

*Providing Forest  
Management Services  
For Over 30 Years.*



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**2020 TO 2030**

## **FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN ADDENDUM**

*(A woodland management plan pursuant to NJAC 18:15-2.10 et seq.)*

### **The Township of Washington Roaring Rock Park**

**Attention: Peter DeBoer, Township Administrator  
211 Route 31 North  
Washington, NJ 07882**

Revised: June 10, 2021

**For the time period 09/30/2020 to 09/30/2030**

**WOODLAND ACREAGE: 390.87 ACRES**

**TOWNSHIP OF WASHINGTON  
WARREN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY**

**BLOCK 3, LOTS 9 & 17  
BLOCK 6, LOT 42  
BLOCK 12, LOT 1  
BLOCK 13, LOT 3  
BLOCK 14, LOT 39**

**NJDEP Forestry #: TBD**

**Alexander L. Kelchner, CF**

## **FOREST MANAGEMENT**

The purpose of this amendment is to clarify the methods of invasive brush control and regeneration on this property.

### **Non-Native Invasive Plant Control**

During the last 20+ years, non-native plant species have begun to dominate the forest landscape. This problem is of major growing concern and has been influenced by the increased population growth of whitetail deer, which have altered the composition of the forest understory. Preferred food sources of deer include more native plant species versus non-native plant species that have less nutritional value. Left unchecked, these plants will dominate woodland areas and abandoned fields, and outcompete more desirable native species such as spicebush, viburnums, lowbush blueberry, highbush blueberry, hardwood seedlings, and native grasses, and other herbaceous plants. Invasive plants can be controlled through removal of the plant (including root systems), repeated mowing to weaken plants. The use of herbicide is not planned at this time.

Exotic invasive plants should be controlled within areas receiving management, but may also take place in areas not receiving thinning or other management. Control may take the form of removing the plant and roots, repeated cutting. Non-native invasive species observed on the property includes: Japanese stilt grass, multiflora rose, Japanese barberry, Japanese honeysuckle, bush honeysuckle, wineberry, autumn olive, Japanese knotweed, ragweed, garlic mustard and Norway maple. If uninterrupted, these plants will continue to dominate portions of the forest, climbing trees and reducing their vigor, taking space and sunlight from native understory vegetation, restricting or preventing forest regeneration, and restricting access to people and wildlife. Invasive plant control should be applied within the harvest areas, and applied to any other

areas as time and labor allow. Control will be done by means of removal of the plant and roots, and repeated cutting. A multifaceted approach is usually the most effective.

### **Regeneration**

The planting and protection of trees is not practical to occur on this property. Timber tops may be left in a way to exclude deer from some areas to aid in natural regeneration. This amendment is written to clarify that this Plan is designed to rely on natural regeneration.