



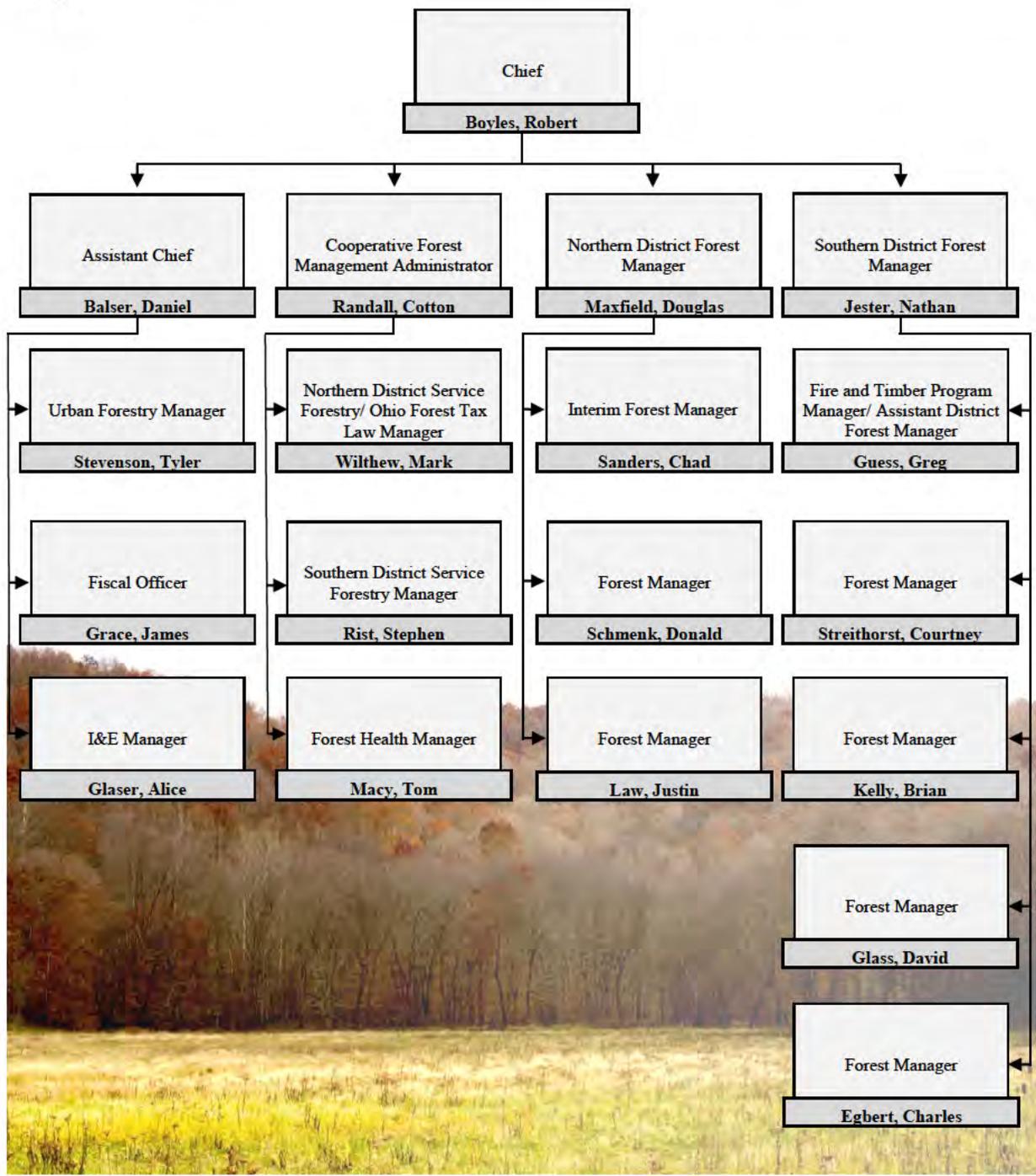
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
Division of Forestry

FY 2014
Annual Report





FY2014 ODNR Division of Forestry Managerial Table of Organization



Ohio Department of Natural Resources

Division of Forestry

2045 Morse Road, H-1

Columbus, Ohio 43229-6693

877-247-8733

Forestry.ohiodnr.gov



Cover Photo: Hocking State Forest in autumn



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Urban Forestry Program	2
Northwest Ohio Field Windbreak Program	3
Service Forestry Program	5
Fire Program	6
Cooperative Forest Health Program	7
State Forest Management	11
State Forest Land Inventory	11
State Forest Recreation	12
Land Management Report	13
Annual Stumpage Payments	16
Fiscal	17





URBAN FORESTRY PROGRAM

The Ohio Urban Forestry Program provides leadership and non-biased scientific-based information to local communities to help build the capacity to develop and enhance self-sustaining urban forestry and tree care programs that maximize the environmental, economic, and social benefits trees provide for all Ohio residents. ODNr Division of Forestry’s urban foresters directly assist Ohio communities with the:

- Development of professionally-based inventories/resource assessments and management plans.
- Establishment and training of professional municipal forestry staff.
- Development and review of tree ordinances and policies.
- Establishment of new and/or enhancement of existing advocacy/advisory organizations.

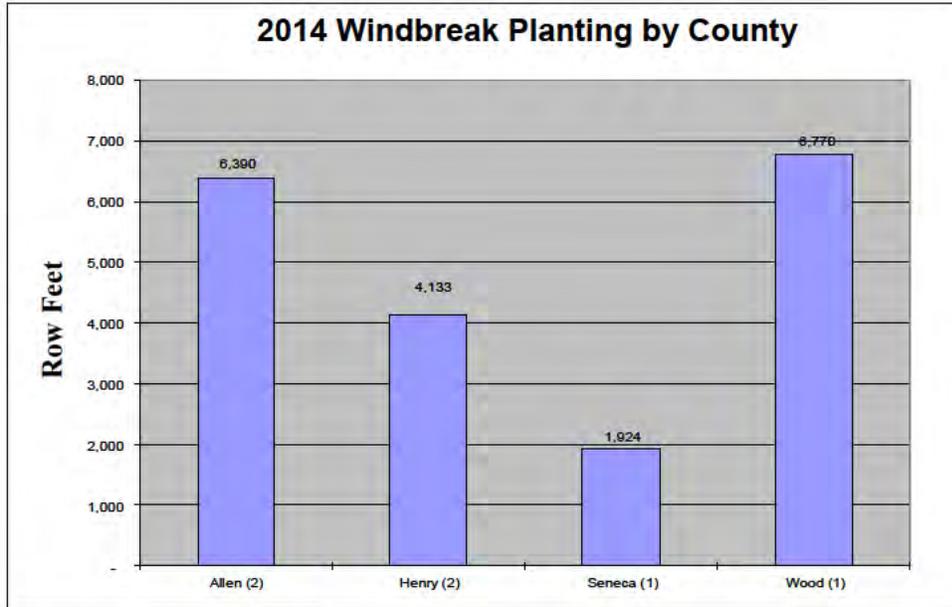
2014 Ohio Urban Forestry Statistics	
Total Urban Forestry Assists	768
Total Community Assists	605
Total Communities Assisted.....	235
Tree City USA Communities	244
Volunteer Hours	54,840
Trees Planted	32,594
Trees Pruned	88,857
Trees Removed	34,637
Expenditures	
<i>(Urban forestry-related, Tree City USA community expenditures)</i>	\$43,404,627





NORTHWEST OHIO FIELD WINDBREAK PROGRAM

The Northwest Ohio Field Windbreak Program, an interagency effort, began in 1977 to encourage planting of field windbreaks in northwestern Ohio to reduce soil erosion, protect crops from wind damage, and enhance wildlife habitat.

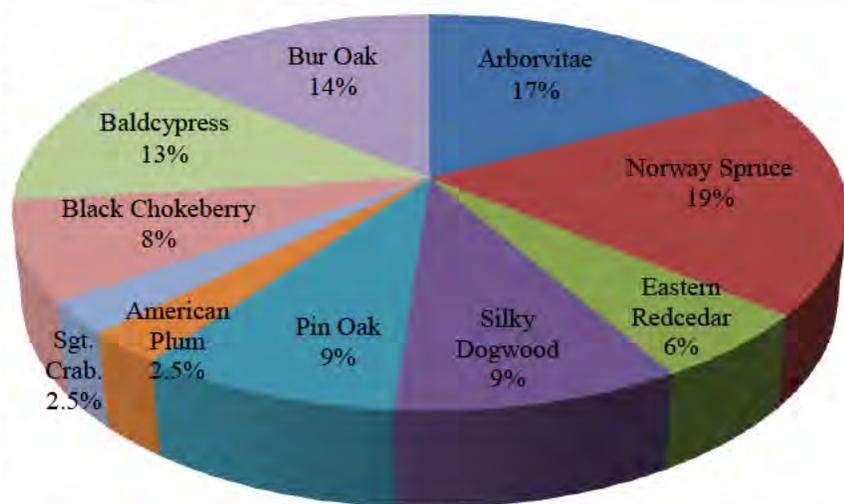


County	Row Feet
Allen	6,390
Henry	4,133
Seneca	1,924
Wood	6,770
Total	19,217



2014 Windbreak Planting by Species

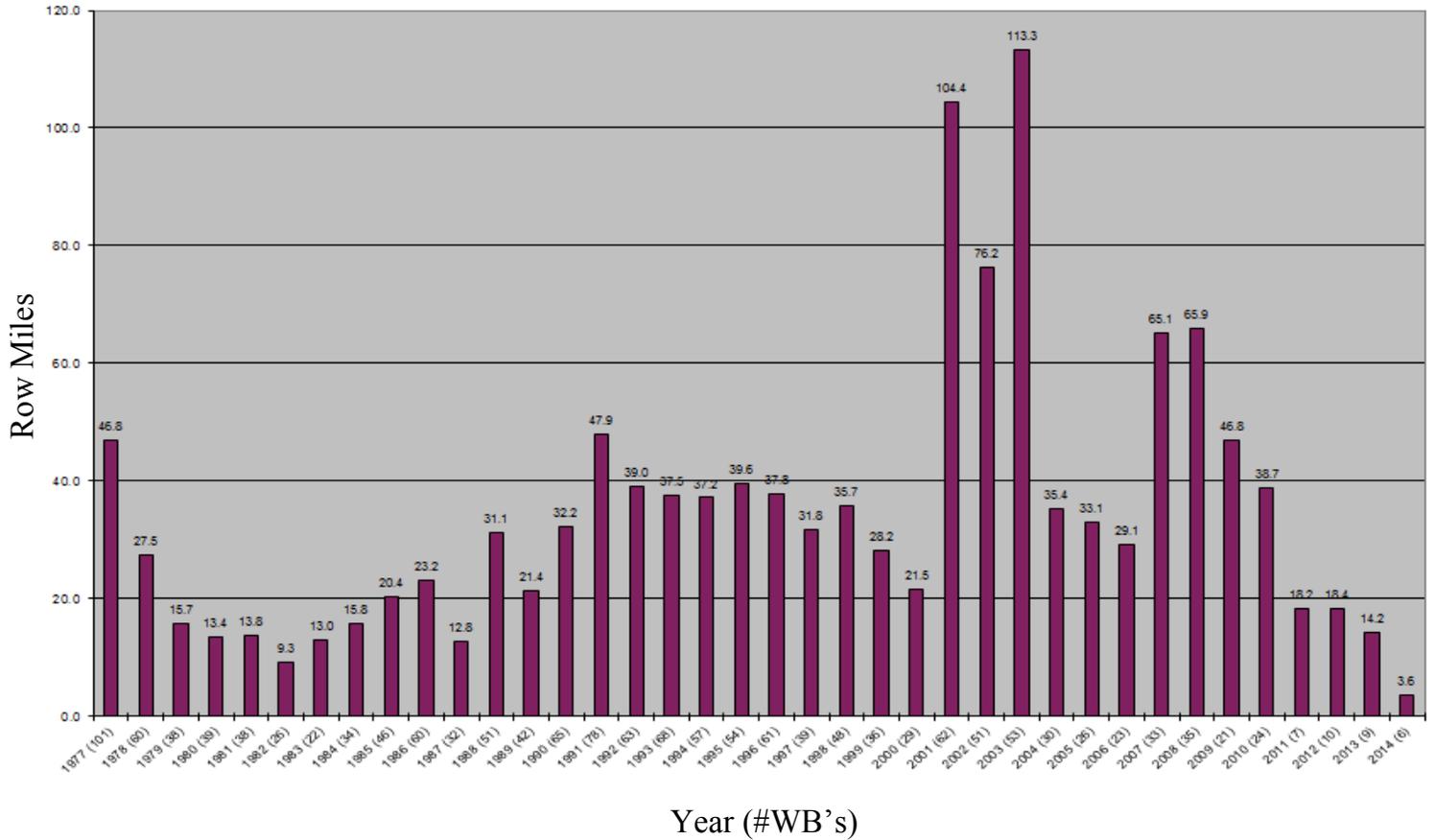
Species	Row Feet
Arborvitae	3,330
Norway Spruce	3,590
E. Redcedar	1,085
Silky Dogwood	1,821
Pin Oak	1,665
American Plum	508
Sgt. Crab.	508
Black Chokeberry	1,551
Baldcypress	2,449
Bur Oak	2,710
Total	19,217





Northwest Ohio Field Windbreak Program — *continued*

Northwest Ohio Windbreak Program—Row Miles Per Year 1977-2014



Year (#WB's)

Year	Total Miles
1977 (101)	46.8
1978 (60)	27.5
1979 (38)	15.7
1980 (39)	13.4
1981 (38)	13.8
1982 (26)	9.3
1983 (22)	13.0
1984 (34)	15.8
1985 (46)	20.4
1986 (60)	23.2
1987 (32)	12.8
1988 (51)	31.1

Year	Total Miles
1989 (42)	21.4
1990 (65)	32.2
1991 (78)	47.9
1992 (63)	39.0
1993 (68)	37.5
1994 (57)	37.2
1995 (54)	39.6
1996 (61)	37.8
1997 (39)	31.8
1998 (48)	35.7
1999 (36)	28.2
2000 (29)	21.5
2001 (62)	104.4

Year	Total Miles
2002 (51)	76.2
2003 (53)	113.3
2004 (30)	35.4
2005 (26)	33.1
2006 (23)	29.1
2007 (33)	65.1
2008 (35)	65.9
2009 (21)	46.8
2010 (24)	38.7
2011 (7)	18.2
2012 (10)	18.4
2013 (9)	14.2
2014 (6)	3.6
Total	1,315



SERVICE FORESTRY PROGRAM

Service foresters assist landowners with the many decisions and activities encountered in the care and stewardship of Ohio's privately owned woodlands. The division's Service Forestry Program provides technical forest management assistance to private landowners in areas including forest management, watershed protection, insect and disease control, forest recreation, tree planting, and wildlife habitat development. Service foresters provide information on managing timber sales, including sample contracts, as well as working with private foresters and Master Loggers. The division's service foresters provide assistance with the Ohio Forest Tax Law and cost-share incentive programs by inspecting privately-owned forest land to determine eligibility.

2014 Ohio Service Forestry Report

Forest Stewardship Program and Rural Forestry Assistance	
Number of landowners receiving technical assistance	2,249 landowners
Number of landowners participating in educational programs	6,325 landowners
Number of acres covered by new or revised Forest Stewardship Management Plans	22,932 acres
Number of new and/or revised Forest Stewardship Management Plans	334 plans
Number of acres covered by current Forest Stewardship Management Plans	301,947 acres
EQIP Cost Share Assistance	
Number of new and/or revised Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) Management Plans	33 plans
Number of acres of new and/or revised EQIP Management Plans	3,175 acres
Supplemental Information	
Total Forest Stand Improvement	11,645 acres
Saw Timber Harvested	0.9 million board feet
Referrals to Consultants	657



The Division of Forestry provides leadership in wildfire prevention, training, suppression, and prescribed fire management. The division participates in cooperative agreements with local fire departments, as well as in training, equipping, and coordinating the Ohio Interagency Fire Crew and specialized individual resource personnel for wildfires and disasters in and out of state. The division also administers federal grants and federal excess property to rural fire departments.

Wildfires and Acres Burned by Size Class

Between 07/01/13 and 06/30/14

CLASS	DESCRIPTION OF FIRES	NUMBER OF FIRES	NONFORESTED ACRES	FORESTED ACRES	TOTAL ACRES
Class A	25 Acres or less	103	7.5	11.5	19
Class B	26 to 9.9 Acres	429	461	546.5	1,007.5
Class C	10 to 99.9 Acres	78	645	1,328	1,973
Class D	100 to 299.9 Acres	4	270	285	555
Grand total		614	1,383.5	2,171.0	3,554.5



Number of Wildfires and Acres Burned by Causes

Between 07/01/13 and 06/30/14

CAUSE	NUMBER OF FIRES	TOTAL ACREAGE BURNED
CAMPFIRE	17	60
CHILDREN	5	16
DEBRIS BURNING	326	1,156
EQUIPMENT	17	53
INCENDIARY	16	294.5
LIGHTNING	3	4.5
OTHER	51	289
RAILROAD	0	0
SMOKING	9	10.5
UNKNOWN	170	1671
Grand Totals:	614	3,554.5



2014 Ohio Forest Health Report

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) Division of Forestry’s Forest Health Program is a cooperative initiative among Ohio and its surrounding states. Since insects and pathogens do not recognize state boundaries, it is important for these states to work together to mitigate potential threats to each other’s forest resources. This is achieved through rigorous field work and several investigative techniques. Additionally, State Forest Managers, Service Foresters, and Urban Foresters are periodically asked for assistance and provide input related to forest health issues they find throughout the year.

Landowners and the general public are encouraged to call the Ohio Division of Forestry, toll free at **877-247-8733**, and report any strange or unusual forest health patterns or occurrences they feel are abnormal and potentially threatening.

Pests and Surveys

Aerial Detection Survey—Each year, the Ohio Division of Forestry and the Ohio Department of Agriculture cooperatively conduct an aerial survey over the majority of the state to survey Ohio’s forest health. This year’s survey began on June 9 and concluded on June 25. Flight lines were flown in an east to west direction with spacing of about 4 miles. Each flight day, two observers were equipped with digital aerial sketchmap (DASM) computers containing a GIS/GPS mapping system. The observers identified 742 different sites from the air with discoloration, defoliation or mortality. Two-hundred thirty of these sites were inspected on the ground by Ohio Division of Forestry staff. The top damage-causing agents and associated acreage are below:

Damage causing agent	Acres
Emerald ash borer	5,266
Unknown	2,801
Herbicide	2,050
Dutch elm disease	774
Flooding/water	774
Natural decline	349
Wind	235
Diplodia tip blight	216

Asian Longhorned Beetle—In June of 2011, an Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) infestation was identified in Tate Township in Clermont County (southwest Ohio). The USDA Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and Ohio Department of Agriculture enacted a quarantine area of 61 square miles, centered over Tate Township, including East Fork State Park and Wildlife Area. The quarantine was enacted to prevent the movement of regulated items, including wood from any hardwood tree species, out of the quarantine area. The Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry has partnered with the USDA APHIS and the Ohio Department of Agriculture to conduct intensive ground surveys of the area. Surveys as of November 8 have located 15,168 infested trees, out of over 1.3 million trees surveyed. Two small satellite infestations in Monroe and Stonelick townships were found to be the direct result of firewood movement out of the main quarantine area prior to the discovery of ALB. Infested tree removals began in November of 2011. As of November 8, 13,784 infested trees have been removed. Landowners living inside the quarantine area have the option to have all high-risk host tree species removed from their property. The Ohio Department of Natural Resources is currently offering professional forestry assistance to all residents in the ALB quarantine zone for reestablishing tree cover following removals. A replanting project was initiated in the fall of 2012, with non-host tree species available to landowners who were impacted by landscape tree removals by the Ohio ALB program. Since the start of this program, over 1,200 trees have been distributed. In 2014, a special Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) was offered by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The ALB EQIP is a cost-share program just for affected landowners within the quarantine area to assist them with tree planting and invasive plant removal.



Adult Asian longhorned beetle



Cooperative Forest Health Program — *continued*

Emerald Ash Borer—Emerald ash borer (EAB) has been the most devastating forest pest in Ohio in recent years, and quite possibly in history. Today, 82 of 88 counties have confirmed infestations, but EAB is suspected to occur throughout the state. In northwest Ohio, where EAB was discovered in 2002, the vast majority of native ash species have been killed. Significant mortality of ash is now occurring in central, southwest, and northeast Ohio. Over 5,000 acres of damage due to EAB was indicated in this year's aerial forest health survey, but because the western portion of the state was not included in the survey, the actual area affected is likely much greater. New county EAB confirmations in 2014 include Athens, Gallia, Harrison, Jackson, Meigs, Noble and Washington. Research by the U.S. Forest Service Northern Research Station is examining "lingering ash," the fewer than 1 percent of ash trees that have remained alive in northwest Ohio and southeast Michigan following the large wave of EAB infestation. This work will be extremely important for the possibility of breeding native ash trees with resistance or tolerance to EAB. Research on and releases of EAB parasitoid wasp species have been carried out in Ohio by the USDA Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and others. Work by researchers at Ohio State University, Michigan State University, and others, has been instrumental in developing excellent insecticide treatment recommendations for landowners and communities. The Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry continues to help woodland owners manage their forests and utilize their ash resources, assist communities that are dealing with current and future EAB issues, and work to increase public awareness about the insect.

Walnut Twig Beetle/Thousand Cankers Disease—In late 2012, walnut twig beetle (WTB), the insect vector of thousand cankers disease (TCD), was caught in Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry traps in Butler County (southwest Ohio). The fungal pathogen that causes TCD, *Geosmithia morbida*, was subsequently confirmed from infested trees in Butler County in 2013. In 2014, the known infested black walnut trees were removed and examined as part of a U.S. Forest Service research project. The Ohio Division of Forestry has been monitoring over 30 Lindgren funnel traps from spring through fall across the state in black walnut plantations and forested areas with a large component of black walnut. Traps were checked at least every two weeks and samples are sent to Ohio State University's Ohio Agricultural Research & Development Center (OARDC) for analysis. The Ohio Department of Agriculture monitors over 100 traps within Butler County in addition to traps at wood

processing facilities around the state. No WTB was detected in any Ohio traps in 2014. The Ohio Department of Agriculture has quarantined Butler County, to prevent the movement of potentially infested walnut material out of the county. Further research on this pest will help to guide future management activities.



TCD-infected tree in Butler County, Ohio

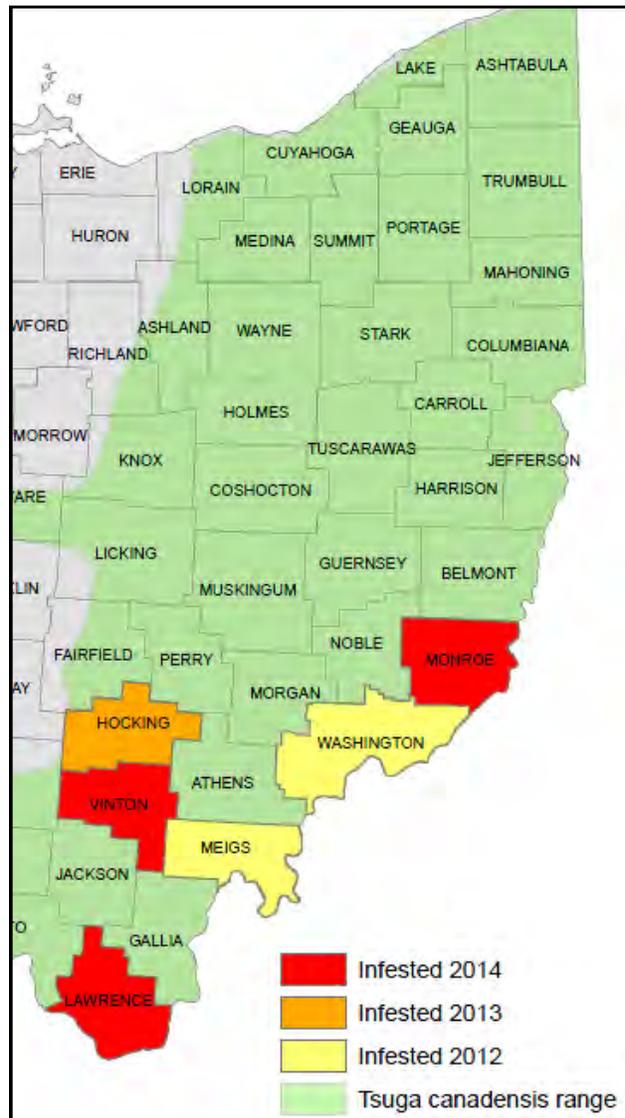
Gypsy Moth—The European gypsy moth saw an increase in abundance in 2014. In Ohio, gypsy moth occurs in the majority of the eastern half of the state, with the edge of the infested area extending generally from northwest Ohio to southeast Ohio. Fifty-one of Ohio's 88 counties are quarantined by the Ohio Department of Agriculture to prevent the movement of gypsy moth out of those counties. No additional counties were added to the quarantine in 2014. Cold temperatures over the winter of 2013-14 and build-up of the gypsy moth fungus, *Entomophaga maimaiga*, are credited for a 31% decrease in the number of male moths caught in traps in 2014 relative to 2013. The Ohio Department of Agriculture continued their treatment efforts within the Slow the Spread transition zone with four types of treatments occurring in 2014; Gypchek (gypsy moth virus), Foray 48b (Btk bacterium), Dimilin 4L (chemical insecticide), and Disrupt II (mating disruption pheromone). A total of 5,470 acres were



Cooperative Forest Health Program — *continued*

treated with chemical larvacide treatments (Foray, Dimilin, or Gypchek). Disrupt II mating disruption was applied to 120,073 acres. The Ohio Department of Agriculture will continue to monitor gypsy moth populations and assess treatment effectiveness.

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid—In early 2012, hemlock woolly adelgid (HWA) was discovered in southeast Ohio in Shade River State Forest (Meigs County); the first detection of HWA in a natural stand of eastern hemlock. At that time, it was also found to be well-established in landscape settings in towns along the Ohio River in Washington County. The second infestation of a natural stand of eastern hemlock was discovered in 2013 in the Cantwell Cliffs area of Hocking State Park in Hocking County by surveys conducted by the Ohio Department of Agriculture. In 2014, additional HWA infestations were discovered in Lawrence, Monroe, and Vinton counties (all in southeast Ohio). Since 2013, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry, with assistance from several governmental and non-governmental partners, has protected over 800 eastern hemlock trees with insecticide (276 trees treated in 2014). Treatment methods consisted of either soil drench or trunk injection with imidacloprid or basal bark spray with dinotefuran. Also since 2013, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry and partners have conducted biocontrol predator beetle releases. Nearly 2,000 beetles (*Laricobius nigrinus* and *L. osakensis*) have been released on HWA-infested trees. Some of these beetles were collected in the field from North Carolina and some were shipped to Ohio from the Virginia Tech HWA predator beetle rearing facility. Monitoring of treatment success and additional predator beetle releases are expected over the next several months. Continued hemlock surveys are planned for this winter. The Hocking Hills Conservation Association, formed in 2013 in response to the discovery of HWA in Ohio, is a collaborative group with representation from governmental, non-governmental, and academic institutions focused on raising awareness of HWA and the value of eastern hemlock, particularly in the Hocking Hills Region of Ohio. All counties with confirmed HWA infestations are quarantined by the Ohio Department of Agriculture to prevent the movement of potentially infested hemlock materials out of the infested areas.



Native range of hemlock in Ohio and HWA-infested counties.

White Oak Decline—Mortality and decline of white oaks continues to occur in southern Ohio. Several insect pests began defoliating white oak trees in 2002. Severe defoliation, coupled with drought conditions in 1999 and 2002, caused significant tree mortality, especially in some Ross County white oak stands. While no significant new findings of white oak decline were reported in 2014, it remains a significant concern for forest health in Ohio. The half-wing geometer, the common oak moth, and tent caterpillars joined forces to cause the initial defoliation damage. A jumping oak gall outbreak in 2010 and again in 2013 further compounded the complex situation. Gypsy moth may now be a factor in weakening the trees further. Two-lined chestnut borer, *Armillaria* root rot, *Hypoxylon* canker, and



Cooperative Forest Health Program — *continued*

Phytophthora cinnamomi work together as a group of secondary pests, to kill already weakened trees.

Southern Pine Beetle—Southern pine beetle (SPB) trapping was completed over 4 weeks in the spring of 2014 at 5 locations in southeast Ohio. Traps were located in stands of Virginia pine, red pine, and hybrid loblolly-pitch pine. An average total of 16 SPB were caught in each trap. This is an increase over the last two years, in which no SPB were detected, although a more effective pheromone lure was employed in 2014. Clerid beetles, predator beetles that specialize in eating SPB, were also caught in all traps. SPB is not currently a major concern for forest health in Ohio, but the Ohio Division of Forestry, along with the U.S. Forest Service will continue to monitor its population in the state.

Beech Bark Disease (BBD)—Though the European beech scale was found in 1985 and the *Nectria* fungus that causes beech bark disease (BBD) was confirmed in 2003 at the Holden Arboretum in Lake and Geauga Counties in northeast Ohio, recent investigations from field staff in the area report that the amount of beech scale encountered there is much reduced from recent years. An effort by the U.S. Forest Service, Lake County Metroparks, and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry to establish permanent BBD monitoring plots is ongoing.

Oak Wilt—Reports of oak wilt were received from several areas of the state. Symptomatic oak wilt samples confirmed by Ohio State University's C. Wayne Ellett Plant and Pest Diagnostic Clinic came from the Toledo Metroparks in Lucas County (northwest Ohio) and private land in Portage County (northeast Ohio). Unconfirmed reports came from Summit (northeast Ohio) and Harrison (eastern Ohio) counties. Typically, oak wilt affects small pockets of oak trees (less than an acre in size) in the red oak group.

plants are a threat to the biodiversity of forests throughout Ohio. Some forests are already declining due to severe infestations of invasive plants such as *Ailanthus*, bush honeysuckles, autumn-olive, multiflora rose, and Japanese stiltgrass, while other areas remain largely uninvaded. As part of an ongoing study, an aerial survey to delineate infestations of the invasive *Ailanthus*, or tree-of-heaven, is planned for the winter of 2014-15 within and around the Wayne National Forest in southeast Ohio. Resulting infestation maps will be developed and used to target *Ailanthus* control efforts on the ground. The Division of Forestry has partnered with researchers from the U.S. Forest Service Northern Research Station to examine the efficacy of *Verticillium nonalfalfae*, a soil borne fungus, as a potential biocontrol for *Ailanthus*. The Division of Forestry promotes invasive plant control by working with Ohio's Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA), the Appalachian Ohio Weed Control Partnership (AOWCP), and on private land through its Service Forestry Program and through other outreach events.



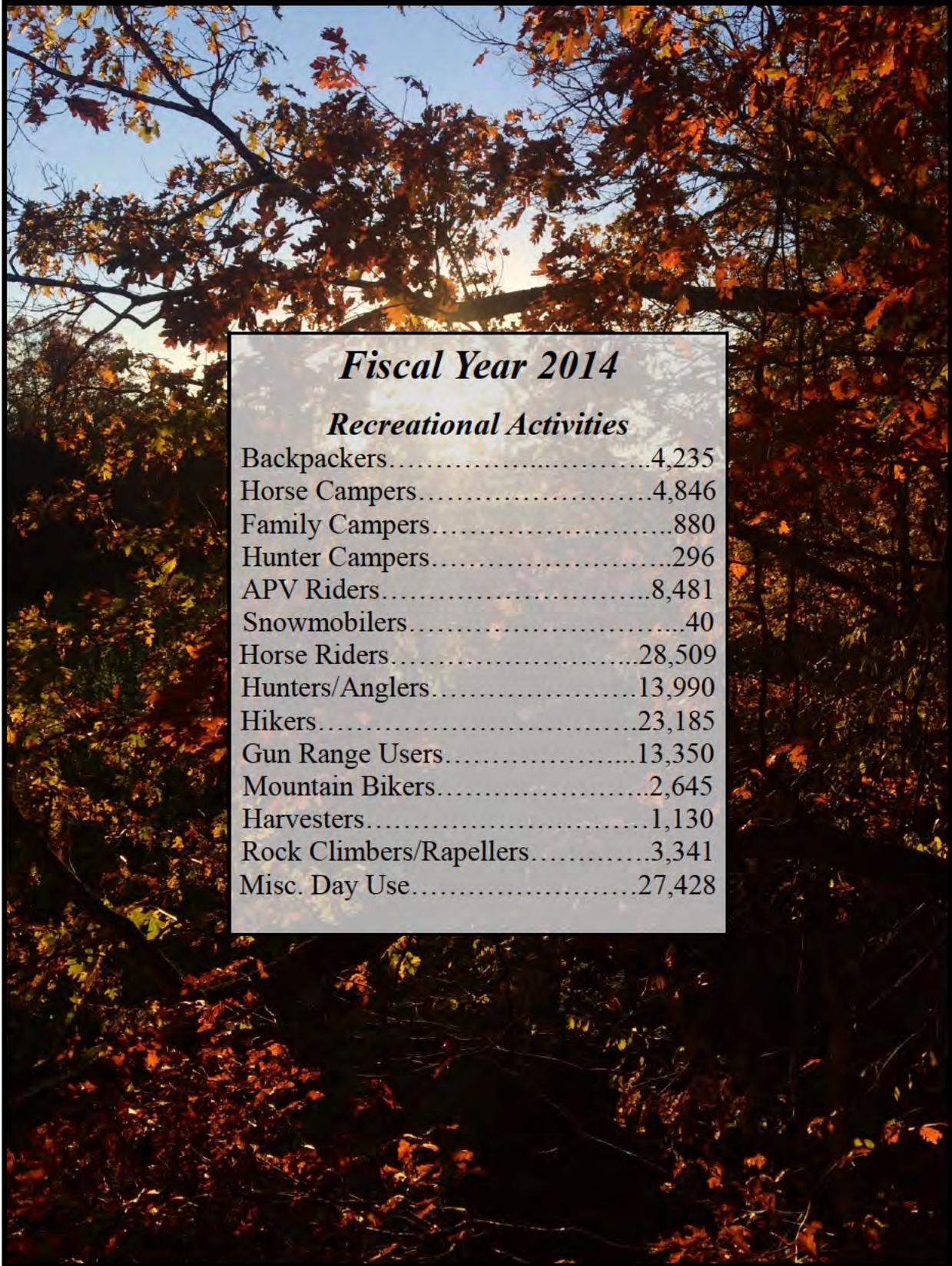
Seed clusters on female Ailanthus trees persist into winter, making them easily identifiable from the air.





State Forest Land Inventory

1. **Beaver Creek:** 1,122 acres, Columbiana County
2. **Blue Rock:** 4,578 acres, Muskingum County
3. **Brush Creek:** 13,518 acres, Scioto/Adams/Pike counties
4. **Dean:** 2,745 acres, Lawrence County
5. **Fernwood:** 3,023 acres, Jefferson County
6. **Gifford:** 320 acres, Athens County
7. **Harrison:** 1,345 acres, Harrison County
8. **Hocking:** 9,786 acres, Hocking County
9. **Maumee:** 3,194 acres, Fulton/Henry/Lucas counties
10. **Mohican-Memorial:** 4,541 acres, Ashland County
11. **Perry:** 4,567 acres, Perry County
12. **Pike:** 12,159 acres, Pike/Highland counties
13. **Richland Furnace:** 2,524 acres, Jackson/Vinton counties
14. **Scioto Trail:** 9,600 acres, Ross/Pike counties
15. **Shade River:** 2,859 acres, Meigs County
16. **Shawnee:** 63,778 acres, Scioto/Adams counties
17. **Sunfish Creek:** 637 acres, Monroe County
18. **Tar Hollow:** 16,436 acres, Ross/Vinton/Hocking counties
19. **Vinton Furnace:** 12,086 acres, Vinton County
20. **West Blue Rock:** 698 acres, Muskingum County
21. **Yellow Creek:** 756 acres, Columbiana County
22. **Zaleski (+ Waterloo @ 447acres):** 27,375 acres, Vinton/Athens counties



Fiscal Year 2014

Recreational Activities

Backpackers.....	4,235
Horse Campers.....	4,846
Family Campers.....	880
Hunter Campers.....	296
APV Riders.....	8,481
Snowmobilers.....	40
Horse Riders.....	28,509
Hunters/Anglers.....	13,990
Hikers.....	23,185
Gun Range Users.....	13,350
Mountain Bikers.....	2,645
Harvesters.....	1,130
Rock Climbers/Rapellers.....	3,341
Misc. Day Use.....	27,428

Fiscal Year 2014 Land Management Report

FSC and SFI Certification of State Forests

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry has continued to maintain certification of state forests under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI). Ohio's state forests are the only dual-certified forests in Ohio and have been recognized by independent third party auditors as being "well-managed." NSF-ISR, an accredited SFI certification body, and Scientific Certification Systems, an accredited FSC certification body, continue to provide auditing services under the standards. Fiscal year 2014 represented the fourth annual verification audit. Reports of the audit findings are available on the division's website.

State Forest Timber Sales

Each year, the Division of Forestry evaluates a portion of the forest to assess inventory and determine potential harvesting opportunities. Harvesting can improve the overall health and condition of the forest by removing trees of poor health and vigor that are prone to attack from insects and disease. It also can reduce the stand's susceptibility to natural disturbances such as wildfire and ice storms. Timber harvests are one way that the Division meets the requirement in the Ohio Revised Code to "bring about a profitable growth of timber."

Most state forest timber sales are advertised and sold through a competitive sealed bid process. The purchasers of our timber sales are part of Ohio's \$15 billion forest industry that employs over 65,000 people. The successful purchaser is required to use an [Ohio Forestry Association – Certified Master Logging Company](#). These companies have completed training on environmentally sensitive harvesting. Division foresters supervise this process carefully by marking trees to be harvested and administering the operations as they proceed. Ohio's state forests are working forests that provide forest products and a diversity of wildlife habitats that are enjoyed by all.

The Division harvested 2,342 acres in FY 14 through stumpage, fiber supply agreement, and merchandising sales. In the last 15 years the silvicultural treatments on state forests have shifted from a focus on uneven-aged management to a focus on even-aged and two-aged treatments. This transition has taken place gradually as the forest has matured and the resource management focus has shifted from an individual tree health and aesthetic focus to meeting the broader goals of oak regeneration, habitat diversity, and enhancing or protecting rare habitats. This year 53% of acres harvested were shelterwood or two-aged harvests, 19% were clearcut harvests or group openings, and the remainder were thinnings or uneven-aged selection harvests. Two decades ago the approximate ratio was 85-90% in favor of uneven-aged management and even-aged thinnings and with 10% clearcutting and very little shelterwood or deferment harvests.

State Forest Timber Sale Revenue & Harvesting Activity—Stumpage

In fiscal year 2014, revenue received from State Forest stumpage timber sales totaled \$3,281,807.35.

State forest stumpage and fiber supply sales resulted in the harvest of over 10.824 million board feet of hardwood sawtimber. The Division continues to supply some stumpage timber to Glatfelter Corporation as part of a supply agreement obligation that is part of the Vinton Furnace State Forest acquisition. Revenue lags sale advertisement because purchasers pay for sales as they are harvested via cutting section control or weekly payments in pay-as-cut sales.

The Division received revenues from 19 different purchasers across the state. The largest purchasers of standing timber were the Glatfelter Corporation, Crownover Lumber Company, Superior Hardwoods of Ohio, James Bray Logging, and Ritchie Logging and Sawmill Company. These five buyers combined for 71% of total payments.

A portion of the revenue from state forests stumpage sales is distributed to local governments. The Division of Forestry is allowed to recover the costs associated with timber management. The net revenue is then divided as follows according to Ohio Revised Code; Section 1503.05: 35% to the Division of Forestry and 65% to the local county. The local county treasurer is instructed to distribute 50% of that amount to the local school district, 25% to the township, and the county keeps the remaining 25%. The Division of Forestry uses its share of the revenue to fund operations and also distributes payments to volunteer fire departments for wildland fire suppression within its protection area.

State Forest Timber Sales advertised and sold in FY 2014

Eighteen timber sale bids were opened and sold in FY 2014. Timber sales received moderate interest with most sales having three to six bidders. The average bid price per thousand board feet of hardwood sawtimber was \$375 which was an increase of \$65/Mbf from 2013 prices and \$110/Mbf from 2012 prices. Several additional sales were offered to Glatfelter as part of our obligation in the supply agreement for the Vinton Furnace State Forest.

The Division advertised one sale of standing pine. This sale was at Beaver Creek SF and received no bids. The fiber supply agreement with Glatfelter was used to accomplish pine management in the southern district. No hardwood stumpage sales were advertised in the north; the lone sale in the northern district was accomplished at Yellow Creek SF using state forest staff.

Purchasers of state forest timber sales are required to use a certified Master Logging Company to conduct harvesting operations. They also must comply with state regulations, they must post a performance bond, and they are required to use Best Management Practices (BMP's) for soil and water conservation. All purchasers sign a contract with the State and those contracts are administered by our Timber Sale Administrators. Contracts vary, but usually allow between 12 and 24 months for completion. Full payment is generally required within 12 months.

Timber Sales Advertised by Forest Unit FY 2014

Forest Grouping	# of sales	Sawtimber	Pulpwood tons	Selling Price	S/MBF
Northern District	-	-	-	-	-
Hocking, Blue Rock, Perry, Shade River	2	1,245,723	2,748	\$308,165.07	\$247.38
Zaleski	4	1,656,104	5,183	\$744,666.00	\$449.65
Tar Hollow, Scioto Trail	2	1,481,967	3,891	\$449,408.77	\$303.25
Pike, Richland Furnace, Dean	2	1,490,896	5,705	\$606,870.00	\$407.05
Shawnee, Brush Creek	8	4,608,788	15,861	\$1,828,926.00	\$396.83
Total	18	10,483,478	33,388	\$3,938,035.84	\$375.64

This number is the total selling price divided by the total thousands of board feet of sawtimber. ↗



Forest Product Sale Revenue and Merchandising

The sale of forest products continues to provide significant revenue for the Division. These sales are differentiated from standing timber sales. These products are sold as cut and sorted logs rather than as standing trees.

The largest contributor to this program is the log merchandising program. Merchandising sales are generated from service contractors who harvest timber and deliver the logs to a central location for Division staff to sort the logs into separate lots for sale. The cost of the current harvest contract varies based on distance, but averages \$250/MBF for logging and unloading. Twenty-two different purchasers were successful bidders for at least one lot of logs off the merchandising yards.

The Division also does harvest some timber utilizing in-house staff. In FY 2014, the Division sold merchandised logs from Pike, Zaleski, and Brush Creek state forests.

The Division also sells other products throughout the year. These include sawdust, lumber, and logs salvaged by state forest crews from storms or right-of-way construction. Gas line right-of-way improvement in Mohican-Memorial State Forest was another significant contributor.

	Log Merchandising	Other Product Sales
Board Feet Sold	1,596,253	27,757
Revenue from Logs	\$1,382,305.59	\$11,194.53
Pulpwood Tons	6,210	53
Revenue from Pulpwood & Misc.	\$190,044.01	\$2,026.64
Total Product Revenue	\$1,572,349.60	\$13,221.17



Log merchandising yard at Scioto Trail State Forest



Annual Stumpage Payments for Revenue Collected in Fiscal Year 2014

ADAMS COUNTY	
COUNTY	\$31,216.02
FRANKLIN TWP	\$11,555.55
GREEN TWP	\$19,660.46
ADAMS COUNTY/OHIO VALLEY LSD	\$23,111.12
MANCHESTER LSD	\$39,320.93
TOTAL PAYMENT	\$124,864.08

ATHENS COUNTY	
COUNTY	\$139.21
YORK TWP	\$139.21
NELSONVILLE LSD	\$278.42
TOTAL PAYMENT	\$556.84

HARRISON COUNTY	
COUNTY	\$42.45
ARCHER TWP	\$42.45
HARRISON HILLS LSD	\$84.91
TOTAL PAYMENT	\$169.81

HOCKING COUNTY	
COUNTY	\$21,159.17
BENTON TWP	\$14,283.84
LAUREL TWP	\$5,903.43
LOGAN-HOCKING LSD	\$40,374.54
SALT CREEK TWP	\$672.36
PERRY TWP	\$299.54
LOGAN ELM LSD	\$1,943.79
TOTAL PAYMENT	\$84,636.67

JACKSON COUNTY	
COUNTY	\$672.36
WASHINGTON TWP	\$672.36
WELLSTON LSD	\$1,344.72
TOTAL PAYMENT	\$2,689.44

MEIGS COUNTY	
COUNTY	\$24,388.16
OLIVE TWP	\$24,388.16
EASTERN LSD	\$48,776.32
TOTAL PAYMENT	\$97,552.64

MUSKINGUM COUNTY	
COUNTY	\$10,324.82
BLUE ROCK TWP	\$1,851.40
SALT CREEK TWP	\$8,473.42
FRANKLIN LSD	\$20,649.65
TOTAL PAYMENT	\$41,299.29

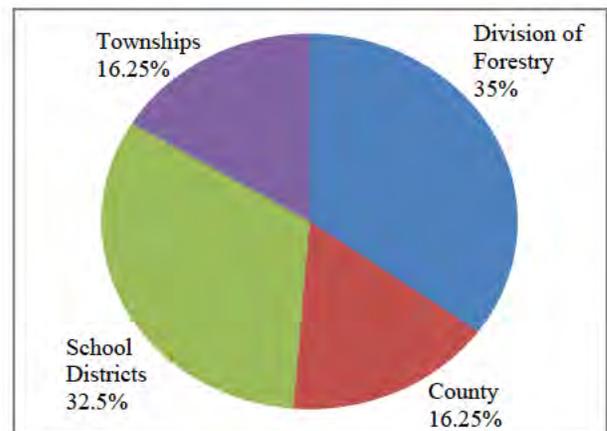
PERRY COUNTY	
COUNTY	\$5,547.34
CLAYTON TWP	\$5,547.34
NEW LEXINGTON CSD	\$11,094.68
TOTAL PAYMENT	\$22,189.36

PIKE COUNTY	
COUNTY	\$43,496.81
BENTON TWP	\$42,824.45
MIFFLIN TWP	\$672.36
WESTERN LSD	\$86,993.62
TOTAL PAYMENT	\$173,987.24

ROSS COUNTY	
COUNTY	\$58,235.09
COLERAIN TWP	\$2,211.76
FRANKLIN TWP	\$20,439.19
HARRISON TWP	\$35,584.15
SOUTHEASTERN LSD	\$112,046.67
ZANE TRACE LSD	\$4,423.52
TOTAL PAYMENT	\$232,940.38

SCIOTO COUNTY	
COUNTY	\$82,369.89
BRUSH CREEK TWP	\$6,402.18
MORGAN TWP	\$5,760.13
NILE TWP	\$49,792.17
RARDEN TWP	\$17,264.85
UNION TWP	\$3,150.55
NORTHWEST LSD	\$36,995.34
WASHINGTON-NILE LSD	\$99,584.35
SCIOTO VALLEY LSD	\$28,160.10
TOTAL PAYMENT	\$329,479.56

VINTON COUNTY	
COUNTY	\$163,720.01
BROWN TWP	\$96,769.93
EAGLE TWP	\$42,181.39
KNOX TWP	\$3,529.28
MADISON TWP	\$21,239.42
VINTON COUNTY LSD	\$327,440.02
TOTAL PAYMENT	\$654,880.05



Stumpage Sale Redistribution

Revenue by Fund

Fund	Fund Description	FY 2014
4M70	Wildfire Suppression	0
5090	State Forest	6,973,695
5100	Property Management	19,260
GRF	Allocation	4,392,001
R017	Bond Refunds	205,250
R043	Timber Sales Redistribution	1,799,636
Total		\$13,389,842



Expenses

View of the Clear Fork Gorge, surrounded by Mohican-Memorial State Forest.

FY14 Expenses*	Fund						
	5090	GRF	4M70	5100	R017	R043	Total
Payroll	2,921,269	4,170,550					\$7,091,819
Purchased Personal Service	54,307			2,061			\$56,368
Supplies & Maintenance	2,794,190	221,451	45,665	27,283			\$3,088,589
Equipment	232,367						\$232,367
Subsidies & Shared Rev	658,622					1,737,857	\$2,396,479
Capital Items	7,435						\$7,435
Refunds	16,178				123,282		\$139,460
Total	\$6,684,368	\$4,392,001	\$45,665	\$29,344	\$123,282	\$1,737,857	\$13,012,517

*Note: includes encumbrances as of 12/12/13. May change as POs are closed.

