



Woodland Owner Goals



Owners of small woodland parcels, 5-500 acres may have many different values and goals for their woodland – wildlife habitat, timber, recreation, privacy, natural beauty are just a few. To make good decisions about your woodland, to protect these goals both now and in the future, it's very important to have thought about what it is you value most, how you use the property, and what values you are hoping to protect or enhance for the future.

This sheet is simply intended as food for thought. It may also be helpful in communicating your situation and your values to other family members, a forester you have hired, or others.

1. Who actually owns the woodland? Who makes decisions about the property? (e.g. name(s) on the deed, members of a family, name of legal entity, organization, group, etc.)

2. When did you become owner of the woodland? _____(year)

3. How did you become owner?
 - a. _____ purchase |
 - b. _____ family/inheritance
 - c. _____ other

4. Do you live
 - a. _____ on the property?
 - b. _____ in the same town/near the woodland?
 - c. _____ within 1-2 hours' drive?
 - d. _____ more than 2 hours' drive

5. How often do you spend time in the woods?
 - a. _____ every day
 - b. _____ every week
 - c. _____ every month
 - d. _____ a few times per year
 - e. _____ hardly ever

6. What activities do you do in your woods?
 - a. Observing nature
 - b. Walking/Snowshoeing/Skiing
 - c. Hunting/Fishing
 - d. Camping
 - e. ATVs/Snowmobiling
 - f. Working/Harvesting
 - g. Other _____

7. How much time do you spend working in your woods (hours, days, weeks...)?

8. What kind of equipment do you have available, that you are comfortable using? (hand tools, power tools/chainsaw, tractor, ATV, etc.)

9. What other people use your woodland? (children, family, friends, neighbors, groups, clubs, schools, general public, etc.) How?

10. Which of the following things do you value? Which are most important to you?

Enhancing the natural beauty of my land

Maintaining my sense of seclusion

Providing the benefits of healthy forests to the environment

Earning money from timber harvesting, now or in the future

Hunting or fishing on my land

Maintaining trails for walking, skiing, snowmobiles, etc.

Camping or picnicking

Protecting the land from development

Providing good wildlife habitat and/or protecting water bodies

Learning about or studying nature

Getting firewood, maple syrup, or other non-timber products

Creating a valuable legacy for my family

Other: _____

11. What activities/values will change in the future?

12. Do you want to encourage or discourage use by others in the future?

13. What are your most important goals for the future? What are your greatest concerns for the future of your woodland?

14. Who will likely be your successor(s) in managing your woodland?

**Forester Districts
Field Staff**

Forest Policy & Management

Department of Agriculture,
Conservation and Forestry
Maine Forest Service

January 19, 2021

Randy Lagasse
Maine Forest Service
45 Radar Road
Ashland, ME 04732
Cell#: 557-1086
Radio call# 351

**Field Team Leader
Morten Moesswilde**

Maine Forest Service
2870 North Belfast Ave
Augusta, ME 04330
Cell#: 552-2239
Radio call# 50

REC - Ashland
Dave Rochester
Maine Forest Service
45 Radar Road
Ashland, ME 04732
Tel: 425-7963
Cell#: 441-3817
Radio call# 350

REC - Old Town
Terri Coolong
Maine Forest Service
87 Airport Road
Old Town, ME 04468
Cell: 215-0670
Radio call# 250

REC - Norridgewock
Adam Cates
Maine Forest Service
P.O. Box 416
564 Skowhegan Rd.
Norridgewock, ME 04957
Cell: 441-4139
Radio call# 150

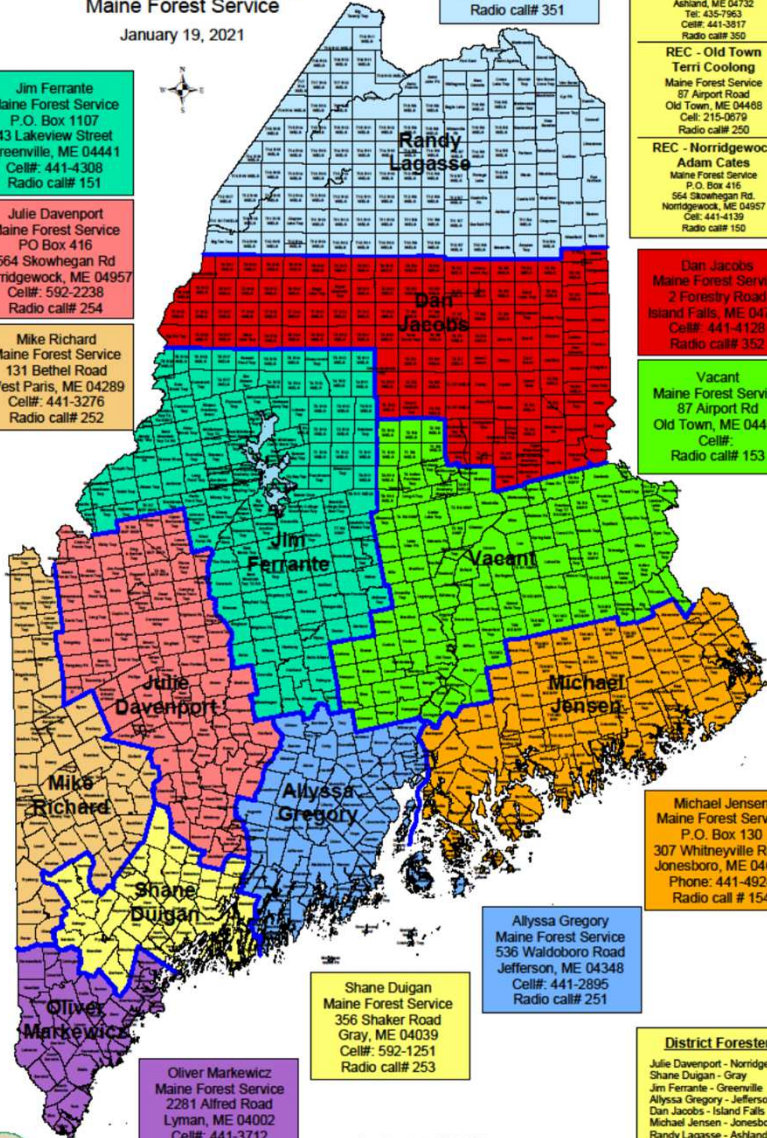
Dan Jacobs
Maine Forest Service
2 Forestry Road
Island Falls, ME 04747
Cell#: 441-4128
Radio call# 352

Vacant
Maine Forest Service
87 Airport Rd
Old Town, ME 04468
Cell#: 441-4139
Radio call# 153

Jim Ferrante
Maine Forest Service
P.O. Box 1107
43 Lakeview Street
Greenville, ME 04441
Cell#: 441-4308
Radio call# 151

Julie Davenport
Maine Forest Service
PO Box 416
564 Skowhegan Rd
Norridgewock, ME 04957
Cell#: 592-2238
Radio call# 254

Mike Richard
Maine Forest Service
131 Bethel Road
West Paris, ME 04289
Cell#: 441-3276
Radio call# 252



Michael Jensen
Maine Forest Service
P.O. Box 130
307 Whitneyville Road
Jonesboro, ME 04648
Phone: 441-4924
Radio call # 154

Allyssa Gregory
Maine Forest Service
536 Waldoboro Road
Jefferson, ME 04348
Cell#: 441-2895
Radio call# 251

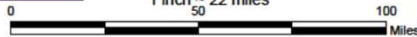
Shane Duigan
Maine Forest Service
356 Shaker Road
Gray, ME 04039
Cell#: 592-1251
Radio call# 253

Oliver Markewicz
Maine Forest Service
2281 Alfred Road
Lyman, ME 04002
Cell#: 441-3712
Radio call# 255

District Foresters

Julie Davenport - Norridgewock
Shane Duigan - Gray
Jim Ferrante - Greenville
Allyssa Gregory - Jefferson
Dan Jacobs - Island Falls
Michael Jensen - Jonesboro
Randy Lagasse - Ashland
Oliver Markewicz - Alfred
Mike Richard - West Paris
Vacant - Old Town

Scale: 1:1,400,000
1 inch = 22 miles



G.T.Miller E:\pms\fieldstaff_jan2021_11x17.mxd

https://www.maine.gov/dacf/mfs/policy_management/district_foresters.html

Your district forester can visit your property and walk it with you FREE!

We highly recommend that you have this visit before committing to a forester or a harvest.

Our opinions are unbiased and are made with YOUR goals in mind.

Forest Terminology

Terri Coolong

Regional Enforcement Coordinator,
Maine Forest Service

May 2021



General Terms

- Environment
 - The interaction of air, sunlight, soil, topography and other plants and animals influencing an organism's form, behavior and survival
- Conservation
 - The protection, improvement and wise use of natural resources for present and future generations
- Preservation
 - An attempt to keep forests in an undisturbed state through the control of internal and external influences

- Incentive

- A reward for improving forest management. Includes reimbursement of some expenses but may take the form of an abatement of property or income tax

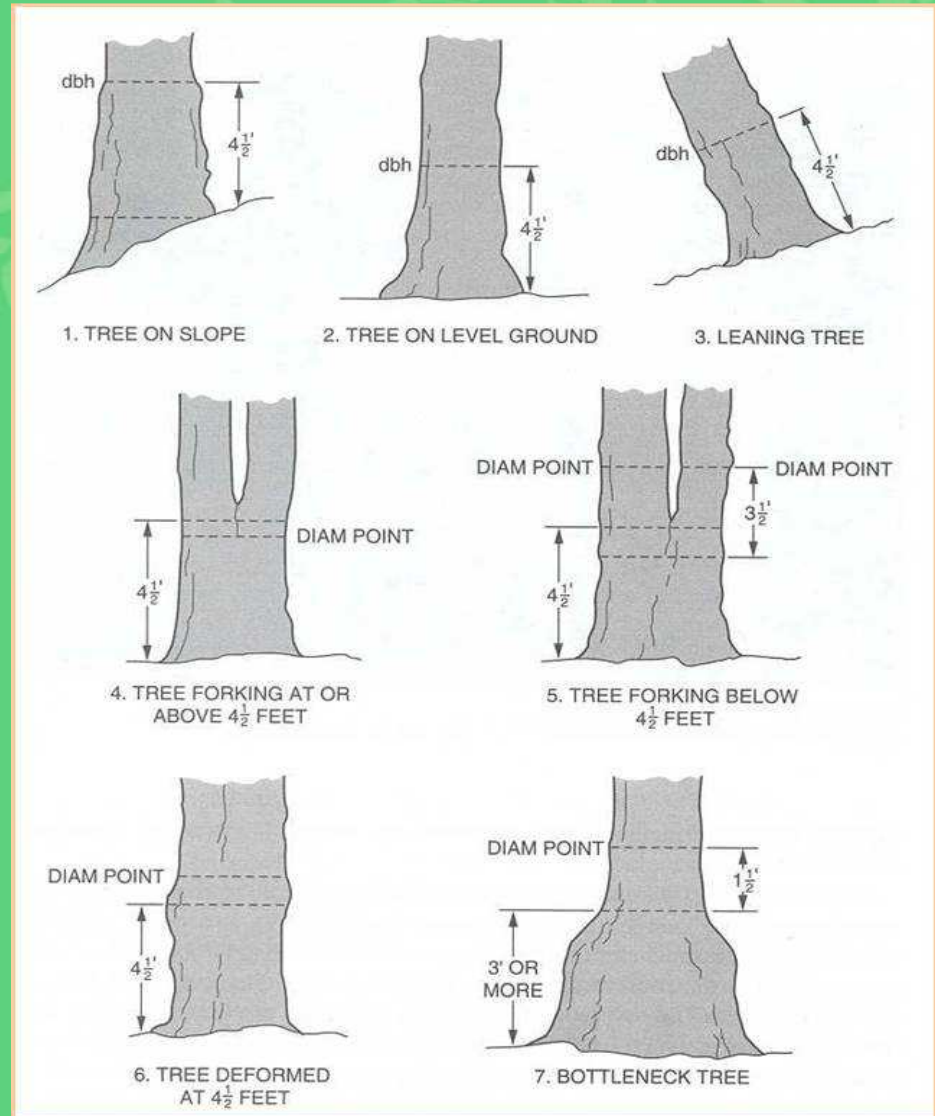
- Mature Tree

- A tree that has reached the desired size or age for its intended use. Economic maturity varies depending on species and use

- **Multiple Use**
 - The management of land or forest for more than one purpose, such as wood production, water quality, wildlife, recreation, aesthetics, or clean air
- **Present Use Valuation**
 - Tax relief based on the land's productivity for agriculture, forest products or coastal access rather than market value.

Measurements

- Diameter at breast height (DBH)
 - Diameter of a tree measured 4.5' above ground
 - This can vary depending on where the tree is located or irregularities in tree diameter



- Basal area (BA)

- The cross-sectional area of a trunk at DBH OR the cross-sectional area of all stems expressed per unit of land area (ft²/acre)

- $BA \text{ (sq ft)} = (\pi / (4 * 144)) * DBH^2$ where $\pi = 3.14$

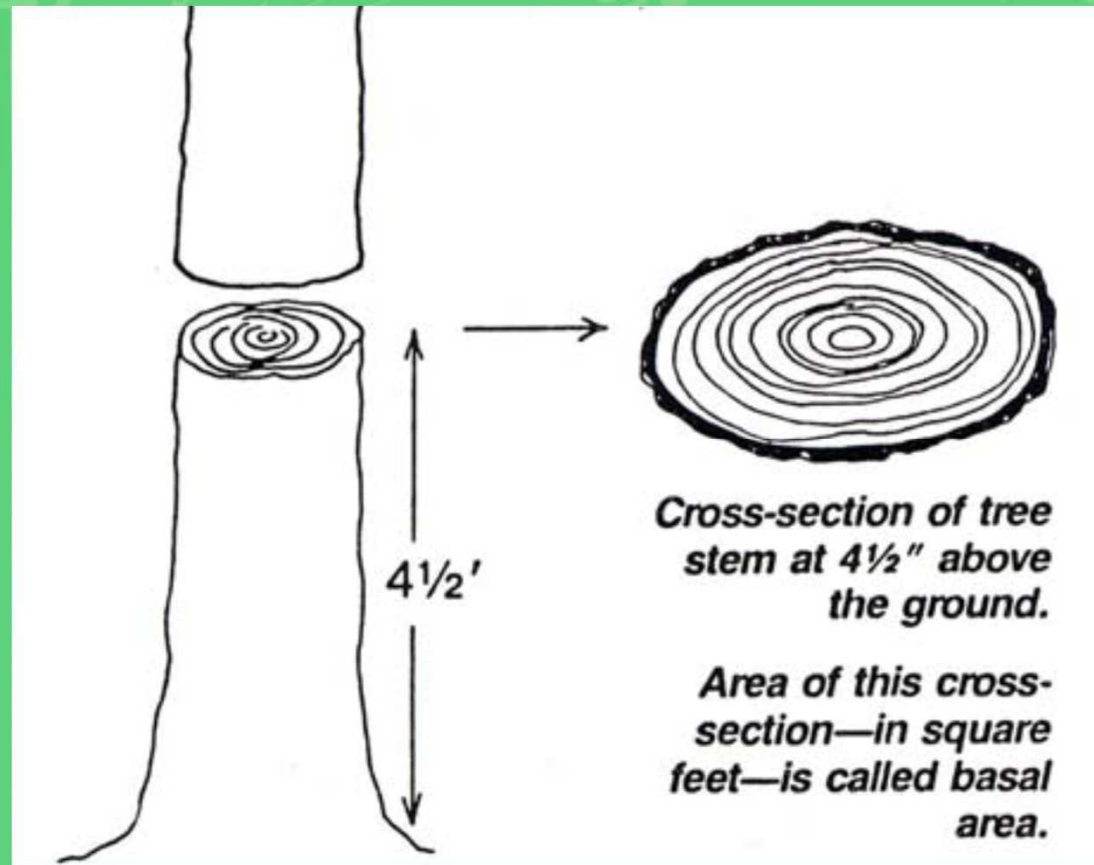
- $= 0.005454 * DBH^2$

- 0.005454 is called the “foresters constant” and converts measured inches into square feet

- A 14” diameter tree equals about 1 sq. ft. BA

Basal Area

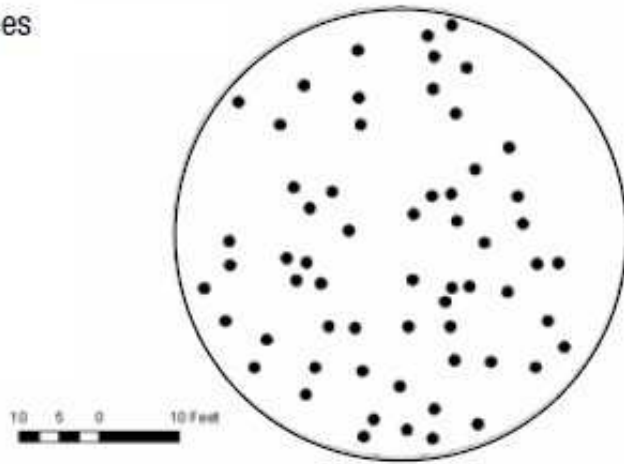
Single Tree



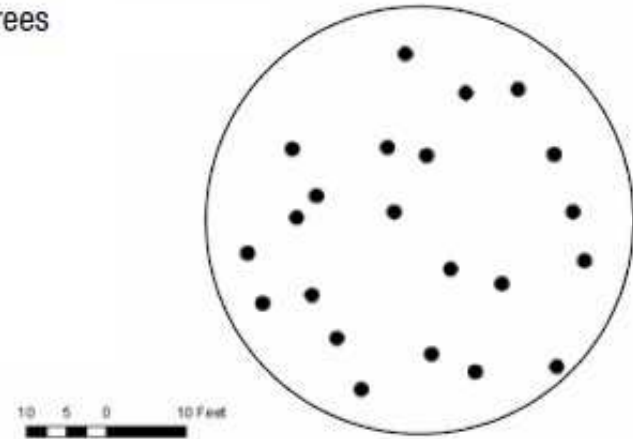
Representations of 60 ft² of basal area

Area based rather than single tree

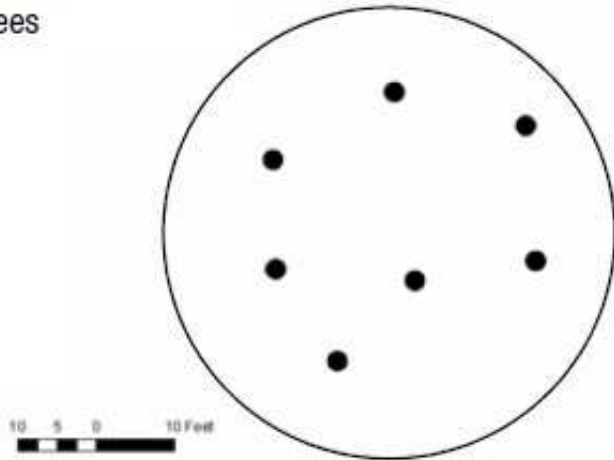
6-in trees



10-in trees



18-in trees



14-in trees

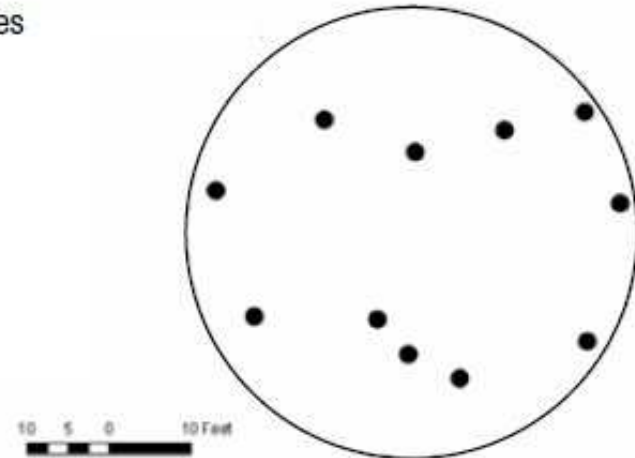


Figure 2. Representation of a 1/5-acre plot and the number of trees at 6, 10, 14, and 18 inches DBH that are needed to make 60 square feet of basal area per acre. (Graphic courtesy John Gilbert, Longleaf Pine Stand Dynamics Lab, School of Forestry and Wildlife Sciences, Auburn University)

- **Cord**

- Stack of wood 4'x4'x8', containing about 85 ft³ of wood, with the rest being air space. It is the legal measure of fuelwood volume in Maine

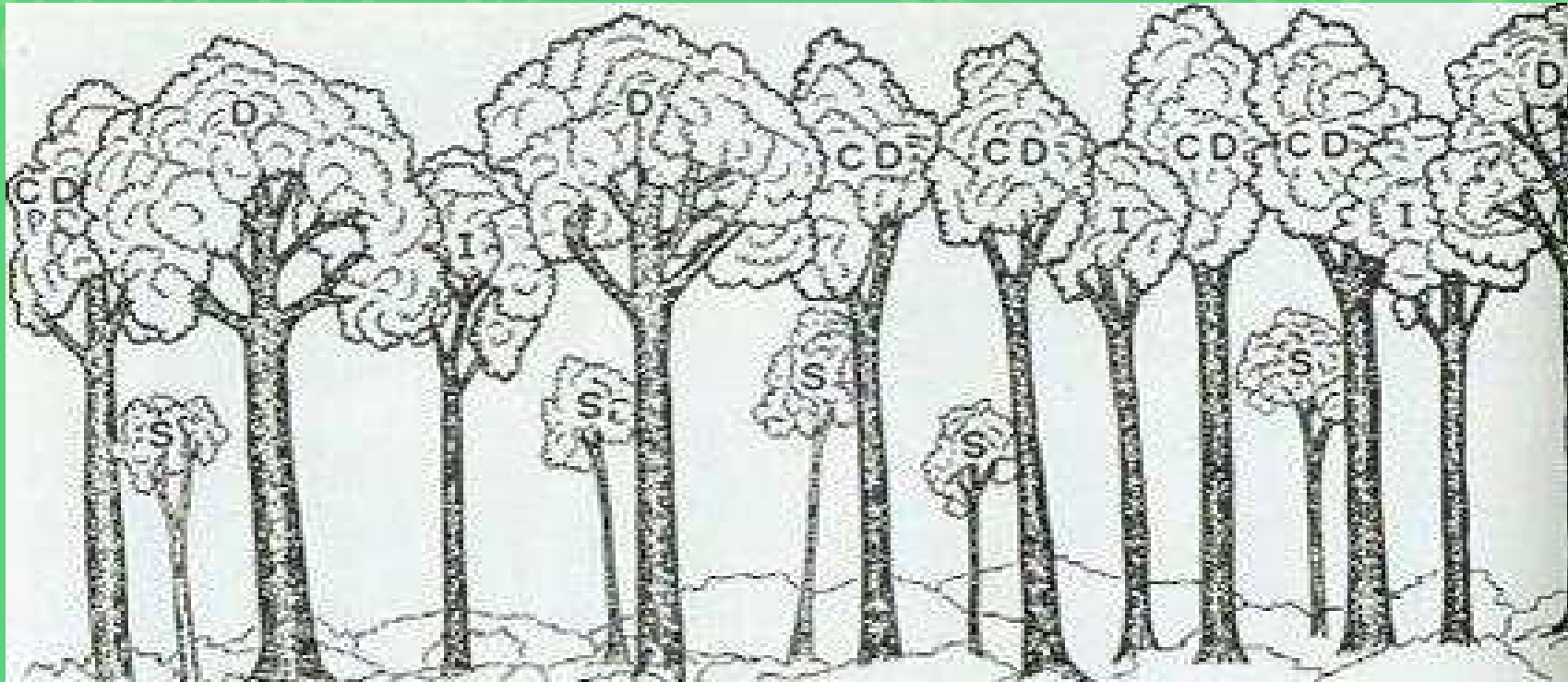
- **MBF**

- 1000 board feet, used in measuring dimension lumber. It takes about 11 MBF of wood to build an average 1,900 ft² house
- Most wood in Maine is now sold on the basis of weight rather than cords or MBF

Tree Size

- **Seedling**
 - A tree less than 3' tall
- **Sapling**
 - A small tree between 1" and 4" in diameter
- **Pole**
 - Medium sized trees between 4" and 10" diameter
- **Pulp**
 - Trees larger than 4" that are either poor quality or have not yet reached sawlog size
- **Sawlog**
 - A tree of sufficient size (generally >8" for softwoods and >10" for hardwoods) to be processed economically on a sawmill

Crown Class



A tree classification system based on the tree's relative height, foliage density, and ability to intercept light. Crown class measures past growth performance and calls attention to crop trees that could benefit from future thinning and harvest operations.

- **Dominant Trees**

- Larger than average trees with broad, well-developed crowns, that receive direct sunlight from all sides and above

- **Codominant Trees**

- Average to fairly large trees with medium-sized crowns that form the forest canopy. They receive full light from above but are crowded on the sides

- **Intermediate Trees**

- Medium-sized trees with small crowns below the general level of the canopy. They receive little direct light, are poor crop trees and should be removed during thinning operations

- **Suppressed or Overtopped Trees**

- Small trees that grow below the tree canopy and receive no direct sunlight from any direction

Soils

- **Nutrients**
 - Elements necessary for growth & reproduction, including nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium
- **Soil Texture**
 - The feel or composition of the soil as determined by the size of the soil particles (sand, silt or clay)
- **Soil Type**
 - Soils that are alike in all characteristics, including topsoil texture. Soil maps and information on site index, erodibility and other properties are available from county Soil Conservation offices
- **Windthrow**
 - Trees uprooted by excessive wind, usually shallow rooted

If you have the internet, use WebSoilSurvey
to map out your property

<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>

Search

Map Unit Legend

Penobscot County, Maine (ME614)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
DyB	Dixmont very stony silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	4.6	4.8%
DyC	Dixmont very stony silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	2.4	2.5%
HvB	Howland loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	1.2	1.2%
MrB	Monarda-Burnham complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony	0.0	0.0%
MsC	Monarda and Burnham extremely stony silt loams, 0 to 15 percent slopes	9.3	9.6%
PgB	Plaisted gravelly loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	10.5	10.9%
PrC	Plaisted loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	30.8	32.0%
PrE	Plaisted loam, 30 to 60 percent slopes, very stony	9.3	9.6%

Soil Map

Scale (not to scale)

0 1,000 ft

Wildlife

- **Cover**

- Any plant that intercepts rain drops before they reach the soil or that holds soil in place
- A hiding place or vegetative shelter from predators or inclement weather

- **Forage**

- Vegetation such as leaves, stems, buds, and some types of bark that can be eaten for food and energy

- **Perennial**

- Plants that live or grow for more than one year, either resprouting from a root system or reseeding

- **Plant or Habitat Diversity**

- A variety of food or cover for wildlife. Variation may occur over a period of time such as the course of a season. Seasonal diversity of food and cover is often critical to the survival of the species

Harvesting

- **Clearcut**
 - A harvesting and regeneration method that removes almost all the trees within a given area. It is most often used to grow trees that require full sunlight to regenerate and grow efficiently.
- **Thinning**
 - A tree removal practice that reduces density and competition between trees in a stand. Thinning concentrates growth on fewer, high-quality trees, provides periodic income, and generally enhances tree vigor. Harvests can be heavy or light, depending on objectives

- **Tolerance**

- The ability of a tree to germinate and grow within the shade of other trees

Eastern North America	
Shade tolerant	American beech Sugar maple Black spruce
	White oak Eastern white pine Northern red oak
Shade intolerant	Loblolly pine Yellow-poplar Quaking aspen

- **Marketing**

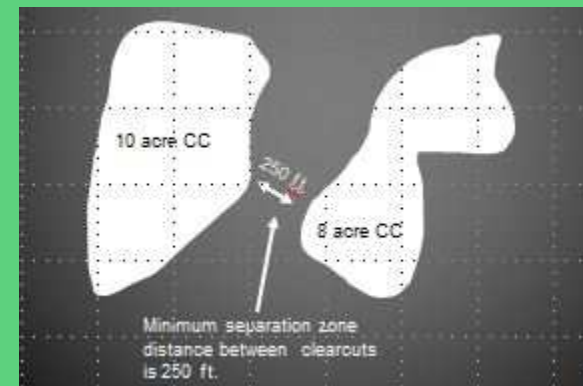
- The selling of timber or other forest resources. Successful sellers seek a satisfactory price through competition, skillful negotiation, knowledge of timber markets and the aid of a competent broker

- Marketing

- The selling of timber or other forest resources. Successful sellers seek a satisfactory price through competition, skillful negotiation, knowledge of timber markets and the aid of a competent broker

- Separation Zone

- A harvesting zone left between clearcuts so as not to violate Maine's clearcut law. Separation zones must be at least 250' wide and might need to equal the area of the clearcut, depending on category. They may be partially harvested



Water Quality

- Sedimentation
 - The deposition or settling of soil particles suspended in water
- Shoreland Zone
 - An area adjacent to a stream in which vegetation is maintained or managed to protect water quality. No more than 40% of trees may be removed in the first 75', and no openings may be created. In the 76'-250' zone, no more than 40% of trees may be removed but openings up to 14,000 ft² are allowed
- Water Bar
 - A diagonal ditch or hump in a trail that diverts surface water runoff to minimized soil erosion