Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation Division of Water Supply Protection, Office of Watershed Management Forest Management Project Summary

Project Title: Fairview Hill Barrens Restoration

DWSP Harvest Permit Number: 3175 **DWSP Proposal ID:** NS-23-20-BFA **DCR Forest Cutting Plan File Number:** 204-42943-25

Site Information

Watershed: Quabbin
Town(s): New Salem
Acres: 30.0
Nearest Road: Regulating Dam Road
Natural Heritage Atlas overlap? yes
Public Drinking Water Supply Watershed? yes
Forest Types: white pine, white pine-hardwood, oak-hardwood, mixed oak
ACEC? no
Soils: Canton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8% slopes, well drained thick; Deerfield loamy sand, 0 to 8% slopes, moderately well drained; Hinkley sandy loam, 3 to 15% slopes, excessively drained.
Wetland Resources: An intermittent stream flows north to south from within harvest area to the Quabbin Reservoir, which is adjacent to the harvest to the west.
Vernal Pools: none

Harvest Information

Harvest Start Date: TBD Harvest End Date: on or before December 14, 2026 Number of Wetland Crossings: none Number of Stream Crossings: none

Best Management Practices

Stream Crossing: n/a Filter Strips: variable width based on slope for all water features Wetland Crossings: n/a Harvesting in Wetlands: n/a

DWSP Forester supervising this harvest

Name:	Helen Johnson
Forester License #:	383
Phone #:	(617) 733-2937
Email:	Helen.Johnson@mass.gov

NARRATIVE

Site Selection

Lot 3175 is located between Fairview Hill and the Quabbin Reservoir, adjacent to Quabbin Fishing Area 2. This area has been identified as a pitch pine barrens based on vegetation, soils and surficial geology, and was designated as a Barrens Focus Area (BFA) in the 2017 DCR-DWSP Land Management Plan.

Barrens are globally uncommon ecosystems that support a wide variety of rare and endangered wildlife. Nearly half of the terrestrial plants and animals protected under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act depend on barrens communities. Most barrens in Massachusetts are found on sandy glacial outwash soils near the coast, in Plymouth County and on Cape Cod and the islands. In contrast the Fairview Hill Barrens, like Gays Hill Barrens across Route 122 to the north, is a rare instance of an inland barrens, which is even more uncommon than coastal barrens. Not surprisingly, the few inland barrens in Massachusetts support similarly rare suites of species, making them hot spots for biodiversity.

All barrens are disturbance-dependent, pyrophytic ("fire-loving") ecosystems that need periodic fires and canopy disruptions to maintain their integrity. In the absence of such disturbances, they become overrun by non-barrens species such as white pine and red maple, which crowd out the slower-growing barrens species in a process known as mesification. Restoration begins with harvesting to remove those encroaching species, followed by re-introduction of periodic low-intensity fire to prevent future encroachment.

Accordingly, the primary objective of this harvest is to start the barrens habitat restoration process by removing white pine, red maple, and other species associated with mesification, and retaining the majority of pitch pines and oaks.

The objective of this harvest was further refined and became more urgent after the 2022 detection in Massachusetts of southern pine beetle (SPB). This voracious invasive insect causes widespread, rapid mortality of pitch pine, an essential keystone species in barrens ecosystems. As a result, SPB is a threat to this entire habitat type and to the full range of biodiversity that it supports.

Southern pine beetle is native to the southeastern U.S., but has been migrating northward due to climate change. As of 2024 it had killed tens of thousands of pitch pines on Long Island, and had been found in numerous other locations in New York and New England, even as far north as Maine. In Massachusetts, SPB has caused outbreaks on Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, and has been found as nearby as the Montague Sand Plains.

In response the proximity of southern pine beetle, the objectives of this harvest were adjusted slightly by adding the removal of declining pitch pines, which attract SPB. This will also increase the vigor of the remaining pitch pines so that they're better able to mount a strong defense if attacked. In addition, the overall reduction of stand density as a result of this harvest will increase intra-canopy air flow, causing dissipation of SPB pheromones, thus making it harder for the beetles to find this site. Taken together, these measures are the best known protection against southern pine beetle.

General Description/Forest Composition/History

The forest in this area is typical of a barrens in the process of mesification, i.e. loss of integrity due to being overrun by non-barrens "generalists" (species that can thrive in many different environments, as opposed to the barrens "specialists"). Pitch pine, a keystone barrens species, and multiple species of oaks are still common in much of this area, but white pine, a generalist, is much more common, more vigorous, and dominant among seedlings as well as mature trees. If left to develop without intervention, the white pine will shade out the pitch pine and oaks, and this barrens habitat and all of its biodiversity will be lost.

Less common tree species on this site include red maple, black birch, black cherry, and occasional aspen. Ground cover includes clubmoss, wintergreen, and scattered patches of low bush blueberries. Two harvests have been completed in this area by MDC/DCR: 7.7 acres of thinning in 1985, mostly to the north of the DCR access road, and 2 acres of single tree selection in 2001.

Silvicultural Objectives

As noted above, the primary goals for this harvest are barrens habitat restoration, and deterrence of southern pine beetle. Barrens restoration is being accomplished through the protection and retention of all healthy pitch pine and oaks, and the removal of all other tree species, including white pine, red maple, and other non-oak hardwoods. In most cases this alone would reduce basal area to less than 80 ft²/acre, the recommended maximum for southern pine beetle deterrence. In locations where high pitch pine stocking results in higher basal area, the most unhealthy and least vigorous pitch pines and oaks will be removed in order to reach the target of 80 ft²/acre. The overall result will be a patchy forest, with some areas of vigorous, moderate density pitch pines and oaks, and others much more open, providing space for regeneration of both herbaceous and woody barrens-adapted species. Variable width filter strips will be maintained along the Quabbin Reservoir and interior wetlands, in order to prevent soil compaction, erosion and sedimentation, and to maintain soil stability and nutrient uptake.

Cultural Resources

There are no known cultural features except for stone walls near the south harvest boundary, which will be avoided and protected.

Rare or Endangered Species

The entire lot is classified as priority habitat for whip-poor-will, a barrens species that will benefit from the low-density forest structure after this harvest. In addition, the harvest overlaps protected habitat for loons and hog-nosed snakes, both of which will be protected by restricting operations to November 1 to April 14, as required by NHESP. This corresponds with DWSP's intention to conduct the harvest when the fishing area is closed, from the third Saturday in October to the third Saturday in April, for the safety of visitors and staff.

Location

Acres 30

Phone

Site Information

Town New Salem

Plan Preparer

Type of Preparer LF

*Mass. Forester License # 383

Stream Crossings

Wetland Crossings

Indicate location on map

Length of Crossing Mitigation Stabilization

Filter Strips

Indicate location on map

Width (50', 100', or VA)

Indicate location on map

Type of Crossing Existing Structure Type of Bottom

Bank Height (ft) Stabilization

Name Helen Johnson

Address DCR-DWSP, Quabbin Section 485 Ware Road Town, State, Zip Belchertown, MA 01007 (617) 733-2937

Forest Cutting Plan (em

and Notice of Intent under M.G.L. Chapter 132 – The Forest Cutting Practices Act, 304 CMR 11.00 (Effective Date: 3/15/16)

Road Regulating Dam Road

For DCR Use Only: File Number - 704-42943-2	5 Case No.	
Date Rec'd 8/29/24	Nat. Hert.	
Earliest Start 916124	_ Pub. Dr. Wat.	
River Basin Chicopee'	ACEC NO	
Gen. Obj. 4		

Landowner

QUABBIN LOT 3175

Proposed Start Date_

Vol. MBF 41.5 Vol. Cds. 131 Vol. Tons 247

*Required for land under Ch61, Ch61A or Forest Stewardship

SC-1

WC-1

FS-1

VA

SC-2

WC-2

FS-2

VA

SC-3

WC-3

FS-3

SC-4

WC-4

FS-4

Name DCR-DWSP Quabbin Section, ATTN: Forestry Mailing Address 485 Ware Road

Town, St	ate, Zip	Belchert	own, MA 01	007	
Phone	(4	13) 213-	7903		
Ch61	61A	61B	Stew *Ca	se #	
FSC 🗌	CR 🗌	CR Hole	der		

Licensed Timber Harvester**

Name	
Address	
Town, State, Zip	
Phone	
Mass. Lic. Harvester #	

**This information may be supplied after the plan is approved, but before work begins.

Harvesting in Wetlands

Indicate location on map	HW-1	HW-2	HW-3	HW-4
Forest Type (see pg 2)				
Acres to be Harvested				
Resid. Basal Area (>50%?)		1		

Service Forester Comments

4	Heitage Timing Restriction See Attached - SR	
-		
pe of Bottom	Note:	

pg 3 of 5

Typ	e of Preparer	Type	e of Crossing	Stab	ilization	Miti	gation	Type	e of Bottom	Note:
LF	Mass. Lic. For.	CU	Culvert	SE	Seed	FR	Frozen	LE	Ledge	Applicant must provide DCR with all relevant information
TH	Lic. Tim. Har	BR	Bridge	MU	Mulch	DR	Dry	ST	Stony	before plan may be approved and cutting may begin.
TB	Timber Buyer	FO	Ford	CO	Corduroy	OT	Other	MU	Mud	Some forestry activities, such as prescribed burning and
LO	Landowner	PO	Poled	ST	Stone			GR	Gravel	pesticide or fertilizer application may require additional permits.
OT	Other	OT	Other	HB	Hay Bales			OT	Other	Consult MA Forestry BMP Manual for further information.
				OT	Other					

If Other (OT) is used in any category an explanation must be given on an attached narrative page

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Pra

Management

Best

Species	Mbf/Cds		Mbf/Cd
White Pine	37.3	Red Maple	2.3
Red Pine		Sugar Maple	
Pitch Pine		Red Oak	
Hemlock		Black Oak	
Spruce		White Oak	
Other Sftwd.		Other Hdwd.	1.0
White Ash		Total Mbf	41.5
Beech		Cordwood (Cds)	131
White Birch		SW Pulp (Tons)	505
B & Y Birch		HW Pulp (Tons)	
Black Cherry	0.8	Chips (Tons)	

*Note: Volumes indicated in the Plan are as reported by the plan preparer and have not been independently verified by the service forester upon approval. **Mbf** = thousand board feet.

Cutting Standards

Indicate location on map	ST-1	ST-2	ST-3	ST-4
Forest Type	WH 🖃			
Acres	30			
Landowner Objective	LT			
Designation of Trees	CT 🔽			
Type of Cut	OT			
Source of Regeneration	OT 🔽			

Landowner Signature

an

The most important information on a cutting plan is the Landowner's objective, as this will determine which trees will be harvested and which will remain; **this decision will also determine the future condition of the forest for decades to come.** After having read the Massachusetts Forest Cutting Plan Information Sheet on page one, indicate your objective by checking the appropriate box below.

LT – Long-term Forest Management

ST - Short-term Harvest

Planned management of the forest to achieve one or more of the following objectives: produce immediate and maximize long-term income, enhance wildlife habitat, improve recreational opportunities, protect soil and water quality, or produce forest specialty products.

harvest of trees with the main intention of producing short-term income with minimal consideration given to improving the future forest condition, which often results in a forest dominated by poor quality and low value species.

I (we) have read the Massachusetts Cutting Plan Information Sheet, and am aware of my (our) management options. I (we) hereby certify that I (we) have the legal authority to carry out the operation described above.

(we) certify that I (we) have notified the Conservation Commission in the town in which the operation is to take place and the abutters of record within two hundred feet of the area to be harvested.

I (we) understand that the volumes in this plan have not been independently verified by the service forester

upon approval and will report final values and volumes to the Director or his/her agent if the final figures differ from those reported.

Signature of landowner	r(s)	Date					
Determination	and Status	Final Report and Comments					
Approved Cutting Plan	d Disapproved Expires $\Box \frac{8}{29}$	I hereby certify that the afore described Forest Cutting Plan and all relevant statutes have been substantially complied with.					
Signature of Service Fore	$\frac{q.27.24}{\text{Date}}$	Signature of Service Forester/Director's Agent Da					
App 1 Amendment	Dis 1 App 2 Dis 2						
WK WP/Hem HH I	Designation of Trees Hemlock OM Mixed Oak CT Cut Tree Hem/Hdwd RM Red Maple LT Leave Tree Blck Cherry BE Beech SB Stand Boundary Bee/Bir/Map SF Spruce/Fir OT Other	Type of Cut Source of Regeneration SH Shelterwood Intermediate Harvests: AD Advanced ST Seed Tree CT Commercial Thin SE Natural Seed CC Clear Cut NT Non-Standard Systems:* CO Coppice SE Selection Non-Standard Systems:* CO Coppice					

Υ.

BMPs

rees

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Forest Cutting Plan

Narrative Page (Effective Date: 3/15/16) Use this page to provide further explanation or if Other (OT) was used in any category on pages 3 or 4.

Landowner	DCR-DWSP Quabbin
Town	New Salem
File Number	

Use this Section to provide further explanation or if Other (OT) was used in any category in the Best Management Practices Section on Page 3.

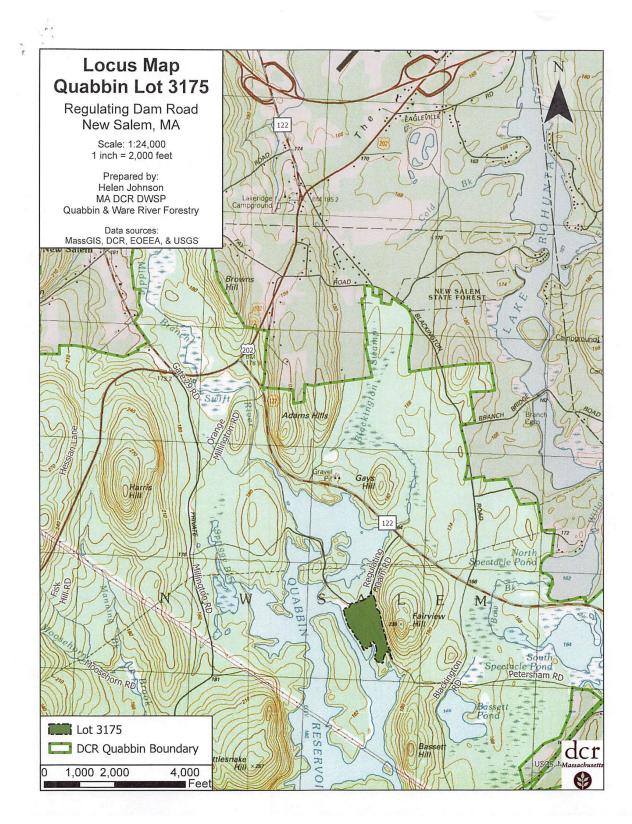
This barrens restoration harvest removes generalist species such as white pine and retains pitch pine and oak. Where pitch pine is dense, a few of the least healthy pitch pines and oaks are being removed to increase air flow, thus reducing risk of attack by southern pine beetle. FS are wider than minimum with >50% BA in order to protect the water supply.

Use this Section to describe the types of trees to be harvested and/or retained if Other (OT) was used for "Designation of Trees" in the Stand Treatment Section on page 4. Additional narrative description may be added on a separate page.

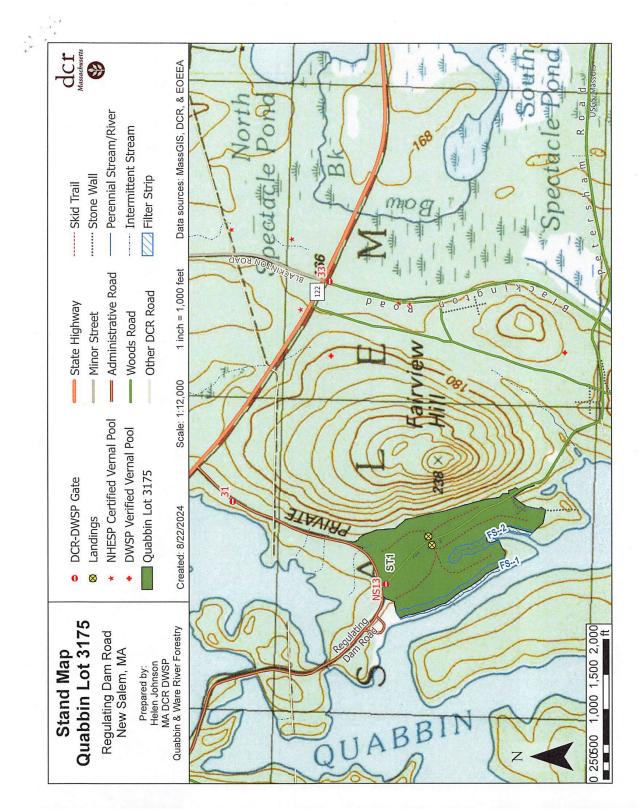
Decies CH PINE	Size all	Quality poor	Species PITCH PINE	Size all	Quality fair to good	Cut	Left
	all	poor	PITCH PINE	all	fair to good	1 0	1
					Tall to yoou	2	98
TE PINE	all	all	WHITE PINE (IN FS)	all	all	98	2
DAKS	all	poor	OAKS	all	fair to good	2	98
HARDWOODS	all	all	OTHER HW (IN FS)	all	all	98	2
	DAKS	AKS all	DAKS all poor	DAKS all poor OAKS	DAKS all poor OAKS all	DAKS all poor OAKS all fair to good	DAKS all poor OAKS all fair to good 2

Stand No.	Source of Regeneration (ex. AD, SE)	How will Regeneration be obtained/protected? If using AD - Describe the species present and how the regeneration will be protected If using SE - Describe the source of the seed and the number of seed trees/acre
1	AD	Oak, white pine &, maple seedlings and saplings are present on the site. Loggers will be directed to protect oak regen as much as possible, or if not possible, cut at the base to encourage sprouting.
1	SE	Scarification during the harvest will expose mineral soil for pitch pine and oak seeds from mature trees within and around the harvest. Prescribed fire within 5 yrs will open serotinous pitch pine cones
1	со	Pitch pines, oaks, and other hardwoods of all sizes that are cut will resprout. Periodic prescribed fire at 5-7 year intervals will continue to encourage oak and pitch pine sprouting.
		White pine and red maple regeneration is not desired and will either be cut or killed by prescribed fire.
Stand No.	Thriving pitch pi	Desired Future Condition t the stand is expected to look like five years from the harvest, including the condition of the overstory & understor ne-oak barrens with variable densities of pitch pine and oaks, with BA/acre ranging from 10 to 80, over a herbaceous barrens species.

Forest Cutting Plan, page 4 of 6



Forest Cutting Plan, page 5 of 6



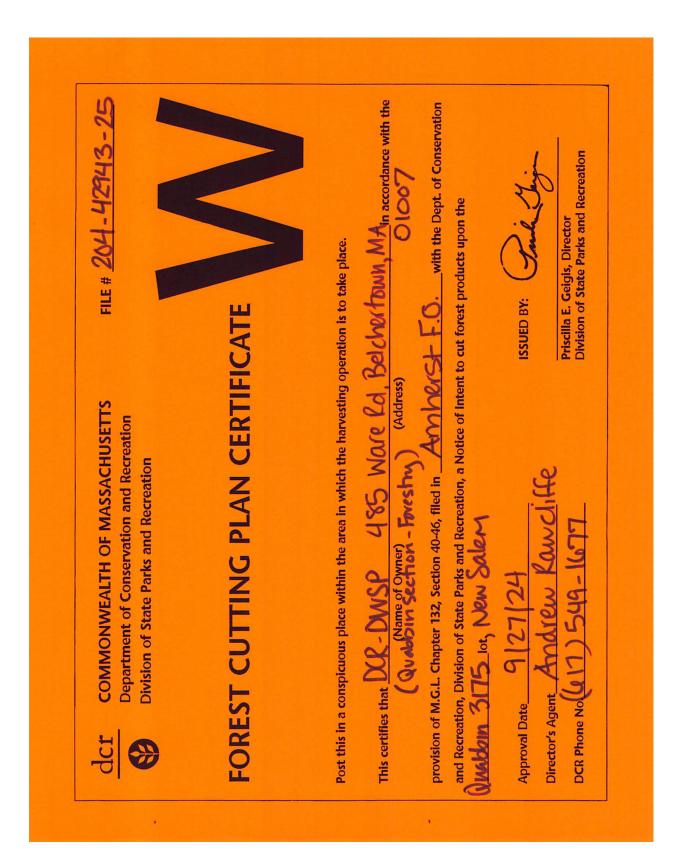


Photo Point A, northwest portion of harvest area



Before harvest (November 2024)

Photo Point B, northeast portion of harvest area



Before harvest (November 2024)

Photo Point C, southeast portion of harvest area



Before harvest (November 2024). The white tree tops are oaks that were killed by spongy moth.

Photo Point D, southwest portion of harvest area



Before harvest (November 2024)