ROBISON

Clark County
Washington Township
Section 21, T2N, R9E
DNR Traxt # 10-0095

Prepared By:
Maddie Westbrook
Distirct Forester
Date: 12/20/2021

0 230 460 920 Feet

1:5,344

1 inch = 445.33 feet

(Original Map Scale)

32.22 Acres

N
W E
S

Legend

County GIS Parcel Lines

Classified Forest Boundary

All Boundaries Are Approximated

STEWARDSHIP PLAN & CLASSIFIED FOREST AND WILDLANDS REINSPECTION

Prepared for: ROBISON PROPERTY
644 N COMBS RD
GREENWOOD, IN 46143
(317) 888-0272
ROBISONJIM@SBCGLOBAL.NET

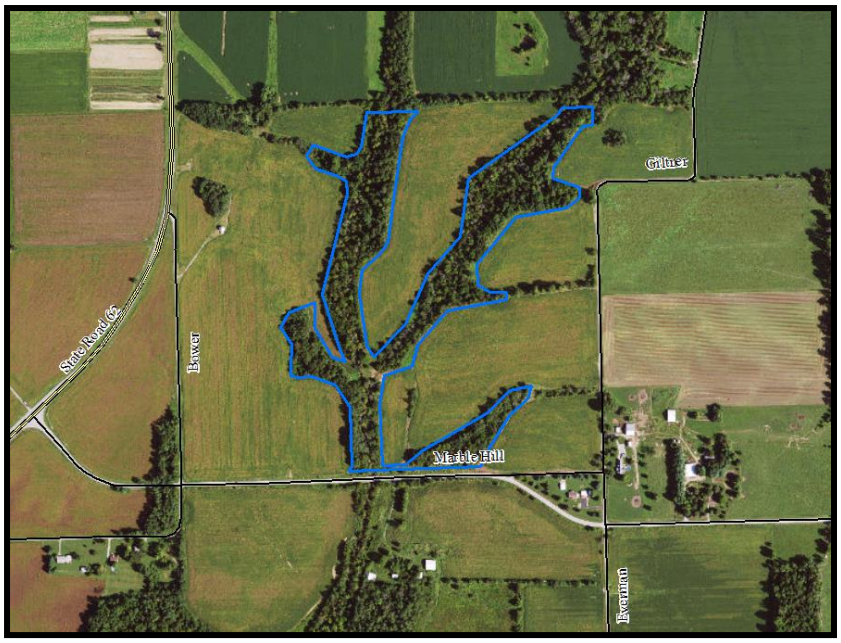
Date of this inspection: 2022

Date of last inspection: 2017

Green Certification Status: ELIGIBLE

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

Is corrective action required? NO



Section 21, T2N,R9E, Washington Township, Clark County

32.22 Acres Classified Forest and Wildland
DNR Tract ID: 10-0095

Maddie Westbrook, District Forester
Division of Forestry
P.O. Box 119
Henryville, IN 47126
(812) 722-8093
mwestbrook@dnr.in.gov

Date Prepared: 1/19/2022
Plan expires after 10 years

Mission Statement

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

The stewardship goals for this property are:

- To improve timber production
- To improve wildlife habitat
- To provide land investment

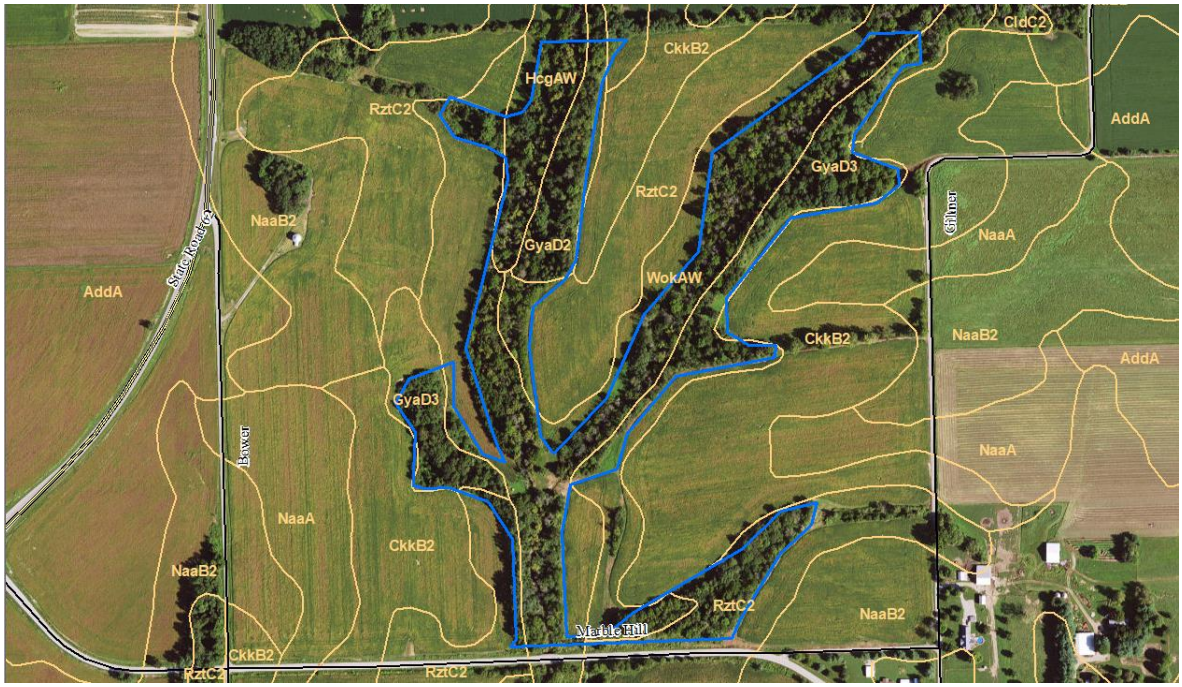
PROPERTY OVERVIEW

PROPERTY ACCESS AND FOREST ROADS & TRAILS:
This property sits north of Marble Hill Road. The property is easily accessed from Bower Road, Marble Hill Road, or Giltner Road. A trail system often increases property enjoyment and improves access for resource management, fire control, and recreation use. If the trails are improved, it is important to layout, construct, and maintain the trail system to drain naturally, avoid the buildup of water, and to follow other 'best management practices' to conserve natural resources.

BOUNDARY MARKINGS:
The purple paint law has taken effect as of July 1, 2018. The purple paint law makes purple marks the same as a "No trespassing" sign. The law allows landowners in Indiana to mark their property with purple paint to prevent trespassing and minimize liability if someone illegally enters the property and gets hurt. On trees, paint an eight inch vertical line about four feet off the ground every 100 feet or more. On a post, mark the top two inches of the post every 36 feet or more. You can find out more about the purple paint law at https://www.purdue.edu/fnr/extension/what-can-you-do-with-purple-paint/.

TOPOGRAPHY AND SOILS:
Trees, like other plants, depend on the soil for nourishment, moisture, and support. As long as the soil can supply these requirements, the tree grows well. If, for any reason, the soil conditions are such that these are not available, the trees will respond by either growing poorly, dying at an early age or wind-throwing easily.

Each county in Indiana has been mapped according to the different soil types by the Natural Resource Conservation Service. Foresters use the survey to predict timber production capabilities, formulate management strategies and to determine which species are best suited for each individual forest or plantation site. The following are the predominate soil types located on your property.



GyaD2 - Grayford silt loam has 12 to 25 percent slope and is eroded. This is a well drained soil found on slopes of till plains. It is moderately deep and has moderate available water capacity. Trees are best suited for this soil type.

GykD3 – Grayford silt loam, karst soil has 12 to 25 percent slope. This soil is found on severely eroded till plains. It is a moderately deep, well drained soil with moderate available water supply.

WokAW – Wilbur silt loam have 0 to 2 percent slope and occasionally floods for very brief durations. This soil is found on flood plains. It is a moderately well drained soil that has very high available water storage capacity.

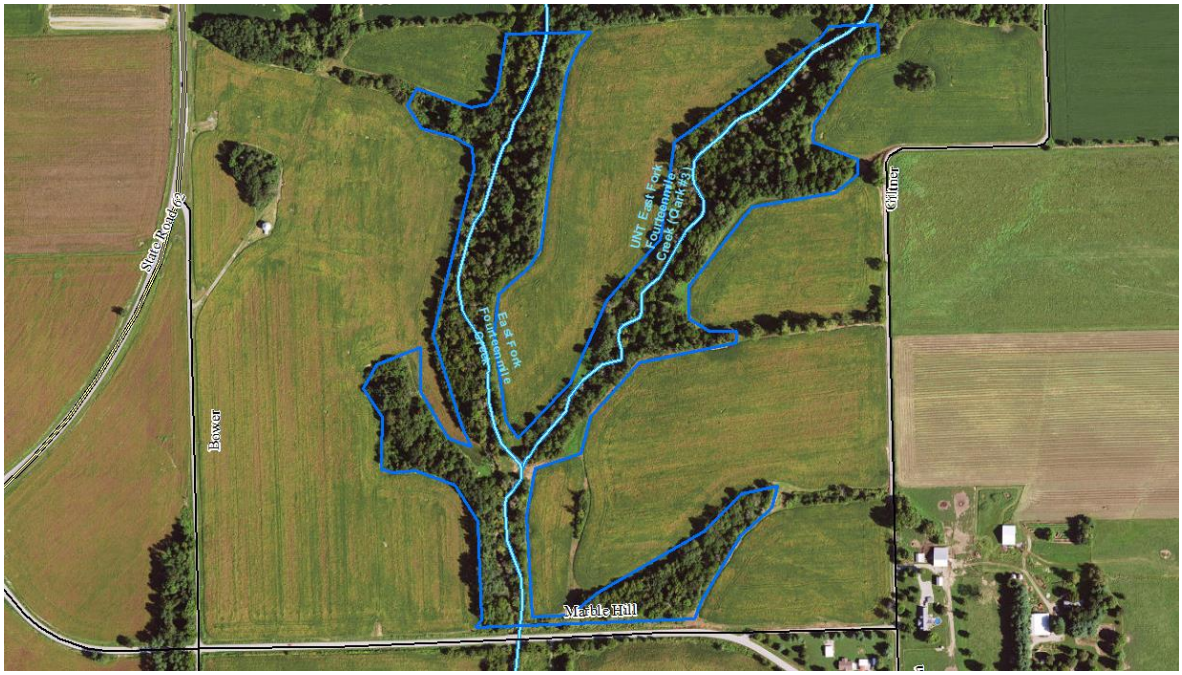
RztC2 - Ryker-Grayford silt loam is eroded and has 6 to 12 percent slope. This is a deep, well drained soil found on gently sloping till plains. It has a high available water capacity and is in the medium runoff class. Trees are best suited for this soil type.

HcgAW – Haymond silt loam has 0 to 2 percent slope. This soil is found on flood plains and natural levees it will flood occasionally for brief durations. This is a deep, well drained soil that has very high available eater capacity. This can be a productive soil if managed correctly.

WATER RESOURCES:

All drainage is to the Silver-Little Kentucky Watershed. Fourteen mile and east fork of fourteen mile creek run through this property. Woodlands and other natural areas are extremely effective at filtering pollutants and minimizing erosion as water moves across the landscape. You can maintain this effectiveness by following basic Best Management

Practices (BMPs) when using any type of heavy equipment in your natural areas. BMPs are especially important during timber harvesting operations. For more information on BMPs, go to www.DNR.in.gov\forestry.



PAST USE OF PROPERTY:
Mr. Robison completed an Environmental Quality Incentive Program in 2020. Private consulting forest completed forest stand improvement and 3 years of invasive species control. Forest stand improvement focused on releasing black walnut and cutting vines.

PREHISTORIC & HISTORIC FEATURES:
Most land parcels within the State of Indiana may be environmentally suitable to contain archaeological deposits but have not been investigated in order to verify the presence or absence of cultural deposits. Indiana Code 14-21-1 provides protection to archaeological sites and cemeteries on both private and public land by prohibiting digging anywhere with the intent to recover artifacts and disturbing the ground within 100 ft. of a cemetery without an approved plan from the IDNR – Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. In addition, if archaeological artifacts (an object made or modified prior to 1870), features (non-portable evidence of human occupations, such as a well), or human remains are uncovered during ground disturbing activities, state law requires that the discovery must be reported to the Department of Natural Resources within two (2) business days. Landowners who need to report archaeological sites or who are interested in learning more about cultural sites should contact the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology at 402 W. Washington St., Rm. W274, Indianapolis, IN 46204, 317-232-1646, dhpa@dnr.in.gov, or at http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/index.htm.

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

WILDLIFE RESOURCES:
Wildlife and the forests in which they live are linked closely together. The abundance of most wildlife populations and associated-forested lands has paralleled each other throughout history. This link between plant and animal communities illustrates the balance of nature. Understanding this balance helps us realize why forest management is important. Any action that affects the abundance of one population may alter the balances of another. For example, and increase in den trees provides more homes for cavity-nesting species and may result in an increase in squirrels, raccoons, and woodpeckers. However, an increase in deer, rodent, or insect populations might have an adverse impact on surrounding plant communities. Good forest management means considering the needs of both plant and animal communities.

Generally speaking, preserving/encouraging mast producing species, forest edge enhancement, early succession work, and invasive species control are the biggest things any landowner can do to improve deer habitat in south eastern Indiana. Food plots aren't essential for deer survival, but they definitely help from a hunter standpoint.

MAST PRODUCTION - Mast is a general term referring to the fruits produced by trees. Hard mast refers to nuts such as acorns, hickory nuts, walnuts, and beechnuts. Soft mast refers to berries such as grapes, persimmons, mulberries, elderberries, cherries, and the berries of dogwood and sassafras. Both hard and soft mast is important wildlife foods. One way to increase the production of mast is to reduce the competition that good mast-producing trees have with surrounding trees. By removing surrounding competition through thinning or TSI operations, mast-producing trees are allowed more sunlight, water, and nutrients. This release from competition will encourage faster growth and greater mast production. Good hard mast producers include white, red, black and pin oak; shagbark, shellbark, pignut and mockernut hickory; and black walnut. Good soft mast producers include dogwood, sassafras, elderberry, sumac, grape, spicebush, black gum, blackberry and raspberry.

Sawtooth oak is not good option to increase mast production. Sawtooth oak is an Asian species encouraged by hunting magazines. This species escapes plantings and has become an invasive species. It shares multiple warning traits with other common invasive species. Traits include rapid growth rates, bearing fruit at a young age, and is a prolific seeder. Sawtooth oak will out complete native regeneration. Preserve oak

species you have and plant native oak and hardwood species to help mast production. Do not plant sawtooth oak to prevent future ecological issues.

EDGE FEATHERING - Edge feathering provides a transitional zone between a maturing forest and adjacent habitats. A transitional zone provides many important habitat functions for a diversity of wildlife. Species observed in a feathered edge are small to intermediate size trees. Some common species include dogwood, American plum, sumac, redbud, cedar, winterberry, service berry, black raspberry and sassafras. A good woodland edge transition zone should extend a minimum of 10 to 25 feet beyond the forest edge, although wider transition zones will provide greater benefits. To create a transitional zone allow the area to regenerate naturally or plant desired species.

EXOTIC AND INVASIVE SPECIES CONCERNS:

Invasive species are non-native plants, animals, or insects that pose serious threats to forest health, wildlife health, and our economy. Since these species are in a new environment, free of natural predators, parasites, or competitors, they spread quickly. Some species can disrupt vital ecosystem functions like nutrient cycling or soil decomposition. Invasive species do not provide quality habitat or forage for local wildlife. The Terrestrial Plant Rule was created to help stop the spread of invasive species. It is illegal to sell, gift, exchange, or transport 44 invasive species. Common species found in the area on the list include: Ailanthus (Tree of heaven), garlic mustard, Japanese barberry, Asian bittersweet, autumn olive, wintercreeper, sericea lespedeza, bush honeysuckle, Japanese honeysuckle, knotweed, white mulberry, and Japanese stiltgrass. Organizations and conservationists are working on amending the rule to include Bradford pear (including many cultivars), burning bush, and sawtooth oak. You can read more about the Terrestrial Plant Rule at https://www.entm.purdue.edu/iisc/pdf/Terrestrial_Plant_Rule_Fact_Sheet_final.pdf.

Continue to eradicate invasive species to the best of your ability. Invasive plants displace native vegetation, degrade the natural ecosystem and decrease biodiversity. It is difficult and costly work, but greatly improves the health of your forest.

During my visit I observed stiltgrass, Japanese honeysuckle, and wintercreeper growing in your forest. Infestation of invasive species is ranked as low/medium. Wintercreeper is this property's biggest issue. It is a tough one to kill and there is plenty of seed sources on neighboring properties. Please refer to "Activities to Achieve Desired Future condition" section and handouts for more details and "Additional Resources" for species specific information.

PROPERTY SETTING AND REGIONAL CONSERVATION CONCERNS:

This property lies within the Bluegrass Natural Region of the natural regions of Indiana. This natural region is identified and named not for a predominance of bluegrass but for similarities of the physiography and natural communities to the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky. Specifically, this area is located within the Muscatatuck Flats and Canyons

sub-section of the natural region. This section consists primarily of a broad, relatively flat west sloping plain with steep walled canyons entrenched by major streams.

FOREST RESILIENCE AND CARBON SEQUESTRATION:
A forest that is healthy and vigorously growing will be better able to contend environmental extremes. Managing the forest through harvesting timber stand improvement and controlling invasive species will help to maintain the forest in a healthy state. Harvesting timber and regenerating forests can also result in net carbon sequestration in wood products and new forest growth.

AREA DESCRIPTION AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

AREA NAME: ROBISON FOREST **ACRES:** 32.22

RESOURCE DESCRIPTION:
This property is a riparian forest. The forest provides soil stabilization to stream banks. This is a young forest. The timber quality will be good in the future. The primary tree species present include black walnut, red elm, osage orange, box elder, hackberry, tulip poplar, black cherry, bitternut hickory, green ash, sycamore, pin oak, and white ash. Shrub species observed included coralberry and spicebush. Herbaceous species observed include ironweed, goldenrod, horsetail, and aster.

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION:
The desired future condition is a forest of multi-aged mixed hardwood forest type with a mixture of tree sizes that could provide periodic timber harvest, wildlife habitat and general aesthetics.

ACTIVITIES TO ACHIEVE DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION:
1. Invasive species should be controlled before they get out of control. Your properties value, health, habitat, and biodiversity will decrease as density of invasive species increases. By removing the invasive species you are creating a healthier forest.

   The herbicides used in forestry for invasive species control may be purchased from farm, garden, or retail stores. Chemicals commonly used for broad leaf control include glyphosate and triclopyr. Look for glyphosate and triclopyr under “active ingredients” on the front label when deciding which herbicide is best suited for the job. Buying concentrated herbicides is the more affordable option, but will require diluting the herbicide to get an appropriate spraying solutions. There is a conversion table within the herbicide label to help applicators/landowners prepare the desired

spray solution. The law requires applicators to follow label instructions, so please refer to the label for specific mixing, storing, safety and application instructions.

To learn how to eradicate each species observed on your property refer to links under "Additional Resources" or the enclosed handouts. These handouts will go over how to identify each species, why they are a problem, and how to eradicate them. How to eradicate the invasive is usually found on the back of the page under management.

FUTURE LONG-TERM LAND CONSERVATION:

This property was originally enrolled in the Classified Forest and Wildlands Program in 2014. Under the program you receive a significantly lowered property tax assessment, a periodic forester inspection, and an option to participate in and sell forest products as being 'green certified'. In return, you agree to care for the land and its resources according to program standards and the approved plan tailored to your objectives and property resources.

If you decide to sell your classified property, you must notify the potential buyer in writing that the property is enrolled in Classified Forest and Wildlands Program and any existing potential program violations (for example, a building has been added to the classified area). In addition, you should disclose what area is enrolled, any violations, tax liabilities, and penalties. If/When you sell your property, please contact your district forester.

If are going to sell only a portion of your classified area or are subdividing the classified area into multiple tracts, there are additional items to consider. The minimum acreage to remain in the program in 10 acres. Any tract containing less than 10 acres will have to be withdrawn from the program and withdrawal penalties paid. Tracts containing 10 acres or more of classified land can remain in the program; however, the owner must file a revised application. The revised application requires the owner to hire a surveyor to write a new legal description of the classified area after the split.

CONSERVATION-BASED ESTATE PLANNING:

The first step to ensuring the personal and family legacy of you land is to talk about its future. This includes the co-owners, heirs, or others affected by the transfer of ownership. Common legacy tools include Family Partnerships; Gift or Sell to Heirs; Land Trusts; Last Will and Testament; Limited Liability Company (LLC); and Conservation Easement among others. Each method of transfer has its advantages and drawbacks. Discussion of this tools with the future owners is necessary to ensure the land is conserved for future generations.

Property that is enrolled into the Classified Forest and Wildlands program will stay in the program through land ownership transfers. If the property lines have not changed then the district forester's office simply updates contact information and files. If the property is split/divided among different landowners, completing revised application is required to

stay in the program. There are surveyor costs and a recording fee associated with completing a revised application. If the split/divided creates an area of forest less than 10 acres, the area will be required to be withdrawn from the program. The landowner will be responsible to pay up to 10 years of back taxes, plus 10% interest, and possible additional penalties.

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

CONTACTS:

This plan offers general guidelines to manage your natural resources and some recommended or required action(s) is (are) needed. The use of a professional forester is encouraged as you undertake significant or unfamiliar land management actions. This is especially true with timber resources, where missteps can have consequences lasting for decades. A list of consultant foresters and industry foresters is available at https://www.findindianaforester.org/ . There are contractors available to eradicate invasive species on your property. A list of contractors who eradicate invasive species is available at http://www.sicim.info/contractors .

Cost share funds may be available through, the Farm Service Agency (FSA) or the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), to reimburse you for part of the cost of completing forestry practices such as timber stand improvement work, tree planting, or invasive species control. This is an incentive to help you get started on you forestry activities. Since there are specific rules and procedures to follow in making these funds available to you, it is important to pay careful attention to the instructions and sign up prior to beginning any work for which you want cost-share assistance. Often funds may not be immediately available, but usually become available in the near future.

Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP) is a cost share program that is currently available. EQIP helps landowners by partially reimbursing them for tree planting (reforesting an area), native grass establishment, pollinator habitat, forest stand improvement, and/or invasive species control (brush or herbaceous management). **The work needs to be completed to the NRCS's standards to receive reimbursement.** Landowners can apply to receive cost share, but they are not guaranteed approval. Approvals depend on the land traits and the fund pool available. To learn more about EQIP, contact your local NRCS office. Your District Conservationist is Jennifer Kipper. You may reach her at 812-256-2330 extension 3 Jennifer.kipper@usda.gov .

MANAGEMENT PROJECT SUMMARY

SCHEDULED YEAR	AREA NAME or NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ACRES	Importance
2022+	ROBISON FOREST ROBISON FOREST	Invasive species control allow it to grow	ALL	High N/A N/A

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:

Click on the blue links to access publications

Purdue Extension - Forest & wildlife management videos

Invasive Species - Each invasive species handout will go over how to identify & eradicate species found on or around your property.

- What is an Invasive plant
- Purdue - Invasive species Control (Video)
- Foliar Spraying Invasive species (Video)
- SICIM - General Control Recommendations
- Contractors who eradicate invasive species
- Japanese Honeysuckle
- Multiflora rose
- Japanese Stilt Grass
- Oriental Bittersweet
- Winter creeper

Planting and Tree Care

- Landscaping with native plants to Indiana
- Indiana DNR Tree Nurseries
- Where can I buy native plants?
- Tree Planting Guide

Classified Forest and Wildlands and FSC Green Certification

- Classified Forest Brochure

Timber Harvesting

- FIND A FORESTER THAT WILL MARK TIMBER
- How to get the most from your timber
- Forest Service's tax tips for forest landowners
- Basics of Marking Timber
- Purdue - Sealed Bid Timber Sales (Video)

Trails

- Trail Design

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

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

Is there any corrective action needed? NO

If YES, please describe:

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

SIGNED:  **1/19/2022**

Maddie Westbrook, District Forester

Forestry DNR

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I have reviewed the attached Stewardship Plan and agree with its recommendations for reaching my management objectives. I also agree to follow this plan as written, unless circumstances arise that amendments need to be made. The administrating State District Forester must agree upon any amendments in the plan.

Landowner's Name: ROBISON PROPERTY

County: CLARK

Landowner's Acceptance: _____
(Signature)

Date Signed: _____

Plan Preparer: Maddie Westbrook

District Forester: _____
(Signature)

Date Signed: 1/19/2022

Please sign this page and return it to:
Maddie Westbrook
Clark State Forest
P.O. Box 119
Henryville, IN 47126
or mwestbrook@dnr.in.gov