

**TOWN OF SOUTH BERWICK
POLICY ON TREASURER'S DISBURSEMENT WARRANTS
FOR EMPLOYEE WAGES AND BENEFITS**

PURPOSE: This policy allows the Council Chairman or the Senior Member, acting on behalf of the full Council, to review, approve, and sign municipal treasurer's disbursement warrants for wages and benefits only.

This policy is additional to, not in lieu of, majority power.

Nothing in this policy is intended to replace the authority of the full board of municipal officers, acting by majority vote, to act on any treasurer's warrant, including warrants for wages and benefits.

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY: Pursuant to 30-A, MRSA, Section 5603(2)(A)(1), the following authority is granted with respect to treasurer's disbursement warrants for municipal employee wages and benefits only.

CURRENT MUNICIPAL OFFICERS: The Town Council members in office at the time of execution of this policy are: Michelle Kareckas, Jean Demetracopoulos, David Burke, Gerald W. MacPherson Sr. and David H. Webster.

Either _____, the Council Chair, or _____, the Senior member, acting alone may review, approve, and sign such wages and benefits warrants.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This policy becomes effective on the date indicated below.

COPIES: The Council Chair will furnish copies of this policy to the Town Clerk and the Town Treasurer.

LAPSE: This policy lapses one year after its effective date, if not sooner amended or cancelled.

RENEWAL: This policy may be renewed at any time before its lapse. Thereafter, it may be readopted at any time. Any renewal is valid for one year from its effective date, unless a sooner date of expiration is specified.

REMINDER: The Town Treasurer shall remind the Council to consider renewing this policy annually before it lapses.

ORIGINAL: The original of this policy is to be on file with the Town Clerk.

Dated: November 9, 2009

TOWN COUNCIL:

**SOUTH BERWICK TOWN COUNCIL
PUBLIC HEARING
ZONING ORDINANCE
OCTOBER 26, 2009**

Chairman Jean Demetracopoulos opened the hearing at 6:30pm. Councilors present included Michelle Kareckas, David Burke, and Gerald W. MacPherson, Sr. Town Manager John B. Schempf was also in attendance.

The purpose of the hearing was to receive public comment on the proposed amendments to the Zoning Ordinance. The proposed amendment to section 140-76 would change the membership of the Zoning Board of Appeals. Currently the board consists of 7 voting members. The amendment would change the membership to 5 regular voting members and 2 alternate members.

No one in the public wished to comment.

The hearing was closed at 6:32pm.

Attest:

Barbara Bennett, CCM

**SOUTH BERWICK TOWN COUNCIL
PUBLIC HEARING
GENERAL ASSISTANCE ORDINANCE
OCTOBER 26, 2009**

Chairman Jean Demetracopoulos opened the hearing at 6:45pm. Councilors present included Michelle Kareckas, David Burke, and Gerald W. MacPherson, Sr. Town Manager John B. Schempf and General Assistance Administrator Victoria Desilets were also present.

The purpose of the hearing was to receive public comment on the proposed amendments to the General Assistance Ordinance appendices. Appendices A, B, C, & F define the maximum benefit level in areas such as housing/rent, food assistance, and personal & household items. They are updated annually.

No one in the public wished to comment.

The hearing was closed at 6:47pm.

Attest:

Barbara Bennett, CCM

SOUTH BERWICK TOWN COUNCIL OCTOBER 26, 2009

Chairman Jean Demetracopoulos called the meeting to order at 6:33pm. Those present included Councilors Michelle Kareckas, David Burke, and Gerald W. MacPherson, Sr. Town Manager John B. Schempf was also in attendance.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1. Board of Assessors 10-13-09: On a motion by Mrs. Kareckas, seconded by Mr. MacPherson, it was unanimously voted to adopt the minutes as written.
2. Town Council 10-13-09: On a motion by Mr. MacPherson, seconded by Mrs. Kareckas, it was unanimously voted to adopt the minutes as written.

SIGNING OF TREASURER'S WARRANT – October 26, 2009

On a motion by Mr. MacPherson, seconded by Mrs. Kareckas, it was unanimously voted to sign the warrant.

PUBLIC COMMENT

1. Clifford Cleary, Spillane's Hill, asked for an answer regarding the disposition of the back hoe scheduled for replacement as presented at the town meeting. Mr. Schempf explained that the backhoe was taken out of service for the highway crew, but is now being used at the transfer station. He added that it is not good enough to sell but still has some life. It will have basic maintenance performed, but a major breakdown will mean it is trash.
2. Eric Pelchat, Front St, asked for the status of the market analysis on the Day property. Mr. Schempf stated that a real estate broker is still being sought to conduct the analysis.
3. Richard Clough, Academy St, asked for an update on Comcast. Mrs. Demetracopoulos stated that the Town has called the performance bond. Comcast has 90 days to respond. There has been no response and the 90 days is almost up.
4. Virginia Jennings, Earls Rd, stated that the Community Development Committee held their first meeting and would like to encourage public participation.

REPORTS & CORRESPONDENCE

1. Energy Efficiency Advisory Committee: Bobbie Beavers and Paul Schumacher presented the Council with a brief synopsis of the Committee's work with other community energy committees on a grant application to Efficiency Maine. The Grant would provide an opportunity for residents and businesses to apply for low cost loans through a revolving loan fund to improve energy efficiencies and decrease emissions. The Committee is requesting support for the grant and approval to proceed.

The Council recessed the meeting at 6:45pm to accommodate a scheduled public hearing. The meeting was reconvened at 6:47pm.

TOWN MANAGER'S REPORT

- Met with the Powderhouse Ski Hill Club. Various possibilities for continued operations at the Hill are being discussed. Liability insurance is a major concern.
- Attended a meeting last week regarding County initiatives. The focus of the group (municipal and state officials) is to look at ways to help keep federal and state monies in York County.
- Calendar of events: 10/27 DOT hearing on Great Hill Bridge & School Bond public hearing, 10/28 Meet & Greet for Helena crew & fuel fund raiser at Spring Hill, 10/29 Candidates Night, 10/30 Halloween Parade, 10/31 House Warming Project, 11/3 Election Day & Sr. Collins' staff will hold hours 9-12, 11/6 Veteran's Event at Marshwood Middle School, and 11/7 Lighting Up Ball at Spring Hill.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

1A. The Council discussed the connector path from the Young Street property to Central School. The Manager presented two new proposals: one for an 8' path at a cost of \$9645 and one for a 4' path at a cost of \$6410 (lighting not included). Members of the audience spoke in opposition to the expense.

-Mr. Burke: Stated he was sensitive about spending money at this time with the potential loss of \$400,000 in revenue if the excise tax initiative passes.

-Mrs. Kareckas: Feels the path is a necessary expense, but the size should be adjusted.

-Mr. MacPherson: Endorses the path. However he agrees with Councilor Burke on waiting until after the election.

-Mrs. Demetracopoulos: The amount of money being discussed would not make a big difference to the work on Witchtrot Rd. The path is not just for the school; it will integrate the Young Street property with the rest of the downtown.

Mrs. Kareckas made a motion to approve a 6' wide pathway at an out of pocket expense not to exceed \$4000. No second.

On a motion by Mr. Burke, seconded by Mr. MacPherson, it was voted 3-1 (Mrs. Kareckas opposed) to table the issue until the next meeting.

1B. Forest Management Report (for the Town Forest). Mr. Schempf explained that the report has not been finalized. On a motion by Mrs. Kareckas, seconded by Mr. Burke, it was unanimously voted to table the item until the November 9th meeting.

NEW BUSINESS

1A. On a motion by Mrs. Kareckas, seconded by Mr. Burke, it was unanimously voted to support the Seacoast Energy Initiative Project's grant application to Efficiency Maine and to authorize the Manager to sign a letter of support.

1B. On a motion by Mr. MacPherson, seconded by Mrs. Kareckas, it was unanimously voted to adopt the amendments to the Zoning Ordinance §140-76 regarding the Zoning Board of Appeals membership.

1C. On a motion by Mrs. Kareckas, seconded by Mr. MacPherson, it was unanimously voted to adopt the amendments to the General Assistance appendices as recommended by the Maine Municipal Association.

COUNCIL MEMBER COMMENTS

1. Mr. Burke thanked the Marshwood Endowment Fund for their successful fund raiser and the good job they are doing.

2. Mrs. Kareckas asked that no additional public comment be taken at the end of the meeting.

3. Mr. MacPherson commented on the volunteer network that provides rides for the elderly to medical appointments. He stated that drivers are desperately needed. Zelda Kenny or Vicki Desilets would be the best contacts for anyone interested in helping.

4. Mrs. Demetracopoulos expressed her pride at the current list of local events in town. She added that the amount and types of events show the amount of community pride and caring South Berwick has.

ADJOURNMENT

On a motion by Mrs. Kareckas, seconded by Mr. Burke, it was unanimously voted to adjourn the meeting at 7:45pm.

Attest:

Draft

TOWN OF SO. BERWICK
CHECK REGISTER

Check Number	-----Account-----	Date Paid	Amount
00050627	010301 AETNA	11/09/2009	14,430.00
00050628	133050 TREAS,STATE OF MAINE/IV-D	11/09/2009	70.00
00050629	132500 SECRETARY OF STATE M/V	11/09/2009	9,936.95
00050630	133115 TREASURER,STATE OF ME/LIC	11/09/2009	149.82
00050631	133050 TREAS,STATE OF MAINE/IV-D	11/09/2009	70.00
00050632	010285 ADMIRAL FIRE & SAFETY INC	11/09/2009	217.32
00050633	010585 AMAZON	11/09/2009	154.61
00050634	010740 AMERIFLEX CLAIMS ACCOUNT	11/09/2009	2,475.50
00050635	011250 TREASURER,STATE OF MAINE	11/09/2009	15.00
00050636	020225 BAKER & TAYLOR	11/09/2009	587.34
00050637	020230 BANGOR PUBLIC LIBRARY	11/09/2009	30.00
00050638	021580 BIT O'GREEN LANDSCAPING LLC	11/09/2009	4,330.00
00050639	021668 BLOW BROS	11/09/2009	52.88
00050640	022503 SHARON BRASSARD	11/09/2009	5.10
00050641	030500 CENTRAL MAINE POWER/CREDIT, COLL	11/09/2009	200.00
00050642	030510 CENTRAL MAINE POWER	11/09/2009	7,813.04
00050644	030579 CHIEFS CHOICE FIRE & RESCUE	11/09/2009	196.13
00050645	193300 CITIZENS BANK	11/09/2009	7.00
00050646	030725 CITIZENS BANK (CHG)	11/09/2009	170.00
00050647	030924 CLEAN HARBORS ENV SERVICES	11/09/2009	3,500.00
00050648	031425 COLONIAL LIFE & ACCIDENT INS.	11/09/2009	1,464.84
00050649	031430 COMCAST	11/09/2009	95.00
00050650	034950 DATAMAXX	11/09/2009	319.00
00050651	041365 DUSTON'S BAKERY	11/09/2009	33.17
00050652	050785 ELIMINATOR INC	11/09/2009	260.00
00050653	050815 EMPLOYEE HEALTH & BENEFITS	11/09/2009	723.29
00050654	060300 FAVORITE FOODS INC	11/09/2009	530.00
00050655	060750 FIRE TECH & SAFETY	11/09/2009	1,624.05
00050656	070200 P GAGNON & SON INC	11/09/2009	1,708.67
00050657	071000 MATTHEW GRAY	11/09/2009	18.97
00050658	071050 GREAT FALLS CLEANERS	11/09/2009	216.75
00050659	080239 HANNAFORD'S PRINTING	11/09/2009	335.00
00050660	191330 HANNAFORD'S	11/09/2009	37.19
00050661	080248 HANSCOM'S TRUCK STOP INC	11/09/2009	7,958.45
00050662	080501 BRUCE HASTY'S PLUMB/HEATNG	11/09/2009	70.00
00050663	080518 HAYDEE'S PEST FREE MGMT	11/09/2009	45.00
00050664	081055 FERN HOULIARES	11/09/2009	14.00
00050665	081305 HSE GOULD	11/09/2009	78.00
00050666	087000 IAAO	11/09/2009	175.00
00050667	090120 INLAND FISHERIES & WILDLIFE	11/09/2009	257.25
00050668	100200 JEWETT/EASTMAN MEMORIAL COM	11/09/2009	239.00
00050669	110500 KITTERY TRADING POST	11/09/2009	166.97
00050670	141367 KONE INC	11/09/2009	175.50
00050671	120350 NORMAND LAUZE	11/09/2009	338.00
00050672	120950 LHS ASSOCIATES INC	11/09/2009	2,123.90
00050673	124975 GERALD W MACPHERSON SR	11/09/2009	120.20
00050674	127000 CORRINE J MAHONY	11/09/2009	1,060.00
00050675	132400 MAINE SAD #35	11/09/2009	513,819.94
00050676	132404 MAINE SAD#60	11/09/2009	681.00
00050677	133375 MAINE ENERGY RECOVERY CO.	11/09/2009	1,359.41
00050678	130670 MAINE RESOURCE/RECOVERY	11/09/2009	665.00
00050679	133378 MB HOUSING PARTNERSHIP	11/09/2009	127.00
00050680	134400 MAINE MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION	11/09/2009	495.50
00050681	135130 MTCCA/MMA	11/09/2009	130.00
00050682	141080 NEXTEL	11/09/2009	107.41
00050683	141300 NO.BERWICK LUMBER & HARDWARE	11/09/2009	212.11

TOWN OF SO. BERWICK
CHECK REGISTER

Check Number	Account	Date Paid	Amount
00050684	141368 NORTHEAST EMER APPARATUS	11/09/2009	1,949.12
00050685	141385 NORTHEAST WISCONSIN TECH COLL	11/09/2009	395.00
00050686	200700 PIKE INDUSTRIES INC	11/09/2009	3,027.17
00050687	170000 QUILL CORPORATION	11/09/2009	546.54
00050688	180435 WM RENAUD JR TRUCKING INC	11/09/2009	341.86
00050689	190094 SANEL AUTO PARTS CO	11/09/2009	11.00
00050690	190880 SEBAGO TECHNICS	11/09/2009	250.00
00050691	192900 SO BERWICK WATER DISTRICT	11/09/2009	2,003.67
00050692	180250 SYSCO:NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND	11/09/2009	482.00
00050693	200680 TIGER DIRECT	11/09/2009	241.97
00050694	201150 ANNMARIE TOWNSEND	11/09/2009	56.35
00050695	133105 TREASURER OF STATE/C.WPNS	11/09/2009	40.00
00050696	133113 TREASURER OF STATE/ATV	11/09/2009	323.50
00050697	201300 TWO-WAY COMMUNICATION SERV INC	11/09/2009	3,676.40
00050698	210070 ULTRAMAX	11/09/2009	984.00
00050699	210380 UNITED PARCEL SERVICE	11/09/2009	17.47
00050700	210500 UNITED STATES POST OFFICE	11/09/2009	220.00
00050701	230300 WALMART COMMUNITY BRC	11/09/2009	100.37
00050702	241255 XEROX CORPORATION	11/09/2009	55.01
00050703	240900 YORK COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS	11/09/2009	78.00
Total Not Prepaid			572,337.92
Total Prepaid			24,656.77
Grand Total			596,994.69

WARRANT NUMBER _____ \$ 596,994.69 DATE 11/05/2009

* * * TREASURER'S WARRANT * * *

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THERE IS DUE AND CHARGEABLE TO THE APPROPRIATIONS LISTED
 ABOVE THE SUM SET AGAINST EACH NAME AND YOU ARE DIRECTED TO PAY UNTO THE PARTIES
 NAMED IN THIS SCHEDULE.

PUBLIC RECORD

TOWN COUNCIL:

TOWN COUNCIL
Agenda Information Sheet

Meeting Date: November 9, 2009	Item # UB1A
Agenda Item: Forest Management Report	
Town Manager's Recommendation	
Attached is the Forest Management Report for the Town Forest. The report indicates that a total cut of approximately 40% overall will yield about \$100,000 after which, good forestry management would dictate no additional harvest for 10 years. I recommend this action.	
Requested Action	
Motion to accept report and authorize cutting and sale of timber from the Town Forest.	
Vote	

Woodlot Management Plan

*Designed for the
South Berwick Town Forest
Knights Pond Road
Owned by
Town of South Berwick, Maine
Main Street
South Berwick, Maine*

*Prepared by
Parker Forestry Associates, LLC
David C Parker, ACF
334 Maple Street
North Berwick, Maine 03906*

*207-676-5838
parker4st@maine.rr.com*

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Maine LPF # 218



Parker Forestry Associates, LLC.
David Parker, ACF Forest Resource Consultant
334 Maple Street
North Berwick, Maine 03906
207-676-5838

November 2, 2009

Mr. Terry Oliver -- Public Works Director
Town of South Berwick, Maine
180 Main Street
South Berwick, 03908

Dear Mr. Oliver,

Here is the management plan for the Town Forest woodlot off from Knights Pond Road. It provides you with information about the present forest growth, the recommended stand treatments to improve the future growth on the lot, and other uses of the forest. update tax law program.

Please read through the plan. I will gladly answer any questions you may have and assist you with undertaking any of the projects.

Thank you for allowing me to work on this project and your woodlot. I look forward to helping you in the future as the trees grow.

Sincerely yours,

David Parker, ACF



Town Forest Management Goals

The South Berwick Town Forest is to be managed as a multiple use forest providing opportunities for people to enjoy the out of doors, a site for municipal groups to perform community service projects, habitat for wildlife, and to protect the quality of water in the Great Works River while growing commercial forest products for harvest on a sustainable basis.



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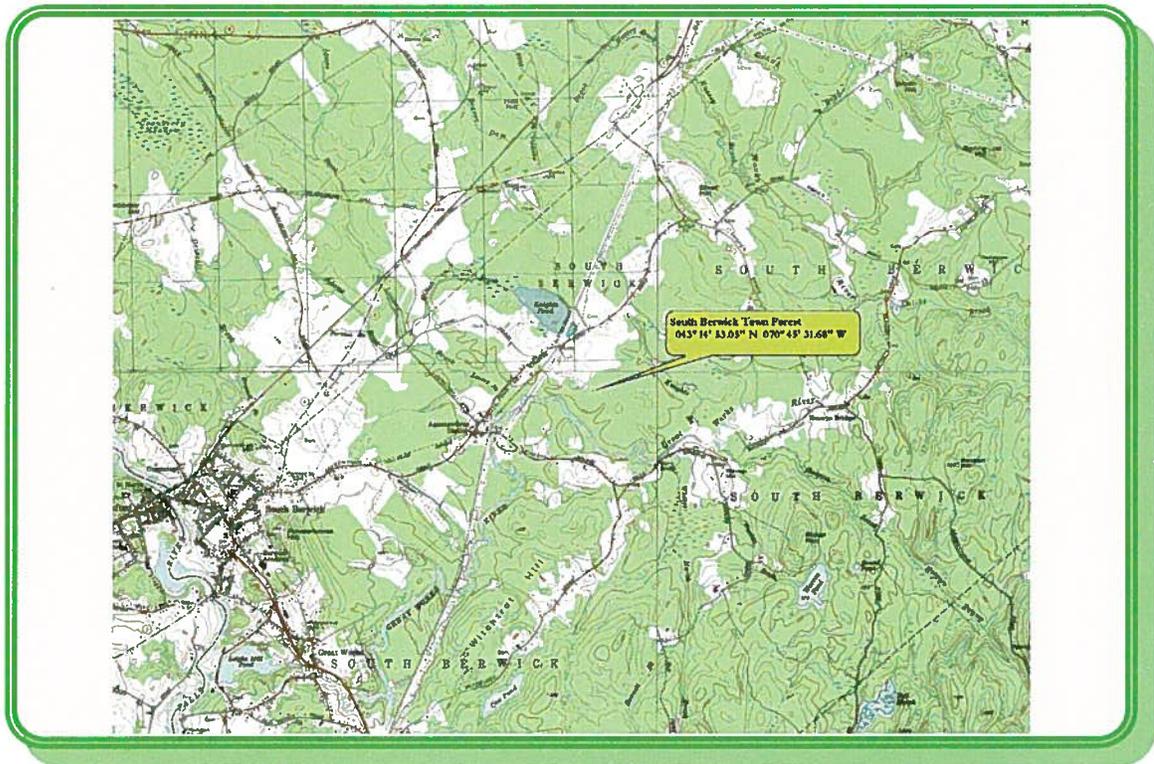
Town Forest Location

The South Berwick Town Forest is located the end of the town forest access road off from Knights Pond Road in South Berwick. The entrance to the town forest road is located near 114 Knights Pond Road. The road follows a driveway for about 200 feet, then runs parallel to the power lines for about 700 feet, thence easterly about 700 feet to the Town Forest Boundary line.

The deed for this property is located in York County Register of Deeds located at 35 Kennebunk Road in Alfred, Maine. It is recorded in Book 2410 beginning at Page 47. There is a copy of a boundary survey done on the property available in the South Berwick Assessors office.

The deed is filed at Book 2410 at Page 47. The date the deed is August 31, 1978 and the date of record is September 8, 1978.

The parcel is identified by the Town of South Berwick with parcel identification Map 12 – Lot 68.



Map of the Locus of the woodlot

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Management Objectives

1. Develop a greater public knowledge of the Town Forest and other town properties available for use by the public.
2. Maintain the boundary lines with painted blazes on trees
3. Improve parking areas
4. Improve trails for hiking, cross country skiing, and forest education tours
5. Manage forest stands to grow high value forest products for harvest in a sustainable manner
6. Implement a schedule of events to maintain the forest facilities.

Responsibility of implementation

Town Manager

- Budgeting oversight
- Legal oversight
- Coordination of resources

Conservation Commission – Oversight and maintenance of the facilities and appurtenances associated with the property

- Boundary line maintenance
- Sign installation and maintenance
- Trail design, installation and maintenance
- Access roads and parking design

Public Works Director

- Road installation, maintenance, and care
- Parking area installation, maintenance, and care
- Water drainage facilities installation, maintenance, and care
- Oversight of contractors

Conservation Committee – Public information

- Publicity for the facilities
- Brochures and maps
- Public tours
- Coordination for community service project donations

Contractors

- Forest stand management for timber production
- Wildlife biologists
- Invasive species specialists
- Construction contractors

Emergency services

- Medical aide for people with injuries or medical conditions
- Fire control and suppression
- Law enforcement

Town code enforcement

- Code enforcement officer

Management task recommendations

- Property boundary lines that are clearly marked provide a fence to neighbors that enforce the adage that "good fences make good neighbors". Woodlot boundaries that are marked with painted blazes provide a "fence" to abutting woodlots that keeps activities on the proper property. There is provision in Maine state laws that describes the legal method of installing blazes on trees along boundary lines. A copy of a brochure that describes the method and related laws is included in this plan.

The boundary lines are presently marked by old wire fences and iron pipes at corners. The boundary lines will be marked with painted blazes on trees along the lines and maintained with new paint every five years. Signs may be placed along the lines to notify people the are entering or leaving the town owned land.

This work is a good community service project for an organization such as the Boy Scouts or retired people who enjoy helping in the forest.

- Publicizing the town forest and welcoming people to the town forest are two challenges to that can be met with well placed signs directing people to the forest lot and providing them with information about the assets the woodlot provides to them. Directional signs placed along town roads from the different areas of town will serve to guide people to the forest, informational signs will greet people to the forest, and trail signage will guide people through the property while providing information about areas of special interest.
- People will willingly utilize a property such as the town forest when provided with trails to travel. Trails will be located in the forest for use by timber harvesting operations, hikers, people walking their pets, cross country skiers, bicycle riders, and those seeking the solace of the woods. The harvest of trees will provide a network of skid trails that will radiate from the yarding area with a main trail and have branch trails the will reach from the central main trail to the out edges of the woodlot. Walking trails can be located along the outer perimeter of the property connecting the ends of the branch skid trails providing a network of trails that will cover the entire property. Trails will be designated by trail name signs, painted trail markers, and directional arrows on posts where needed. Trail markers will not be fastened to trees. The trails will be marked with usage signs to separate walkers from bicyclists, for example, so that people will have the opportunity to enjoy their desired means of travel.
- Access is sufficient for personal vehicles and large trucks to travel to the lot. An opening for a work area where harvested trees can be de-limbed, cut into forest products such as logs and pulpwood will need to be cleared on the woodlot as part of the next harvest of trees from the property. The clearing will serve as a parking area and wildlife food plot after the harvest in completed. The central area of the yarding opening will be graded for drainage and bounded by log curbs to designate vehicle turning and parking areas. The

remainder of the yard opening will be graded and seeded to herbaceous plants that can be brush hogged annually to maintain the opening. A gate will be placed at an appropriate site to close the parking area when necessary such as during the spring thaw or an active logging operation.

- The woodlot in its present form is stable and contributes to the quality of the water in the area. Future projects such as timber harvesting, road building, and trail construction may create situations where soil may erode off work sites toward water bodies. Standards for prevention of soil erosion are found in the book *Best Management Practices for Forestry: Protecting Maine's Water Quality* published by the Maine Forest Service. This book is available on the internet at http://www.maine.gov/doc/mfs/pubs/bmp_manual.htm or for purchase from the Maine Forest Service. Preventative measures will be included in the planning for activities involving disturbing the soil at the Town Forest.
- Legacy tree stands are a desired feature of the woodlot. Legacy trees are trees that have reached a significant stature in the forest such as old age, great size, or examples of species uncommon in a geographical area and are left after harvesting or natural disturbance to provide a biological legacy. The establishment and maintenance of stands of legacy trees adds to the beauty, wonder, and enjoyment of the forest. The typical stand has features such as large diameter, tall trees with very little understory growth. There are several stands with these characteristics along the Great Works River on the town forest lot. The trails along the river pass through the stands creating a special place to walk through along the way. These stands of legacy trees and individual trees can be left for many generations to

enjoy by planning harvesting operations to leave the trees standing undisturbed by designating no machinery buffers around the stands and individual trees. Legacy trees can be designated by the forester, conservation commission, and individuals with knowledge of special trees.

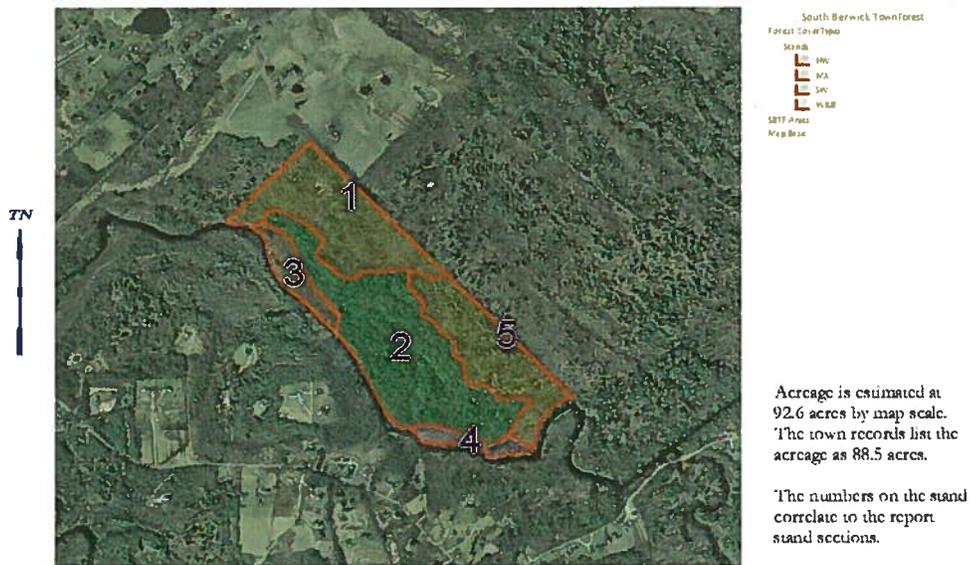
- The Eagle Scout Project of John Spezia is currently underway at the town forest. John is improving a trail in the forest by constructing a bridge over a wetland. The bridge will allow people to hike across the wetland without impacting the wetland surface. The other activities in



the forest including the timber harvesting will be planned to avoid entering the area of the bridge site to avoid any damage to the project. This project is exemplary of a community service project that will improve the forest for all to enjoy.

Land Cover Types			
Map Designator	Stand #	Cover Type Description	Acres
1	Stand 1	Mixed growth mixed age classes with good stocking	25
2	Stand 2	Softwood growth with large pine and hemlock timber mixed with patches of pole pine growth	39
3	Stand 3	Hardwood growth located on an intervale adjacent to the river.	5
4	Stand 4	Hardwood growth on an intervale adjacent to the river	3
5	Stand 5	Mixed growth composed of large white pine, hemlock and oak trees with an understory of saplings and pole timber in areas where trees were cut thirty years ago.	19

A Sketch of the South Berwick Town Forest Woodlot
 Knights Pond Road
 South Berwick, Maine
 Scale 1" = 1200'
 South Berwick Map 12 Lot 068

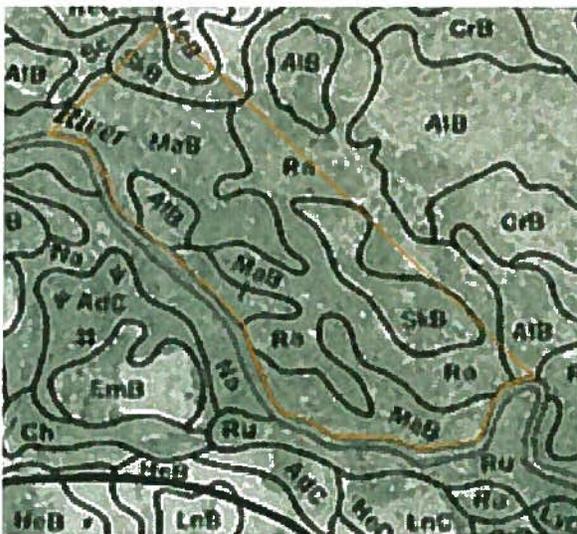


Drawn by Parker Forestry Associates, LLC
 For a Tree Growth Management Plan Update
 David C. Parker, ACF
 Consulting Forester
 Maine LPF # 218
 April 2009

Forest soils – The forest soils determine the productivity of forest products and ease of harvesting trees from a woodlot. The soil will determine the time of year when work can be done without damaging the site so the tree root systems will not be harmed and soil erosion will not occur.

The factors that are taken into consideration include:

- Water handling characteristics
- Machinery travel capabilities
- Species of trees that grow well on the soils
- Windthrow potential of trees
- Seedling mortality
- Erosion Hazards
- The site index for the soils
 - Site index is a number that represents the average height of a tree at age fifty years on a soil
 - The range of site index in the southern Maine area is from 54 to 75 for white pine
 - The range of site index in the southern Maine area is from 54 to 70 for red oak
 - The larger number corresponds to the best soils for growth
- Management decisions are made based on the ability of the soils to grow desired trees with a good return of investment



Soils type descriptions

A1B – Allagash very fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes. This soil is gently sloping, well drained, and deep. It is generally on the tops of plains and terraces with slopes less than 400 feet long. The soil has moderately rapid permeability to a depth of about 20 inches and rapid permeability below 20 inches. The depth to bedrock is generally more than five feet. Controlling erosion and providing irrigation are major management concerns. The site index for white pine and red oak is 65. There is slight concern with seedling mortality and windthrow making this a desirable soil for growing trees.

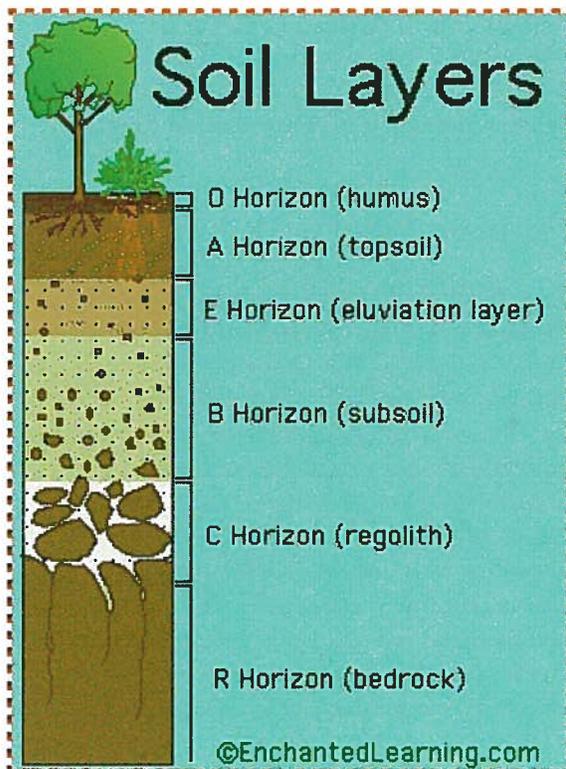
The Hermon fine sandy loam soil is gently sloping, well drained and deep. It has rapid permeability, slow surface runoff and low available water availability. Unless limed the surface layer is extremely to strongly acid. The soil is suitable for trees, but is somewhat droughty during dry years. Site index for the soil is 70 for white pine and 65 for red oak.

MaB -- Madawaska fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes - This soil is nearly level to gently sloping, moderately well drained, and deep. Typically the soil is composed of up to sixty inches or more of fine sandy loams and sands with moderately rapid permeability to a depth of twenty three inches. Surface runoff is slow and the available water capacity is moderate. The soil is suitable for growing trees. The main management concern is uprooting of trees during windy periods. The site index for eastern white pine is 76 and for red oak is 65 which indicates this a fairly good soil for growing trees.

Ra - Raynham silt loam - This soil is nearly level, poorly drained and deep. The soil is composed of various layers of silt loams to a depth of sixty inches or more. The Raynham soils have moderate to moderately slow permeability with slow surface runoff and high available water capacity. There is a hazard of trees uprooting during windy periods as the wetness prevents deep rooting. The site index for white pine is 65.

SkB -- The skerry soil is a fine sandy loam that is nearly level with scattered stones up to 1½ feet in diameter. The surface layer is dark brown fine sandy loam 6 inches thick. The subsoil is yellowish red and brown gravelly sandy loam 27 inches deep on top of a substratum up to 60 inches deep. The soil has moderate permeability in the surface layer and slow in the lower layers. Surface

runoff is medium and available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is generally five or more.



The soil is suited for growing most trees common to the area, but the substratum restricts root development. Site index is 70 for white pine and 65 for hemlock which indicates a good growing site in this area. Limitations of the soil are a slight erosion hazard, slight equipment damage potential especially in the spring and fall when the soil is very wet, slight seedling mortality and slight windthrow hazard due to the rooting limitation. The restrictions the soils present are limited machinery operating to seasons when the soil is dry or frozen and maintaining good stand density to protect against windthrow.

The soils will grow timber of high quality very well thus making the town forest a site desirable to dedicate to growing large trees over long periods of time. The limitation of the soils when

the O and A soil layers are wet are critical factors when harvesting timber. Timber harvesting operations on the soils when the upper layers are saturated with water will result in damage to the root systems of the trees not cut during the harvest which will lead to root rot infecting the trees. The root rot will travel up through the tree boles causing so called red rot in the trees. The presence of red rot in white pine is a major defect in sawlogs and will devalue the pine timber where it is present.

Timing of harvesting operations on the town forest is critical to avoiding adverse soil disturbance that will also cause soil erosion after the fact of the operation during periods of sustained heavy rains or river flooding. It is also essential to good regeneration of the forest the O layer of the soil be sufficiently disturbed to allow seeds to be able to germinate and root into the topsoil layer.

This combination of factors leads to harvesting operations being done when the soil is dry or frozen with a minimal snow cover as the preferred soil conditions for harvesting. Harvesting operations may have to be suspended for short periods lasting a day to three days of time after rain events to allow the water to penetrate into the soil leaving the upper soil layers dry enough to work on. It is not desirable to operate when the soils are extremely dry as machinery tends to displace the dry soils as trees are pulled digging furrows in the soil which can damage root systems.



Wildlife habitat

Improvement of the wildlife habitat on the property is part of the owner's desires to become good woodlot stewards. The property has several types of habitats that can be improved easily to increase the carrying capacity for many species. The improvement practices may be applied to enhance the wildlife habitat.

- Permanent wildlife plantings
- Creation of forest openings
- Wildlife travel corridors
- Wildlife water facilities
- Placement of nest boxes, roost poles
- Riparian zone improvement
- Creation of snags
- Woody debris piles
- Mast trees



Permanent wildlife plantings - Planting shrubs that produce fruit during various times of the year will attract many different species of birds. Preferred shrubs are serviceberry that bears fruit in early summer, blueberries, raspberries, blackberries and elderberry for mid summer to early fall fruit and mountain ash which bears fruit into late fall and early winter. These bushes should be placed in moist, open sites to do the best. The edges of wildlife clearings are an excellent choice for planting these shrubs. Making openings for this purpose may be necessary. Location of the openings should be planned regarding proximity of escape routes, bedding areas, water supply and approach routes people would use to view the wildlife.

Forest openings - Many activities of wildlife take place in open areas in the forest. The light reaches the forest floor in the openings and produces a diverse growth of plants that in turn attracts larger variety of wildlife. One-quarter acre and larger openings, generally exposed to the south, and planted with a variety of plant species provide the best habitat. Edges of openings should provide a transition of cover types from the open areas through bushes and shrubs into a closed forest canopy. Water and denning cavities should be within reasonable distances from the openings. The total area of the openings should equal about 10 percent of the area of the woodlot. Irregularly shaped openings are preferred by wildlife because they provide greater edge length, closer escape cover and appeal to people.

Openings can serve as log landing areas, woodpile sites, lawns, fields and other uses while wildlife habitat. The cover type of openings should be rotated annually so that the range of bare soil with new grasses to sites that have advanced to bushes and small trees are available.

New openings can be made by harvesting timber to replace older openings that have grown into young forest stands that are desirable to grow for timber products. The soil in a new opening should be scarified, limed to a Ph of 6.0 and fertilized with 400 to 800 pounds of 5-10-10 fertilizer per acre before seeding. A good choice for seeding a new opening is conservation mix that contains annual and perennial grasses, clover, vetch and fescue. This provides a variety of herbaceous foods for many animals and is readily available along with lime and fertilizer at many farm supply and hardware stores.

Travel corridors - Openings need to be connected by closed canopy forest to allow travel under cover. The corridors enable the wildlife to travel to water, bedding areas and snag or den trees. Trees in the travel areas may be growing high quality forest products while proving this important function.

Wildlife water supplies - All wildlife needs a year round source of drinkable water. This woodlot has several places that serve to supply the needed water. The swamps hold water and the streams flow year round. Open water surfaces in the wetland area is needed to attract the waterfowl to the property. The ponds should be designed to provide deep water (four feet or more of depth), shallow areas that will support vegetation such as cattails and sedge grass and direct connections to open areas and travel corridors. Obtaining special permits to modify these areas may be necessary. The general ideas presented here should be fully developed and documented if obtaining permits is necessary.

Nesting boxes for ducks and bird houses for songbirds should be placed around ponds and streams. Details for construction and placement are available in many publications. The owners may choose the birds they want to attract and place the appropriate houses.

The proper protection of the habitat for wildlife while growing valuable timber is possible. Planning for all types of habitat needs while getting ready for cutting trees will result in the harvest operations enhancing the habitat. The plan for growing timber leans toward tall, straight trees that are growing clear lumber. A large tree with plenty of limbs and cavities has to be left among the high value trees to provide the habitat needs. It must be made very clear to the people harvesting wood to leave habitat special features as they are.

Riparian zone management - Riparian zones are areas adjacent to streams, ponds and wetlands that are usually occupied by vegetation dependent on soil with high moisture content, are periodically flooded and exhibit habitat distinct from upland areas. The vegetation in the zone may be unique on a property because of the wet soils and multi-layered with tall trees, bushes and ground covering vegetation. Wildlife uses the zones as travel corridors, nesting habitat and food sources. The vegetation serves a natural buffer against erosion, water filter and sediment trap. The smallest of aquatic organisms at the lower end of the food chain live among the plants at the edge of the open water and the riparian zone. Proper care and management of the zone will greatly enhance the use of the property by wildlife.

Disturbances within the riparian zone should be avoided whenever possible. Roads should be built elsewhere, wood harvesting activities should be limited to avoid upsetting the balance of diverse

plant structure and soil disturbance avoided. Any disturbances should be repaired back to a natural state when possible.

Management practices that will enhance the use of the zone by wildlife include maintaining and improving the diversity of vegetation, installing nesting boxes and maintaining or providing snags and den trees.

Snag trees and Den trees - There are 58 species of wildlife in Maine that use hollowed out trees for nesting and denning sites. A very important part of good stewardship of the resources of this woodlot is maintaining wildlife trees throughout the property.

Managing trees for wildlife use involves maintaining trees that have cavities available for present and future use. The recommended number of trees per acre is four to six useable trees and four to six trees that will become snags as the present trees pass beyond usability. The size of the wildlife trees should range from six inches to the largest trees in the stand.

Cavities are usually created by woodpeckers in trees that have decayed centers. They nest in the cavity for one year and abandon it. Secondary users such as squirrels, chipmunks and other birds use the cavities in following years. As the cavities grow larger over time larger animals such as porcupines will move in. The trees will eventually succumb to the decay and fall apart and use by wildlife will stop. It is at this point in time that having another wildlife tree available for the wildlife to start using is important.

The most desirable trees for wildlife use are those that are not typically chosen for timber production. The presence of rotten centers, broken limbs that have decayed leaving a natural entrance into the tree and woodpecker holes are indicators that a tree is a good candidate for selection. Spacing between trees should be such that territorial needs of the wildlife are met. Some wildlife species prefer cavities in hardwoods over softwood, some species prefer to be high up in the tree tops and others closer to the ground that allows for a few trees to accommodate many species.

This woodlot has many trees that are presently being used by wildlife and many that have potential for future use. The majority are oaks and beech that were left standing at the time of the last harvest. They have developed large limbs that have broken off and created ideal wildlife trees. The trees are well distributed throughout the woodlot. Priority is given to allowing these trees to stay and serve as wildlife hotels over using the space to grow high value timber.

Woody debris - The wildlife habitat on a woodlot is not complete without a collection of woody debris on the ground. Logs and brush piles serve as nesting sites, shelter from predators, a source of and place for food storage, preening sites, lookout positions and mating sites for many species. Some debris serves as bridges over stream and escape routes for animals.

Every acre of the woodlot should have some debris on it to serve for these purposes. One source of woody debris is the wildlife trees that have decayed beyond use and been cut down. The old logs should be in and around the wildlife clearings to be of best use to the wildlife. Another source

of suitable large sized wood is rough, unmerchantable logs that cannot be sold to mills. Four to ten pieces per acre is sufficient. Brush piles should be near the clearings also. The brush piles should be renewed annually to maintain their size and effectiveness. Many animals will use the brush piles as an intermediate point in their travels to and from the clearings, nesting sites and forage sites. The presence of this woody debris will greatly enhance the use of the woodlot by wildlife.

Mast trees - The large topped oaks and beeches on this woodlot will serve as an important source of food to many animals when they produce a crop of nuts. The largest of the trees are the most desired for this purpose. In harvests from the lot at least two trees per age group should be saved to serve as mast trees in future years. These trees should be dominant with a very large crown and allowed to grow to be up to thirty inches DBH before being cut. Animals that feed on these nuts include deer, turkey, raccoons, squirrels and wood ducks.

Wild apple trees should be left when the lot is thinned. The apples are an important fall food for many wildlife species. The apple trees should be provided with plenty of room to grow. It will take two to three thinnings to open the space around an apple tree. The trees will die if surrounding growth is removed too quickly. The trees will need to be pruned to maintain vigor and strength over the years.

A woodlot serves as host and site to resources that are considered to have values not related the growth of timber for monetary value. These resources may include:

- Water bodies

- Threatened and endangered species of flora and fauna
 - Habitat supporting the species
 - Rare or exemplary natural communities
 - Significant wildlife habitat
 - Essential habitats

- Fish and wildlife habitat elements
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- Historical, cultural and archeological sites

- Recreational opportunities

- Aesthetic quality

- Protection from fire

- Other natural features
 - Special interest sites of the landowner

- Legally protected habitats

Timber resource report

The timber resource on the property is composed of stands of trees identified by the species composition, arrangement of age classes, and general condition such that each stand is identifiable as an unit. Age classes are classed as seedling, sapling, pole or sawtimber growth. Seedlings are up to two inches diameter breast height (DBH), saplings are up to six inches DBH, pole sized trees range from six to ten inches DBH and sawlogs are twelve inches and larger DBH. Stand density is described as understocked to fully stocked as compared to ideal density for a stand condition. The types of forest products may include sawlogs, pulpwood, firewood and Christmas trees for example. Different stand types require different management practices to properly grow forest products. The stands are identified on the map and in this report by the stand number, stand acreage, and stand cover type coded with a system used by the Society of American Foresters.

Stand health is rated by the presence or absence of etiologic agents such as insects, bacteria, fungi, viruses, and symptoms on trees due to action of the agents. Indicators of poor health range from dead trees to failing health of components such as leaves. Determination can be made as to the severity of the problem and recommendations made for treatment.

The trees are typical of growth that grows into clearcut woodlots and old fields in southern Maine. A mixture of desirable and undesirable individual trees is found throughout the lot. Improving growth conditions for the desirable trees is the basic theory of stand improvement. Trees that are preferred have characteristics of species that will grow products to fill future market demands, well formed individual trees with straight boles, dominant crowns and proper spacing between trees in the stand. Each stand requires variations of these basic requirements based on the present stand conditions such as age, number of trees per acre, distance between trees and the required spacing for good growth. The recommendations for harvesting must be carried out with regards for the needs of the stand, markets for harvested products and seasons of the years that allow operating machinery in the stands.

These practices include planting, weeding, thinning, pruning, improvement harvests, intermediate harvests, regeneration practices and final harvests. Each stand of trees has a different needs at different stages of its growth to properly maintain production of commercial forest products. Trees grow from seed or are planted to regenerate a stand. Weeding removes unwanted species of plants and trees from competing with the desired trees and thinnings remove trees of the same species to favor superior individual trees and obtain proper spacing. Pruning removes limbs from trees that would otherwise be knots in lumber. The improvement and intermediate harvests maintain stand conditions for optimum growth of the best trees in the stand. Many species of trees will regenerate when stand conditions are created that favor seed germination and seedling growth. This type of work is usually done shortly before a final harvest. When the trees have matured, final harvests reap the owner returns for many years of work.

The recommendations for each stand will result in the growth of high value forest products in a minimum time period. Growth of sawlogs in southern Maine will take from forty to two hundred years depending on desired size, quality and market needs the a particular species. Properly applied

management practices will shorten the time this growth takes for tree to reach sawlog size and be ready for harvest.

Stand Information Table Stand 1 -- 25.4 Acres		
SAF Cover Type	20	White pine - Northern red oak - White ash
Stand Composition	White pine and red oak sawtimber with red maple pulpwood in the overstory with white oak, white birch, hemlock and aspen mixed in as co-dominant and understory trees. There are scattered patches of white pine seedlings and saplings have grown into openings created by past events.	
Stand Age & History	The overstory is estimated to be 75 to 100 years old with understory trees from regeneration 30 to 40 years old.	
Stand health	The stand is in generally good health. There are trees in the understory failing in health because of natural processes of competition. There are no problems with insects or diseases in the stand.	
Stand volume	The stand volume is estimated at 6289 board feet of sawlogs and 60 tons of pulpwood per acre	
Stand stocking	133 square feet of basal area per acre	Well stocked to slightly overstocked for successful regeneration
Stand softwood/hardwood ratio	52 / 48	
Tree Growth Tax Law Stand Classification	Mixed growth	
Stand Quality	The white pine sawtimber is the stand is of good to moderate quality for sawlogs; the red oak is of good sawlog quality and the pole white pine has the potential to grow high value sawtimber if managed with timely thinnings and pruning.	
Growth Rate	250 board feet and 3 tons of pulpwood per year	

Long Range silvicultural objectives	The long range silvicultural objective is to grow high value white pine, red oak, and hemlock sawtimber that can provide periodic harvests of logs from the stand.

Stand Prescription for Stand 1		
	Pre-treatment	Post treatment
Basal area per acre	133.3 Sq. Ft./Acre	53.3 Sq. Ft./Acre
Number of trees per acre	211.7	128.2
Volume per acre	37 Cords/acre	21.9 Cords/acre estimated
Average tree spacing	14 Feet	18Feet
Recommended silvicultural treatment	Regeneration preparation	
	Thin the stand to allow sunlight to reach all areas of the forest floor making conditions very favorable for the regeneration of white pine, hemlock, and oak. The soil surface should be scarified mixing the duff and "A" layers of the soil. This harvest must be done when the ground is bare and fairly dry or frozen.	
Non-commercial treatments	None are needed at this time.	
Post harvest commercial treatments	None will be needed for five to ten years.	
Planned time for the treatments	The harvest should be done within the next year.	
Planned time for the next major harvest	During the next 12 months when ground conditions are good.	
Special considerations for this stand to protect environmental values	There is several acres in the shoreland zone area which requires harvesting to the standards in town code.	

Stand Information Table Stand 2 -- 38.9 Acres		
SAF Cover Type	21	White pine sawtimber
Stand Composition	White pine sawtimber with red oak, hemlock and large diameter red maple in the overstory mixed with patches of small pole timber white pine and other species where timber was harvested 30 years ago.	
Stand Age & History	The over story is 75 to over 100 years old. The understory trees are 30 to 40 years old	
Stand health	The stand is fairly healthy with several of the large trees beginning to show signs of crown structure failure from exposure to the effects of weather or internal rot originating from damage during past logging operations. There are no infestations of harmful insects or diseases causing problems in the stand.	
Stand volume	60.7 Cords per acre	
Stand stocking	173.0 square feet per acre	Well stocked to slightly over stocked
Stand softwood/hardwood ratio	78 / 22	
Tree Growth Tax Law Stand Classification	Softwood	
Stand Quality	This stand has timber ranging from pallet grade logs to very good quality sawlogs mixed with pulpwood quality trees.	
Growth Rate	1.5 cords per acre per year	
Long Range silvicultural objectives	The stand should be managed for white pine, hemlock and red oak sawtimber of large size and high timber quality by maintaining a stand of large over story trees with scattered openings for regeneration to grow into. The soils beneath this stand can support a large amount of tree volume allowing the stand density to be maintained at relatively high levels. The area of the stand in the shoreland zone near the river needs to have minimal harvesting over the years to maintain stand health and minimize safety hazards.	

Stand Prescription for Stand 2		
	Pre-treatment	Post treatment
Basal area per acre	173 Sq. Ft./Acre	110 Sq. Ft./Acre
Number of trees per acre	173.2	90
Volume per acre	61 Cords/acre	29 Cords/acre estimated
Average tree spacing	16Feet	22 Feet
Recommended silvicultural treatment	Improvement and Regeneration harvest	
	The harvest will favor the highest quality, best growing trees in the stand providing space for the trees to grow for ten years without competing for space. Openings that are up to tow tree heights across will be created where there are patches of low quality trees so that regeneration can sprout and grow.	
Non-commercial treatments	None are needed at this time.	
Post harvest commercial treatments	None are needed at this time. Pruning will be considered in the residual stand in the years following the harvest.	
Planned time for the treatments	The harvest should be done within the coming year.	
Planned time for the next major harvest	Ten to fifteen years after the first harvest.	
Special considerations for this stand to protect environmental values	The shoreland zone area should be harvested carefully to avoid disturbing soil which may lead to erosion. There are several small wetlands in the area that will have to be treated with care during harvesting operations and location of trails.	

Stand Information Table
Stand 3 -- 5.4 Acres & Stand 4 -- 3.2 Acres

SAF Cover Type	20	White pine - northern red oak - white ash
Stand Composition	White pine sawtimber and large pulpwood with red oak and red maple sawtimber and pulpwood	
Stand Age & History	Trees in the stand vary in age relative to their establishment and the action of the river on the site. The range appears to be twenty to 60 years with little regeneration.	
Stand health	The stand is in good health. There are no insect or disease problems evident.	
Stand volume	The stand volume is estimated at 43 cords per acre	
Stand growth rate	130 board feet and 1.2 cords per acre per year	
Stand stocking	152 square feet of basal area per acre	Well to over stocked
Stand softwood/hardwood ratio	53 / 47	
Tree Growth Tax Law Stand Classification	Mixed	
Stand Quality	The stand has a mixture of sawlogs of fair value and pulpwood. Most of the trees have grown on the outer edge of the stand as the river deposited new soil to the area. Most trees are heavily limbed on the side toward the river and the hardwood trees are multi-stemmed with spreading tops.	
Long Range silvicultural objectives	This stand type will be maintained as a reserve stand. Access is difficult due to a strip of marshy soils on the edge of the stand away from the river. This stand is to maintained free of safety hazards and not harvested for timber products unless there is a catastrophic failure of the stand requiring a salvage harvest.	

Stand Prescription for Stand 3		
	Pre-treatment	Post treatment
Basal area per acre	152 Sq. Ft./Acre	No treatment recommended
Number of trees per acre	189	
Volume per acre	3307 board feet of sawtimber & 103.7 tons of pulpwood	
Average tree spacing	15 Feet	
Recommended silvicultural treatment	Remove hazardous trees from the stand as needed..	
Non-commercial treatments	None at this time	
Post harvest commercial treatments	None needed	
Planned time for the treatments	As needed.	
Planned time for the next major harvest	None is planned	
Special considerations for this stand to protect environmental values	<p>The stand is located on a sand deposit adjacent to the river and is subject to flooding on an occasional basis. The soil surface needs to be left intact with all of the vegetation to help prevent erosion from removing soil from the site.</p> <p>Trails in the stand should be kept well away from the river bank and located to meander through the stand avoiding slopes and straight trail sections that could gather water leading to soil erosion. Bridges or bog crossings on trail will need to be secured against being floated off site by high water conditions.</p> <p>The site will naturally maintain a diversity of plants related to the soil type of the site. The forest is dominated by large spreading red maples, elms, and vegetation that thrives in the moist loamy sand soils. This forest type is home to wildlife that prefer to exist near the water and should be maintained with the natural forest and vegetation. Invasive species may arrive at the site via the river or by transportation of seeds by animals and birds. Invasive species should be removed from the site periodically to maintain the natural habitat the site offers for wildlife.</p>	

Stand Information Table Stand 5 -- 19.4 Acres		
SAF Cover Type	20	White pine - northern red oak - white ash
Stand Composition	White pine sawtimber and large pulpwood with red oak and red maple sawtimber and pulpwood	
Stand Age & History	The dominant trees in the stand are estimated to be from 75 to 125 years old. There are trees in the stand that range from seedlings to sawtimber that have grown into the stand after the harvest about 30 years ago that range in age from a few years to forty years of age.	
Stand health	The stand is in good health. There are no insect or disease problems evident.	
Stand volume	The stand volume is estimated at 8388 board feet and 38 cords per acre	
Stand growth rate	250 board feet and 1 cord per acre per year	
Stand stocking	135 square feet of basal area per acre	Well to slightly over stocked
Stand softwood/hardwood ratio	59 / 41	
Tree Growth Tax Law Stand Classification	Mixed	
Stand Quality	The stand has a mixture of trees with sawlogs of fair to good value and pulpwood that is distributed across the area of the stand in patches of trees with similar characteristics. The distribution is related to micro sites of damp soils and growth of trees into sites of small openings in the forest canopy created by past harvests or natural actions such as trees dying or being uprooted by weather events.	
Long Range silvicultural objectives	The stand will be used to grow high value sawtimber trees to large sizes over long periods of time intermixed with trees for wildlife habitat, pulpwood, and firewood. The target size for sawlogs is 24 inches diameter breast height with all limbs pruned from the trees to a minimum height of 17 feet to a preferred height of 25 feet. The lower value products will be harvested during thinnings of the stand.	

Stand Prescription for Stand 5		
	Pre-treatment	Post treatment
Basal area per acre	135 Sq. Ft./Acre	69 Sq. Ft./Acre
Number of trees per acre	151	82
Volume per acre	8388 board feet & 50.7 tons	3501 board feet & 29.3 tons
Average tree spacing	17 Feet	23 Feet
Recommended silvicultural treatment	Thin the lower quality trees from the stand leaving mature white pine, red oak and red maple to provide a seed source for regeneration. Approximately 1/3 of the overstory trees and 2/5 of the understory trees will be removed by the harvest. This harvest will prepare the stand for regeneration to start growing and allow the higher quality trees to grow for another ten to thirty years before being harvested to gradually maintain overstory openings for the regeneration to grow into.	
Non-commercial treatments	None are needed at this time	
Post harvest commercial treatments	None will be needed for five years. The regeneration will need to be evaluated for weeding at the end of five growing seasons.	
Planned time for the treatments	The harvest should be done within two years at a time when soil conditions are suitable.	
Planned time for the next major harvest	The overstory will need thinning in ten to fifteen years to release regeneration. An evaluation of stand density will need to be made after ten growing seasons following the harvest to properly determine needs.	
Special considerations for this stand to protect environmental values	The south eastern end of the stand is in the shoreland zone and will need to be harvested according to the shoreland rules.	

●●●Harvesting regulations

There are state laws which regulate the amount of wood that may be harvested:

- Adjacent to water bodies
 - Shoreland zoning standards
 - Stream side harvest rules
- Without creating a clearcut
 - State Clearcut laws

And define conditions during and after harvest:

- Crossing of streams
- Department of Environmental Protection Rules
- Leaving of slash after harvest

An intent to harvest form must be filed if harvesting is the products are not for personal use, offered for sale or used in the owner's primary wood processing business. There is information available from the Maine Department of Conservation Forest Information Center describing the laws and how to comply with them. It is to your advantage to have a consulting forester take care of all the matters of these laws if you do not feel comfortable dealing with them.

Town Codes

The Town of South Berwick has codes regulating the harvest of timber on the portion of the property within 250 feet of the high water mark of the Great Works River. The regulations are found in § 140-48-P of the South Berwick town code. The other areas of the woodlot are subject to regulations found in § 140-62 of the town code. A planning board hearing is required prior to the issue of the permit to harvest in the shoreland zone and the code enforcement officer will issue a permit for areas not in the shoreland zone.



South Berwick Timber Harvesting Ordinance

Section. 140-62. Timber Harvesting

Timber-harvesting operations shall meet the following standards:

- A.** No permit is required for the cutting and removal of up to ten (10) cords or 5,000 board feet of wood for personal use in any calendar year.
- B.** No slash or other debris shall remain on the ground within the right-of-way or within a distance of fifty (50) feet from the nearest edge of the right-of-way of any public road for more than fifteen (15) days after accumulation.
- C.** No slash or other debris shall remain on the ground within a distance of twenty-five (25) feet from the boundary of land of another for more than fifteen (15) days after accumulation.
- D.** No timber-harvesting operations or stockpiling will take place in the town right-of-way.
- E.** Within the public right-of-way of any new or proposed entrance onto a public way a culvert approved by the Road Commissioner may be required to ensure that the natural flow of drainage water will not be interrupted and to protect the shoulder of the public road.
- F.** Where yarding and loading operations are conducted within fifty (50) feet of the right-of-way, all debris remaining after such operations shall be removed and the ground restored to its original contour.
- G.** Any timber harvesting operation which will create less than fifty (50) square feet of residual basal area per acre is prohibited, unless a statement from a licensed professional forester is provided demonstrating that such a harvest is appropriate.
- H.** Within fifty (50) feet of any public road, timber harvesting shall be limited to selective cutting, which provides that cutting will be limited to fifty per cent (50%) of the basal area which existed prior to the start of the operation.
- I.** The timber harvester shall conduct the operations in such a way to minimize soil erosion and sedimentation of surface waters. Operations shall conform to guidelines outlined in the book, Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook for Maine Timber Harvesting Operations, Best Management Practices, June 1991, prepared by the Maine Forest Service.
- J.** Timber harvesting operations in the Shoreland Zone must conform to those standards outlined in Section 140-48 of this chapter.

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- K.** Timber harvesting shall conform to all applicable state laws and regulations, unless local ordinances are more restrictive.

South Berwick Shoreland Zone Timber Harvesting Rules

P. Timber Harvesting

(1) No accumulation of slash shall be left within fifty (50) feet of the normal high-water mark of any pond, river or salt water body as defined. At distances of greater than fifty (50) feet from the normal high-water mark of such waters and extending to the limits of the area covered by this chapter, all slash shall be disposed of in such a manner that it lies on the ground and no part thereof extends more than four (4) feet above the ground.

(2) Within a strip of land extending 250 feet inland from the normal high water line in a shoreland area zoned for Resource Protection abutting a great pond there shall be no timber harvesting except to remove safety hazards.

(3) Except for water crossings, skid trails and other sites where the operation of machinery used in timber harvesting results in the exposure of mineral soil shall be located such that an un-scarified strip of vegetation of at least seventy five (75) feet in width for slopes up to ten (10%) percent shall be retained between the exposed mineral soil and the normal high water line of a water body or wetland edge. For each ten (10%) percent increase in slope, the un-scarified strip shall be increased by twenty (20) feet. The provisions of this paragraph apply only to a face sloping toward the water body or wetland, provided however, that no portion of such exposed mineral soil on a back face shall be closer than twenty five (25) feet from the normal high water line of a protected water body.

(4) Timber harvesting operations shall be conducted in such a manner and at such a time that minimal soil disturbance results. Adequate provisions shall be made to prevent soil erosion and sedimentation of surface waters. Timber harvesting equipment shall not use stream channels as travel routes except when:

- (a)** Surface waters are frozen; and
- (b)** The activity will not result in any ground disturbance.

(5) All crossings of flowing water shall require a bridge or culvert, except in areas with low banks and channel beds which are composed of gravel rock or similar hard surface which would not be eroded or other wise damaged.

(6) Skid trail approaches to water crossings shall be located and designed so as to prevent water runoff from directly entering the water body or stream. Upon completion of timber harvesting, temporary bridges and culverts shall be removed and areas of exposed soil re-vegetated.

(7) Except in areas as described in Section 140-48, P(.2.) above, timber harvesting shall conform to the following provisions:

- (a)** Selective harvesting of no more than forty (40) percent of the total volume of trees four (4) inches or more in diameter measured at 4 1/2 feet above the

ground level on any lot in any ten year period is permitted. In addition:

[1] Within one hundred feet (100) horizontal distance of the normal high water of a water body zoned for Resource Protection and within seventy five feet, horizontal distance, of water bodies zoned for Shoreland/Slope and tributary streams, there shall be no clear-cut openings and a well distributed stand of trees shall be maintained.

[2] At distances greater than one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance of any water resource zoned for Resource Protection and the Great Works and Salmon Falls rivers and greater than seventy five (75) feet, horizontal distance of the water resources zoned for Shoreland/Slope, timber harvesting operations shall not create single openings in the forest canopy greater than the height of the average tree in the stand. Such openings shall be included in the calculation of total volume removal. For the purposes of these standards volume may be considered to be equivalent to basal area.

(8) Timber harvesting operations exceeding the (40%) percent limitation in paragraph (7)(a) above, may be allowed by the Planning Board upon a clear showing, including a forest management plan signed by a Maine licensed professional forester that such an exception is necessary for good forest management and will be carried out in accordance with the purposes of this ordinance. The Planning Board shall notify the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental protection of each exception allowed, within fourteen (14) days of the Planning Board's decision.

Factors Influencing Stumpage Prices of Forest Products

1. Percentage of the timber species in the area.
2. Volume per acre to be cut
3. Size of average tree to be cut
4. Timber quality
5. Logging terrain
6. Distance to public roads
7. Type of logging equipment
8. Season of year
9. Harvesting labor costs
- 10.
11. Landowner needs
11. Capital gains aspects of the Internal Revenue Code
12. Market demand
13. Distance to market
14. Property taxes
15. End products of manufacture
16. Landowner knowledge of market value
17. Landowners utilization of a forester to market the stumpage

The tree growth on the town forest was cruised in the fall of 2009 to make an estimation of the volume and value of the forest products in the standing trees on the lot. Sample points were established on a systematic grid of points located throughout the forest. Trees were counted using a 20 basal area factor prism at each point. Data collected from each sample tree was species, primary product in the tree, diameter breast height (4.5 feet above the ground), and height of the products in the tree. This information was processed with a computer program to calculate the volume per acre of the forest products in each stand as shown on the map in this plan and multiplied by the number of acres in each stand to determine the volume per stand. The stand information was then summed to arrive at the final woodlot summary volume and values presented in this report.

This woodlot has severable favorable assets that will contribute to as success full harvest at good stumpage prices. There is an excellent road into the forest leading to a good location for a wood yarding area. The ground is fairly flat with soils that are easy to operate harvesting machinery on when the soils are dry or frozen. The trees contain a wide variety of forest products in large volumes that will attract timber buyers to the lot which presents an opportunity to conduct a profitable logging operations within the parameters set by the forester prior to the harvest.

The planning for the harvest will include marking each tree to be cut with paint at breast height and at ground level. The paint at the ground allows confirming a tree was marked for harvest after the tree is cut. Skid trails will be located to direct the harvesters through the lot at locations where the impact of the skidding will be minimized. A tally of the marked trees will be presented to the town prior to advertising the stumpage is for sale. Potential timber buyers will be contacted with an advertisement of the stumpage for sale and offers will be solicited from the buyers. An offer that is most favorable to the town will be accepted and a contracted negotiated fully describing the terms of the sale and harvest project.



Stumpage Appraisal

Product	Volume					To Cut Volume	Value/ Unit	Total Estimate	Cut Estimate Total
	Stand 1	Stand 2	Stand 3/4	Stand 5	Total Volume				
White pine logs MBF	43.1	244.1	5.6	81.0	373.8		210	\$78,498	
Hemlock sawlogs MBF	0	12.1	0	0	12.1		50	\$605	
Red oak veneer MBF	0	0	0	2.6	2.6		750	\$1,950	
Red oak logs MBF	16.3	17.6	9.8	11.2	54.9		250	\$13,725	
W. pine pulpwood tons	37.3	126.7	0	0	164		4	\$656	
Hemlock pulpwood tons	85.9	203.1	88.6	28.8	406.4		8	\$3,251	
White pine to prune tons	25.8	65.2	0	48.7	139.7		4	\$559	
Red oak pulpwood tons	48.2	22.3	0	0	70.5		10	\$705	
Black oak pulpwood tons	0	0	29.2	0	29.2		10	\$292	
Red oak pruned trees tons	40.6	22.3	25.8	36.6	125.3		10	\$1,253	
White oak pulpwood tons	19.6	59.5	25.8	0	104.9		10	\$1,049	
White birch pulpwood tons	28.5	0	0	0	28.5		10	\$285	
Red maple pulpwood tons	353.6	487.6	233.9	300.6	1375.7		10	\$13,757	
White pine logs to cut MBF	65.2	228.2	13.0	56.2		362.6	210		\$76,146
White pallet pine logs to cut MBF	28.4	44.4	0	9.1		81.9	30		\$2,457
Hemlock sawlogs to cut MBF	2.3	0	0	0		2.3	50		\$115
Red oak veneer to cut MBF	0	0	0	0		0	750		\$0
Red oak logs to cut MBF	4.5	7.3	0	2.6		14.4	250		\$3,600

W. pine pulpwood to cut tons	253.1	912.6	209.8	275.1		1650.6	4		\$6,602
Hemlock pulpwood to cut tons	25.2	140.3	57.6	0		223.1	8		\$1,785
Red oak pulpwood to cut tons	23.8	78.1	0	0		101.9	10		\$1,019
White oak pulpwood to cut tons	0	39.4	0	0		39.4	10		\$394
White birch pulpwood to cut tons	0	0	0	0		0	10		\$0
Red maple pulpwood to cut tons	518.5	324.3	76.5	265.6		1184.9	10		\$11,849
Black oak pulpwood to cut tons	0	0	0	27.4		27.4	10		\$274
Aspen to cut tons	57.1	0	0	0		57.1	6		\$343
TOTALS								\$116,585	\$104,584
Grand Total Value									\$221,169







Boundary Line Information

Maine Forest Service, DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION, 22 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333

Robert Frost's observation "*good fences make good neighbors*" is as true today as when he wrote it. With more expensive land and higher timber values, good boundaries are even more important today than they were in the past. The following information can help landowners avoid boundary problems:

Establishing boundaries:

1. An "established property line" means a line demarcated by monuments, signs, markings, pins, reference points or other markers that denotes a change in ownership between abutting properties. These established property line markers must have been placed upon mutual agreement of the abutting landowners, based on historical physical evidence of a preexisting boundary line or by a licensed professional surveyor.

Only a licensed surveyor can establish a property line if there are no existing blazes or monuments. In Maine, surveyors must be licensed (32 MRSA § 13901 *et seq.*). Copies of the law and a roster of land surveyors licensed to practice in Maine are available from:

Board of Licensure for
Professional Land Surveyors
35 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333
(207) 624-8603

2. The landowner or a licensed forester may maintain a line or reestablish one where some monuments or blazes still exist. If you cannot sight from one blaze to another, you should probably get the line surveyed by a licensed surveyor. Previously marked lines may be incorrect and will be relocated after an accurate survey.

3. Monuments are relatively permanent features like stone posts, iron bars, etc., that are established by the surveyor. Tree blazes are not monuments; they are only

an approximate location of where the line lies. A cap listing the surveyor's license number must be placed on the lot's corner posts.

4. Line trees are only those trees where the actual boundary intersects any part of the tree, such that part of the tree is on either side of the boundary (17 MRSA § 2511, sub-§ 1.D. See Tree A on the back of this sheet). Because they may be evidence of a line, blazed trees on a property line serve as witness trees and should not be cut. They generally have little value for timber since the blaze provides an avenue for bacteria and fungi to invade the tree and cause rot. These trees may also have fencing tacked to them. This will cause them to be rejected at the sawmill. Line trees may only be cut with the permission of the abutting landowner (17 MRSA § 2511 sub-§ 2.B).

5. Before permanently marking the boundary by either blazing or painting, the line should be walked with the adjoining landowner to ensure its location is mutually agreeable. When there is a disagreement about a line, it should be surveyed. The landowners may agree to share the costs; however this should be agreed to or otherwise determined before proceeding with the survey.

Maintaining boundaries:

1. Boundaries should be painted with high grade, durable paint. Use a color such as red, yellow, orange or blue, these colors are easily seen and visible for long distances. Paints specifically formulated for marking boundaries are available from forestry supply companies. Paint trees only when the bark is warm and dry. Paint witness trees at the point where the boundary line intersects the tree.

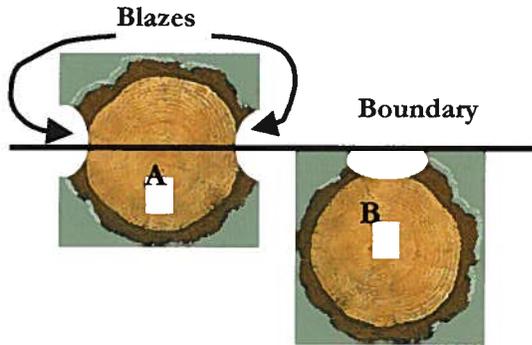
2. In blazing and painting trees along the boundary line, the following rule is used:

A. If the boundary line passes through the middle of a tree, blaze and paint on both sides of that tree where the line passes through it (Tree A).

Practical advice for your land and trees from the Maine Forest Service

B. Where the line passes adjacent to the tree, blaze and paint one point only, immediately adjacent to the line (Tree B).

C. Be sure to blaze and paint both sides of the line so that it can be seen from either side. This will help prevent accidental trespass.



3. Avoid blazing well-formed, large or valuable trees as blazing the tree may allow the entrance of bacteria and fungi causing decay. Blazes should be about 4 to 5 inches in diameter and located about five feet above the ground. Blaze often enough so that it is possible to see the next blaze easily.

4. Boundary lines should be cleaned/brushed out for easy traveling and locating. Pruning limbs to head height and cutting small trees along the line will help. Cutting any vegetation on another's property requires permission. Check with the adjoining landowner before proceeding.

5. Corner posts should be of some permanent material, with the adjoining trees (witnesses) marked for easy locating. With the exception of cedar, wood makes a poor corner post as in a few years it will rot and fall to the ground. Iron pipe is long lasting, easily transported and inexpensive, and is easily driven into the ground. Where available, pile small stones around corner posts. Paint the stones and the corner post.

6. High quality paint, properly applied, should last up to ten years in the woods; axe blazes should last longer. Lines should be checked and maintained annually or periodically. Lines and corners should be shown to family members so they can locate them in the future.

Timber Harvesting and Boundaries:

Maine law protects abutting landowners from timber trespass and damages that occur during timber harvesting operations. If you are considering harvesting timber, you should know and observe the laws governing timber harvesting near property lines, timber trespass, and slash disposal.

1. Anyone who authorizes timber harvesting, or in fact harvests timber shall clearly mark with flagging or other temporary and visible means any established property lines within 200 feet of an area to be harvested. The marking of property lines must be completed prior to commencing timber harvesting. Parcels less than 5 acres are exempt. (17 MRSA § 2511 sub-§ 3.D). Failure to clearly mark property lines may also make the person who authorized the cutting liable for double damages to an abutter if a timber trespass occurs (14 MRSA § 7552-A).

2. Slash left from any cutting operations of forest growth must be disposed of according to the following regulations: (12 MRSA § 9331-9336).

A. Along highways, slash must not be left in the right-of-way or within 50 feet of the nearer side of the right-of-way of a public highway.

B. Along railroads and utility lines (pipeline, electric, telephone, telegraph, or cable) slash must be removed from in the right-of-way or within 25 feet of the nearer side of the right-of-way.

C. Slash that might constitute a fire hazard shall not be allowed to remain on the ground within 25 feet of the property line of land belonging to another.

D. Posting of Land (17-A MRSA, §§402): Posting may be done in one of the following four ways: 1. Use of signs placed no further than 100 feet apart that deny access for a particular activity or for all activities.

2. Paint system utilizing two silver horizontal paint marks placed on trees, rocks, fenceposts or other objects now mean access by permission only. (These objects must be placed no further apart than 100 feet).

3. Landowners may post their land "in a manner reasonably likely to come to the attention of the intruder".

4. Landowners may verbally or in writing convey to others to stay off their property.

Other provisions of posting.

1. Signs or paint markings must be at all vehicular access entrances from a public way.

2. It is unlawful to post the land of another and to remove, destroy, mutilate or deface any signs or paint marks.

3. Trespass by a motor vehicle is a violation of the trespass law.

TOWN COUNCIL
Agenda Information Sheet

Meeting Date: November 9, 2009	Item # UB 1B
Agenda Item: Access Path Construction to Central School	
Department Head Recommendation: Terry Oliver	
<p>Attached you will find estimates for the walkway at Central School. An 8' wide walkway is estimated to cost the Town \$9,645. A 4' wide walkway is estimated to cost the Town \$6,410.</p> <p>Lighting options are estimated at \$4,800 or \$1,500 as outlined on the estimate provided.</p>	
Town Manager's Recommendation	
<p>Manager recommends the 4' wide walkway and used telephone pole light options at an "out of pocket" expense of approximately \$3,000.</p>	
Requested Action	
<p>Approve path construction.</p>	
Vote	

Central School Walk

The original estimate was for an eight foot wide walkway that would allow four people (for example two parents each leading a child) to pass comfortably.

Labor	\$2,067.00	from acct #	(wages; full time)	4310-1020
Equipment	\$2,144.00	from acct#	(Rep/maint:vehicles)	4310-2140,
		(fuel) 4310-3210,	(capital equipment)	4855-2910
Gravel	\$1,400.00	from acct#	(gravel)	4310-3820
Crushed Gravel	\$420.00	from acct #	(gravel)	4310-3820
Culverts	\$314.00	from acct#	(culverts)	4310-3890
Paving	\$3,300.00	from acct #	(capital roads)	4855-4260

Note; The gravel and crushed gravel would come from our existing stockpile of reclaimed asphalt and concrete and the culverts are in stock at Highway. There will be an adequate amount of money in 4855-4250 to cover the cost of paving.

This estimate is for a four foot wide walkway.

Labor	\$1,752.00	from acct #	4310-1020
Equipment	\$1,464.00	from acct#	4310-2140, 4310-3210, 4855-2910
Gravel	\$840.00	from acct#	4310-3820
Crushed Gravel	\$240.00	from acct #	4310-3820
Culverts	\$314.00	from acct#	4310-3890
Paving	\$1,800.00	from acct #	4855-4250

Note; The gravel and crushed gravel would come from our existing stockpile of reclaimed asphalt and concrete and the culverts are in stock at Highway. There will be an adequate amount of money in 4855-4250 to cover the cost of paving.

Lighting options: (from capital roads)

• Two lights similar to the current school lights. \$4,800.00

One used telephone pole with a yard light. \$1,500.00

TOWN COUNCIL
Agenda Information Sheet

Meeting Date: November 9, 2009	Item # NB 1A 1
Agenda Item: Young Street Property Window Project	
Town Manager's Recommendation	
<p>During the neighborhood meeting held in September a resident suggested and several others concurred that a painted window project would be a great asset for the building and the neighborhood while the Town works on the design and fundraising for the project. John Klossner, a local artist, has volunteered to spearhead this project and we are enthusiastic to have this project started.</p> <p>The Friends of the Library have initial plans to request funding from the Percent for Art Foundation and perhaps local businesses if additional funding is required.</p>	
Requested Action	
Discussion Only.	
Vote	