

## **Appendix 1**

### **Rines Forest Location, Access, and Forest Management History**

The entirety of the Rines Forest is contained in a single block lying north east of Range Road in the town of Cumberland, Maine. There are three main access points that could serve forest management activities (see attached map for additional details). The first is a small landing just off of Range road near the south east corner of the property. A well stabilized trail leads from the back and accesses a small segment of the parcel. This trail terminates at a steep ravine that is impractical to cross.

Next is a historic access point in the vicinity of the current trail head. Given the infrastructural improvements in this area, it is unlikely to offer a realistic option for machinery access. A trail parallel to Range Road may allow a seasonally timed operation an opportunity to utilize the more southern landing.

The third and most critical access is across the land n/f owned my Dale Rines. There are a few small landings on this adjacent parcel, as well as on the Rines Forest itself. Further, this accesses the woods road that that leads to two internal landings that would facilitate work on the entire northwest of the property. Rights to access should be sought in a more formal arrangement if feasible.

The boundary lines of the property are well blazed and painted with yellow paint. However, this is a temporary condition and will need to be vigilantly maintained. It is the legal obligation of the landowner to clearly identify all property lines prior to the commencement of any forest management that includes harvesting of trees. I recommend re-blazing and painting every 7- 10 years or so as conditions warrant.

The Rines Forest has seen numerous periodic low-intensity harvests since about the mid 1960's. In general, these entries appear to have been well thought out and very disciplined giving rise to the well stocked forest we see today. The red pine plantations have been thinned allowing for the initiation of new cohorts of trees. Often times, this new cohort is a mixture of species including white pine, red oak, American beech and natural red pine.

Throughout the forest, Eastern hemlock has been selected against in favor of more commercially attractive species like northern red oak and eastern white pine. Hemlock still exists throughout the forest and pockets of older groups should be retained when possible. In general, this initial management quite successfully emulated first and second entries of a shelterwood system. Where possible this system should be maintained. Lastly, some of these intermediate treatments have created conditions that have given rise to two and possibly three aged stands. Uneven aged management should be considered in these patches if feasible.