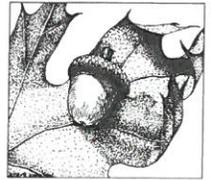




FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Submitted to: Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation
For enrollment in CH61/61A/61B and/or Forest Stewardship Program



CHECK-OFFS					Administrative Box			
CH61	CH61A	CH61B	STWSHP	C-S	Case No. <u>131-12185</u>	Orig. Case No. <u>new</u>		
cert. <input type="checkbox"/>	cert. <input type="checkbox"/>	cert. <input type="checkbox"/>	new <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EEA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Owner ID <u>511772</u>	Add. Case No. <u>---</u>		
recert. <input type="checkbox"/>	recert. <input type="checkbox"/>	recert. <input type="checkbox"/>	renew <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Date Rec'd <u>3-30-22</u>	Ecoregion <u>---</u>		
amend <input type="checkbox"/>	amend <input type="checkbox"/>	amend <input type="checkbox"/>	FSC <input type="checkbox"/>	Birds <input type="checkbox"/>	Plan Period <u>2023-2032</u>	Topo Name <u>Cohasset</u>		
Plan Change: _____ to _____			Conservation Restriction <input type="checkbox"/>		Rare Spp. Hab. <u>---</u>	River Basin <u>Boston Harbor</u>		
			CR Holder _____					

OWNER, PROPERTY, and PREPARER INFORMATION

Property Owner(s) Town of Hingham

Mailing Address 210 Central Street, Hingham, MA 02043

Email Address selectmen@hingham-ma.gov Phone 781-741-1451

Property Location: Town(s) Hingham Road(s) South Pleasant St., Charles St., & Prospect St

Plan Preparer Philip B. Benjamin, CF & Thomas P. Farrell, LF Mass. Forester License # 15 & 459

Mailing Address 151 Depot Street, South Easton, MA 02375 Phone 508-238-0422 / 774-266-6380

RECORDS

Assessors' Map No.	Block No.	Lot/Parcel Number	Deed Book	Deed Page	Total Acres	(non-Ch.61/61A) Excluded Acres	Ch. 61/61A Certified Acres	Stewardship Acres
<u>148</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>48.80</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>48.80</u>
<u>170</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1570</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>58.76</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>58.76</u>
TOTALS					<u>107.56</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>107.56</u>

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

Excluded areas are not present in this plan.

HISTORY

Year Acquired 1922 & 1929 Year management began _____

Are boundaries marked: yes blazed / painted / flagged / signs posted (circle all that apply)? No Partially

Have forest products been cut within past 2 years? yes _____ no

What treatments have been prescribed, but not carried out (last 10 years if plan is a recert)?

stand no. _____	treatment _____	reason _____
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(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)

This land was used by the town, in the past, to sustain timber production. As a result, white pine and red pine were planted. Close to 100% of the red pine growing on this property is dead. The town has salvaged the red pines that posed a risk to people using the property for passive recreation.

Landowner Goals

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

Goal	Importance to Me			
	High	Medium	Low	Don't Know
Enhance the Quality/Quantity of Timber Products*			✓	
Generate Immediate Income			✓	
Generate Long Term Income			✓	
Produce Firewood			✓	
Defer or Defray Taxes			✓	
Promote Biological Diversity	✓			
Enhance Habitat for Birds		✓		
Enhance Habitat for Small Animals		✓		
Enhance Habitat for Large Animals			✓	
Improve Access for Walking/Skiing/Recreation	✓			
Maintain or Enhance Privacy			✓	
Improve Hunting or Fishing			✓	
Preserve or Improve Scenic Beauty	✓			
Protect Water Quality		✓		
Protect Unique/Special/Cultural Areas		✓		
Attain Green Certification			✓	
Other: Increase forest resiliency and minimize damage from pests.	✓			

* This goal must be checked "HIGH" if you are interested in classifying your land under Chapter 61/61A.

1. In your own words please describe your goals for your property.

To maintain the forest as a scenic and safe passive recreation area, to provide high quality habitat for a diversity of wildlife species, and to act on opportunities to help the forest adapt to the stresses of climate change.

Stewardship Purpose

By enrolling in the Forest Stewardship Program and following a Stewardship Plan, I understand that I will be joining with many other landowners across the state in a program that promotes ecologically responsible resource management through the following actions and values:

1. Managing sustainably for long-term forest health, productivity, diversity, and quality.
2. Conserving or enhancing water quality, wetlands, soil productivity, carbon sequestration, biodiversity, cultural, historical, and aesthetic resources.
3. Following a strategy guided by well-founded silvicultural principles to improve timber quality and quantity when wood products are a goal.
4. Setting high standards for forester, loggers, and operators as practices are implemented; and minimizing negative impacts.
5. Learning how woodlands benefit and affect the surrounding community, and cooperation with neighboring owners to accomplish mutual goals when practical.

Signature: 

Date: 1/6/2022

Owner(s): Tom Mayo, Town Administrator, Town of Hingham

Property Overview, Regional Significance, and Management Summary

The George Washington Forest lies in the south central portion of the town of Hingham in the northernmost portion of Plymouth County. The property lies approximately 1.7 miles northeast of the junction of Routes 53 and 228 in the Accord section of Hingham and Norwell, 2.4 miles southeast of the Hingham town hall, and 2.6 miles east northeast of the Derby Street exit at Route 3. Although it is long established, rural residential in the immediate area of the George Washington Forest, portions of the town close to the coast have been very developed for many years. Once the Greenbush commuter rail extended through Hingham into Scituate in late 2007, residential development began to intensify, adding to the challenging transition from rural residential to suburban residential throughout the remainder of the town.

The 107 plus acres of the George Washington Forest offer a somewhat unique representation of what some of the Hingham landscape was once and continues to be in a few areas. The property has been owned by the town of Hingham for many years, serving initially as a town forest to produce timber and other forest products for the residents and more recently for town projects. Much of the property was planted with white pine, red pine, and lesser amounts of Scotch pine and Norway spruce. Prior to the town's ownership, it is safe to assume that much of the property was relatively open and used primarily as pasture due to the extensive rolling terrain and areas of stony ground. The well drained, flat to variably sloped, dry rolling upland portions of the property now support a typical woodland mix of white pines and mixed hardwoods. The white pines in the northern half of the property were planted many years ago and continue to thrive. Virtually all of the red pines planted in the southern half of the property have died and have been replaced by varying amounts of mixed hardwood saplings, poles, and infrequent sawlogs as well as individual and small pockets of white pines. In addition, the slightly lower areas tend to remain seasonally wet and consist primarily of red maples and shrub swamps. (Please see the *Glossary of Forest Management Terms* at the end of the plan for definitions of many of the terms found in this plan).

The town of Hingham has an impressive record of acquiring land for permanent protection. Town meeting had the foresight in 2001 to accept the Community Preservation Act as a means to further identify and protect important parcels. Nine separate town entities together own and manage close to 2,400 acres of protected land throughout the town. Of these, the conservation commission and the select board own approximately 1,385 acres including the George Washington Forest. The Weir River Water System owns 163 acres that abut the west side of the George Washington Forest for the protection and production of drinking water. Wompatuck State Park, which lies less than 0.5 miles to the east and is owned and managed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, totals more than 3,500 acres in Hingham, Cohasset, Norwell, and Scituate. The Trustees of Reservations, a state-wide land protection organization, owns and manages more than 500 acres in Hingham, including World's End, Weir River Farm, Whitney and Thayer Woods, and Turkey Hill. The Hingham Land Conservation Trust, a local land protection organization, owns close to 110 acres in town.

Forest health now appears to be fairly good. The oaks have suffered over the years from periodic insect defoliations, often resulting in decline or mortality. Virtually the entire component of planted red pine on this property and in the greater region has died. A deadly combination of red pine scale, a desiccating insect, *Diplodia* spp., a foliage-borne fungus, and *Armillaria* spp., a soil-borne fungus, have taken advantage of overcrowded and long-stagnant red pine stands to kill almost every single red pine. Beech bark disease has been observed on this property as well with some of the older beeches beginning to suffer dieback and mortality.

Nonnative invasive plant species have the potential to become a significant threat to this property over the long term. Glossy buckthorn winged euonymus, barberry, Oriental bittersweet, multiflora rose, Japanese knotweed, and Norway maple have become established in some areas of the property. Although

Property Overview, Regional Significance, and Management Summary

(Continued)

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. This situation will warrant monitoring and potential control.

Habitat diversity is superb. The white pine stands provide mature forest habitat while the former red pine stands that are now stocked with varying densities and ages of mixed hardwoods, provide a post-disturbance, mid-successional type of habitat. In addition, the wooded wetlands and shrub swamps as well as the small abandoned field provide modest but excellent habitat diversity as well.

This Forest Management Plan seeks to describe the current conditions of the George Washington Forest and recommend various actions to further enhance the vigor, productivity, resilience, aesthetics, and biological diversity of this property. The plan identifies the various forest stands based on species composition and age. Each stand is described in detail as far as the dominant vegetation is concerned. Past history, soils and topography, general wildlife notes, and brief management recommendations are also included for each stand description as well as the results of the inventory work undertaken during the preparation of the management plan.

A separate section in this plan describes the various practices that can be considered to improve and enhance the property for aesthetics and passive recreational use, for tree and forest vigor and resilience, and for wildlife habitat maintenance and protection. Although there are a number of management alternatives available to consider for this property, the approach that favors the long term protection and maintenance of the forest is the most appropriate for the George Washington Forest. Developing and implementing an all-ages management program for the property will increase the diversity of tree sizes and species as the selective removal of individual and small groups of trees is considered. It will be imperative over time to deliberately strive to increase the diversity of species and the balance of age and size classes through the property as a means to better prepare the forest to withstand potential natural disasters such as fire, hurricane, or pestilence damage.

The all-ages management approach will lead to the development of three distinct and important age classes, each with its own suite of wildlife species. By establishing and enhancing the development of seedlings and saplings in the understory, the forest will have a class of desired tree species that will continue to develop into the next forest component while ready to immediately fill the void in the case of catastrophic disturbance. The intermediate component of poles, those trees whose diameter at breast height (dbh - 4.5 feet above the ground) ranges from 4" to 9", provides strength for the forest and is very important by accumulating nutrients and preventing excessive runoff into the streams and wetlands. The poles will also be the trees that develop into the third component, the larger, older sawlogs. The sawlog component provides many values to the forest and ultimately to the water quality. Not only do the mature sawlogs produce the seed and nuts for establishing the next generation of trees and for food for wildlife, the sawlogs strengthen the forest's ability to withstand strong winds. The high canopy provided by the bigger trees provides shade for the forest floor, slowing the organic decomposition of the litter and reducing the amount of leachable nutrients into the wetlands and streams. The high canopy also softens the impact of falling rain, further reducing the chance for detrimental runoff. The sawlogs also enhance the aesthetics of the property while providing the best opportunity for revenue enhancement through the management of the property.

The all-ages management approach tends to mimic the natural development of the forest. Although many of our current forests are relatively even-age as the result of farm abandonment at the end of the last century, natural disturbances have resulted in the establishment of younger trees over time. The all-ages

Property Overview, Regional Significance, and Management Summary

(Continued)

approach provides for the deliberate selection of trees to be removed based on the needs of the particular area of the property. The mid-successional to mature woodland landscape with patches of regenerating forest will provide the diversity of age classes that will benefit a wide variety of bird species and other wildlife. Complex structure within the forest stands including large diameter trees, snags, a midstory component, areas with dense understory growth, and areas with extensive downed woody material will provide the greatest number of nesting and foraging opportunities. At the same time, improving the growing conditions of the mast-producing trees such as the oaks, beech, hickories, and hollies will result in more acorns, nuts, and berries, which are sought after by squirrels, chipmunks, deer, turkey, and many species of songbirds. The openings in the canopy that result from the thinning work will also stimulate a flush of new growth in both the herbaceous and shrub layers, which will attract additional insects and birds.

Considering the planting and management of herbaceous, shrub, and small trees species in the small abandoned field in the center of the property will serve to attract and maintain pollinators. The rapid decline in native bee populations as well as some butterfly species has led to widespread concern for the future of our local grown crops as well as concerns for the decreasing diversity in our natural communities. There are a number of perennial flower and shrub species that are well suited for the site conditions that will flower during the course of the growing season and it is this constant continuum of blossoms that will be so important for supporting and retaining pollinators in the general area.

The George Washington Forest provides an unrivaled setting as a demonstration forest for local residents, other municipalities, and visitors in general. The accessibility of the property with its access and parking as well as an exceptionally interesting and enjoyable trail system could certainly facilitate its use by visitors who can learn that forest stewardship is a very broad umbrella under which many objectives can be served. The Forest Management / Forest Stewardship Plan, having incorporated the town's input, will provide a framework to guide the thoughtful management work that may be carried out to further enhance and strengthen the many facets of this property including the biodiversity and resilience of the property, now and into the future.

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDEX
STEW	1	WP	37.21	12.0"	250	29,780 bf	60 – 61 (WP)

White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, poor to good form. Infrequent Norway spruce poles and sawlogs are also present in this severely overstocked stand as well as infrequent individual and small pockets of mixed oak and black birch sawlogs. A strong developing component of black birch and beech saplings and poles are also present in this stand as well as very infrequent Norway maple and holly saplings and poles. This stand is dominated by two age classes, a white pine sawtimber component and a beech and birch pole component. The understory is extremely light and includes witch hazel, highbush and lowbush blueberry, winterberry, arrowwood, huckleberry, briars, blackberry, grapes, poison ivy, ferns, grasses, and partridgeberry. There is a developing component of glossy buckthorn throughout this stand as well as a pocket of winged euonymus, located in the northwestern margin. Sweet pepperbush and maleberry can be found in the slightly lower areas that are adjacent to wetlands. The area is gently variably sloped, rolling, dry upland with soils that range from very deep, moderately well drained (Sudbury) to very deep, excessively well drained (Quonset). There is a dug ditch that can be seasonally wet, located between Stand 7 and Stand 10.

There are a few standing dead red pines in this stand. The standing dead trees, referred to as snags, provide superb habitat for small mammals, birds, insects, and other invertebrates. Old and more recent storm-damaged and blown-over trees and occasional deadfalls are present on the forest floor in this stand, resulting in a fair to good amount of coarse woody debris and fine woody debris, which is invaluable for the return of nutrients to the soils as well as providing sites for small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and other invertebrates to feed and hide.

This stand is ready for a light individual and small group selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pine and mixed oak and to improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees. The desired future condition of this stand is a mix of well spaced, better formed white pine and occasional mixed oak, beech, and black birch poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed, faster growing white pine, mixed oak, mixed hardwood, and holly saplings and small poles that will provide species and structural diversity to the property. The value of the white pine and mixed oak in this stand is based both on their aesthetic appeal and their wildlife value. The tall pines provide excellent nesting opportunities for owls, hawks, and crows while the oaks, beech, birch, and hollies are invaluable to the wildlife in the area due to the acorns, nuts, seeds, and berries they produce. In addition, the pines and oaks have a history of long-term commercial importance. At the very least, it will be necessary to begin to address the invasive species present in this stand. Removing, or at least minimizing, glossy buckthorn and winged euonymus that are threatening to overwhelm this stand will greatly enhance the growing conditions of the indigenous trees and shrubs. It will be important to promote a diversity of age classes in this stand to improve its resiliency against future disturbances.

STEW	2	RM	0.78	saplings	--	--	55 (RM)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the sapling class. A strong component of blown over, dead red pine sawlogs is present in this slightly adequately stocked stand as well as sparser openings. Infrequent beech, black cherry, Norway maple, and mixed oak saplings and poles are present in this stand as well as infrequent Norway spruce sawlogs. Very infrequent grey birch saplings and poles are also present in this stand. The understory is moderate and includes arrowwood, highbush blueberry, briars, poison ivy, grasses, sedges, skunk cabbage, and sphagnum moss. A strong component of glossy buckthorn, barberry, and oriental bittersweet is present in this stand. The area is a relatively flat, seasonal wetland with very deep, very poorly drained soils (Scarboro Muck), although there are slightly higher and drier areas.

There are a few standing dead red pines in this stand. The standing dead trees, referred to as snags, provide superb habitat for

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

Owner(s) Town of Hingham Town(s) Hingham

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDEX
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small mammals, birds, insects, and other invertebrates. Old and more recent storm-damaged and blown-over trees and occasional deadfalls are present on the forest floor in this stand, resulting in a fair to good amount of coarse woody debris and fine woody debris, which is invaluable for the return of nutrients to the soils as well as providing sites for small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and other invertebrates to feed and hide.

At the very least, it will be necessary to begin to address the invasive species present in this stand. Removing, or at least minimizing, glossy buckthorn, barberry, and oriental bittersweet that are threatening to overwhelm this stand will greatly enhance the growing conditions of the indigenous trees and shrubs. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially a larger and older version of what it is now, relatively free of invasive species. With the exception of addressing the invasives, the stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten-year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to excellent habitat diversity.

STEW	3	WO	0.87	8.4"	240	9,815 bf & 46.6 cds	61 (WP)
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White pine, good to excellent form, and mixed oaks are the primary species being in the pole class. Occasional beech saplings and poles are also present in this overstocked stand as well as infrequent red maple and hickory saplings, poles, and sawlogs. The understory is light and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, briars, ferns, and grasses. The area is a steeply variably sloped, dry upland with very deep, excessively drained soils (Quonset).

Old and more recent storm-damaged mixed oak tops of trees are present on the forest floor in this stand, resulting in a fair amount of fine woody debris, which is invaluable for the return of nutrients to the soils as well as providing sites for small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and other invertebrates to feed and hide.

Due to the steep terrain throughout this stand, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. The stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten-year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	4	OH	5.25	5.0"	67	1,315 bf & 13.6 cds	61 (WP)
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Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the pole class. A strong component of beech and black birch saplings and poles is present in this partially salvaged, sparsely to adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent white pine, hop hornbeam, and black cherry saplings and poles. Infrequent hickory saplings, poles, and sawlogs are present in this stand as well as very infrequent white ash and sassafras saplings and poles. Very infrequent individual and small pockets of white pine and red pine sawlogs are also present in this stand. The understory is light to moderate, with some areas being virtually impenetrable, and includes hazelnut, arrowwood, highbush and lowbush blueberry, spicebush, huckleberry, briars, blackberry, grapes, poison ivy, ferns, grasses, sedges, striped wintergreen, and partridgeberry. A moderate amount of glossy buckthorn and oriental bittersweet is present throughout this stand. The area is gently variably sloped, dry upland with very deep, excessively drained soils (Quonset).

There are a fair amount of standing dead planted red pine poles and sawlogs. The standing dead trees, referred to as snags, provide superb habitat for small mammals, birds, insects, and other invertebrates. With the exception of areas in the southwestern margin of this stand where salvaging efforts took place, a considerable amount of red pine deadfalls and storm-damaged trees are present on the forest floor, resulting in an exceptional amount of coarse woody debris and fine woody

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Owner(s) Town of Hingham Town(s) Hingham

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debris, which is invaluable for the return of nutrients to the soils as well as providing sites for small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and other invertebrates to feed and hide.

This stand is a great example of a mid-successional forest. The younger growth allows for more stems per acre while maintaining plenty of sunlight on the forest floor. The sunlight provides excellent growing conditions for a lot of the understory species as well as tree species. This habitat is rare on the southeastern Massachusetts landscape and provides excellent habitat for songbirds, small mammals, insects, and other invertebrates. As the trees continue to grow and develop a larger denser canopy, the stem density of both trees and understory species will decline and the stand will grow out of its mid-successional characteristics. This stand will provide excellent mid-successional habitat for about 6-10 more years.

This stand is ready for a precommercial thinning to enhance the growing conditions of the white pine and mixed hardwood saplings and poles. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially a larger and older version of what it is now with a developing component of better formed, faster growing white pine poles and small sawtimber. At the very least, it will be necessary to begin to address the invasive species present in this stand. Removing, or at least minimizing, glossy buckthorn and oriental bittersweet that are threatening to overwhelm this stand will greatly enhance the growing conditions of the indigenous trees and shrubs.

STEW	5	BE	0.10	saplings	--	--	61 (WP)
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Beech is the primary species being in the sapling class. Occasional Norway maple and black birch saplings and poles are also present in this salvaged, understocked stand. Very infrequent red pine sawlogs are present along the margins of this stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes briars, blackberry, black raspberry, grapes, ferns, goldenrods, and grasses. A moderate amount of glossy buckthorn, oriental bittersweet, and multiflora rose is present throughout this stand. The area is relatively flat, dry upland with very deep, excessively drained soils (Quonset).

This is an excellent area to consider for plantings designed to encourage its use by pollinators. In addition, it will be necessary to begin to address the invasive species present in this stand. Removing, or at least minimizing, the glossy buckthorn, multiflora rose, and oriental bittersweet that are threatening to overwhelm this stand will greatly enhance the growing conditions of the indigenous trees and shrubs. The desired future condition of this portion of the stand is essentially the same as it is currently with a developing component of pollinator-attracting plants, relatively free from invasives. It will be prudent to carry out periodic mowing of the open areas to maintain this very valuable habitat while initiating a planting program of wildflowers and shrubs that will attract and support pollinators.

STEW	6	WO	1.86	11.4"	185	10,635 bf & 30.4 cds	61 (WP)
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White pine, poor to good form, and mixed oaks are the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Occasional red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this fully stocked stand as well as occasional beech saplings and poles. Infrequent pockets of Norway spruce poles and sawlogs are present in the northeastern margin of this stand. Very infrequent hickory, white ash, and black cherry saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes highbush blueberry, sweet pepperbush, holly saplings, briars, grapes, poison ivy, creeping dewberry, ferns, and grasses. A fair amount of glossy buckthorn is present throughout this stand. The area is relatively flat, dry upland with very deep, excessively drained soils (Quonset), although the eastern margin of this stand is slightly lower and can be seasonally wet. One boulder is present within this stand as well as a fair amount of smaller piles of stones and could be evidence of past land use history. Signs of old excavation work is present in the northern margin of this stand.

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STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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At the very least, it will be necessary to begin to address the invasive species present in this stand. Removing, or at least minimizing, glossy buckthorn that is threatening to overwhelm this stand will greatly enhance the growing conditions of the indigenous trees and shrubs. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially a larger and older version of what it is now, relatively free of invasive species. With the exception of addressing the invasives, the stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten-year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, partially seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to excellent habitat diversity.

STEW	7	RM	0.80	9.1"	110	750 bf & 29.7 cds	55 (RM)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Occasional white pine saplings and poles are present in this fully stocked stand as well as very infrequent white ash and mixed oak saplings, poles, and sawlogs. Sparser openings are also present in this stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes winterberry, highbush blueberry, spicebush, sweet pepperbush, briars, grapes, poison ivy, ferns, grasses, sedges, skunk cabbage, and sphagnum moss. The area is flat to slightly sloped, seasonal wetland with very deep, very poorly drained soils (Scarboro Muck). There is a seasonal stream that flows through the center of this stand.

Due to the very low management priorities of this stand, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten-year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	8	SN	0.46	12.9"	220	29,815 bf & 4.9 cds	60 (WP)
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Norway spruce is the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Occasional beech and black birch saplings and poles are present in this adequately stocked stand as well as infrequent white pine sawlogs. Infrequent black birch saplings and poles are also present in this stand as well as very infrequent holly saplings and poles. The understory is light and includes highbush blueberry, sweet pepperbush, witch hazel, briars, ferns, grasses, and partridgeberry. A fair amount of glossy buckthorn is present throughout this stand. Sphagnum moss is present in the slightly lower, seasonally wet areas. The area is relatively flat, dry upland with very deep, moderately well drained soils (Sudbury), although there are slightly lower areas that can be seasonally wet.

Portions of this stand are ready for a light individual and small group selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pine and Norway spruce and to improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees. The desired future condition of this stand is a mix of well spaced, better formed Norway spruce with a developing component of better formed, faster growing white pine, mixed oak, mixed hardwood, and holly saplings and small poles that will provide species and structural diversity to the property. The tall pines provide excellent nesting opportunities for owls, hawks, and crows. At the very least, it will be necessary to begin to address the invasive species present in this stand. Removing, or at least minimizing, glossy buckthorn that is threatening to overwhelm this stand will greatly enhance the growing conditions of the indigenous trees and shrubs.

STEW	9	RM	0.23	saplings	--	--	61 (WP)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the sapling class. Norway maple, beech, and black birch saplings and small poles are

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also present in this understocked stand as well as sparser openings. The understory is light to moderate and includes highbush blueberry, arrowwood, briars, grapes, poison ivy, ferns, and grasses. There is a developing component of Japanese knotweed present along the southern margin of this stand. The area is flat to slightly sloped, dry upland with very deep, excessively drained soils (Quonset).

Old and more recent red pine deadfalls are present on the forest floor in this stand, resulting in a fair to good amount of coarse woody debris and fine woody debris, which is invaluable for the return of nutrients to the soils as well as providing sites for small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and other invertebrates to feed and hide.

This is an excellent area to consider for plantings designed to encourage its use by pollinators. In addition, it will be necessary to begin to address the invasive species present in this stand. Removing, or at least minimizing, the Japanese knotweed that is threatening to overwhelm this stand will greatly enhance the growing conditions of the indigenous trees and shrubs. The desired future condition of this portion of the stand is essentially the same as it is currently with a developing component of pollinator-attracting plants, relatively free from invasives. It will be prudent to carry out periodic mowing of the open areas to maintain this very valuable habitat while initiating a planting program of wildflowers and shrubs that will attract and support pollinators.

STEW	10	RM	1.01	6.0"	70	17.2 cds	55 (RM)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the pole class. Red maple saplings and poles are present primarily along the margins of this just barely adequately stocked stand as well as very infrequent Norway spruce sawlogs. Sparser openings are present throughout the interior of this stand. The understory is moderate to dense and includes sweet pepperbush, winterberry, highbush blueberry, briars, ferns, and sphagnum moss. The area is flat, somewhat hummocky, seasonal wetland with very deep, very poorly drained soils (Scarboro Muck).

Due to the very low management priorities of this stand, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten-year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	11	OH	0.23	saplings	--	--	61 (WP)
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Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the sapling class. Black cherry, black birch, red maple, beech, and white pine saplings and poles are present in this salvaged, understocked stand. The understory is light and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, briars, blackberry, grapes, ferns, grasses, sedges, and goldenrods. The area is relatively flat, dry upland with very deep, excessively drained soils (Quonset).

This is an excellent area to consider for plantings designed to encourage its use by pollinators. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially the same as it is currently with a developing component of pollinator-attracting plants. It will be prudent to carry out periodic mowing of the open areas to maintain this very valuable habitat while initiating a planting program of wildflowers and shrubs that will attract and support pollinators.

STEW	12	OH	16.82	3.9"	81	3,200 bf & 11.0 cds	60 - 61 (WP)
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Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the sapling class. Varying densities of red maple, black birch, and beech saplings, poles, and infrequent sawlogs are present in this partially salvaged, slightly overstocked, former red pine plantation as are infrequent tupelo and very infrequent shagbark hickory and American chestnut saplings and poles. Several black locust poles and sawlogs are also present. Individual and small pockets of occasional white pine saplings and poles and infrequent sawlogs, fair to good form, are also present as well as very infrequent Norway spruce poles and sawlogs. The understory is light to moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, huckleberry, witch hazel, blackberry, raspberry, briars, ferns, grasses, princess pine, wintergreen, and creeping dewberry. A modest amount of glossy buckthorn is present throughout this stand. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry rolling upland with soils that range from excessively drained (Quonset) to very deep, moderately well drained (Newfields). There are a few areas in this stand that are slightly lower and can be seasonally wet. There is one area in the southeast portion of the stand that is quite stony.

There are many standing dead planted red pine poles and sawlogs. The standing dead trees, referred to as snags, provide superb habitat for small mammals, birds, insects, and other invertebrates. With the exception of areas along some of the main access roads through the stand where salvaging efforts took place, a considerable amount of red pine deadfalls and storm-damaged trees are present on the forest floor, resulting in an exceptional amount of coarse woody debris and fine woody debris, which is invaluable for the return of nutrients to the soils as well as providing sites for small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and other invertebrates to feed and hide.

A number of the older beeches in this stand exhibit evidence of beech bark disease. Although present, beech bark disease is not considered a threat to the entire beech tree population on the George Washington Forest. The infected beech trees are resilient and can continue to grow many years into the future.

This stand is ready for a precommercial thinning to enhance the growing conditions of the white pine and mixed hardwood saplings and poles. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially a larger and older version of what it is now with a developing component of better formed, faster growing white pine poles and small sawtimber. The saplings and poles within this stand are essentially all the same age class. It will be important to promote a diversity of age classes in this stand to improve its resiliency against future disturbances. At the very least, it will be necessary to begin to address the invasive species present in this stand. Removing, or at least minimizing, glossy buckthorn that is threatening to overwhelm this stand will greatly enhance the growing conditions of the indigenous trees and shrubs.

STEW	13	WH	1.90	4.8"	147	2,335 bf & 27.0 cds	61 (WP)
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White pine, poor to good form, and mixed hardwoods, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the pole class. A strong component of mixed oak saplings and poles are also present in this extremely overstocked stand as well as occasional black birch saplings, poles, and infrequent sawlogs. Occasional individual and small pockets of beech saplings and poles are present in this stand as well as infrequent red maple saplings and poles. The understory is light and includes lowbush blueberry, briars, ferns, grasses, and partridgeberry. The area is flat to moderately sloped, dry rolling upland with very deep, excessively drained soils (Quonset).

There are many standing dead planted red pine poles and sawlogs. The standing dead trees, referred to as snags, provide superb habitat for small mammals, birds, insects, and other invertebrates. A considerable amount of red pine deadfalls and storm-damaged trees are present on the forest floor, resulting in an exceptional amount of coarse woody debris and fine woody debris, which is invaluable for the return of nutrients to the soils as well as providing sites for small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and other invertebrates to feed and hide.

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This stand is ready for a precommercial thinning to enhance the growing conditions of the white pine and mixed hardwood saplings and poles. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially a larger and older version of what it is now with a developing component of better formed, faster growing white pine poles and small sawtimber. The saplings and poles within this stand are essentially all the same age class. It will be important to promote a diversity of age classes in this stand to improve its resiliency against future disturbances.

STEW	14	RM	0.76	9.8"	60	16.5 cds	50 (RM)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Very infrequent tupelo and mixed oak saplings and poles are also present in this understocked stand, primarily along the fringes. The understory is light to moderate and includes varying densities of highbush blueberry, winterberry, sweet pepperbush, swamp azalea, maleberry, buttonbush, rushes, and sedges. There are a few areas of open water in this stand that are much more sparsely stocked. The area is flat, somewhat hummocky in areas, and tends to remain seasonally wet with very deep, very poorly drained soils (Freetown).

Due to the very low management priorities of this stand, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten-year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	15	WH	1.61	7.0"	190	20,200 bf & 10.2 cds	61 - 61 (WP)
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White pine, fair to excellent form, and mixed hardwoods in varying densities, are the primary species being in the pole class. Black birch saplings, poles, and sawlogs are present in this partially salvaged, overstocked stand as well as occasional beech and red maple saplings and poles and very infrequent shagbark hickory and Norway maple saplings and small poles. A few red maple poles and sawlogs are also present along the lowest fringes of the stand. Occasional planted Scotch pine sawlogs are also scattered through this stand, although a number have died over the years. The understory is generally light although more moderate in the lower portions and includes huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, occasional beech sprouts, infrequent mixed oak saplings, occasional white pine saplings, although some are in decline due to a lack of sufficient sunlight, ferns, and creeping dewberry. A modest amount of glossy buckthorn is present throughout this stand. Sweet pepperbush is present along the lowest fringes of the stand. The area is flat to slightly sloped, dry upland with soils that range from excessively drained (Quonset) to very deep, excessively drained (Warwick).

There are a few standing dead Scotch pines in this stand. The standing dead trees, referred to as snags, provide superb habitat for small mammals, birds, insects, and other invertebrates. Old and more recent storm-damaged and blown-over trees and occasional deadfalls are present on the forest floor in this stand, resulting in a fair to good amount of coarse woody debris and fine woody debris, which is invaluable for the return of nutrients to the soils as well as providing sites for small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and other invertebrates to feed and hide.

Portions of this stand are ready for a light individual and small group selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pine and mixed hardwoods and to improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees. The desired future condition of this stand is a mix of well spaced, better formed white pine and occasional hardwood poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed, faster growing white pine saplings and small poles that will provide species and structural diversity to the property. The value of the white pine in this stand is based both on aesthetic appeal and

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wildlife value. The tall pines provide excellent nesting opportunities for owls, hawks, and crows. In addition, the pines have a history of long-term commercial importance. At the very least, it will be necessary to begin to address the invasive species present in this stand. Removing, or at least minimizing, glossy buckthorn that is threatening to overwhelm this stand will greatly enhance the growing conditions of the indigenous trees and shrubs.

STEW	16	WP	2.09	14.4"	280	43,500 bf & 1.8 cds	61 - 62 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, good to excellent form. Occasional planted Scotch pine and infrequent mixed oak poles and sawlogs are also present in this very overstocked stand. Occasional mixed oak, black birch, and holly saplings are also present as well as a developing component of beech saplings and small poles and areas with thriving white pine saplings. The understory itself ranges from very light to light and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, briars, poison ivy, wintergreen, and partridgeberry. Sweet pepperbush is present along the lowest fringes. The area is gently to moderately sloped, dry upland with soils that range from excessively drained (Quonset) to very deep, excessively drained (Warwick), although there is a narrow drainage that flows southwesterly out of the shrub swamp, stand 17, that is slightly lower and can be seasonally wet at times.

There are occasional standing dead trees in this stand. The standing dead trees, referred to as snags, provide superb habitat for small mammals, birds, insects, and other invertebrates. There is a minimal amount of coarse woody debris and fine woody debris on the forest floor, which is invaluable for the return of nutrients to the soils as well as providing sites for small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and other invertebrates to feed and hide.

Portions of this stand are ready for a light individual and small group 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 a mix of well spaced, better formed white pine and occasional hardwood poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed, faster growing white pine saplings and small poles that will provide species and structural diversity to the property. The value of the white pine in this stand is based both on aesthetic appeal and wildlife value. The tall pines provide excellent nesting opportunities for owls, hawks, and crows. In addition, the pines have a history of long-term commercial importance.

STEW	17	SS	2.37	-	-	-	50 (RM)
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Highbush blueberry, swamp azalea, winterberry, and maleberry are the primary species in this virtually nonstocked shrub swamp. Infrequent red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are present along the immediate fringe of the stand as are sweet pepperbush and briars, which are in the understory. The area is flat and wet with very deep, very poorly drained soils (Freetown Muck).

Due to the very low management priorities of this stand, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. This stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten-year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, relatively wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	18	WP	0.68	12.1"	360	48,750 bf & 7.1 cds	61 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, fair to good form. Very infrequent mixed oak and red maple poles and sawlogs are also present in this very overstocked stand, primarily along the lowest fringes. Very infrequent holly saplings are also present as is a developing component of beech and mixed oak saplings. The understory is generally light, although moderate to dense along the lower fringes, and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, huckleberry, sheep laurel, briars, and wintergreen. Sweet pepperbush is along the lower fringes. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Quonset).

There are a few standing dead trees in this stand. The standing dead trees, referred to as snags, provide superb habitat for small mammals, birds, insects, and other invertebrates. Occasional old deadfalls are present on the forest floor in this stand, resulting in a modest amount of coarse woody debris, which is invaluable for the return of nutrients to the soils as well as providing sites for small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and other invertebrates to feed and hide.

Although the stand is ready for an individual and small group selection harvest, the small area of the stand, its immediate proximity to the adjoining shrub swamp, and the higher management priorities of other stands on the property, preclude the need for improvement work at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. The stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten-year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	19	WH	1.47	9.2"	70	10,750 bf & 1.7 cds	60 (WP)
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White pine, fair to excellent form, and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Occasional mixed oak, red maple, and sassafras and very infrequent shagbark hickory and holly saplings and poles are also present in this storm-damaged, sparsely to adequately stocked former red pine plantation as are occasional Norway spruce sawlogs. The understory is light to moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, huckleberry, witch hazel, winterberry, briars, ferns, grasses, princess pine, and wintergreen. The area is generally flat, stony, and ranges from generally dry with very deep, moderately well drained soils (Newfields) to seasonally wet in the lowest portions.

There are quite a few standing dead planted red pine poles and sawlogs. The standing dead trees, referred to as snags, provide superb habitat for small mammals, birds, insects, and other invertebrates. Old and more recent storm-damaged and blown-over trees with exposed root balls and a considerable amount of red pine deadfalls and storm-damaged trees are present on the forest floor, resulting in an exceptional amount of coarse woody debris and fine woody debris, which is invaluable for the return of nutrients to the soils as well as providing sites for small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and other invertebrates to feed and hide.

Due to the very low management priorities of this stand, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. The stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten-year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, partially seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	20	WH	0.46	11.4"	140	11,170 bf & 13.1 cds	61 (WP)
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White pine, fair to good form, and mixed hardwoods, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Mixed oak poles and sawlogs are present in this adequately stocked stand as well as occasional red maple and infrequent beech saplings, poles, and sawlogs. Occasional Norway spruce poles and sawlogs are also present. The understory is light and

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includes huckleberry, arrowwood, very infrequent black cherry saplings, and wintergreen. Sweet pepperbush and briars are also present along the lower fringes. The area is flat, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Quonset).

There are a few standing dead trees in this stand. The standing dead trees, referred to as snags, provide superb habitat for small mammals, birds, insects, and other invertebrates. Old and more recent storm-damaged and occasional deadfalls are present on the forest floor in this stand, resulting in a fair to good amount of coarse woody debris and fine woody debris, which is invaluable for the return of nutrients to the soils as well as providing sites for small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and other invertebrates to feed and hide.

Although the stand is ready for an individual and small group selection harvest, the small area of the stand, its immediate proximity to the adjoining red maple swamp, and the higher management priorities of other stands on the property, preclude the need for improvement work at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. The stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten-year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	21	RM	13.95	10.4"	137	2,020 bf & 35.8 cds	50 (RM)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the small sawtimber class. Infrequent tupelo saplings and poles are also present in this overstocked stand as are very infrequent individual and small pockets of white pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs. A few Norway spruce poles are present in the slightly higher, somewhat drier portions. Occasional sparser openings are also present. The understory is moderate to dense and includes sweet pepperbush, highbush blueberry, winterberry, briars, ferns, poison ivy, and sphagnum moss. The area is generally flat and seasonally wet with very deep, very poorly drained soils (Freetown), although there are a few areas that are slightly higher and somewhat drier.

There are a few standing dead trees in this stand. The standing dead trees, referred to as snags, provide superb habitat for small mammals, birds, insects, and other invertebrates. Old and more recent storm-damaged and blown-over trees and occasional deadfalls are present on the forest floor in this stand, resulting in a good to excellent amount of coarse woody debris and fine woody debris, which is invaluable for the return of nutrients to the soils as well as providing sites for small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and other invertebrates to feed and hide.

Due to both sensitive operating conditions and the higher management priorities of other stands on the property, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. The stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten-year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed, seasonally wet nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	22	AF	0.10	-	-	-	61 (WP)
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This abandoned field was formerly a small borrow pit and is now sparsely stocked with grasses, rushes, goldenrod, yarrow, creeping dewberry, and raspberry. A small pocket of black locust saplings has become established along the northern fringe of the stand. The area is generally flat and dry with excessively drained soils (Quonset), although the banks on the edges of the stand are slightly to moderately sloped.

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This stand provides excellent abandoned field and early successional habitat for the wildlife in the area. At the same time, it is a superb area to consider for plantings designed to encourage its use by pollinators. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially the same as it is currently with a developing component of pollinator-attracting plants. It will be prudent to carry out periodic mowing of the open areas to maintain this very valuable habitat while initiating a planting program of wildflowers and shrubs that will attract and support pollinators.

STEW	23	WH	0.68	11.4"	140	11,170 bf & 13.1 cds	61 (WP)
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White pine, fair to good form, and mixed hardwoods, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Mixed oak poles and sawlogs are present in this adequately stocked stand as well as occasional red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs and infrequent beech saplings and poles. The understory is moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, highbush blueberry, huckleberry, arrowwood, very infrequent black cherry saplings, briars, and wintergreen. The area is flat to very slightly sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Quonset).

There are a few standing dead trees in this stand. The standing dead trees, referred to as snags, provide superb habitat for small mammals, birds, insects, and other invertebrates. Old and more recent storm-damaged and occasional deadfalls are present on the forest floor in this stand, resulting in a fair to good amount of coarse woody debris and fine woody debris, which is invaluable for the return of nutrients to the soils as well as providing sites for small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and other invertebrates to feed and hide.

Portions of this stand are ready for a light individual and small group selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pine and mixed oak and to improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees. The desired future condition of this stand is a mix of well spaced, better formed white pine and mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of better formed, faster growing white pine, mixed oak, and mixed hardwood saplings and small poles that will provide species and structural diversity to the property. The value of the white pine and mixed oak in this stand is based both on their aesthetic appeal and their wildlife value. The tall pines provide excellent nesting opportunities for owls, hawks, and crows while the oaks are invaluable to the wildlife in the area due to the acorns they produce. In addition, the pines and oaks have a history of long-term commercial importance.

STEW	24	WP	0.86	15.8"	280	39,670 bf	61 (WP)
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White pine is the primary species being in the sawtimber class, poor to good form. A developing component of mixed hardwood saplings and small poles, including beech, red maple, and occasional mixed oaks, is also present in this very overstocked stand as well as occasional white pine saplings. Several Norway spruce saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present. The understory is light to moderate and includes highbush and lowbush blueberry, sweet pepperbush along the lower fringes, briars, poison ivy, and wintergreen. The area is flat to slightly sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Quonset).

Virtually all of the planted red pine poles and sawlogs in this stand have died. The standing dead red pines, referred to as snags, provide superb habitat for small mammals, birds, insects, and other invertebrates. Old and more recent red pine deadfalls are present on the forest floor in this stand, resulting in a fair to good amount of coarse woody debris and fine woody debris, which is invaluable for the return of nutrients to the soils as well as providing sites for small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and other invertebrates to feed and hide.

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Although the stand is ready for an individual and small group selection harvest, the small area of the stand, its immediate proximity to the adjoining red maple swamp, and the higher management priorities of other stands on the property, preclude the need for improvement work at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. The stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten-year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	25	RM	0.36	10.7"	200	62.3 cds	61 (WP)
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Red maple is the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Occasional Norway spruce poles and very infrequent white pine and beech saplings and poles are also present in this very overstocked stand. The understory is light to moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, highbush blueberry, briars, ferns, grasses, and poison ivy. The area is flat to very slightly sloped, generally dry, slightly elevated upland with moderately well drained soils (Deerfield). The remains of a narrow ditch cross the width of the stand in what appears to be an effort to connect the two adjoining red maple swamps.

Old blown-over trees with exposed root balls and occasional deadfalls are present on the forest floor in this stand, resulting in a fair to good amount of coarse woody debris and fine woody debris, which is invaluable for the return of nutrients to the soils as well as providing sites for small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and other invertebrates to feed and hide.

Due to both the small area involved and challenging access, improvement work is not recommended at this point in time. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially an older and larger version of what it is now. The stand will be allowed to develop naturally over the next ten-year period at which point its management needs will be reassessed. The undisturbed nature of this stand contributes to the excellent habitat diversity of the property.

STEW	26	OH	0.33	3.9"	81	3,200 bf & 11.0 cds	60 - 61 (WP)
------	----	----	------	------	----	------------------------	--------------

Mixed oaks and mixed hardwoods are the primary species being in the sapling class. Varying densities of red maple, black birch, and beech saplings, poles, and infrequent sawlogs are present in this slightly overstocked, former red pine plantation as are infrequent tupelo and very infrequent shagbark hickory saplings and poles. Very infrequent white pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs, fair to good form, are also present. The understory is light to moderate and includes sweet pepperbush, huckleberry, witch hazel, a single hydrangea, briars, ferns, grasses, princess pine, and wintergreen. The area is flat to gently sloped, dry upland with excessively drained soils (Quonset).

There are many standing dead planted red pine poles and sawlogs. The standing dead trees, referred to as snags, provide superb habitat for small mammals, birds, insects, and other invertebrates. A considerable amount of red pine deadfalls and storm-damaged trees are present on the forest floor in this stand, resulting in an exceptional amount of coarse woody debris and fine woody debris, which is invaluable for the return of nutrients to the soils as well as providing sites for small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and other invertebrates to feed and hide.

This stand is ready for a precommercial thinning to enhance the growing conditions of the white pine and mixed hardwood saplings and poles. The desired future condition of this stand is essentially a larger and older version of what it is now with a developing component of better formed, faster growing white pine poles and small sawtimber. The saplings and poles within this stand are essentially all the same age class. It will be important to promote a diversity of age classes in this stand to improve

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Owner(s) Town of Hingham Town(s) Hingham

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

OBJ	STAND NO	TYPE	ACRES	MSD or SIZE-CLASS	BA/AC	VOLUME/ACRE	SITE INDEX
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its resiliency against future disturbances.

STEW	27	WO	5.86	10.8"	193	18,330 bf & 15.1 cds	61 (WP)
------	----	----	------	-------	-----	-------------------------	---------

White pine, fair to excellent form, and mixed oaks, in varying densities, are the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Areas of fair to good white pine saplings and poles are also present. Occasional red maple saplings, poles, and sawlogs are also present in this fully stocked stand, especially in the lower portions, as are occasional beech saplings, poles, and sawlogs. A single paper birch pole and a yellow birch sapling are also present. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, mountain laurel, occasional planted rhododendrons, occasional black cherry saplings, raspberry, grasses, wintergreen, and partridgeberry. Sweet pepperbush is present in the lower portions. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry rolling upland with excessively drained soils (Quonset). There is a tiny seasonal pond present in this stand.

There are occasional oaks in decline and standing dead oaks in this stand. The standing dead trees, referred to as snags, provide superb habitat for small mammals, birds, insects, and other invertebrates. Old and more recent storm-damaged and occasional deadfalls are present on the forest floor in this stand, resulting in a fair to good amount of coarse woody debris and fine woody debris, which is invaluable for the return of nutrients to the soils as well as providing sites for small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and other invertebrates to feed and hide.

Portions of this stand are ready for a light individual and small group selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pines and mixed oaks and to improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees. A very light improvement thinning will also enhance the growing conditions of the desired trees. The desired future condition of this stand is an aesthetically appealing mix of well spaced, better formed white pine and mixed oak poles and sawlogs with a developing component of white pine and mixed oak saplings and small poles. The value of the white pine and mixed oak in this stand is based both on their aesthetic appeal and their wildlife value. The tall pines provide excellent nesting opportunities for owls, hawks, and crows while the oaks are invaluable to the wildlife in the area due to the acorns they produce. In addition, the pines and oaks have a history of long-term commercial importance.

STEW	28	OM	8.46	11.4"	157	12,065 bf & 7.8 cds	61 (WP)
------	----	----	------	-------	-----	------------------------	---------

Mixed oaks are the primary species being in the sawtimber class. Individual and small pockets of white pine saplings, poles, and sawlogs, fair to excellent form, are also present in this overstocked stand, although a fair amount of the white pine saplings and small poles are either dead or in decline due to a lack of sufficient sunlight and occasional snow loads. Infrequent beech saplings, poles, and small sawlogs are also present as are very infrequent red maple and Norway spruce saplings and poles, which are found primarily in the lower portions of the stand. Occasional black cherry saplings and very infrequent shagbark hickory saplings are also present. The understory is light to moderate and includes huckleberry, highbush and lowbush blueberry, witch hazel, winterberry, grasses, princess pine, and partridgeberry. The area is flat to steeply sloped, dry rolling upland with excessively drained soils (Quonset).

There are occasional standing dead oaks in this stand. The standing dead trees, referred to as snags, provide superb habitat for small mammals, birds, insects, and other invertebrates. Old and more recent storm-damaged and occasional deadfalls are present on the forest floor in this stand as well as areas of dead white pine saplings, resulting in a fair to good amount of coarse woody debris and fine woody debris, which is invaluable for the return of nutrients to the soils as well as providing sites for small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and other invertebrates to feed and hide.

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Owner(s) Town of Hingham Town(s) Hingham

STAND DESCRIPTIONS

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

A number of the older beeches in this stand exhibit evidence of beech bark disease. Although present, beech bark disease is not considered a threat to the entire beech tree population on the George Washington Forest. The infected beech trees are resilient and can continue to grow many years into the future.

Portions of this stand are ready for a very light individual and small group selection harvest to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pines and mixed oaks 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 mixed oak and occasional 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 and mixed oak in this stand is based both on their aesthetic appeal and their wildlife value. The tall pines provide excellent nesting opportunities for owls, hawks, and crows while the oaks are invaluable to the wildlife in the area due to the acorns they produce. In addition, the pines and oaks have a history of long-term commercial importance.

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Owner(s) Town of Hingham Town(s) Hingham

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
to be carried out within the next 10 years

OBJ	STD NO	TYPE	SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION	AC	TO BE REMOVED		TIMING
					BA/AC	TOT VOL	
STEW	1	WP	individual and small group selection invasive control	24 - 30 ~35	30 NA	4,500 bf/ac NA	by fall 2025 as needed
STEW	8	SN	individual and small group selection invasive control	~0.25 ~0.4	15 NA	2,250 bf/ac NA	by fall 2025 as needed
STEW	15	WH	individual and small group selection invasive control	~1 ~1.5	NA	NA	by fall 2031 as needed
STEW	16	WP	individual and small group selection	~1	35	5,250 bf/ac	by fall 2031
STEW	23	WH	individual and small group selection	~0.5	10	1,250 bf/ac	by fall 2031
STEW	27	WO	individual and small group selection improvement thin	~5 ~5	25 5	3,750 bf/ac 1.5 cds/ac	by fall 2031 by fall 2031
STEW	28	OM	individual and small group selection	~8	20	1,750 bf/ac	by fall 2031

The individual and small group selection harvest recommended for the above stands is designed to both stimulate the natural regeneration of the white pine, mixed oaks, and mixed hardwoods and improve the growing conditions of the remaining trees. This will be achieved by removing selected individual and small groups of white pine and very infrequent mixed oak sawlogs, thereby creating openings in the canopy and improving the spacing between the trees in the residual stands. This management recommendation will help to enhance and maintain a vigorous, productive, and resilient, aesthetically appealing all-ages stand. The harvest should be timed to coincide with a good white pine cone and/or acorn crop 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 stands. This will be achieved by removing the competing, poor quality hardwoods. Excellent fuelwood utilization.

These improvement practices will be carried out in strict accordance with the Massachusetts Best Management Practices (BMPs) in order to protect and maintain the quality of the water resource on and near this property. Any potential commercial forest cutting projects will be subject to the limitations described by the Natural Heritage Program following submission of a Chapter 132 Forest Cutting Plan to DCR and the Hingham Conservation Commission. In addition, efforts will be made to minimize the aesthetic impact of the recommended improvement work throughout the property. The harvesting itself should be carried out only when market interest in either chips or tree length pulp is strong. This will facilitate the selection and removal of poor quality and suppressed poles and sawlogs in addition to the commercially valuable white pine sawlogs, further

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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	

enhancing the aesthetics of the stands. If chipping the slash is not an economically viable option to incorporate into the projects, then the logging and thinning debris will be left to lie as close to the ground as possible. The creation of several brush piles per acre with some of the slash will enhance the area for wildlife. Many birds and small animals utilize brush piles for roosting, nesting, and feeding. Leaving several cavity trees and dead trees, referred to as snags, per acre will also enhance the area for wildlife. Many species of birds and animals such as wood ducks, barred owls, chickadees, titmice, nuthatches, squirrels, and raccoons utilize these trees for roosting, nesting, and feeding.

The stumps that remain following the forest improvement work will take many years to break down and decay. During that time, the stumps will provide ideal cover and foraging possibilities for salamanders, snakes, shrews, voles, chipmunks, foxes, raccoons, skunks, weasels, and fishers.

It should also be noted that the creation of small openings in the forest canopy through harvesting and thinning will stimulate a flush of herbaceous growth on the forest floor. Although only temporary, these small openings serve to attract a greater variety of animals that are drawn by the insects, seeds, and soft mast such as raspberry, blackberry, huckleberry, and lowbush blueberry that result from the forest cuttings. Those songbirds in particular that ordinarily depend on interior forests for breeding and raising their young will feed on the insects that are drawn to the small openings for the flush of new vegetation. Insects are a critical source of protein for the fledglings as they prepare for their migrations south at the end of the summer.

STEW	2	RM	none – allow to develop invasive control	0.78 ~0.7	NA NA	NA NA	NA as needed
STEW	3	WO	none – allow to develop	0.87	NA	NA	NA
STEW	6	WO	none – allow to develop invasive control	1.86 ~1	NA NA	NA NA	NA as needed
STEW	7	RM	none – allow to develop	0.80	NA	NA	NA
STEW	10	RM	none – allow to develop	1.01	NA	NA	NA
STEW	14	RM	none – allow to develop	0.76	NA	NA	NA
STEW	17	SS	none – allow to develop	2.37	NA	NA	NA

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MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
to be carried out within the next 10 years

OBJ	STD NO	TYPE	SILVICULTURAL PRESCRIPTION	AC	TO BE REMOVED		TIMING
					BA/AC	TOT VOL	
STEW	18	WP	none – allow to develop	0.68	NA	NA	NA
STEW	19	WH	none – allow to develop	1.47	NA	NA	NA
STEW	20	WH	none – allow to develop	0.46	NA	NA	NA
STEW	21	RM	none – allow to develop	13.95	NA	NA	NA
STEW	24	WP	none – allow to develop	0.86	NA	NA	NA
STEW	25	RM	none – allow to develop	0.36	NA	NA	NA

The recommendation to allow the above stands to develop without any treatment for the next ten years is designed primarily to enhance the property for wildlife. All or portions of Stands 2, 7, 10, 14, 17, 19, and 21 are seasonally wet and as a result rate a low priority in terms of conventional forest management. The terrain in Stand 3 is too steep to warrant any management attention at this point in its development while the forest management priorities in Stands 6, 18, 20, 24, 25 are simply too low in comparison to other stands through the property. Leaving these stands relatively undisturbed for a ten-year period is an excellent means of attracting various bird and animal species which use areas such as these for feeding, breeding, and nesting.

STEW	4	OH	precommercial thin invasive control	~5 ~5	NA NA	NA NA	by fall 2026 as needed
STEW	12	OH	precommercial thin invasive control	10 - 14 ~10	NA NA	NA NA	by fall 2031 as needed
STEW	13	WH	precommercial thin	1.9	NA	NA	by fall 2031
STEW	26	OH	precommercial thin	0.3	NA	NA	by fall 2031

The precommercial thinning recommended for the 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 and small poles by reducing the overall competition within the stands. This will be achieved by removing the competing, poor quality trees. The trees to be

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Owner(s) Town of Hingham Town(s) Hingham

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	

removed are too small for fuelwood utilization and therefore will either be left on the ground, limbed and bucked into shorter pieces or girdled and left standing as snags. The dropped and fallen trees will add superb coarse woody debris and fine woody debris to the stands, which is invaluable for the return of nutrients to the soils as well as providing sites for small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and other invertebrates to feed and hide.

STEW	5	BE	habitat enhancement invasive control	0.1 ~0.1	NA NA	NA NA	periodically as needed
STEW	9	RM	habitat enhancement invasive control	0.2 ~0.1	NA NA	NA NA	periodically as needed
STEW	11	OH	habitat enhancement	0.2	NA	NA	periodically
STEW	22	AF	habitat enhancement	0.1	NA	NA	periodically

The habitat enhancement recommended for the above stands is designed to ensure the property remains attractive for a greater variety of wildlife. These areas provide ideal situations for the planting of flowers and shrubs that will attract insects and birds throughout the growing season. Perennial flowers such as coneflower, asters, back-eyed Susan, sunflowers, lupines, milkweed, and butterfly weed and shrubs such as highbush blueberry, ninebark, dwarf sumac, and wild roses are all acceptable for the site conditions found in these stands. Loss of habitat and potential chemical threats have resulted in the precipitous and alarming decrease of native bee and butterfly populations. The role these insects provide in terms of ensuring the successful pollination of our fruits and vegetables cannot be underestimated.

It will be important to use a variety of flowers and shrubs with different bloom periods. The ideal planting will provide flowers from April through October, which will help ensure constant use of the area by a wide variety of bees, butterflies, moths, flies, beetles, and birds.

Periodic mowing and possible mulching around the pollinator plantings will help to keep the undesired vegetation, including the invasive plant species, from overwhelming the plantings.

The mowing of the open areas in Stand 22 will help maintain this modest, but invaluable abandoned field habitat. Many birds and animals such as eastern box turtle, northern black racer, various hawks, bluebirds, various sparrows and swallows, redpolls, least shrews, voles, eastern cottontail rabbits, and red foxes prefer this habitat for nesting and feeding. As described previously, the fledgling migratory songbirds will also use this area for feeding in late summer.

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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	

INVASIVES: As mentioned previously, there are both well-established components and modest occurrences of invasive plant species in portions of this property including Norway maple, glossy buckthorn, winged euonymus, barberry, multiflora rose, oriental bittersweet, and Japanese knotweed. Although it is a daunting and somewhat overwhelming task, it may be prudent to begin to address some of the invasive plant species in order to slow their spread. One strategy to consider is to focus initially on the small, isolated pockets. Using various combinations of physical removal, repeated cuttings, and/or the prudent use of herbicides such as Round-Up should bear positive results, although it will be a never-ending endeavor. It should be noted that the use of goats is becoming more widely considered as a means to rein in the growth of the invasives. Several local companies now rent out their goats for this purpose. Although the goats do an excellent job minimizing the target invasives, follow-up control measures are absolutely necessary to control the invasives long term.

When nonnative invasives are present in stands that are being considered for improvement work, the work should only be timed when there is a moderate to heavy white pine cone or acorn crop evident and ready to mature. Maximizing the opportunity for the natural regeneration of the desired tree species should help to overwhelm, or at least help to minimize the impact of the invasives.

It will be important to note that a number of state and federal agencies periodically offer financial assistance towards the expense of invasive species control. Monitoring the availability of these possible programs should be considered.

BOUNDARIES: As the above recommendations are carried out, the appropriate property boundaries will be blazed and painted as needed.

ACCESS: During the course of the ten year management period, the current trail system will be extended, improved, and maintained to facilitate the implementation of the forest management / forest stewardship program, enhance the potential for passive recreational enjoyment of the property, and provide increased accessibility for fire protection equipment.

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Owner(s) Town of Hingham Town(s) Hingham

**Glossary - Forest Management Terms
found in
*Stand Descriptions Section***

Stand	a contiguous group of trees sufficiently uniform in age-class distribution, composition, and structure, and growing on a site of sufficiently uniform quality to be a distinguishable unit
MSD	mean stand diameter - the dbh (diameter at breast height - 4.5 feet above the ground) of the average size tree in a given stand
Size class	any of the intervals into which a range of diameters of tree stems may be divided for classification and use, e.g., <i>seedling</i> - diameter up to 0.5 inches, <i>sapling</i> - dbh range from 0.5" to 4", <i>pole</i> - dbh range from 4" to 9", <i>small sawtimber</i> - dbh range from 9" - 10.5", <i>large sawtimber</i> - dbh greater than 10.5"
Basal Acre (BA)	the cross-sectional area of all stems in a stand measured at dbh and expressed in units of square feet
Volume (Board Feet - BF)	the amount of wood contained in an unfinished board 1 inch thick, 12 inches long, and 12" wide, a measure of merchantability in trees and logs
Volume (Cord - cd)	a stack of fuelwood or pulpwood that measures 128 cubic feet including wood, bark, and empty space within the stack
Site Index	a measure of the soil's productivity and ability to support tree growth based on the species and the soils type, expressed in terms of the average height of trees in a specified stand at a base age, e.g. a Site Index of 50 indicates the average tree in a given stand is 50 feet tall at 50 years of age
Soils Types	derived from specific County Soils Survey provide by the Natural Resources and Conservation Service, USDA
Riparian	related to, living, or located in conjunction with a wetland, on the bank of a river or stream, but also at the edge of a lake or tidewater
Habitat	the place, natural or otherwise, (including climate, food, cover, and water) where an animal, plant, or population naturally or normally lives and develops
Stocking Level	an indication of growing-space occupancy relative to a preestablished standard
Old Growth Forest	the (usually) late successional stage of forest development - although defined in many ways, old growth forests often include trees that are large for their species and site and sometimes overmature with broken tops, often a variety of tree sizes, large snags and logs, and a developed and often patchy understory
Snag	a standing, generally unmerchantable dead tree from which the leaves and most of the branches have fallen - very desirable for many types of wildlife which use snags for roosting, feeding, and nesting

Slash	the residue, such as tops and branches, left on the ground following a logging operation
Succession	the gradual supplanting of one community of plants by another
Pioneer Species	a plant capable of invading bare sites, e.g., newly exposed soil, and persisting there or colonizing them until supplanted by successional species
Thinning	a cultural treatment to reduce stand density of trees primarily to improve growth, enhance forest health, or recover potential mortality
Improvement Thinning	the removal of less desirable trees of any species in a stand of poles or larger trees, primarily to improve composition and quality
Clean/Weed	the removal of less desirable trees of the same age class (weed) or any size class (clean) that overtop a favored tree in the sapling class or are likely to do so
Individual Selection Harvest	individual trees of all size classes are removed more or less uniformly throughout the stand, to promote the growth of the remaining trees and to provide space for regeneration - helps to develop and maintain a stand with an all ages structure
All Aged Stand	A stand with trees of all or almost all size and age classes, including those of exploitable age
Pruning	The removal, close to the branch collar or flush with the stem, of side branches (live or dead) and multiple leaders from a standing tree - pruning is usually done to improve both the future quality and value of the tree as a potential merchantable sawlog and the immediate aesthetics

Please note, many of these definitions are taken from *The Dictionary of Forestry*, edited by John A. Helms, Society of American Foresters, published 1998.

Compiled by: Philip B. Benjamin, Certified Forester

Locus Map

George Washington Forest
Hingham, Massachusetts

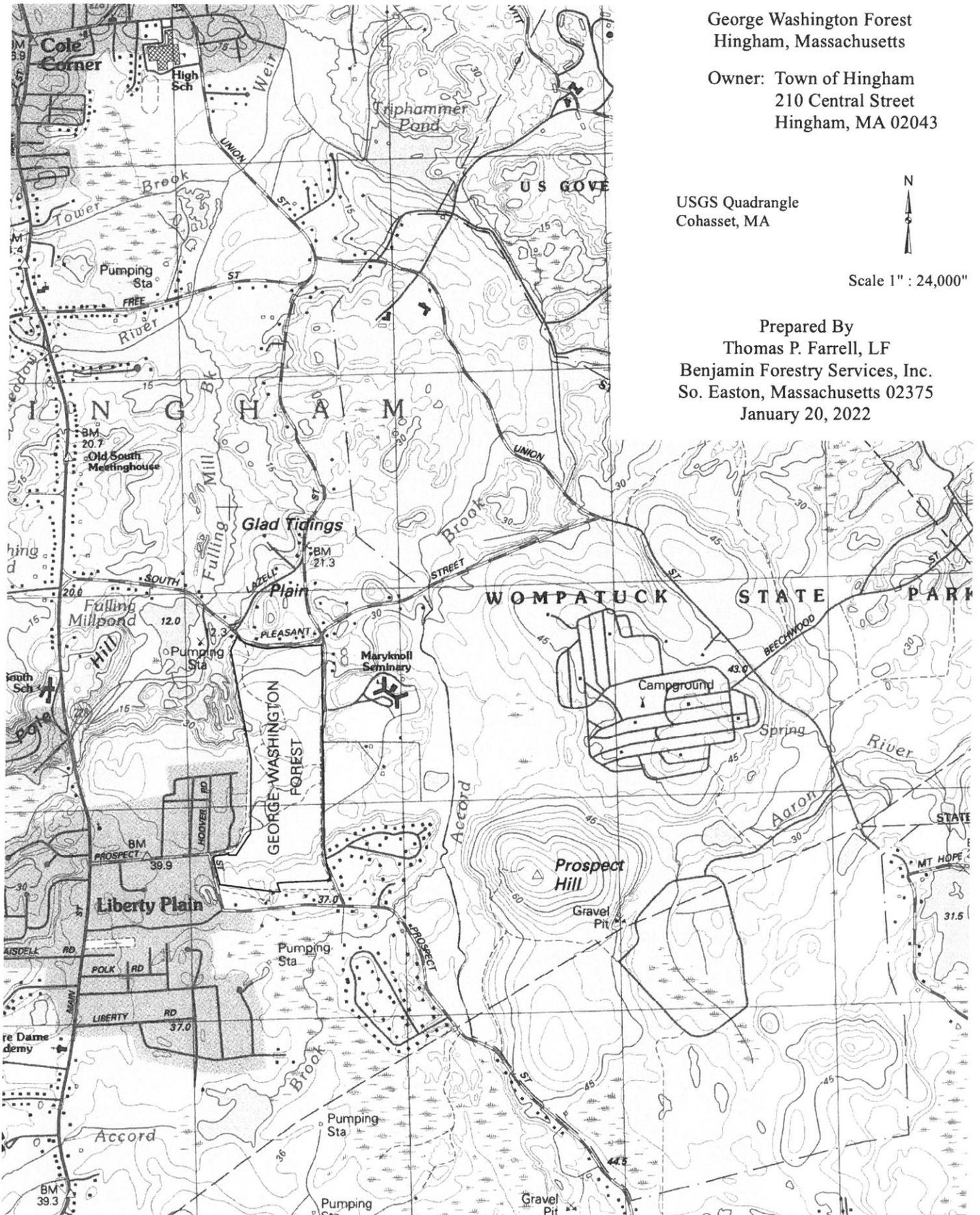
Owner: Town of Hingham
210 Central Street
Hingham, MA 02043

USGS Quadrangle
Cohasset, MA



Scale 1" : 24,000"

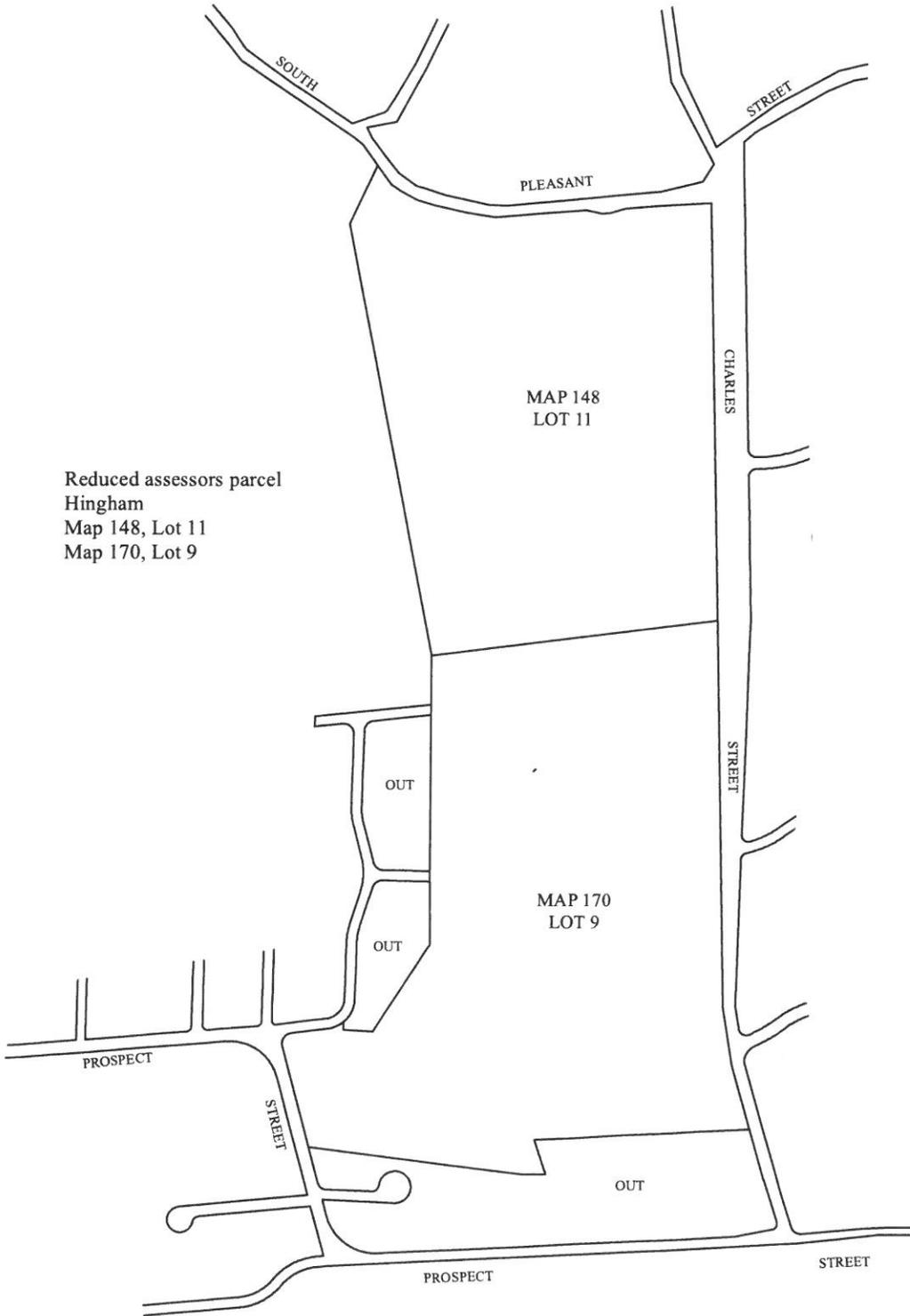
Prepared By
Thomas P. Farrell, LF
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
January 20, 2022



Bounadry Map

George Washington Forest
Hingham, Massachusetts

Owner: Town of Hingham
210 Central Street
Hingham, MA 02043



Reduced assessors parcel
Hingham
Map 148, Lot 11
Map 170, Lot 9



Scale 1" : 660'

Legend

OUT Different Owner

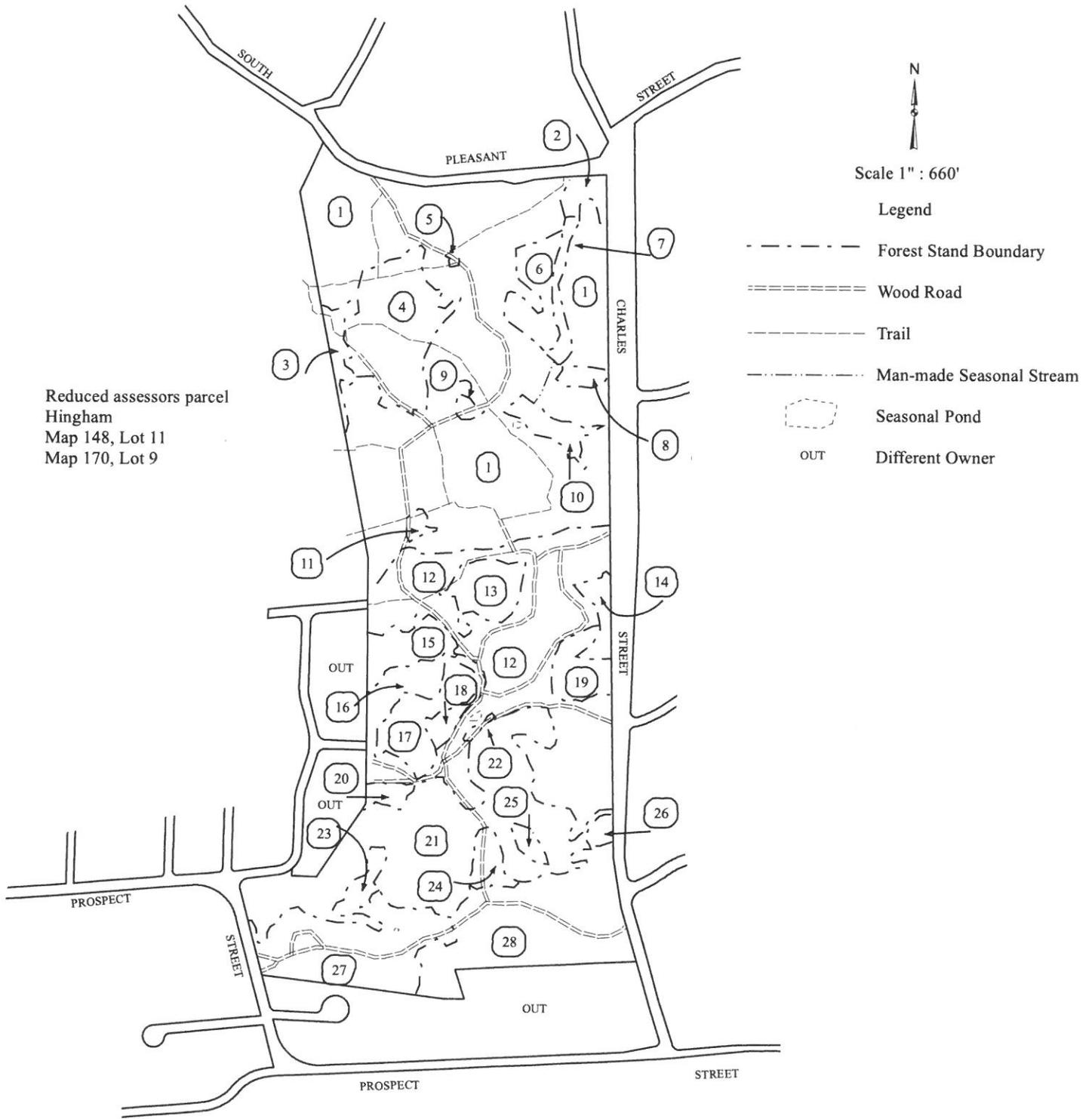
Prepared By
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So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
January 20, 2022

Forest Stand Map

George Washington Forest
Hingham, Massachusetts

Owner: Town of Hingham
210 Central Street
Hingham, MA 02043

Reduced assessors parcel
Hingham
Map 148, Lot 11
Map 170, Lot 9



Prepared By
Thomas P. Farrell, LF and Philip B. Benjamin, CF
Benjamin Forestry Services, Inc.
So. Easton, Massachusetts 02375
January 20, 2022

Signature Page Please check each box that applies.

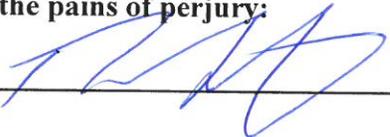
CH. 61/61A/61B Management Plan - I attest that I am familiar with and will be bound by all applicable Federal, State, and Local environmental laws and /or rules and regulations of the Department of Conservation and Recreation. I further understand that in the event that I convey all or any portion of 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 Conservation and Recreation 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 Conservation and Recreation of this change in ownership.

Green Certification - I pledge to abide by the FSC-US Forest Management Standard and MA Private Lands Group Certification for a period of five years. To be eligible for Green Certification you must also check the box below.

Tax Considerations - I attest that I am registered owner of this property and have paid any and all applicable taxes, including outstanding balances, on this property

Signed under the pains of perjury:

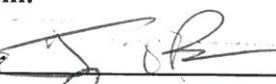
Owner(s)  Date 2-18-22
_____ Date _____

We attest that we have prepared this plan in good faith to reflect the landowner's interest.

Plan Preparer(s)  Date 02/18/2022
T-fee 02/18/2022

Philip B. Benjamin, CF and Thomas P. Farrell, LF

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

Approved, Service Forester  Date 4/18/22

Approved, Regional Supervisor  Date 5.15.20

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/61B plan within 90 days from the transfer of title to insure continuation of Ch. 61/61A/61B classification.

Owner(s) Town of Hingham Town(s) Hingham