

696

FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN



Prepared for:

Ronald Hansen
4498 W 1000S Rd.
Kankakee, IL 60901

Prepared by:

Matt Peterson, District Forester
P.O. Box 406
Havana, IL 62644
309/543-3401

CRP Management Plan Date: September 22, 2000

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

Signup # 19 CP-23

15 years

AMMENDED TREE PLANTING PLAN

Name & Address:

Ronald Hansen
4498 W. 1000S Rd.
Kankakee, IL 60901

Farm No: 2756

Tract No: 40

Case No: 450

County: Schuyler

Acres: 37.1

6.46

LOCATION: NE 1/4 and NW 1/4 of Section 11 in Birmingham Twp.

GOAL:

1. To re-establish bottomland hardwood forest in order to produce a continual supply of hardwood timber.
2. To manage the site in order to create, restore and improve wildlife habitat.
3. To manage the site in such a way as to minimize the effects of soil erosion.

DESCRIPTION OF TREE PLANTING SITE:

Field No. 1 Acreage: 14.3 Conservation Practice No. CP-23
Soil Type: Raddle silt loam (7430B), and Beaucoup silt loam (3070) Site Index: 96 Pin oak

Field No. 2 This field is still to go to natural regeneration as per the plan written by Bob Church on October 27, 1999.

*See Appendix 1 for Soils Map

GRASS SEEDING: A mixture of timothy and redtop should be sown in Field 1 in the of 2001. Three pounds PLS (pure live seed) of timothy and three pounds (PLS) of redtop per acre should provide an excellent cover for the soil until the seedlings are fully established. A temporary cover of wheat if planted in the fall, or oats if planted in the spring, should be used as a nurse crop for the grass seed mixture. The seeding rate for this nurse crop is 20 pounds (PLS) per acre. **This is the landowners responsibility to have completed.**

PREPLANTING: Chemical Weed Control

At planting time, chemical weed and grass control is critical to the establishment of young seedlings. In some cases, the use of second year weed control may be justified. Herbicides should be used for controlling weeds within the row. The trees should be spot-treated using 4-foot circles around each tree. One gallon of water will treat 32 four-foot circles of tree seedlings. Mix ½ ounce of Oust on lighter soils, and ¾ to 1.0 ounce of Oust for heavier soils, and 3 ½ tablespoons of Princep 80W per gallon of water and spread as uniformly as possible over the amount of area suggested. On larger plantings, the spraying of 4-foot wide strips on 10-foot centers using the above mentioned chemical rates is recommended. **The planting area should be mowed closely prior to herbicide treatment and tree planting.**

The use of mowing to control weeds and grass around the seedlings is not recommended in areas with large deer populations. Deer browse is very detrimental to the survival and future quality of your young trees. A light weedy ground cover helps to “hide” the trees from the deer, thus reducing deer damage. (In some instances where deer are not a problem, or when noxious weeds are a problem, mowing may be done as needed.)

NOTE: According to your CRP contract, noxious weeds must be controlled at all times.

SPECIES AND SPACING:

Spring, 2001

6,200 seedlings should be planted here in the spring of 2001 or 2002. These seedlings should be planted on a 10 foot by 10 foot spacing. This means ten feet apart between rows and ten feet apart within the row. Species and number needed are as follows:

Bur oak	1,550
Pin oak	1,550
Gr. Ash	1,550
Sycamore	<u>1,550</u>
Total	6,200

Hardwood species should be mixed on all planting areas.

PROTECTION:

Your new tree planting should be protected from fire and livestock grazing at all times. Fire will destroy young seedlings and livestock will trample or chew off young growth. Therefore, if livestock will have access to these areas, then a fence should be installed and maintained to exclude the animals from this area.

HAND PLANTING:

A good tool to use for planting trees by hand is a tree planting bar. This tool makes a much better size opening in the ground in which to place the root systems. It is important to keep the roots so that they do not bend or curve upwards in the hole. Plants should also be planted deep enough so that all roots are covered. It is of equal importance to seal the openings made by the bars so that water and/or herbicide do not collect around the root systems. These tree planting bars are available for loan by contacting this office at planting time. The enclosed sheet illustrates how to use these bars properly. (See appendix.)

MACHINE PLANTING:

A list of tree planting contractors is included with your plan. I encourage you to contact at least three of them for price quotes. These are professional Foresters who can handle all aspects of your tree planting and herbicide application.

A state tree planting machine is available for you to use at planting time if you wish. These machines are pulled by a draw bar using a straight cleavice. These machines are very much in demand during the planting season. Therefore, it would be a good idea to let me know as much in advance as possible as to when you will be needing one.

RESOURCE PROTECTION:

Protection of the forest resources is the first and most important step in initiating a forest management program. With the exception of some minor erosion problems in the timber (discussed in further detail in the OTHER RESOURCES - Soil and Water Conservation section), no other specific problems or concerns have been identified in your woodland. Be advised that there are several practices that have detrimental impacts on and in your forest. Engaging in any of the following practices may affect your eligibility to participate in both the SIP and FDA programs.

1. Do not convert woodland areas to other types of uses (i.e. real estate development, pasture, etc.)
2. Do not allow livestock grazing of your woods.

3. Do not burn your woodland unless prescribed burning has been recommended in your plan.
4. Do not harvest your woodland without the advice (approval) of the District Forester.
- * See Appendix for Planting Trees and Shrubs.

In addition, there are natural occurring disturbances such as wildfire, insect and disease outbreaks. These problems need to be controlled as they occur. Insect and disease problems are usually first noticed in the foliage of the trees. Inspect your trees periodically during the growing season and contact this office should you experience any problems. Contact your local fire protection district for assistance regarding wildfire suppression. Avoid the introduction of non-native species into your woodland by planting exotic trees and/or shrubs directly in your woods or indirectly by plantings adjacent to your woodland. No threatened or endangered species were observed in the management area.

OTHER RESOURCES

Wildlife Habitat Enhancement

The second goal of this plan was to create and enhance wildlife habitat. The key to accomplishing this goal is to manage the entire woodland for a diversity of mast-producing tree species. On the upland sites, species such as white oak, walnut, red oak and black oak should be favored over elm, honey locust and sugar maple. On bottomland sites, favor walnut, pin oak, swamp white oak and bur oak over elm, box elder, cottonwood and sycamore.

Soil and Water Conservation

The third goal of this plan is to accomplish management objectives in such a way as to minimize the effects of erosion. Because each tract is adjacent to or within wetlands and riparian zones, logging should be undertaken only during dry periods or when the ground is frozen. Skid trails should be kept to a minimum.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Practice</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Spring 2001	Grass Seed	14.3
Spring 2001 or 2002	Tree planting and Vegetation control	14.3

Cost-Share Assistance

Various state and federal cost share programs are available to assist you in plan implementation.

These are reimbursement programs. Expenses must be documented and bills paid before a payment can be made. Cost-share payments are subject to practices being completed as outlined in the management plan and approved by the District Forester. You are not required to pay the bill from your tree planting contractor until your planting is approved by the District Forester

The following cost-share program and current rates available for you are:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Practice</u>	<u>Cost-Share Rate</u>	<u>Maximum Rate</u>
State- Forestry Development Act	Tree planting/ free stock	50%	\$63/acre
	Tree planting/ Private Nursery stock	50%	\$187/acre
State - Forestry Development Act	Chemical weed control	50%	\$27/acre
Federal - Conservation Reserve Program	CRP tree planting/ free stock	50%	\$63/acre
	Private nursery stock	50%	\$187/acre ← 168.30 355.30
Federal - Conservation Reserve Program	Chemical weed control	50%	\$27/acre ← 24.30 51.30 440.60 482.5

The federal and state programs may be combined to make you eligible for a **potential** 100% reimbursement.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Program Benefits

- Technical assistance from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources.
- Eligible for cost-share assistance to implement recommended practice.
- Assessment of acres enrolled in the IFDA program by the county tax assessor into the lowest tax assessment category as defined under the Illinois Farmland Assessment Act.

Program Restrictions

- Repayment of all cost-share monies earned if the management plan is not followed. This penalty also applies in the event of land ownership changes and the new owner does not

assume all obligations under this management plan.

- All trees marked or designated for harvest and/or thinning purposes by the District Forester will be cut or treated without deviation from the marking.
- Modifications to this plan must be agreed to by the landowner and the district forester.
- Any changes must be submitted in writing as an amendment to the original plan and documented by executing a new certification form indicating the change with the appropriate date and signatures.
- Must return annual recertification letter to retain your participation in the IFDA program.
- Woodland must be protected from fire.
- Livestock must be excluded from the woodland.

CONCLUSION

Signing the management plan certification initiates a partnership between you and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. By accomplishing the objectives in your plan, you will have demonstrated your commitment to the principles of land stewardship. It is important for you to read and understand your plan and the information in the appendix.

APPENDIX

SCHUYLER COUNTY, ILLINOIS

SOIL IDENTIFICATION LEGEND

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Soil Mapping Unit Name</u>
6C2	Fishhook silt loam, 5-10 percent slopes, eroded
6C3	Fishhook silty clay loam, 5-10 percent slopes, severely eroded
7D2	Atlas silt loam, 10-15 percent slopes, eroded
7D3	Atlas silty clay loam, 10-15 percent slopes, severely eroded
8F	Hickory silt loam, 18-30 percent slopes
8G	Hickory loam, 30-60 percent slopes
16	Rushville silt loam
17A	Keomah silt loam, 0-2 percent slopes
17B	Keomah silt loam, 2-5 percent slopes
19C3	Sylvan silty clay loam, 5-10 percent slopes, severely eroded
19D3	Sylvan silty clay loam, 10-18 percent slopes, severely eroded
36B	Tama silt loam, 2-5 percent slopes
43A	Ipava silt loam, 0-2 percent slopes
43B	Ipava silt loam, 2-5 percent slopes
46A	Herrick silt loam, 0-2 percent slopes
50	Virdeon silty clay loam
53F	Bloomfield loamy fine sand, 18-40 percent slopes
75C	Drury silt loam, 5-10 percent slopes
206	Thorp silt loam
219	Millbrook silt loam
242A	Kendall silt loam, 0-2 percent slopes
243B	St. Charles silt loam, 2-5 percent slopes
257A	Clarksdale silt loam, 0-2 percent slopes
257B	Clarksdale silt loam, 2-5 percent slopes
274F	Seaton silt loam, 18-30 percent slopes
279B	Rozetta silt loam, 2-5 percent slopes
279C2	Rozetta silt loam, 5-10 percent slopes, eroded
280B	Fayette silt loam, 2-5 percent slopes
280C2	Fayette silt loam, 5-10 percent slopes, eroded
280C3	Fayette silty clay loam, 5-10 percent slopes, severely eroded
280D2	Fayette silt loam, 10-18 percent slopes, eroded
280D3	Fayette silty clay loam, 10-18 percent slopes, severely eroded
386B	Downs silt loam, 2-5 percent slopes
470C2	Keller silt loam, 5-10 percent slopes, eroded
551F	Gosport silt loam, 18-30 percent slopes
551G	Gosport silt loam, 30-60 percent slopes
570C2	Martinsville loam, 5-10 percent slopes, eroded
605D2	Ursa loam, 10-15 percent slopes
802B	Orthents loamy, undulating
824B	Swanwick silt loam, 2-5 percent slopes
871G	Lenzburg silty clay loam, 30-60 percent slopes
872B	Rapatee silty clay loam, 1-7 percent slopes
937G	Seaton-Hickory Complex, 30-60 percent slopes
967G	Hickory-Gosport Complex, 30-50 percent slopes
3070	Beaucoup silty clay loam, frequently flooded
3071	Darwin silty clay, frequently flooded
3077	Huntsville silt loam, frequently flooded
3107	Sawmill silty clay loam, frequently flooded
3284	Tice silty clay loam, frequently flooded
3333	Wakeland silt loam, frequently flooded
3336	Wilbur silt loam, frequently flooded
3404	Titus silty clay, frequently flooded
3415	Orion silt loam, frequently flooded
4071	Darwin silty clay, ponded
7054B	Plainfield sand, 1-7 percent slopes, rarely flooded
7087B	Dickinson sandy loam, 1-7 percent slopes, rarely flooded
7242A	Kendall silt loam, 0-3 percent slopes, rarely flooded
7430B	Raddle silt loam, 1-5 percent slopes, rarely flooded
8070	Beaucoup silty clay loam, occasionally flooded
8071	Darwin silty clay, occasionally flooded
8077	Huntsville silt loam, occasionally flooded
8180	Dupo silt loam, occasionally flooded
8206	Thorp silt loam, occasionally flooded
8284	Tice silty clay loam, occasionally flooded
8336	Wilbur silt loam, occasionally flooded
8404	Titus silty clay, occasionally flooded
8415	Orion silt loam, occasionally flooded

PLANTING STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

The Division of Forest Resources requires the following standards for all tree plantings. At least 90% of the seedlings must meet these planting standards, if not, cost-sharing will not be approved.

PLANTING

Depth: Seedlings are to be planted at the same depth as grown at the nursery. In soils rated moderately well drained or better, plant trees up to 1" deeper than the nursery soil line. The nursery soil line can be distinguished by the color change on the root collar. Seedlings should not be sunk in a hole or raised in a mound. At no time should a seedling be planted with its roots exposed.

Root Pruning: Field pruning of hardwood stock must leave a minimum 8" root length. Field pruning of conifer stock must leave a minimum 6" root length.

Firmness: Soil around a seedling's roots must be packed firmly to eliminate air pockets. A properly planted tree seedling should be able to withstand a moderate tug with the thumb and index finger while remaining firmly in place.

Root Position: During planting, seedling roots must not be bunched, curled, doubled (formed into a "J"), twisted, or flattened into a plane (formed into an "L"). All roots should be pointing in a downwards direction.

Crown Position: The seedling should be planted in such a way that the top (crown/stem) is in an upright position. This position should be nearly perpendicular to the ground below. Hardwoods are not to lean more than 20 degrees off center. Conifers cannot lean more than 10 degrees off center.

Spacing: Distances within and between rows shall not be more than + 1/2 foot from recommended spacings.

Species Mixture: Must be according to the plan.

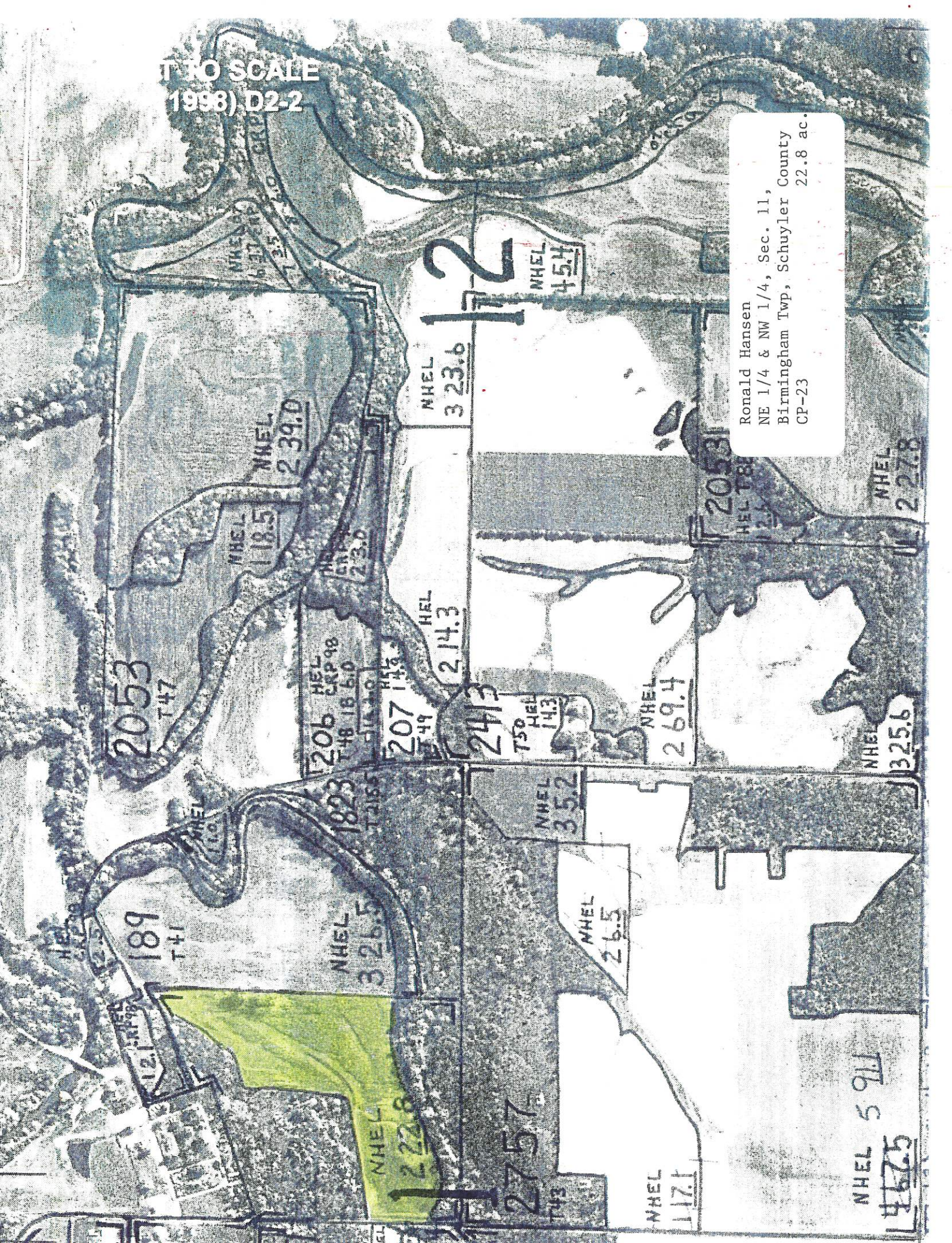
PLANTING STOCK SPECIFICATIONS

Private Nurseries: At least 80% of the hardwood stock must be in the 12-18 inch size range. The minimum acceptable root length must be 8". The height requirement can be waived if the seedlings meet or exceed a caliper of 7/32". Any variations must be approved in writing by the District Forester.

SURVIVAL SPECIFICATIONS: A minimum level of 70% of stocking must be maintained for the planted area. This minimum level cannot drop below 300 trees per acre.

TO SCALE
(1998) D2-2

Ronald Hansen
NE 1/4 & NW 1/4, Sec. 11,
Birmingham Twp, Schuyler County
CP-23
22.8 ac.





Ronald Hansen
NE 1/4 & NW 1/4, Sec. 11,
Birmingham Twp, Schuyler County
CP-23
14.3 ac.

NOT

T2332

T2451

HEL

25.5

HEL

123.6

T2376

2756

HEL

122.3

T240

NHEL

114.3

2418

T2452 NHEL

5 25.1

HEL

33.6

10

T2332

T2451

25.5

CRP 12

NHEL

9.17

32.1

NHEL

CRP 12

NHEL

8.99

CRP 12

NHEL

117.2

NHEL CRP

10 13.3

NHEL

7.94

CRP 12

NHEL

64.2

NHEL

117.1

NHEL

124.3

NH

146

REFORESTATION EXPENSE

You can claim a 10% investment tax credit (ITC) on "qualified reforestation expenditures." It may be claimed in conjunction with amortization (see below) or independently. The credit is a direct deduction from taxes owed.

You can also elect to amortize (deduct) a certain amount of "qualified reforestation expenditures" over a 7-calendar-year period (8 tax years). The election may be made in conjunction with the ITC or independently.

Depreciable Assets

The Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS) applies to business or investment property with a limited life. MACRS replaces Accelerated Cost Recovery System (ACRS). Landowners may elect straightline depreciation instead of MACRS over the same recovery period. Rather than being depreciated, up to \$10,000 of the costs of depreciable active business (not investment) property may be expensed (deducted) from active business income in the year the costs are incurred.

How to Qualify for Best Tax Treatment

"Qualified reforestation expenditures" are direct costs paid for stand establishment. They include costs of site preparation; seeds or seedlings; and labor and tools, including depreciation on equipment. The reforested property must be located in the United States, be one acre or more, and be considered capable of commercial timber production. The maximum dollar amount that qualifies is \$10,000 per year. It applies per individual, per partnership, per controlled group, and per estate; trusts do not qualify.

"Qualified reforestation expenditures" for amortization are the same as for the ITC, above. Amortization must be elected by the taxpayer on a timely filed tax return, including extensions, for the year the expenditures were incurred. The maximum dollar amount that qualifies is \$10,000 per year. However, if the ITC is elected, the amortizable amount must be reduced by half of the credit.

The credit is computed on Form 3468, which must be attached to your tax return. Timber transactions are reported as non-recovery property on the form.

If you invest in capital assets such as buildings, fences, equipment, etc., with a useful life greater than one year, be certain to maintain an active role, versus a passive role, in the management of the business or investment.

Reporting and Tax Forms

Amortization deductions are subtracted from gross income (i.e., "above-the-line"). This means that they can be subtracted even if you do not itemize your deductions. In the year the costs were incurred, 1/14th of the qualified expenditure is deducted. For the 2nd through the 7th tax years, 1/7 is deducted, and in the 8th tax year the final 1/14th is deducted. A description of the expense must be attached to your tax return. Use Schedule E of Form T, Form 4562, or a plain piece of paper for this purpose. Then report on Form 1040 as an adjustment to income, or on Schedule C or Schedule F, whichever is appropriate to your situation.

Both real and personal property have been assigned a recovery period based on the midpoint of the properties' useful lives under the Class Life Asset Depreciation Range System (CLADR). The CLADR values are published by the IRS. Depreciation of recovery property is reported on Form 4562. The election to expense up to \$10,000 of depreciable business property is also reported on Form 4562.

FORESTERS - TRI-RIVER AREA

1. Robert Clark
Clark Consulting Service
311 Hansford Street
Carthage, IL 62321
217/357-6770
2. Tony Colvin
619 Columbia Rd.
Washburn, IL 61570
309/246-3348
3. Ken Hoene
Timber Service
R. R. 1, Box 247A
Shelbyville, IL 62565
217/774-5611
4. Jeff Hudgens
Prairie Hills RC & D
321 W. University Drive
Macomb, IL 61455-1144
309/833-4747
5. Mark Rathman
Illinois Forestry Consulting
4414 S. McCormick Rd.
Farmington, IL 61531
309/245-0126
6. Jeff Brown, Consulting Forester
2162 N. County Rd. 800
Nauvoo, IL 62354
217/453-6471
7. L & G Forestry, Inc.
213 N. Third St., Suite 101
P.O. Box 59
Burlington, IA 52601
8. Ray Hanson
Woodland Management Services
P.O. Box 372
Kewanee, IL 61443
9. Kevin McSherry
CTF Land Management
124 W. Court Manor
Decatur, IL 62522 217/428-9520

10. Illinois Forest Products
Kevin Massie
8699 Arenzville Rd.
Beardstown, IL 62618
217/343-4540

11. Dale Glasgow
R.R. #1
Mt. Sterling, IL 62353
217/773-3970

12. Randy Aylesworth
1991 300th St.
Mt. Pulaski, IL 62548
217/674-3476

SEEDLING SOURCES

1. Armintrout's
1156 Lincoln Road
Allegan, Michigan 49010
616/673-6627 *
2. Boyd Nursery Company
P. O. Box 71, Hwy. 55
McMinnville, Tennessee 37110
615/668-9898
FAX: 615/668-7646 ***
3. Canale's Nursery
Shelocta, Pennsylvania 15774
412/354-2500 ***
4. Cascade Forestry Service, Inc.
22033 Fillmore Road
Cascade, Iowa 52033
319/852-3042
FAX: 319/852-3042 ***
5. Carino Nurseries
P. O. Box 538
Indiana, PA 15701
412/463-3350
FAX: 412/463-3050 **
6. Fernald's Nursery
R. R. #2
Monmouth, Illinois 61462
309/734-6994 *
7. Forest Nursery Company, Inc.
R. R. #2, Box 118-A
McMinnville, Tennessee 37110
615/473-4740
FAX: 615/473-2133 ***
8. Forrest Keeling Nursery
Hwy 79 S - Box 135
Elsberry, Missouri 63343
800/356-2401
FAX: 314/898-5803 **
9. Hensler Nursery, Inc.
R. R. #2, Box 52
Hamlet, Indiana 46532
219/867-4192 ***

10. Hess' Nursery, Inc.
P. O. Box 326
Cedarville, New Jersey 08311
609/447-4213 ***
11. Illinois Forest Products
R. R. 1, Box 312
Beardstown, IL 62618
217/323-4540 ***
12. Institrees Nursery
P.O. Box 1370
Rhineland, WI 54501
715/365-8733
FAX 715/365-8737 ***
13. King Nursery
1400 South Fourth Street
Montgomery, Illinois 60538
312/851-4548 ***
14. Land O'Pines Nursery
1056 North Schoenherr Road
Custer, Michigan 49405 *
15. Lawyer Nursery, Inc.
950 Highway 200 West
Plains, Montana 59859
406/826-3881
FAX: 406/826-5700 ***
16. Mellingers Inc.
2310 W. South Range Road
North Lima, Ohio 44452
216/549-9861
FAX: 216/549-3716 ***
17. Miller Nurseries, Inc.
P. O. Box 66
Germantown, WI 53022
414/255-4360 ***
18. Mt. Arbor Nursery
400 North Center
Shenandoah, Iowa 51601
800/831-4125
FAX: 712/246-1841 ***
19. Musser Forests
P. O. Box 340, Rt. 199 North
Indiana, Pennsylvania 15701
412/465-5686
FAX: 412/465-9893 ***

20. OIKOS Tree Crops
P.O. Box 19425
Kalamazoo, MI 49019
616/624-6233
FAX: 616/342-2759
21. Sherman Nursery Company
1300 Grove Street, Box 579
Charles City, Iowa 50616
515/228-1124 ***
22. Smith Nursery Company
P. O. Box 515
Charles City, Iowa 50616
515/228-3239 **
23. Vans Pines, Inc.
7550 144th Ave.
West Olive, Michigan 49460
616/399-1620
FAX: 616/399-1652 ***
24. Warren County Nursery, Inc.
R. R. #2, Box 204
McMinnville, Tennessee 37110
615/668-8941
FAX: 615/668-2245 ***
25. Western Maine Forest Nursery Co.
Fryeburg, Maine 04037
207/935-2161 *

* Conifers & Scotch Pine
** Hardwoods & Shrubs
*** Both

PLEASE NOTE: This listing is provided as a public service and is not to be construed as an endorsement, approval or guarantee of the products provided by any of the nurseries listed. This listing does not include all nurseries in Illinois, you may want to contact the Illinois Nurserymen's Association, Suite 1702, Hilton Hotel, Springfield, Illinois 62701, phone 217/525-6222.

WARNING: Carefully consider the geographic source of the seedlings you purchase. For most species do not move a seed source more than 200 miles north or south of its origin. Northern stock planted too far south will be slow growing. Southern stock planted too far north is subject to frost and dieback.