

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

**Project Title: Lot 5259**

DWSP Harvest Permit Number: 5259

DWSP Proposal ID: WA-16-88

DCR Forest Cutting Plan File Number: 282-8092-16

***Site Information***

Watershed: Wachusett

Town(s): Sterling

Acres: 40.5

Nearest Road: Campground Road

Natural Heritage Atlas overlap?: No

Public Drinking Water Supply Watershed?: Yes

Forest Types: Northern red oak, mixed oak

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)?: No

Soils: Woodbridge fine sandy loam, a deep, well-drained till soil.

Wetland Resources: A very small, intermittent brook originates and flows in the northern end of this area.

Vernal Pools: None known.

***Harvest Information***

Harvest Start Date: 5/1/2016

Harvest End Date: 12/1/2017

Number of Wetland Crossings: None

Number of Stream Crossings: None

***Best Management Practices Applied***

Stream Crossings: There are no stream crossings.

Filter Strips: There are no filter strips.

Wetland Crossings: There are no wetland crossings.

Harvesting in Wetlands: No harvesting in wetlands will occur.

***DWSP Forester supervising this harvest***

Name: Greg Buzzell

Forester License number: 025

Phone number: 774-261-1841

Email: greg.buzzell@mass.gov

## **Narrative**

### ***General Description/Forest Composition/History***

This forest is dominated by red and black oak with far less white pine, red maple, black birch, hickory, sugar maple and sassafras. There is very little topography, but as the ground slopes very gently to the north, the proportion of black oak gradually decreases as the proportion of red oak increases. A timber sale in 1989 on this entire area and another in 2004 in the eastern part, have encouraged the establishment of advance regeneration comprised of red oak, black oak, white pine, red maple, white oak, hickory, sassafras and sugar maple. Shrub species are dominated by witch-hazel, huckleberry, lowbush blueberry and maple-leaved viburnums.

### ***Site Selection***

The ideal watershed protection forest is one which best serves the function of the land as a producer of high quality drinking water in both short- and long-term. This forest must be vigorous and diverse in tree species and ages, be actively accumulating biomass and actively regenerating. Such a forest will be ideally suited to be resilient to and quickly recover from small- and large-scale disturbances such as diseases, insect infestations, ice storms and hurricanes.

This area was selected for management because of the lack of age diversity both in these 40.5 acres as well as in the 519 DCR-owned acres from which water flows into East Waushacum Pond. Only 7% of the forest is comprised of trees less than 20 years old with 92% of the forest being in the 81-100 year old category. The ideal protection forest would have at least 3 distinct age classes of trees distributed throughout this sale area.

### ***Silvicultural Objectives***

Openings will be made in the overstory taking advantage of areas of good advance regeneration thereby releasing these younger trees from the shade of the older, taller forest. 11 openings will be made that range in size from about 1/3rd to nearly 2 acres in size. These openings total 9.8 acres, which represents 24% of the manageable acreage in this area. A few mature trees will be retained within each of these openings, particularly the ones larger than ½ acre. These trees provided important structural diversity within these patches of young trees in the short term and especially in the long term as it is anticipated that these retained trees will never be cut but be allowed to live to their natural lifespan.

### ***Cultural Resources***

There are no known or documented significant historic or archeological resources in this area. However, there are known pre-Contact sites in this part of town so general practices to minimize the compaction and disturbance of soil will be followed. Care will be taken to minimize disturbance to stone walls or any other cultural artifact if any are found.

### ***Rare or Endangered Species***

There are no critical habitats or known rare or endangered plants or wildlife. All DWSP Best Management Practices for wildlife management such as the maintenance and encouragement of mast-producing species snag and den trees are being followed.

## Figures

- Figure 1. Forest Cutting Plan
- Figure 2. Maps of harvest area showing approximate boundary, proposed openings and other features
- Figure 3. General locus map showing the location of the proposed timber harvest
- Figure 4. Pre-Harvest Photographs, A-C
- Figure 5. Post-Harvest Photographs, A-C

Figure 1. Forest Cutting Plan

# Forest Cutting Plan

and Notice of Intent under M.G.L.  
Chapter 132 – The Forest Cutting  
Practices Act, 304 CMR 11.00  
(Effective Date: 1/1/04)

FEB 22 2016

**For DCR Use Only:**

File Number 82-8092-1b Case No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date Rec'd 2/22/16 Nat. Hert. NO  
Earliest Start 3/8/16 Nat. Hert. Imp. NO  
River Basin NASHUA Pub. Dr. Wat. YES-WACHUSETT  
Gen. Obj. LT ACEC NO

Site Information

**Location**

Town Sterling  
Road Campground Road  
Acres 40.5 Proposed Start Date 04/16  
Vol. MBF 34.2 Vol. Cds. 152 Vol. Tons \_\_\_\_\_

**Plan Preparer**

Name Gregory S. Buzzell  
Address 180 Beaman Rd.  
Town, State, Zip West Boylston, MA, 01583  
Phone 508-792-7806 Ext 317  
Type of Preparer Mass. Licensed Forester  
\*Mass. Forester License # 25  
\*Required for land under Ch61, Ch61A or Forest Stewardship

**Landowner**

Name DCR/DWSP/OWM Wachusett/Sudbury  
Mailing Address 180 Beaman St.  
Town, State, Zip West Boylston, MA 01583  
Phone 608-792-7806  
Ch61  Ch61A  Stew  \*Case # \_\_\_\_\_  
Est. Stumpage Value \_\_\_\_\_

**Licensed Timber Harvester\*\***

Name To be supplied when known.  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Town, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
Mass. Lic. Harvester # \_\_\_\_\_  
\*\*This information may be supplied after the plan is approved, but before work begins.

Best Management Practices

**Stream Crossings**

Indicate location on map	SC-1	SC-2	SC-3	SC-4
Type of Crossing				
Existing Structure				
Type of Bottom				
Bank Height (ft)				
Stabilization				

**Wetland Crossings**

Indicate location on map	WC-1	WC-2	WC-3	WC-4
Length of Crossing				
Mitigation				
Stabilization				

**Filter Strips**

Indicate location on map	FS-1	FS-2	FS-3	FS-4
Width (50', 100', or VA)	50'			

**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%?)				

**Service Forester Comments**

\* ALL SKID ROADS / TRAILS ARE EXISTING

Codes

Type of Preparer	Type of Crossing	Stabilization	Mitigation	Type of Bottom
LF Mass. Lic. For.	CU Culvert	SE Seed	FR Frozen	LE Ledge
TH Lic. Tim. Har	BR Bridge	MU Mulch	DR Dry	ST Stony
TB Timber Buyer	FO Ford	CO Corduroy	OT Other	MU Mud
LO Landowner	PO Poled	ST Stone		GR Gravel
OT Other	OT Other	HB Hay Bales		OT Other
		OT Other		

Note:  
Applicant must provide DCR with all relevant information before plan may be approved and cutting may begin.  
Some forestry activities, such as prescribed burning and pesticide or fertilizer application may require additional permits.  
Consult MA Forestry BMP Manual for further information.

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

Forest Products

Products to be Harvested\*

Table with 4 columns: Species, MbF/Cds, MbF/Cds, MbF/Cds. Rows include White Pine, Red Pine, Pitch Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Other Sftwd., White Ash, Beech, White Birch, B & Y Birch, Black Cherry.

\*Note: Volumes and values 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.

Stand Treatment

Cutting Standards

Table with 5 columns: Indicate location on map, ST-1, ST-2, ST-3, ST-4. Rows include Forest Type, Acres, Landowner Objective, Designation of Trees, Type of Cut, Source of Regeneration.

Landowner

Landowner Signature

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.

[X] LT - Long-term Forest Management

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.

[ ] ST - Short-term Harvest

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.

Handwritten signature of landowner(s)

2/17/16 Date

Service Forester

Determination and Status

Form with checkboxes for Approved, Disapproved, Expires, Extension, Amendment. Includes handwritten dates and signatures.

Final Report and Comments

I hereby certify that the afore described Forest Cutting Plan and all relevant statutes have been substantially complied with.

Signature of Service Forester/Director's Agent Date

Codes

Table with 4 columns: Forest Types, Designation of Trees, Type of Cut, Source of Regeneration. Lists various codes and their corresponding descriptions.

\*If Other (OT) or a non-standard system is used an explanation must be given on attached narrative page pg 4 of 5

# Forest Cutting Plan

## Narrative Page

Use only if further explanation is required of information on pages one or two or if "other" was used in any category.

Landowner: DCR Wachusett

Town: Sterling

File Number: 282-8092-16

BMPs	<p><u>While streams and wetlands are limited on this sale, care will still have to be exercised to perform the work when the ground is suitably dry, frozen or snow-covered. This very gently sloped property has a high water table in the spring and is slow to dry out. This lesson was learned in 1989 when this area was first cut. The skidder ruts, while never very deep, still persist to this day and account for some erroneous DEP photo interpretations of the streams.</u></p>
Silviculture	<p><u>In order to release advance regeneration, 11 openings in the overstory are being created, covering 9.8 acres. These openings range from 1/3th to nearly 2 acres in size with an average of 0.9 acres. They are well distributed throughout the area taking advantage of the advance regeneration comprised of white pine, oaks and other hardwoods. No trees have been marked between any of these patches.</u></p>
Objectives	<p><u>The objective of this operation is to diversify the age structure of the forest by removing the overstory in patches thereby releasing the advance regeneration. The current age structure is limited with an insufficient component of young forest.</u></p>
Other	

Figure 2. Maps of harvest area showing approximate boundary, proposed openings and other features

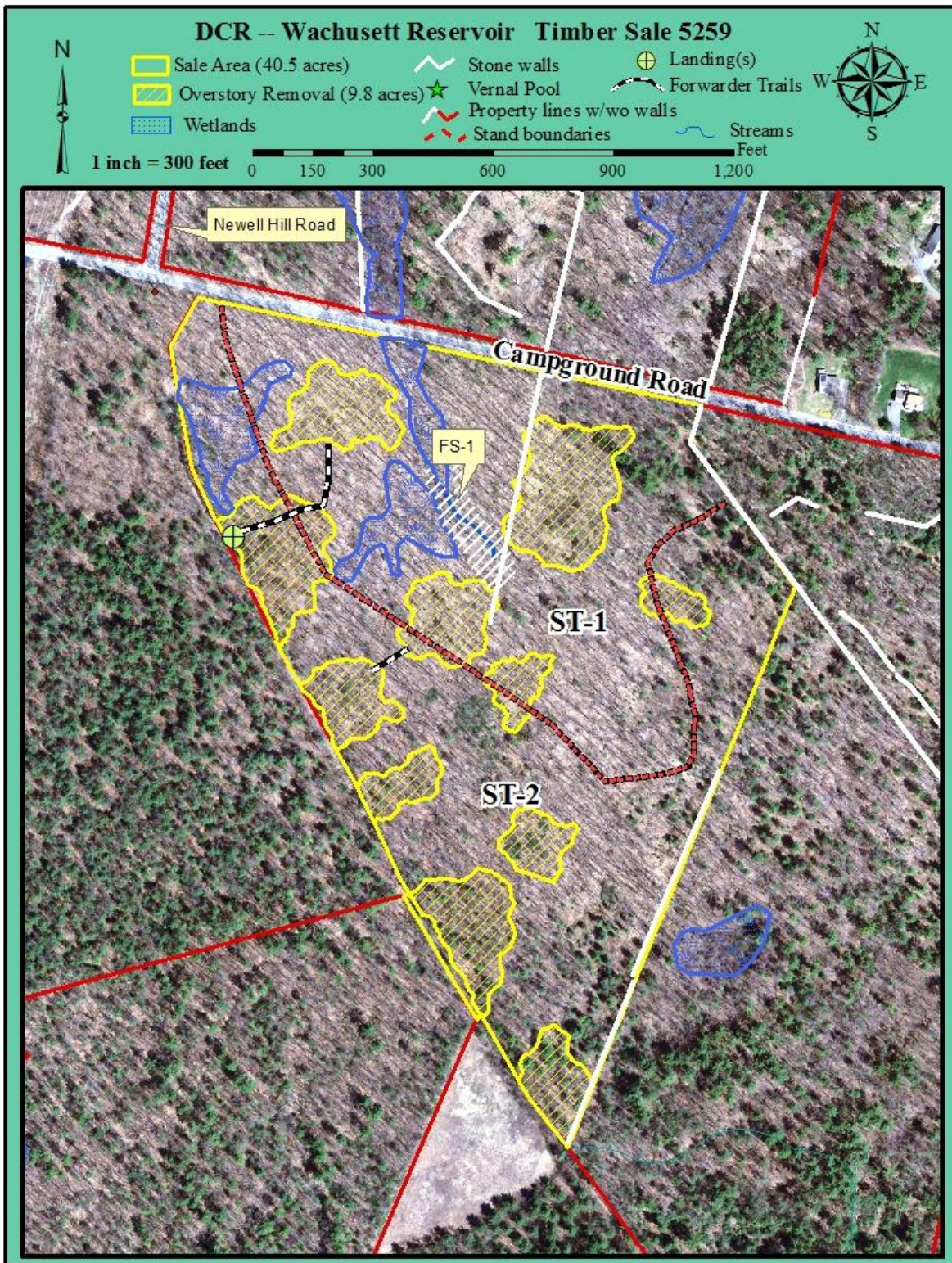
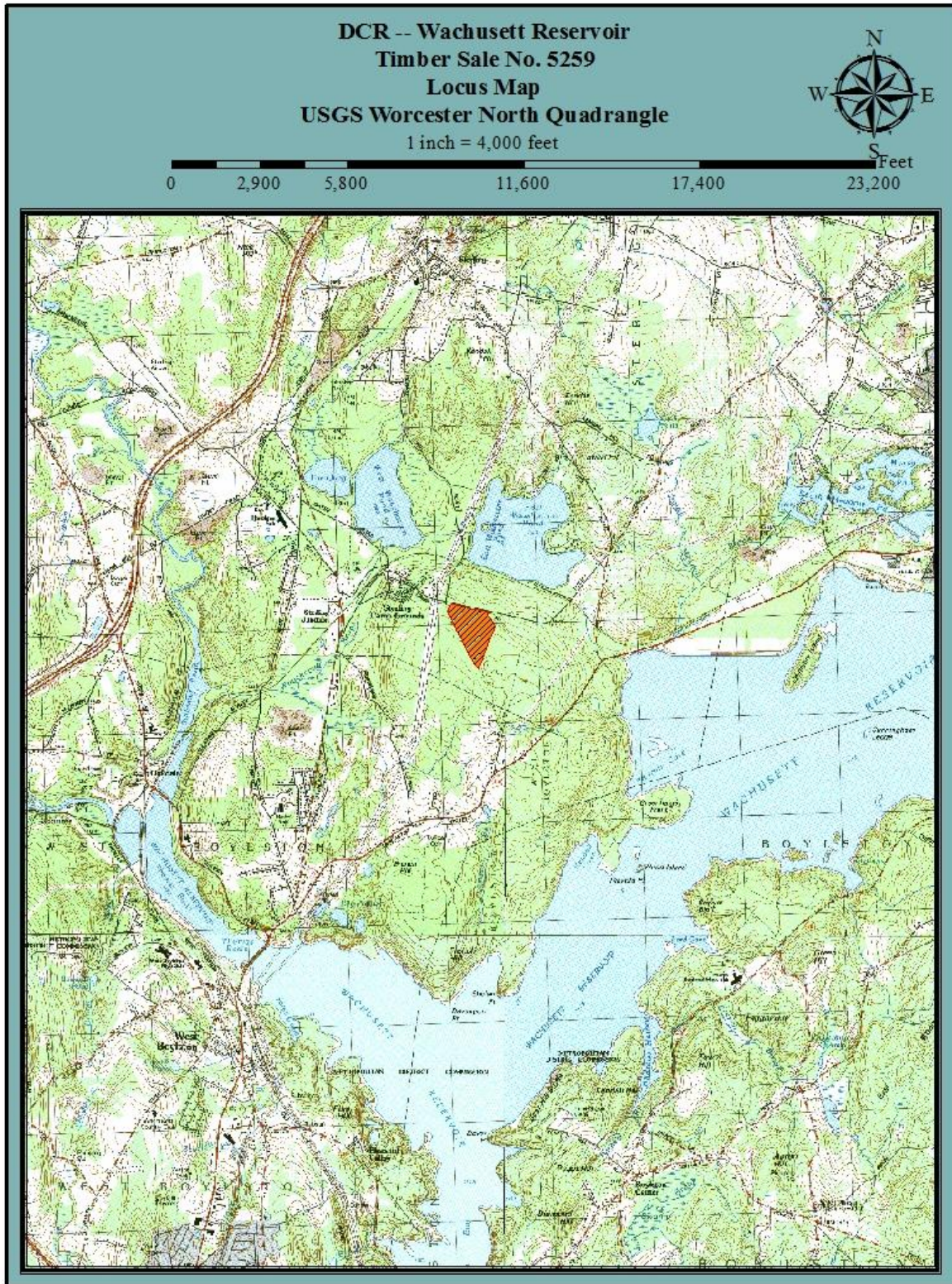


Figure 3. General locus map showing the location of the proposed timber harvest



**Figure 4. Pre-Harvest Photographs, A-C**



**A.** The entrance to the timber sale area off of Campground Road in Sterling across from the intersection with Newell Hill Road.



**B.** The oak dominated overstory is being removed in this area to give the young white pines and hardwoods the space and light they need to continue to develop.



C. The overstory in this area is being removed to release the hardwood saplings. However, the white pine in the foreground is being retained to provide important structural diversity. It is anticipated that trees such as these will never be cut but will be allowed to live out their natural life-span.

**Figure 5. Post-Harvest Photographs, A-C**



A. The overstory of older trees was removed to give the younger understory trees the space and light they need to continue to grow.



B. The very large red oak was left in this nearly 2 acre opening to provide structural diversity as well as a long-term source of mast.



C. This is the view from the woods road looking north with one of the many overstory removal patches on the right.