

## **APPENDIX:**

### **LOG LANDINGS**

The log landings can be turned into a wildlife food plots. The Soil Conservation Service recommends the following seed mixtures for well and moderately well drained soils that are also beneficial to wildlife:

- 15 pounds per acre of crownvetch
- 15 pounds per acre of tall fescue
- 10 pounds per acre of creeping red fescue
- 2 pounds per acre of redtop

Try adding a legume such as ladino, alsike or white Dutch clover at the rate of 2 pounds per acre and legume inoculants to the mix. White clover is a favorite among deer and will surely attract greater numbers to this site. Include in this mix, 10 pounds per acre of rye grass for fast cover.

Forested soils tend to be acidic whereas clover maintains itself best in soils above a pH of 6.0. Test the soil at the site within the top 4-inches to determine the pH. If the pH is 5.5-6.0, add 2 tons per acre of lime. If the pH is 6.0-6.5, one ton of lime per acre is sufficient.

Seed should be applied mechanically at the above mentioned rates. The best results have been to spread the lime and fertilizer and seed onto the area. Then, rake this into the ground to cover the seed slightly. Mulching with hay may be deemed necessary depending upon the weather conditions. This site must continue to be managed in order for wildlife to reap the greatest amount of benefits. Annual mowing should be done to keep the landing free from woody plants. Fertilizer should be re-applied 1 to 3 years after planting. An application rate of 250 pounds of 16-16-16 per acre is suggested for these supplemental feedings. Fertilizer can then be reapplied every 5-10 years. Lime should be applied every 5-7 years at the rate of 1 ton per acre.

The landing site can be mowed on an annual basis to keep tree seedlings from becoming established. Herbaceous openings within a forest is a great boon to many different types of wildlife species, creating succulent sprouts for munching as well as harboring insects and increasing the abundance of earthworms for woodcock and other birds.

A general rule is that a minimum of 5% of the woodlot should contain forest openings that will benefit wildlife through expanding the biodiversity of the landscape. Maintaining the grassed openings and shrub layers will only help!

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

biodiversity: The variety and abundance of species, their genetic composition, and the communities, ecosystems, and landscapes in which they occur. It is also the variety of ecological structures and functions at any one of these levels.

browse: The vegetation, which animals graze upon.

canopy: The more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the crowns of adjacent trees and other woody growth.

cover type: A classification of forestland based on the species forming a plurality of the live trees. Usually broken down into hardwoods and softwoods with additional descriptive terms associated with size and density.

crown: The part of the tree carrying the main branch system and foliage.

den trees: A living tree that has holes in the trunk, or stem, from broken branches and decay, or hollow trunks.

D.b.h.(Diameter-breast-height): Diameter of a tree at breast height, or 4.5 feet above the ground.

economic maturity: The point in time at which an individual tree's value will not proportionally increase with additional growth.

epicormic branches: or "water sprouts" are those produced along the bole, arising from dormant buds that were originally formed on the leading shoot of the seedling and grew outward with the cambium, but previously failed to develop.

forage: Food available for wildlife in the forest such as tree and shrub buds, twigs, berries and other seeds.

forest stand: A community of trees possessing sufficient uniformity as regards to composition, constitution, age, spatial arrangement or condition to be distinguishable from adjacent communities as forming a silvicultural or management entity.

habitat: The abode, natural or otherwise, of a plant or animal, considered particularly in relation to all the environmental influences affecting it.

mast: Nut like fruits such as acorns, beechnuts, hickory nuts, cherries, apples and samaras (on maples and ash trees).

overstory: That portion of the trees in a forest stand forming the upper or main crown canopy.

pole: Stage classification of trees ranging in size from 3.5 inches to 11.4 inches in diameter.

residual stand: The group of trees remaining after a silvicultural treatment.

riparian area: The area where the transition between streams, or other bodies of water, and forest vegetation occurs. Riparian areas usually have unique plants, animals, and soil characteristics. The boundaries of riparian areas are not always clearly defined. Riparian areas require special care to protect the quality and habitats of streams.

sawlog: Stage classification of trees larger than 11.4 inches in diameter.

silvicultural thinning: Intermediate cuttings that are aimed primarily at controlling the growth of stands through adjustments in stand density.

site index: The relationship of tree height to age, which is used in evaluating site quality.

snags: A standing dead tree without branches, or the standing portion of a broken-off tree. Snags may provide feeding and/or nesting sites for wildlife.

stand density: A quantitative measure of the proportion of area in a stand actually occupied by trees.

stocking: An indication of the number of trees, basal area, or volume per unit area as compared to the desirable number of trees, basal area, or volume to attain a given objective of management.

Sunscald: An actual overheating and drying out of the tree bark, resulting in open wounds. This occurs on certain young trees with smooth, thin bark when they are suddenly exposed to the summer sun by removal of their neighbors. An exactly similar injury termed “winter sunscald” is caused by a combination of high and low temperatures during the late winter or early spring.

stand: A continuous group of trees sufficiently uniform in age class distribution, composition, and structure, and growing on a site of sufficiently uniform condition, to be a distinguishable unit.

understory: The small trees, shrubs, and other vegetation growing beneath the canopy of forest trees and above the herbaceous plants on the forest floor.

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