dcr

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Submitted to: DCR, Division of Forests & Parks
For enrollment in CH61/61A and/or Forest Stewardship Program

CHECK-OFFS

CH. 61		CH.61A		STWSHP.		C-S.	
cert.		cert.		new	X	FLEP-1	
recert.		recert.		revis.		EOEA	
amend.		amend.				other	

Case No.		Orig. Case No.	
Owner ID		Add. Case No.	
Date Rec'd		Ecoregion	
Plan Period		Topo Name	Billerica, MA
Rare Spp. Hab		River Basin	Merrimack River

OWNER, PROPERTY, and PREPARER INFORMATION

Property Owner(s): Town of Westford

Mailing Address: 55 Main Street
Westford, MA 01886 — Phone: 978-692-5501

Property Location: Town(s): Westford — Road(s): Depot Street / Nutting Road

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.	Lot/Parcel Number	Deed Book	Deed Page	Total Acres	Excluded Acres	Ch. 61/61A **Certified Acres**	Stewardship Acres
31	37	18566	253	237.23	39.59*	NA	197.64
35	32-4	18566	253	19.75	0.00	NA	19.75
36	8	18566	253	29.80	14.98	NA	14.82
			TOTALS	286.78	54.57		232.21

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

* There appears to be a discrepancy between assessed and actual acreage for the property.

Areas excluded from the Forest Management / Forest Stewardship Plan include the actual camp facilities, beaches, parking areas, Burge's Pond, and the upland portion of Map 36, Lot, which will be managed separately by the Westford Recreation Department.

HISTORY

Year Acquired: 2005 — Year management began: -

Is subdivision plan on file with municipality? yes ___ no X

Are boundaries blazed/painted? yes ___ no X partially ___

Have forest products been cut within past 2 years? yes X 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

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

The property has been run as a camp for city children since the late 1930's. Portions of the property have been selectively logged and thinned over the years. Dead wood has been salvaged during maintenance work around the camp facilities and along the access roads. The town of Westford purchased the entire property in 2005 with the help of the Community Preservation Act funds and countless citizens. The East Boston Camps Master Plan Committee is currently developing a Master Plan to guide the use and management of the property.

Goals

Please **check** the column that best reflects the importance of the following goals:

Goal	Its Importance to Me			
	High	Medium	Low	Don't Know
Generate Immediate Income			X	
Generate Long Term Income			X	
Enhance the Quality/Quantity of Timber Products*			X	
Improve Access for Walking/Skiing/Recreation	X			
Preserve Scenic Beauty	X			
Produce Firewood			X	
Enhance Habitat for Birds	X			
Enhance Habitat for Small Animals	X			
Enhance Habitat for Large Animals	X			
Improve Hunting or Fishing			X	
Protect Water Quality	X			
Learn about the Land	X			
Increase Biological Diversity	X			
Reduce Taxes				
Protect Unique/Special Areas	X			

* 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:

_____

_____

_____

Stewardship Pledge

By enrolling in the Forest Stewardship Program and following a Stewardship Plan, my intention is to practice ecologically responsible resource management by:

1. Managing for long-term forest health, productivity, diversity, and quality.
2. Conserving or enhancing water quality, wetlands, soil productivity, biodiversity, cultural, historical and aesthetic resources.
3. Following a sustainable harvesting strategy guided by silvicultural prescriptions when wood products are a goal.
4. Setting high standards for contractors and operators as practices are implemented; minimizing negative impacts.
5. Learning how the woodland entrusted to my care benefits and affects the surrounding community, and working with neighboring owners to accomplish mutual goals when practical.

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Owner(s) Town of Westford

(This page will be included with the completed plan.)

Property Overview, Regional Significance, and Management Summary

The East Boston Camps lie in the northwest corner of the town of Westford in north central Middlesex County. The property lies 1.55 miles north northwest of the Westford Town Hall, 2.6 miles northwest of the intersection of Boston Road and Route 495, and 2.9 miles southwest of the intersection of Route 3 and 40. Although it is rural residential in the general area of the East Boston Camps, the region as a whole has been experiencing the challenging transition from rural residential to suburban residential.

Westford has enjoyed respectable land protection efforts in the past. This property was purchased by the town of Westford in 2005 for permanent protection. Between the Westford Conservation Commission and the Westford Water Department, the town owns a minimum of 1,500 acres of additional permanently protected open space. In addition, the Westford Conservation Trust, a local land preservation organization, owns approximately 120 acres throughout Westford. The Westford Conservation Trust also holds conservation restrictions and trail easements on additional lands in Westford, both solely and in conjunction with the town of Westford.

The 286 plus acres of the East Boston Camps offer a partial representation of what much of the Westford landscape was once and continues to be in a few areas. The well drained, flat to variably sloped upland supports a typical mix of white pine and mixed oak saplings, poles, and sawlogs that is the result of past harvesting and thinning. The lower areas tend to remain seasonally wet and consist primarily of red maples. The past agricultural use of portions of this property is evident. Occasional stonewalls, some of which mark portions of the boundaries, are present in parts of the property indicating the land was cleared at some point in its past. There are also several abandoned fields present along Nutting Road. Extensive shrub marshes are present along Stony Brook while beaver damage is slowly killing many of the trees along Keyes Brook.

Forest health appears to be generally good and the few harvested and thinned areas are responding very well to their past management attention. Habitat diversity is good, primarily favoring interior-dwelling birds and animals. Burge's Pond, the wooded and shrub wetlands, and the open marshes along Keyes Brook and Stony Brook provide exceptional habitat for both resident and migratory birds and animals, as do the abandoned fields, which provide superb open grassland and early-successional habitats.

This Forest Management / Forest Stewardship Plan seeks to describe the current conditions of the East Boston Camps and recommend various actions to further enhance the vigor, productivity, aesthetics, biological diversity, and passive recreational opportunities of this property. The plan identifies the various forest stands based on 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 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 recreational enjoyment, for tree and forest vigor and productivity, and for wildlife habitat maintenance and protection. Although there 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 East Boston Camps. Developing and implementing an all-ages management program for portions of the property will increase the diversity of tree sizes and species as the selection removal of individual and small groups of trees is considered. Although there is currently modest diversity through the upland forests on the East Boston Camps, 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 fire, hurricane, or pestilence damage.

The all-ages management approach will eventually 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 and pond. 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. 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 to 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 ponds and 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 an opportunity for modest 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.

In addition to addressing the interior upland forest, the plan's management recommendations will address the potential clearing of the small abandoned gravel removal area adjacent to the abandoned trolley line along the northwest boundary of the property. The early-successional forest this area represents is quickly disappearing from the New England landscape as fields that were once actively farmed have now either grown into young forests or have been developed. Many species of wildlife such as bluebirds, sparrows, mockingbirds, brown thrashers, kestrels, voles, moles, mice, rabbits, and foxes are dependent on this type of habitat.

The East Boston Camps provides an unrivaled setting for environmental education for both the local schools and visitors in general. The Westford teachers may want to take advantage of Project Learning Tree, a national program administered by the American Forest Foundation that is designed to educate the teachers of students ranging from prekindergarten to twelfth grade. Teachers attend workshops led by trained facilitators to learn about all aspects of environmental education and are provided with curriculum materials to assist with the teaching of their own classes. The accessibility of the East Boston Camps with its well established trail system should certainly facilitate its use by the local schools.

Forest management is a very broad umbrella under which many objectives can be served. This Forest Stewardship Plan, having incorporated the town's input, will provide a framework to guide the management work that may be carried out to further enhance the many facets of this property, now and for the future.

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

regulated timber harvest, if an occurrence does show on the map, the NHESP will recommend protective measures. Possible measures include restricting logging operations to frozen periods of the year, or keeping logging equipment out of sensitive areas. You might also use information from NHESP to consider implementing management activities to improve the habitat for these special species.

Riparian and Wetlands Areas: Riparian and wetland areas are transition areas between open water features (lakes, ponds, streams, and rivers) and the drier terrestrial ecosystems. More specifically, a **wetland** is an area that has hydric (wet) soils and a unique community of plants that are adapted to live in these wet soils. Wetlands may be adjacent to streams or ponds, or a wetland may be found isolated in an otherwise drier landscape. A **riparian area** is the transition zone between an open water feature and the uplands (see Figure 1). A riparian zone may contain wetlands, but also includes areas with somewhat better drained soils. It is easiest to think of riparian areas as the places where land and water meet.

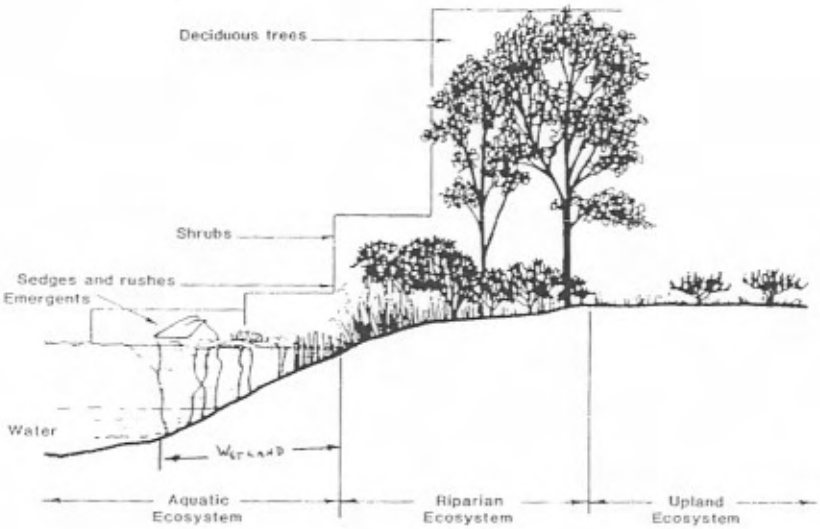

Figure 1: Example of a riparian zone.

The presence of water in riparian and wetland areas make these special places very important. Some of the functions and values that these areas provide are described below:

Filtration: Riparian zones capture and filter out sediment, chemicals and debris before they reach streams, rivers, lakes and drinking water supplies. This helps to keeps our drinking water cleaner, and saves communities money by making the need for costly filtration much less likely.

Flood control: By storing water after rainstorms, these areas reduce downstream flooding. Like a sponge, wetland and riparian areas absorb stormwater, then release it slowly over time instead of in one flush.

Critical wildlife habitat: Many birds and mammals need riparian and wetland areas for all or part of their life cycles. These areas provide food and water, cover, and travel corridors. They are often the most important habitat feature in Massachusetts' forests.

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 then 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.

Fire: Most forests in Massachusetts are relatively resistant to catastrophic fire. Historically, Native Americans commonly burned certain forests to improve hunting grounds. In modern times, fires most often result from careless human actions. The risk of an unintentional and damaging fire in your woods could increase as a result of logging activity if the slash (tree tops, branches, and debris) is not treated correctly. Adherence to the Massachusetts slash law minimizes this risk. Under the law, slash is to be removed from buffer areas near roads, boundaries, and critical areas and lopped close to the ground to speed decay. Well-maintained woods roads are always desirable to provide access should a fire occur.

Depending on the type of fire and the goals of the landowner, fire can also be considered as a management tool to favor certain species of plants and animals. Today the use of prescribed burning is largely restricted to the coast and islands, where it is used to maintain unique natural communities such as sandplain grasslands and pitch pine/scrub oak barrens. However, state land managers are also attempting to bring fire back to many of the fire-adapted communities found elsewhere around the state.

Wildlife Management: Enhancing the wildlife potential of a forested property is a common and important goal for many woodland owners. Sometimes actions can be taken to benefit a particular species of interest (e.g., put up Wood Duck nest boxes). In most cases, recommended management practices can benefit many species, and fall into one of three broad strategies. These are **managing for diversity, protecting existing habitat, and enhancing existing habitat**.

Managing for Diversity – Many species of wildlife need a variety of plant communities to meet their lifecycle requirements. In general, a property that contains a diversity of habitats will support a more varied wildlife population. A thick area of brush and young trees might provide food and cover for grouse and cedar waxwing; a mature stand of oaks provides acorns for foraging deer and turkey; while an open field provides the right food and cover for cottontail rabbits and red fox. It is often possible to create these different habitats on your property through active management. The appropriate mix of habitat types will primarily depend on the composition of the surrounding landscape and your objectives. It may be a good idea to create a brushy area where early successional habitats are rare, but the same practice may be inappropriate in the area's last block of mature forest.

Protecting Existing Habitat – This strategy is commonly associated with managing for rare species or those species that require unique habitat features. These habitat features include vernal pools, springs and seeps, forested wetlands, rock outcrops, snags, den trees, and large blocks of unbroken forest. Some of these features are rare, and they provide the right mix of food, water, and shelter for a particular species or specialized community of wildlife. It is important to recognize their value and protect their function. This usually means not altering the feature and buffering the resource area from potential impacts.

Enhancing Existing Habitat – This strategy falls somewhere between the previous two. One way the wildlife value of a forest can be enhanced is by modifying its structure (number of canopy layers, average tree size, density). Thinning out undesirable trees from around large crowned mast (nut and fruit) trees will allow these trees to grow faster and produce more food. The faster growth will also accelerate the development of a more mature forest structure, which is important for some species. Creating small gaps or forest openings generates groups of seedlings and saplings that provide an additional layer of cover, food, and perch sites.

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.

One particularly ubiquitous legacy of this period is stone walls. Most were constructed between 1810 and 1840 as stone fences (wooden fence rails had become scarce) to enclose sheep within pastures, or to

exclude them from croplands and hayfields. Clues to their purpose are found in their construction. Walls that surrounded pasture areas were comprised mostly of large stones, while walls abutting former cropland accumulated many small stones as farmers cleared rocks turned up by their plows. Other cultural features to look for include cellar holes, wells, old roads and even old trash dumps.

Recreation and Aesthetic Considerations: Recreational opportunities and aesthetic quality are the most important values for many forest landowners, and represent valid goals in and of themselves. Removing interfering vegetation can open a vista or highlight a beautiful tree, for example. When a landowner's goals include timber, thoughtful forest management can be used to accomplish silvicultural objectives while also reaching recreational and/or aesthetic objectives. For example, logging trails might be designed to provide a network of cross-country ski trails that lead through a variety of habitats and reveal points of interest.

If aesthetics is a concern and you are planning a timber harvest, obtain a copy of this excellent booklet: *A Guide to Logging Aesthetics: Practical Tips for Loggers, Foresters & Landowners*, by Geoffrey T. Jones, 1993. (Available from the Northeast Regional Agricultural Engineering Service, (607) 255-7654, for $7). Work closely with your consultant to make sure the aesthetic standards you want are included in the contract and that the logger selected to do the job executes it properly. The time you take to plan ahead of the job will reward you and your family many times over with a fuller enjoyment of your forest, now and well into the future.

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
STEW	1	PA	0.62	8.7"	140	4,800 bf & 28.9 cds	60 (WP)

Big tooth aspen is the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional red maple, mixed oak, quaking aspen, paper birch, white ash, black locust, black cherry, and white pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes arrowwood, buckthorn, honeysuckle, multiflora rose, bittersweet, Virginia creeper, Japanese knotweed, ferns, goldenrod, whorled loosestrife, grasses, poison ivy, and Canada mayflower. The area is generally flat, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands on the 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 nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	2	WP	14.90	11.0"	216	29,500 bf & 10.0 cds	60 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, fair to excellent form. Individual and small pockets of mixed oak saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this slightly overstocked stand as well as occasional red maple and black birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs. Very infrequent hemlock saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present. The understory is light to moderate and includes highbush blueberry, maple leaf viburnum, serviceberry, hawthorn, raspberry, beaked hazelnut, ferns, sarsaparilla, lady slippers, ground cedar, grasses, poison ivy, wintergreen, Canada mayflower, starflower, and partridgeberry. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry rolling upland with occasional surface stones and deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

This 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 white pine saplings and 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	3	OM	3.43	9.4"	150	7,515 bf & 23.9 cds	60 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Occasional red maple, hickory, paper birch, and grey birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand. Individual and small pockets of white pine poles and sawlogs are also present. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, maple leaf viburnum, beaked hazelnut, serviceberry, buckthorn, juniper, occasional hop hornbeam, pin cherry, and white ash saplings, chestnut stump sprouts, ferns, lady slippers, Indian cucumber root, whorled loosestrife, princess pine, grasses, striped wintergreen, wintergreen, Canada mayflower, starflower, partridgeberry, and areas of fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry rolling upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

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 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

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

mix of well spaced, better formed mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of white pine saplings and 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	4	WH	0.39	saplings	-	-	60 (WP)

White pine and mixed hardwoods, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sapling class. Grey birch, pin cherry, quaking aspen, big tooth aspen, and mixed oak seedlings and saplings are present in this sparsely to fully stocked, long-abandoned gravel removal area as well as infrequent pitch pine saplings. The understory is light to moderate and includes grasses, goldenrod, Queen Anne's lace, creeping dewberry, sweet fern, spireas, blackberry, autumn olive, and smooth sumac. Bittersweet is also beginning to establish itself in this stand. The area is generally flat, dry upland with what is left of deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

This stand provides excellent early successional 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 consider the periodic removal of the developing trees to maintain this very valuable habitat, although the proximity to a school complex may preclude any management activity in this particular stand. Efforts should also be made to minimize the presence of the non-native, invasive shrub species such as the bittersweet and autumn olive. Although the fruits are eaten by several species of birds, these are not an important source of food for wildlife. At the same time, they are a threat to the existing native vegetation by choking out the competition.

STEW	5	PA	0.85	3.4"	113	23.4 cds	60 (WP)

Big tooth aspen is the primary species being in the sapling class. Occasional quaking aspen, paper birch, grey birch, pin cherry, mixed oak, and red maple saplings, poles, and infrequent sawlogs are also present in this long-abandoned gravel removal area as well as a developing component of white pine saplings and poles. The understory is quite light and includes maple leaf viburnum, beaked hazelnut, raspberry, Virginia creeper, whorled loosestrife, princess pine, grasses, striped wintergreen, Canada mayflower, and partridgeberry. The area is flat, dry upland with moderately sloped banks at the extent of the gravel removal operation and what is left of deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

This stand can be considered for two different management objectives. Due to its proximity to a slowly maturing, long abandoned gravel removal area, this stand could be cleared in an effort to enlarge the desired, early successional habitat that Stand 4 represents. The desired future condition of this stand would be either an open grassland or early successional habitat that provides superb habitat diversity for the wildlife in the area.

However, if the proximity of these two stands is too close to a nearby school, then the stand can considered for a light improvement thinning to favor the better formed white pine saplings and poles. The desired future condition of this stand will be an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed white pine poles with a developing component of white pine saplings. The value of the white pine in this stand is based both on its aesthetic appeal and its long term commercial importance.

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDEX
STEW	6	OM	5.15	11.4"	200	23,330 bf & 9.4 cds	57 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Individual and small pockets of white pine poles and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent hickory and red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs. A small grove of hemlock sawlogs is present in the southeast corner of the stand as is a very small seasonal pond. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, maple leaf viburnum, wild raisin, serviceberry, witch hazel, beaked hazelnut, hawthorn, sheep laurel, chestnut stump sprouts, Virginia creeper, ferns, Indian cucumber root, princess pine, pipsissewa, rattlesnake plantain, wintergreen, Canada mayflower, starflower, partridgeberry, and areas of fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. Highbush blueberry and winterberry are also present, especially in the lowest portions of the stand. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry upland with occasional surface stones and deep, excessively drained soils (Windsor), although it can be seasonally wet in the lowest portions of the stand around the seasonal pond and along Keyes Brook.

This stand is ready for a very light individual selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pine and mixed oaks 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 mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of white pine saplings and 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	7	OM	0.70	10.3"	160	10,300 bf & 23.9 cds	60 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. White pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as very infrequent red maple and pitch pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, maple leaf viburnum, beaked hazelnut, serviceberry, buckthorn, juniper, occasional hop hornbeam, pin cherry, and white ash saplings, chestnut stump sprouts, ferns, lady slippers, Indian cucumber root, whorled loosestrife, princess pine, grasses, striped wintergreen, wintergreen, Canada mayflower, starflower, and partridgeberry. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry rolling upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

This stand is ready for a very light individual selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pine and mixed oaks 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 mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of white pine saplings and 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	WP	12.01	9.7"	170	17,540 bf & 17.9 cds	57 - 60 (WP)

White pine, in varying densities, is the primary species being in the small sawtimber class, fair to excellent form. Individual and small pockets of mixed oak saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this fully stocked, harvested stand as well as

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

Owner(s) Town of Westford Town(s) Westford

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

occasional paper birch, grey birch, red maple, and pitch pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs. Very infrequent yellow birch, black birch, tupelo, hemlock, and black spruce saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present. Areas of fair to dense white pine saplings are also present due to the past harvesting as well as occasional sparser pockets of old storm damage. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, serviceberry, maple leaf viburnum, buckthorn, beaked hazelnut, sheep laurel, juniper, chestnut stump sprouts, ferns, lady slippers, princess pine, ground cedar, pipsissewa, rattlesnake plantain, grasses, striped wintergreen, and Canada mayflower, and starflower. Sweet pepperbush and swamp azalea are also present primarily along the Stony Brook marshes. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry rolling upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Windsor / Hinckley).

Beaver damage is present along much of the marsh edge.

Portions of this stand were harvested approximately 20 years ago, although some of the areas between the trail and the Stony Brook marshes were not included in the harvest.

Portions of this stand are ready for a very light individual selection harvest to both further stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pine and to continue improving 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 white pine saplings and 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	9	OM	4.37	10.3"	160	10,300 bf & 23.9 cds	60 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 7.

STEW	10	OM	37.18	9.4"	150	7,515 bf & 23.9 cds	60 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Occasional red maple, hickory, paper birch, and grey birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this partially thinned and salvaged, overstocked stand. Individual and small pockets of white pine poles and sawlogs are also present as well as very infrequent hemlock saplings, poles, and sawlogs. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, maple leaf viburnum, beaked hazelnut, serviceberry, buckthorn, juniper, occasional hop hornbeam, pin cherry, and white ash saplings, chestnut stump sprouts, ferns, lady slippers, Indian cucumber root, whorled loosestrife, princess pine, grasses, striped wintergreen, wintergreen, Canada mayflower, starflower, partridgeberry, and areas of fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. Sweet pepperbush, swamp azalea, and grapes are also present along the lowest portions of the stand. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry rolling upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley), although the lowest portions along Keyes Brook can be seasonally wet.

Beaver damage is present along much of Keyes Brook.

Small pockets within this stand have been thinned and salvaged for firewood over the years.

This stand is ready for a very light individual selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pine and mixed oaks to improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees. A light improvement thinning will also enhance the

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

growing conditions of the desired trees. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of white pine saplings and 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.

Scenic vistas along the high bank could be created in this stand to accentuate the views of Keyes Brook and its marshes.

A portion of this stand, approximately 350 - 400 feet northwest of the north end of Burge's Pond, could conceivable lend itself to a conversion to developing sprout growth habitat. The area is flat to gently sloped and relatively far from the camps and trails. The desired future condition of this potential clearcut area is an area of hardwood sprout growth and early successional herbaceous vegetation that will provide excellent habitat diversity for the wildlife in the area.

STEW	11	WP	0.15	16.6"	120	21,000 bf	60 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, fair to excellent form. Occasional mixed oak poles and sawlogs are also present in this understocked stand as well as occasional red maple and black birch saplings. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, maple leaf viburnum, beaked hazelnut, chestnut stump sprouts, buckthorn, sarsaparilla, whorled loosestrife, ground cedar, striped wintergreen, Canada mayflower, starflower, partridgeberry, and areas of fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

This stand has been used for camp activities.

Due to the low stocking level of this stand and the higher management priorities of other stands on the 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 nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	12	WP	0.62	10.2"	190	23,750 bf & 11.6 cds	60 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the small sawtimber class, good to excellent form. Occasional mixed oak, red maple, and tupelo saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this fully stocked stand. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, wild raisin, serviceberry, chestnut stump sprouts, ferns, princess pine, Canada mayflower, starflower, and partridgeberry. Winterberry and swamp azalea are also present. The area is gently to moderately sloped, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley), although there is a seasonal pond present in the lowest portion of the stand.

Due to the challenging topography and the presence of a potential vernal pool, 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.

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDEX
STEW	13	OM	0.78	10.3"	160	10,300 bf & 23.9 cds	60 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 7.

STEW	14	WP	0.39	14.9"	170	28,750 bf & 4.6 cds	60 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, fair to excellent form. Occasional mixed oak, red maple, and black birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this adequately stocked stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, serviceberry, beaked hazelnut, wild raisin, chestnut stump sprouts, princess pine, ground cedar, wintergreen, Canada mayflower, starflower, and areas of fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

Due to the adequate stocking level of this stand and the higher management priorities of other stands on the 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 nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	15	MD	0.23	-	-	-	50 (RM)

This deep marsh is virtually nonstocked. The understory is moderate to dense and includes sweet pepperbush, swamp azalea, highbush blueberry, buttonbush, swamp loosestrife, and sedges. The area is flat and wet with deep, very poorly drained organic soils (Freetown).

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

STEW	16	WP	1.56	14.9"	170	28,750 bf & 4.6 cds	60 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, fair to excellent form. Individual and small pockets of mixed oak, red maple, and black birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this adequately stocked stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, serviceberry, beaked hazelnut, wild raisin, chestnut stump sprouts, ferns, princess pine, ground cedar, wintergreen, Canada mayflower, starflower, and areas of fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. Sweet pepperbush and swamp azalea are also present, especially along the pond's edge. The area is gently to moderately sloped, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley), although the lowest portions can be seasonally wet.

Due to the adequate stocking level of this stand and the higher management priorities of other stands on the 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

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

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

STEW	17	RM	0.70	4.2"	22	4.9 cds/ac	50 (RM)

Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. Very infrequent white pine saplings and poles are also present in this sparsely stocked, deep marsh. Occasional sparser openings are also present as well as small pockets of red maple poles, which are present primarily along the margins of the stand. The understory is moderate to dense and includes sweet pepperbush, swamp azalea, highbush blueberry, buttonbush, and sedges. The area is flat and wet with deep, very poorly drained organic soils (Freetown).

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

STEW	18	WH	1.64	11.4"	185	15,000 bf & 28.1 cds	60 (WP)

White pine and mixed hardwoods, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Black cherry and red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are present in this fully stocked stand as well as occasional grey birch, paper birch, and white ash poles and sawlogs. A single apple tree is also present. The understory is light to moderate and includes honeysuckle, winterberry, highbush blueberry, arrowwood, spicebush, winged euonymus, multiflora rose, barberry, Virginia creeper, bittersweet, ferns, grasses, poison ivy, creeping dewberry, and Canada mayflower. The area is flat to very gently sloped, generally dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley), although the lowest portions can be seasonally wet.

This portion of the East Boston Camps is being targeted for recreational use by the Town of Westford and will not be included in the *Management Practices* section of this plan.

STEW	19	AF	2.50	-	-	-	60 (WP)

This abandoned field is stocked primarily with grasses, goldenrod, common mullein, milkweed, crown vetch, and poison ivy. Purple loosestrife and rushes are also present, primarily in the slightly lower southwest corner. The abandoned field is ringed with multiflora rose, bittersweet, grapes, grey dogwood, smooth sumac, autumn olive, blackberry, jewelweed, and occasional mixed oak, black cherry, elm, and red cedar poles. The area is generally flat, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley), although the lowest portions can be seasonally wet.

This portion of the East Boston Camps is being targeted for recreational use by the Town of Westford and will not be included in the *Management Practices* section of this plan.

STEW	20	RM	2.18	5.3"	60	750 bf & 12.4 cds	60 (WP)

Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. A strong component of both grey birch and white pine saplings and

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

poles, especially along the fields' edges, is also present in this just barely adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent quaking aspen, paper birch, black birch, and elm poles and sawlogs. The understory is light to almost impenetrable in areas and includes highbush blueberry, sweet pepperbush, alder, winterberry, arrowwood, buckthorn, multiflora rose, bittersweet, grapes, ferns, jacks-in-the-pulpit, poison ivy, and Canada mayflower. The area is generally flat, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley), although the lowest portions can be seasonally wet.

Beaver damage is present along much of Keyes Brook.

This portion of the East Boston Camps is being targeted for recreational use by the Town of Westford and will not be included in the *Management Practices* section of this plan.

STEW	21	AF	1.56	-	-	-	60 (WP)

This long-abandoned former gravel removal area is very sparsely stocked, although there are several small thickets and portions of the stand are ringed with varying densities of white pine, grey birch, big tooth aspen, quaking aspen, mixed oak, and willow saplings and poles. The stand consists primarily of grasses, goldenrod, ragweed, pokeweed, spireas, autumn olive, smooth sumac, purple loosestrife, jewelweed, multiflora rose, bittersweet, Virginia creeper, and grapes. The area is generally flat, dry upland with gently sloping banks and what is left of deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

This portion of the East Boston Camps is being targeted for recreational use by the Town of Westford and will not be included in the *Management Practices* section of this plan.

STEW	22	AF	1.88	-	-	-	60 (WP)

This abandoned field is stocked primarily with grasses, goldenrod, purple loosestrife, Joe-Pye-weed, ferns, burdock, rushes, red maple saplings, multiflora rose, bittersweet, Virginia creeper, and sphagnum moss. The area is generally flat, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley), although the lower portions can be seasonally wet.

This portion of the East Boston Camps is being targeted for recreational use by the Town of Westford and will not be included in the *Management Practices* section of this plan.

STEW	23	WO	1.40	10.8"	160	14,000 bf & 18.6 cds	60 (WP)

White pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Occasional red maple, big tooth aspen, quaking aspen, grey birch, and paper birch saplings, poles and sawlogs are also present in this adequately stocked stand as well as very infrequent apples. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, beaked hazelnut, serviceberry, chestnut stump sprouts, princess pine, grasses, poison ivy, Canada mayflower, and areas of fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

This portion of the East Boston Camps is being targeted for recreational use by the Town of Westford and will not be included in the *Management Practices* section of this plan.

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDEX
STEW	24	AF	2.65	-	-	-	60 (WP)

This abandoned field is stocked primarily with grasses, asters, goldenrod, common mullein, milkweed, crown vetch, poison ivy, and occasional grey birch saplings. The area is generally flat, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

This portion of the East Boston Camps is being targeted for recreational use by the Town of Westford and will not be included in the *Management Practices* section of this plan.

STEW	25	WP	0.78	14.9"	170	28,750 bf & 4.6 cds	60 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, fair to excellent form. Individual and small pockets of mixed oak, red maple, and grey birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this adequately stocked stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, serviceberry, beaked hazelnut, chestnut stump sprouts, ferns, princess pine, ground cedar, wintergreen, Canada mayflower, starflower, and areas of fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley.

This portion of the East Boston Camps is being targeted for recreational use by the Town of Westford and will not be included in the *Management Practices* section of this plan.

STEW	26	RM	0.39	7.7"	230	4,000 bf & 55.6 cds	60 (WP)

Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional white pine and grey birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand. The understory is light and includes ferns, princess pine, Canada mayflower, and starflower. The area is flat, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

Extensive beaver damage is present in this stand.

This portion of the East Boston Camps is being targeted for recreational use by the Town of Westford and will not be included in the *Management Practices* section of this plan.

STEW	27	WP	0.62	10.9"	185	22,750 bf & 11.4 cds	60 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, good to excellent form. Occasional mixed oak poles and sawlogs are also present in this lightly thinned, fully stocked stand as well as very infrequent paper birch, grey birch, black birch, hickory, and hemlock saplings and poles. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, ground cedar, pipsissewa, wintergreen, Canada mayflower, partridgeberry, and areas of fair white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is gently to moderately sloped, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

This stand is ready for a light individual selection harvest to both further stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pine and to continue improving 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 white

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

pine saplings and 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	OM	1.95	10.3"	160	10,300 bf & 23.9 cds	60 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 7.

STEW	29	RM	0.31	4.6"	15	2.9 cds	50 (RM)

Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. Very infrequent red maple poles and sawlogs are also present in this very sparsely stocked stand, especially along the margins. A few standing dead white pines, referred to as snags, are also present. The understory is moderate to dense and includes sweet pepperbush, highbush blueberry, winterberry, swamp azalea, swamp loosestrife, and sphagnum moss. The area is flat and tends to remain seasonally wet with deep, very poorly drained organic soils (Freetown).

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

STEW	30	WO	0.55	7.2"	140	9,250 bf & 9.0 cds	60 (WP)

White pine and mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional red maple and hickory saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this fully stocked stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, beaked hazelnut, serviceberry, swamp azalea, sheep laurel, chestnut stump sprouts, ferns, princess pine, wintergreen, Canada mayflower, starflower, partridgeberry, and areas of fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry rolling upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

This stand is ready for a light improvement thinning to favor the better formed and faster growing white pine and mixed oak saplings and poles. The desired future condition of this stand is a mix of well spaced, better formed mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed, faster growing white pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs that will provide both aesthetic and species diversity to the property.

STEW	31	RM	0.86	4.6"	15	2.9 cds	50 (RM)

Please see Narrative - Stand 29.

STEW	32	RM	0.70	saplings	-	-	50 (RM)

Red maple is the primary species being in the sapling class. Occasional red maple poles and infrequent sawlogs are also

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

present in this sparsely stocked, deep marsh as well as occasional dead white pines, referred to as snags. The understory is moderate to dense and includes sweet pepperbush, swamp azalea, winterberry, and swamp loosestrife. The area is flat and wet with deep, very poorly drained organic soils (Freetown).

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

STEW	33	WP	3.74	11.5"	183	27,010 bf & 7.2 cds	60 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, fair to excellent form. Occasional mixed oak poles and sawlogs are also present in this lightly salvaged, adequately stocked stand. Very infrequent black cherry, hickory, tupelo, and hemlock saplings and poles are also present as well as developing components of both white pine and mixed oak saplings. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, maple leaf viburnum, beaked hazelnut, buckthorn, juniper, chestnut stump sprouts, ferns, lady slippers, grasses, pipsissewa, and Canada mayflower. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry rolling upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

Beaver damage is present along the pond shore.

Due to the adequate stocking level of this stand and proximity to the camp, 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.

STEW	34	WO	0.23	12.3"	155	13,900 bf & 19.0 cds	60 (WP)

White pine and mixed oaks are the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Very infrequent hickory, big tooth aspen, and hemlock saplings and poles are also present in this lightly salvaged and thinned, adequately stocked stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, juniper, chestnut stump sprouts, lady slippers, and wintergreen. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

Due to the adequate stocking level of this stand and proximity to the camp, 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.

STEW	35	RM	0.10	saplings	-	-	50 (RM)

Red maple is the primary species being in the sapling class. Very infrequent red maple poles are also present in this very sparsely stocked stand, especially along the margins. The understory is light to moderate and includes highbush blueberry, swamp azalea, winterberry, buttonbush, alder, ferns, skunk cabbage, arum, sedges, grasses, and sphagnum moss. The area is flat and wet with deep, very poorly drained organic soils (Freetown).

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

STEW	36	WP	10.61	9.7"	170	17,540 bf & 17.9 cds	57 - 60 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 8.

STEW	37	WO	22.15	9.2"	175	14,950 bf & 21.1 cds	57 - 60 (WP)

White pine and mixed oaks are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Occasional red maple and paper birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this partially harvested, thinned, and salvaged, fully stocked stand as well as very infrequent big tooth aspen poles. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, chestnut stump sprouts, lady slippers, princess pine, grasses, pipsissewa, striped wintergreen, starflower, and areas of fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry rolling upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Windsor / Hinckley).

Beaver damage is present along some of the pond's edge.

Portions of this stand are ready for a very 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 and mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of white pine saplings and 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	38	OM	0.62	8.1"	136	5,485 bf & 27.5 cds	57 - 60 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional white pine, red maple, and paper birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, serviceberry, sheep laurel, chestnut stump sprouts, ferns, sarsaparilla, princess pine, ground cedar, grasses, striped wintergreen, wintergreen, Canada mayflower, starflower, and areas of fair to excellent white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Windsor / Hinckley).

Due to the proximity to the camp 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 nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDEX
STEW	39	WO	0.55	12.3"	155	13,900 bf & 19.0 cds	60 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 34.

STEW	40	WP	0.31	11.5"	183	27,010 bf & 7.2 cds	60 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, fair to excellent form. Occasional mixed oak saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this lightly salvaged, adequately stocked stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, maple leaf viburnum, beaked hazelnut, buckthorn, juniper, black cherry saplings, chestnut stump sprouts, ferns, lady slippers, grasses, pipsissewa, Canada mayflower, and areas of fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

Due to the adequate stocking level of this stand and proximity to the camp, 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.

STEW	41	OM	1.04	9.5"	110	7,500 bf & 8.5 cds	60 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Occasional white pine, red maple, and paper birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this fully stocked stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, chestnut stump sprouts, ferns, lady slippers, grasses, wintergreen, and Canada mayflower. Sweet pepperbush and swamp azalea are also present along the pond's shore. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

Due to the proximity to the camp 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 nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	42	MD	0.10	-	-	-	50 (RM)

Please see Narrative - Stand 15.

STEW	43	WP	0.39	9.5"	200	17,750 bf & 18.1 cds	60 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the small sawtimber class, fair to excellent form. Occasional pitch pine, mixed oak, and red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this lightly salvaged, slightly overstocked stand as well as very infrequent planted Colorado blue spruce and red pine saplings and poles. The understory is light and includes lowbush blueberry, ferns, lady slippers, grasses, starflower, and Canada mayflower. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with

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

deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

Due to the proximity to the camp 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 nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	44	WO	2.73	13.0"	160	20,250 bf & 8.1 cds	60 (WP)

White pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Occasional red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this lightly salvaged, adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent paper birch saplings and poles. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, serviceberry, maple leaf viburnum, beaked hazelnut, juniper, ferns, lady slippers, grasses, ground cedar, pipsissewa, poison ivy, starflower, and Canada mayflower. The area is gently to variably sloped, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

Due to the proximity to the camp 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 nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	45	WO	0.70	10.4"	202	22,150 bf & 17.0 cds	60 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 50.

STEW	46	OM	1.09	11.2"	115	5,750 bf & 19.7 cds	57 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Occasional white pine poles and sawlogs are also present in this lightly thinned and salvaged, fully stocked stand as well as very infrequent hemlock saplings and poles. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, beaked hazelnut, black birch and black cherry saplings, ferns, princess pine, poison ivy, Canada mayflower, and areas of fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is generally flat, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Windsor).

Due to the proximity to the camp 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 nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	47	WP	7.49	9.5"	212	26,210 bf & 11.9 cds	60 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the small sawtimber class, good to excellent form. Occasional mixed oak, red maple, and paper birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this partially harvested, overstocked stand as well as infrequent pitch pine poles and sawlogs. A very small pocket of hemlock poles and sawlogs is present in the southeast corner of this

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

stand along the bank above the pond. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, serviceberry, beaked hazelnut, maple leaf viburnum, chestnut stump sprouts, ferns, lady slippers, pipsissewa, grasses, Canada mayflower, starflower, partridgeberry, and areas with fair to good white pine, paper birch, and grey birch regeneration being in the sapling class. Sweet pepperbush and swamp azalea are also present, primarily along the ponds' edge. The area is gently to moderately sloped, dry rolling upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

There is a very small pocket of past harvesting which occurred between 15 and 20 years ago and a separate pocket of white pine mortality that was triggered by a lightening strike.

Portions of this stand are 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 white pine saplings and 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	48	RM	0.55	saplings	-	-	50 (RM)

Red maple is the primary species being in the sapling class. Very infrequent red maple poles are also present in this very sparsely stocked, deep marsh. The understory is moderate to dense and includes sweet pepperbush, swamp azalea, winterberry, buttonbush, and swamp loosestrife. The area is flat and wet with deep, very poorly drained organic soils (Freetown).

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

STEW	49	OM	0.47	8.1"	136	5,485 bf & 27.5 cds	60 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional white pine, red maple, and paper birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, serviceberry, sheep laurel, chestnut stump sprouts, ferns, sarsaparilla, princess pine, ground cedar, grasses, striped wintergreen, wintergreen, Canada mayflower, starflower, and areas of fair to excellent white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

Due to the proximity to the camp 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 nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	50	WO	10.14	10.4"	202	22,150 bf & 17.0 cds	60 (WP)

White pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Occasional red

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maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this partially thinned and salvaged, slightly overstocked stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, chestnut stump sprouts, ferns, princess pine, grasses, rattlesnake plantain, starflower, and areas of fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry rolling upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

Portions of this stand are ready for a very 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 and mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of white pine saplings and 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	51	WP	8.11	12.9"	174	24,475 bf & 10.9 cds	57 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, good to excellent form. Mixed oak poles and sawlogs are also present in this harvested and thinned, adequately stocked stand as well as occasional red maple, paper birch, and grey birch poles and sawlogs. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, beaked hazelnut, maple leaf viburnum, raspberry, chestnut stump sprouts, ferns, lady slippers, Indian cucumber root, princess pine, pipsissewa, grasses, Canada mayflower, starflower, partridgeberry, and areas of fair to good white pine, mixed oak, red maple, and black birch regeneration being in the sapling class. Sweet pepperbush and swamp azalea are also present close to Keyes Brook. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Windsor).

Much of this stand was harvested approximately 10 to 15 years ago.

Portions of this stand are ready for a very light individual selection harvest to both further stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pine and to continue improving 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 white pine saplings and 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	52	WP	7.33	9.7"	170	17,540 bf & 17.9 cds	57 - 60 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 8.

STEW	53	OM	5.15	8.1"	136	5,485 bf & 27.5 cds	60 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional white pine, red maple, and paper birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as very infrequent hemlock poles and sawlogs. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, serviceberry, sheep laurel, buckthorn, chestnut stump sprouts, ferns, sarsaparilla, princess pine, ground cedar, grasses, striped wintergreen, wintergreen, Canada mayflower, starflower, and areas of fair to excellent white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. Sweet pepperbush is present in the

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

lowest portion of the stand. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley), although there is a small seasonal pond present in the lowest portion of the stand.

This stand is ready for a very light individual selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pine and mixed oaks 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 mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of white pine saplings and 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	54	MD	0.15	-	-	-	50 (RM)

Please see Narrative - Stand 15.

STEW	55	GB	0.10	saplings	-	-	60 (WP)

Grey birch is the primary species being in the sapling class. Occasional white pine, big tooth aspen, paper birch, and willow saplings and occasional poles are also present in this sparsely to adequately stocked, long-abandoned sand pit. The understory is light to moderate and includes grasses, goldenrod, poison ivy, milkweed, sweet fern, blackberry, and multiflora rose. Sweet pepperbush, highbush blueberry, and briars are also present, especially along the pond's edge. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry upland with what is left of deep, excessively drained soils (Hinckley).

Due to the proximity to one of the camp's beaches 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, early to mid-successional nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	56	OM	1.09	9.4"	150	7,515 bf & 23.9 cds	60 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 3.

STEW	57	WO	4.52	8.6"	155	12,420 bf & 18.5 cds	57 (WP)

White pine and mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional red maple saplings and poles are also present in this lightly thinned, adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent grey birch saplings. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, serviceberry, sheep laurel, juniper, chestnut stump sprouts, ferns, lady slippers, princess pine, ground cedar, grasses, wintergreen, starflower, partridgeberry, and areas of fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. Swamp azalea is also present, especially close to Keyes Brook. The area is flat to very slightly sloped, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Windsor).

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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

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. 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.

STEW	58	OM	2.03	7.1"	40	2,750 bf & 5.3 cds	57 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional white pine and red maple saplings, poles, and infrequent sawlogs are also present in this heavily thinned, understocked stand as well as one chestnut pole. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, serviceberry, sheep laurel, juniper, chestnut stump sprouts, ferns, lady slippers, princess pine, ground cedar, grasses, wintergreen, starflower, partridgeberry, and areas of fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is generally flat, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Windsor).

Due to the 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 nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	59	OM	1.72	10.2"	200	17,500 bf & 15.4 cds	57 (WP)

Mixed oaks are 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 areas with a flourishing component of white pine saplings. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, serviceberry, sheep laurel, maple leaf viburnum, wild raisin, chestnut stump sprouts, ferns, princess pine, pipsissewa, grasses, striped wintergreen, Canada mayflower, and partridgeberry. The area is flat to very slightly sloped, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Windsor).

This stand is ready for a very light individual selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pine and mixed oaks 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 mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of white pine saplings and 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	60	WP	1.33	11.8"	232	33,515 bf & 12.9 cds	57 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, fair to excellent form. Occasional mixed oak, red maple, and grey birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as very infrequent Norway maple, sugar maple, tupelo, big tooth aspen, elm, and hemlock saplings, poles, and sawlogs. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, serviceberry, beaked hazelnut, arrowwood, wild raisin, alternate leaf dogwood, spicebush, winterberry, barberry, Virginia creeper, grapes, ferns, sarsaparilla, lady slippers, Indian cucumber root, whorled loosestrife, princess pine, ground cedar, grasses, poison ivy, striped wintergreen, starflower, Canada mayflower, partridgeberry, and a few areas with fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. Swamp azalea, nettles, and

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

arum are also present close to Keyes Brook. The area is generally flat, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Windsor), although the lowest portions can be seasonally wet.

This 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 white pine saplings and 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	61	OM	0.15	9.4"	150	7,515 bf & 23.9 cds	60 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 3.

STEW	62	MD	3.10	saplings	-	-	50 (RM)

This quaking bog is very sparsely stocked with occasional red maple saplings, especially along the margins of the stand, and infrequent black spruce saplings and poles. The understory is moderate to dense and includes sweet pepperbush, highbush blueberry, swamp azalea, winterberry, alder, leatherleaf, sheep laurel, ferns, skunk cabbage, sedges, grasses, and sphagnum moss. The area is flat, somewhat hummocky, and wet with deep, very poorly drained organic soils (Freetown).

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

STEW	63	WP	17.94	11.8"	232	33,515 bf & 12.9 cds	57 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 60.

STEW	64	OM	0.86	9.5"	170	12,250 bf & 30.6 cds	57 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. A strong component of white pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs is also present in this very lightly thinned, overstocked stand as well as occasional red maple saplings and poles. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, beaked hazelnut, hawthorn, black cherry saplings, chestnut stump sprouts, ferns, princess pine, grasses, wintergreen, starflower, Canada mayflower, and partridgeberry. The area is generally flat, dry upland with deep, excessively drained soils (Windsor).

This stand is ready for a light improvement thinning to favor the better formed and faster growing white pine and mixed oak saplings and poles. The desired future condition of this stand is a mix of well spaced, better formed mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed, faster growing white pine saplings and poles that will provide both aesthetic and species diversity to the property. In addition, the oaks are invaluable to the wildlife in the area due to the acorns they produce.

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDEX
STEW	65	WO	4.37	10.4"	202	22,150 bf & 17.0 cds	60 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 50.

STEW	66	WP	5.77	9.7"	170	17,540 bf & 17.9 cds	57 - 60 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 8.

STEW	67	RM	0.23	12.0"	185	11,225 bf & 24.4 cds	57 - 65 (WP)

Red maple is the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Occasional mixed oak, elm, big tooth aspen, and white pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, arrowwood, swamp azalea, beaked hazelnut, infrequent black cherry, hickory, and red cedar saplings, barberry, bittersweet, Virginia creeper, grapes, ferns, goldenrod, sarsaparilla, princess pine, poison ivy, grasses, starflower, Canada mayflower, and areas of fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to slightly variably sloped, generally dry upland with several, very small borrow pits and deep, excessively drained soils (Windsor), although the lowest portions tend to be seasonally wet with deep, poorly drained soils (Wareham).

Due to sensitive operating conditions and the higher management priorities of other stands on the 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	68	RM	1.25	12.0"	185	11,225 bf & 24.4 cds	57 - 65 (WP)

Please see narrative - Stand 67.

STEW	S1	MD	@ 19.89	-	-	-	50 (RM)

This open marsh along Stony Brook is virtually nonstocked, although there are individual and small pockets of red maple saplings and poles present, especially in the northwest portion of the stand. The stand consists primarily of highbush blueberry, silky dogwood, arrowwood, winterberry, swamp azalea, cattails, purple loosestrife, skunk cabbage, arum, sedges, rushes, and sphagnum moss. Extensive areas of open water are also present. The area is generally flat, somewhat hummocky, and wet with deep, very poorly drained organic soils (Freetown).

Active management of this stand should be limited to considering the installation of wood duck boxes, which will further enhance the stand's value as superb habitat for wildlife. 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, wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

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

Owner(s) Town of Westford Town(s) Westford

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDEX
STEW	S2	MD	@ 13.00	-	-	-	50 (RM)

This open marsh along Keyes Brook has been altered by beaver activity over the years. Individual and small pockets of standing dead trees, referred to as snags, are evidence that flooding caused by the construction of dams by beavers in the area is relatively recent. The area now consists primarily of very infrequent red maple saplings, alder, highbush blueberry, swamp azalea, buttonbush, swamp rose, leatherleaf, spireas, purple loosestrife, ferns, nettles, pickerelweed, and sedges. Extensive areas of open water are also present. The area is generally flat and wet with deep, very poorly drained organic soils (Freetown).

Active management of this stand should be limited to considering the installation of wood duck boxes, which will further enhance the stand's value as superb habitat for wildlife. 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, wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

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Owner(s) Town of Westford Town(s) Westford

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
to be carried out within the next 10 years

OBJ	STD NO	TYPE	SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION	AC	TO BE REMOVED		TIMING
					BA/AC	TOT VOL	
STEW	1	PA	none - allow to develop	0.62	NA	NA	NA
STEW	11	WP	none - allow to develop	0.15	NA	NA	NA
STEW	12	WP	none - allow to develop	0.62	NA	NA	NA
STEW	14	WP	none - allow to develop	0.39	NA	NA	NA
STEW	15	RM	none - allow to develop	0.23	NA	NA	NA
STEW	16	WP	none - allow to develop	1.56	NA	NA	NA
STEW	17	RM	none - allow to develop	0.70	NA	NA	NA
STEW	29	RM	none - allow to develop	0.31	NA	NA	NA
STEW	31	RM	none - allow to develop	0.86	NA	NA	NA
STEW	32	RM	none - allow to develop	0.70	NA	NA	NA
STEW	33	WP	none - allow to develop	3.74	NA	NA	NA
STEW	34	WO	none - allow to develop	0.23	NA	NA	NA
STEW	35	RM	none - allow to develop	0.10	NA	NA	NA
STEW	38	OM	none - allow to develop	0.62	NA	NA	NA

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Owner(s) Town of Westford Town(s) Westford

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
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OBJ	STD NO	TYPE	SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION	AC	TO BE REMOVED		TIMING
					BA/AC	TOT VOL	
STEW	39	WO	none - allow to develop	0.55	NA	NA	NA
STEW	40	WP	none - allow to develop	0.31	NA	NA	NA
STEW	41	OM	none - allow to develop	1.04	NA	NA	NA
STEW	42	MD	none - allow to develop	0.10	NA	NA	NA
STEW	43	WP	none - allow to develop	0.39	NA	NA	NA
STEW	44	WO	none - allow to develop	2.73	NA	NA	NA
STEW	45	WO	none - allow to develop	0.70	NA	NA	NA
STEW	46	OM	none - allow to develop	1.09	NA	NA	NA
STEW	48	RM	none - allow to develop	0.55	NA	NA	NA
STEW	49	OM	none - allow to develop	0.47	NA	NA	NA
STEW	54	MD	none - allow to develop	0.15	NA	NA	NA
STEW	55	GB	none - allow to develop	0.10	NA	NA	NA
STEW	57	WO	none - allow to develop	4.52	NA	NA	NA
STEW	58	OM	none - allow to develop	2.03	NA	NA	NA

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Owner(s) Town of Westford Town(s) Westford

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
to be carried out within the next 10 years

OBJ	STD NO	TYPE	SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION	AC	TO BE REMOVED BA/AC	TO BE REMOVED TOT VOL	TIMING
STEW	62	MD	none - allow to develop	3.10	NA	NA	NA
STEW	67	RM	none - allow to develop	0.23	NA	NA	NA
STEW	68	RM	none - allow to develop	1.25	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. The forest management priorities in Stands 1, 11, 14, 16, 55, 57, and 58 are simply too low in comparison to other stands through the property to warrant management attention at this point in their development. All of or portions of Stands 15, 17, 29, 31, 32, 35, 42, 48, 54, 62, 67, and 68 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 screech and barred owls, many species of woodpeckers, vireos, and wrens, raccoons, Virginia opossums, and mink are known to prefer seasonally wet, shrub swamp or red maple stands such as these. Although Stands 33, 34, 38 - 41, 33 - 46, and 49 are ready for management attention, these stands are too close to the camp facilities. 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	2	WP	individual selection harvest	10 - 14	30	4,500 bf/ac	by fall 2015
STEW	3	OM	individual selection harvest	2 - 3	27	2,350 bf/ac	by fall 2015
			improvement thin	2 - 3	27	8.1 cds/ac	by fall 2015
STEW	6	OM	individual selection harvest	3 - 5	40	5,000 bf/ac	by fall 2015
			improvement thin	3 - 5	10	2.8 cds/ac	by fall 2015
STEW	7	OM	individual selection harvest	0.5	30	3,750 bf/ac	by fall 2015
			improvement thin	0.5	30	8.3 cds/ac	by fall 2015
STEW	8	WP	individual selection harvest	5 - 10	19	2,850 bf/ac	by fall 2015
			improvement thin	5 - 10	19	5.2 cds/ac	by fall 2015
STEW	9	OM	individual selection harvest	3 - 4	30	3,750 bf/ac	by fall 2015
			improvement thin	3 - 4	30	8.3 cds/ac	by fall 2015
STEW	10	OM	individual selection harvest	10 - 20	27	2,350 bf/ac	by fall 2017
			improvement thin	10 - 20	27	8.1 cds/ac	by fall 2017

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MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
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OBJ	STD NO	TYPE	SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION	AC	TO BE REMOVED BA/AC	TO BE REMOVED TOT VOL	TIMING
STEW	13	OM	individual selection harvest	0.5	30	3,750 bf/ac	by fall 2015
			improvement thin	0.5	30	8.3 cds/ac	by fall 2015
STEW	27	WP	individual selection harvest	0.5	21	3,675 bf/ac	by fall 2015
STEW	28	OM	individual selection harvest	1	30	3,750 bf/ac	by fall 2015
			improvement thin	1	30	8.3 cds/ac	by fall 2015
STEW	30	WO	improvement thin	0.5	20	5.5 cds/ac	by fall 2017
STEW	36	WP	individual selection harvest	5 - 9	19	2,850 bf/ac	by fall 2015
			improvement thin	5 - 9	19	5.2 cds/ac	by fall 2015
STEW	37	WO	individual selection harvest	10 - 20	22	1,925 bf/ac	by fall 2017
			improvement thin	10 - 20	22	6.1 cds/ac	by fall 2017
STEW	47	WP	individual selection harvest	4 - 6	33	4,950 bf/ac	by fall 2017
STEW	50	WO	individual selection harvest	5 - 8	28	4,200 bf/ac	by fall 2017
			improvement thin	5 - 8	28	7.7 cds/ac	by fall 2017
STEW	51	WP	individual selection harvest	5 - 8	20	3,000 bf/ac	by fall 2017
			improvement thin	5 - 8	10	3.0 cds/ac	by fall 2017
STEW	52	WP	individual selection harvest	5 - 7	19	2,850 bf/ac	by fall 2015
			improvement thin	5 - 7	19	5.2 cds/ac	by fall 2015
STEW	53	OM	individual selection harvest	3 - 4	24	2,100 bf/ac	by fall 2017
			improvement thin	3 - 4	24	7.3 cds/ac	by fall 2017
STEW	56	OM	individual selection harvest	@ 1	27	2,350 bf/ac	by fall 2017
			improvement thin	@ 1	27	8.1 cds/ac	by fall 2017
STEW	59	OM	individual selection harvest	@ 1	40	4,600 bf/ac	by fall 2017
STEW	60	WP	individual selection harvest	@ 1	35	6,125 bf/ac	by fall 2017

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Owner(s) Town of Westford Town(s) Westford

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
to be carried out within the next 10 years

OBJ	STD NO	TYPE	SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION	AC	TO BE REMOVED BA/AC	TO BE REMOVED TOT VOL	TIMING
STEW	61	OM	individual selection harvest	0.10	27	2,350 bf/ac	by fall 2017
			improvement thin	0.10	27	8.1 cds/ac	by fall 2017
STEW	63	WP	individual selection harvest	10 - 15	35	6,125 bf/ac	by fall 2017
STEW	64	OM	improvement thin	0.5	34	10.3 cds/ac	by fall 2017
STEW	65	WO	individual selection harvest	2 - 4	28	4,200 bf/ac	by fall 2015
			improvement thin	2 - 4	28	7.7 cds/ac	by fall 2015
STEW	66	WP	individual selection harvest	3 - 5	19	2,850 bf/ac	by fall 2015
			improvement thin	3 - 5	19	5.2 cds/ac	by fall 2015

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 improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees. This will be achieved by removing selected white pine and mixed oak sawlogs, thereby creating openings in the canopy and improving the spacings between the trees in the residual stands. 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 good white pine cone and/or acorn crops in order to maximize the opportunity for the natural regeneration of the desired species.

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 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. Excellent fuelwood utilization.

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 this property. 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. 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 several 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.

It should be noted that there are several certified vernal pools present on this property as well as several potential vernal pools. Habitat management guidelines have been developed over the past few years to ensure that these ecologically sensitive and very important habitats remain protected and viable. There should be very limited work within 100 feet of the edge of a vernal pool

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MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
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OBJ	STD NO	TYPE	SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION	AC	TO BE REMOVED		TIMING
					BA/AC	TOT VOL	

and work between 100 feet and 400 feet should follow strongly recommended guidelines.

STEW	4	WH	habitat enhancement	0.3	NA	NA	as needed
STEW	5	PA	stand conversion	0.85	NA	NA	as needed
			improvement thin	0.8	24	6.6 cds/ac	by fall 2015
STEW	S1	WH	habitat enhancement	NA	NA	NA	as needed
STEW	S2	WH	habitat enhancement	NA	NA	NA	as needed

The habitat enhancement recommended for the above stands is designed to make the property more attractive for a greater variety of wildlife. Stand 4 is a long-abandoned gravel removal area with varying degrees of advanced shrub growth and young trees present including nonnative invasive plant species. These species, including autumn olive and bittersweet, should be eliminated to favor those native species with higher wildlife values such as smooth sumac and blackberry. In addition, periodic mowing of the open areas within these stands will also help to maintain the diversity of habitats present in the East Boston camps. Stands such as this offer a variety of plants and insects that are not found in the nearby woodlands. Many birds and animals such as eastern hognose snakes and northern black racers, various hawks, willow flycatchers, bluebirds, cardinals, mockingbirds, brown thrashers, various sparrows, redpolls, goldfinches, moles, least shrews, voles, mice, cottontail rabbits, and red foxes prefer and use the vegetative species and layers in these abandoned fields for feeding, breeding, and nesting.

If it is determined that Stand 4 will be maintained as an abandoned field or grassland habitat, then Stand 5 could be clearcut to expand the area of Stand 4.

The habitat enhancement recommended for Stands S1 and S2 is designed to make the areas more attractive for wood ducks. Wood ducks are tolerant of human activity and will use artificial nesting boxes if properly installed. The nest boxes need to be placed at least four feet above the high water mark and no closer than 150 feet. The boxes must be predator proof to be effective.

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.

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Owner(s) Town of Westford Town(s) Westford

Locus Map

East Boston Camps
Westford, Massachusetts

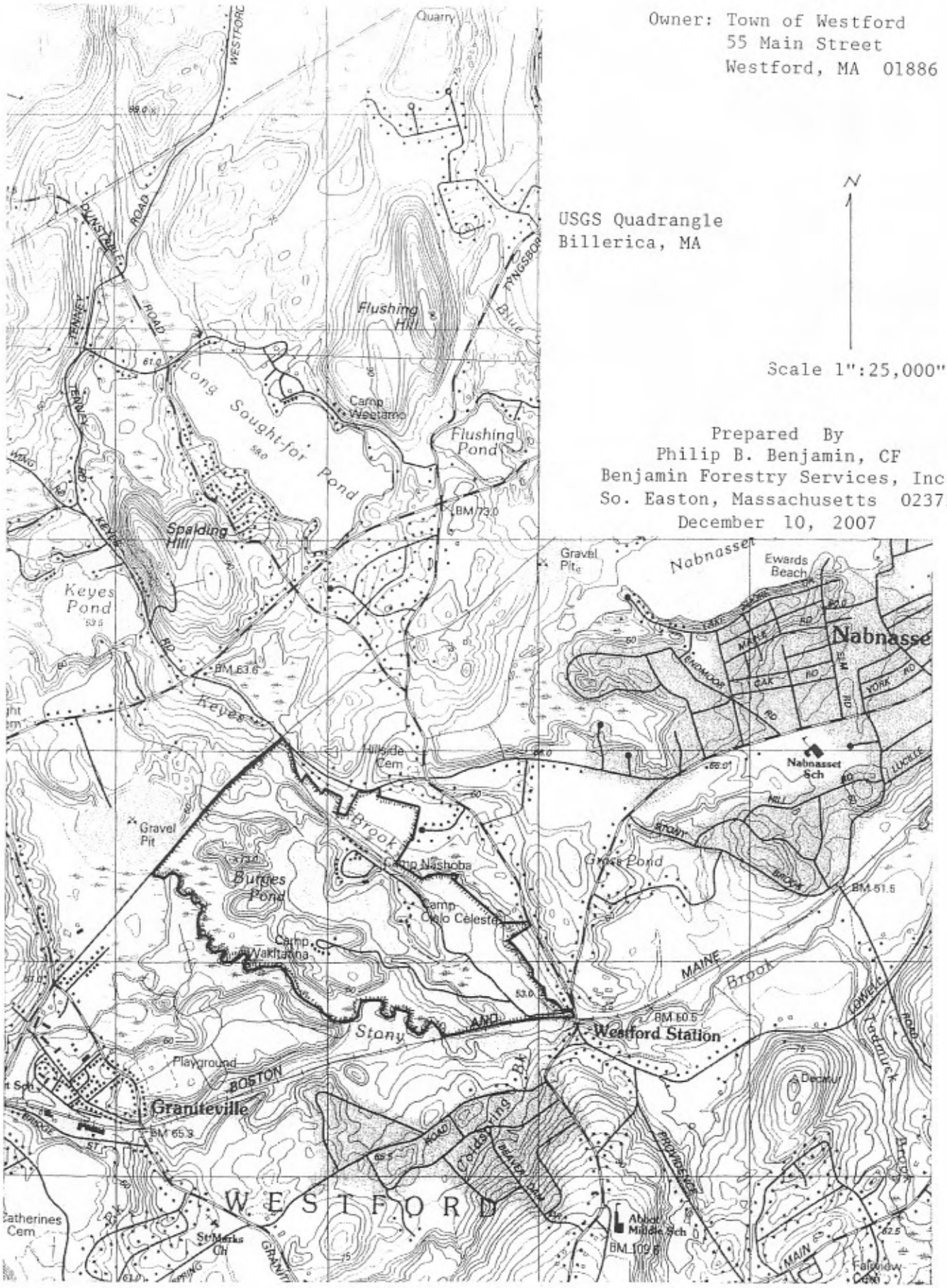
Owner: Town of Westford
55 Main Street
Westford, MA 01886

USGS Quadrangle
Billerica, MA

N

Scale 1":25,000"

Prepared By
Philip B. Benjamin, CF
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
December 10, 2007

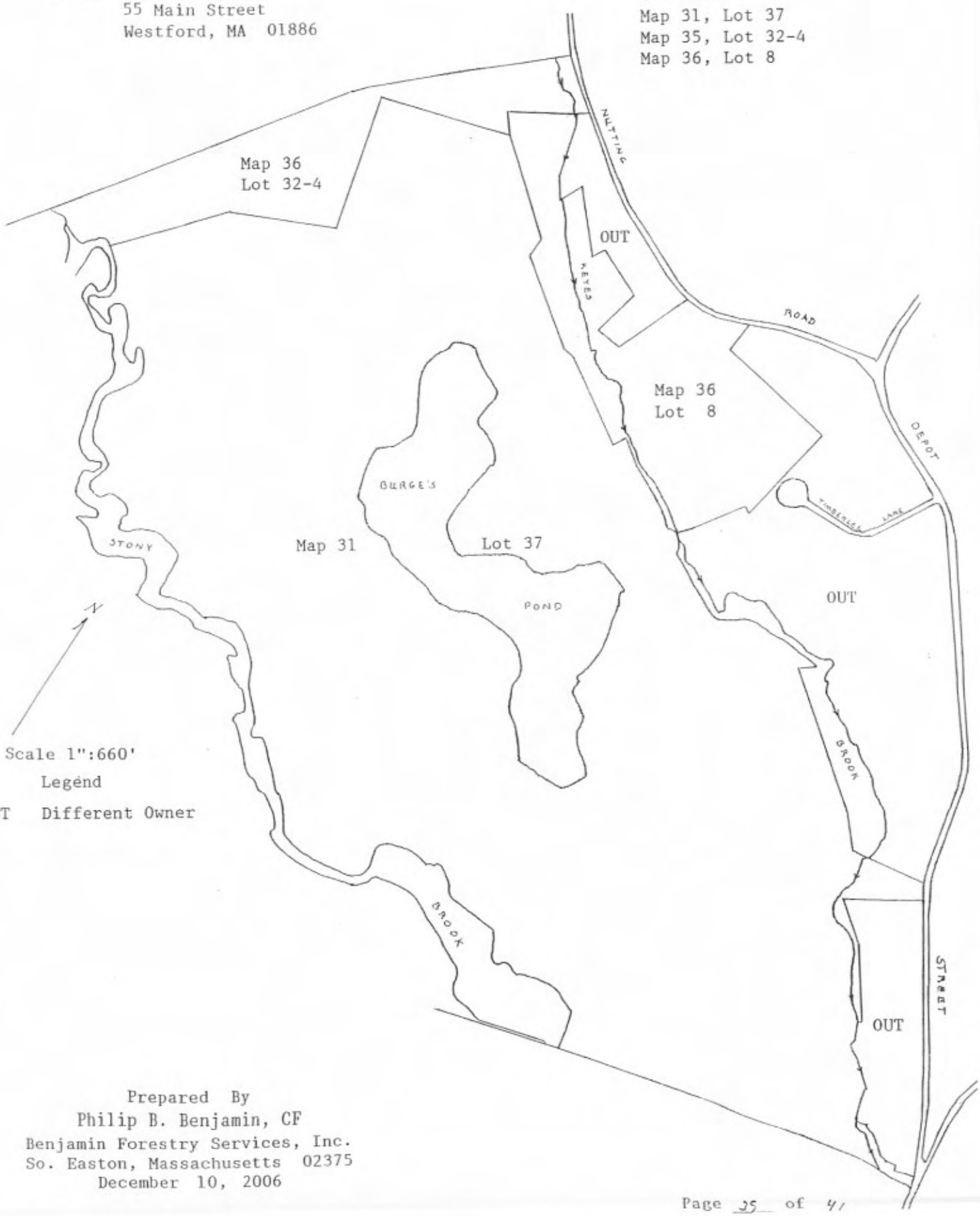


Assessors' Parcels

East Boston Camps
Westford, Massachusetts

Owner: Town of Westford
55 Main Street
Westford, MA 01886

Reduced assessors' maps
Westford -
Map 31, Lot 37
Map 35, Lot 32-4
Map 36, Lot 8



Scale 1":660'

Legend

OUT Different Owner

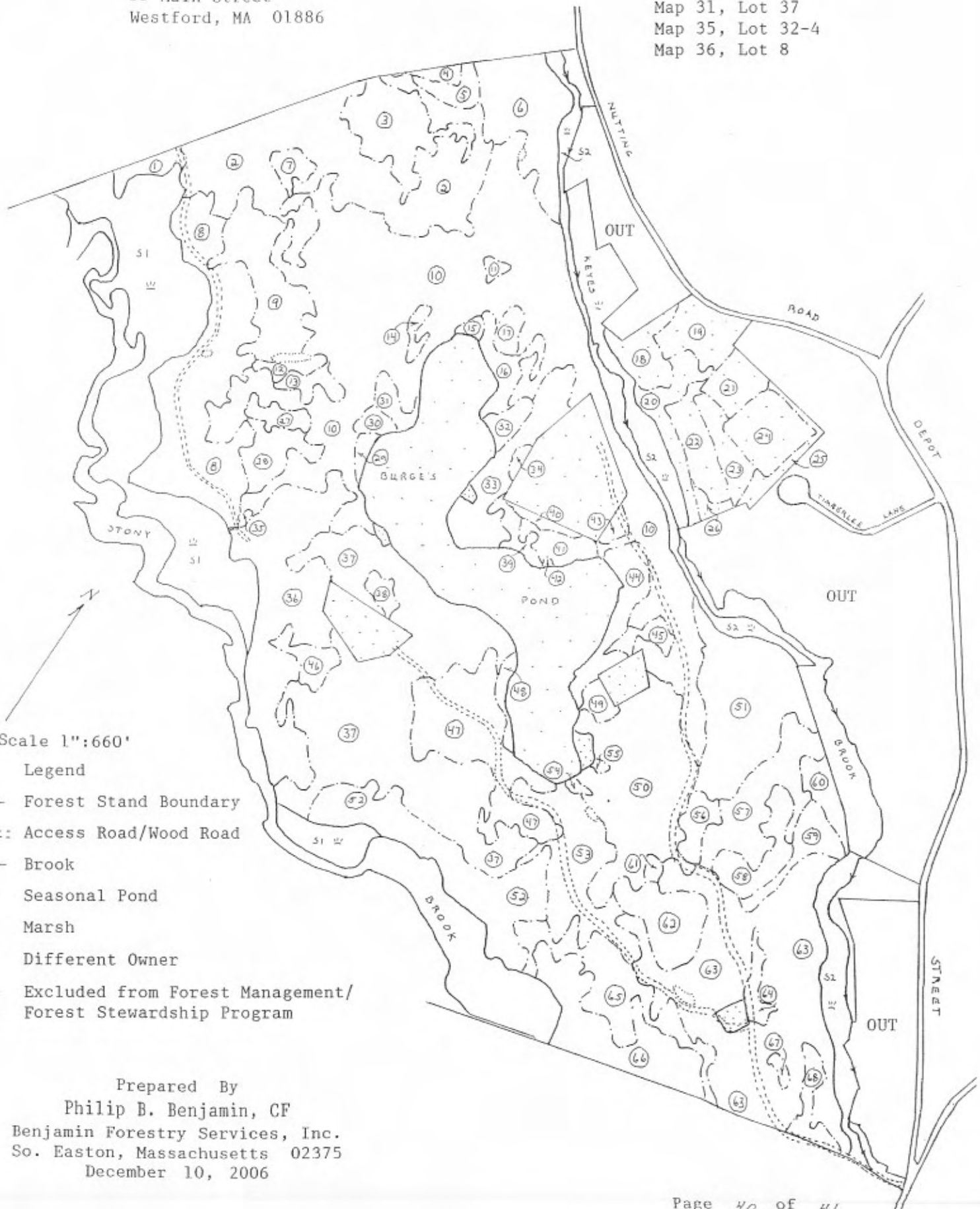
Prepared By
Philip B. Benjamin, CF
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
December 10, 2006

Forest Stand Map

East Boston Camps
Westford, Massachusetts

Owner: Town of Westford
55 Main Street
Westford, MA 01886

Reduced assessors' maps
Westford -
Map 31, Lot 37
Map 35, Lot 32-4
Map 36, Lot 8



Scale 1":660'

Legend

- Forest Stand Boundary
- Access Road/Wood Road
- Brook
- Seasonal Pond
- Marsh
- OUT Different Owner
- Excluded from Forest Management/ Forest Stewardship Program

Prepared By
Philip B. Benjamin, CF
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
December 10, 2006

FOREST STEWARDSHIP SIGNATURES The East Boston Camps Master Plan Committee attests that it is 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 in regards to this Forest Stewardship Plan. The East Boston Camps Master Plan Committee further understands that it is under no obligation to implement the management recommendations described in this forest stewardship plan. However, the East Boston Camps Master Plan Committee endorses this plan as prepared and will consider and discuss the various management possibilities for the property.

Findings pursuant to General Laws, Chapter 30, Section 61:

All feasible measures have been taken to avoid or minimize adverse impact to the environment in the issuance of the approved Forest Stewardship Plan.

Chair, for the EBCMPC _____ Date _____

Plan Preparer Philip B. Benjamin, CF Date _____

Mailing Address Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.

151 Depot Street, South Easton, MA 02375 Phone 508-238-0422

Approved, Service Forester _____ Date _____

Phone _____

Owner(s) Town of Westford Town(s) Westford