
FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Besheret, LLC Property

Cedar Lake Road

Deep River, CT

March 18, 2024



ANDREW J. BOSSE FORESTRY SERVICE

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Conservation Plan and Practice Schedule – Besheret, LLC Property

Tract Number	PLU / Stand #	Practice Code	Practice Name	Planned Amount	Planned Date
	1	472	Access Control – gate	1	2027
	1, 2	314	Brush Mgmt. (chemical light)	89.4 ac.	2025
	1, 2	314	Brush Mgmt. (chemical light)	89.4 ac.	2026
	1, 2	314	Brush Mgmt. (chemical spot)	89.4 ac.	2028
	1, 2	654	Forest Trls. & Lndg. (access trails)	9,450'	2027
	1, 3	654	Forest Trls & Lndg. (landing)	2	2027
	2	655	Forest Trls. & Lndg. (stream crossing)	2	2027
	1, 2	666	Forest Stand Improvement (thinning for forest health and wildlife)	89.4 ac.	2027

Practice Descriptions

CPS-314: This practice is used to control the presence of invasive woody vegetation. This can be accomplished through mechanical, chemical, or biological means as well as a combination of methods. In most cases, multiple treatments, either multiple treatments per growing season, or treatments over multiple years will be required to achieve effective control.

CPS-472: This practice is used to identify and delineate the boundary line of the property to minimize trespass that may adversely affect the resources on the subject property. This practice may also involve the installation of a gate at the entrance(s) of a forest trail or road to prevent unauthorized access.

CPS-654: This practice is used to minimize resource concerns associated with existing roads, trails and/or landings by closure and treatment to a level that facilitates future use for management activities. Grading and shaping, including the installation of necessary water control features such as water bars is the most critical component of this practice. Grading and shaping activities will follow the CT Best Management Practices Field Guide and NRCS Implementation Requirements.

CPS-655: This practice is used to provide routes for equipment during forest / habitat management activities, the periodic removal of forest products, and for temporary crossings of streams and wetlands. The location of trails, landings, and stream / wetland crossings shall be marked in the field by a licensed Connecticut forest practitioner with flagging, and will include aspects of CPS-654 (above) for grading, shaping and installation of necessary water control features for control of soil erosion. Stream / wetland

crossings will utilize temporary timber mat bridges. Grading and shaping activities will follow the CT Best Management Practices Field Guide and NRCS Implementation Requirements.

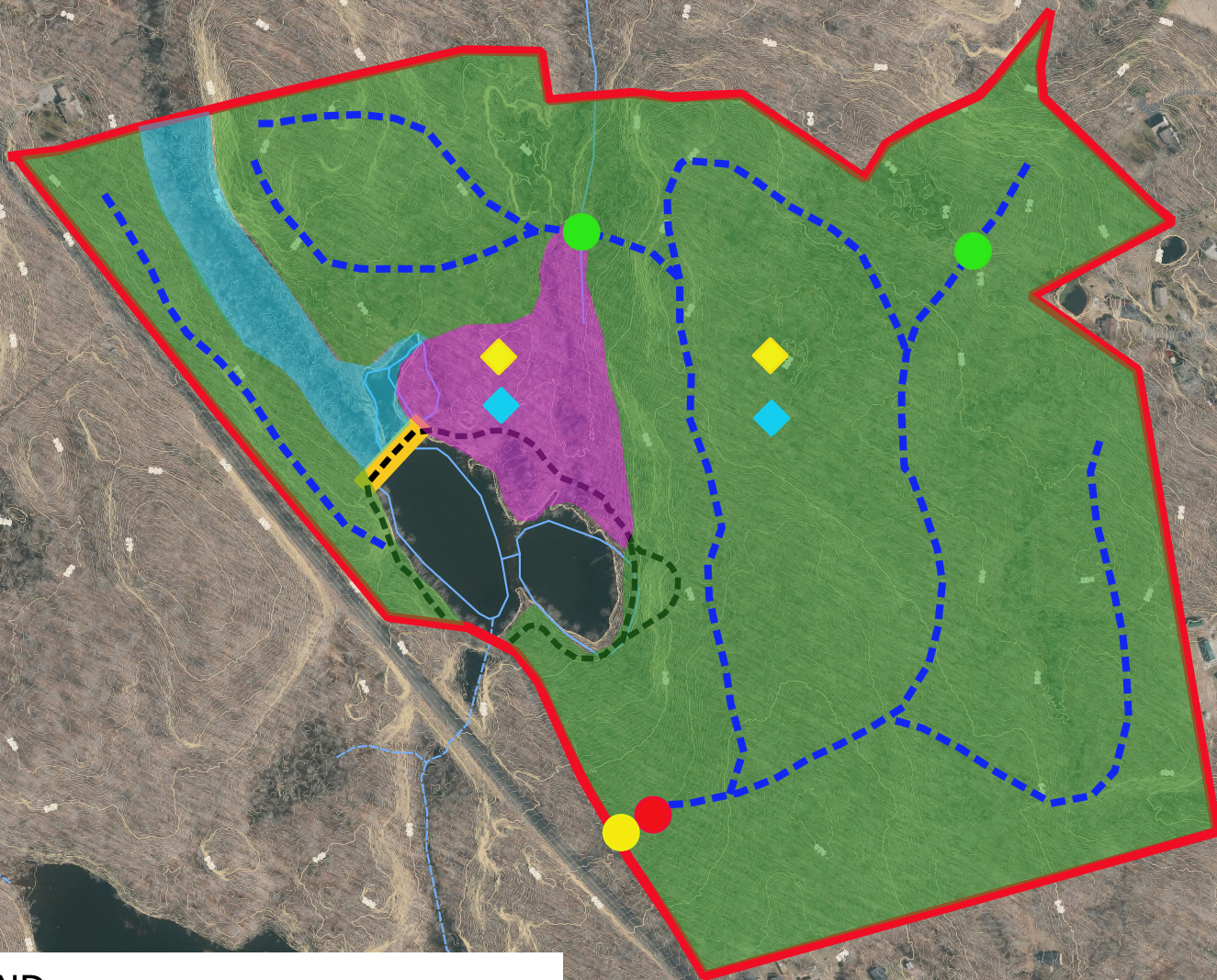
CPS-666: This practice is used to improve stand health and condition by the manipulation of species composition, stand structure, or stand density by cutting or killing selected trees or understory vegetation to achieve desired forest conditions. All trees to be felled or removed will be marked with paint by a CT certified forester. Silvicultural operations will be conducted in ways that avoid or minimize impact to residual vegetation, soils, and hydrology. Seasonal cutting restrictions will apply to minimize the potential impact on migratory birds, Northern Long Eared Bats (NLEB) and other species of concern.



ACTIVITY MAP
Besheret, LLC Property
Cedar Lake Road
Deep River, CT

100.55 acres

March 18, 2024
Andrew J. Bosse
Licensed Forester
CT Lic.# F-11
USDA-NRCS TSP# 09-6287



LEGEND

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| ◆ Brush Mgmt 314 | ■ Stand 1 |
| ◆ FSI 666 | ■ Stand 2 |
| ● Stream crossing 655 | ■ Stand 3 |
| ● Access Gate 472 | --- Trails |
| ● Landing 654 | Hydrography Line |
| --- Access Trails 654 | — Water |
| ■ Earth Dam | — Shore |
| — Boundary | --- Intermittent Water |



GENERAL INFORMATION

Landowner Assessment

Description of resource objectives and level of interest from the landowner:

Landowner is interested in improving the health and quality of timber and wildlife habitat on the property, improving access into and throughout the property for forestry, habitat, and recreation. Landowner is capable of implementing some projects on their own but need professional assistance with projects that require heavy or specialized equipment.

Summary of NRCS resource concerns:

- Invasive plants present.
- Lack of equipment access and staging area(s).
- Limited trail access throughout the property.
- Lack of habitat diversity within the forest stands.
- Lack of early successional habitat on property.

Landowner's goals for the property:

- Create a staging area for forestry and wildlife habitat improvement projects.
- Develop a trail system for forest fire suppression, forest management, wildlife habitat projects, recreational use, and property maintenance.
- Discourage or eliminate invasive plants.
- Improve habitat quality and diversity.
- Improve quality of timber stands & manage for long-term sustainability, periodic income.
- Protect and enhance water resources and wetlands.

General Property Information

Total land area: 100.55 acres

Total number of stands/mgmt units: 3

General property description:

The property contains a total of 100.55 acres, of which all is forested except for the pond area which comprises about 7.1 acres.

The topography on the property is relatively level with mostly gentle slopes and a few areas of moderate to steep slopes (east of Stand 3 and the pond), with mostly westerly aspects. The highest

elevation on the property is about 370' in the southwest section and the lowest is about 310' at the pond.

Water resources on the property include the aforementioned pond located at the west-central area of the property, a narrow shrub-wetland (Stand 3) which the pond drains into and flows north off the property, and a small, intermittent stream which originates in a small wetland north of the pond and flows north off the property. The stream runs along the east side of another wetland which is probably man-made, as it appears to have been excavated and earth berms pushed up around it in what looks like an abandoned attempt to make another pond on the property. Based on the mature tree growth in the wetland and on the berms, it was most likely done prior to re-forestation when the property was still pasture land.

There are several stone walls and the remains of wire fences in and around sections of the property, which are indicative of past agricultural use, most likely pasture land due to the rocky soil which would make cultivation very difficult. Based on the historical 1934 aerial imagery (see attached HISTORIC Map) of the property and surrounding area it appears that the property reverted back to forest in stages, starting in the late 1800's or early 1900's.

Description of surrounding properties:

The property abuts Cedar Lake Road to the west, residential house lots to the south, east, and northwest, and other privately owned forest to the north.

Soils information:

Upland soil types comprise about 95% of the property and include primarily: Charlton-Chatfield complex; Canton and Charlton fine sandy loams; Woodbridge fine sandy loam; Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loam; Merrimac fine sandy loam; and Hinckley loamy sand. Wetland soils comprise about 5% of the property and include Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils. Please refer to the attached soil map and reports for further details regarding soils on the property.

Management access:

Suitable management access is possible from Cedar Lake Road.

Presence of threatened and endangered species:

The State of Connecticut DEEP's Natural Diversity Database (NDDB) map indicates that there are no known populations of threatened or endangered species on or near the property. Please see the attached map.

If the Landowner intends to apply for NRCS cost-share funding to implement projects involving tree cutting there are restrictions as to what time of year the projects can be implemented. To avoid effect on threatened / endangered bats, tree cutting operations should be conducted during the period of October 31 through April 1. If tree cutting needs to be done between April 1 to October 31, consultation with the CT DEEP and the US Fish & Wildlife Service through the NRCS is required. Consultation takes 30 days. For the cutting period to be compliant with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, no tree cutting should take place Between April 15 and August 1. If the cutting schedule extends into this window, a nest survey must be done as each section is cut to avoid trees with nests. Contact the NRCS prior to commencing the tree cutting activities.

Presence of invasive species:

During the field inventory, a light to moderate infestation of invasive plants (Japanese barberry, bittersweet, honeysuckle, multi-flora rose, autumn olive) were noted in some areas of the property, particularly in areas with Woodbridge fine sandy loam soil type. Implementation of an invasive species control program should be a top priority for these areas in order to prevent the further spread of these invasive plants.

Also, in recent years, the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB), a non-native invasive insect, has been discovered in Connecticut. Some ash was recorded during the field inventory, particularly in or along Stand 2. It is recommended that a salvage harvest of any diseased ash be included if any other forestry activity (e.g. commercial harvest, FSI thinning) is done in the near future. Another non-native invasive insect, the Asian Long Horned Beetle (ALB) was discovered in Massachusetts several years ago and should also be monitored for, it is capable of attacking several species of hardwoods but seems to prefer sugar maple. For further details on these and other invasive pests, contact the CT Agricultural Experiment Station and the CT D.E.E.P.

Forest Carbon:

Studies have proven that managed forest systems sequester carbon at higher rates than unmanaged forests, due mainly to the fact that young, faster growing trees have higher metabolic rates than mature trees and uptake and store carbon at much higher rates. Consequently, in addition to providing the renewable resources (wood, fiber, wildlife, etc.) needed every day by society, managed forests contribute much more to the removal of excess carbon from our atmosphere than unmanaged forests.

Cultural importance: There are no known articles of cultural importance on the property, however, there are some stonewalls present. Any management projects should include efforts minimize disturbance to the stonewalls.

Sampling Method: The forest inventory was conducted using the point sampling method with a Basal Area Factor of 10. A total of 49 sample points were taken during the inventory.

Map information: The following maps and reports are included with this plan:

- Proposed Activity Map
- Location Map
- Aerial Image Map
- Forest Stand Map
- LIDAR Map
- Soil Type Map and Reports
- Historic (1934) Aerial Imagery Map
- Natural Diversity Database Map

EXISTING CONDITIONS FOR STAND 1

Land area:	Land area: 83.75 acres.		
Land use history:	Stand 1 appears to have reverted to forest from pasture land starting in the late 1800's – early 1900's. Some sections of the stand appear to be of a younger age class than others. In the 1934 aerial image it appears some sections of the property were in early stages of re-forestation. No indication of any forestry activity in the past 30 years.		
Forest Type:			
- Existing	Oak - Mixed hardwoods		
- Potential	Oak - Mixed hardwoods		
Successional trend:	Red oak, black oak, white oak, scarlet oak, chestnut oak, tulip poplar, hickory, birch, beech, and red maple dominate the overstory. Pole timber component is mostly red maple, birch, hickory and beech. Understory varies from mostly open to areas with some scattered mountain laurel thickets and patches of greenbrier.		
Forest health:	Average. Scattered invasive plants present (bittersweet, Japanese barberry, multi-flora rose). Some gypsy moth mortality from recent infestations. Overstocked conditions have slowed growth rates.		
Site quality:	Site index ranges from 65 to 72 for red oak. Average. Site Index was estimated from the attached Forestland Productivity soil report.		
Approximate age:	120+	Size class:	Med-Large Sawlogs (16" - 24")
Trees per acre:	132	Mean Stand Diameter:	13.2 in.
Basal Area (BA):	127	Acceptable BA:	96
Growth Rate:	2 %	Timber Quality:	med-high
Stocking:	Overstocked (103%). AGS accounts for 76% of the basal area, above average.		
Stand Volume:	10,367 bd. ft. / acre.		

Tree Diameter Distribution:	DBH	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
	%	1	3	6	6	11	11	11	14
	DBH	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34
	%	10	9	8	4	3	1	1	1

Habitat and wildlife use: Average, with potential for much improvement. Abundant mast producing trees (oak, hickory) can provide a tremendous seasonal

food source during years of high mast production. Numerous cavity trees provide den and nesting opportunities for small mammals and birds. Mostly open understory in stand lacks ground level browse and herbaceous growth for food and cover. Stand would benefit from a FSI thinning and the development of some Early-Successional Habitat (ESH) in some areas.

Recreational opportunities:

Hiking, wildlife watching, snowshoeing, cross-country skiing.

Potential for timber production:

Above average. Stand is fully-stocked with good quality oak and hardwood and has a higher-than-average amount (76%) of AGS timber. The stand would benefit from a Forest Stand Improvement (FSI) thinning to remove many of the UGS/cull trees, which would serve to release the residual AGS trees, improving stand health, vigor, quality, and encourage stand regeneration. Tree species to encourage include white oak, red oak, tulip poplar, and hickory. Lack of existing trail system generally limits access but could be expanded into the main stand as part of any forest management activities.

Water quality issues:

The pond, small stream, and shrub wetland (Stand 3) all are either in or adjacent to Stand 1. Consequently, any management activities should utilize appropriate BMP's to prevent soil erosion into any of the water or wetlands, as described in the *BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES for water quality while harvesting forest products - 2012 Connecticut Field Guide*.

Important natural features:

None noted.

MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR STAND 1

Landowner's objectives for this stand: Develop a trail system for forest and wildlife management, property maintenance, and recreational use. Control invasive plants. Improve quality of timber stands & manage for long-term sustainability and periodic income.

Desired future stand conditions: Create a multi-aged stand of mixed hardwood at full stocking level above the B line (73 sq. ft/ acre basal area) with AGS accounting for 85% or more of the stand, 2 – 3 large snags per acre for wildlife, and a healthy understory (comprised of native shrubs, desirable tree regeneration, and herbaceous plants) that is devoid of non-native invasive vegetation. Possibly create one or two patch cuts for early-successional habitat.

No-action alternative: Stand growth and vigor will continue to stagnate as the stand remains in an overstocked condition; forest health will decline along with timber values as AGS trees become overmature; existing quality regeneration is not sufficient to re-stock the stand in the event of a catastrophic event; non-native invasive plants will spread steadily throughout the stand; wildlife habitat value will continue to decline; and forest carbon sequestration will be significantly reduced.

Silvicultural Prescription

Recommended silvicultural system: Even-aged management, favoring white oak, red oak, tulip poplar, and hickory. The desired cutting cycle is 20 +/- years.

Details of the silvicultural prescription / planned activities:

- 1) Implement an invasive plant control program.
- 2) Develop a staging area and trail system.
- 3) Implement a FSI thinning, favoring mast producing trees, including tulip poplar. FSI might possibly be combined with a commercial harvest, recommend a shelterwood or group selection. Target basal area to be on average no less than 73 sq. ft./acre on average.

EXISTING CONDITIONS FOR STAND 2

Land area:	Land area: 5.70 acres.		
Land use history:	Stand 2 appears to have reverted to forest from pasture land starting in the mid 1900's. In the 1934 aerial image it appears that the stand was still pasture land. Based on the size of the trees present, it likely reverted to forest sometime during or shortly after WWII. No indication of any forestry activity in the past 30 years.		
Forest Type:			
- Existing	Mixed hardwoods		
- Potential	Mixed hardwoods		
Successional trend:	Red maple, scarlet oak, red oak, black birch, yellow birch, and some tulip poplar dominate the overstory. Some dead ash trees throughout the stand. Pole timber component is mostly red maple and birch. Understory is mostly open with some moderate patches of mountain laurel. Scattered invasive plants (multi-flora rose, bittersweet, Japanese barberry).		
Forest health:	Average. Overstocked. Above average percentage of UGS/cull trees. Some dead or dying ash. Scattered invasive plants.		
Site quality:	Site index is 72 for red oak (average), and 84 for tulip poplar (above average). Site Index was estimated from the attached Forestland Productivity soil report.		
Approximate age:	75+	Size class:	Medium sawlogs (16" - 20")
Trees per acre:	213	Mean Stand Diameter:	10.4 in.
Basal Area (BA):	122	Acceptable BA:	65
Growth Rate:	2 %	Timber Quality:	Low-Medium
Stocking:	Overstocked (105%). AGS accounts for 53% of the basal area, well below average.		
Stand Volume:	5,299 bd. ft. / acre.		

Tree Diameter Distribution:

DBH	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
%	4	4	8	16	16	14	6	18
DBH	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34
%	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	4

Habitat and wildlife use: Average, with potential for much improvement. This is a small stand whose biggest attribute for wildlife habitat is the presence of water, being directly adjacent to the pond and having some

wetlands located within the stand, providing an important resource for all wildlife. Some cavity trees provide den and nesting opportunities for small mammals and birds. Understory lacks an early-successional component that would provide important food and cover for a wide variety of wildlife. The section of the stand closest to the pond (about 30% of the stand) was recently forestry mowed and is entirely open, but is re-sprouting heavily with greenbrier.

Recreational opportunities:

Hiking, wildlife watching, snowshoeing, cross-country skiing.

Potential for timber production:

Average with above average potential. This stand is on an above-average growing site but lacks sufficient stocking of quality hardwoods. Ash mortality and a significant percentage of UGS/cull (about 47%) have degraded the timber production potential in the stand. These conditions can be rectified, however, through a FSI thinning to improve stand quality and encourage regeneration of some of the more valuable hardwoods, specifically red oak and tulip poplar.

Water quality issues:

This stand is directly adjacent to the pond, and has some wetlands and the intermittent stream within it, so any management activities should include implementing appropriate BMP's, as described in the *BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES for water quality while harvesting forest products - 2012 Connecticut Field Guide*.

Important natural features:

None noted.

MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR STAND 2

Landowner's objectives for this stand:	Enhance existing trail system for forest and wildlife management, property maintenance, and recreational use. Control invasive plants. Improve quality of timber stands & manage for long-term sustainability and periodic income.
Desired future stand conditions:	Create a multi-aged stand of mixed hardwood at full stocking level above the B line (68 sq. ft./ acre basal area) with AGS accounting for 85% or more of the stand, 2 – 3 large snags per acre for wildlife, and a healthy understory (comprised of native shrubs, desirable tree regeneration, and herbaceous plants) that is devoid of non-native invasive vegetation.
No-action alternative:	Stand growth and vigor will continue to stagnate and forest health will decline along with timber values as any AGS trees become overmature; existing quality regeneration is not sufficient to re-stock the stand in the event of a catastrophic event; non-native invasive plants will take advantage of the understocked condition and spread steadily throughout the stand and eventually take over the entire understory; wildlife habitat value will continue to decline; and forest carbon sequestration will be significantly reduced.

Silvicultural Prescription

Recommended silvicultural system:	FSI thinning of some UGS trees, managing for tulip poplar and red oak. Group-selection or shelterwood method for a commercial harvest.
Details of the silvicultural prescription / planned activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Implement an invasive plant control program.2) Enhance trail system.3) FSI thinning of UGS trees, target basal area to be on average no less than 68 sq. ft./acre on average. Favor tulip poplar and red oak.

EXISTING CONDITIONS FOR STAND 3

Land area:	Land area: 4.0 acres.
Landuse history:	Stand 3 is a shrub wetland, linear in shape, that serves as the outflow for the pond.
Forest Type:	
- Existing	Shrub wetland.
- Potential	Shrub wetland.
Successional trend:	Mostly sweet pepperbush throughout the stand with some witch hazel and spicebush scattered along the edges.
Forest health:	Good.
Site quality:	Good for a wetland. Beaver activity has resulted in almost continuous flooded conditions in this stand.

Approximate age:	N/A	Size class:	N/A
Trees per acre:	N/A	Mean Stand Diameter:	N/A
Basal Area (BA):	N/A	Acceptable BA:	N/A
Growth Rate:	N/A	Timber Quality:	N/A
Stocking:	N/A		
Stand Volume:	N/A		

Tree Diameter Distribution:	DBH	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DBH	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34
	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Habitat and wildlife use: Average. This stand is a functioning wetland providing valuable habitat to a variety of amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. There were no invasive plants noted during the field inventory but the stand should be monitored regularly for any infestation, particularly phragmites, which has the ability to rapidly spread through wetlands and severely degrade the habitat quality.

Recreational opportunities: Wildlife watching.

Potential for timber production:

None.

Water quality issues:

As wetland, there should be no management activity in this stand other than invasive plant control, if necessary. However, any activity in the surrounding uplands should employ appropriate BMP's, as described in the *BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES for water quality while harvesting forest products - 2012 Connecticut Field Guide*.

Important natural features:

None noted.

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MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR STAND 3

Landowner's objectives for this stand:	Monitor for invasive plants and treat as necessary.
Desired future stand conditions:	Healthy, functioning wetland free of invasive plants.
No-action alternative:	Invasive plant infestation (most likely phragmites) that will severely degrade the value of the stand as wildlife habitat.

Silvicultural Prescription

Recommended silvicultural system: N/A

Details of the silvicultural prescription / planned activities: 1) Monitor for invasive plants and treat as necessary.

Summary of management unit(s) on the property

UNIT	ACRES	COVER TYPE	STAND DIAMETER	BASAL AREA	SILVICULTURAL SYSTEM
Stand 1	83.75	Oak-mixed hardwoods	13.2	127	Even-aged mgmt. (Shelter wood a/o Group Selection). FSI. Cutting cycle of 20 years.
Stand 2	5.70	Mixed hardwoods	10.4	122	Even-aged mgmt. (FSI). Cutting cycle of 20 years.
Stand 3	4.00	Shrub wetland	N/A	N/A	Monitor for invasive plants and treat as needed.

Glossary of Forestry Terms

The following are explanations of some of the technical terms that may appear in this report:

- *AGS*: acceptable growing stock. Trees of good quality that are suitable for present or future sawtimber production.
- *ALB (Asian Longhorn Beetle)*: A destructive non-native wood boring pest of maple trees and other hardwoods.
- *Basal Area*: the cross-sectional area (in square feet per acre, at dbh) of all of the stems in a stand. Used to determine stocking density.
- *Best Management Practices (BMP's)*: Specifically, forestry practices designed to minimize and prevent soil erosion as a source of water pollution. In general, any good forestry practice that promotes good forest stewardship.
- *Board foot*: a unit of volume in a tree, log, or board. One board foot measures 1'x1'x1" in dimension.
- *Browse*: young woody vegetation utilized as a food source by wildlife, especially deer.
- *Canopy*: the uppermost level of forest vegetation, comprised of the tops of the dominant trees in a stand.
- *Crop Tree Management*: A non-commercial silvicultural method that favors high quality individual trees by thinning around such trees to remove competition. This results in much improved growth rates of the selected individuals. Can be used in conjunction with other methods or combined with a commercial harvest.
- *Cull*: Low quality tree with no present or future value for sawtimber.
- *DBH*: diameter at breast height. The diameter of a tree stem 4.5 feet above ground.
- *ESH (Early Successional Habitat)*: Young forest habitat (1- 10 years age) characterized by dense growth of seedlings & saplings.
- *EAB (Emerald Ash Borer)*: A destructive non-native insect pest that attacks ash trees.

- *Even-aged Stand*: A stand of trees that are of a relatively uniform age class.
- *FSI (Forest Stand Improvement)*: A non-commercial harvest focusing on cull and UGS trees, designed to improve stand quality and increase growth rates. Same as TSI, listed below. Can be combined with a commercial harvest.
- *Group Selection*: Silvicultural method that removes trees in small groups (usually ½ to 1 acre) throughout the stand, leaving undisturbed areas in between.
- *Management Unit*: A relatively uniform area (often a Forest Stand) managed as a whole. Often interchangeable with Forest Stand.
- *Mast*: seeds produced from trees that are utilized as a food source by wildlife. Types include *hard mast* (acorns, nuts, etc.), which can be especially valuable due to their abundance and longevity, and *soft mast* (berries, fruit, etc.).
- *NRCS*: Natural Resource Conservation Service, a branch of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- *Overstory*: see Canopy
- *Patch cut*: a small clearcut, usually less than one acre.
- *Reserve Tree harvest*: Silvicultural method that resembles a clear-cut except that some of the best quality crop trees are left, (approx. 6 – 12 per acre) for seed production, resulting in an even-aged stand. Characterized as a high-intensity but low frequency system.
- *Riparian Area*: Forest streamside zone. This is an area of significant interaction between the water body and the surrounding forest. It can vary in size depending upon many factors, including slope and topography, soil types, and vegetation. A riparian area can have a significant impact on stream water quality by filtering out runoff and absorbing excessive nutrients, providing shade that will decrease water temperature, and many other important functions. Therefore, it is important that BMP's are implemented when conducting forestry activities in or near riparian areas in order to minimize any adverse impacts.
- *Poletimber*: trees between 4" to 12" dbh.
- *Sapling*: trees between ½" and 4" dbh.
- *Sawtimber*: trees of 12" dbh and greater.
- *Seedling*: trees less than ½" dbh.

- *Shelterwood harvest*: Silvicultural method that regenerates a new forest under the shelter of mature trees. All trees are removed except the healthiest dominant (most desirable) trees, which remain to provide a seed source and to protect the new growth, which eventually will become a new even-aged stand. Once the new stand is established, the mature trees may or may not be removed in successive harvest(s), (e.g. “Two-cut” Shelterwood; “Three-cut” Shelterwood). Compared to the *Reserve Tree harvest*, listed above, it is characterized as a lower-intensity but higher frequency system.
- *Silviculture*: The science of developing and cultivating forests for human benefit.
- *Single-Tree Selection*: Silvicultural method whereby single trees (both AGS and UGS) are selected for harvest throughout stand. Used to create an un-even aged stand.
- *Site Index*: a measure of the productive potential of a site to grow quality trees, it is a function of height vs. age.
- *Stand*: A group or unit of forest type managed as a whole.
- *Stand volume*: the volume of AGS sawtimber in a stand, expressed in board feet per acre.
- *Stocking*: a function of basal area and trees per acre, used to describe stand density. Stands are usually classified as being understocked, well stocked, and overstocked. The region between the “A” and “B” level on stocking charts (well stocked) is optimal for stand growth and, consequently, productivity.
- *TSI*: Timber Stand Improvement. Same as *FSI*, listed above.
- *UGS*: unacceptable growing stock. Low quality trees that are generally unsuitable for present or future sawtimber production, but may contain some merchantable volume.
- *Understory*: the lowest level of forest vegetation beneath the canopy.
- *Uneven-aged Stand*: A stand of trees that contains a variety of age and size classes.



AERIAL IMAGE MAP w/ TOPOGRAPHY

Besheret, LLC Property

Cedar Lake Road

Deep River, CT

100.55 acres

March 14, 2024

Andrew J. Bosse

Licensed Forester

CT Lic.# F-11

USDA-NRCS TSP# 09-6287

LEGEND

 **Boundary**

Inland Wetland Soils

 **Poorly Drained and Very Poorly Drained Soils**

Hydrography Line

 **Water**


 **Shore**

 **Intermittent Water**

10 ft Contours 10k

 **100 ft**

 **50 ft**

 **20 ft**

 **10 ft**

 **Earth Dam**

 **Trails**

0 250 500 750 1,000 ft



FOREST STAND MAP
Besheret, LLC Property
Cedar Lake Road
Deep River, CT

100.55 acres

March 14, 2024
Andrew J. Bosse
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CT Lic.# F-11
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LEGEND

Stand 1

Stand 2

Stand 3

Boundary

Trails

Earth Dam

Hydrography Line

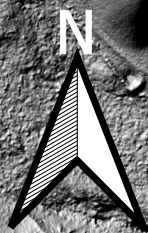
Water

Shore

Intermittent Water

FOREST STAND / TYPE ACREAGES
Stand 1 (Oak - Mixed Hardwood): 83.75 acres
Stand 2 (Mixed Hardwoods): 5.70 acres
Stand 3 (Shrub Wetland): 4.00 acres
Ponds: 7.10 acres

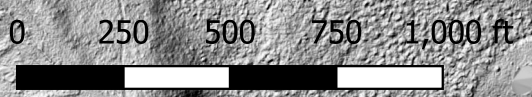
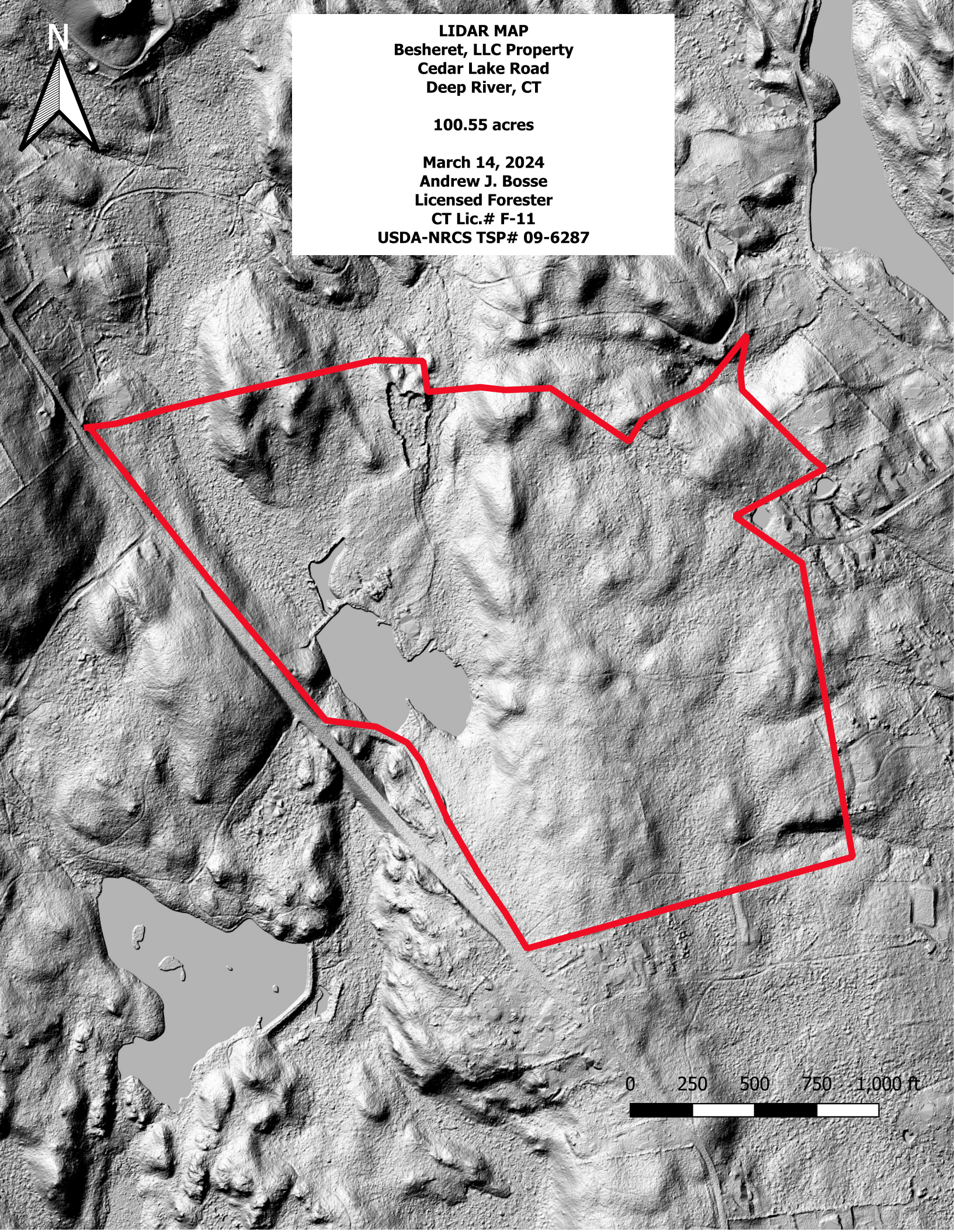
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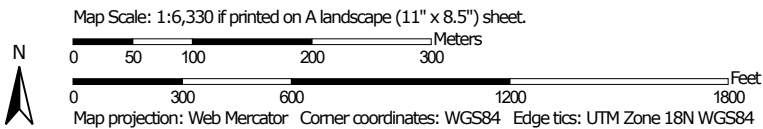
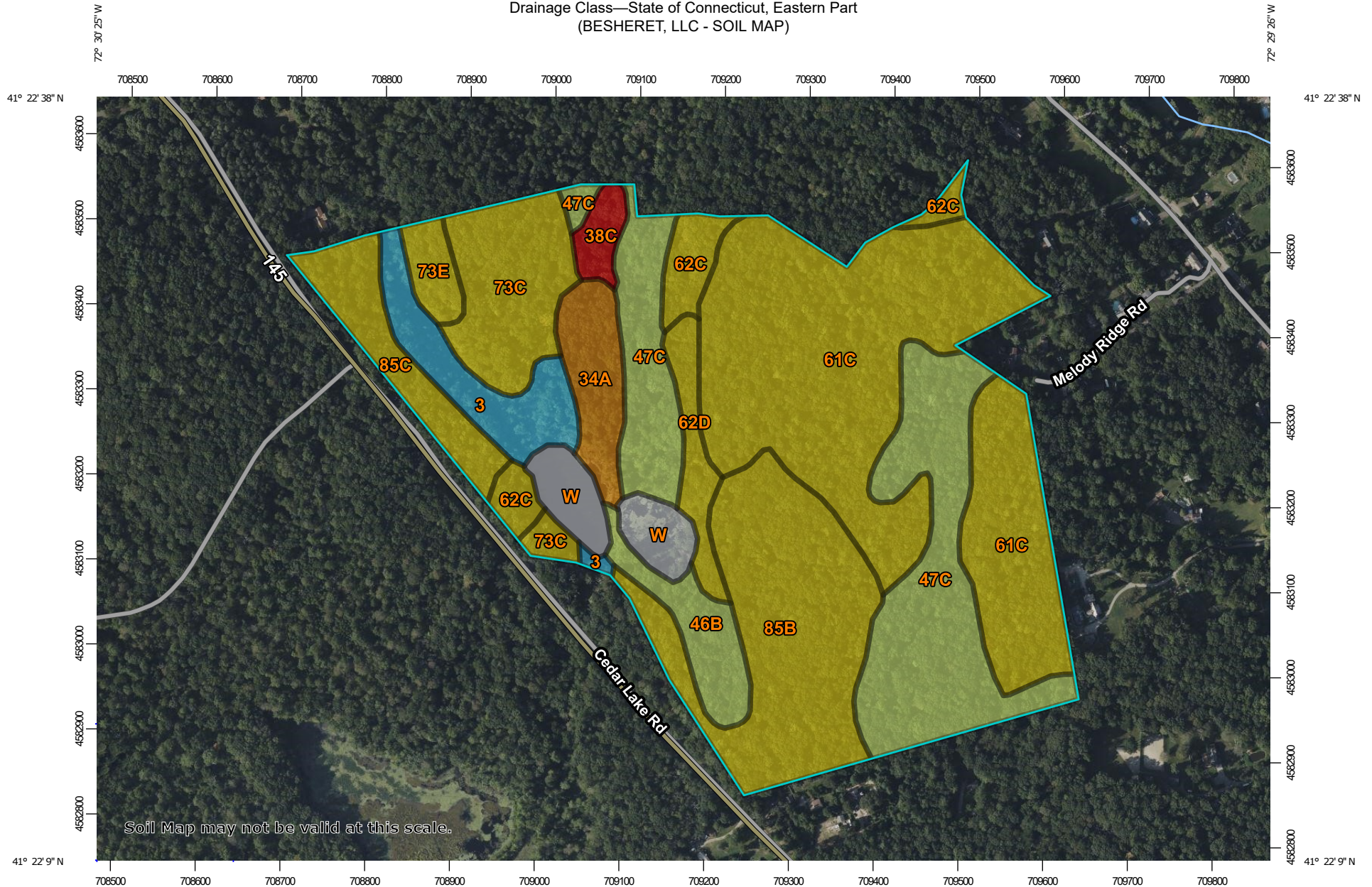
LIDAR MAP
Besheret, LLC Property
Cedar Lake Road
Deep River, CT

100.55 acres

March 14, 2024
Andrew J. Bosse
Licensed Forester
CT Lic.# F-11
USDA-NRCS TSP# 09-6287



Drainage Class—State of Connecticut, Eastern Part
(BESHERET, LLC - SOIL MAP)



Natural Resources
Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

3/15/2024
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MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)









 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons


- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
|  | Excessively drained |  | Excessively drained |
|  | Somewhat excessively drained |  | Somewhat excessively drained |
|  | Well drained |  | Well drained |
|  | Moderately well drained |  | Moderately well drained |
|  | Somewhat poorly drained |  | Somewhat poorly drained |
|  | Poorly drained |  | Poorly drained |
|  | Very poorly drained |  | Very poorly drained |
|  | Subaqueous |  | Subaqueous |
|  | Not rated or not available |  | Not rated or not available |

Soil Rating Lines





- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
|  | Excessively drained |
|  | Somewhat excessively drained |
|  | Well drained |
|  | Moderately well drained |
|  | Somewhat poorly drained |
|  | Poorly drained |
|  | Very poorly drained |
|  | Subaqueous |
|  | Not rated or not available |

Soil Rating Points


Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
|  | Rails |
|  | Interstate Highways |
|  | US Routes |
|  | Major Roads |
|  | Local Roads |

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

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

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

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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

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

Soil Survey Area: State of Connecticut, Eastern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 1, Sep 15, 2023

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 14, 2022—Oct 6, 2022

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

Drainage Class

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
3	Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, 0 to 8 percent slopes, extremely stony	Poorly drained	4.9	4.9%
34A	Merrimac fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Somewhat excessively drained	3.7	3.7%
38C	Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Excessively drained	1.3	1.3%
46B	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Moderately well drained	3.3	3.3%
47C	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	Moderately well drained	18.3	18.3%
61C	Canton and Charlton fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Well drained	30.9	30.8%
62C	Canton and Charlton fine sandy loams, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	Well drained	3.1	3.1%
62D	Canton and Charlton fine sandy loams, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	Well drained	2.5	2.5%
73C	Charlton-Chatfield complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	Well drained	7.4	7.4%
73E	Charlton-Chatfield complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very rocky	Well drained	1.6	1.5%
85B	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Well drained	15.2	15.2%
85C	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Well drained	4.5	4.5%
W	Water		3.5	3.5%
Totals for Area of Interest			100.2	100.0%

Description

"Drainage class (natural)" refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soil formed. Alterations of the water regime by human activities, either through drainage or irrigation, are not a consideration unless they have significantly changed the morphology of the soil. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized-excessively drained, somewhat excessively drained, well drained, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained. These classes are defined in the "Soil Survey Manual."

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Forestland Productivity

This table is designed to assist forestland owners or managers in planning the use of soils for wood crops. It provides the potential productivity of the soils for wood crops.

Potential productivity of merchantable or *common trees* on a soil is expressed as a site index and as a volume growth rate number. The *site index* is the average height, in feet, that dominant and codominant trees of a given species attain in a specified number of years. The site index applies to fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stands. *Common trees* are those that forestland managers generally favor in intermediate or improvement cuttings. They are selected on the basis of growth rate, quality, value, and marketability. More detailed information regarding site index is available in the "National Forestry Manual," which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet.

The *Base Age* is the age of trees in years on which the site index is based. "TA" indicates total age. "BH" indicates breast height age. "N/A" indicates that base age is not applicable.

The *Site Index Curve Number* is listed in the National Register of Site Index Curves. It identifies the site index curve used to determine the site index.

The *Volume Growth Rate* is the maximum wood volume annual growth rate likely to be produced by the tree species. This number, expressed as cubic feet per acre per year, is calculated at the age of culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI). It indicates the maximum volume of wood fiber produced per year in a fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stand.

Reference:

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Forestry Manual.

Report—Forestland Productivity

Forestland Productivity--State of Connecticut, Eastern Part				
Map unit symbol and soil name	Potential productivity			Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site Index	Volume of wood fiber	
			<i>Cu ft/ac/yr</i>	
3—Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, 0 to 8 percent slopes, extremely stony				
Ridgebury, extremely stony	Eastern white pine	63	114.00	American elm, Blackgum, Green ash, Pin oak, Red maple, Swamp white oak, Yellow birch
	Northern red oak	66	43.00	
	Red maple	62	—	
	Sugar maple	56	29.00	
	White ash	60	—	
Leicester, extremely stony	Eastern white pine	69	129.00	Green ash, Red maple, Tuliptree
	Northern red oak	56	43.00	
	Red maple	70	43.00	
	Yellow birch	—	—	
Whitman, extremely stony	Blackgum	52	—	—
	Eastern white pine	56	100.00	
	Northern red oak	70	—	
	Red maple	60	29.00	
	Red spruce	44	86.00	
	White oak	57	—	
34A—Merrimac fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes				
Merrimac	—	—	—	—
38C—Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 15 percent slopes				
Hinckley	Eastern white pine	61	100.00	Black oak, Eastern white pine, Pitch pine
	Northern red oak	49	29.00	
	Paper birch	60	54.00	
	Pitch pine	60	—	
	Red pine	54	92.00	
	Red spruce	39	86.00	
	Sugar maple	59	30.00	
	White spruce	52	114.00	

Forestland Productivity--State of Connecticut, Eastern Part				
Map unit symbol and soil name	Potential productivity			Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site Index	Volume of wood fiber	
			<i>Cu ft/ac/yr</i>	
46B—Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony				
Woodbridge, very stony	Black oak	77	—	Ash, Northern red oak, Sugar maple, Tuliptree, White oak
	Eastern white pine	67	114.00	
	Northern red oak	72	57.00	
	Red pine	65	114.00	
	Red spruce	50	114.00	
	Sugar maple	65	43.00	
	Yellow poplar	84	—	
47C—Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony				
Woodbridge, extremely stony	Black oak	77	—	Ash, Northern red oak, Sugar maple, Tuliptree, White oak
	Eastern white pine	67	114.00	
	Northern red oak	72	57.00	
	Red pine	65	114.00	
	Red spruce	50	114.00	
	Sugar maple	65	43.00	
	White oak	—	—	
	Yellow poplar	84	—	

Forestland Productivity--State of Connecticut, Eastern Part				
Map unit symbol and soil name	Potential productivity			Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site Index	Volume of wood fiber	
			<i>Cu ft/ac/yr</i>	
61C—Canton and Charlton fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony				
Canton, very stony	Eastern hemlock	—	—	Beech, Bitternut hickory, Black oak, Eastern hemlock, Eastern white pine, Gray birch, Mockernut hickory, Northern red oak, Pignut hickory, Red maple, Shagbark hickory, Sugar maple, White ash, White oak, Yellow birch
	Eastern white pine	58	100.00	
	Northern red oak	52	29.00	
	Red maple	55	29.00	
	Shagbark hickory	—	0.00	
	Sugar maple	55	29.00	
	White oak	—	—	
Charlton, very stony	Eastern hemlock	—	—	Eastern white pine, European larch, Northern red oak, Norway spruce, Red pine, Scarlet oak, Sugar maple, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Eastern white pine	65	114.00	
	Northern red oak	65	43.00	
	Red maple	55	29.00	
	Red pine	70	129.00	
	Red spruce	50	114.00	
	Shagbark hickory	—	0.00	
	Sugar maple	55	29.00	
	White oak	—	—	

Forestland Productivity--State of Connecticut, Eastern Part				
Map unit symbol and soil name	Potential productivity			Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site Index	Volume of wood fiber	
			<i>Cu ft/ac/yr</i>	
62C—Canton and Charlton fine sandy loams, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony				
Canton, extremely stony	Eastern hemlock	—	—	Beech, Bitternut hickory, Black oak, Eastern hemlock, Eastern white pine, Gray birch, Mockernut hickory, Northern red oak, Pignut hickory, Red maple, Shagbark hickory, Sugar maple, White ash, White oak, Yellow birch
	Eastern white pine	58	100.00	
	Northern red oak	52	29.00	
	Red maple	55	29.00	
	Shagbark hickory	—	0.00	
	Sugar maple	55	29.00	
	White oak	—	—	
Charlton, extremely stony	Eastern hemlock	—	—	Eastern white pine, European larch, Northern red oak, Norway spruce, Red pine, Scarlet oak, Sugar maple, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Eastern white pine	65	114.00	
	Northern red oak	65	43.00	
	Red maple	55	29.00	
	Red pine	70	129.00	
	Red spruce	50	114.00	
	Shagbark hickory	—	0.00	
	Sugar maple	55	29.00	
	White oak	—	—	

Forestland Productivity--State of Connecticut, Eastern Part				
Map unit symbol and soil name	Potential productivity			Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site Index	Volume of wood fiber	
			<i>Cu ft/ac/yr</i>	
62D—Canton and Charlton fine sandy loams, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony				
Canton, extremely stony	Eastern hemlock	—	—	Beech, Bitternut hickory, Black oak, Eastern hemlock, Eastern white pine, Gray birch, Mockernut hickory, Northern red oak, Pignut hickory, Red maple, Shagbark hickory, Sugar maple, White ash, White oak, Yellow birch
	Eastern white pine	58	100.00	
	Northern red oak	52	29.00	
	Red maple	55	29.00	
	Shagbark hickory	—	0.00	
	Sugar maple	55	29.00	
	White oak	—	—	
Charlton, extremely stony	Eastern hemlock	—	—	Eastern white pine, European larch, Northern red oak, Norway spruce, Red pine, Scarlet oak, Sugar maple, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Eastern white pine	65	114.00	
	Northern red oak	65	43.00	
	Red maple	55	29.00	
	Red pine	70	129.00	
	Red spruce	50	114.00	
	Shagbark hickory	—	0.00	
	Sugar maple	55	29.00	
	White oak	—	—	
73C—Charlton-Chatfield complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky				
Charlton, very stony	Eastern hemlock	—	—	Eastern white pine, European larch, Northern red oak, Norway spruce, Red pine, Scarlet oak, Sugar maple, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Eastern white pine	65	114.00	
	Northern red oak	65	43.00	
	Red maple	55	29.00	
	Red pine	70	129.00	
	Red spruce	50	114.00	
	Shagbark hickory	—	0.00	
	Sugar maple	55	29.00	
	White oak	—	—	
Chatfield, very stony	Eastern hemlock	—	—	Eastern hemlock, Eastern white pine, European larch, Northern red oak, Norway spruce, Red pine, White oak
	Northern red oak	70	57.00	
	Sugar maple	65	43.00	
	White ash	75	43.00	
	White oak	—	—	

Forestland Productivity--State of Connecticut, Eastern Part				
Map unit symbol and soil name	Potential productivity			Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site Index	Volume of wood fiber	
			<i>Cu ft/ac/yr</i>	
73E—Charlton-Chatfield complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very rocky				
Charlton	Eastern hemlock	—	—	Eastern hemlock, Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, White oak
	Eastern white pine	65	114.00	
	Northern red oak	65	43.00	
	Red maple	55	29.00	
	Shagbark hickory	—	0.00	
	Sugar maple	55	29.00	
	White oak	—	—	
Chatfield	Eastern hemlock	—	—	Eastern hemlock, Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, White oak
	Northern red oak	70	57.00	
	Sugar maple	65	43.00	
	White ash	75	43.00	
	White oak	—	—	

Forestland Productivity--State of Connecticut, Eastern Part				
Map unit symbol and soil name	Potential productivity			Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site Index	Volume of wood fiber	
			<i>Cu ft/ac/yr</i>	
85B—Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony				
Paxton, very stony	American beech	65	40.00	Eastern white pine, European larch, Northern red oak, Norway spruce, Red pine, Scarlet oak, Sugar maple, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Black oak	67	—	
	Eastern white pine	66	114.00	
	European larch	80	—	
	Northern red oak	65	43.00	
	Red maple	65	40.00	
	Red pine	67	114.10	
	Red spruce	55	123.00	
	Scarlet oak	67	—	
	Sugar maple	74	43.00	
	White ash	85	47.00	
	White oak	60	—	
	Yellow birch	65	40.00	
Montauk, very stony	Black oak	67	—	Eastern hemlock, Eastern white pine, Elm, Gray birch, Northern red oak, Red maple, Scarlet oak, Sugar maple, Sweet birch, White ash, White oak, Yellow birch, Yellow poplar
	Eastern white pine	72	114.00	
	European larch	80	—	
	Northern red oak	68	43.00	
	Red pine	70	—	
	Scarlet oak	67	—	
	Sugar maple	75	43.00	
	White ash	89	—	
	White oak	60	—	

Forestland Productivity--State of Connecticut, Eastern Part				
Map unit symbol and soil name	Potential productivity			Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site Index	Volume of wood fiber	
			<i>Cu ft/ac/yr</i>	
85C—Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony				
Paxton, very stony	American beech	65	40.00	Eastern white pine, European larch, Northern red oak, Norway spruce, Red pine, Scarlet oak, Sugar maple, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Black oak	67	—	
	Eastern white pine	66	114.00	
	European larch	80	—	
	Northern red oak	65	43.00	
	Red maple	65	40.00	
	Red pine	67	114.10	
	Red spruce	55	123.00	
	Scarlet oak	67	—	
	Sugar maple	74	43.00	
	White ash	85	47.00	
	White oak	60	—	
	Yellow birch	65	40.00	
Montauk, very stony	Black oak	67	—	Eastern hemlock, Eastern white pine, Elm, Gray birch, Northern red oak, Red maple, Scarlet oak, Sugar maple, Sweet birch, White ash, White oak, Yellow birch, Yellow poplar
	Eastern white pine	72	114.00	
	European larch	80	—	
	Northern red oak	68	43.00	
	Red pine	70	—	
	Scarlet oak	67	—	
	Sugar maple	75	43.00	
	White ash	89	—	
	White oak	60	—	
W—Water				
Water	—	—	—	—

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: State of Connecticut, Eastern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 1, Sep 15, 2023

Selected Soil Interpretations

This report allows the customer to produce a report showing the results of the soil interpretation(s) of his or her choice. It is useful when a standard report that displays the results of the selected interpretation(s) is not available.

When customers select this report, they are presented with a list of interpretations with results for the selected map units. The customer may select up to three interpretations to be presented in table format.

For a description of the particular interpretations and their criteria, use the "Selected Survey Area Interpretation Descriptions" report.

Report—Selected Soil Interpretations

Selected Soil Interpretations—State of Connecticut, Eastern Part									
Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	FOR - Harvest Equipment Operability		FOR - Potential Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail)		FOR - Soil Rutting Hazard		Inland Wetlands (CT)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
3—Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, 0 to 8 percent slopes, extremely stony									
Ridgebury, extremely stony	40	Moderately suited		Slight		Moderate		CT wetland	
		Rock fragments	0.50			Low strength	0.50		
		Dusty	0.01						
Leicester, extremely stony	35	Moderately suited		Slight		Moderate		CT wetland	
		Rock fragments	0.50			Low strength	0.50		
		Dusty	0.01						
Whitman, extremely stony	17	Poorly suited		Slight		Moderate		CT wetland	
		Wetness	1.00			Wetness	0.50		
		Rock fragments	0.50			Low strength	0.50		
		Dusty	0.01						
34A—Merrimac fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes									
Merrimac	85	Well suited		Slight		Moderate		CT nonwetland	
		Dusty	0.01			Low strength	0.50		

Selected Soil Interpretations--State of Connecticut, Eastern Part									
Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	FOR - Harvest Equipment Operability		FOR - Potential Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail)		FOR - Soil Rutting Hazard		Inland Wetlands (CT)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
38C—Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 15 percent slopes									
Hinckley	85	Well suited		Moderate		Moderate		CT nonwetland	
				Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
46B—Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony									
Woodbridge, very stony	82	Well suited		Moderate		Moderate		CT nonwetland	
		Dusty	0.01	Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
47C—Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony									
Woodbridge, extremely stony	83	Moderately suited		Severe		Moderate		CT nonwetland	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Low strength	0.50		
		Dusty	0.01						
61C—Canton and Charlton fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony									
Canton, very stony	50	Well suited		Severe		Moderate		CT nonwetland	
		Dusty	0.01	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Low strength	0.50		
Charlton, very stony	35	Well suited		Severe		Moderate		CT nonwetland	
		Dusty	0.01	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Low strength	0.50		

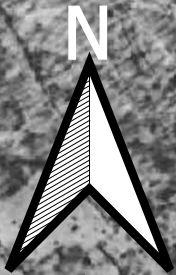
Selected Soil Interpretations--State of Connecticut, Eastern Part									
Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	FOR - Harvest Equipment Operability		FOR - Potential Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail)		FOR - Soil Rutting Hazard		Inland Wetlands (CT)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
62C—Canton and Charlton fine sandy loams, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony									
Canton, extremely stony	50	Moderately suited		Severe		Moderate		CT nonwetland	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Low strength	0.50		
		Dusty	0.01						
Charlton, extremely stony	35	Moderately suited		Severe		Moderate		CT nonwetland	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Low strength	0.50		
		Dusty	0.01						
62D—Canton and Charlton fine sandy loams, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony									
Canton, extremely stony	55	Moderately suited		Severe		Moderate		CT nonwetland	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Low strength	0.50		
		Slope	0.50						
		Dusty	0.01						
Charlton, extremely stony	30	Moderately suited		Severe		Moderate		CT nonwetland	
		Rock fragments	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Low strength	0.50		
		Slope	0.50						
		Dusty	0.01						

Selected Soil Interpretations--State of Connecticut, Eastern Part									
Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	FOR - Harvest Equipment Operability		FOR - Potential Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail)		FOR - Soil Rutting Hazard		Inland Wetlands (CT)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
73C—Charlton-Chatfield complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky									
Charlton, very stony	50	Well suited		Severe		Moderate		CT nonwetland	
		Dusty	0.01	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Low strength	0.50		
Chatfield, very stony	30	Well suited		Severe		Moderate		CT nonwetland	
		Dusty	0.01	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Low strength	0.50		
73E—Charlton-Chatfield complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very rocky									
Charlton	45	Moderately suited		Severe		Moderate		CT nonwetland	
		Slope	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Low strength	0.50		
		Dusty	0.01						
Chatfield	30	Moderately suited		Severe		Moderate		CT nonwetland	
		Slope	0.50	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Low strength	0.50		
		Dusty	0.01						
85B—Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony									
Paxton, very stony	55	Well suited		Moderate		Moderate		CT nonwetland	
		Dusty	0.01	Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50		
Montauk, very stony	30	Well suited		Moderate		Moderate		CT nonwetland	
		Dusty	0.01	Slope/erodibility	0.50	Low strength	0.50		

Selected Soil Interpretations--State of Connecticut, Eastern Part									
Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	FOR - Harvest Equipment Operability		FOR - Potential Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail)		FOR - Soil Rutting Hazard		Inland Wetlands (CT)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
85C—Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony									
Paxton, very stony	55	Well suited		Severe		Moderate		CT nonwetland	
		Dusty	0.01	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Low strength	0.50		
Montauk, very stony	30	Well suited		Severe		Moderate		CT nonwetland	
		Dusty	0.01	Slope/erodibility	0.95	Low strength	0.50		
W—Water									
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated		CT wetland	

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: State of Connecticut, Eastern Part
 Survey Area Data: Version 1, Sep 15, 2023



HISTORIC (1934) IMAGERY MAP
Besheret, LLC Property
Cedar Lake Road
Deep River, CT

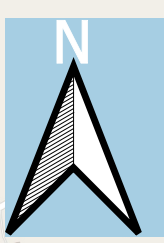
100.55 acres

March 14, 2024
Andrew J. Bosse
Licensed Forester
CT Lic.# F-11
USDA-NRCS TSP# 09-6287



***NOTE:** Due to variances in the Coordinate Referencing System between the historic imagery and the base map, the boundaries of the property are displaced slightly from their actual location.

0 250 500 750 1,000 ft



NATURAL DIVERSITY DATABASE MAP
Besheret, LLC Property
Cedar Lake Road
Deep River, CT

100.55 acres

March 14, 2024
Andrew J. Bosse
Licensed Forester
CT Lic.# F-11
USDA-NRCS TSP# 09-6287

