

**SECTION 480-A REAL PROPERTY TAX LAW
FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Application Number:

Property Owners:

**Diverse Resource Investments, LLC
C/o Don Neilson III
2620 Egypt Road
Audubon, PA 19403-2302**

Property Location:

**Town of Dansville
Steuben County, New York**

November 2017

Prepared by:

**FORECON, Inc.
22 ½ Groton Avenue
Cortland, NY 13045
607-753-3113**

**Brad Wentworth – Office Manager/Staff Forester
Josh Crego – Staff Forester**

INTRODUCTION

Management Objectives:

The primary objective for this property is to practice sustainable forest management to ensure the continued health and vigor of the forest, enhance the property as a long term investment, and maintain its use as a boy/girl scout facility.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The ARK 784 property consists of 712 (+/-) acres in the Town of Dansville, Steuben County, New York. The tax map identification number is 80.00-01-41.00. The tract lays in a rural area west of the town of Wayland, NY, and is comprised of approximately 123 acres of agricultural fields and open brushy areas, 65 acres of boy scout/girl scout campgrounds, buildings, facilities and pond, 104 acres of softwood plantations, and 420 acres of mixed hardwoods, hemlock, and white pine forest. Boundary lines are evident in some areas and somewhat vague in others. Paint from prior timber harvests, painted blazes, old posted signs, and old wire fence were all noted at various points along the property line. Survey pins were not evident at the time of inspection due to deep snow conditions.

A commercial harvest was conducted in 2016 in Stands 4 and 6. Post harvest data was collected in order to ensure that the residual stand meets 480A standards and the data was included in the "Stand Descriptions" section of this plan.

Access to the tract is gained from all sides of the property: from Dunn road on the northern end, Willey road and Oak Hill road on the western end, Dyer road on the southern end and Stage road and Wallace road on the eastern side of the property. There is also an abandoned town road that runs southeast from Dunn road and along the southeastern boundary.

The topography on the ARK 784 property can be described as fairly flat with several drainages that are generally flowing towards the north, eventually emptying into the large pond. The use of streamside buffers and best management practices during future management work (timber harvests) will help protect water quality and reduce erosion/sedimentation in these streams. In the southeast corner of the property there is also a small wetland that will be avoided and protected as much as possible during future timber harvests/management work.

BOUNDARY LINE DESCRIPTION

Boundary lines were marked with orange 3-stripe and will be repainted at each subsequent five year update.

FOREST RESOURCES

The forested area is comprised of mixed hardwoods, red pine, Scotch pine, and Norway spruce plantations, as well as some hardwood/hemlock and hardwood/white pine stands. The property was inspected, inventoried, and analyzed by Forecon, Inc in the winter of 2015. The property has been divided into ten (10) management units, or forest stands, and one "no management zone," which encompasses all areas that will not be managed for the growth of forest products. A more detailed description of each stand is provided later in this report.

A program to harvest timber and promote a healthy, productive woodlot has been proposed in the fifteen (15) year work schedule included later in this report. This work is designed to leave the woodlands in as pleasing an appearance as possible and avoid a negative impact on the property's function as a "campground", while at the same time carrying out the best silvicultural prescriptions needed to tend and regenerate the forest.

Data Collection Methodology

The forest resource data required for management planning was collected utilizing a 10 basal area factor cruise of all size classes 2" DBH and greater. Point centers were established on a systematic "line-plot" grid system. This grid system established plots on a 5 chain (330') by 10 chain (660') grid with each sample representing 5.0 acres. A total of 104 samples were collected and used to separate the forested acreage into management units (stands).

The purpose of "point sampling" is to ascertain the relationship of each tree's cross-sectional area to that area which the stand can logically sustain. The stocking levels are expressed in terms of Basal Area (the cross-sectional area of all trees measured 4.5 feet above the ground) existing on a per-acre basis. Basal area stocking provides insight into the conditions of the various timber stands and aids in determining which management activities are appropriate. Trees are tallied by species, diameter and merchantable height.

Once the data for each plot is obtained, plots from within areas that have enough homogeneity to consider them the same forest stand are combined. This is based on species composition, size class, and stocking levels (mentioned above). Notes were also taken in the field regarding management suggestions, previous harvests, regeneration conditions and stand type.

All data was collected on hand held Pocket PC data recorders and then downloaded and compiled utilizing a computer program designed to provide detailed forest stand and stock information in tabular form. Recommendations for management activities were then developed.

SUGGESTED SILVICULTURAL SYSTEMS

From a silvicultural standpoint there are two kinds of forest stands: those that are even aged and those that are uneven aged. An even aged stand is one whose individual trees originated at about the same time, either naturally or artificially. An uneven aged stand is one where the trees have originated at different times, with several different age classes throughout. The silvicultural process for managing each type is slightly different. Even-aged management will be the primary method employed on the Ark784 property.

Evenage Silviculture

Under traditional even age silviculture, a forest is systematically tended until mature and then harvested to regenerate and start over – always maintaining a forest composed of trees approximately the same age. This is a long process, and depending on the species could take up to a century to complete the cycle. Typically several different treatments would take place throughout this rotation that focus on tending, harvesting, and then regenerating the forest.

Forest Thinning

From the beginning stages of a young forest, thinning would be strategically planned every 10 to 20 years aimed at tending and growing the best crop trees until they reach maturity and are ready to regenerate again.

A thinning during the very early stages of development might be a noncommercial treatment (often referred to as forest or timber stand improvement - TSI), where stems that are not yet large enough to be sold, are cut for the purpose of improving the growth and development of the better crop trees. Timber stand improvement paves the way early on for the next set of treatments to be more commercial in nature, where forest products are harvested and sold to generate interim income while continuing the tending process; low-grade commercial products (i.e. firewood, pulpwood, or pallet logs) are removed first, and perhaps some of the codominant and dominant sawtimber trees of unacceptable quality. In many cases, a thinning is a combination of both TSI and the removal of commercial products. If harvesting concentrates on removing poor quality trees during these first treatments, later thinnings provide greater return.

In all cases, we always strive to maintain an optimal level of stocking to fully utilize the site and maximize growth. The key to improving and maintaining value from thinning is to maintain high levels of stocking of the desired species of the best quality so that successive treatments yield the highest amount of benefit and allow the seed source to perpetuate.

Forest Regeneration

Once an even aged forest has reached maturity it is time to consider starting the process over again by regenerating the forest. One of the more effective methods used for forest regeneration is the shelterwood method. A shelterwood is essentially a heavy thinning to open up the canopy so sunlight is allowed to reach the forest floor, stimulating seeds to germinate. Depending on the species, this might occur in one or two harvests (two stage shelterwood). The higher quality dominant and codominant desirable species of trees are retained in the stand as a source of seed for the next generation of forest. They will also provide short-term cover for the new seedlings until they become fully established.

If the forest has been thinned properly to this point, the trees forming the shelterwood should have good genetic character and they should have the best commercial qualities. Many of the trees removed in the shelterwood harvest should also have been of decent quality and value providing further interim income.

If there is any competing vegetation on site that will interfere with seed germination, growth, and establishment (i.e. beech saplings, black birch, ferns, striped maple, grass, shrubs, grape vine, invasive species, etc.), they will need to be treated with herbicide or by other methods before the shelterwood harvest. If the competing vegetation is not brought under control, a second application may be necessary. If the deer population is high, and other methods to control their numbers are unsuccessful, it may be necessary to erect fencing at some point following the shelterwood harvest.

Depending on the site and the species, it takes approximately 2 to 3 years for the site to “green up” and usually takes 3 to 10 years (depending on the species composition, seed production, site quality, growing season, climate, etc.) for the new forest of large seedlings and saplings to become fully established. By maintaining the parent trees on site for 3-10 years, not only are we able to take advantage of the pre-existing seed bank, but we also take advantage of the continual input of seed from the trees that are retained – especially during the bumper seed crops that typically occur at 3-5 year intervals for most hardwood species. With the proper light conditions

created through the harvest, the large volumes of seed that are dropped, and the control of competing vegetation and deer, large numbers of seedlings should become established.

Once the site has reached the appropriate level of stocking, the parent trees are removed. This releases the young forest to develop on its own without competition, thereby allocating all of the available growing space to them. What remains is a dense forest of small saplings. Approximately 10 to 20 years following the overstory removal, the trees should be tall enough to maneuver and see through comfortably.

And a new even aged forest begins, and the silvicultural process is repeated – Tend, Harvest, and Regenerate. These are known mechanisms to affect seedling regeneration and survival in an even aged forest.

Unevenage Silviculture

The process for uneven aged silviculture is essentially the same as even age silviculture, except we tend, harvest, and regenerate at the same time with each harvest. In an uneven aged forest we are maintaining a structure that includes trees of different age classes from young to old. Instead of managing an entire community of trees we focus more on managing individuals or small groups – selected mature trees are harvested to regenerate new trees in their place; and we simultaneously tend the younger age classes by removing the excess numbers. The forest continually undergoes the renewal process through harvesting, but always maintains a high canopy, because the overstory is never removed in its entirety. To maintain an uneven age structure thinning is strategically planned every 15 years or so.

There are two subsystems of uneven age silviculture – “single tree selection” and “group selection”. Each caters to a slightly different circumstance. Single tree selection is used in managing trees with higher tolerances to shade, as it involves removing single trees scattered through the forest. Group selection can also be used with trees more tolerant to shade, but is also used in managing trees less tolerant to shade; small openings are created to expose the ground to more direct sunlight. Both methods can be used together effectively to manage for an all aged structure.

It was mentioned above that in even aged forests smaller trees were often smaller because of genetic differences and not age. This is not always the case in an uneven aged forest – smaller trees are younger trees that have been deliberately managed for. There will, however, still be undesirable genetic qualities in trees that must be identified and addressed while tending the younger age classes.

The first important difference between uneven aged and even aged silviculture, is that this type of management can only be successful if the species present will tolerate shade – sugar maple, beech, hickory, red maple, hemlock, balsam fir, and red spruce are some of the primary shade tolerant species in the northeast. In uneven aged silviculture, only small amounts of sunlight will reach the forest floor at a time, and that is typically for only a short period. Once regeneration is established it will need to be able to survive and thrive in the shade, until it can be released during the next thinning.

Competing vegetation must be monitored continuously in an uneven aged forest and must be dealt with as needed to sustain desirable seedling germination and establishment.

SPECIAL AND UNIQUE HABITATS

In our ever-changing field of resource management, “biodiversity” has become a necessary consideration and integral part of decision making. Multiple use management is the Conservationist’s approach to maintaining biodiversity.

Where timber harvesting is involved, the responsible agencies must consider the following:

1. The presence of rare, threatened or endangered plant or animal species.
2. Preservation of trees that are scarce seed sources in a given stand
3. Preservation of species diversity
4. High Conservation Value Forest

An online search of the NYS DEC Environmental Resource Mapper was conducted for the Ark784 property at the time this report was written. Environmental Resource Mapper is a site specific information system that identifies classified streams and wetlands, threatened and endangered species, and other areas of concern. The search on the Ark784 property showed that the stream originating in the southeast corner of the property flowing northwest to the pond is a classified trout stream, meaning that a stream crossing permit will be required to cross it during any harvesting activities. The search also revealed that a rare threatened plant (*Jeffersonia diphylla* – “Twin Leaf”) was at one time found in the area. Special care must be taken to ensure that harvesting activities do not knowingly destroy the plant or its habitat.

In each stand where harvesting is to be performed, it is imperative that we strive to preserve scarce seed sources. Beech, hickory, and chestnut oak are considered lower value timber species. These same species, however, provide a much needed food supply to small mammals, deer, and turkey. Stand management will serve to protect and enhance all mast producing tree species.

It is also incumbent on resource managers to preserve and enhance species diversity in a given stand. Simply stated, this means that no particular species of tree should be eliminated by timber harvesting. All management should strive to attain this goal.

It was determined that no High Conservation Value Forests are located on the Ark784 property (NYS DEC Environmental Resource Mapper).

EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL

The mixed hardwood and softwood forest types that predominate on this tract are due in large part to soil types found here. This tract contains a few different soil types. The soil types help determine the type of forest and erosion problems that may exist within each property. Any management activity that occurs will utilize a detailed soils map, which will show potential erosion areas. These areas will be avoided or worked as such to cause minimal damage. A detailed soils map and soil descriptions are included in the appendix at the end of this report.

New York has published Best Management Practices Guidelines which should be used on the property to protect water quality and prevent erosion.

CONCLUSION

The Ark784 property presents diverse opportunities for forest management. The mixture of hardwood and hardwood/softwood forests has the capacity to provide a reasonable form of income for many years to come, as long it is cared for properly.

A 15-year work schedule has been developed for the property and is included within this management plan. It should be remembered that this is only a guide; modifications can be made at any point if conditions of the woodlot change in any way, or to capitalize on booming market conditions. The health and quality of the timber resource should be continually monitored, so Property Inspections have been scheduled for each year. For example, if an inspection of stand 7 in 2018 reveals that the oak have seeded in heavily and competing vegetation is not an issue, a harvest may be scheduled immediately to encourage the continued development of those seedlings.

**STAND DESCRIPTIONS
AND
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS**

Stand 1 (11.2 Acres)

Type: Norway spruce plantation

Species Composition (%BA): Norway Spruce 96%, Black Cherry 2%, Sugar Maple 1%, White Ash 1%

Size Class: Small Sawtimber

Basal Area: 191 Sq. Ft.

Trees per Acre: 417

Percent Acceptable Growing Stock: 82%

Narrative: Stand 1 is a Norway spruce stand that has not been recently thinned. It is located in 3 separate areas, but for management purposes has been lumped together into 1 stand. The larger portion of this stand (6.3 acres) is located along Willey Road and just west of the driveway which serves as the main entrance to the campground. It is most easily accessed from the parking area just west of the driveway. The smaller portions of the stand (3.5 and 1.4 acres) are located in the northernmost portion of the property just south of Dunn Road. The abandoned town road is just to the east, which provides excellent access. It is becoming obvious which trees are most vigorous as they have begun to express themselves as the dominants and co-dominants. At current stocking levels, no treatment is necessary. By growing densely, they will shed their lower branches and develop higher quality sawtimber.

Management Recommendation: Let it grow for another 10 years, re-inventory, and schedule thinning if needed.

Stand 2 (9.8 Acres)

Type: Red Pine plantation

Species Composition (%BA): Red Pine 80%, Red Maple 14%, Black Cherry 2%, White Ash 2%, Aspen 2%

Size Class: Poletimber

Basal Area: 255 Sq. Ft.

Trees per Acre: 1,032

Percent Acceptable Growing Stock: 76%

Narrative: Stand 2 is a densely stocked red pine poletimber stand located along Dunn Road on the north end of the property. It was not thinned along with the other softwood stands, perhaps because it is highly visible from the road and it is desirable to maintain its current appearance.

Management Recommendation: Due to the small size of the stand and the small average diameter, conducting a commercial thinning at this point probably isn't feasible. Letting it grow for another 10 years will increase the average size and the less vigorous, suppressed trees will begin to thin out naturally. The stand should be re-assessed in another 10 years. When it is harvested, it should be done in conjunction with other softwood stands in order to make it a more viable harvest.

Stand 3 (50.8 Acres)

Type: Red Pine plantation

Species Composition (%BA): Red Pine 91%, Sugar Maple 4%, Red Maple 3%, Other Hardwoods 1%

Size Class: Small Sawtimber

Basal Area: 145 Sq. Ft.

Trees per Acre: 359

Percent Acceptable Growing Stock: 95%

Narrative: Stand 3 is a red pine sawtimber stand that has been recently thinned (estimated approximately 3 years ago). Bordering the east side of the abandoned town road in the northeast corner of the property, access to this stand is excellent. The stand is adequately stocked and will not need additional treatment for 15-20 years. It appears that the entire tree was utilized during the harvest, as there are no tops evident on the ground. As of March, 2015 there was no hardwood regeneration evident above the snow.

Management Recommendation: Allow the stand to grow for 15-20 years before considering additional thinning. Re-inventory in 10 years to track progress.

Stand 4 (11.3 Acres)

Type: Northern Hardwoods

Species Composition (%BA): Sugar Maple 85%, Hickory 9%, Red Oak 6%

Size Class: Sawtimber

Basal Area: 76 Sq. Ft.

Trees per Acre: 109

Percent Acceptable Growing Stock: 92%

Narrative: This stand was harvested in 2016. The prescription for this harvest was a thinning from below, which focused on removing damaged, defective, suppressed, diseased, and less vigorous stems. Once the unacceptable growing stock (UGS) were removed, a crown thinning was then performed in order to optimize the growth and productivity of the best residual trees.

Management Recommendation: No treatment is recommended at this time.

Stand 5 (27.6 Acres)

Type: Norway spruce plantation

Species Composition (%BA): Norway spruce 92%, Red Pine 4%, White Ash 4%

Size Class: Small Sawtimber

Basal Area: 118 Sq. Ft.

Trees per Acre: 285

Percent Acceptable Growing Stock: 88%

Narrative: This Norway spruce sawtimber stand is located on the eastern end of the property, closest to Stage Road. It was thinned at the same time as stand 3, and is currently adequately stocked. Tree quality is good, and the stand certainly has potential to respond to the thinning with increased growth.

Management Recommendation: This stand should be allowed to grow for another 15-20 years before additional thinning is considered; however, it should be re-inventoried and assessed in 10 years to confirm that timeline.

Stand 6 (27.3 Acres)

Type: Northern Hardwoods/Hemlock/White Pine

Species Composition (%BA): White Ash 23%, Sugar Maple 15%, Red Maple 15%, Hemlock 15%, White Pine 11%, Aspen 6%, Birch 5%, Beech 3%, Black Cherry 2%, Basswood 2%, Other 3%

Size Class: Sawtimber

Basal Area: 124 Sq. Ft.

Trees per Acre: 200

Percent Acceptable Growing Stock: 65%

Narrative: A white ash salvage was conducted in 2016. This was done in conjunction with a thinning from below of all other species, with a focus on removing damaged, defective, poorly formed, crowded, and otherwise unacceptable growing stock.

Management Recommendation: No treatment is recommended at this time.

Stand 7 (245 Acres)

Type: Northern Hardwoods/Hemlock/White Pine

Species Composition (%BA): Hemlock 35%, Red Maple 18%, White Pine 11%, Red Oak 10%, Sugar Maple 6%, White Ash 5%, Other 15%

Size Class: Sawtimber

Basal Area: 157 Sq. Ft.

Trees per Acre: 473

Percent Acceptable Growing Stock: 84%

Narrative: This stand encompasses nearly half the forested acreage on the property. It stretches from the southeast corner across the middle of the property and nearly to the northwest corner. It also surrounds the majority of the campground areas and facilities. Due to the size of the stand and the quality of the timber located within, this stand represents a significant portion of the property's overall timber volume. Unfortunately, a lot of the volume is found in the hemlock and white pine, which are significantly less valuable than the hardwoods. Future management may end up looking like a blend of even and uneven aged management, depending on the species composition in any particular area. For example, in areas that are heavy to oak and maple, management will be more even-aged with a focus on regenerating the dominant, seed producing trees prior to an eventual removal of the overstory. In areas dominated by hemlock, management will be uneven-aged. Due to the high shade tolerance of hemlock, single tree selection may be the best management method in those areas.

Management Recommendation: This stand was harvested in the last 5-10 years. Although the stocking is still slightly high we feel that waiting another five years and assessing the condition of the understory before scheduling additional treatment is the best option. There are many large mature red oaks throughout the stand that could be harvested; however, harvesting them now would deplete the best remaining seed source. By assessing how both the desirable seedlings and competing vegetation responded to the last thinning, we will have a better idea of whether or not the understory will need to be treated chemically in order to successfully regenerate the desired species in this stand (particularly oak).

Stand 8 (92.3 Acres)

Type: Northern Hardwoods/White Pine

Species Composition (%BA): Red Maple 38%, Red Oak 22%, White Pine 12%, White Oak 7%, Beech 5%, Hemlock 4%, Black Cherry 3%, Aspen 3%, Other Hardwoods 7%

Size Class: Sawtimber

Basal Area: 108 Sq. Ft.

Trees per Acre: 148

Percent Acceptable Growing Stock: 73%

Narrative: Located in the southwest corner of the property, this is primarily a northern hardwood stand with white pine and a few hemlocks scattered throughout. This stand was harvested approximately 3 years ago, along with stand 7. Existing skid trails lead to the recently used landing on Dyer Road. There are some red oak and red maple with excellent form remaining in the overstory, which are a good seed source for the future stand.

Management Recommendation: Like stand 7, the response of the understory to the previous thinning must be assessed before additional treatments are scheduled. Due to the deep snow at the time of the inventory, it was impossible to make an accurate assessment at that time. It should be evaluated again in 5 years to determine what the next step should be. By that time, it should be clear how the desirable seedlings and undesirable competing vegetation will respond to future treatment.

Stand 9 (44.3 Acres)

Type: Northern Hardwoods/White Pine

Species Composition (%BA): Sugar Maple 23%, White Ash 23%, White Pine 15%, Aspen 11%, Red Oak 7%, Basswood 5%, Hickory 3%, Other Hardwoods 13%

Size Class: Sawtimber

Basal Area: 102 Sq. Ft.

Trees per Acre: 320

Percent Acceptable Growing Stock: 82%

Narrative: Stand 9 is located in the northern end of the property between the pond and the old abandoned town road. Due to the drainages entering and leaving the pond, access is best from the old town road to the east. During the inventory, we also observed advanced sugar maple and white ash regeneration. There is a well-marked ATV and hiking trail that runs along the southern edge of the field in the middle of the stand. This stand was also harvested in 2016. The prescription for this harvest was a thinning from below, which focused on removing damaged, defective, suppressed, diseased, and less vigorous stems. Once the unacceptable growing stock (UGS) were removed, a crown thinning was then performed in order to optimize the growth and productivity of the best residual trees.

Management Recommendation: This stand is not yet ready for a commercial thinning. If the landowner desires, a pre-commercial thinning or timber stand improvement (TSI) would benefit the stand. This thinning would focus on removing large multi-stemmed white pine as well as the undesirable growing stock in the understory (ironwood and blue beech) to promote growth of the more valuable species.

Stand 10 (4.4 Acres)

Type: Scotch pine Plantation

Species Composition (%BA): Scotch pine 100%

Size Class: Poletimber

Basal Area: 160 Sq. Ft.

Trees per Acre: 501

Percent Acceptable Growing Stock: 60%

Narrative: This even-aged Scotch pine plantation is located on the west side of the abandoned road, and is made up of two separate plantations of approximately the same age.

Management Recommendation: This stand is currently well stocked. The small size of the stand, the immaturity of the trees themselves, and the low commercial value of Scotch pine make it necessary to harvest in conjunction with other softwood stands to make it feasible. It is recommended that we let the stand grow and allow natural selection to take place, until the other neighboring softwood stands are again ready for thinning. At that point, they should all be treated at the same time.

Stand 11. No Management Zones (188 Acres)

Narrative: This management zone is composed of agricultural fields, open brush lots, a pond, and the campground area. These areas are labeled as stand 11 on the Forest Stand Type Map.

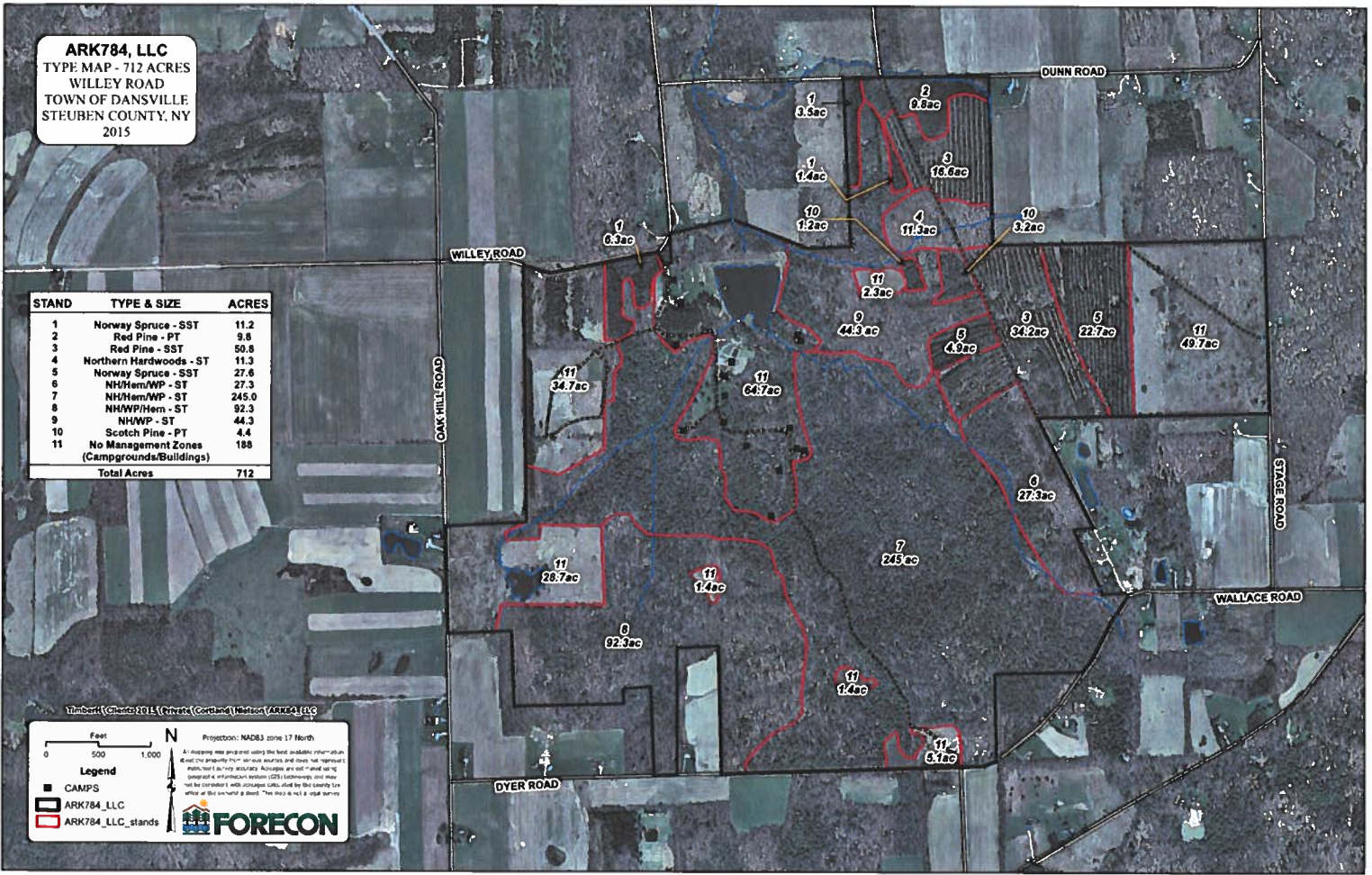
Management Recommendations: These areas should be maintained with their current uses. The campground areas should be buffered from harvest areas to maintain aesthetics and minimize impact. Hazard trees within and around the campground areas should continue to be addressed on a case by case basis. Old fields that aren't being maintained for agriculture should be allowed to naturally seed in and covert to early successional forests.

15-YEAR WORK SCHEDULE

2017-2018	Property Inspection
2018-2019	Property Inspection
2019-2020	Property Inspection
2020-2021	Property Inspection, Evaluate Regeneration and Competing Vegetation in Stands 7 and 8 to Schedule Treatment if Ready. Boundary Line Maintenance.
2021-2022	Property Inspection
2022-2023	Property Inspection
2023-2024	Property Inspection
2024-2025	Property Inspection
2025-2026	Property Inspection, Evaluate All Stands to Schedule Treatment if Ready. Boundary line maintenance.
2026-2027	Property Inspection
2027-2028	Property Inspection
2028-2029	Property Inspection
2029-2030	Property Inspection
2030-2031	Property Inspection, Re-inventory All Stands. Boundary Line Maintenance.
2031-2032	Property Inspection

ARK784, LLC
 TYPE MAP - 712 ACRES
 WILLEY ROAD
 TOWN OF DANSVILLE
 STEUBEN COUNTY, NY
 2015

STAND	TYPE & SIZE	ACRES
1	Norway Spruce - SST	11.2
2	Red Pine - PT	9.8
3	Red Pine - SST	50.8
4	Northern Hardwoods - ST	11.3
5	Norway Spruce - SST	27.6
6	NH/Hem/WP - ST	27.3
7	NH/Hem/WP - ST	245.0
8	NH/WP/Hem - ST	92.3
9	NH/WP - ST	44.3
10	Scotch Pine - PT	4.4
11	No Management Zones (Campgrounds/Buildings)	188
Total Acres		712



Timber: (Class 2011) Forest (Cortland) (Hudson) (ARK784, LLC)

Feet
 0 500 1,000

Projection: NAD83 zone 17 North

All mapping was prepared using the best available information at the time of the project. The accuracy of the data and the accuracy of the map is not guaranteed. The accuracy of the data and the accuracy of the map is not guaranteed. The accuracy of the data and the accuracy of the map is not guaranteed.

Legend

- CAMPS
- ARK784, LLC
- ARK784, LLC, stands

FORECON

ARK784, LLC
 TYPE MAP - 712 ACRES
 WILLEY ROAD
 TOWN OF DANSVILLE
 STEUBEN COUNTY, NY
 2015

STAND	TYPE & SIZE	ACRES
1	Norway Spruce - SST	11.2
2	Red Pine - PT	9.8
3	Red Pine - SST	50.8
4	Northern Hardwoods - ST	11.3
5	Norway Spruce - SST	27.6
6	NH/Hem/WP - ST	27.3
7	NH/Hem/WP - ST	245.0
8	NH/WP/Hem - ST	92.3
9	NH/WP - ST	44.3
10	Scotch Pine - PT	4.4
11	No Management Zones (Campgrounds/Buildings)	188
Total Acres		712

Timberland (Claims 2015) Private (Woodson) ARK784, LLC

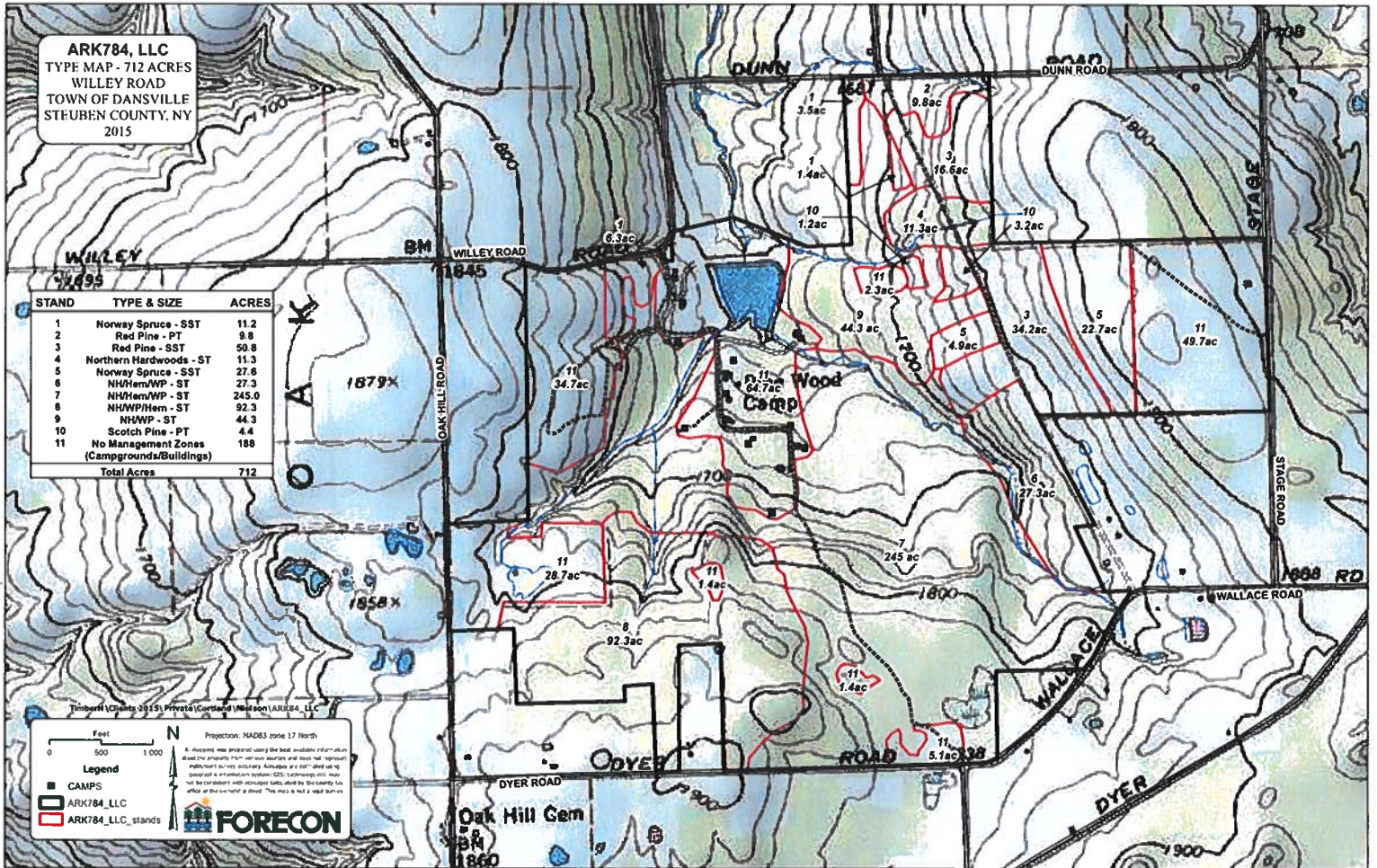
Scale: 0 500 1000 Feet

Projection: NAD83 zone 17 North

Legend:

- CAMPS
- ARK784, LLC
- ARK784, LLC, stands

FORECON



NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
FOREST LAND CLASSIFICATION AND TREATMENT REPORT

Application Number	Owner Diverse Resource Investments, LLC C/o Don Neilson	Classified By FORECON INC	Date 43070
Owner's Address 2620 Egypt Road		Department Use Only	
City Audobon	State PA	Zip Code 19403-2302	Checked By Date

The lands described in the owner's application for certificate of approval as eligible forest land have been examined and classified below. The stand treatments listed are required practices for continuing eligibility under Section 480-A of the Real Property Tax law.

ELIGIBLE ACREAGE									
Stand No.	Acreage	Forest Type	Diameter Class	Site	Basal Area	No. Trees/ Ac.	Species Composition Percent (nearest 10%)	Silvicultural Treatment	Year(s)
1	11	NSP	SST	II	191	417	NS 96, BC 2, SM 1, WA 1	No Treatment Requires	XXX
2	10	RPP	PT	II	255	1,032	RP 80, RM 14, BC 2, WA 2, ASP 2	No Treatment Requires	XXX
3	51	RPP	SST	II	145	359	RP 91, SM 4, RM 3, OTH 1	No Treatment Requires	XXX
4	11	NH	ST	I	113	109	SM 85, HICK 9, NRO 6	No Treatment Requires	XXX
5	28	NSP	SST	I	118	285	NS 92, RP 4, WA 4	No Treatment Requires	XXX
6	27	MWD	ST	II	172	200	WA 23, SM 15, RM 15, EH 15, WP 11, ASP 6, OTH 10	No Treatment Requires	XXX
7	245	MWD	ST	I	156	473	EH 35, RM 18, WP 11, NRO 10, SM 6, WA 5, OTH 15	No Treatment Requires	XXX
8	92	NH/WP	ST	I	108	148	RM 38, NRO 22, WP 12, WO 7, AB 4, BC 3, OTH 10	No Treatment Requires	XXX
9	44	NH/WP	ST	II	107	320	SM 23, WA 23, WP 15, ASP 11, NRO 7, OTH 21	No Treatment Requires	XXX
10	4	SPP	PT	II	170	501	SP 100	No Treatment Requires	XXX
	524	Total acres eligible							

DESCRIPTION OF INELIGIBLE AND NON-COMMITTED LAND

INELIGIBLE: 188 acres - 123 acres of agricultural fields and open brushy areas, 65 acres of boy scout/girl scout campgrounds, buildings, facilities and pond