Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Executive Office of Environmental Affairs
Department of Environmental Management

Certificate for Chapter 61/Chapter 61A Forest Lands

CASE NUMBER 239-273
ID# 10010

Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company

Mailing Address c/o David F. Tarantino, Manager, Communications, 600 Rocky Hill Road, Plymouth, MA 02360

Pursuant to Chapter 61 of the General Laws, I/We request 1,530.18 acres of forestland of the 1,700.67 acres of land covered by a deed recorded in the Plymouth County Registry of Deeds in Book see , Page below for property located in the Town/City of Plymouth that the State Forester issue a Certificate of Management to cover those forested acres. The tract can further be described as Map # see , Lot # below , on the Town/City Assessors Maps. Excluded from certification are 170.49 acres which are described as follows:

Please see Page 2 for the assessors' information.

We have read the various provisions of Chapter 61/Chapter 61A as well as the Rules and Regulations under which this Chapter is administered and agree to comply with the same.

Submitted the 12th day of September , year of 2002 .

Signed by Owner(s) David Tarantino Manager Entergy

DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

The Department of Environmental Management, 251 Causeway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, acting by and through its State Forester pursuant to the authority of Chapter 61/Chapter 61A of the General Laws hereby certifies that the land described is being managed under a planned program to improve the quantity and quality of a continuous forest crop. This certifies that the above listed acres of forestland, owed by the above, is being managed under an approved Forest management Plan.

Certification is in effect ~~from January 1, 2003~~ , to December 31, 2012 .

Signed by State Forester [signature] Date 9/16/02

ASSESSORS' USE

The Board of Assessors have recorded the above acres of Classified Forest Land and will cause evidence of a lien to be duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds. No recording is necessary for a recertification.

Signed by Chairman _____ Date _____

RECORDS

Assessors' Map No.	Lot/Parcel No.	Lot Name	Total Acres	(non-Ch.61/61A) Excluded Acres	(Ch.61/61A) Acres to be Certified
43	11*	Talcott	195.97	0.00	195.97
43	11D	Gallitano	41.00	0.00	41.00
43	11E	Byrne	92.80	0.00	92.80
43	B124	Byrne	0.33	0.00	0.33
44	1A	Greenwood	9.45	1.00	8.45
44	1B	Pilgrim Station	133.57	133.57	0.00
44	2	Greenwood	85.68	0.73	84.95
44	6-525	McIntosh	287.06	9.12	277.94
44	6-527	McIntosh	41.06	1.00	40.06
44	13	Skulsky	20.95	0.69	20.26
44	27	Gallitano	5.36	0.00	5.36
47	8	Training Center	24.38	24.38	0.00
76	3	Churchill - Skulsky	22.88	0.00	22.88
76	4	Howland	25.16	0.00	25.16
76	5	Howland	35.02	0.00	35.02
94	1	Howland	572.61	0.00	572.61
94	2	Hussey	68.38	0.00	68.38
94	3	Howland	39.01	0.00	39.01
		TOTALS	1,700.67	170.49	1,530.18

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

The entire property is described in Deed Book 17658, Pages 265 - 282.

* Includes Lot 11EA

Excluded areas include 1.00 acres of Map 44, Lot 1A for open shoreline along Cape Cod Bay, 0.73 acres of Map 44, Lot 2, 4.32 acres of Map 44, Lot 6-527, and 0.69 acres of Map 44, Lot 13 for Power House Road, 4.80 acres of Map 44, Lot 6-525 for a baseball field which is leased to the Town of Plymouth, and 1.00 acres of Map 44, Lot 6-527 for a microwave tower.

Map 44,Lot 1B is the Pilgrim Station and is excluded in its entirety. Map 47, Lot 8 is the Chiltonville Training Center and is also excluded in its entirety. Neither of these parcels is shown on the Boundary and Forest Stand Maps.

Excluded areas denoted as per attached boundary maps, Blocks 3 and 5.

This certificate is for the recertification of Chapter 61 for Case # 239 - 273.

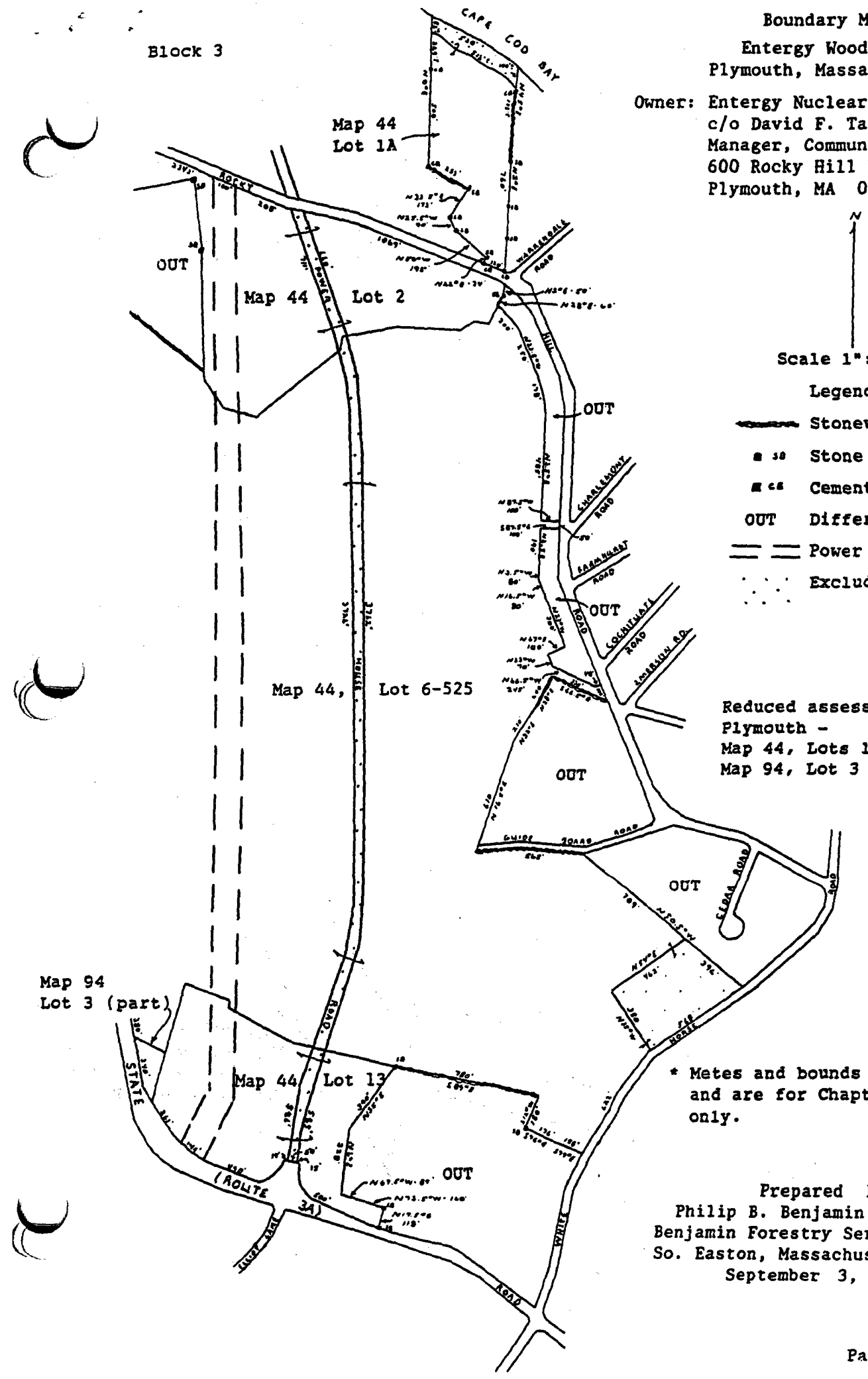
Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

Block 3

Boundary Map*

Entergy Woodlands
Plymouth, Massachusetts

Owner: Entergy Nuclear Generation Co.
c/o David F. Tarantino,
Manager, Communications
600 Rocky Hill Road
Plymouth, MA 02360



N

Scale 1":660'

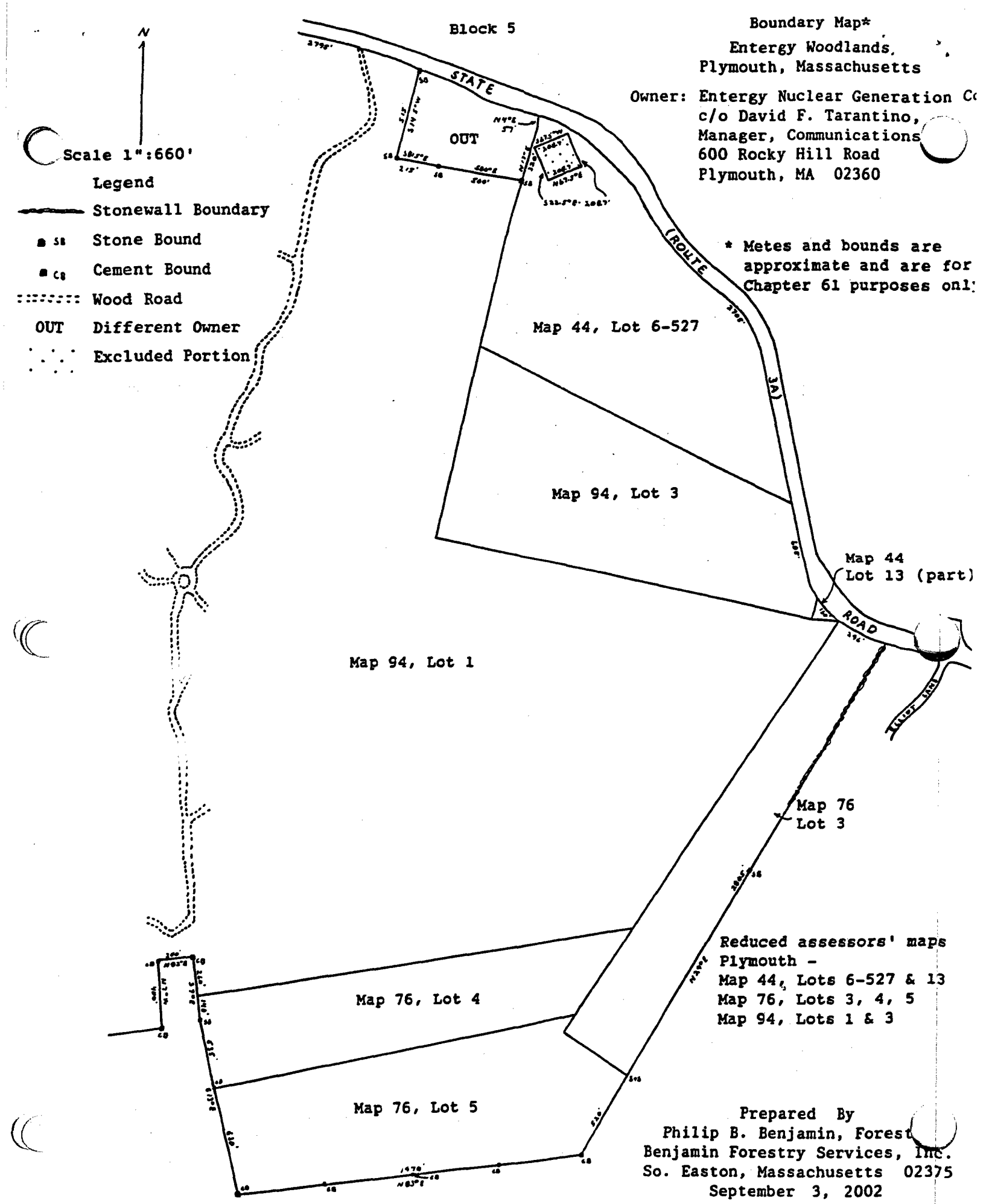
Legend

- Stonewall Boundary
- Stone Bound
- Cement Bound
- OUT — Different Owner
- Power Lines
- Excluded Portion

Reduced assessors' maps
Plymouth -
Map 44, Lots 1A, 2, 6-525, 13
Map 94, Lot 3 (part of)

* Metes and bounds are approximate and are for Chapter 61 purposes only.

Prepared By
Philip B. Benjamin, Forester
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
September 3, 2002



Boundary Map*

Entergy Woodlands,
Plymouth, Massachusetts

Owner: Entergy Nuclear Generation Co
c/o David F. Tarantino,
Manager, Communications
600 Rocky Hill Road
Plymouth, MA 02360

* Metes and bounds are approximate and are for Chapter 61 purposes only

Reduced assessors' maps
Plymouth -
Map 44, Lots 6-527 & 13
Map 76, Lots 3, 4, 5
Map 94, Lots 1 & 3

Prepared By
Philip B. Benjamin, Forest
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
September 3, 2002

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Submitted to: DEM, 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 ___	SIP-1 ___
recert. X	recert. ___	revis. ___	other ___
amend. ___	amend. ___		

Case No. 239273 Orig. Case No. P78
Owner ID 100106 Add. Case No. —
Date Rec'd 9.16.02 Ecoregion 22 NAB CAPE CONST. L
Plan Period 03.12 Topo Name Manomet, MA
Rare Spp. Hab NO River Basin South Coastal

OWNER, PROPERTY, and PREPARER INFORMATION

Property Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company
Mailing Address c/o David F. Tarantino, Manager, Communications
600 Rocky Hill Road Phone 508-830-8200
Plymouth, MA 02360

Property Location: Town(s) Plymouth Road(s) State Road / Rocky Hill Road

Plan Preparer Philip B. Benjamin Mass. Forester License # 15
Mailing Address 151 Depot Street, South Easton, MA 02375 Phone 508-238-0422

RECORDS

Assessors' No.	Lot/Parcel Number	Deed Book	Deed Page	Total Acres	(non-Ch.61/61A) Excluded Acres	Ch. 61/61A Certified Acres	Ch. 61/61A Stewardship Acres
			TOTALS				

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

See Page 2 for the assessors' information.

HISTORY

Year Acquired 1999 Year management began 1977
Is subdivision plan on file with municipality? yes ___ no X
Are boundaries blazed/painted? yes X no ___ 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)

Please see Page 3 for History and Remarks.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

RECORDS

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Excluded areas denoted as per attached boundary maps, Blocks 3 and 5.

This forest management plan is for the recertification of Chapter 61 for Case # 239 - 273.

Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

HISTORY

Previous Management Practices (last 10 years)

Stand(s)	Treatment	Yield	Value	Acres	Date
81, 82, 109 - 111, 113, 115, 127, 128, 141, 142, 146, & 148	artificial regeneration *	NA	NA	135	Sp 91 - Sp 99
5 & 19	artificial regeneration**	NA	NA	84.25	Fall 93 - Fall 00
46 & 47	artificial regeneration ***	NA	NA	8.50	Fall 95 - Sp 96
21, 32, 33, 50, & 86	artificial regeneration ****	NA	NA	10.50	Sp 93 - Sp 95
147	artificial regeneration *****	NA	NA	5.6	Spring 2000
76, 80, 112, 114, 129 - 134	weed/clean +	NA	NA	84.0	Fall 92 - Fall 99
81, 115, 128, 141, 148	weed/clean ++	NA	NA	75.0	Fall 96 - Fall 01
72, 74, 79, 95, 96, 98, 105 - 108, 118, 119, &122 - 126	precommercial thin +++	NA	NA	191.00	Fall 93 - Fall 01
96, 101 - 105, 117 - 124	individual selection harvest	$1,913.00	29,395 bf	@ 30	Sp 97 - Fall 98

* This planting with white pine seedlings was carried out in conjunction with site preparation, which was accomplished with rome harrows pulled with either a skidder or bulldozer.

** This planting with white pine seedlings was carried out in the understory of existing mixed oak/pitch pine stands.

*** This planting with white pine seedlings was carried out in the understory of previously thinned mixed oak stands.

**** This planting with larch was carried out in the open areas of an abandoned gravel pit (Stand 32) and with Christmas tree species in the open areas under the power lines (Stands 21, 50, and 86) and in an abandoned house site (Stand 33).

***** This planting with white pine seedlings was carried out in an area burned in March 2000.

+ This weeding and cleaning released the white pine seedlings and saplings planted in Stand 76 following the 1977 forest fire.

++ This weeding and cleaning released the white pine seedlings and saplings planted in the areas of Stand 76 that were site prepped before reforestation.

+++ This precommercial thinning involves the felling of poor quality mixed hardwood and pitch pine saplings and poles that are directly interfering with the upward development of naturally occurring white pine saplings and poles. The dropped material is too small to have commercial value.

Remarks:

Although the current deed is dated 1999, the property has been under active forest management since 1977 when approximately 500 acres off State Road were burned in a forest fire. The Plymouth County service forester enrolled the property into Chapter 61 at that time. 183.5 acres of Stands 19, 75, 76, 80, 83, 84, 112, 114, and 129 - 134, the areas burned in 1977, were planted with white pine from 1977 through 1992. 196.5 acres of Stands 5 and 19 were planted with white pine in the understory from 1983 through 1992. 5 acres of Stand 86 were planted with Christmas trees from 1986 through 1987. Several small reforestation projects in the late 1970's included red pine and ponderosa pine. The red pines in Stands 76, 85, and 97 have done very well while the ponderosa pine planted in Stands 19 and 135 did not survive. An experimental interplanting of white pine seedlings and hybrid poplar cuttings was carried out on approximately 8 acres of Stand 2 in 1984. Christmas trees were planted on several acres of Stand 32 in 1985 and 1986. 70 acres of Stand 5 were precommercially thinned from 1981 through 1988. This involved the killing on the stump of those poor quality hardwoods and pitch pines that were directly competing with the planted and naturally occurring white pine seedlings, saplings, and poles. Stands 45, 46, 47, 51, and 54 were commercially thinned from 1983 through 1992. 235 cords of firewood were commercially thinned from approximately 55 acres grossing $ 3,245.00. An individual selection harvest and salvage carried out in 1980 on approximately 60 acres of Stands 72, 79, 101 - 105, and 117 - 124 generated 190, 125 board feet of white pine sawtimber which grossed $ 8,306.00. The better formed white pine poles present in approximately 25 acres of the harvested stands were pruned from 1982 ıgh 1984. In addition to the above work, close to 11 miles of fire roads have been constructed, improved, and maintained since Efforts have been ongoing the past several years to control the unauthorized use of the property by ORVs, (off-road-vehicles), h are severely damaging many of the fire roads.

Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

HISTORY (continued)

Approximately 500 white pine seedlings have been planted per acre throughout this property. It should be noted that the survival of the planted white pines over the years has varied considerably. Vegetative competition, weather conditions, and deer browse have all affected the survivability of the seedlings. Timely completion of the weeding and cleaning has certainly enabled the surviving white pines to flourish. The site preparation work started in 1991 dramatically improved the survivability of the seedlings. The use of slow-release fertilizer tablets at the time of planting in the site prepped areas has also noticeably improved the growing conditions of the white pines.

Property Overview, Regional Significance, and Management Summary

The Entergy Lot lies in the northeast corner of the town of Plymouth in east central Plymouth County right on Cape Cod Bay. The property lies approximately 4.6 miles southeast of the commercial center of downtown Plymouth and 2.1 miles northwest of Manomet Center. Although there are several densely populated, older residential neighborhoods in the area along Rocky Hill Road and White Horse Road and several new subdivisions on the Manomet side of the property, it is fairly rural in the immediate area of the Entergy Lot. However, many areas in Plymouth are experiencing the difficult transition from rural to suburban residential. Cranberry production dominates the agricultural endeavors remaining in the area, although there a number horse farms in the immediate area as well.

Plymouth, along with much of southeastern Massachusetts, is currently experiencing intensive development pressure now that the commuter rail lines into Lakeville and Kingston, which reopened in 1996, have proven to be desirable alternatives for Boston area commuters. At the same time, Cape Cod traffic problems have forced vacationers and second-home buyers to consider the areas north and west of the Cape Cod Canal as viable alternatives. Capitalizing on this interest, a local cranberry company is working on plans to develop as much as 10,000 acres of its land in Plymouth, Carver, and Wareham. This development potential, if allowed to move forward, would forever change the landscape and character of the surrounding region.

The town of Plymouth has an improving record of acquiring land for permanent protection. There are currently several thousand acres of town owned protected land. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts owns several significant properties in and adjacent to Plymouth including Myles Standish State Forest, which totals more than 12,000 acres in Plymouth and Carver. Several nonprofit, land protection organizations including the Wildlands Trust of Southeastern Massachusetts, the Nature Conservancy, and the Trustees of Reservations either own or are slowly acquiring significant parcels of land throughout Plymouth and the surrounding region.

The 1,530 plus acres of the Entergy Lot offer a partial representation of what much of the Plymouth landscape was once and continues to be in areas. The property straddles the north end of the Pine Hills, a rugged topographic feature in this part of Plymouth. The sandy to fairly rocky, well drained, flat to steeply sloped terrain generally supports a typical mix of pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and poles with a slowly recovering component of white pine that is the result of repeated forest fires in the past. There are a number of relatively pure oak stands present on the property as well as just a few wetland areas, which support primarily red maple poles and sawlogs.

The past agricultural use of much of this property is evident in a few areas. Several stonewalls, some of which mark portions of the boundaries, are present indicating the land was cleared at some point in its past. There are also several abandoned fields at varying points in the slow transition to young forest. There are a number of large surface stones with drill holes, evidence of past stone cutting efforts when the land was clear.

Forest health appears to be good, although pockets through the property have suffered from repeated gypsy moth defoliations during the past several years. An outbreak of goudy oak gall also bears watching as it is leading to mortality in some of the oaks. The property is responding well to its past management attention. More than 380 acres have been planted with white pines from 1977 through 2000 with varying degrees of success. An additional 135 acres were planted with white pine from 1991 through 1999 in areas that had been prepared prior to planting. The white pine has flourished in these areas, especially where follow-up thinning has been carried out. The two harvests on the property have resulted in exceptional natural regeneration of the white pine. The thinning efforts have also greatly enhanced both the planted and the naturally occurring white pine saplings and poles. While habitat diversity is good, primarily favoring interior dwelling birds and animals, the sheer size of this property provides a superb area for many birds and animals. The seasonal wetlands, although minimal on this property, provide excellent habitat for both resident and migratory birds and animals. The abandoned fields provide desirable habitat for those birds and animals that prefer early successional forest conditions.

There are a number of areas of concern throughout the property, especially in and around the abandoned fields, where non-native invasive plant species, such as multiflora rose, bittersweet, and honeysuckle have become very entrenched and spread to the adjoining forest stands. Although the fruits and berries are eaten by many species of birds, these are not important sources of food for wildlife. At the same time, they are extremely destructive to the existing native vegetation by literally choking out the competition.

The unauthorized use of off-road-vehicles (ORVs) on and through this property is its greatest threat. Many of the access roads are in danger of becoming impassable due to erosion caused by the tires of the ORVs. Not only the ORVs abusing the existing roads, there appears to be a developing trend to "bushwhack" through the property, which is resulting in damage to many of the younger trees.

This Forest Management Plan seeks to describe the current conditions of the Entergy Lot and recommend various actions to further enhance the vigor, productivity, aesthetics, and biological diversity of this property. The plan identifies the various forest stands based on tree 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 practices that can be considered to improve and enhance the property for tree and forest vigor, aesthetics, and for wildlife habitat maintenance and protection. In addition to working with the Environmental Police to control the ORV use, the growing conditions of the exceptional component of naturally occurring and planted white pine saplings and poles that have flourished over the past few years will continue to be enhanced. This will be achieved by removing those shrubs and small, poorly formed hardwoods that are directly interfering with the upward growth and development of the white pine saplings. In a few

cases, the hardwoods to be removed may be large enough to have commercial value as firewood. By the end of the ten year management period, there should be another opportunity to carry out an individual selection harvest of white pine and limited oaks. These activities will also serve to create more structural diversity through the property, which is invaluable in terms of attracting wildlife to the area. At the same time, efforts will be made to favor many trees and areas for their wildlife and/or aesthetic value.

In addition to addressing the interior upland forest, the plan's management recommendations will address the periodic mowing of the abandoned fields in the Entergy Lot. The early successional forest these areas represent 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, brown thrashers, mockingbirds, kestrels, voles, moles, mice, rabbits, and foxes are dependent on this type of habitat.

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDE
CH61	1	OH	0.25	3.1"	65	7.6 cds	55 (WP)

Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sapling class. Black cherry saplings and poles are present in this fully stocked stand as well as occasional black locust, grey birch, and red cedar saplings and poles. There are several sparser openings present as well. The understory is dense and includes briars, honeysuckle, staghorn sumac, bittersweet, multiflora rose, grapes, blackberry, and poison ivy. The area is gently sloped, dry, somewhat rocky, upland with well drained soils (Essex).

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	2	OM	8.15	3.6"	123	750 bf & 19.6 cds	55 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the sapling class. Occasional hickory, red maple, grey birch, black cherry, and tupelo saplings, poles, and infrequent sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as occasional mixed oak sawlogs, most of which are badly scarred from past fires. The understory is moderate to dense and includes briars, huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, arrowwood, black cherry saplings, grapes, sarsaparilla, grasses, striped wintergreen, poison ivy, and starflower. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry, rocky upland with well drained soils (Essex).

Due to both the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property and the extremely challenging terrain, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten ur period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the cellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	3	OH	9.00	6.1"	136	2,250 bf & 33.5 cds	60 (WP)

Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the pole class. Red maple, black locust, black cherry, and hickory saplings, poles, and sawlogs are present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent grey birch, tupelo, and white pine saplings and poles. Many of the older, larger mixed oak sawlogs are badly scarred from past fires. The understory ranges from light to dense and includes briars, witch hazel, arrowwood, huckleberry, grapes, Virginia creeper, ferns, sarsaparilla, striped wintergreen, poison ivy, and starflower. The area is gently to moderately sloped, dry, rocky upland with both well drained soils (Essex) and moderately well drained soils (Scituate).

Due to both the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property and the extremely challenging terrain, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	4	OM	13.30	9.8"	113	5,500 bf & 17.9 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Red maple and black locust poles and sawlogs are also present in this fully stocked stand as well as infrequent white pine saplings and poles. Many of the older, larger mixed oak sawlogs

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

Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

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

are badly scarred from past fires. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, witch hazel, arrowwood, sweet pepperbush, shadbush, raspberry, sassafras and black cherry saplings, briars, ferns, sarsaparilla, whorled loosestrife, striped wintergreen, poison ivy, and starflower. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry, rocky upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

Due to both the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property and the proximity of the stand to the power plant, which is under very tight security measures, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	5	OM	350.82	4.1"	107	360 bf & 19.3 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Individual and small pockets of both pitch pine and white pine poles and sawlogs are also present in this partially planted and precommercially thinned, overstocked stand. Occasional red maple, tupelo, hickory, black cherry, black locust, big tooth aspen, sassafras, and beech saplings and poles are present as well. There is a developing component of naturally occurring and planted white pine seedlings and saplings in much of this stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, shadbush, bayberry, sheep laurel, scrub oak, swamp azalea, briars, Virginia creeper, ferns, sarsaparilla, lady slippers, grasses, wintergreen, and mayflower. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry upland with occasional surface stones and large erratics and excessively drained soils (Carver).

Approximately 260 acres of this stand were planted with white pine seedlings from 1979 through 2000. Although survival has ·d due to weather conditions, vegetative competition, and deer damage, the overall success of the white pine has been very ·ssive. Approximately 70 acres, primarily along the access roads, were precommercially thinned from 1981 through 1988. ·tions of this stand have been subjected to several years of heavy gypsy moth infestation.

This stand is ready for a resumption of the precommercial thinning to release the surviving planted white pine saplings from the competition of the shrubs and poor quality pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and poles with a developing component of better formed 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.

CH61	6	OM	10.90	7.7"	123	4,000 bf & 25.1 cds	55 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional hickory, red maple, and white pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as very infrequent holly saplings and poles. A number of the larger oaks are scarred from past fire damage. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, arrowwood, briars, ferns, sarsaparilla, shinleaf, striped wintergreen, and Canada mayflower. The area is flat to gently sloped, somewhat rocky, dry upland with well drained soils (Essex).

This stand is ready for a very light individual selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the mixed oaks and to improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees. A light improvement thinning carried out at the same time 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 hardwood poles and sawlogs.

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDE
CH61	7	SN	0.39	10.9"	300	22,000 bf & 37.2 cds	55 (WP)

Planted Norway spruce is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, fair to excellent form. There is an equally strong component of planted paper birch sawlogs also present in this overstocked stand. This stand marked the entrance to a homestead, which was once situated in the adjacent stand. Infrequent mixed oak and hickory poles and sawlogs are also present as well as infrequent hemlock, arborvitae, and catalpa poles and sawlogs. The understory is light and includes witch hazel, honeysuckle, barberry, bittersweet, Virginia creeper, briars, ferns, grasses, poison ivy, striped wintergreen, and starflower. The area is flat, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Windsor).

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	8	CD	6.57	4.1"	35	5.9 cds	55 (WP)

Eastern red cedar is the primary species being in the pole class. Varying amounts of black cherry, red maple, mixed oak, hickory, quaking aspen, black locust, pitch pine, white pine, and Norway spruce saplings poles, and very infrequent sawlogs are also present in this sparsely stocked, long abandoned field. The understory is moderate to dense and includes briars, bittersweet, honeysuckle, multiflora rose, grapes, winterberry, bayberry, sweet fern, winged sumac, barberry, spireas, sensitive fern, grasses, and poison ivy. The area is generally flat, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Windsor), although it is slightly lower in the vicinity of the shallow marsh and can be seasonally wet.

is stand provides excellent abandoned field habitat for the wildlife in the area. The desired future condition of this stand is sentially the same as it is currently. It will be prudent to carry out periodic mowing of the sparser openings to maintain this very valuable habitat. Efforts should be made to minimize the presence of the non-native, invasive shrub species such as the, bittersweet, honeysuckle, and multiflora rose. Although the fruits and berries 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.

CH61	9	RM	0.86	saplings	-	-	55 (WP)

Red maple is the primary species being in the sapling class. Very infrequent tupelo and pitch pine saplings and poles are also present in this sparsely to adequately stocked shallow marsh, especially along the fringes. The understory is dense and includes highbush blueberry, buttonbush, winterberry, arrowwood, grapes, and sphagnum moss. The area is flat and can be seasonally wet with very poorly drained soils (Scarboro).

Due to the very low priority of the management needs of this stand, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	10	CD	2.69	4.4"	167	27.6 cds	55 (WP)

Eastern red cedar is the primary species being in the pole class. A strong component of both black locust and black cherry

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

saplings, poles, and sawlogs is also present in this overstocked stand as well as occasional grey birch and big tooth aspen poles and infrequent pitch pine and white pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs. The understory is light to dense and includes bittersweet, honeysuckle, barberry, highbush blueberry, Norway spruce, mixed oak, and hickory saplings, Virginia creeper, grasses, poison ivy, and striped wintergreen. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with well drained soils (Essex).

This stand is ready for a precommercial thinning to improve the growing conditions of the better formed red cedar saplings and poles. At the same time, efforts must be made to control the bittersweet, which is threatening to overwhelm the entire stand. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed red cedar saplings and poles that will also enhance the area for wildlife.

CH61	11	BL	2.15	6.0"	85	25.7 cds	55 (WP)

Black locust is the primary species being in the pole class. Black cherry poles and sawlogs are also present in this adequately stocked, long abandoned house site as well occasional red maple, mixed oak, and red cedar saplings, poles, and sawlogs. Several apple trees are present as well as a number of planted hybrid poplar poles and sawlogs. There are several sparser openings present as well. The understory is moderate to dense and includes staghorn sumac, honeysuckle, bittersweet, multiflora rose, grapes, black raspberry, blackberry, arrowwood, Virginia creeper, barberry, grasses, and poison ivy. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with well drained soils (Essex).

Portions of this stand are ready for habitat enhancement. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially the same as it is currently. Efforts will be made to improve the growing conditions of the apple trees. It will also be prudent to carry out periodic ng of the sparser openings to maintain this very valuable habitat. Efforts should be made to minimize the presence of the ative, invasive shrub species such as the, bittersweet, honeysuckle, and multiflora rose. Although the fruits and berries are en 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 isting native vegetation by choking out the competition.

CH61	12	OH	3.70	4.9"	123	4,000 bf & 19.3 cds	55 (WP)

Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional black locust, hickory, red maple, tupelo, sassafras, and black cherry saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent white pine saplings and poles. The understory is moderate to dense and includes briars, witch hazel, huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, honeysuckle, staghorn sumac, blackberry, raspberry, bittersweet, grapes, Virginia creeper, ferns, goldenrod, sarsaparilla, grasses, poison ivy, and Canada mayflower. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with well drained soils (Essex).

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	13	CD	0.23	7.4"	180	5,250 bf & 21.5 cds	55 (WP)

Eastern red cedar is the primary species being in the pole class. Pitch pine, hickory, black cherry, and mixed oak saplings, poles, and infrequent sawlogs are also present in this slightly overstocked stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, briars, bittersweet, Virginia creeper, arrowwood, honeysuckle, ferns, grasses, and poison ivy. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Windsor).

CTIVE CODE: CH61 = stands classified under CH61/61A STEW = stands not classified under CH61/61A
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OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDE

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	14	WP	0.31	7.8"	180	3,000 bf & 27.3 cds	55 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the pole class, poor to fair form. Pitch pine, red cedar, black cherry, and mixed oak saplings, poles, and infrequent sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, briars, bittersweet, Virginia creeper, arrowwood, honeysuckle, ferns, grasses, and poison ivy. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Windsor).

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	15	WO	0.47	7.8"	130	12,000 bf & 13.8 cds	50 (WP)

White pine and mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. The white pine in this adequately stocked stand is present primarily as sawtimber, fair to good form while the mixed oaks are present primarily as poles. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, red maple saplings, ferns, sarsaparilla, grasses, and wintergreen. The area is flat, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

Although the stand is ready for a light individual selection harvest, the small size and relatively remote nature of the stand are the reasons improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	16	WO	0.62	7.8"	130	12,000 bf & 13.8 cds	50 (WP)

White pine and mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. The white pine in this adequately stocked stand is present primarily as sawtimber, fair to good form while the mixed oaks are present primarily as poles. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, red maple saplings, ferns, sarsaparilla, grasses, and wintergreen. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

Although the stand is ready for a light individual selection harvest, the small size and remote nature of the stand are the reasons improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	17	WO	3.90	10.4"	173	13,450 bf & 24.2 cds	50 (WP)

White pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent hickory, black locust, and pitch pine poles

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and sawlogs. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, sassafras and white pine saplings, briars, ferns, grasses, and starflower. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry upland with occasional surface stones and excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand is 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 carried out at the same time 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 hardwood poles and sawlogs. 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.

CH61	18	WP	4.21	9.8"	170	15,640 bf & 18.1 cds	50 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the small sawtimber class, fair to good form. Varying amounts of mixed oak saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this adequately stocked stand as well as occasional pitch pine poles and sawlogs and one small pocket of beech saplings and poles. A number of the oaks and white pines are scarred from past fire damage. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, bayberry, sassafras, black cherry, and white pine saplings, ferns, grasses, striped wintergreen, and wintergreen. The area is gently to moderately sloped, dry upland with occasional surface stones and excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand is ready for a very light individual selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pine and to ·ove the growing conditions of the remaining trees. The removal of the badly scarred white pines before they weaken to the : where they fall should be the primary objective in this stand. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically ·pealing mix of well spaced, better formed white pine and mixed hardwood poles and sawlogs. The value of the white pine in ·is 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.

CH61	19	OM	77.50	2.9"	91	10.6 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the sapling class. Individual and small pockets of pitch pine poles and sawlogs are also present in this partially planted, overstocked stand as well as occasional red maple, grey birch, big tooth aspen, and black cherry saplings and poles. Mixed oak poles and sawlogs are also present, many of which are badly scarred from past fires. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, shadbush, sassafras and planted white pine saplings, briars, Virginia creeper, and ferns. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry, fairly rocky upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

An experimental planting with ponderosa pine in 1979 failed completely. Approximately 8.5 acres were planted with white pine in 1988.

This stand will be ready for a precommercial thinning to release the surviving planted white pine saplings from the competition of the shrubs and poor quality pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and poles with a developing component of better formed 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.

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CH61	20	OM	3.71	7.4"	90	24.8 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional red maple, tupelo, and grey birch saplings and poles are also present in this adequately stocked stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, witch hazel, shadbush, sassafras and infrequent white pine saplings, briars, and poison ivy. The area is gently to steeply sloped, dry, fairly rocky upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

Due to both the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property and the challenging terrain, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	21	OM	2.72	saplings	-	-	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks, present primarily as stump sprouts, are the primary species being in the sapling class. Grey birch, black cherry, black locust, red cedar, pitch pine, quaking aspen, hickory, and sassafras saplings and stump sprouts are also present in this sparsely to adequately stocked, periodically cleared area under the power lines. Individual and small blocks of planted white spruce and Colorado blue spruce saplings and small poles are present as well. The understory ranges from light to dense and includes briars, grasses, bayberry, sweet fern, staghorn sumac, winged sumac, honeysuckle, autumn olive, multiflora rose, arrowwood, pussy willow, witch hazel, American hazelnut, blackberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, spireas, barberry, Virginia creeper, bittersweet, grapes, phragmites, ferns, milkweed, sarsaparilla, poison ivy, and whorled loosestrife. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry, fairly rocky upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

1000 Christmas trees were planted in this stand in 1993.

This stand provides excellent abandoned field 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 carry out periodic mowing of the sparser openings to maintain this very valuable habitat. Efforts should be made to minimize the presence of the non-native, invasive shrub species such as the bittersweet, multiflora rose, autumn olive, and honeysuckle. Although the fruits and berries 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.

CH61	22	OM	0.31	12.4"	130	6,750 bf & 12.1 cds	55 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Occasional black locust, red maple, black cherry, and hickory saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this slightly overstocked stand. The understory is moderate to dense and includes arrowwood, briars, grapes, Virginia creeper, poison ivy, and striped wintergreen. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with well drained soils (Essex).

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

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	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDEX
CH61	23	BL	0.31	11.7"	140	42.3 cds	50 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 39

CH61	24	RM	7.55	8.0"	123	33.9 cds	65 (WP)

Red maple, in varying densities, is the primary species being in the pole class. Red maple sawlogs are present primarily along the fringes and in the southern end of this slightly overstocked stand. Occasional sassafras, black cherry, black locust, and hybrid polar poles are present primarily along the immediate edge of the Power House Road. There are occasional sparser openings present in this stand. The understory ranges from light to dense and includes sweet pepperbush, highbush blueberry, arrowwood, pussy willow, spireas, briars, phragmites, ferns, sedges, rushes, cattails, irises, grasses, and sphagnum moss. The area is flat to very gently sloped, somewhat hummocky, and tends to be seasonally wet with poorly drained soils (Raynham).

Due to the low priority of the management needs of this stand, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	25	OM	0.62	7.4"	90	24.8 cds	50 (WP)

d oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional red maple, tupelo, and grey birch saplings and poles are also t in this adequately stocked stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush berry, witch hazel, shadbush, sassafras and infrequent white pine saplings, briars, and poison ivy. The area is gently to riably sloped, dry, somewhat rocky upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

Due to both the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	26	BL	0.78	11.7"	140	42.3 cds	50 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 39

CH61	27	OM	0.41	7.4"	90	24.8 cds	50 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 25.

CH61	28	OH	0.87	8.8"	150	5,000 bf & 30.2 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the pole class. Red maple poles and sawlogs are present in this overstocked stand as well as occasional hickory, black locust, sassafras, and grey birch poles and sawlogs. The understory is moderate and includes briars, sweet pepperbush, highbush blueberry, huckleberry, swamp azalea, Virginia creeper, poison ivy,

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

starflower, and Canada mayflower. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	29	OH	2.13	saplings	-	-	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sapling class. Grey birch, black cherry, and quaking aspen saplings and occasional poles are present in this sparsely stocked, long abandoned gravel pit. Pitch pine saplings and poles are also present as well as very infrequent planted white pine and larch saplings. There are a number of sparser openings present as well. The understory ranges from light to dense and includes grasses, sweet fern, huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, bayberry, staghorn sumac, honeysuckle, multiflora rose, pussy willow, Virginia creeper, phragmites, ferns, Queen Anne's lace, black-eyed Susan, and poison ivy. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver), although it is steeply sloped along the west side of the former pit. There are occasional piles of rocks present as well.

This stand provides excellent abandoned field 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 carry out periodic mowing of the sparser openings to maintain this very valuable habitat. Efforts should be made to minimize the presence of the non-native, invasive shrub species such as the, multiflora rose and honeysuckle. Although the fruits and berries 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.

CH61	30	BL	1.56	saplings	-	-	50 (WP)

Black locust is the primary species being in the sapling class. Varying amounts of grey birch, black cherry, mixed oak, and escaped hybrid poplar saplings are also present in this sparsely stocked area under the power lines. The understory ranges from light to dense and includes grasses, Queen Anne's lace, black-eyed Susan, common mullein, thistle, milkweed, poison ivy, ragweed, briars, honeysuckle, arrowwood, and pussy willow. The area is flat to variably sloped, generally dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand provides excellent abandoned field 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 carry out periodic mowing of the sparser openings to maintain this very valuable habitat. Efforts should be made to minimize the presence of the non-native, invasive shrub species such as the honeysuckle. Although the fruits and berries 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.

CH61	31	AF	1.48	saplings	-	-	50 (WP)

This long abandoned gravel pit is sparsely to adequately stocked with varying densities of pitch pine, red cedar, white pine, mixed oak, black cherry, grey birch, and occasional hybrid poplar saplings and infrequent poles. Individual and small pockets of black locust saplings and poles are also present as well as occasional sparser openings. The understory is light to moderate and includes grasses, black-eyed Susan, Queen Anne's lace, ragweed, black swallowtail, spireas, pussy willow, staghorn sumac, honeysuckle, bayberry, and rosa rugosa. The area is generally flat, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver), although it is variably sloped along the margins.

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

This stand provides excellent abandoned field 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 carry out periodic mowing of the sparser openings to maintain this very valuable habitat. Efforts should be made to minimize the presence of the non-native, invasive shrub species such as the honeysuckle. Although the fruits and berries 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.

CH61	32	WH	9.65	saplings	-	-	50 (WP)

White pine and mixed hardwoods, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sapling class. This sparsely to adequately stocked, long abandoned gravel pit, was the site of an experimental planting initiated in 1984. White pine seedlings and hybrid poplar cuttings were interplanted on approximately 8 acres. In 1993, larch and various Christmas tree species were also planted in the remaining open areas of the stand. Due to varying site conditions, the results have ranged from poor to exceptional. Naturally occurring pitch pine, mixed oak, grey birch, and black cherry saplings and occasional poles are also present. The understory is light to moderate and include grasses, goldenrod, Queen Anne's lace, bayberry, sweet fern, highbush blueberry, sumac, briars, and pussy willow. The area is flat to gently sloped, generally dry, somewhat rocky upland with excessively drained soils (Carver), although the lowest portions can be seasonally wet.

It will be important to monitor the development of the white pine. Once the upward growth is directly impacted by the growth of the poplars, it will be necessary to precommercially thin the stand. The desired future condition of the stand is mix of flourishing white pine, larch, and Christmas trees that will provide both aesthetic and species diversity to the property.

T61	33	AF	1.09	saplings	-	-	50 (WP)

anted black locust, present individually and in small pockets, is the primary species being in the sapling class. Infrequent planted white spruce and Colorado blue spruce saplings are also present in this sparsely stocked abandoned field, which was once the site of a residence and its grounds. There are a number of sparser openings. The understory ranges from light to dense and includes grasses, Queen Anne's lace, staghorn sumac, black cherry, mixed oak, and quaking aspen saplings, multiflora rose, rosa rugosa, pussy willow, blackberry, bayberry, autumn olive, honeysuckle, trumpet vine, bittersweet, grapes, and poison ivy. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

White spruce and black locust seedlings were planted in this stand in 1991 and an additional 300 white spruce and Colorado blue spruce seedlings were planted in 1993. Survival has been poor due to the harsh site conditions.

This stand provides excellent abandoned field 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 carry out periodic mowing of the sparser openings to maintain this very valuable habitat. Efforts should be made to minimize the presence of the non-native, invasive shrub species such as the, multiflora rose, bittersweet, and honeysuckle. Although the fruits and berries 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.

CH61	34	OH	2.42	6.3"	150	25.4 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional hickory, sassafras, black cherry, and grey birch saplings and poles are also present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent horse chestnut and red cedar saplings

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and poles. Individual and small pockets of quaking aspen poles are present as well. The growth in this stand is very stunted and misshapen by the onshore, salt-laden winds. The understory is moderate to very dense and includes sweet pepperbush, honeysuckle, bayberry, staghorn sumac, shadbush, arrowwood, witch hazel, briars, and Virginia creeper. The area is variably sloped, dry rocky upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

Due to the low priority of the management needs of this stand, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	35	OM	4.94	7.6"	155	4,065 bf & 27.8 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional red maple, hickory, sassafras, and grey birch saplings and poles are also present in this overstocked stand as well as very infrequent pitch pine, white pine, hemlock, red cedar, and beech saplings and poles. The understory ranges from light to dense and includes arrowwood, wild raisin, huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, multiflora rose, honeysuckle, sweet pepperbush, black cherry saplings, planted rhododendrons, azaleas, and yews, briars, Virginia creeper, grapes, ferns, sarsaparilla, poison ivy, and striped wintergreen. The area is gently to moderately sloped, dry, rocky upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	36	AF	0.31	saplings	-	-	55 (WP)

This abandoned field is sparsely stocked with occasional red cedar, red maple, mixed oak, black cherry, and crabapple saplings. The understory is dense and includes multiflora rose, staghorn sumac, winged sumac, honeysuckle, bayberry, grapes, grasses, and dewberry. The area is generally flat, dry upland with well drained soils (Essex).

This stand provides excellent abandoned field 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 carry out periodic mowing of the sparser openings to maintain this very valuable habitat. Efforts should be made to minimize the presence of the non-native, invasive shrub species such as the, multiflora rose and honeysuckle. Although the fruits and berries 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.

CH61	37	CD	2.55	5.8"	145	375 bf & 38.6 cds	55 (WP)

Eastern red cedar is the primary species being in the pole class. A strengthening component of red maple poles and sawlogs is also present in the fully stocked stand as well as occasional pitch pine, mixed oak, black cherry, and grey birch poles and sawlogs. There is one Scotch pine sawlog present as well. The red cedars are beginning to die from the increasing competition. The understory is moderate and includes bittersweet, multiflora rose, honeysuckle, briars, barberry, grasses, poison ivy, and striped wintergreen. The area is flat, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Windsor).

This stand is ready for a light improvement thinning to improve the growing conditions of the better formed red cedar saplings and poles. At the same time, efforts must be made to control the bittersweet, which is threatening to overwhelm the entire stand.

OBJECTIVE CODE: CH61 = stands classified under CH61/61A STEW = stands not classified under CH61/6
) = stand AC = acre MSD = mean stand diameter BA = basal area VOL = volume MBF = thousand board feet cds = c

Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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

The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed mixed hardwood and red cedar poles and sawlogs that will also enhance the area for wildlife.

CH61	38	RM	2.73	8.3"	190	1,500 bf & 57.5 cds	60 (WP)

Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional black cherry, black locust, and red cedar poles and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand. The understory is moderate and includes briars, multiflora rose, arrowwood, grapes, black cherry saplings, ferns, and poison ivy. The area is flat to gently sloped, generally dry upland with excessively drained soils (Windsor), although the western end of the stand is slightly lower and tends to be seasonally wet due to poorly drained soils (Raynham).

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The seasonally wet nature of portions of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	39	BL	2.55	11.7"	140	42.3 cds	50 (WP)

Black locust is the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Black cherry poles and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as occasional red maple poles and sawlogs. The understory is moderate to dense and includes blackberry, multiflora rose, briars, arrowwood, staghorn sumac, honeysuckle, grapes, and poison ivy. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	40	CD	0.10	5.8"	145	375 bf & 38.6 cds	55 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 37.

CH61	41	BL	0.78	saplings	-	-	55 (WP)

Black locust is the primary species being in the sapling class. Individual and small pockets of quaking aspen and grey birch saplings and poles are also present in this long abandoned field as well occasional red cedar, pitch pine, mixed oak, and black cherry saplings. The black locust is somewhat larger along the fringes of the stand. There are several sparser openings present as well. The understory is moderate to dense and includes grasses, dewberry, honeysuckle, staghorn sumac, sweet fern, pussy willow, bittersweet, and Virginia creeper. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Windsor).

This stand provides excellent abandoned field 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 carry out periodic mowing of the sparser openings to maintain this very valuable habitat. Efforts should be made to minimize the presence of the non-native, invasive shrub species such as the, bittersweet and honeysuckle. Although the fruits and berries 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.

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

Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE IND
CH61	42	RM	0.78	6.8"	130	39.3 cds	55 (WP)

Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. Infrequent grey birch and sassafras saplings and poles are also present in this overstocked stand as well as very infrequent mixed oak and black locust poles and sawlogs, which are present primarily along the margins of the stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes briars, multiflora rose, sweet pepperbush, raspberry, Virginia creeper, black cherry saplings, and ferns. The area is gently to variably sloped, generally dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver), although the lowest portions can be seasonally wet due to poorly soils (Raynham).

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The seasonally wet nature of portions of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	43	RM	1.79	12.0"	120	36.2 cds	60 (WP)

Red maple, in varying densities, is the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Infrequent mixed oak poles and sawlogs are also present in this fully stocked stand. There are a number of sparser openings present as well. The understory is dense and includes briars, multiflora rose, sweet pepperbush, poison sumac, and ferns. The area is generally flat with the lowest portions tending to remain seasonally wet due to poorly drained soils (Raynham).

Due to the low priority of the management needs of this stand, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	44	OM	24.60	5.6"	122	29.4 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional red maple, hickory, and sassafras saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this very lightly thinned, overstocked stand as well as infrequent tupelo poles and sawlogs. The understory is light to moderate and includes briars, huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, American hazelnut, wild raisin, witch hazel, shadbush, black cherry, saplings, Virginia creeper, ferns, sarsaparilla, grasses, whorled loosestrife, striped wintergreen, starflower, and Canada mayflower. Swamp azalea is also present, especially in the lowest portions of the stand. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry, somewhat rocky upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

Several small areas in the southwest portion of the stand have been thinned by members of the Plimoth Plantation for materials to be used at the museum.

This stand is ready for a light improvement thinning to continue favoring the better formed and faster growing mixed hardwood saplings and poles. The desired future condition of this stand is a mix of well spaced, better formed mixed hardwood poles and sawlogs.

CH61	45	OM	28.80	6.7"	102	250 bf & 29.8 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Infrequent red maple, hickory, tupelo, sassafras, grey birch, and holly saplings and poles are also present in this thinned, slightly overstocked stand. The understory is moderate to dense and includes

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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

briars, highbush and lowbush blueberry, huckleberry, shadbush, arrowwood, black cherry and infrequent white pine saplings, mixed hardwood stump sprouts, ferns, and striped wintergreen. The area is flat to slightly variably sloped, dry upland with occasional surface stones and excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was commercially thinned from 1984 through 1985.

Due to both the need to allow this stand to continue responding to its thinning and the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	46	OM	9.80	5.6"	45	11.2 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional red maple poles are also present in this thinned and partially planted, slightly understocked stocked stand as well as infrequent sassafras, tupelo, and black cherry saplings and poles. The understory is moderate to dense and includes briars, huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, arrowwood, mixed hardwood stump sprouts, planted white pine saplings, grapes, sarsaparilla, whorled loosestrife, grasses, striped wintergreen, and Canada mayflower. The area is generally flat, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was commercially thinned in 1992 and planted in 1995. Survival, which has been only fair, has varied due to weather conditions, vegetative competition, and deer damage.

o both the need to allow this stand to continue responding to its thinning and the higher management priorities of other ds throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to velop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	47	OM	26.58	8.2"	97	4,225 bf & 13.2 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional red maple poles and sawlogs are also present in this thinned and partially planted, adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent red cedar, sassafras, big tooth aspen, and black cherry saplings and poles. Individual and small pockets of tupelo saplings and poles present as well. The understory is moderate to dense and includes briars, huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, arrowwood, mixed hardwood stump sprouts, planted white pine saplings, grapes, sarsaparilla, whorled loosestrife, grasses, striped wintergreen, and Canada mayflower. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry, somewhat rocky upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was commercially thinned from 1989 through 1992. Approximately 13.5 acres of this stand were planted with white pine seedlings in 1990 and 1996. Survival, which has been only fair, has varied due to weather conditions, vegetative competition, and deer damage.

Due to both the need to allow this stand to continue responding to its thinning and the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the 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 IND
CH61	48	RM	1.09	11.4"	130	1,000 bf & 36.2 cds	55 (WP)

Red maple is the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Infrequent tupelo and mixed oak poles and sawlogs are also present in this slightly overstocked stand, especially along the margins. The understory is moderate to dense and includes highbush blueberry, sweet pepperbush, winterberry, swamp azalea, briars, sedges, and sphagnum moss. The area is flat, somewhat hummocky, and tends to be seasonally wet with very poorly drained soils (Scarboro).

Due to the low priority of the management needs of this stand, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	49	OM	33.05	5.8"	111	270 bf & 28.2 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Individual and small pockets of both tupelo saplings and poles and white pine saplings, poles, and infrequent sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent pitch pine, red maple, and sassafras saplings, poles, and sawlogs. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, arrowwood, black cherry saplings, briars, ferns, lady slippers, grasses, striped wintergreen, and wintergreen. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry, somewhat rocky upland with occasional erratics and excessively drained soils (Carver).

Approximately 15 acres of this stand were marked for a commercial thinning in 1992. However, the project was never completed due to a lack of interest on the part of loggers.

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

CH61	50	OM	9.85	saplings	-	-	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks, present primarily as stump sprouts, are the primary species being in the sapling class. Grey birch, black cherry, black locust, red cedar, pitch pine, quaking aspen, hickory, and sassafras saplings and stump sprouts are also present in this sparsely to adequately stocked, periodically cleared area under the power lines. Individual and small blocks of planted white spruce and Colorado blue spruce saplings and small poles are present as well. The understory ranges from light to dense and includes briars, grasses, bayberry, sweet fern, staghorn sumac, winged sumac, honeysuckle, autumn olive, multiflora rose, arrowwood, pussy willow, witch hazel, American hazelnut, blackberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, spireas, barberry, Virginia creeper, bittersweet, grapes, phragmites, ferns, milkweed, sarsaparilla, poison ivy, and whorled loosestrife. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry, fairly rocky upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

1500 Christmas trees were planted in this stand in 1995.

This stand provides excellent abandoned field 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 carry out periodic mowing of the sparser openings to maintain this very valuable habitat. Efforts should be made to minimize the presence of the non-native, invasive shrub species such as the bittersweet, multiflora rose, autumn olive, and honeysuckle. Although the fruits and berries are eaten by several species of birds,

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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

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.

CH61	51	OH	4.37	7.9"	110	2,500 bf & 25.1 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional red maple, hickory, black cherry, sassafras, and grey birch poles and sawlogs are present in this partially thinned, slightly overstocked stand as well as occasional pitch pine and red cedar poles and sawlogs. Individual and a small pocket of white pine poles and sawlogs are present as well. The understory ranges from light to dense and includes briars, honeysuckle, arrowwood, highbush blueberry, huckleberry, black cherry saplings, mixed hardwood stump sprouts, grapes, and striped wintergreen. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry, somewhat rocky upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

Due to both the need to allow this stand to continue responding to it's thinning and the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	52	AF	2.15	saplings	-	-	55 (WP)

This abandoned field is very sparsely stocked with occasional red cedar, grey birch, black cherry, and mixed oak saplings and ional poles. The understory is moderate to dense and includes staghorn sumac, honeysuckle, bittersweet, multiflora rose, s, grasses, goldenrod, milkweed, crown vetch, and Queen Anne's lace. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with ewhat excessively drained and well drained soils (Gloucester),

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The early successional nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	53	AF	1.25	saplings	-	-	55 (WP)

This abandoned field is sparsely stocked with occasional red cedar, grey birch, black cherry, and mixed oak saplings and occasional poles. Planted white pine saplings are also present in this stand. The understory is moderate and includes staghorn sumac, honeysuckle, bittersweet, multiflora rose, grapes, grasses, goldenrod, milkweed, crown vetch, and Queen Anne's lace. There are a few cattails, rushes, pussy willow, and sensitive fern in the very southeastern corner of the stand. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with somewhat excessively drained and well drained soils (Gloucester), although the southeast corner is slightly lower and can be seasonally wet.

This stand was planted with 600 white pine seedlings in 1991, although there was a fair amount of mortality due to vegetative competition. Virtually all of the remaining white pines have been badly malformed by white pine weevils.

Due to both the need to allow this stand to continue responding to it's planting and the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The early successional nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

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

Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDE
CH61	54	OM	10.75	8.9"	102	1,800 bf 23.6 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this partially thinned and planted, adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent white pine, red cedar, hickory, and grey birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs. There are a number of tupelo saplings and poles along the pond's edge as well as a number of dead red cedars, which are scattered through the stand. There are individual and small pockets of mixed oak "wolf" trees present in this stand, reminders that the area was once quite open. Many of these wolf trees are beginning to suffer from old age and storm damage as evidenced by their broken tops and visible wounds. The understory is moderate to dense and includes briars, huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, sassafras, black cherry, and infrequent planted white pine saplings, mixed hardwood stump sprouts, grapes, sarsaparilla, striped wintergreen, and Canada mayflower. The area is gently to moderately sloped, dry, somewhat rocky upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was commercially thinned in the mid 1980's and planted in 1990. Survival, which has been only fair, has varied due to weather conditions, vegetative competition, and deer damage.

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	55	OH	1.36	13.3"	95	8,000 bf & 4.5 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Occasional red maple, Norway maple, ck locust, black cherry, and sassafras poles and sawlogs are present in this adequately stocked stand as well as occasional pitch ne, white pine, and red cedar saplings, poles, and sawlogs. The understory is moderate to dense and includes briars, arrowwood, highbush blueberry, black cherry saplings, Virginia creeper, grasses, and poison ivy. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	56	OH	3.78	7.4"	190	4,500 bf & 32.4 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the pole class. Black cherry, red maple, Norway maple, black locust, and honey locust poles and sawlogs are present in this overstocked stand as well as occasional white pine and pitch pine poles and sawlogs. A strong but slowly dying component of red cedar poles and sawlogs is present as well. The understory ranges from light to dense and includes bittersweet, honeysuckle, barberry, Virginia creeper, and starflower. The area is flat to very gently sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand is ready for a light improvement thinning to favor the better formed and faster growing mixed hardwood, red cedar, and white pine saplings and poles. At the same time, efforts must be made to control the bittersweet, which is threatening to overwhelm the entire stand. The desired future condition of this stand is a mix of well spaced, better formed mixed hardwood and white pine poles and sawlogs with a recovering component of better formed red cedar poles and sawlogs that will provide both aesthetic and species diversity to the property.

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

BJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDEX
CH61	57	WA	0.78	-	-	-	-

This shallow marsh provides superb habitat diversity to the property. The stand is virtually nonstocked, although there are pockets of swamp loosestrife, buttonbush, sedges, and water lilies. It is ringed with highbush blueberry, swamp azalea, winterberry, and briars. There is a number of standing dead trees, referred to as snags, present in this stand as well. The area is flat and tends to remain wet.

CH61	58	OM	9.20	7.5"	126	3,450 bf & 24.8 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Individual and small pockets of both pitch pine and white pine poles and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as varying amounts of red maple, Norway maple, hickory, tupelo, white ash, black cherry, sassafras, grey birch, and red cedar saplings, poles, and sawlogs. There are a number of dead and dying red cedars scattered through the stand. There are several small areas within this stand that are more recently abandoned and have slightly smaller, younger growth. The understory ranges from light to dense and includes briars, honeysuckle, huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, arrowwood, inkberry, bayberry, sassafras and infrequent holly saplings, Virginia creeper, sarsaparilla, grasses, poison ivy, striped wintergreen, and starflower. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry upland with both excessively drained soils (Carver) and droughty 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 carried out at the same time also enhance the growing conditions of the desired trees. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically aling mix of well spaced, better formed white pine and mixed hardwood poles and sawlogs with a developing component of hite pine saplings and small poles. The value of the white pine in this stand is based both on its aesthetic appeal and its long term ommercial importance.

CH61	59	WP	1.91	17.0"	155	17,500 bf	50 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, poor to good form. Occasional pitch pine poles and sawlogs are also present in this just barely adequately stocked stand as well as occasional mixed oak, red maple, and sassafras saplings and poles. There is a fair amount of dead red cedars present in this stand. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, arrowwood, black cherry saplings, ferns, sarsaparilla, poison ivy, starflower, and Canada mayflower. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

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. 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 and mixed oak saplings and small 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.

CH61	60	OM	0.94	8.9"	120	3,500 bf & 22.0 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional white pine and red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this slightly overstocked stand. The understory is moderate to dense and includes huckleberry, black cherry

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

saplings, arrowwood, briars, grasses, and striped wintergreen. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

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

CH61	61	PP	1.87	5.8"	195	3,000 bf & 35.3 cds	50 (WP)

Pitch pine is the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional white pine, mixed oak, and red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand. There is a fair amount of dead red cedar present in this stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, wild raisin, briars, ferns, lady slippers, grasses, and striped wintergreen. The area is gently sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	62	WP	2.18	8.8"	200	17,500 bf & 15.6 cds	50 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the pole class, fair to good form. Pitch pine and mixed oak poles and sawlogs are also present in varying densities in this overstocked stand. Infrequent red cedar saplings and poles are also present as well as a fair amount of dead red cedars. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, black cherry saplings, arrowwood, briars, ferns, sarsaparilla, poison ivy, starflower, and Canada mayflower. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand is 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. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed white pine and mixed hardwood poles and sawlogs. 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.

CH61	63	OH	0.78	13.3"	95	8,000 bf & 4.5 cds	50 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 55.

CH61	64	WO	1.72	8.6"	135	8,000 bf & 14.9 cds	50 (WP)

White pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional pitch pine, red cedar, red maple, and sassafras 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, arrowwood, wild raisin, shadbush, briars, sarsaparilla, grasses, poison ivy, ground cedar, striped wintergreen, starflower, and Canada mayflower. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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

upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand is 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 carried out at the same time 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 hardwood poles and sawlogs with a developing component of white pine saplings and small poles. The value of the white pine in this stand is based both on its aesthetic appeal and its long term commercial importance

CH61	65	CD	2.34	5.9"	90	17.8 cds	55 (WP)

Eastern red cedar is the primary species being in the pole class. Varying amounts of mixed oak, red maple, black cherry, black locust, quaking aspen, sassafras, tupelo, and pitch pine saplings, poles, and very infrequent sawlogs are also present in this sparsely to adequately stocked, long abandoned field. The understory is moderate to dense and includes staghorn sumac, blackberry, multiflora rose, pussy willow, highbush blueberry, arrowwood, honeysuckle, bayberry, barberry, bittersweet, grapes, grasses, and poison ivy. The area is flat to gently sloped, generally dry upland with somewhat excessively drained and well drained soils (Gloucester).

Due to the low priority of the management needs of this stand, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The early to mid successional nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

161	66	MS	0.31	saplings	-	-	55 (WP)

Cattails are the primary species in this virtually nonstocked shallow marsh. Sedges, rushes, goldenrod, blackberry, Virginia creeper, and very infrequent red maple saplings are also present. The area is generally flat, somewhat hummocky, and tends to remain seasonally wet due to very poorly drained soils (Scarboro).

Due to the very low priority of the management needs of this stand, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	67	BL	0.53	8.9"	160	3,000 bf & 40.3 cds	65 (WP)

Black locust is the primary species being in the pole class. A strong component of Norway maple poles and sawlogs is also present in this overstocked stand as well as black cherry and sugar maple poles and sawlogs and very infrequent elm poles. There is a fair amount of dead red cedar present as well. The understory is light to moderate and includes arrowwood, multiflora rose, bittersweet, Virginia creeper, and poison ivy. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with well drained and excessively drained soils (Merrimac).

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

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

Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

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OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDI
CH61	68	WO	4.25	6.8"	158	13,250 bf & 13.9 cds	50 (WP)

White pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the pole class. The white pine in this slightly overstocked stand is present primarily as sawtimber, fair to good form while the mixed oaks are present primarily as saplings and poles. Occasional pitch pine and red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are present as well. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, black cherry saplings, Virginia creeper, ferns, sarsaparilla, lady slippers, wintergreen, mayflower, and starflower. The area is gently to moderately sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand is 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. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed white pine and mixed hardwood saplings, poles, and sawlogs. 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.

CH61	69	RP	0.25	9.8"	140	12,000 bf & 4.5 cds	50 (WP)

Red pine is the primary species being in the small sawtimber class, good to excellent form. Occasional white pine, pitch pine, and mixed oak saplings are also present in this planted, adequately stocked stand. The understory is very light and includes huckleberry and striped wintergreen. The area is steeply sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

Due to both the very small size of this stand and its extremely difficult operating conditions, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point e management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of th .operty.

CH61	70	OM	2.55	4.4"	107	1,000 bf & 22.0 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional pitch pine and red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent white pine poles and sawlogs and beech and tupelo saplings and poles. Many of the older, larger trees are scarred from past fires. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, wild raisin, ferns, grasses, wintergreen, and starflower. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand is ready for precommercial thinning to release the naturally occurring white pine saplings from the competition of the shrubs and poor quality pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed mixed oak saplings and poles with a developing component of better formed 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.

CH61	71	OM	31.30	3.8"	107	1,000 bf & 17.1 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the sapling class. Varying amounts of pitch pine poles and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as occasional red maple, grey birch, and black cherry saplings and poles. Individual and small

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pockets of white pine poles and sawlogs are present as well as a developing component of white pine saplings. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, sheep laurel, ferns, grasses, wintergreen, and mayflower. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry upland with infrequent erratics and excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand is ready for precommercial thinning to release the naturally occurring white pine saplings from the competition of the shrubs and poor quality pitch pine and mixed hardwood saplings and small poles. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed mixed oak saplings and poles with a developing component of better formed 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.

CH61	72	WO	38.20	8.4"	148	7,150 bf & 25.2 cds	50 (WP)

White pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the pole class. The white pine in this harvested and thinned, adequately stocked stand is present individually and in small pockets primarily as sawtimber, fair to good form, while the mixed oaks are present as saplings, poles, and sawlogs. Occasional pitch pine, red maple, and sassafras saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present as well as very infrequent beech poles. There is an impressive developing component of white pine sapling and poles. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, mixed oak stump sprouts, ferns, sarsaparilla, lady slippers, grasses, striped wintergreen, wintergreen, and mayflower. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was harvested and commercially thinned from 1979 through 1981.

ns of this stand will be ready for precommercial thinning to release the naturally occurring white pine saplings from the petition of the shrubs and poor quality pitch pine and mixed hardwood saplings and small poles. The desired future condition his stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed white pine and mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed 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.

CH61	73	OM	1.48	4.9"	130	1,665 bf & 31.4 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. A strong component of white pine saplings, poles, and infrequent sawlogs is also present in this overstocked stand as well as occasional pitch pine, red maple, and tupelo saplings and poles and several planted Norway spruce saplings and poles. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, bayberry, briars, ferns, grasses, lady slippers, and wintergreen. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand is ready for precommercial thinning to release the naturally occurring white pine saplings from the competition of the shrubs and poor quality pitch pine and mixed hardwood saplings and small poles. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed mixed oak saplings and poles with a developing component of better formed 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.

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OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE IND
CH61	74	OM	18.75	3.8"	81	250 bf & 16.5 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the sapling class. Individual and small pockets of pitch pine poles and sawlogs are also present in this thinned, slightly overstocked stand as well as infrequent red maple, black cherry, sassafras, and big tooth aspen saplings and poles and white pine sawlogs. A developing component of white pine saplings and poles is also present as well as several small blocks of planted Norway spruce saplings and poles which are present primarily in the northwest portion of the stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, arrowwood, shadbush, mixed oak stump sprouts, ferns, sarsaparilla, grasses, poison ivy, and wintergreen. The area is flat to variably sloped with occasional surface stones and excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was precommercially thinned in 1993. Portions of this stand have been subjected to several years of heavy gypsy moth infestation.

Due to the need to allow this stand to continue responding to its thinning and the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property. It should be noted however that the growth and development of the white pine will be monitored during the course of the ten year management period. It may be necessary to carry out limited improvement thinning to enhance the growing conditions of the desired white pines.

CH61	75	PO	123.09	2.8"	73	6.5 cds	50 (WP)

:ch pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sapling class. Occasional pitch pine sawlogs e also present in this partially planted and thinned, overstocked stand as well as very infrequent sassafras and black cherry saplings. Red maple saplings and poles are present as well, especially along the north-facing slopes. Several areas of planted white pine saplings are beginning to thrive as well. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, bayberry, scrub oak, wild raisin, sheep laurel, sweet fern, briars, ferns, lady slippers, grasses, wintergreen, and mayflower. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry upland with occasional erratics and excessively drained, sandy soils (Carver).

Portions of this stand, especially along the existing access roads, were planted from the late 1970's through the late 1980's. Those planted areas, primarily near the circle at the highest point on the property that were weeded and cleaned in the mid to late 1980's, are included in this stand.

These areas will be ready for follow-up precommercial thinning during the course of this ten year management period. This thinning should serve as the final release of the desired white pine saplings from the competition of the pitch pines and mixed oaks. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed mixed oak and pitch pine saplings and poles with a developing component of better formed 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.

CH61	76	PO	3.59	2.7"	72	6.3 cds	50 (WP)

Pitch pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sapling class. Occasional pitch pine sawlogs are also present in this planted and thinned, overstocked stand as well as very infrequent red maple, sassafras, and black cherry saplings. Planted red pine saplings and poles are beginning to thrive as well. The understory is light to moderate and includes

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huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, bayberry, scrub oak, wild raisin, sheep laurel, mixed oak stump sprouts, ferns, grasses, wintergreen, and mayflower. The area is gently to variably sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was planted with red pine seedlings in 1979 and thinned in 1992.

Portions of the stand will be ready for follow-up precommercial thinning during the course of this ten year management period. This thinning should serve as the final release of the desired red pine saplings from the competition of the pitch pines and mixed oaks. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed mixed oak and pitch pine saplings and poles with a developing component of better formed red pine saplings and poles. The value of the red pine in this stand is based both on its aesthetic appeal and its long term commercial importance.

CH61	77	OM	0.55	7.4"	130	3,000 bf & 25.7 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional white pine and pitch pine poles and sawlogs are also present in this thinned, overstocked stand. There is a developing component of white pine saplings present as well. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, mixed oak stump sprouts, black cherry saplings, and ferns. The area is gently to moderately sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was commercially thinned in 1981.

Due to the need to allow this stand to continue responding to its thinning and the higher management priorities of other stands ughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop ally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this nd contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property. It should be noted however that the growth and development the white pine will be monitored during the course of the ten year management period. It may be necessary to carry out limited improvement thinning to enhance the growing conditions of the desired white pines.

CH61	78	OM	0.78	4.7"	92	1,730 bf & 18.6 cds	50 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 95.

CH61	79	WO	13.60	6.2"	103	2,520 bf & 16.8 cds	50 (WP)

White pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional pitch pine and red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this thinned, adequately stocked stand. There is a strong developing component of white pine saplings present as well as several Norway spruce saplings and poles along the eastern fringes of the stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, mixed oak stump sprouts, ferns, sarsaparilla, grasses, starflower, and Canada mayflower. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

Half of this stand was precommercially thinned in 1994 and the balance was precommercially thinned in 2001.

Due to the need to allow this stand to continue responding to its thinning and the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop

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

naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property. It should be noted however that the growth and development of the white pine will be monitored during the course of the ten year management period. It may be deemed necessary to carry out limited improvement thinning to enhance the growing conditions of the desired white pines.

CH61	80	PO	59.80	2.7"	72	6.3 cds	50 (WP)

Pitch pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sapling class. Occasional pitch pine sawlogs are also present in this planted and thinned, overstocked stand as well as very infrequent sassafras and black cherry saplings. Red maple saplings and poles are present as well, especially along the north-facing slopes. Several areas of planted white pine saplings are beginning to thrive as well. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, bayberry, scrub oak, wild raisin, sheep laurel, sweet fern, mixed oak stump sprouts, ferns, lady slippers, grasses, wintergreen, and mayflower. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry upland with occasional erratics and excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was planted with white pine seedlings from 1977 through 1989. Survival has varied due to weather conditions, vegetative competition, and deer damage and the overall success of the white pine has been fair to excellent. The surviving white pines were initially released from their competition from 1986 through 2000.

There are portions of the stand that will be ready for follow-up precommercial thinning during the course of this ten year management period. This thinning should serve as the final release of the desired white pine saplings from the competition of the pitch pines and mixed oaks. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed mixed oak and pitch pine saplings and poles with a developing component of better formed 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.

CH61	81	PO	26.30	< 3.0"	37	2.4 cds	50 (WP)

Pitch pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sapling class. A very strong developing component of planted white pine saplings is also present in this site prepped, planted, and precommercially thinned, just barely adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent black cherry, red maple, sassafras, and hickory saplings and infrequent poles. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, sweet fern, bayberry, scrub oak, mixed oak stump sprouts, ferns, grasses, and wintergreen. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry upland with occasional surface stones and excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was created in 1993 and 1994 when the area was site prepped and planted. The stand was released in 1999 and 2000.

It will be important to monitor the growth of the white pine in this stand. It may be necessary to carry out one final precommercial thinning to remove the occasional mixed oak or pitch pine that continue to impede the upward development of the white pines. The future desired condition of this stand is a thriving planting of white pine saplings and poles that continues to grow beyond the competition and develops into an aesthetically appealing and commercially valuable addition to the property.

CH61	82	PO	15.26	2.8"	47	4.1 cds	50 (WP)

Pitch pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sapling class. A strong developing component of planted white pine saplings is also present in this site prepped and planted, adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent black

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cherry, red maple, sassafras, and hickory saplings and infrequent poles. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, sweet fern, bayberry, scrub oak, ferns, grasses, and wintergreen. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry upland with occasional surface stones and excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was site prepped and planted in 1997.

This stand is ready for a precommercial thinning to release the planted white pine saplings from the competition of the shrubs and poor quality pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and poles with a developing component of better formed 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.

CH61	83	PO	2.81	2.8"	73	6.5 cds	50 (WP)

Pitch pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sapling class. Occasional pitch pine sawlogs are also present in this partially planted, overstocked stand as well as very infrequent red maple, sassafras, and black cherry saplings. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, bayberry, scrub oak, wild raisin, sheep laurel, sweet fern, infrequent planted white pine saplings, ferns, lady slippers, grasses, wintergreen, and mayflower. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property. It should be noted however that the growth and development of the infrequent white pine saplings will be monitored during the course of the ten year management period. It may be necessary to carry out very limited precommercial thinning to enhance the growing conditions of the desired white pines.

CH61	84	OM	13.60	5.7"	98	750 bf & 23.7 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional pitch pine, red maple, black cherry, and sassafras saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this partially planted, slightly overstocked stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, arrowwood, occasional planted white pine saplings, briars, and ferns. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry, somewhat rocky upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

Portions of this stand were planted with white pine seedlings in the mid 1980's. Survival has varied due to weather conditions, vegetative competition, and deer damage and the overall success of the white pine has been fair to good.

This stand will be ready for a precommercial thinning to release the surviving planted white pine saplings from the competition of the shrubs and poor quality pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and poles with a developing component of better formed 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.

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OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INI
CH61	85	PP	0.78	2.8"	67	4.9 cds	50 (WP)

Pitch pine is the primary species being in the sapling class. Occasional planted red pine saplings and poles are also present in this slightly overstocked, long abandoned gravel pit as well as occasional grey birch and mixed oak saplings and poles and infrequent black cherry and white pine saplings and poles. The understory is light and includes grasses, whorled loosestrife, sweet fern, bayberry, huckleberry, ferns, striped wintergreen, mayflower, and a very small pocket of Japanese knotweed. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry upland with steeply sloped banks, occasional large surface stones, and excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was planted with red pines in 1979.

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	86	OM	8.03	saplings	-	-	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks, present primarily as stump sprouts, are the primary species being in the sapling class. Black cherry, grey birch, black locust, red cedar, pitch pine, and sassafras saplings and stump sprouts are also present in this sparsely to adequately stocked, periodically cleared area under the power lines. Individual and small blocks of planted white spruce and Colorado blue spruce saplings and small poles are present as well. The understory ranges from light to dense and includes briars, sweet fern, staghorn sumac, winged sumac, honeysuckle, lowbush blueberry, spireas, barberry, ferns, milkweed, sarsaparilla, grasses, poison ivy, and whorled loosestrife. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry, somewhat rocky upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

)0 Christmas trees were planted in this stand in 1986 and 1987.

This stand provides excellent abandoned field 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 carry out periodic mowing of the sparser openings to maintain this very valuable habitat. Efforts should be made to minimize the presence of the non-native, invasive shrub species such as the honeysuckle. Although the fruits and berries 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.

CH61	87	BL	0.86	7.5"	120	36.2 cds	55 (WP)

Black locust is the primary species being in the pole class. Individual and small pockets of black cherry saplings and poles are also present in this overstocked stand as well as occasional sparser openings. The understory ranges from light to dense and includes staghorn sumac, winged sumac, honeysuckle, multiflora rose, blackberry, grapes, and poison ivy. The area is flat to gently sloped, generally dry upland with droughty soils (Hinckley).

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

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CH61	88	AF	0.94	saplings	-	-	65 (WP)

This abandoned field is sparsely stocked with varying amounts of black locust, red cedar, grey birch, black cherry, and mixed oak saplings and occasional poles. Occasional sparser openings are present as well. The understory is moderate to dense and includes staghorn sumac, winged sumac, smooth sumac, honeysuckle, bittersweet, multiflora rose, blackberry, bayberry, sweet fern, grapes, Virginia creeper, grasses, and poison ivy. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with somewhat excessively drained and well drained soils (Gloucester).

This stand provides excellent abandoned field 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 carry out periodic mowing of the sparser openings to maintain this very valuable habitat. Efforts should be made to minimize the presence of the non-native, invasive shrub species such as the, multiflora rose, bittersweet, and honeysuckle. Although the fruits and berries 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.

CH61	89	OM	2.53	6.4"	85	1,500 bf & 21.1 cds	55 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional red maple poles and sawlogs are also present in this adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent red cedar, tupelo, and big tooth aspen saplings and poles. The understory ranges from light to dense and includes briars, huckleberry, highbush blueberry, sweet pepperbush, black cherry and white pine saplings, ·cess pine, sarsaparilla, and poison ivy. The area is flat to slightly variably sloped, dry upland with droughty soils (Hinckley), ugh the very eastern fringe is slightly lower and can be seasonally wet.

ere is a small seasonal pond in the southwest corner of the stand that extends into Stand 86 under the power lines. Pussy willow, sedges, and rushes are present around the perimeter of the small pond. Close to half of the pond has moderately to steeply sloped banks.

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	90	PP	1.09	6.8"	100	24.9 cds	55 (WP)

Pitch pine is the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional red cedar, white pine, grey birch, mixed oak, red maple, and big tooth aspen saplings and poles are also present in this adequately stocked stand. There are several small, sparser openings present as well due to storm-damaged trees. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, bayberry, shadbush, ferns, sarsaparilla, lady slippers, grasses, striped wintergreen, and mayflower. The area is generally flat to variably sloped, dry upland with droughty soils (Hinckley), although it is steeply sloped along the west side of the stand against Stand 86.

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

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Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE IND
CH61	91	OM	4.80	5.4"	120	250 bf & 29.0 cds	55 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional pitch pine poles and sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent red maple saplings and poles. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, black cherry and occasional white pine saplings, briars, ferns, sarsaparilla, lady slippers, and wintergreen. The area is gently to steeply sloped, dry, somewhat rocky, upland with droughty soils (Hinckley).

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	92	WO	6.71	8.4"	163	12,250 bf & 16.0 cds	50 (WP)

White pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the pole class. Pitch pine poles and sawlogs are also present in this fully stocked stand as well as occasional red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, bayberry, black cherry and sassafras saplings, ferns, lady slippers, and starflower. The area is gently to steeply sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand is 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. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed white pine and mixed hardwood saplings, poles, and sawlogs. 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 ting opportunities for owls, hawks, and crows.

CH61	93	WO	6.86	5.4"	114	5,375 bf & 17.5 cds	50 (WP)

White pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional pitch pine poles and sawlogs are also present in this harvested, thinned, and pruned, adequately stocked stand as well as occasional red maple saplings and poles. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, sheep laurel, bayberry, mixed oak stump sprouts, sassafras saplings, and ferns. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was harvested and commercially thinned from 1979 through 1981.

This stand is ready for precommercial thinning to further release the naturally occurring white pine saplings from the competition of the shrubs and poor quality pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. 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 better formed 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.

CH61	94	OM	13.08	4.8"	120	3,525 bf & 21.3 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional pitch pine, red maple, and sassafras saplings, poles, and

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stand AC = acre MSD = mean stand diameter BA = basal area VOL = volume MBF = thousand board feet cds = cords

Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

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

infrequent sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as individual and small pockets of white pine poles and sawlogs. There is a strong developing component of white pine saplings present as well. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, bayberry, sheep laurel, shadbush, briars, ferns, sarsaparilla, wintergreen, mayflower, and partridgeberry. The area is gently to steeply sloped, dry upland with occasional surface stones and excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand is ready for precommercial thinning to release the naturally occurring white pine saplings from the competition of the shrubs and poor quality pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. 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 better formed 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.

CH61	95	OM	11.10	4.7"	92	1,730 bf & 18.6 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Individual and small pockets of both white pine and pitch pine poles and sawlogs are also present in this thinned, slightly overstocked stand as well as occasional red maple and sassafras saplings and poles. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, mixed oak stump sprouts, ferns, sarsaparilla, and starflower. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry upland with occasional erratics and excessively drained soils (Carver).

Due to the need to allow this stand to continue responding to its thinning and the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property. It should be noted however that the growth and development of the white pine will be monitored during the course of the ten year management period. It may be necessary to carry out limited improvement thinning to enhance the growing conditions of the desired white pines.

CH61		WP	0.70	8.6"	150	7,500 bf & 18.5 cds	50 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the pole class, poor to good form. Occasional pitch pine, mixed oak, and red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this harvested and thinned, adequately stocked stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, ferns, and white pine seedlings. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

The stand was harvested in 1998 and precommercially thinned in 2001.

Due to the need to allow this stand to continue responding to its harvest and thinning and the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	97	RP	0.06	4.6"	180	30.4 cds	50 (WP)

Red pine is the primary species being in the pole class, fair to excellent form. Very infrequent white pine, pitch pine, and mixed

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

oak poles and sawlogs are also present in this planted, slightly overstocked stand. The understory is very light and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, and striped wintergreen. The area is very slightly sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand is ready for precommercial thinning to favor the better formed red pine poles. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed red pine poles. The value of the red pine in this stand is based both on its aesthetic appeal and its long term commercial importance.

CH61	98	PO	22.00	5.2"	84	1,600 bf & 19.4 cds	50 (WP)

Pitch pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the pole class. A strong component of planted Norway spruce saplings and poles is also present through much of this precommercially thinned, adequately stocked stand, especially on the west side of the stand. Occasional red maple saplings and poles and infrequent black cherry, sassafras, and tupelo saplings and poles are also present as well as a developing component of white pine saplings and poles. Infrequent white pine sawlogs are also present. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, mixed oak stump sprouts, and briars. The area is flat to slightly variably sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was planted many years ago with the Norway spruce. The stand was precommercially thinned in 1993 and 1995.

Due to the need to allow this stand to continue responding to its thinning and the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property. It should be noted however that the growth and developme the white pine and Norway spruce will be monitored during the course of the ten year management period. It may be ecessary to carry out limited improvement thinning to enhance the growing conditions of the desired white pines and Norway spruce.

CH61	99	OM	45.83	4.1"	96	1,325 bf & 17.0 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Individual and small pockets of white pine poles and fire damaged sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as occasional pitch pine poles and sawlogs and red maple saplings and poles, which are more common along the north-facing slopes. Infrequent black cherry, sassafras, and big tooth aspen saplings and poles are present as well. There is a strong developing component of white pine saplings present through much of the stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, sheep laurel, bayberry, ferns, sarsaparilla, lady slippers, grasses, wintergreen, starflower, Canada mayflower, and partridgeberry. The area is gently to steeply sloped, dry upland with occasional surface stones and excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand is ready for precommercial thinning to release the naturally occurring white pine saplings from the competition of the shrubs and poor quality pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. 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 better formed 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.

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDEX
CH61	100	WO	2.65	7.4"	180	6,875 bf & 33.1 cds	50 (WP)

White pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional pitch pine poles and sawlogs are also present in this lightly pruned, overstocked stand. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, lowbush and highbush blueberry, lady slippers, and wintergreen. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand is ready for a light improvement thinning to favor the better formed and faster growing white pine and mixed hardwood saplings and poles. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed white pine and mixed hardwood poles and sawlogs. 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.

CH61	101	WP	2.18	11.4"	160	16,375 bf & 13.6 cds	50 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, fair to excellent form. Occasional pitch pine and mixed oak poles and sawlogs are also present in this harvested and pruned, adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent red maple saplings and poles. The understory is light to dense and includes huckleberry, lowbush and highbush blueberry, arrowwood, Virginia creeper, ferns, sarsaparilla, lady slippers, grasses, poison ivy, wintergreen, starflower, Canada mayflower, and areas of fair to exceptional white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was first harvested in 1979. Portions were harvested again in 1998.

This stand will be ready for weeding and cleaning to release the naturally occurring white pine saplings from the competition of the shrubs and poor quality pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed white pine sawlogs with a developing component of better formed 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.

CH61	102	WP	3.97	11.0"	100	10,500 bf & 7.5 cds	50 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, poor to form with a fair amount of scarring from past fire damage. Occasional mixed oak saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this harvested, understocked stand as well as infrequent pitch pine and red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs. The understory is moderate to dense and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, mixed oak stump sprouts, ferns, wintergreen, and areas of fair to excellent white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was first harvested in 1979. Portions were harvested again in 1998.

This stand will be ready for weeding and cleaning to release the naturally occurring white pine saplings from the competition of the shrubs and poor quality pitch pine and mixed hardwood saplings and small poles. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed white pine sawlogs with a developing component of better formed 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

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

commercial importance.

CH61	103	WP	0.63	11.0"	100	10,500 bf & 7.5 cds	50 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 102.

CH61	104	WP	1.77	11.4"	127	15,585 bf & 8.4 cds	50 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, fair to excellent form, with limited scarring from past fire damage. Occasional mixed oak and red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this harvested, slightly understocked stand. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, ferns, wintergreen, starflower, Canada mayflower, partridgeberry, and areas of fair white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is gently to steeply sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was first harvested in 1979. Portions were harvested again in 1998.

This stand will be ready for weeding and cleaning to release the naturally occurring white pine saplings from the competition of the shrubs and poor quality pitch pine and mixed hardwood saplings and small poles. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed white pine sawlogs with a developing component of better formed 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.

CH61	105	WO	9.57	8.9"	105	4,370 bf & 21.4 cds	50 (WP)

White pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the pole class. Infrequent pitch pine and red maple poles and sawlogs are also present in this harvested and precommercially thinned, slightly understocked stand as well as one small pocket of beech saplings and poles. There are a number of dead standing white pines present as well. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, bayberry, mixed hardwood stump sprouts, ferns, sarsaparilla, wintergreen, starflower, Canada mayflower, mayflower, partridgeberry, and areas of fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is gently to steeply sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was first harvested in 1979. Portions were harvested again in 1998. The stand was precommercially thinned in 2001.

Due to the need to allow this stand to continue responding to its thinning and the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	106	WO	7.02	5.2"	110	5,625 bf & 14.6 cds	50 (WP)

White pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional pitch pine poles and sawlogs are also present in this precommercially thinned, adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent red maple and sassafras saplings and poles. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, ferns, grasses, and

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

wintergreen. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry upland with occasional surface stones and excessively drained soils (Carver).

The stand was precommercially thinned in 2000.

Due to the need to allow this stand to continue responding to its thinning and the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	107	OM	70.16	3.8"	82	4,200 bf & 14.1 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the sapling class. Individual and small pockets of pitch pine saplings, poles, and infrequent sawlogs are also present in this precommercially thinned, slightly overstocked stand as well as infrequent white pine poles and sawlogs. Occasional red maple saplings and poles are also present as well as infrequent sassafras, tupelo, and black cherry sapling and poles. There is a strong developing component of white pine saplings present as well. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, sheep laurel, shadbush, wild raisin, mixed oak stump sprouts, briars, ferns, sarsaparilla, grasses, and Canada mayflower. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry upland with occasional erratics and excessively drained soils (Carver).

The stand was precommercially thinned from 1996 through 1999. The intensity of the thinning through the stand varies depending on the year it was carried out.

to the need to allow this stand to continue responding to its thinning and the higher management priorities of other stands oughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop turally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property. It should be noted however that the growth and development of the white pines will be monitored during the course of the ten year management period. It may be necessary to carry out limited precommercial thinning to enhance the growing conditions of the desired white pines.

CH61	108	WO	0.47	5.2"	110	5,625 bf & 14.6 cds	50 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 106.

CH61	109	PO	6.55	2.8"	47	4.1 cds	50 (WP)

Pitch pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sapling class. A strong developing component of planted white pine saplings is also present in this site prepped and planted, adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent black cherry, red maple, sassafras, and hickory saplings and infrequent poles. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, sweet fern, bayberry, scrub oak, ferns, grasses, and wintergreen. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry upland with occasional surface stones and excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was site prepped and planted in 1998.

This stand is ready for a precommercial thinning to release the planted white pine saplings from the competition of the shrubs and

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

poor quality pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and poles with a developing component of better formed 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.

CH61	110	PO	6.39	2.8"	47	4.1 cds	50 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 109.

CH61	111	PO	0.34	2.8"	47	4.1 cds	50 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 109.

CH61	112	PO	1.01	2.7"	72	6.3 cds	50 (WP)

Pitch pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sapling class. Occasional pitch pine sawlogs are also present in this planted and thinned, overstocked stand as well as very infrequent sassafras, red maple, and black cherry saplings. The planted white pine saplings are beginning to thrive as well. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, bayberry, scrub oak, wild raisin, sheep laurel, sweet fern, mixed oak stump sprouts, ferns, lady slippers, grasses, wintergreen, and mayflower. The area is gently to steeply sloped, dry upland with occasional erratics and excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was planted in the early 1980's. Survival has varied due to weather conditions, vegetative competition, and deer damage and the overall success of the white pine has been fair to excellent. The surviving white pines were initially released from their competition in 1994.

There are portions of the stand that will be ready for follow-up precommercial thinning during the course of this ten year management period. This thinning should serve as the final release of the desired white pine saplings from the competition of the pitch pines and mixed oaks. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed mixed oak and pitch pine saplings and poles with a developing component of better formed 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.

CH61	113	PO	1.72	2.8"	47	4.1 cds	50 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 109.

CH61	114	PO	22.31	2.7"	72	6.3 cds	50 (WP)

Pitch pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sapling class. Occasional pitch pine sawlogs are also present in this planted and thinned, overstocked stand as well as very infrequent sassafras and black cherry saplings. Red maple saplings and poles are present as well, especially along the north-facing slopes. The areas of planted white pine saplings are beginning to thrive as well. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, bayberry, scrub

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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

ak, wild raisin, sheep laurel, sweet fern, mixed oak stump sprouts, ferns, lady slippers, grasses, wintergreen, and mayflower. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry upland with occasional erratics and excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was planted with white pine seedlings from 1981 through 1987. Survival has varied due to weather conditions, vegetative competition, and deer damage and the overall success of the white pine has been fair to excellent. The surviving white pines were initially released from their competition from 1988 through 1994.

There are portions of the stand that will be ready for follow-up precommercial thinning during the course of this ten year management period. This thinning should serve as the final release of the desired white pine saplings from the competition of the pitch pines and mixed oaks. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed mixed oak and pitch pine saplings and poles with a developing component of better formed 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.

CH61	115	PO	3.70	< 3.0"	37	2.4 cds	50 (WP)

Pitch pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sapling class. A very strong developing component of planted white pine saplings is also present in this site prepped, planted, and precommercially thinned, just barely adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent black cherry, red maple, sassafras, and hickory saplings and infrequent poles. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, sweet fern, bayberry, scrub oak, mixed oak stump sprouts, ferns, grasses, and wintergreen. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry upland with occasional surface stones and excessively drained soils (Carver).

tand was created in 1994 when the area was site prepped and planted. The stand was released in 2000.

ill be important to monitor the growth of the white pine in this stand. It may be necessary to carry out one final ecommercial thinning to remove the occasional mixed oak or pitch pine that continue to impede the upward development of the white pines. The future desired condition of this stand is a thriving planting of white pine saplings and poles that continues to grow beyond the competition and develops into an aesthetically appealing and commercially valuable addition to the property.

CH61	116	WO	2.65	8.4"	163	12,250 bf & 16.0 cds	50 (WP)

White pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the pole class. Pitch pine poles and sawlogs are also present in this fully stocked stand as well as occasional red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, bayberry, black cherry and sassafras saplings, ferns, lady slippers, and starflower. The area is gently to steeply sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand is ready for precommercial thinning to release the naturally occurring white pine saplings from the competition of the shrubs and poor quality pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. 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 better formed 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.

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

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STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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CH61	117	WP	1.97	11.4"	127	15,585 bf & 8.4 cds	50 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, fair to excellent form, with limited scarring from past fire damage. Occasional mixed oak and red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this harvested, slightly understocked stand. There are occasional sparser openings present as well. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, ferns, Indian cucumber root, wintergreen, starflower, Canada mayflower, partridgeberry, and areas of fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is gently to steeply sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was first harvested in 1979. Portions were harvested again in 1998.

This stand will be ready for weeding and cleaning to release the naturally occurring white pine saplings from the competition of the shrubs and poor quality pitch pine and mixed hardwood saplings and small poles. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed white pine sawlogs with a developing component of better formed 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.

CH61	118	WO	0.70	8.1"	102	7,050 bf & 11.6 cds	50 (WP)

White pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional pitch pine and red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this harvested and precommercially thinned, just barely adequately stocked stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, bayberry, sassafras saplings, ferns, wintergreen, starflower, and areas of fair to good white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

Due to the need to allow this stand to continue responding to its harvest and subsequent thinning and the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property. It should be noted however that the growth and development of the white pines will be monitored during the course of the ten year management period. It may be necessary to carry out limited precommercial thinning to enhance the growing conditions of the desired white pines.

CH61	119	WO	4.68	8.1"	102	7,050 bf & 11.6 cds	50 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 118.

CH61	120	WP	2.26	9.0"	95	8,250 bf & 10.6 cds	50 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the small sawtimber class, fair to good form. Varying amounts of mixed oak poles and sawlogs are also present in this harvested, understocked stand, as well as occasional pitch pine poles and sawlogs. The stocking levels vary through this stand as a result of the past harvesting. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, briars, ferns, sarsaparilla, grasses, wintergreen, and areas of fair to excellent white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is gently to variably sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

OBJECTIVE CODE: CH61 = stands classified under CH61/61A STEW = stands not classified under CH61/61A

= stand AC = acre MSD = mean stand diameter BA = basal area VOL = volume MBF = thousand board feet cds = cords

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STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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

Due to the need to allow this stand to continue responding to its harvest and the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	121	WP	3.46	9.6"	133	9,000 bf & 10.1 cds	50 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the small sawtimber class, fair to good form. Varying amounts of mixed oak and red maple saplings, poles, and infrequent sawlogs are also present in this harvested, understocked stand, as well as occasional pitch pine poles and sawlogs. The stocking levels vary through this stand as a result of the past harvesting. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, ferns, sarsaparilla, grasses, wintergreen, starflower, Canada mayflower, mayflower, partridgeberry, and areas of fair white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is gently to steeply sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

Due to the need to allow this stand to continue responding to its harvest and the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property. It should be noted however that the growth and development of the white pines will be monitored during the course of the ten year management period. It may be necessary to carry out limited precommercial thinning to enhance the growing conditions of the desired white pines.

CH61	122	WP	1.25	8.4"	130	9,315 bf & 10.2 cds	50 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the pole class, fair to good form, with extensive fire damage. Occasional pitch pine, mixed oak, and red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this harvested and precommercially thinned, adequately stocked stand. The stocking levels vary through this stand as a result of the past harvesting. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, sheep laurel, ferns, sarsaparilla, grasses, wintergreen, starflower, Canada mayflower, mayflower, partridgeberry, and areas of fair white pine regeneration being in the sapling class. The area is gently to steeply sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

Due to the need to allow this stand to continue responding to its harvest and subsequent precommercial thinning and the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	123	WP	2.43	8.4"	130	9,315 bf & 10.2 cds	50 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 122.

CH61	124	WP	0.44	8.4"	130	9,315 bf & 10.2 cds	50 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 122.

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDEX
CH61	125	PO	2.18	3.8"	78	11.6 cds	50 (WP)

Pitch pine is the primary species being in the sapling class. Varying amounts of mixed oak saplings and poles are also present in this precommercially thinned, fully stocked stand as well as infrequent red maple saplings and poles. There is a developing component of white pine saplings and poles present as well. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, scrub oak, bayberry, sweet fern, mixed oak stump sprouts, ferns, and mayflower. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

Due to the need to allow this stand to continue responding to its precommercial thinning and the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property. It should be noted however that the growth and development of the white pines will be monitored during the course of the ten year management period. It may be necessary to carry out limited precommercial thinning to enhance the growing conditions of the desired white pines.

CH61	126	PO	2.71	3.8"	78	11.6 cds	50 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 125.

CH61	127	PO	6.80	3.2"	60	9.8 cds	50 (WP)

Pitch pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sapling class. A developing component of planted white pine saplings is also present in this site prepped and planted, adequately stocked stand as well as very infrequent black cherry, red maple, and sassafras, saplings and poles. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, ferns, grasses, wintergreen, and mayflower. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was site prepped and planted in 1996.

This stand is ready for a precommercial thinning to release the planted white pine saplings from the competition of the shrubs and poor quality pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and poles with a developing component of better formed 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.

CH61	128	PO	13.65	3.4"	38	5.4 cds	50 (WP)

Pitch pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sapling class. A very strong developing component of planted white pine saplings is also present in this site prepped, planted, and precommercially thinned, slightly understocked stand as well as infrequent black cherry, sassafras, and grey birch saplings. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, sweet fern, scrub oak, mixed oak stump sprouts, ferns, grasses, and wintergreen. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

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) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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

his stand was created in 1995 when the area was site prepped and planted. The stand was released in 2001.

It will be important to monitor the growth of the white pine in this stand. It may be necessary to carry out one final precommercial thinning to remove the occasional mixed oak or pitch pine that continue to impede the upward development of the white pines. The future desired condition of this stand is a thriving planting of white pine saplings and poles that continues to grow beyond the competition and develops into an aesthetically appealing and commercially valuable addition to the property.

CH61	129	PO	1.72	2.7"	72	6.3 cds	50 (WP)

Pitch pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sapling class. Occasional pitch pine sawlogs are also present in this planted and thinned, overstocked stand as well as very infrequent red maple, sassafras, and black cherry saplings. Several areas of planted white pine saplings are beginning to thrive as well. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, bayberry, scrub oak, wild raisin, sheep laurel, sweet fern, mixed oak stump sprouts, ferns, lady slippers, grasses, wintergreen, and mayflower. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was planted with white pine seedlings in the early 1980's. Survival has varied due to weather conditions, vegetative competition, and deer damage and the overall success of the white pine has been fair to good. The surviving white pines were initially released from their competition in 1991.

There are portions of the stand that will be ready for follow-up precommercial thinning during the course of this ten year management period. This thinning should serve as the final release of the desired white pine saplings from the competition of the pines and mixed oaks. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better d mixed oak and pitch pine saplings and poles with a developing component of better formed white pine saplings and poles. e value of the white pine in this stand is based both on its aesthetic appeal and its long term commercial importance.

CH61	130	PO	6.95	2.7"	72	6.3 cds	50 (WP)

Pitch pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sapling class. Occasional pitch pine sawlogs are also present in this planted and thinned, overstocked stand as well as very infrequent red maple, sassafras, and black cherry saplings. Several areas of planted white pine saplings are beginning to thrive as well. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, bayberry, scrub oak, wild raisin, sheep laurel, sweet fern, mixed oak stump sprouts, ferns, lady slippers, grasses, wintergreen, and mayflower. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was planted with white pine seedlings in the late 1980's. Survival has varied due to weather conditions, vegetative competition, and deer damage and the overall success of the white pine has been fair to good. The surviving white pines were initially released from their competition in 1992.

There are portions of the stand that will be ready for follow-up precommercial thinning during the course of this ten year management period. This thinning should serve as the final release of the desired white pine saplings from the competition of the pitch pines and mixed oaks. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed mixed oak and pitch pine saplings and poles with a developing component of better formed 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.

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

Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDEX
CH61	131	PO	9.52	3.6"	30	4.8 cds	50 (WP)

Pitch pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sapling class. Infrequent red maple saplings and poles are also present in this planted and heavily precommercially thinned, understocked stand. The planted white pines are not thriving very well in this stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, bayberry, scrub oak, wild raisin, sheep laurel, sweet fern, mixed oak stump sprouts, ferns, wintergreen, and mayflower. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was planted in the late 1980's. Survival has varied due to weather conditions, vegetative competition, and deer damage and the overall success of the white pine has been only fair. The surviving white pines were initially released from their competition in 1999.

Due to the need to allow this stand to continue responding to its precommercial thinning and the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	132	PO	1.72	3.6"	30	4.8 cds	50 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 131.

CH61	133	PO	0.70	3.6"	30	4.8 cds	50 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 131.

CH61	134	PO	0.23	3.6"	30	4.8 cds	50 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 131.

CH61	135	PP	0.20	2.7"	115	8.4 cds	50 (WP)

Pitch pine is the primary species being in the sapling class. Occasional mixed oak saplings and poles and infrequent red maple, black cherry, and white pine saplings are also present in this overstocked, long abandoned gravel pit. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, sweet fern, scrub oak, bayberry, sweet fern, ferns, poison ivy, and mayflower. The area is gently to variably sloped, somewhat rocky, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed 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

= stand AC = acre MSD = mean stand diameter BA = basal area VOL = volume MBF = thousand board feet cds = cor

Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDEX
CH61	136	OM	31.73	2.9"	73	10.2 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the sapling class. Occasional pitch pine saplings and poles are also present in this slightly overstocked stand as well as occasional red maple, black cherry, and sassafras saplings and poles. Individual and small pockets of white pine poles are also present as well as a developing component of white pine saplings. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, scrub oak, briars, ferns, and wintergreen. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

Portions of this stand are ready for a precommercial thinning to release the naturally occurring white pine saplings from the competition of the shrubs and poor quality pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and poles with a developing component of better formed 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.

CH61	137	PO	3.35	3.9"	80	14.9 cds	50 (WP)

Pitch pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sapling class. Occasional red maple saplings and poles are also present in this fully stocked stand as well as very infrequent white pine, black cherry, and sassafras saplings and poles. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush and highbush blueberry, scrub oak, shadbush, briars, ferns, and wintergreen. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry upland with occasional surface stones and excessively drained soils (Carver).

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	138	PO	19.35	3.9"	80	14.9 cds	50 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 137.

CH61	139	OM	0.39	2.9"	73	10.2 cds	50 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 136.

CH61	140	OM	0.94	2.9"	73	10.2 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the sapling class. Occasional pitch pine saplings and poles are also present in this partially precommercially thinned, adequately stocked stand as well as occasional red maple, black cherry, and sassafras saplings and poles. Individual and small pockets of white pine poles are also present as well as a developing component of white pine saplings. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, scrub oak, briars, ferns, and wintergreen. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

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ST = stand AC = acre MSD = mean stand diameter BA = basal area VOL = volume MBF = thousand board feet cds = cords

Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

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

ortions of the stand were precommercially thinned in 1998.

Due to the need to allow this stand to continue responding to its precommercial thinning and the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	141	PO	27.46	< 3.0"	37	2.4 cds	50 (WP)

Pitch pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sapling class. A very strong developing component of planted white pine saplings is also present in this site prepped, planted, and precommercially thinned, just barely adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent black cherry, red maple, sassafras, and hickory saplings and infrequent poles. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, sweet fern, bayberry, scrub oak, mixed oak stump sprouts, ferns, grasses, and wintergreen. The area is flat to variably sloped, dry upland with occasional surface stones and excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was created in 1991 and 1992 when the area was site prepped and planted. The stand was released from 1996 through 1998.

It will be important to monitor the growth of the white pine in this stand. It may be necessary to carry out one final releasing project to remove the occasional mixed oak or pitch pine that continue to impede the upward development of the white pines. The future desired condition of this stand is a thriving planting of white pine saplings and poles that continues to grow beyond the competition and develops into an aesthetically appealing and commercially valuable addition to the property.

CH61	142	PO	14.11	2.8"	47	4.1 cds	50 (WP)

Pitch pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sapling class. A developing component of planted white pine saplings is also present in this site prepped and planted, adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent black cherry, red maple, sassafras, and hickory saplings and infrequent poles. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, sweet fern, bayberry, scrub oak, ferns, grasses, and wintergreen. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry upland with occasional surface stones and excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was site prepped and planted in 1999.

This stand is ready for a precommercial thinning to release the planted white pine saplings from the competition of the shrubs and poor quality pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and poles with a developing component of better formed 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.

CH61	143	PO	0.31	2.8"	73	6.5 cds	50 (WP)

Pitch pine and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sapling class. Occasional pitch pine sawlogs are also present in this overstocked stand as well as very infrequent red maple, sassafras, and black cherry saplings. The understory

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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

is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, bayberry, scrub oak, wild raisin, sheep laurel, sweet fern, briars, ferns, lady slippers, grasses, wintergreen, and mayflower. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten year period at which point the management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

CH61	144	PO	0.58	2.8"	73	6.5 cds	50 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 143.

CH61	145	PO	2.03	2.8"	73	6.5 cds	50 (WP)

Please see Narrative - Stand 143.

CH61	146	OM	8.40	3.2"	60	9.8 cds	50 (WP)

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the sapling class. Occasional red maple saplings and poles are also present in this site ...ped and planted, adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent pitch pine poles and black cherry and sassafras saplings and ... Individual and small pockets of white pine poles and sawlogs are also present as well as a developing component of planted ...te pine saplings. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, sweet fern, ferns, grasses, ...intergreen, and mayflower. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was site prepped and planted in 1996.

This stand is ready for a precommercial thinning to release the planted white pine saplings from the competition of the shrubs and poor quality pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed pitch pine and mixed oak saplings and poles with a developing component of better formed 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.

CH61	147	PP	5.62	3.2"	52	8.0 cds	50 (WP)

Pitch pine is the primary species being in the sapling class. Infrequent mixed oak saplings and poles are also present in this recently burned and partially planted, adequately stocked stand as well as very infrequent white pine and red maple saplings and poles. The understory is light o moderate and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, sweet fern, mixed oak stump sprouts, ferns, grasses, and occasional planted white pine saplings. The area is a flat to steeply sloped, dry upland ridge with excessively drained soils (Carver).

This stand was burned in a March 2000 forest fire and was planted shortly thereafter.

Due to the higher management priorities of other stands throughout this property, improvement work is not recommended at this

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	
CH61	1	OH	none - allow to develop	0.25	NA	NA	NA
CH61	2	OM	none - allow to develop	8.15	NA	NA	NA
CH61	3	OH	none - allow to develop	9.00	NA	NA	NA
CH61	[illegible]	OM	none - allow to develop	13.30	NA	NA	NA
CH61	7	SW	none - allow to develop	0.39	NA	NA	NA
CH61	[illegible]	PM	none - allow to develop	0.86	NA	NA	NA
CH61	12	OH	none - allow to develop	3.70	NA	NA	NA
[illegible]61	13	CD	none - allow to develop	0.23	NA	NA	NA
CH61	14	WP	none - allow to develop	0.31	NA	NA	NA
CH61	15	WO	none - allow to develop	0.47	NA	NA	NA
CH61	16	WO	none - allow to develop	0.62	NA	NA	NA
CH61	20	OM	none - allow to develop	3.71	NA	NA	NA
CH61	22	OM	none - allow to develop	0.31	NA	NA	NA
CH61	23	BL	none - allow to develop	0.31	NA	NA	NA

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[illegible] = stand AC = acre MSD = mean stand diameter BA = basal area VOL = volume MBF = thousand board feet cds = cords

Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

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	
CH61	24	RM	none - allow to develop	7.55	NA	NA	NA
CH61	25	OM	none - allow to develop	0.62	NA	NA	NA
CH61	26	BL	none - allow to develop	0.78	NA	NA	NA
CH61	27	OM	none - allow to develop	0.41	NA	NA	NA
CH61	28	OH	none - allow to develop	0.87	NA	NA	NA
CH61	34	OH	none - allow to develop	2.42	NA	NA	NA
	35	OM	none - allow to develop	4.94	NA	NA	NA
CH61	38	RM	none - allow to develop	2.73	NA	NA	NA
CH61	39	BL	none - allow to develop	2.55	NA	NA	NA
CH61	42	RM	none - allow to develop	0.78	NA	NA	NA
CH61	43	RM	none - allow to develop	1.79	NA	NA	NA
CH61	45	OM	none - allow to develop	28.80	NA	NA	NA
CH61	46	OM	none - allow to develop	9.80	NA	NA	NA
CH61	47	OM	none - allow to develop	26.58	NA	NA	NA

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Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

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	
CH61	48	RM	none - allow to develop	1.09	NA	NA	NA
CH61	51	OH	none - allow to develop	4.37	NA	NA	NA
CH61	52	AF	none - allow to develop	2.15	NA	NA	NA
CH61	53	AF	none - allow to develop	1.25	NA	NA	NA
CH61	54	OM	none - allow to develop	10.75	NA	NA	NA
CH61	55	OH	none - allow to develop	1.36	NA	NA	NA
CH61	57	WA	none - allow to develop	0.78	NA	NA	NA
CH61	61	PP	none - allow to develop	1.87	NA	NA	NA
CH61	63	OH	none - allow to develop	0.78	NA	NA	NA
CH61	65	CD	none - allow to develop	2.34	NA	NA	NA
CH61	66	MS	none - allow to develop	0.31	NA	NA	NA
CH61	67	BL	none - allow to develop	0.53	NA	NA	NA
CH61	69	RP	none - allow to develop	0.25	NA	NA	NA
CH61	85	PP	none - allow to develop	0.78	NA	NA	NA

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Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

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	
CH61	87	BL	none - allow to develop	0.86	NA	NA	NA
CH61	89	OM	none - allow to develop	2.53	NA	NA	NA
CH61	90	PP	none - allow to develop	1.09	NA	NA	NA
CH61	91	OM	none - allow to develop	4.80	NA	NA	NA
CH61	96	WP	none - allow to develop	0.70	NA	NA	NA
CH61	105	WO	none - allow to develop	9.57	NA	NA	NA
	106	WO	none - allow to develop	7.02	NA	NA	NA
CH61	108	WO	none - allow to develop	0.47	NA	NA	NA
CH61	120	WP	none - allow to develop	2.26	NA	NA	NA
CH61	122	WP	none - allow to develop	1.25	NA	NA	NA
CH61	123	WP	none - allow to develop	2.43	NA	NA	NA
CH61	124	WP	none - allow to develop	0.44	NA	NA	NA
CH61	131	PO	none - allow to develop	9.52	NA	NA	NA
CH61	132	PO	none - allow to develop	1.72	NA	NA	NA

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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	
CH61	133	PO	none - allow to develop	0.70	NA	NA	NA
CH61	134	PO	none - allow to develop	0.23	NA	NA	NA
CH61	135	PP	none - allow to develop	0.20	NA	NA	NA
CH61	137	PO	none - allow to develop	3.35	NA	NA	NA
CH61	138	PO	none - allow to develop	19.35	NA	NA	NA
CH61	140	OM	none - allow to develop	0.94	NA	NA	NA
CH61	143	PO	none - allow to develop	0.31	NA	NA	NA
CH61	144	PO	none - allow to develop	0.58	NA	NA	NA
CH61	145	PO	none - allow to develop	2.03	NA	NA	NA

The recommendation to allow the above stands to develop without any treatment for the next ten year period is designed primarily to enhance the property for wildlife. The management priorities of Stands 1 - 4, 7, 12 - 16, 20, 22, 23, 25 - 28, 34, 39, 45 - 47, 51 - 55, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 85, 87, 89 - 91, 96, 105, 106, 108, 120, 122 - 124, 131 - 135, 137, 138, 140, and 143 - 145 are just not as high as the priorities for many of the other stands on this property. In addition, several of the stands are either too small, too remote, or too difficult to operate. In any case, these stands do not warrant management attention at this point in their development. All or portions of Stands 9, 24, 38, 42, 43, 48, 57, and 66 tend to be seasonally wet and rate a very low priority in terms of forest management. Leaving these stands and the various habitats they represent relatively undisturbed over a ten year period is an excellent means of attracting various bird and animal species which use these areas for feeding, breeding, and nesting.

CH61	5	OM	precommercial thin	20 - 30	@ 20	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	10	CD	precommercial thin	@ 2	@ 30	NA	by fall 2012

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

Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

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	
CH61	19	OM	precommercial thin	5 - 10	@ 20	NA	by fall 2007
CH61	32	WH	precommercial thin	5 - 9	NA	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	70	OM	precommercial thin	1 - 2	@ 15	NA	by fall 2007
CH61	71	OM	precommercial thin	20 - 25	@ 30	NA	by fall 2007
CH61	72	WO	precommercial thin	20 - 30	@ 20	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	73	OM	precommercial thin	@ 1	@ 15	NA	by fall 2012
	74	OM	precommercial thin	5 - 15	NA	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	75	PO	precommercial thin	10 - 20	@ 20	NA	by fall 2007
CH61	76	PO	precommercial thin	2 - 3	@ 20	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	80	PO	precommercial thin	20 - 40	@ 20	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	81	PO	precommercial thin	@ 26	NA	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	82	PO	precommercial thin	15	@ 15	NA	by fall 2004
CH61	83	PO	precommercial thin	@ 2	@ 20	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	84	OM	precommercial thin	@ 5	@ 20	NA	by fall 2012

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Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

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	
CH61	93	WO	precommercial thin	@ 6	@ 20	NA	by fall 2007
CH61	94	OM	precommercial thin	10 - 13	@ 20	NA	by fall 2007
CH61	97	RP	precommercial thin	0.05	@ 40	NA	by fall 2007
CH61	99	OM	precommercial thin	20 - 30	@ 20	NA	by fall 2007
CH61	107	OM	precommercial thin	20 - 40	NA	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	109	PO	precommercial thin	6.5	@ 15	NA	by fall 2005
CH61	110	PO	precommercial thin	6.3	@ 15	NA	by fall 2005
CH61	111	PO	precommercial thin	0.3	@ 15	NA	by fall 2005
CH61	112	PO	precommercial thin	@ 1	@ 15	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	113	PO	precommercial thin	1.7	@ 15	NA	by fall 2005
CH61	114	PO	precommercial thin	15 - 20	@ 15	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	115	PO	precommercial thin	3.7	NA	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	116	WO	precommercial thin	@ 2	@ 15	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	118	WO	precommercial thin	0.5	NA	NA	by fall 2012

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Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

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	
CH61	119	WO	precommercial thin	2 - 4	NA	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	121	WP	precommercial thin	2 - 3	NA	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	125	PO	precommercial thin	1 - 2	NA	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	126	PO	precommercial thin	1 - 2	NA	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	127	PO	precommercial thin	6.8	@ 15	NA	by fall 2003
CH61	128	PO	precommercial thin	@ 13	NA	NA	by fall 2012
	129	PO	precommercial thin	@ 1	@ 15	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	130	PO	precommercial thin	4 - 6	@ 15	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	136	OM	precommercial thin	15 - 30	@ 10	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	139	OM	precommercial thin	0.3	@ 10	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	141	PO	precommercial thin	@ 27	NA	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	142	PO	precommercial thin	@ 14	@ 15	NA	by fall 2006
CH61	146	PO	precommercial thin	8.4	@ 15	NA	by fall 2003
CH61	147	PP	precommercial thin	@ 5	NA	NA	by fall 2012

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Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

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	
CH61	148	PP	precommercial thin	@ 1	NA	NA	by fall 2012

The precommercial thinning recommended for the above stands is designed to improve the growing conditions of the naturally occurring and planted white pine saplings and poles that are beginning to flourish throughout much of this property. Those shrubs and poor quality mixed oak and pitch pine saplings and poles that are in direct competition with the better formed, faster growing white pines will either be killed on the stump or physically removed to allow the white pines to continue to thrive. The material to be removed has virtually no commercial value. This work should be carried out on an annual basis in blocks ranging from 24 to 34 acres in area beginning no later than the fall of 2003.

The precommercial thinning recommended for Stands 10, 37, and 40 is designed to improve the growing conditions of the eastern red cedar and the better formed hardwoods. This will be achieved by removing the competing, poor quality trees. Efforts must also be made at the same time to reduce the amount of bittersweet in the stands. This nonnative invasive is effectively overwhelming these stands to the point where many of the trees are dying. Although the eastern red cedar is an early successional tree species, its survival and development can be greatly enhanced by reducing the competition within the stand and by minimizing the shading. Maintaining the cedar stands is important for several reasons. Relatively pure stands of eastern red cedar are somewhat unusual and unique. A cedar stand is ordinarily a temporary phase in forest development with the cedars gradually giving way to faster growing, shade tolerant hardwoods. Precommercial thinning can help to maintain this interesting successional stage. The cedars are also quite valuable for the food they provide to birds in the form of the cedar seeds. Thirdly, eastern red cedar does serve as an excellent fence material. The cedars selected for removal to favor the better quality and healthier trees may be useful or valuable as fence posts. It may be necessary to investigate the local markets for this material.

It will be important to monitor the development of the white pine in Stands 74, 81, 107, 118, 119, 121, 125, 126, 128, 141, 147, and 148 over the course of the ten year management period. Although these stands have been treated within the past ten years, the growth of the white pine is such that it may be necessary to carry out limited release work to enable the white pines to continue their exceptional growth.

CH61	6	OM	individual selection harvest	5 - 10	10	1,000 bf/ac	by fall 2012
			improvement thin	5 - 10	20	5.5 cds/ac	by fall 2012
CH61	17	WO	individual selection harvest	2 - 3	20	2,500 bf/ac	by fall 2012
			improvement thin	2 - 3	20	5.5 cds/ac	by fall 2012
CH61	18	WP	individual selection harvest	2 - 4	20	2,500 bf/ac	by fall 2012
CH61	37	CD	improvement thin	@ 2	24	6.0 cds/ac	by fall 2012
CH61	40	CD	improvement thin	0.1	24	6.0 cds/ac	by fall 2012

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Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

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	
CH61	44	OM	improvement thin	10 - 20	23	5.1 cds/ac	by fall 2012
CH61	49	OM	improvement thin	10 - 20	20	5.0 cds/ac	by fall 2012
CH61	56	OH	improvement thin	2 - 3	40	9.9 cds/ac	by fall 2012
CH61	58	OM	individual selection harvest improvement thin	5 - 9 5 - 9	15 25	1,500 bf/ac 6.2 cds/ac	by fall 2012 by fall 2012
CH61	59	WP	individual selection harvest	@ 1	30	3,750 bf/ac	by fall 2012
CH61	60	OM	improvement thin	0.5	28	7.0 cds/ac	by fall 2012
	62	WP	individual selection harvest	1 - 2	30	3,750 bf/ac	by fall 2012
CH61	64	WO	individual selection harvest improvement thin	@ 1 @ 1	10 10	1,250 bf/ac 2.5 cds/ac	by fall 2012 by fall 2012
CH61	68	WO	individual selection harvest	2 - 4	23	2,875 bf/ac	by fall 2012
CH61	77	OM	improvement thin	0.5	NA	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	78	OM	improvement thin	0.7	NA	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	79	WO	improvement thin	6 - 12	NA	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	92	WO	individual selection harvest	3 - 6	20	2,500 bf/ac	by fall 2012
CH61	95	OM	improvement thin	5 - 11	NA	NA	by fall 2012

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Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

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	
CH61	98	PO	improvement thin	10 - 20	NA	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	100	WO	improvement thin	@ 2	25	6.2 cds/ac	by fall 2012

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. Good fuelwood utilization. This treatment will help to ensure the continuing development of a vigorous and productive all ages forest.

Efforts will be made to minimize the aesthetic impact of the recommended improvement work. The harvesting 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 utilize these trees for roosting, nesting, and feeding.

It will be important to monitor the development of the white pine in Stands 77, 78, 79, 95, and 98 over the course of the ten year management period. Although most of these stands have been treated within the past ten years, the growth of the white pine is such that it may be necessary to carry out limited release work to enable the white pines to continue their exceptional growth.

CH61	101	WP	weed / clean	@ 2	NA	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	102	WP	weed / clean	@ 3	NA	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	103	WP	weed / clean	0.5	NA	NA	by fall 2012

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Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

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
CH61	104	WP	weed / clean	@ 1.5	NA	NA	by fall 2012
CH61	117	WP	weed / clean	@ 1	NA	NA	by fall 2012

The weeding and cleaning recommended for the above stands is designed to improve the growing conditions of those naturally occurring white pine saplings that have that have begun to flourish following past harvests. Those mixed shrubs and poor quality saplings that are physically impeding the upward growth of the white pines will be physically removed to enhance the continued survival of the desired trees.

CH61	8	CD	habitat enhancement	3 - 6	NA	NA	as needed
CH61	11	BL	habitat enhancement	1 - 2	NA	NA	as needed
	21	OM	habitat enhancement	1 - 2	NA	NA	as needed
CH61	29	OH	habitat enhancement	1 - 2	NA	NA	as needed
CH61	30	BL	habitat enhancement	@ 1	NA	NA	as needed
CH61	31	AF	habitat enhancement	@ 1	NA	NA	as needed
CH61	33	AF	habitat enhancement	@ 1	NA	NA	as needed
CH61	36	AF	habitat enhancement	0.3	NA	NA	as needed
CH61	50	OM	habitat enhancement	3 - 9	NA	NA	as needed
CH61	86	OM	habitat enhancement	3 - 8	NA	NA	as needed

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ST = stand AC = acre MSD = mean stand diameter BA = basal area VOL = volume MBF = thousand board feet cds = cords

Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

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	
CH61	88	AF	habitat enhancement	0.5	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. The stands are either abandoned fields or periodically mowed areas under the power lines with varying degrees of advanced shrub growth and young trees present. The invasive, nonnative vegetation such as multiflora rose, bittersweet, honeysuckle, autumn olive, and barberry should be eliminated to favor those native species with higher wildlife values such as highbush blueberry, arrowwood, blackberry, and American hazelnut. Periodic mowing or clearing of the open areas within these stands will also help to maintain the diversity of habitats present on this property. Stands such as these 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.

The installation of bluebird boxes in the open areas of these stands should be considered. There has been a resurgence of this species in southeastern Massachusetts over the past few years and the nesting boxes have proven to be successful in attracting bluebirds, especially in open and abandoned field settings, which are their desired habitats.

UNDARIES: The property boundaries will be periodically reblazed and repainted as needed. Reclearing the boundaries will be minimal due to the rampant, unauthorized use of off-road-vehicles (ORVs) on, through, and around the property.

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 and provide increased accessibility for fire protection equipment. On-going efforts with the Environmental Police will be continued to curb the use of ORVs on the property.

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) = stand AC = acre MSD = mean stand diameter BA = basal area VOL = volume MBF = thousand board feet cds = co

Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth

Locus Map

Entergy Woodlands
Plymouth, Massachusetts

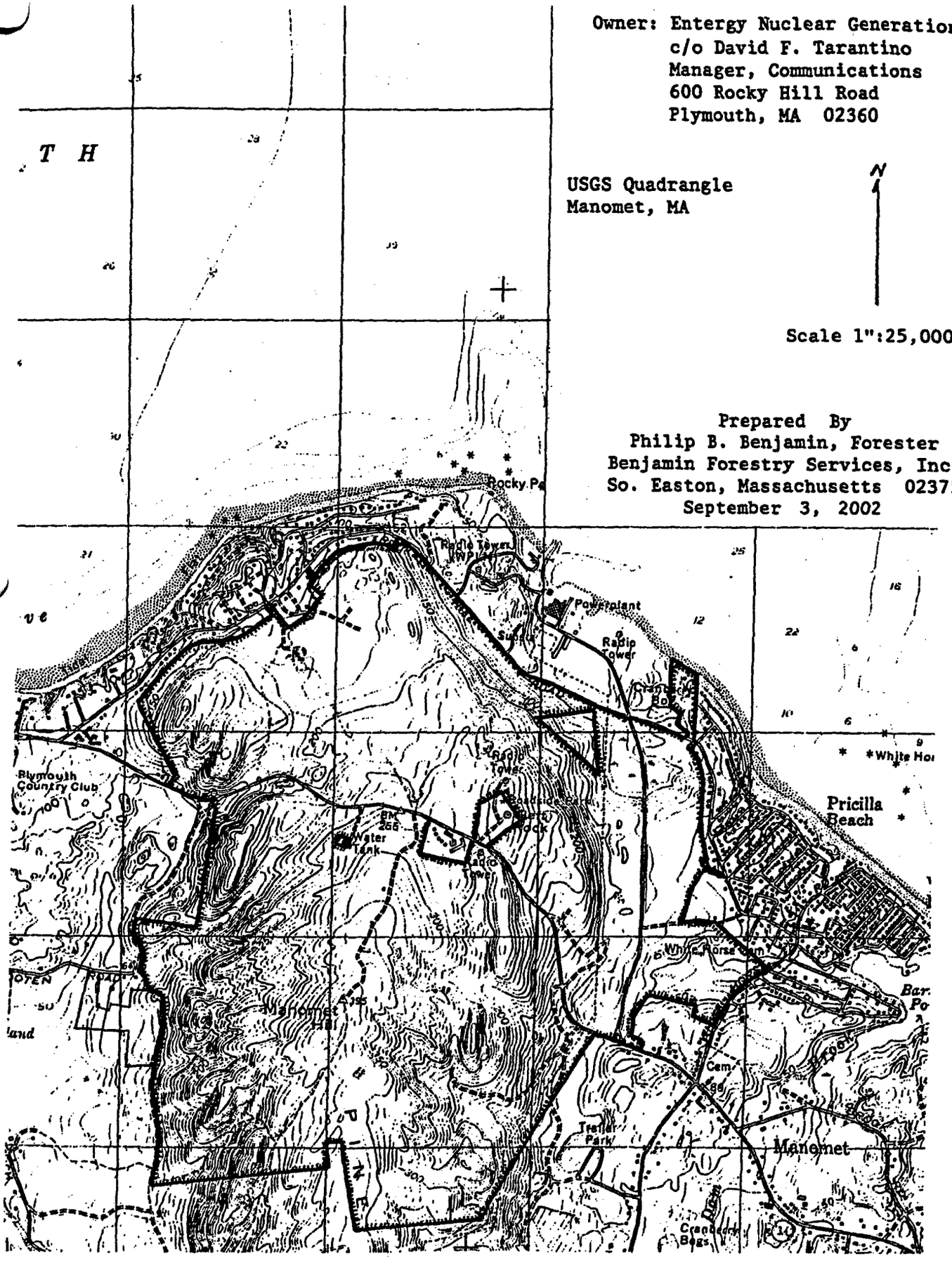
Owner: Entergy Nuclear Generation Co.
c/o David F. Tarantino
Manager, Communications
600 Rocky Hill Road
Plymouth, MA 02360

USGS Quadrangle
Manomet, MA

N

Scale 1":25,000"

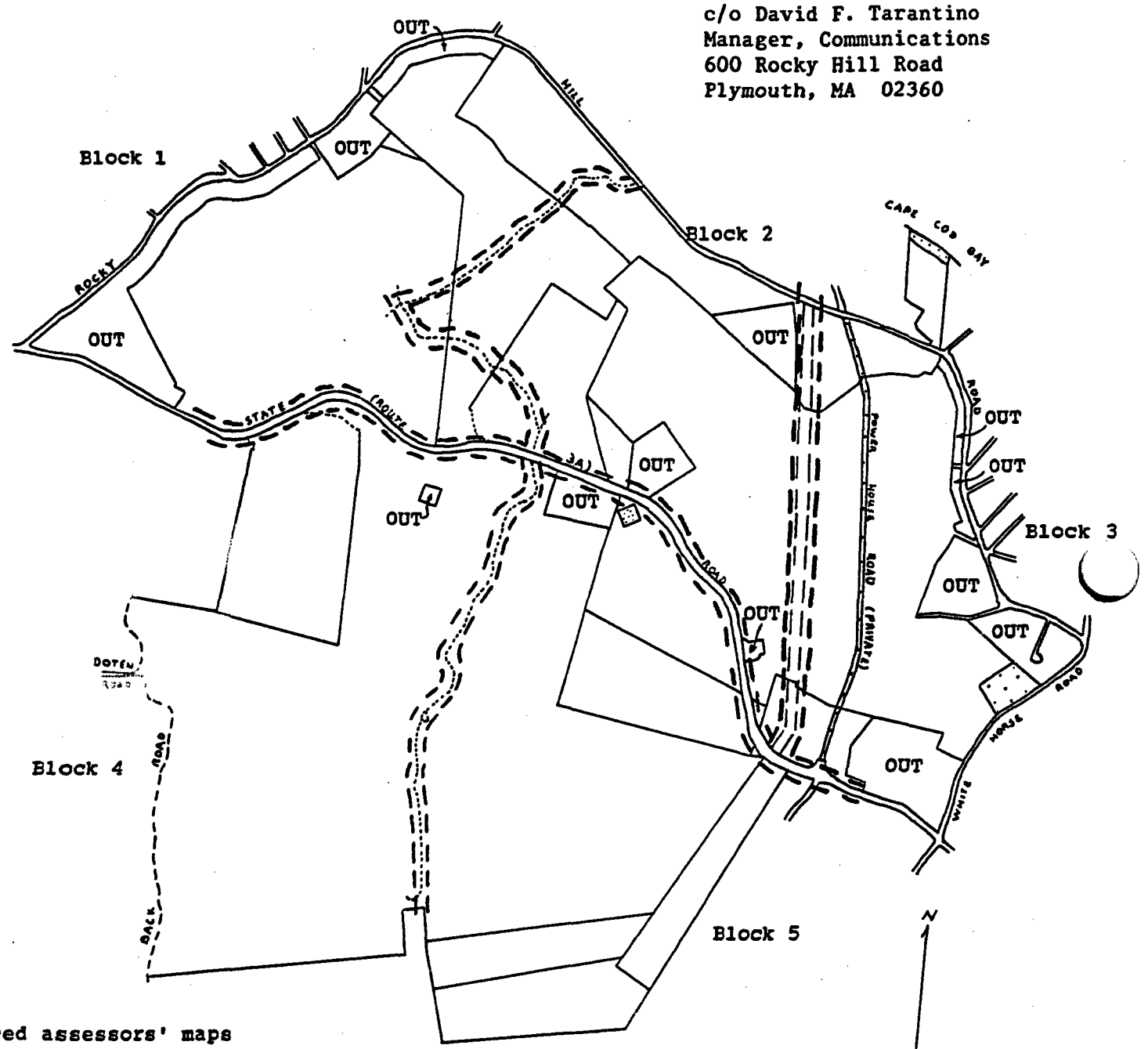
Prepared By
Philip B. Benjamin, Forester
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
September 3, 2002



Key Map
for
Boundary Maps

Entergy Woodlands
Plymouth, Massachusetts

Owner: Entergy Nuclear Generation Co.
c/o David F. Tarantino
Manager, Communications
600 Rocky Hill Road
Plymouth, MA 02360



Reduced assessors' maps
Plymouth -
Please see individual Block Maps
for Map and Lot numbers.

Scale 1":1650'

Legend

-------	Wood Road
OUT	Different Owner
⋱⋱⋱	Excluded Portion
— —	Power Lines
— —	Block Map Boundary

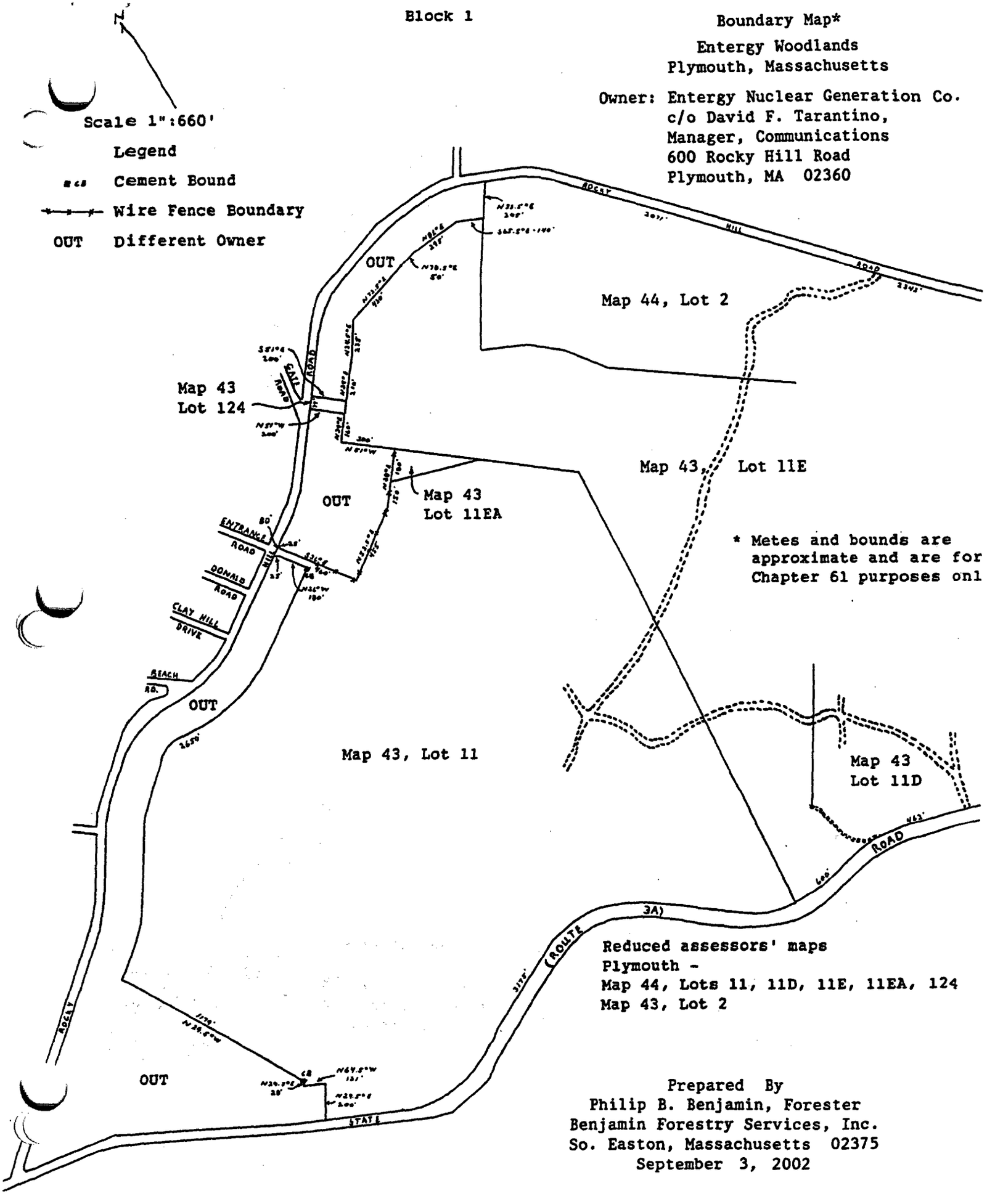
Prepared By
Philip B. Benjamin, Forester
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
September 3, 2002

Block 1

Boundary Map*

Entergy Woodlands
Plymouth, Massachusetts

Owner: Entergy Nuclear Generation Co.
c/o David F. Tarantino,
Manager, Communications
600 Rocky Hill Road
Plymouth, MA 02360



* Metes and bounds are approximate and are for Chapter 61 purposes onl

Reduced assessors' maps
Plymouth -
Map 44, Lots 11, 11D, 11E, 11EA, 124
Map 43, Lot 2

Prepared By
Philip B. Benjamin, Forester
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
September 3, 2002

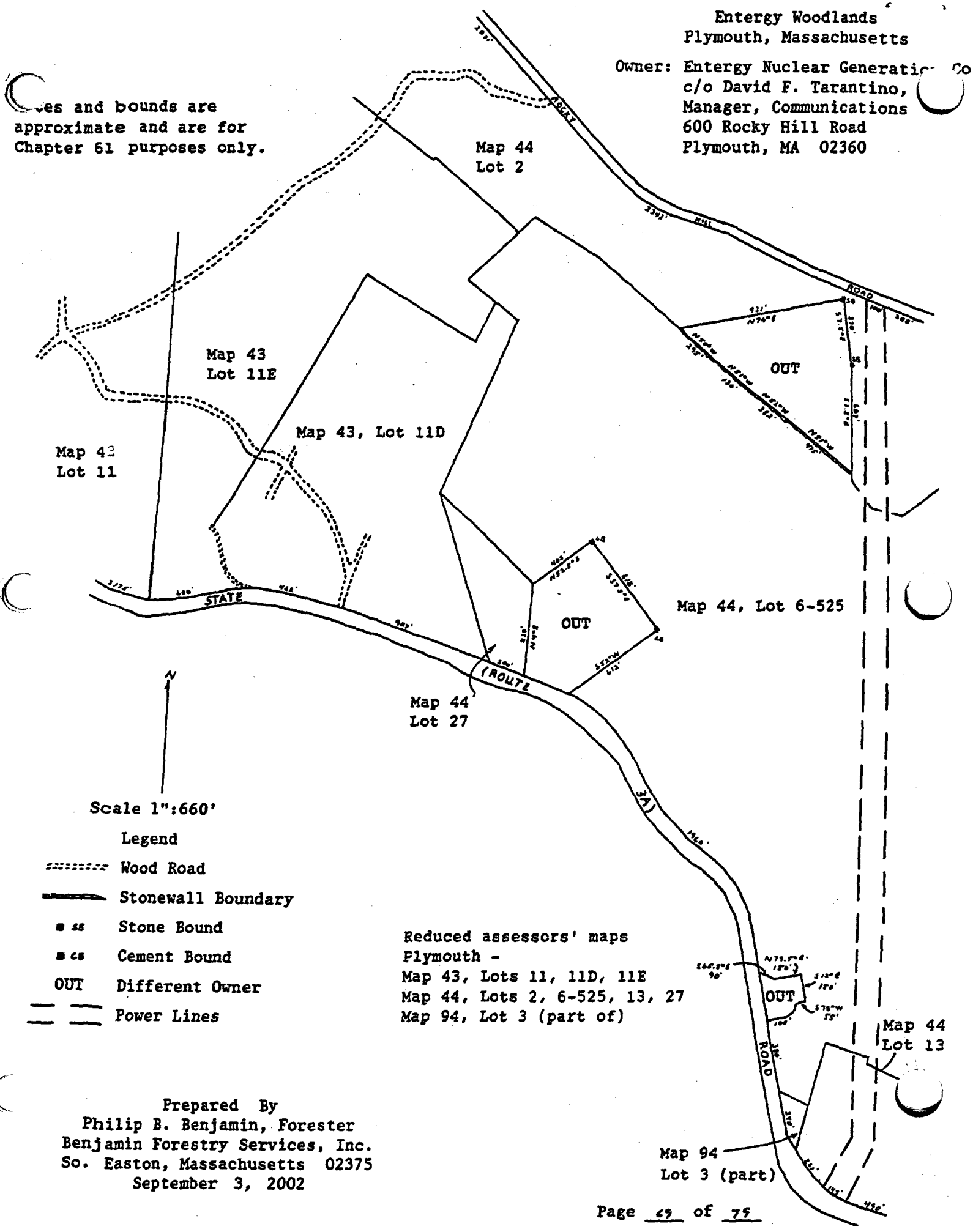
Block 2

Boundary Map*

Entergy Woodlands
Plymouth, Massachusetts

Owner: Entergy Nuclear Generation Co
c/o David F. Tarantino,
Manager, Communications
600 Rocky Hill Road
Plymouth, MA 02360

Lines and bounds are approximate and are for Chapter 61 purposes only.



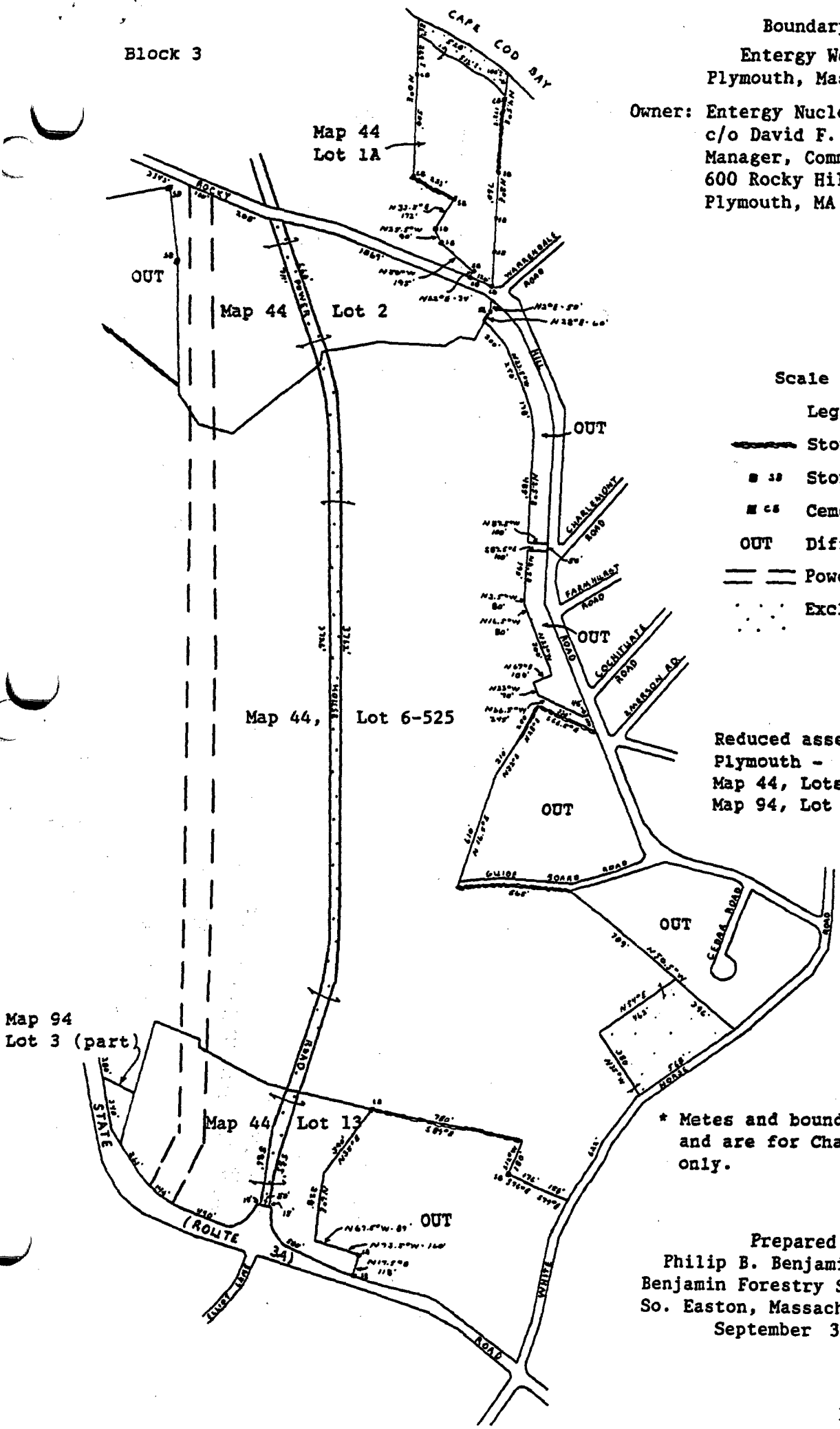
Scale 1":660'

Legend

- Wood Road
- Stonewall Boundary
- SS Stone Bound
- CB Cement Bound
- OUT Different Owner
- Power Lines

Reduced assessors' maps
Plymouth -
Map 43, Lots 11, 11D, 11E
Map 44, Lots 2, 6-525, 13, 27
Map 94, Lot 3 (part of)

Prepared By
Philip B. Benjamin, Forester
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
September 3, 2002



Boundary Map*

Entergy Woodlands
Plymouth, Massachusetts

Owner: Entergy Nuclear Generation Co.
c/o David F. Tarantino,
Manager, Communications
600 Rocky Hill Road
Plymouth, MA 02360

N

Scale 1":660'

Legend

- Stonewall Boundary
- SB Stone Bound
- CB Cement Bound
- OUT Different Owner
- Power Lines
- Excluded Portion

Reduced assessors' maps
Plymouth -
Map 44, Lots 1A, 2, 6-525, 13
Map 94, Lot 3 (part of)

* Metes and bounds are approximate and are for Chapter 61 purposes only.

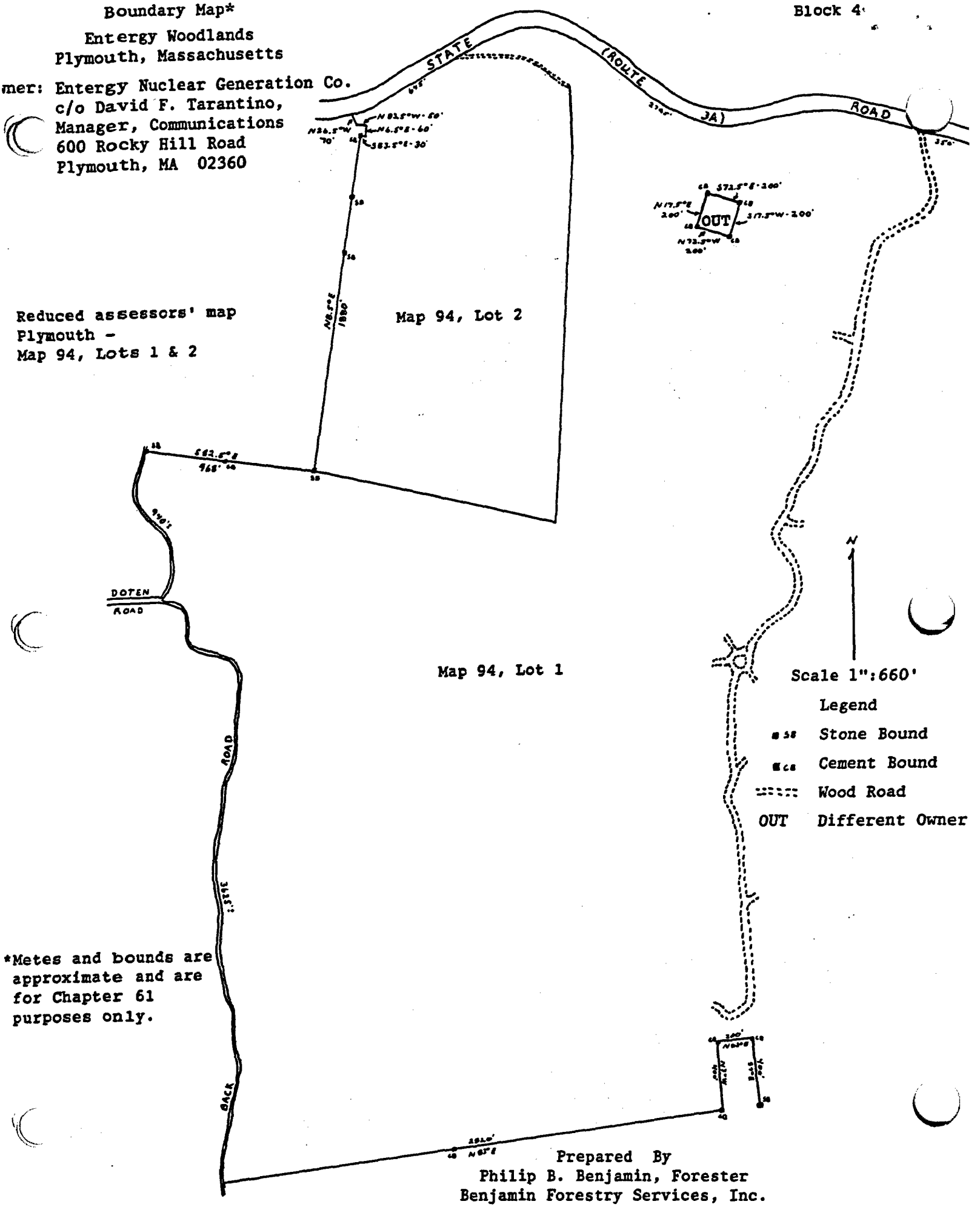
Prepared By
Philip B. Benjamin, Forester
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
September 3, 2002

Boundary Map*

Entergy Woodlands
Plymouth, Massachusetts

Block 4

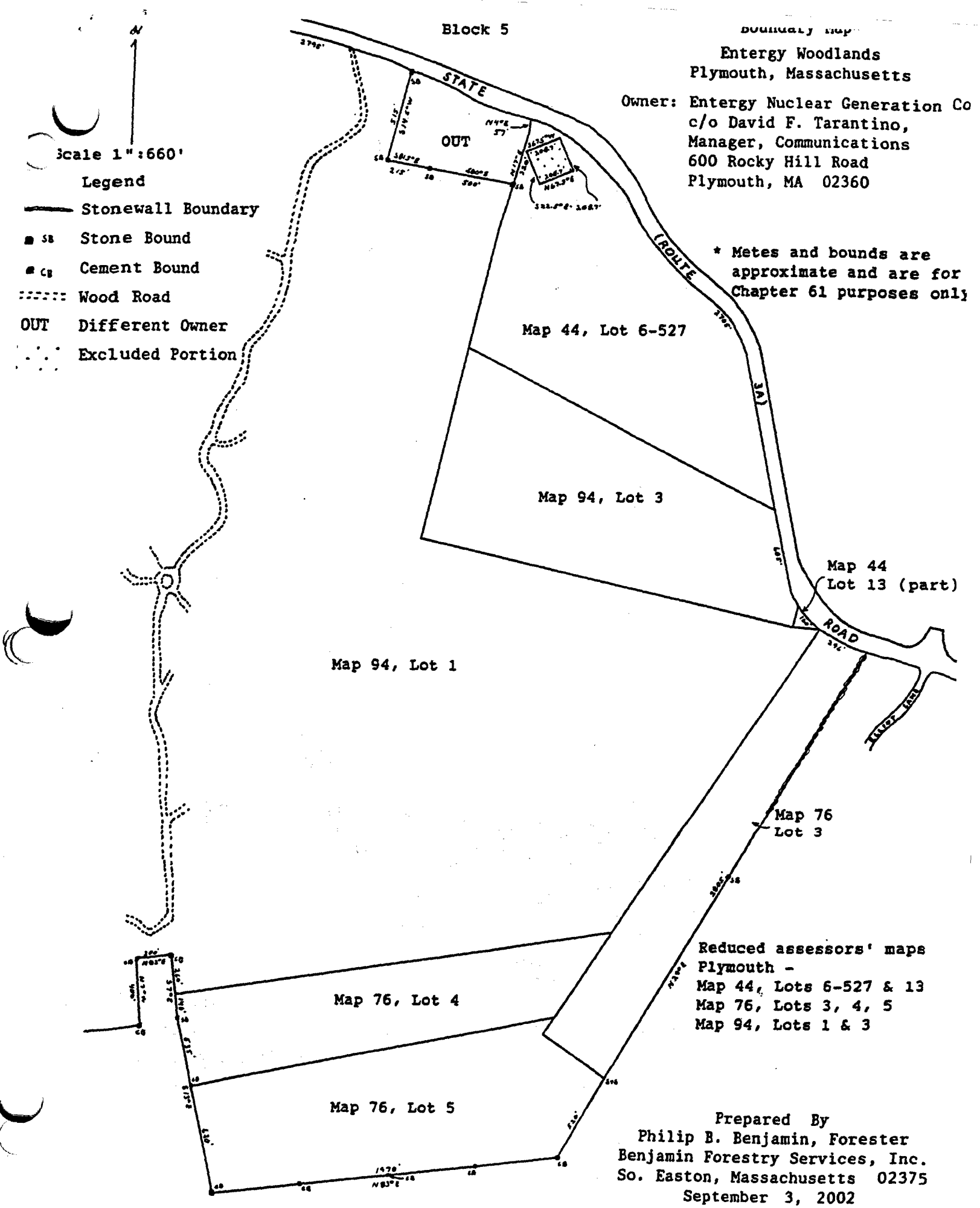
mer: Entergy Nuclear Generation Co.
c/o David F. Tarantino,
Manager, Communications
600 Rocky Hill Road
Plymouth, MA 02360



Reduced assessors' map
Plymouth -
Map 94, Lots 1 & 2

*Metes and bounds are approximate and are for Chapter 61 purposes only.

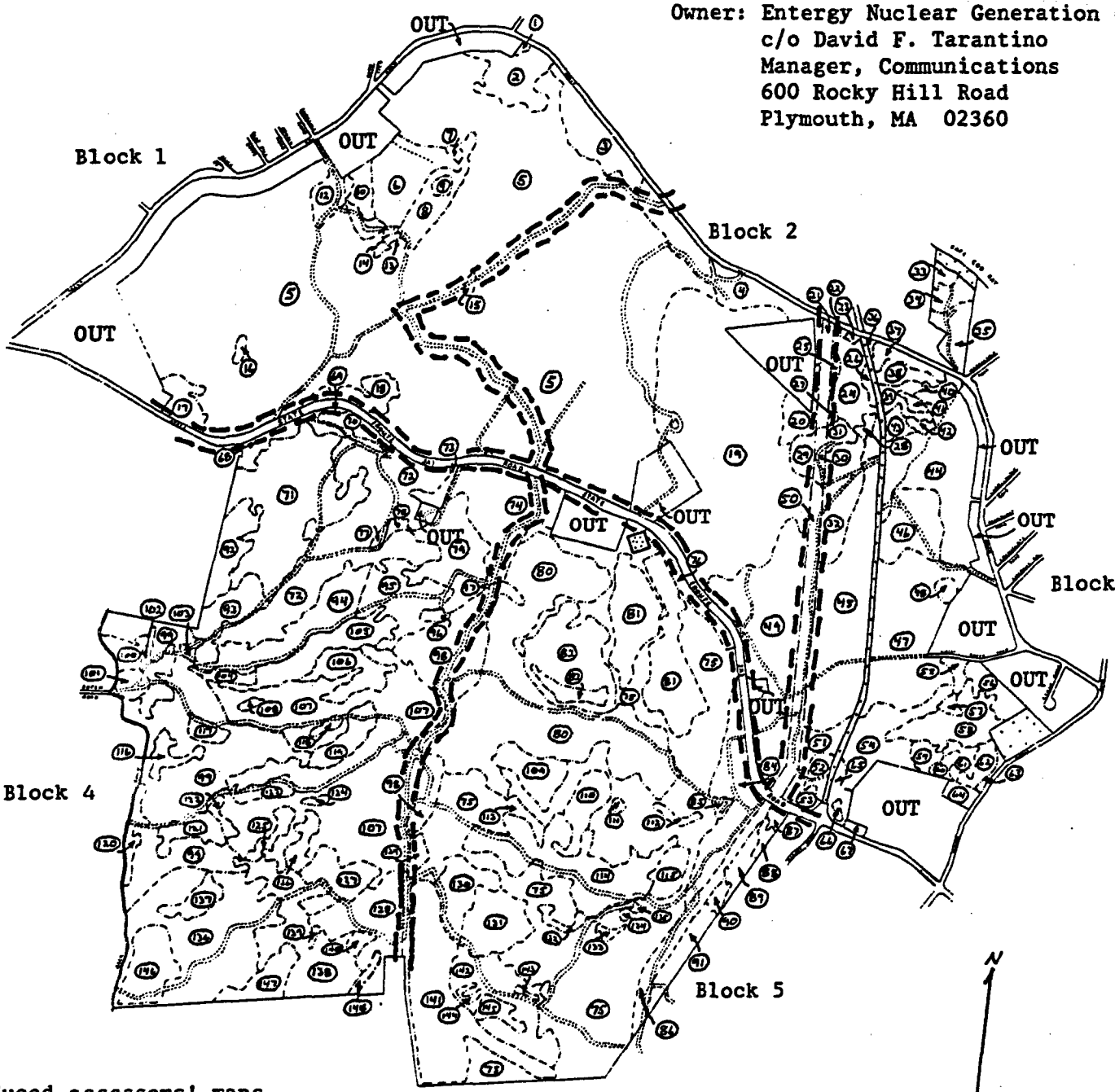
Prepared By
Philip B. Benjamin, Forester
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
September 3, 2002


Block 5
Boundary Map
Entergy Woodlands
Plymouth, Massachusetts
Owner: Entergy Nuclear Generation Co
c/o David F. Tarantino,
Manager, Communications
600 Rocky Hill Road
Plymouth, MA 02360
N
Scale 1":660'
Legend
Stonewall Boundary
SB Stone Bound
CB Cement Bound
Wood Road
OUT Different Owner
Excluded Portion
* Metes and bounds are approximate and are for Chapter 61 purposes only
STATE
ROUTE 3A
OUT
Map 44, Lot 6-527
Map 94, Lot 3
Map 44
Lot 13 (part)
ROAD
Map 94, Lot 1
Map 76
Lot 3
Map 76, Lot 4
Map 76, Lot 5
Reduced assessors' maps
Plymouth -
Map 44, Lots 6-527 & 13
Map 76, Lots 3, 4, 5
Map 94, Lots 1 & 3
Prepared By
Philip B. Benjamin, Forester
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
September 3, 2002

Key Map
for
Forest Stand Maps

Entergy Woodlands
Plymouth, Massachusetts

Owner: Entergy Nuclear Generation Co.
c/o David F. Tarantino
Manager, Communications
600 Rocky Hill Road
Plymouth, MA 02360



Reduced assessors' maps
Plymouth -
Please see individual Block Maps
for Map and Lot numbers.

Scale 1":1650'

Legend

- Forest Stand Boundary
- Wood Road
- OUT Different Owner
- Excluded Portion
- Block Map Boundary

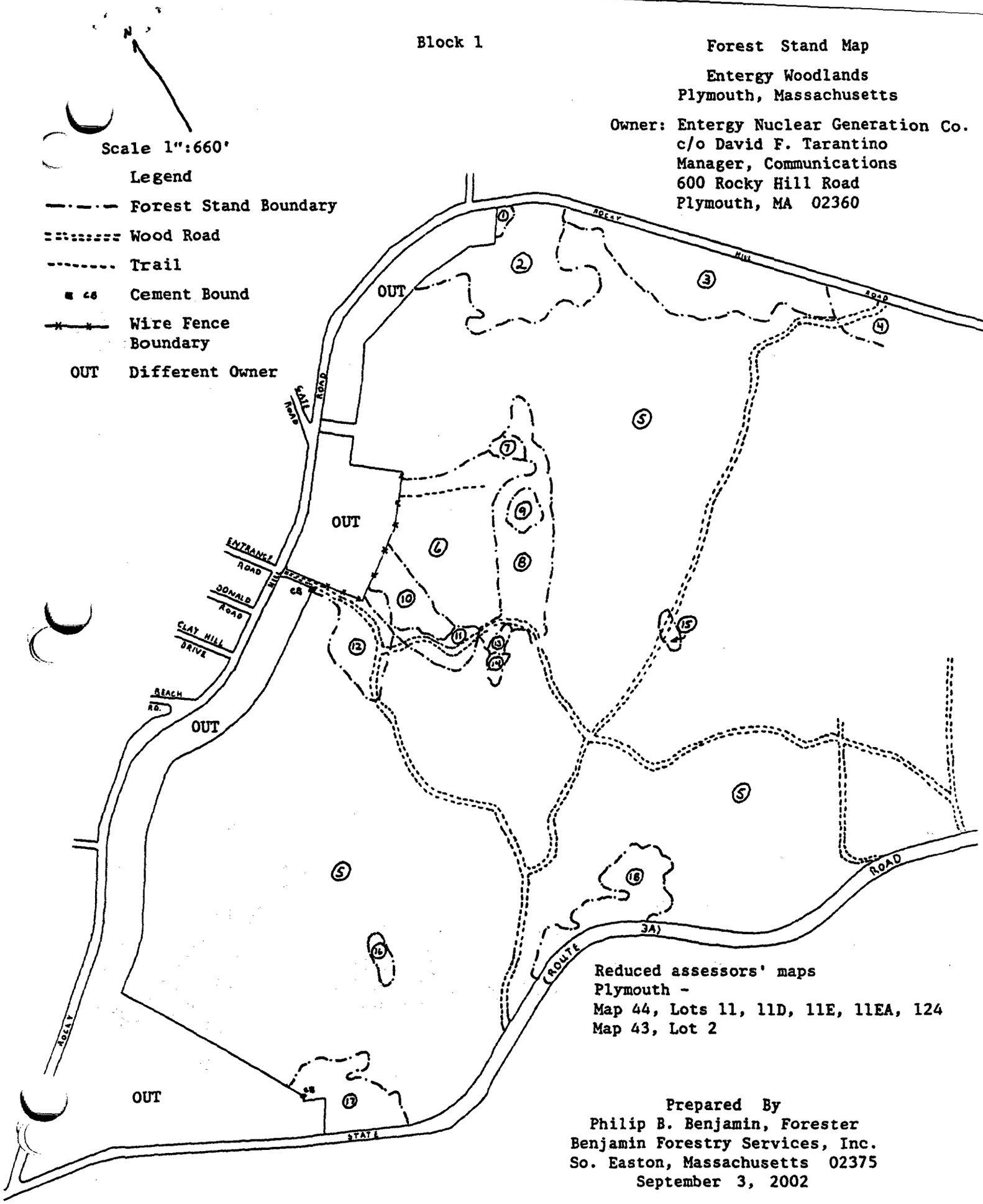
Prepared By
Philip B. Benjamin, Forester
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
September 3, 2002

Block 1

Forest Stand Map

Entergy Woodlands
Plymouth, Massachusetts

Owner: Entergy Nuclear Generation Co.
c/o David F. Tarantino
Manager, Communications
600 Rocky Hill Road
Plymouth, MA 02360



Reduced assessors' maps
Plymouth -
Map 44, Lots 11, 11D, 11E, 11EA, 124
Map 43, Lot 2

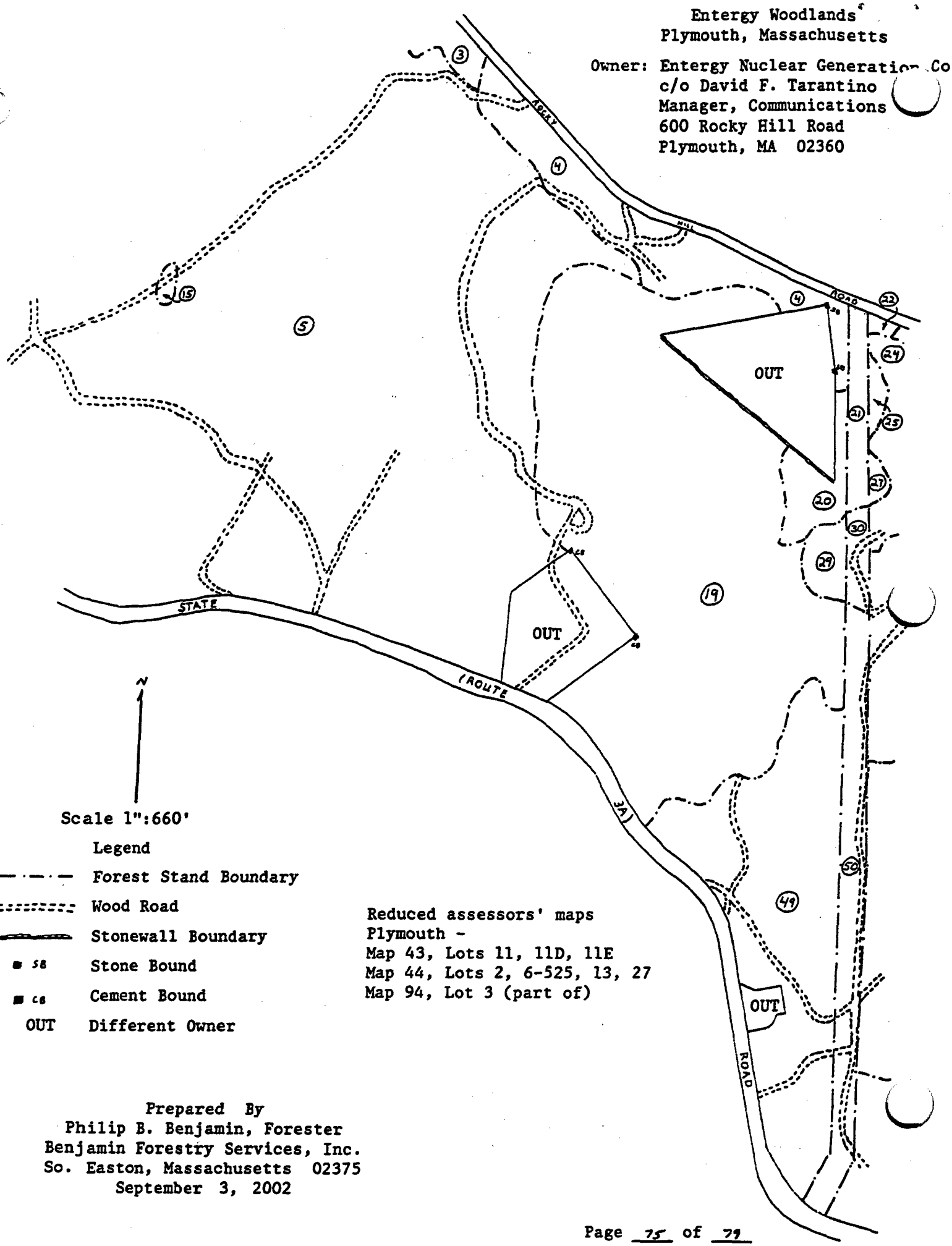
Prepared By
Philip B. Benjamin, Forester
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
September 3, 2002

Block 2

Forest Stand Map

Entergy Woodlands
Plymouth, Massachusetts

Owner: Entergy Nuclear Generation Co.
c/o David F. Tarantino
Manager, Communications
600 Rocky Hill Road
Plymouth, MA 02360



Scale 1":660'

Legend

— · — · —	Forest Stand Boundary
:::::::::	Wood Road
▬▬▬	Stonewall Boundary
■ SB	Stone Bound
■ CB	Cement Bound
OUT	Different Owner

Reduced assessors' maps
Plymouth -
Map 43, Lots 11, 11D, 11E
Map 44, Lots 2, 6-525, 13, 27
Map 94, Lot 3 (part of)

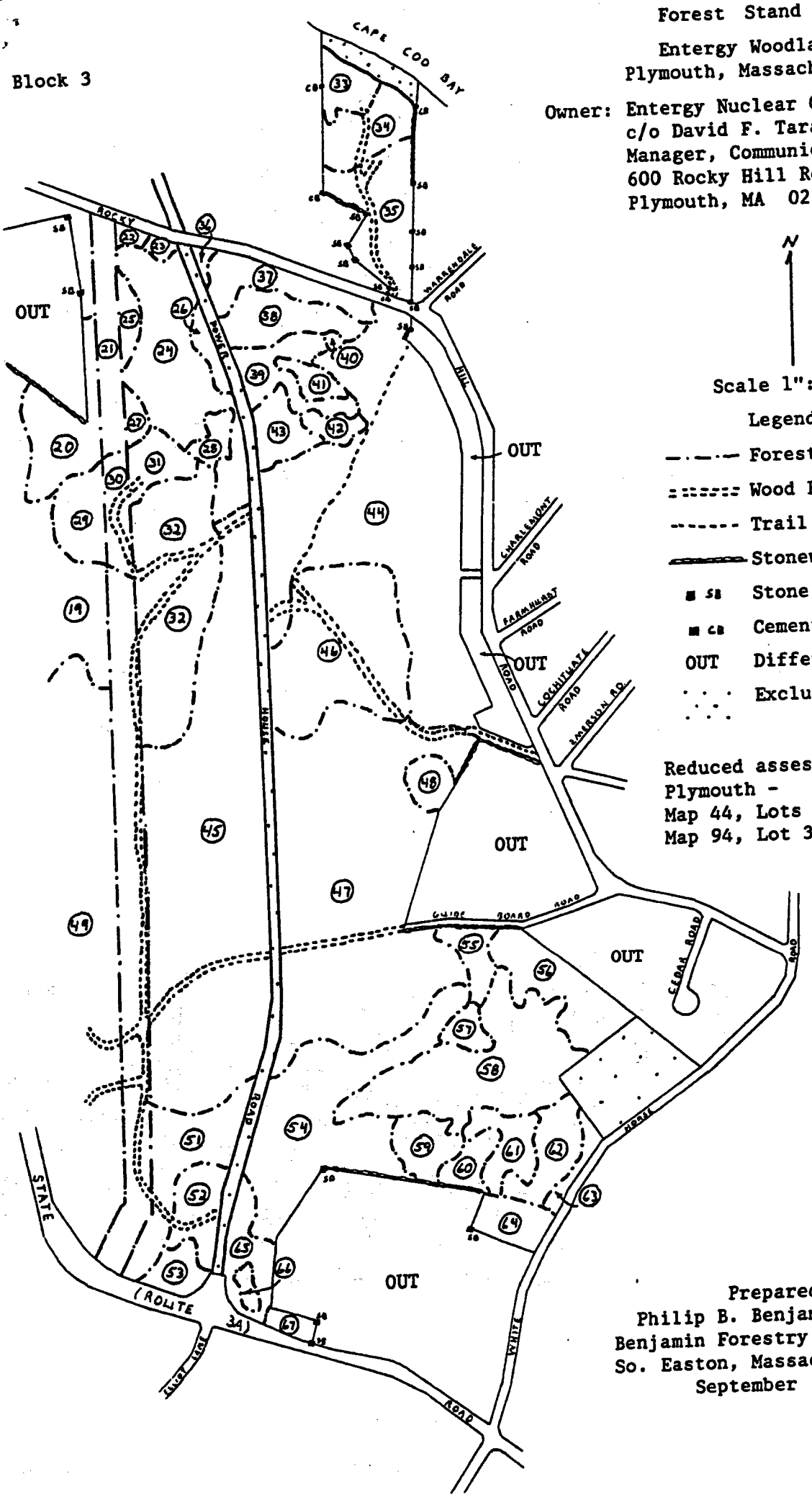
Prepared By
Philip B. Benjamin, Forester
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
September 3, 2002

Block 3

Forest Stand Map

Entergy Woodlands
Plymouth, Massachusetts

Owner: Entergy Nuclear Generation Co.
c/o David F. Tarantino
Manager, Communications
600 Rocky Hill Road
Plymouth, MA 02360



N

Scale 1":660'

Legend

- Forest Stand Boundary
- Wood Road
- Trail
- Stonewall Boundary
- SB Stone Bound
- CB Cement Bound
- OUT Different Owner
- Excluded Portion

Reduced assessors' maps
Plymouth -
Map 44, Lots 1A, 2, 6-525, 13
Map 94, Lot 3 (part of)

Prepared By
Philip B. Benjamin, Forester
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
September 3, 2002

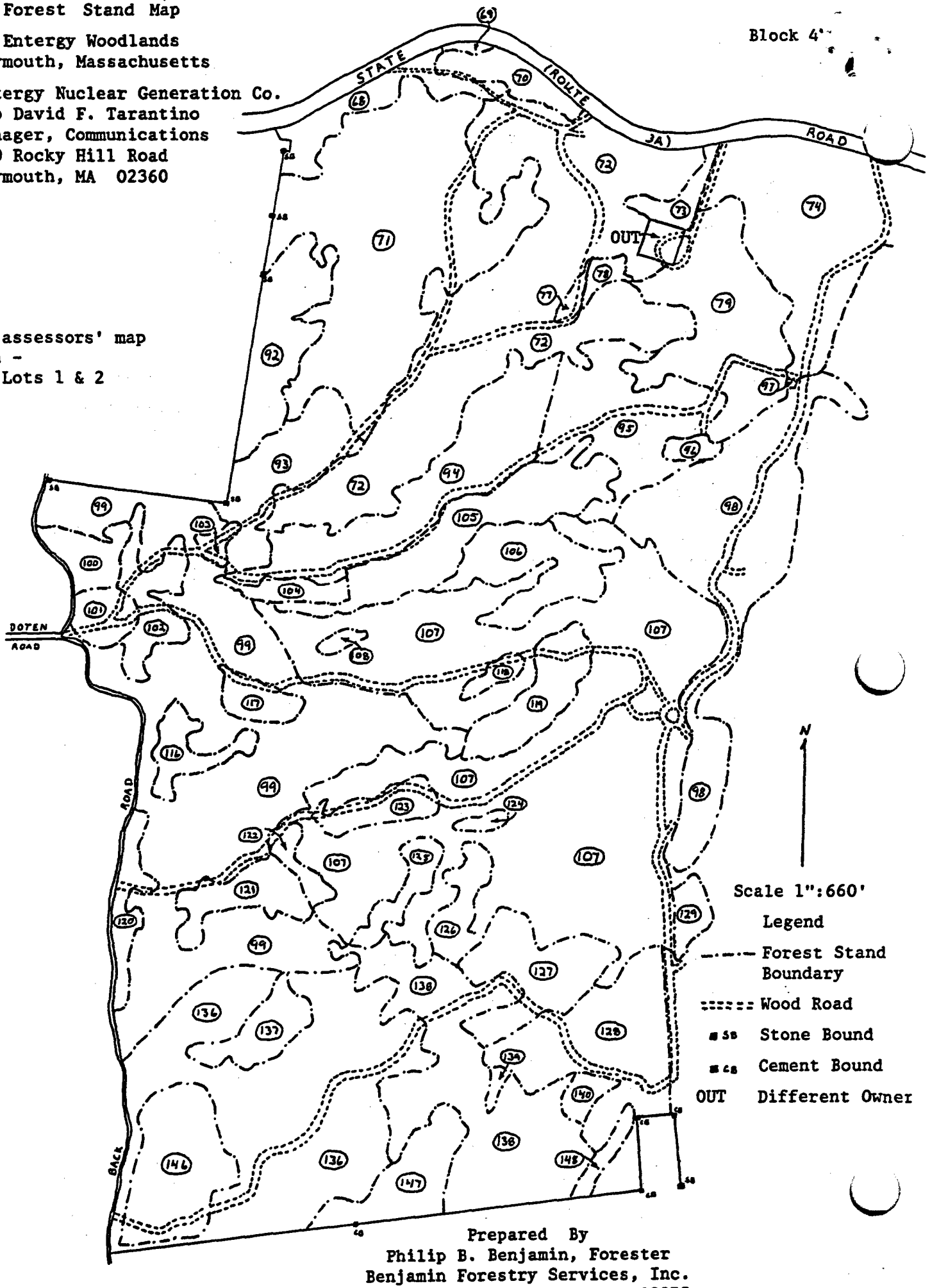
Forest Stand Map

Entergy Woodlands
Plymouth, Massachusetts

Block 4

wner: Entergy Nuclear Generation Co.
c/o David F. Tarantino
Manager, Communications
600 Rocky Hill Road
Plymouth, MA 02360

Reduced assessors' map
Plymouth -
Map 94, Lots 1 & 2

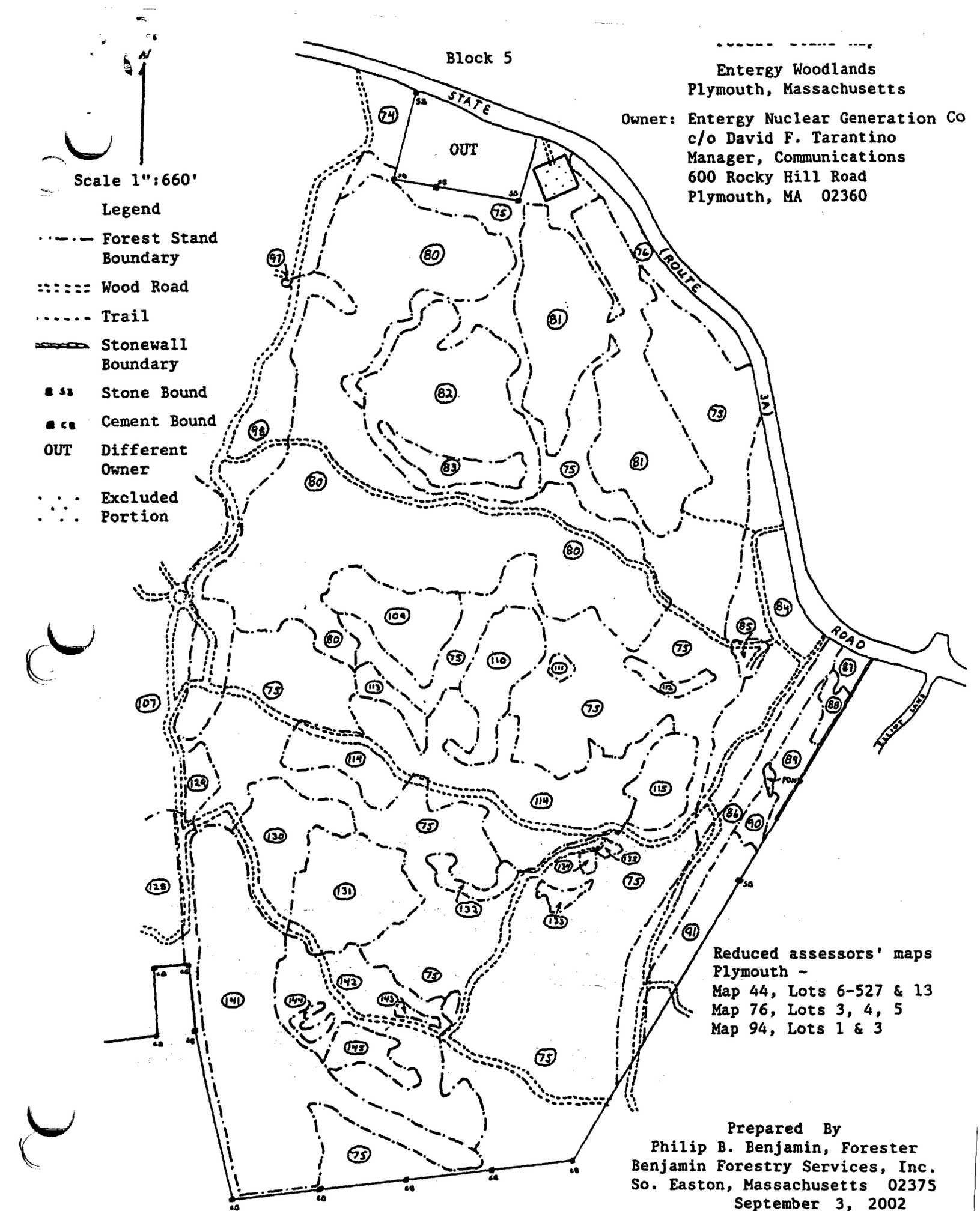


Prepared By
Philip B. Benjamin, Forester
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
September 3, 2002

Block 5

Entergy Woodlands
Plymouth, Massachusetts

Owner: Entergy Nuclear Generation Co
c/o David F. Tarantino
Manager, Communications
600 Rocky Hill Road
Plymouth, MA 02360



Scale 1":660'

Legend

- Forest Stand Boundary
- Wood Road
- Trail
- Stonewall Boundary
- SB Stone Bound
- CB Cement Bound
- OUT Different Owner
- Excluded Portion

Reduced assessors' maps
Plymouth -
Map 44, Lots 6-527 & 13
Map 76, Lots 3, 4, 5
Map 94, Lots 1 & 3

Prepared By
Philip B. Benjamin, Forester
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
September 3, 2002

Signature Page Please check each box that applies.

☑ **CH. 61/61A Management Plan** I attest that I am familiar with and will be bound by all applicable Federal, State, and Local environmental laws and /or rules and regulations of the Department of Environmental Management. I further understand that in the event that I convey all or any portion of this land during the period of classification, I am under obligation to notify the grantee(s) of all obligations of this plan which become his/hers to perform and will notify the Department of Environmental Management of said change of ownership.

☐ **Forest Stewardship Plan.** I pledge to abide by the management provisions of this Stewardship Management Plan for a period of at least ten years, following approval. I understand that in the event that I convey all or a portion of the land described in this plan during the period of the plan, I will notify the Department of Environmental Management of this change in ownership.

Signed under the pains of perjury:

Owner(s) [signature] Manager Entergy Date 09/12/02

____________________ Date ________

I attest that [illegible] prepared this plan in good faith to reflect the landowner's interest.

Plan Preparer [signature] Date 09/12/02

[illegible] B. Benjamin, Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.

151 Depot Street, South Easton, MA 02375

I attest that the plan satisfactorily meets the requirements of CH61/61A and/or the Forest Stewardship Program.

Approved, Service Forester [signature] Date 9/16/02

Approved, Regional Supervisor [signature] Date 9/16/[illegible]

In the event of a change of ownership of all or part of the property, the new owner must file an amended Ch. 61/61A plan within 90 days from the transfer of title to insure continuation of Ch. 61/61A classification.

Owner(s) Entergy Nuclear Generation Company Town(s) Plymouth