

## FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN

This is a forest management plan developed under current Federal and State forest stewardship guidelines.

**Date Prepared:** January, 2002  
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**Property Owner:** James [REDACTED], Jr.

**Address:** PO Box [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED], New York  
[REDACTED]

**Telephone:** ([REDACTED]) [REDACTED]  
**Email:**

**Property Address:** Rock City & Highland Roads  
Rock City, New York  
Columbia, t/o Chatham County  
[REDACTED] 302-514 [REDACTED]

**Legal description or directions to site:** Most of the 45 acres of the property lie at the northwest corner of the intersection of Rock City and Highland Roads in Columbia County, New York, Town of Chatham. An additional 2.5 acres of forest and 5 acres of non-forest land lie on the south side of Rock City Road.  
Tax Map # [REDACTED]

### Approvals

**Landowner:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Preparer:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Approving Agency:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

## GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

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**Property Owner:** James S. Johnson, Jr.

**Address:** PO Box [redacted]  
[redacted], New York  
[redacted]

**County:** Columbia

**Telephone:** [redacted] 415-1020

**Email:**

**Property Address:** Rock City & Highland Roads  
Rock City, New York  
Columbia, t/o Chatham County  
[redacted]

### Landowner Profile

Mr. Johnson frequently spends time at his property. This stewardship plan is written in part to allow better use of his time by prioritizing work to areas most in need. Mr. Johnson has a lot of interest in following the plan. He does not expect immediate results and is planning for the future of the forest.

Mr. Johnson has stated that he is willing to spend the money necessary to implement forest management practices. Mr. Johnson lives part time at the property, has seen the results of past management, is excited about the future of the forest, and will be further energized by the implementation of this forest stewardship plan.

### Legal description or directions to site:

Most of the 45 acres of the property lie at the northwest corner of the intersection of Rock City and Highland Roads in Columbia County, New York, Town of Chatham. An additional 2.5 acres of forest and 5 acres of non-forest land lie on the south side of Rock City Road.  
Tax Map # [redacted]

### Region/subsection or ecosystem type:

221: Eastern Broadleaf Forest

### Total land area:

34.5 acres

### Number of stands:

4 stands

### Landowner's goals for the property:

- Maintain a closed overstory canopy with an open or sparse understory
- Allow Visual Access
- Leave many big trees
- Generate periodic income from timber production
- Develop hiking trails

### Goal Comments:

### General property description:

Mr. Johnson purchased the property in 1989. His 45 acres were a portion of a nearly 200 acre farm that belonged to Henry and Esther Metzger.

Mr. [REDACTED] property includes 10 acres of non forest land, including the old Rock City School. The old schoolhouse has fallen down, but is worth noting as a local landmark.

The property has frontage on Rock City, Highland, and Thomas Roads. It is abbutted along the northwest edge by a swamp, but has no water resources within it.

The property has been managed as forest for many years. Plantings of tamarack, red pine, Scots pine, and Norway spruce make up nearly 15 of the 45 acres.

**Interaction with surrounding properties**

The property provides a wildlife transition zone. There are active farms to the north and south, and a swamp to the west. The plantations provide a diversity of habitat not found on the surrounding properties.

**Soils information:**

The property lies entirely on Nassau Channery silt loam. This soil is shallow, averaging 17 inches to bedrock, and excessively well drained.

Soil productivity is moderate for sugar maple, seedling mortality is high because of the excessive drainage. Windthrow hazard is moderate due to shallow depth to bedrock, and equipment limitation is moderate because of slope. Erosion hazard is slight.

**Map Included?**

Yes

**Presence of threatened and endangered species:**

There are no known thretened or endangered species on the property.

**Cultural importance**

The remains of Red Rock School ar on the property, at the southwest corner of Rock City and Highland Roads. At one time it was a one-room schoolhouse, but has not been maintained for many years and is partially collapsed. The water pump is still visable as well, and could be repaired easily if desired.

## EXISTING CONDITIONS FOR UNIT 1: 'MAPLE'

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**Land area:** 8.0 Acres

**History** This stand appears to have been forest for many years. There is no evidence of farming or graxing in this stand.

**Forest Type:** Northern Hardwoods

**Ecosystem succession:** This stand is dominated by young mature sugar maples. The trees are healthy and high quality. Periodic thinnings and removals in this stand have given it a park-like apperance that Mr. [REDACTED] highly desires.

**Forest Health:** Tree health is good. A few gypsy moth egg sacks were observed, and sugar maple borer damage was witnessed. Neither of these forest pests are anticipated to cause problems.

**Site Quality:** Site quality appears to be very good. This is shown in the smooth, tight bark on the sugar maple trees.

**Approximate age:** 55 Years      **Size Class:** Small Sawlogs (11.5 - 17.5")

**Trees per acre:** 140      **Mean DBH:** 12

**Basal area (BA):** 106      **Acceptable BA:** 100

**Growth Rate:** 0 %      **Timber Quality:** high

**Site Index:**      **Site Index Species:**

**Stocking:** This stand is well stocked and even-aged. The periodic thinnings and excessive deer browse have eliminated the seedling, sapling, and pole timber classes. Relative density is 80%, with a crown closure of 77%

**Stand volume:** 6 MBF

**Potential for wildlife habitat:** Low. Potential food supply exists as maple seedlings only. Lack of adaqueate food, cover, and water limit wildlife opportunities.

**Potential for recreation use:** Medium. Area is not suitable for hunting; lack of diversity in tree species and lack ground cover make the area unsuitable for wildlife observation.

**Potential for timber production:** High. The sugar maple are of high quality and should mature to veneer quality. Managing for veneer timber in an even-age stand will maximize landowner income for the future, and provide for the park-like apperance desired.

**Potential for other uses:**

**Water quality issues:** The southern portion of the stand has a channel running through it. The channel drains Rock City Road. Prevention of erosion along this channel is a priority.

**Important natural features:** No significant natural features were observed in this stand.

## PLANS FOR UNIT 1: 'MAPLE'

**Landowner's objectives for this stand:** Maintain and encourage park-like appearance of stand, produce high quality timber (veneer) for future harvest.

**Recommended silvicultural system:** Even-aged management. Removal of selected lower quality stems to reduce density, improve overall timber quality, and encourage tree growth.

### *Planned Activities*

**2002:** removal of lower quality trees  
sever vines in residual trees  
**Priority:** 6

**2007:** Mark Property Boundaries  
Update Management Plan  
**Priority:** 10

## EXISTING CONDITIONS FOR UNIT 2: 'LARCH'

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**Land area:** 4.0 Acres

**History** Plantation. Established about 1960. Thinned periodically to allow good spacing among tamarack.

**Forest Type:** Tamarack-Red Pine Plantation  
**Ecosystem succession:** 3 acres of tamarack with 1 ac. red pine. Some hardwoods, cherry and maple, have grown in openings within the stand. The tamarack were planted about 1960 and have been thinned periodically since. There is a lot of raspberry in the understory. Little or no regeneration present in stand.

**Forest Health:** Very good. Growth appears to be excellent and no forest pests were observed in stand. A few vines, both grape and poison ivy, are present and should be severed ASAP.

**Site Quality:** moderate to poor. Stand lies on crest of hill and is excessively well drained. There is an area of 1/2 acre at the southeast corner of the stand that has no trees, and is a wet basin that drains Highland Road.

**Approximate age:** 40 Years      **Size Class:** Small Sawlogs (11.5 - 17.5")  
**Trees per acre:** 154      **Mean DBH:** 13.5  
**Basal area (BA):** 128      **Acceptable BA:** 118  
**Growth Rate:** 0 %      **Timber Quality:** medium  
**Site Index:**      **Site Index Species:**

**Stocking:** Stand is well stocked, but regeneration is lacking. Relative density is 70%, with a crown closure of 72%

**Stand volume:** 15 MBF

**Potential for wildlife habitat:** Moderate. High perches are available in tamarack trees, some cover provided by low vegetation. Food source available from pine and tamarack cones and cherry fruit.

**Potential for recreation use:** Hiking, X-C skiing, and riding good if desired. Potential exists to encourage the growth of blackberry, raspberry, and blueberry for harvesting.

**Potential for timber production:** Good. Timber growth, quality and forest health all good.

**Potential for other uses:** Potential exists for the development of agro-forest crops such as blueberry, raspberry, and blackberry.

**Water quality issues:** The well supplying the house lies within this stand. All operation within this area must take into account how the use of equipment, chemicals, etc. may effect the quality and quantity of the water supply.

**Important natural features:** None present.

## PLANS FOR UNIT 2: 'LARCH'

**Landowner's objectives for this stand:** Develop timber for long-term profit and harvest. Keep understory open for aesthetic and recreation purposes.

**Recommended silvicultural system:** Even aged management. No thinning or harvest necessary for at least 5 years. Vines are to be severed immediately.  
Mr. ~~Johnson~~ may want to look into developing non-timber forest crops, such as berries, in order to keep area in production and keep understory open.

### **Planned Activities**

**2002:** Removal of vines by severing the stems at waist height.  
**Priority:** 10

**2006:** removal of selected tamarack and red pine  
**Priority:** 5

**2007:** Mark Property Boundaries  
Update Management Plan  
**Priority:** 10

## EXISTING CONDITIONS FOR UNIT 3: 'SPRUCE-PINE'

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**Land area:** 9.5 Acres

**History** Plantation of Norway spruce, 2 acres, was established about 1965, Scots pine were established about 1970, and red pine about 1975. Tree size follows tree age. TSI was done in areas of the stand from 1996 to present, but not all marked trees were removed.

**Forest Type:** Softwood Plantation

**Ecosystem succession:** Norway spruce on east portion, red and Scots pine on west slope.  
Some hardwoods, maple and cherry, have encroached in those areas where light is available to them.

**Forest Health:** Moderate. Stand is overstocked and growth and health have suffered accordingly. Some blow-down has taken place in red pines. Scots pines have poor form, most likely due to genetics.

**Site Quality:** Poor. Norway spruce have done well, but plantation did not take in wet area at northeast corner of property. Red pines are stagnant and suffering from the shallow soils and excessive drainage. Scots pines have poor form.

**Approximate age:** 30 Years      **Size Class:** Small Sawlogs (11.5 - 17.5")  
**Trees per acre:** 425      **Mean DBH:** 11.4  
**Basal area (BA):** 147      **Acceptable BA:** 125  
**Growth Rate:** 0 %      **Timber Quality:** low  
**Site Index:**      **Site Index Species:**

**Stocking:** Most of the stand is over stocked. Norway spruce and red pine have the most need for thinning.  
Relative density is 75%, and canopy closure is 75% also.

**Stand volume:** 10 MBF

**Potential for wildlife habitat:** High. Food source supplied by pine and spruce cones, cover provided by brush and blowdown, nesting areas provided in the heavy crowns of the Norway spruce.

**Potential for recreation use:** Few. Some hunting opportunities exist. Lack of trails and many trees per acre discourage hiking.

**Potential for timber production:** Moderate. Poor soils and poor tree selection make this stand less than ideal for timber production.

**Potential for other uses:**

**Water quality issues:** None noted.

**Important natural features:** None noted.



## PLANS FOR UNIT 3: 'SPRUCE-PINE'

**Landowner's objectives for this stand:** Timber production, buffer zone between adjoining property and home area.

**Recommended silvicultural system:** even aged management of existing plantation. Production of poles in red pine and Norway spruce. Long term goal of replacing stand with native hardwood species.

### *Planned Activities*

**2003:** row thinning in red pine  
**Priority:** 10

**2006:** single tree selection harvest in Norway spruce  
**Priority:** 6

**2007:** Mark Property Boundaries  
Update Management Plan  
**Priority:** 10

**2009:** Crop tree release in red and Scots pines  
**Priority:** 7

## EXISTING CONDITIONS FOR UNIT 4: 'HARDWOODS'

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**Land area:** 13.0 Acres

**History** Sheep pasture abandoned about 1950 or earlier. Eastern portion of the stand was used as plantation for black locust to be used as fence posts.

**Forest Type:** Northern Hardwoods

**Ecosystem succession:** Northern hardwood type including an old planting of black locust. Main species are red oak, red maple, black cherry, sugar maple, and white pine. Area appears to have been pasture, most likely sheep given the local history. A few large red oak were established prior to the pasture being abandoned, the rest of the trees have grown in during the past 50 years or so.

**Forest Health:** Fair. White pine are poor quality and show the effect of white pine weevil damage. All other species appear healthy.

**Site Quality:** Poor. Shallow and well drained soils make for poor site quality. By allowing native species to populate the area, the few resources available are maximized. The black locust fix nitrogen into the soil, enriching it and making the site more productive for the associated black cherry.

**Approximate age:** 50 Years      **Size Class:** Small Sawlogs (11.5 - 17.5")

**Trees per acre:** 216      **Mean DBH:** 12

**Basal area (BA):** 91      **Acceptable BA:** 80

**Growth Rate:** 0 %      **Timber Quality:** medium

**Site Index:**      **Site Index Species:**

**Stocking:** Moderately stocked, with good natural spacing. Little regeneration present most likely due to deer browse and poor soil quality.

**Stand volume:** 4 MBF

**Potential for wildlife habitat:** Very good. Stand provides good contrast to surrounding land and forest types. Also has good food and cover sources, with water available nearby.

**Potential for recreation use:** Very good. Several hunting stands are present in stand. Turkey and white-tail deer opportunity are high due to the swamp to the west, the acorn source, and the pines for cover or roost.

**Potential for timber production:** Fair. Low soil productivity limits timber production, timber quality is good.

**Potential for other uses:**

**Water quality issues:** The main portion of the stand slopes fairly steeply (up to 30%) towards the adjoining swamp along the west boundary. Roads and trails must be properly laid out to

Forest stewardship plan for James ██████████, Jr.

boundary. Roads and trails must be properly laid out to prevent erosion of the hillside and sedimentation of the stream & swamp at the base of the hill. Use of water diversion devices such as rubber dams is strongly recommended.

**Important natural features:** None present.

## PLANS FOR UNIT 4: 'HARDWOODS'

**Landowner's objectives for this stand:** Provide firewood for heating and atmosphere within the house, provide for long-term income on the property, and to create/maintain a park-like appearance near the living area.

**Recommended silvicultural system:** Unevenaged management. Favor the high quality oak, maple, and cherry.

### *Planned Activities*

**2007:** Mark Property Boundaries  
Update Management Plans  
**Priority:** 10

**2010:** crop tree release of favored hardwood trees  
**Priority:** 10

## DETAILED PLANS BY YEAR

### - 2002 -

UNIT	PRIORITY	ACTIVITY
Maple	6	removal of lower quality trees sever vines in residual trees
Larch	10	Removal of vines by severing the stems at waist height.

### - 2003 -

UNIT	PRIORITY	ACTIVITY
Spruce-Pine	10	row thinning in red pine

### - 2006 -

UNIT	PRIORITY	ACTIVITY
Larch	5	removal of selected tamarack and red pine
Spruce-Pine	6	single tree selection harvest in Norway spruce

### - 2007 -

UNIT	PRIORITY	ACTIVITY
Maple	10	Mark Property Boundaries Update Management Plan
Larch	10	Mark Property Boundaries Update Management Plan
Spruce-Pine	10	Mark Property Boundaries Update Management Plan
Hardwoods	10	Mark Property Boundaries Update Management Plans

### - 2009 -

UNIT	PRIORITY	ACTIVITY
Spruce-Pine	7	Crop tree release in red and Scots pines

### - 2010 -

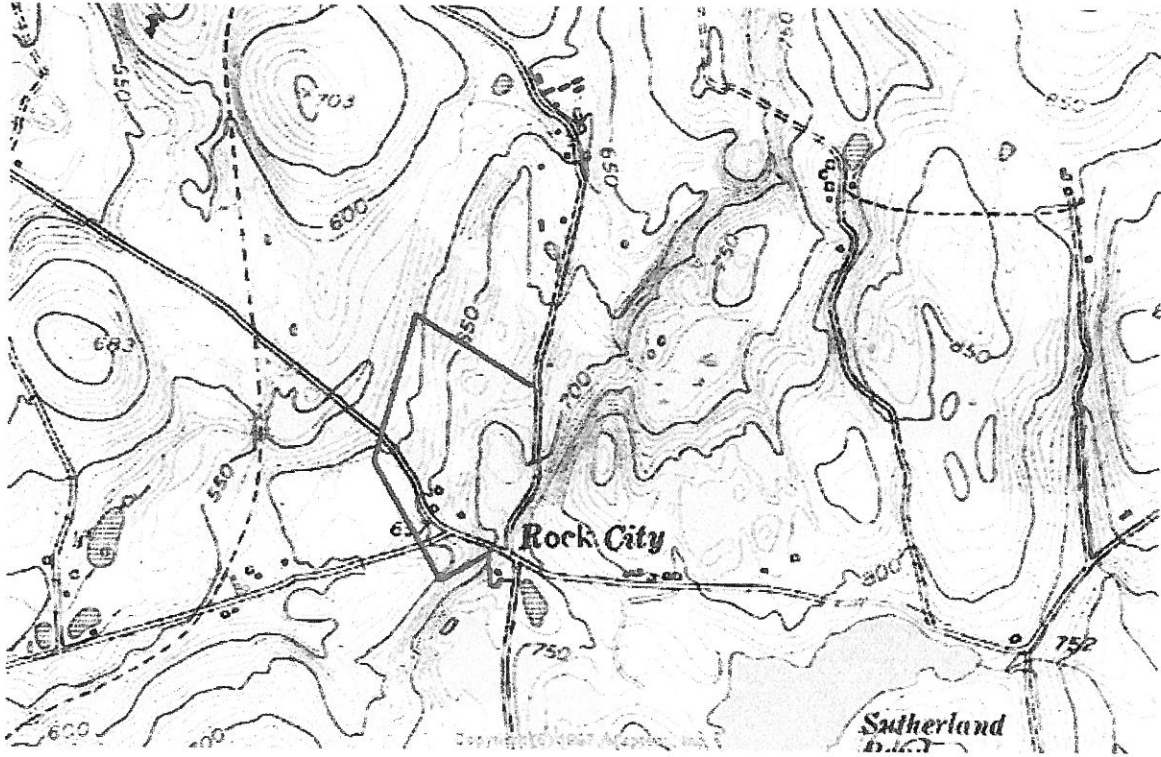
UNIT	PRIORITY	ACTIVITY
Hardwoods	10	crop tree release of favored hardwood trees

**Topographic Map Showing Property of  
James E. Johnson, Jr.**

~~Columbia~~ County, New York

Town of ~~Catharine~~

Scale: 1" = 2000'



# Map Showing Property of James E. Johnson, Jr.

Columbia County, New York

Town of [REDACTED]

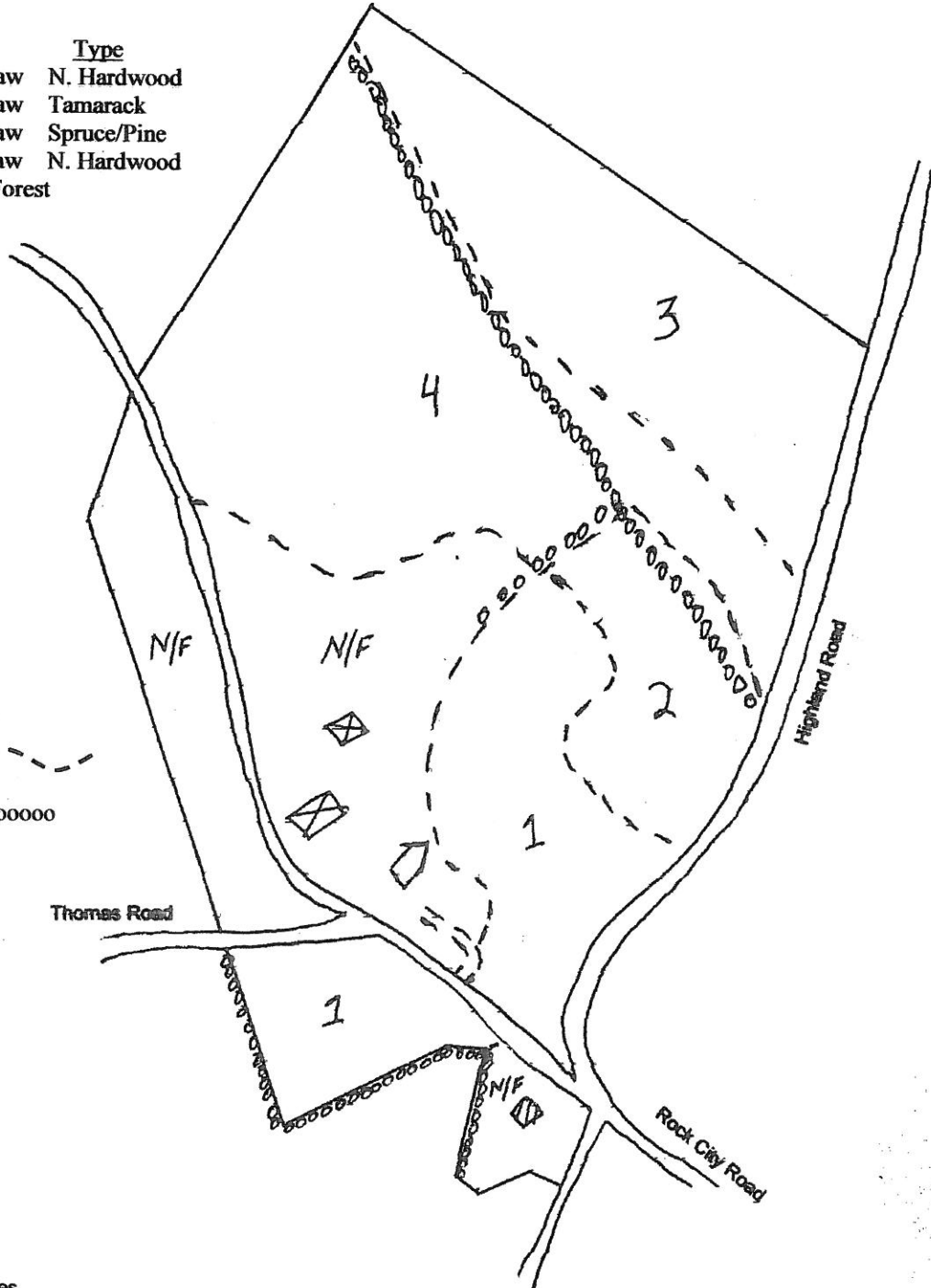
Scale: 1" = 330'

Stand	Acres	Size	Type
1	8.0	Sm Saw	N. Hardwood
2	4.0	Sm Saw	Tamarack
3	9.5	Sm Saw	Spruce/Pine
4	13.0	Sm Saw	N. Hardwood
N/F	10.5	Non Forest	



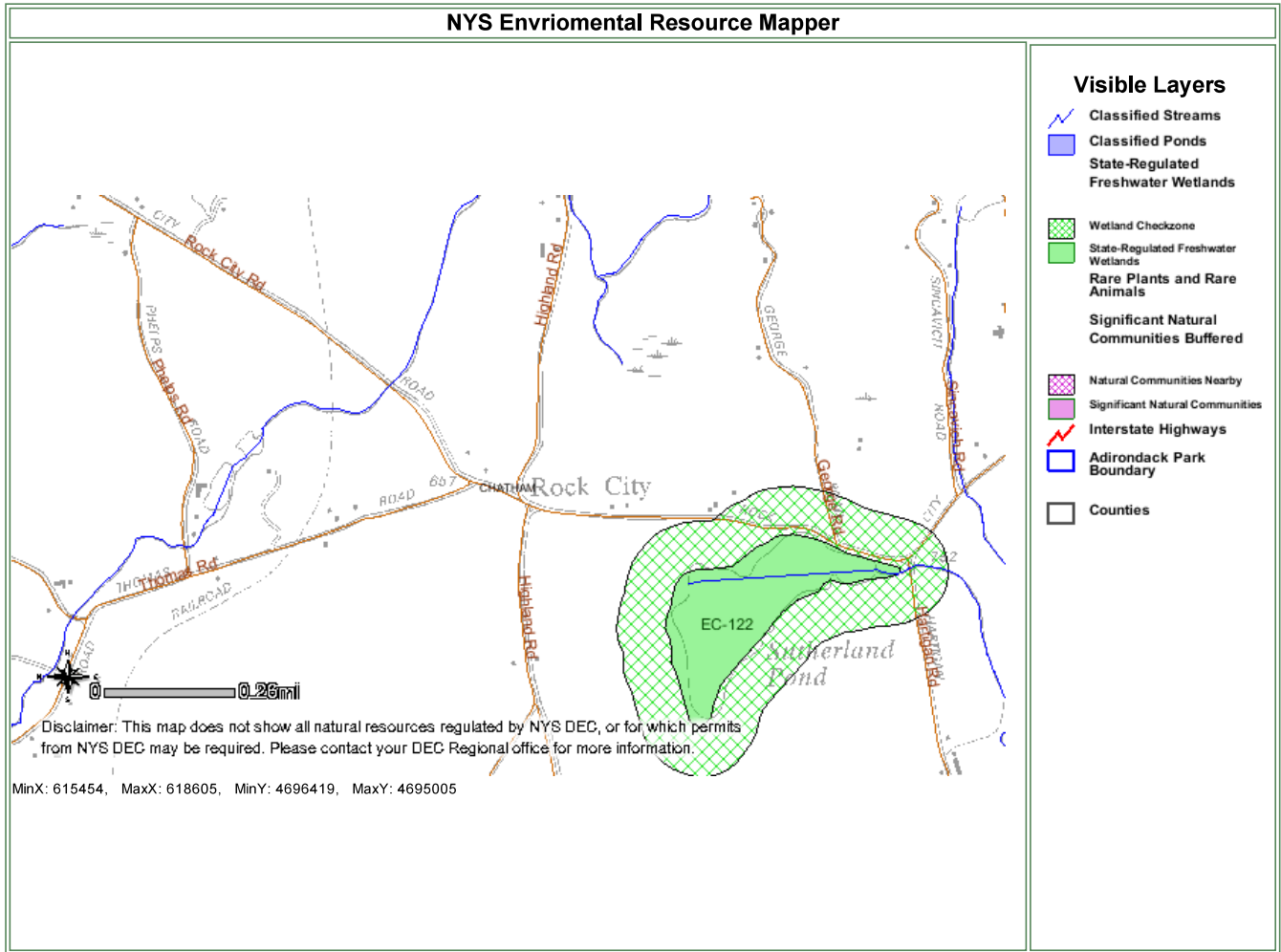
**Key**

Stand Boundary	- - - - -
Stone Wall	oooooooooooo
House	◻
Other Building	◻



Drafted by:  
Michael J. Burns  
Professional Forestry Services  
January 2002

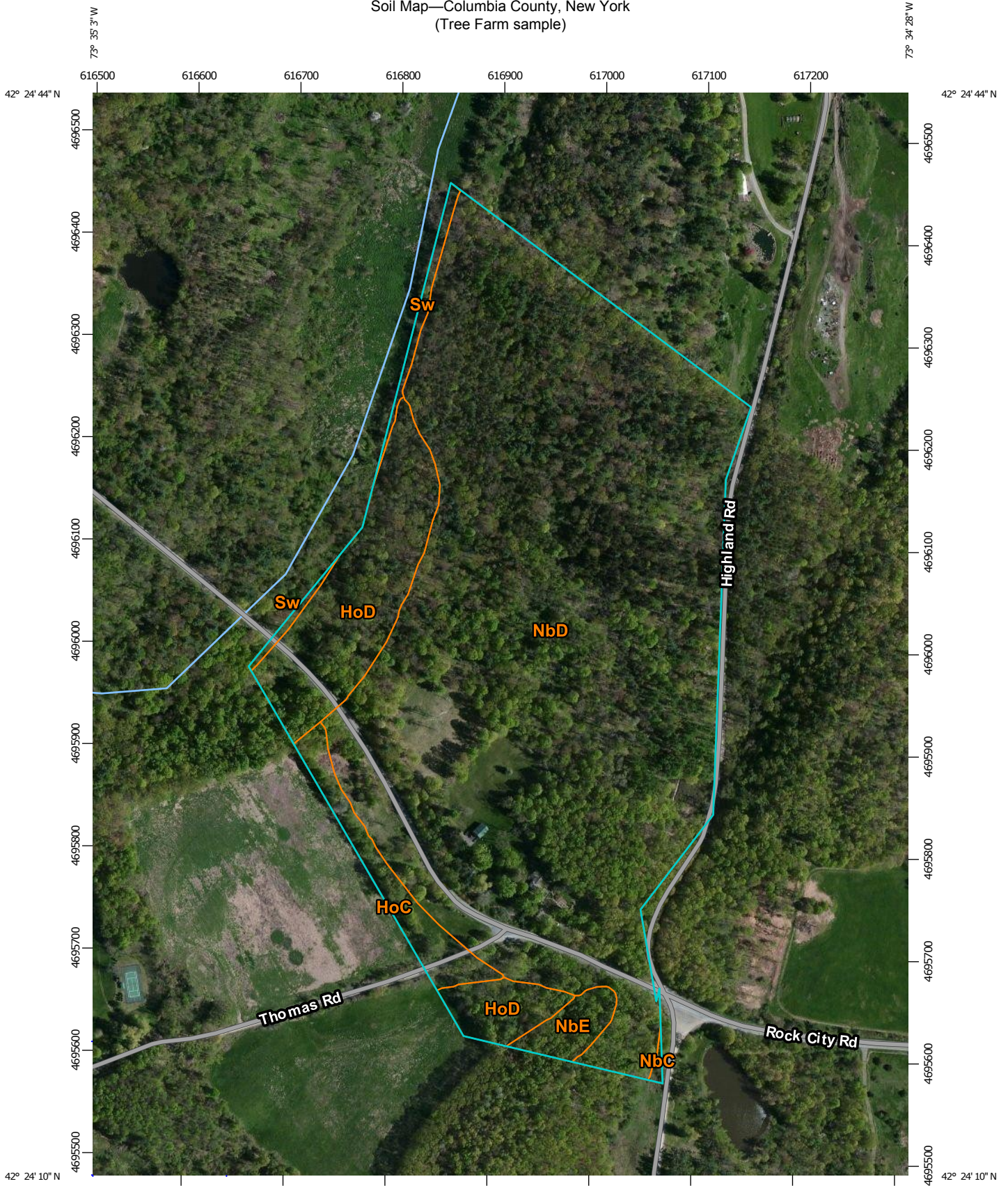
Please set your printer orientation to "Landscape".



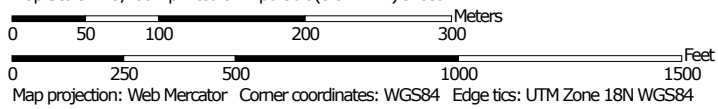
Disclaimer: This map was prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation using the most current data available. It is deemed accurate but is not guaranteed. NYS DEC is not responsible for any inaccuracies in the data and does not necessarily endorse any interpretations or products derived from the data.



Soil Map—Columbia County, New York  
(Tree Farm sample)




Map Scale: 1:5,160 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.




## MAP LEGEND

### Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

### Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

### Special Point Features



Blowout



Borrow Pit



Clay Spot



Closed Depression



Gravel Pit



Gravelly Spot



Landfill



Lava Flow



Marsh or swamp



Mine or Quarry



Miscellaneous Water



Perennial Water



Rock Outcrop



Saline Spot



Sandy Spot



Severely Eroded Spot



Sinkhole



Slide or Slip



Sodic Spot



Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot



Other



Special Line Features

### Water Features



Streams and Canals

### Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

### Background



Aerial Photography

## MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>  
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Columbia County, New York  
Survey Area Data: Version 10, Sep 14, 2014

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 19, 2010—May 12, 2011

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## Map Unit Legend

Columbia County, New York (NY021)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
HoC	Hoosic gravelly sandy loam, rolling	2.0	3.2%
HoD	Hoosic gravelly sandy loam, hilly	7.2	11.3%
NbC	Nassau channery silt loam, rolling, very rocky	0.1	0.1%
NbD	Nassau channery silt loam, hilly, very rocky	52.5	82.8%
NbE	Nassau channery silt loam, steep, very rocky	1.0	1.5%
Sw	Sun silt loam	0.7	1.1%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>63.4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Soil  
Conservation  
Service

In cooperation with  
Cornell University  
Agricultural Experiment  
Station

# Soil Survey of Columbia County, New York

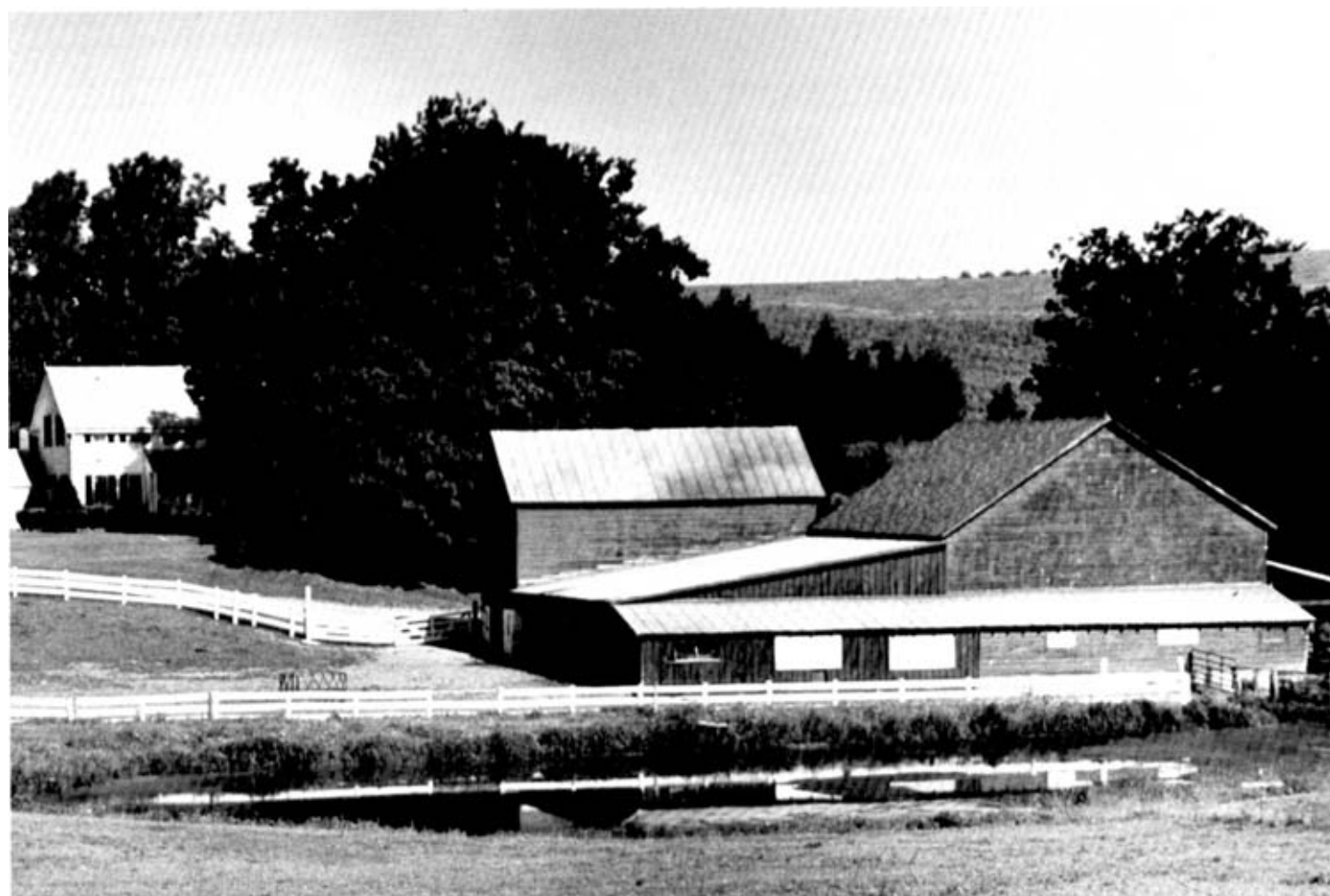


TABLE 8.--WOODLAND MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Ordination symbol	Management concerns				Potential productivity			Trees to plant
		Erosion hazard	Equipment limitation	Seedling mortality	Wind-throw hazard	Common trees	Site index	Productivity class*	
FdE**: Farmington-----	2D	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	Sugar maple----- Northern red oak--- Eastern white pine-- American basswood--- White ash----- Eastern hemlock----	50 50 55 55 55 ---	2 2 6 2 2 ---	
Rock outcrop.									
Fr----- Fredon	3W	Slight	Severe	Severe	Severe	Northern red oak--- Eastern white pine-- Red maple-----	60 70 70	3 5 9	
GaA, GaB, GaC--- Georgia	3A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Sugar maple----- Northern red oak--- Red maple----- White ash----- Eastern white pine-- Basswood----- Quaking aspen----	60 70 70 66 75 65 ---	3 4 3 3 10 3 ---	Eastern white pine, larch, Norway spruce, red pine.
Ha----- Halsey	2W	Slight	Severe	Severe	Severe	Red maple----- White oak----- Swamp white oak--- American beech---- River birch-----	55 --- --- --- ---	2 --- --- --- ---	
HoA, HoB, HoC--- Hoosic	4A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Northern red oak--- Sugar maple----- White pine-----	75 65 75	3 4 10	Eastern white pine, red pine, black locust.
HoD----- Hoosic	4R	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Sugar maple----- Northern red oak--- White pine-----	65 75 ---	3 4 ---	Eastern white pine, red pine, black locust.
HpE**: Hoosic-----	4R	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Sugar maple----- Northern red oak--- White pine-----	65 75 ---	3 4 ---	Eastern white pine, red pine, black locust.
Blasdell-----	3R	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Sugar maple----- Northern red oak---	70 80	3 4	Eastern white pine, red pine, European larch.
HvA**, HvB**: Hudson-----	4A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Northern red oak--- Sugar maple----- Eastern white pine-- White ash-----	70 60 75 75	4 3 10 4	Eastern white pine, Norway spruce, white spruce.
Vergennes-----	8C	Slight	Moderate	Severe	Slight	Eastern white pine-- Northern red oak--- Sugar maple-----	65 58 60	8 3 3	Eastern white pine, Norway spruce, white spruce.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 8.--WOODLAND MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Ordination symbol	Management concerns				Potential productivity			Trees to plant
		Erosion hazard	Equipment limitation	Seedling mortality	Wind-throw hazard	Common trees	Site index	Productivity class*	
MbE**: Taconic-----	2D	Slight	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	Northern red oak-----	50	2	Eastern white pine, red pine, Norway spruce.
						Sugar maple-----	50	2	
						White spruce-----	50	8	
						Balsam fir-----	50	7	
						Red spruce-----	40	6	
						American beech-----	---	---	
						Paper birch-----	53	3	
						Eastern hemlock-----	---	---	
						White oak-----	50	2	
MnA, MnB, MnC--- Manlius	4A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Northern red oak-----	70	4	Eastern white pine, red pine, Norway spruce, European larch.
						Sugar maple-----	70	3	
						Red maple-----	60	3	
MnD----- Manlius	4R	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Northern red oak-----	70	4	Eastern white pine, red pine, Norway spruce, European larch.
						Black cherry-----	70	3	
						Sugar maple-----	70	3	
						Red maple-----	60	3	
MsA, MsB----- Massena	10W	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Eastern white pine--	75	10	
						Northern red oak----	70	4	
						Red maple-----	75	3	
						Hemlock-----	---	---	
NaB, NbC----- Nassau	2D	Slight	Slight	Severe	Moderate	Sugar maple-----	50	2	Eastern white pine, red pine, black locust.
						Northern red oak----	50	2	
						Eastern white pine--	55	6	
						Chestnut oak-----	50	2	
NbD, NbE----- Nassau	2D	Slight	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	Sugar maple-----	50	2	
						Northern red oak----	50	2	
						Eastern white pine--	55	6	
						Chestnut oak-----	50	2	
NgA, NgB----- Niagara	3W	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Sugar maple-----	65	3	Eastern white pine, white spruce, Norway spruce.
						Northern red oak----	70	4	
						White ash-----	75	3	
						Black cherry-----	70	3	
						Red maple-----	60	3	
Om----- Occum	10A	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Eastern white pine--	80	10	Eastern white pine, red pine, Norway spruce, black walnut.
						Northern red oak----	75	6	
						Sugar maple-----	70	6	
						White ash-----	80	6	
OvA, OvB----- Ovid	4W	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Northern red oak----	70	4	Eastern white pine, white spruce, Norway spruce.
						Sugar maple-----	60	3	
						Eastern white pine--	70	9	
						Red maple-----	60	3	

See footnotes at end of table.