applicable laws, rules and regulations. The preferred clearcut size is 10 to 15 acres, laid out with preferred south facing aspects to encourage fast growing intolerant and moderately tolerant species. Residual buffers will not be harvested until the clearcut patch has been sufficiently regenerated, but no sooner than 10 years. In addition, clearcuts of these sizes will be used in stands with very high components of beech to attempt to get some other species regenerated to out compete the beech sprouts and suckers.

4) Upper Elevation Slopes: Silvicultural treatments (if at all feasible) in the upper elevation slopes will be based upon a rotation age of 80 to 100 years. Even-aged silviculture will be practiced in these stands.

Silvicultural options include:

A) Thinning: Thinning will occur in merchantable stands that have not reached rotation age and have become overstocked. The thinning will remove those species and trees that would normally die out of the stand due to competition. Thinning will seek to reduce stand density to the “B” line on an applicable stocking chart. The intent is to improve the specie and genetic composition of the stand leading to a regeneration harvest.

B) Two or Three-Stage Shelterwood: The shelterwood system will be used to regenerate mixed stands. The first stage of a three stage shelterwood harvest resembles a thinning and is intended to improve the quality of the seed source, without reducing the stand density below the stocking guide “B” line. The second stage of a three stage shelterwood is the “seed tree” cut where-by all but the seed trees are harvested from the stand to a residual stocking of 40 square feet of basal area, creating conditions favorable for seed dispersal, germination, and survival (a two-stage shelterwood begins with this stage). The “final cut” of the two or three-stage shelterwood system is the removal of the seed trees, and occurs only after adequate regeneration has been achieved.

Salvage operations may be used in any of the above-mentioned forest types whenever an unanticipated natural event causes damage to, or threatens a commercial forest stand. The controlling factors guiding a salvage operation are to improve the health of the residual forest stand and/or to fully utilize - as much as is practical - timber before further loss of value.

ANNUAL ALLOWABLE CUT

Annual growth and allowable cut is determined by using 1990's average annual growth data from the properties, research and growth data from the Adirondack Ecological Center in Newcomb, New York and Regional US Forest Service FIA data, and the 2008 Woodstock Model for ATP Adirondack Forest Lands (Run3c). An annual growth increment of 1.9 percent per year is currently being used to calculate annual growth.

A yearly review of Upper Hudson Woodlands ATP, LP's breakdown of major forest types acreage, assessing acreage designated for special sites, denuded, inaccessible, open water, riparian zones and acreage lost to natural disturbance, will assure an accurate account of commercial acres. Likewise, yearly review of average annual growth data from research and New York State DEC and Regional US Forest Service FIA data will be applied to annual growth calculations. F&W Forestry Services, Inc. will be looking to improve the methodology for determining growth and annual allowable cut. At this point it seems that the growth figures being used are conservative and safe to use.

Adjustment for Natural Disturbance

Annual allowable cut and harvest prescription will be adjusted in instances of natural disturbance to fully salvage and utilize diseased or damaged timber before loss of value occurs. Harvest volumes may exceed the yearly limit whenever it is necessary, but future annual allowable cut will be adjusted so that in any ten year period an average cut is not exceeded. After salvage operations occur, commercial acreage will be reviewed and adjusted so that the annual allowable cut calculation is accurate.

REGENERATION POLICY

Attention is given to each stand to be harvested in order to encourage the regeneration of species that are adapted to that site. Regeneration of forest stands will be accomplished primarily by "natural regeneration" ensuring that there is an adequate seed source in the stand, or the surrounding area in the case of clearcuts. Harvested areas will be considered sufficiently regenerated when there are at least 500 stems per acre of commercial species.

Stands that have been damaged by disease, wind throw, fire, or ice, and are salvaged to or below the "C" line, will be regenerated naturally. In the case of salvage, natural regeneration will be allowed to progress, even if it requires more than five years.

Clearcuts will be less than 25 acres in size as regulated by the Adirondack Park Agency. In addition, clearcuts will be planned, laid out, and implemented so that regeneration will be accomplished within five growing seasons. Buffer strips between clearcut patches will comply with Adirondack Park Agency regulations, and will be located using wildlife habitat, travel corridors and silviculture as the primary focus.

Following a clearcut, the adjacent areas will not be harvested until the clearcut area has three-year-old regeneration, or the regeneration averages five feet in height. In either case, stocking must be at least 500 stems per acre. Adirondack Park Agency regulations prohibit the removal of residual buffer strips for ten years following a clearcut.

RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT ZONE

Definition: Riparian Management Zone (RMZ) -- The terrestrial area surrounding a body of water in which land management activity is designed so as to maintain and enhance water quality.

RMZ boundaries will be identified for lakes, ponds, rivers, perennial streams, ephemeral streams, vernal pools, and wetlands. RMZ's will be classified as non-mechanized zones, whereby timber harvesting and road construction equipment use is minimized. Achieving BMP compliance in these areas generally requires greater care, reduced physical intrusion, and reduced levels of timber harvest.

Policies to be applied to Riparian Management Zones are:

Timber harvest activities within the RMZ will be at reduced levels or in some situations no harvest at all. Uneven-aged silviculture, using single-tree selection or small group selection will be used. No more than one-third of the pre-harvest basal area will be removed, with a minimal residual basal area of 60 square feet per acre. Retention of wildlife trees will be included in the selection criteria for trees to be harvested within a RMZ.

Main skid trails will be located outside of the RMZ. Only trees that can be cabled out by a skidder or lifted out by a feller buncher will be harvested. If a RMZ has to be crossed with a skid trail, a forester will designate the crossing and determine the necessary BMP's needed according to the New York State Forestry Best Management Practices Field Guide. Stream crossings will be kept to a minimum, and crossed using the most direct route.

Road construction in RMZ's is allowed only if no other reasonable alternative exists. Precautions will be taken to reduce siltation during road construction and work will be completed under the guidelines of the New York State Forestry Best Management Practices Field Guide. New recreational lease cabins will be located outside of RMZ's and at least 100 feet from any water body or wetlands.

Lakes, Ponds, Wild-Scenic-Recreational River Corridors

A Riparian Management Zone buffer of one hundred feet will be established from the mean high water mark of lakes, ponds, and Wild-Scenic-Recreational River corridors. In areas where the slope angle is greater than 40 percent the New York State Forestry Best Management Practices Field Guide (Table 7) should be used.

Perennial Streams

Definition: Perennial Stream -- A perennial stream is one that has a well-defined channel and flows year-round except during periods of extreme drought. During periods of drought, perennial streams retain pools of water.

RMZ boundaries will be a minimum of 100 feet (measured from the mean high water mark). Guidelines for buffer width will be according to New York State Forestry Best Management Practices Field Guide Table 7; 0 to 10% slope - 50 ft., 11 to 20% slope - 70 ft., 21 to 40% slope - 110 ft., and 41 to 70% slope - 150 ft. Note: a minimum buffer width of 100' will be designated for any NYSDEC classified stream.

Ephemeral Streams

Definition: Ephemeral / Intermittent Stream -- A stream, or portion of a stream that does not flow year-round but only when it (a) receives base flow solely during wet periods, or (b) receives groundwater discharge or protracted contributions from melting snow or other erratic surface and shallow subsurface sources.

A Non-Mechanized Zone buffer of fifty feet (by Conservation Easement) will be a minimum for defined intermittent streambeds. Timber harvesting along intermittent streams will be held to the same standards as perennial streams whenever water is running in the stream channel for a sustained period (> 48 hrs). During periods of intermittent flow or no flow, skid trails will be located so as not to obstruct or divert the stream channel.

Vernal Pools and Wetlands

Definition: Vernal Pool -- Vernal pools are naturally occurring, seasonal, semi-permanent bodies of water, free of adult predatory fish. Vernal pools also have no clear inlet or outlet.

Definition: Wetlands -- Habitat that is transitional between terrestrial and aquatic, which is inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetation or aquatic life. Examples include swamps, marshes, bogs, sloughs, river overflows, and mud flats.

A Non-Mechanized Zone buffer of twenty-five feet will be a minimum for defined vernal pool beds and wetlands. During periods where the vernal pool or wetlands is holding water a Riparian Management Zone boundary will be designated according to New York State Forestry Best Management Practices Field Guide Table 7; 0 to 10% slope - 50 ft., 11 to 20% slope - 70 ft., 21 to 40% slope - 110 ft., and 41 to 70% slope - 150 ft. Skid trails will be located so as not to damage vernal pools. Timber harvesting guidelines within all vernal pool buffers will be held to the same standard as RMZ's. Note: a minimum buffer width of 100' will be designated for any NYSDEC classified wetland.

WILDLIFE HABITAT

Definition: Biological Diversity -- The variety and abundance of species found within a common environment. This includes the variety of gene pools, species, plant and animal communities, ecosystems, and the ecological processes that connect them.

Harvest operations will be planned so as to promote biological diversity, by encouraging a diversity of forest age classes and a variety of habitats across the landscape. This diversity of age classes and habitats will be accomplished through the use of Even-aged Silvicultural Systems, identification and management of riparian buffers (RMZ), evaluation of landscape level features within and adjacent to UHWATP lands, and evaluation of past timber harvest activity. Uneven-aged Silvicultural Systems will be used whenever practical within riparian zones, while adhering to the RMZ guidelines for buffer strips and residual basal area.

Wildlife trees (cavity trees) will be left in riparian zones wherever practical. Snags will be retained at approximately 1 stem/acre +/- 18" DBH for wildlife species. In addition, proximity to New York State "Forever Wild" lands, and the activity of beavers, will be taken into account when determining wildlife tree density. Active beaver dams will be left alone unless beaver activity causes road access problems.

Critical wildlife habitat such as identification of state and federally identified threatened, endangered, and rare plants and animals, deer wintering yards, rookeries, etc. will be identified prior to a timber harvest operation, and added to operational maps. Expert advice will be sought whenever harvest operations impact critical wildlife habitat.

Documentation of biological diversity will be accomplished through the use of pre-harvest reports, recreational lease surveys, private and regional biological survey reports, and a periodic (10-15 year) biological survey on the property.

FOREST HEALTH

Any discussion of Forest Health needs to begin with the current forest ecology of the property. Unfortunately on these properties this means a severe problem with beech. Through proper planning and consideration of desired future forest conditions efforts will be made to protect and encourage regeneration of desired tree species and reducing conditions conducive to beech regeneration. The current research (much has been done at Huntington Forest) indicates controlling deer densities where regenerating and treating beech sprouts (herbicides) appears to offer some opportunities for success. However as the use of herbicides and other silvicultural chemicals are precluded from use on this property, efforts will focus on the management of deer populations and other silvicultural prescriptions. This type of approach would be an incremental approach that can only make a large difference over a long period of time. Given the long rotations in this region, this approach is deemed appropriate.

Currently there are several individual tree species threats present on areas of the property other than beech bark disease. There are signs of butternut fungus (a minor species), ash yellows syndrome, and various facets of maple dieback which are not currently serious threats. Serious threats being watched are the Emerald ash borer (ashes), Asian long-horned beetle, Sirex wood wasp, and Woolly adelgid. With many of these threats it is currently only practical to continuously monitor until conditions worsen. F&W foresters will keep current with forest health threats through continuing education and respond as appropriate. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation is the lead agency on these threats and keeps in touch with stakeholders.