

Tax year 2025 BOR no. #5 JAN 14 2026 DTE 2
 County Coshocton Date received _____ Rev. 12/22
 Coshocton County Auditor

Complaint Against the Assessment of Real Property Other than Market Value

Use this form to file board of revision complaints regarding assessment issues other than the market value of property. Complaints against market value should be filed on the DTE Form 1. Answer all questions and type or print all information. Read the instructions on the back before completing form. Attach additional pages as necessary.

☒ Original complaint ☐ Counter complaint
 Notices will be sent only to those named below.

DUE MARCH 31st

	Name	Street address, City, State, ZIP code	
1) Owner of property	<u>Tim Cunningham</u>	<u>19731 Township Rd 380</u>	
2) Complainant if not owner		<u>Warsaw, OH 43844</u>	
3) Complainant's agent			
4) Telephone number of contact person	<u>6014-395-1478</u>		
5) Email address of complainant	<u>tim.cunningham30@gmail.com</u>		
6) Complainant's relationship to property, if not owner			
If more than one parcel number is included, see "Multiple Parcels" on back			
7) Parcel number from tax bill	# Acres, if applicable	Address of property	
<u>021-48-00</u>	<u>100.00</u>		
8) Indicate the reason for this complaint:			
<input type="checkbox"/> The classification of property under RC 5713.041. <input type="checkbox"/> The classification of property under RC 319.302. <input type="checkbox"/> The denial of a CAUV application filed under RC 5713.32 or the conversion of CAUV property under RC 5713.35. <input type="checkbox"/> The valuation of property on the agricultural land tax list. <input type="checkbox"/> Determination whether good cause exists for land on the CAUV program to remain idle under RC 5713.30(A)(4). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Determination of whether good cause exists for the failure to file a CAUV renewal application pursuant to RC 5713.351. <input type="checkbox"/> The denial of the partial exemption of a qualifying child care center under RC 323.16.			
9) If the complaint is seeking a change in the value of the property, complete line 9. Complainants appealing other issues do not need to complete this line.			
Parcel number	Column A Complainant's Opinion of Value (Full Market Value)	Column B Current Value (Full Market Value)	Column C Change in Value

10) The requested change is justified for the following reasons: _____

11) If the complainant is a legislative authority and the complaint is an original complaint with respect to property not owned by the complainant, R.C. 5715.19(A)(8) requires this section to be completed.

☐ The complainant has complied with the requirements of R.C. section 5715.19(A)(6)(b) and (7) and provided notice prior to the adoption of the resolution required by division (A)(6)(b) of that section as required by division (A)(7) of that section.

I declare under penalty of perjury that this complaint (including any attachments) has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief is true, correct, and complete.

Date 1-9-2026 Complainant or agent [Signature] Title (if agent) _____

Sworn to and signed in my presence, this 9 day of January year 2026

Notary [Signature] Signature



Katie Butt
 Notary Public, State of Ohio
 My Commission Expires: April 22nd, 2029

Instructions for Completing DTE 2

DTE 2
Rev. 12/22

FILING DEADLINE: A COMPLAINT FOR THE CURRENT TAX YEAR MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE COUNTY AUDITOR ON OR BEFORE MARCH 31 OF THE FOLLOWING TAX YEAR OR THE LAST DAY TO PAY FIRST-HALF TAXES WITHOUT A PENALTY, WHICHEVER DATE IS LATER. A COUNTER-COMPLAINT MUST BE FILED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF NOTICE FROM THE AUDITOR THAT AN ORIGINAL COMPLAINT HAS BEEN FILED.

WHO MAY FILE: Any person owning taxable real property in the county, the board of county commissioners, the county prosecutor, the county treasurer, the board of township trustees of any township with territory in the county, the board of education of any school district with territory in the county, or the mayor or legislative authority of any municipal corporation with territory in the county may file a complaint, or a tenant of the property owner, if the property is classified as to use for tax purposes as commercial or industrial, the lease requires the tenant to pay the entire amount of taxes charged against the property, and the lease allows, or the property owner otherwise authorizes, the tenant to file such a complaint with respect to the property. See R.C. 5715.19 for additional information.

TENDER PAY: If the owner of a property files a complaint that seeks a reduction in the taxable value of that property, the owner is entitled to tender to the county treasurer an amount of taxes based on the valuation claimed for the property in the complaint. **NOTE:** if the amount tendered is less than the amount finally determined, interest will be charged on the difference. In addition, if the amount finally determined equals or exceeds the amount originally billed, a penalty will be charged on the difference between the amount tendered and the original amount.

MULTIPLE PARCELS: Only parcels that (1) are in the same taxing district and (2) have identical ownership may be included in one complaint. Otherwise, separate complaints **must** be used. However, for ease of administration, parcels that are (1) in the same taxing district, (2) have identical ownership, and in the case of complaints challenging the eligibility of property for CAUV, (3) are farmed as a single economic unit should be included in one complaint. The increase or decrease in valuation may be separately stated for each parcel or listed as an aggregate sum for the economic unit. If more than three parcels are included in one complaint, use additional sheets of paper.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS: The Board of Revision will notify all parties not less than ten days prior to the hearing of the time and place the complaint will be heard. The complainant should submit any documents supporting the complaint to the Board prior to the hearing. The Board may also require the complainant and/or owner to provide the Board with additional information be filed with the complaint and may request additional information at the hearing.

R.C. 5715.19(G) provides that "a complainant shall provide to the Board of Revision all information or evidence within the complainant's knowledge or possession that affects the real property" in question. Evidence or information that is not presented to the Board cannot later be presented on any appeal, unless good cause is shown for failure to present such evidence to the Board.

NOTICE REGARDING LINE 5: If the county auditor is in possession of an email address for you the auditor may choose to send any notices the auditor is required to send regarding this complaint by email and regular mail instead of by certified mail.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR LINE 8. Following is a brief description of the types of complaints that can be filed by using this form. Complaints against the market value of property should be filed on the DTE Form 1.

The classification of property under RC 5713.041. Check this box if the complaint is contesting the classification of the property based on its primary use or, in the case of vacant land, its highest and best use, or the failure to tax mineral rights separately from land that is used for agricultural purposes.

The classification of property under RC 319.302. Check this box if the complaint is contesting whether the property is eligible for the non-business tax credit for qualifying levies.

The denial of a CAUV application filed under RC 5713.32 or the conversion of CAUV property under RC 5713.35. Check this box if the complaint is contesting the denial of an initial CAUV application or the removal of property from the CAUV program and the subsequent billing of recoupment.

The valuation of property on the agricultural land tax list. Check this box if the complaint is contesting the auditor's application of the CAUV Table to the property, e.g. listing land as cropland which the complainant believes should be listed as conservation or woodland property, or if the complaint is contesting the accuracy of the value in the CAUV Table as it relates to the property. Note that the complainant will be required to prove that the alternative value is more accurate using valid sales data. See OAC 5703-25-34(L).

Determination whether good cause exists for land on the CAUV program to remain idle under RC 5713.30(A)(4). Check this box if the complaint is seeking this finding to allow CAUV property to remain idle for a second year.

Determination of whether good cause exists for the failure to file a CAUV renewal application pursuant to RC 5713.351. Check this box if the complaint is seeking this finding to have the property reinstated in the CAUV program following the failure to file or timely file a renewal application.

Denial of the partial exemption of a qualifying child care center under RC 323.16. Check this box if the complaint is seeking reversal of the county auditor's denial of an Application for the Partial Exemption of a Qualifying Child Care Center, DTE 105J.

Instructions for Line 9. In Column A enter the complainant's opinion of the full market value of the parcel before the application of the 35% percent listing percentage. In Column B enter the current full market value of the parcel. This will be equal to the total taxable value as it appears on the tax bill divided by 0.35. Enter the difference between Column B and Column A in Column C.

Woodland Stewardship Management Plan

Owner: Timothy Cunningham and Christin Atherton, Case # _____

Signed: _____

Date: 1-2-2020

Preparer's Information:

Prepared by: Ryan D. Waid

Signed: _____

Date: 12/30/2025

Ryan D. Waid
Black Tree Forestry, LLC
7 Manor Drive
Cambridge, Ohio 43725
Phone: 740.705.2102
Email: rwaid@live.com

This plan is valid for the period beginning 12/30/25 and ending 12/30/35.

Woodland Stewardship Management Plan

Owner: Timothy Cunningham and Christin Atherton, Case # _____
Address: 19231 TR 380
Warsaw, OH 43844-9782
Phone: 614-395-1478
Email Address:
County: Coshocton County
Township/Section: Linton Township, Section 13
Parcel(s): 021-00000048.00 100.00 Acres
Forest Management
Acres: 100 Woodland Acres
Location: 53976 TR 138, Coshocton, OH 43812
Property
Coordinates: 40.1898, -81.7526

This plan was written to qualify the landowner's woodland for the programs checked below:

Ohio Forest Tax Law (OFTL)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Current Agricultural Use Value (CAUV)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)	<input type="checkbox"/>
American Tree Farm Program	<input type="checkbox"/>

Landowner Objectives

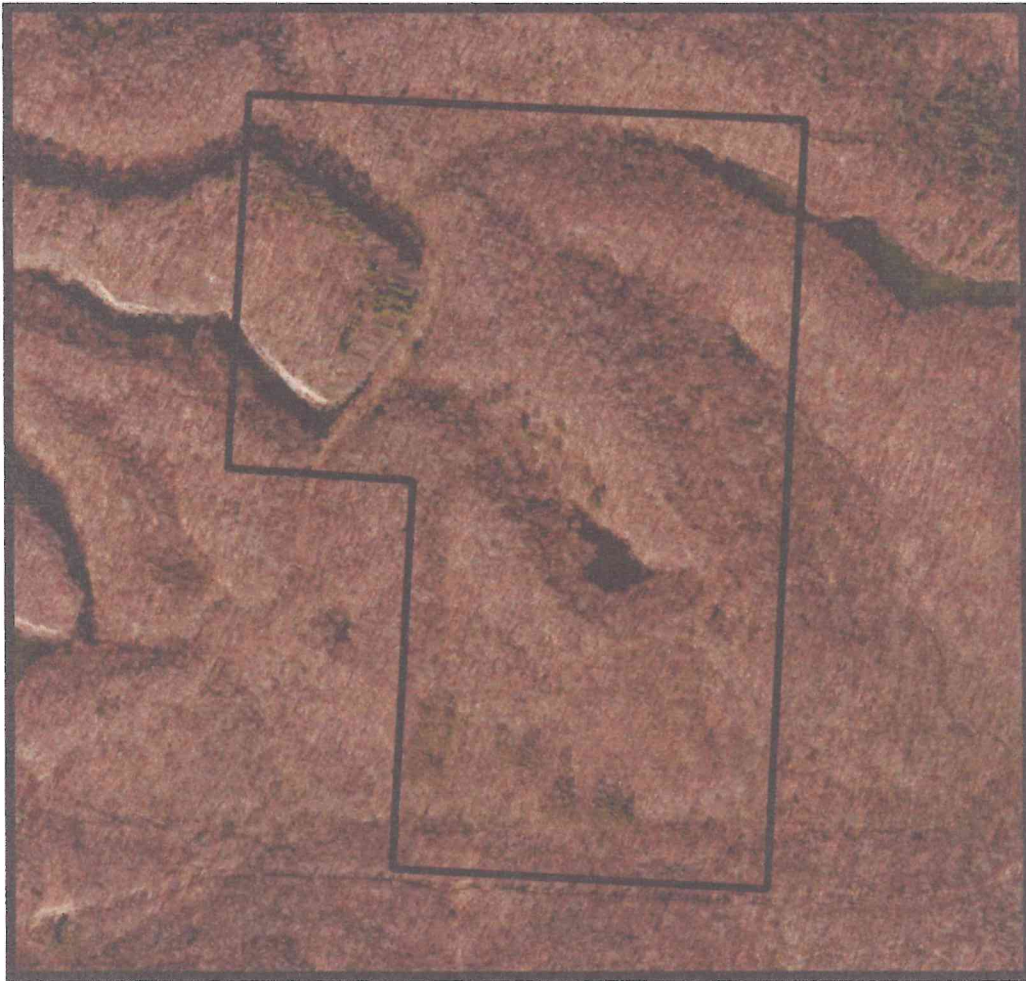
1. To Maintain and improve the productivity of this woodland.
2. To grow tree species for long term value that provide a variety of benefits, including water quality, soil stabilization, wildlife food production and habitat, and timber production.
3. To leave this woodland in a better condition for future generation whose need will probably be greater than ours.
4. Develop and maintain trail system to allow for easy access for recreation, hunting, and firewood.
5. Have a successful timber harvest in the future.

Property History

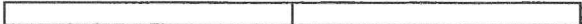
The owner plans to management this property as a working forest. He has already put a lot of time and effort into developing a trail system that will aid in access for the upcoming multiple timber stand improvement projects.

General Location Map

Timothy Cunningham and Christin Atherton, Case # _____
021-00000048.00 100.00 Acres
Section 13 - Linton Township
Coshocton County, State of Ohio
53976 TR 138
Coshocton, OH 43812
40.1898, -81.7526

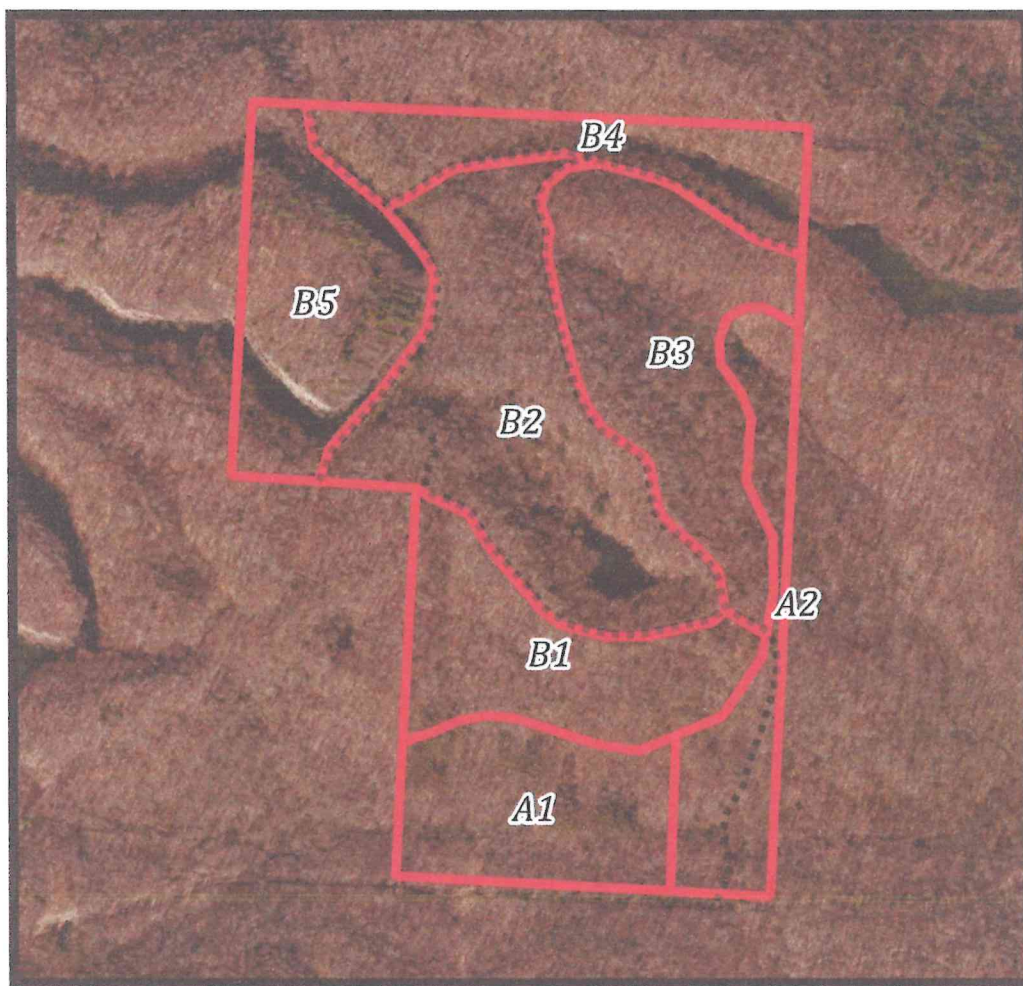


0 1,000 2,000 ft


A horizontal scale bar with a vertical tick mark at the 1,000 ft point. The bar is divided into two segments: one from 0 to 1,000 ft and another from 1,000 to 2,000 ft.

Woodland Stand Map

Timothy Cunningham and Christin Atherton, Case # _____
021-00000048.00 100.00 Acres
Section 13 - Linton Township
Coshocton County, State of Ohio
53976 TR 138
Coshocton, OH 43812
40.1898, -81.7526

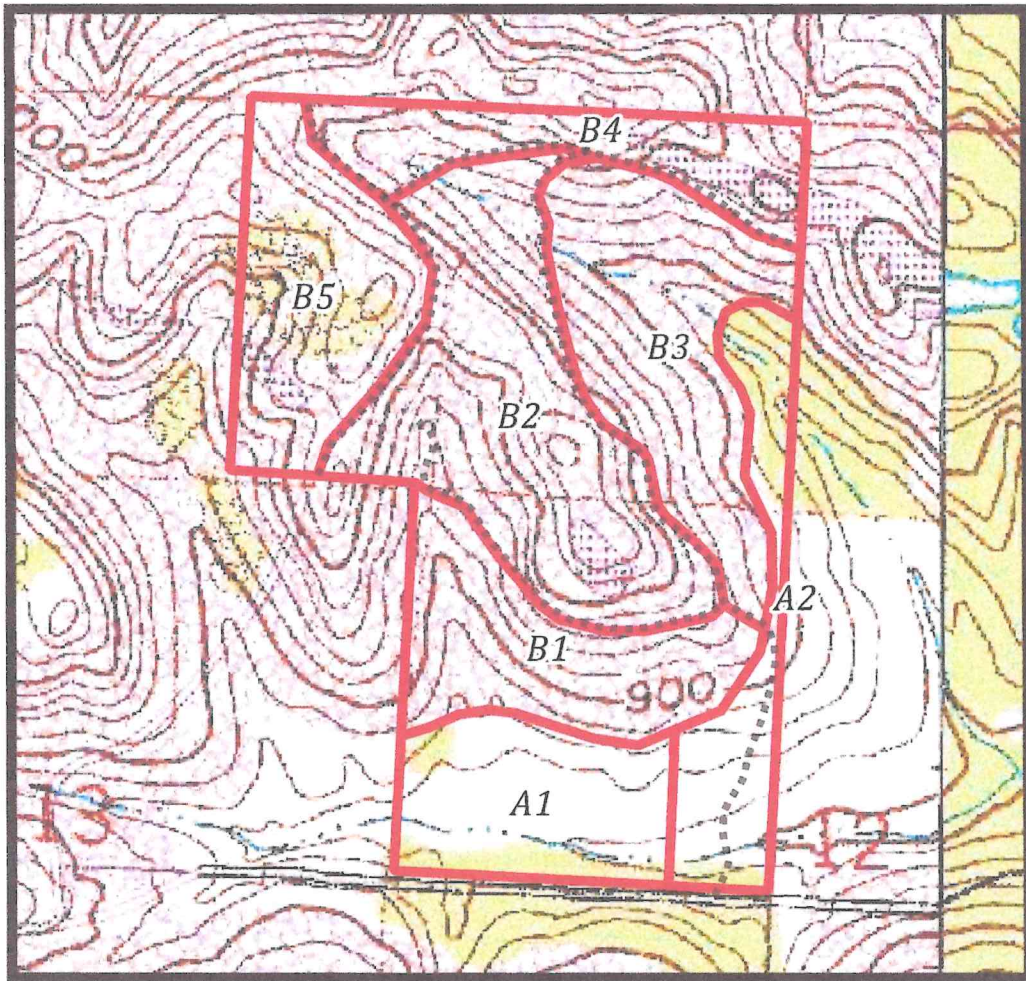


0 1,000 2,000 ft

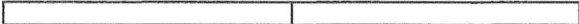
A horizontal scale bar with a vertical tick mark at the 1,000 ft point.

Woodland Stand Map

Timothy Cunningham and Christin Atherton, Case # _____
021-00000048.00 100.00 Acres
Section 13 - Linton Township
Coshocton County, State of Ohio
53976 TR 138
Coshocton, OH 43812
40.1898, -81.7526



0 1,000 2,000 ft



Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # A: 21 Acres Total (A1 12 Acres, A2 9 Acres)

Dominant Species: yellow poplar, soft maple, hickory, red oak, beech, white oak, black cherry, black walnut, elm, sycamore, white pine

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: Two-Aged Stand

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Large Pole – Seedling

Stocking Level: Fully Stocked

Stand History: Timber Harvest (Previous Landowner)

Topography: Sloping/Drains

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: bittersweet, japanese honeysuckle, ailanthus, bush honeysuckle, olive, privet, barberry, stiltgrass

Present conditions for you to consider: The majority of this stand is currently forested with ground that has been forested for the last century with a couple pockets and some of the edges containing advanced natural conversion. Timber sales have been done on occasions in this stand over the years, with the last occurring prior to the landowners purchasing the property. Treatment of invasives will be the main focus in this management cycle, with the possibility of a timber sale in the next management cycle. Current seedling reproduction rate are in-line with current stand age and structure, more significantly Timber Stand Improvement (TSI) actions taken now will benefit the quality and amount of timber to be harvested in the future.

Management Recommendations:

- Treat all grapevines, see “Grapevine Control in Woodlands” factsheet.
- Treat all bittersweet, see “NRCS Brush Management-Invasive Plant Control-Oriental Bittersweet-Celastrus orbiculatus” factsheet.
- Treat all japanese honeysuckle, see “Invasive Plant Species Fact Sheet: Japanese Honeysuckle” factsheet.
- Treat all ailanthus, see “Controlling Non-Native Invasive Plants in Ohio’s Forests: Ailanthus” factsheet.
- Treat all bush honeysuckle, see “Controlling Non-Native Invasive Plants in Ohio’s Forests: Bush Honeysuckle” factsheet.
- Treat all olive, see “Controlling Non-Native Invasive Plants in Ohio’s Forests: Autumn olive and Russian Olive” factsheet.
- Treat all privet, see “Controlling Non-Native Invasive Plants in Ohio’s Forests: Privet (Ligustrum SPP.)” factsheet.
- Treat all barberry, see “Weed of the Week – Japanese Barberry” factsheet.
- Treat all stiltgrass, see “Controlling Non-Native Invasive Plants in Ohio’s Forests: Japanese Stiltgrass” factsheet.

Is a timber harvest recommended at this time? No, treat grapevines and invasives during this management cycle. Review for possible timber sale during next management cycle.

Woodland Stand Description and Management Recommendations

Stand # B: 79 Acres Total (B1 13 Ac., B2 24 Ac., B3 18 Ac., B4 10 Ac., B5 14 Ac.)

Dominant Species: yellow poplar, soft maple, aspen, cottonwood, black cherry, elm, sycamore, beech, hickory, sweet gum, red oak, white oak, black gum, black locust, white pine

Forest Type or Dominant Vegetation: As Listed in Dominant Species

Stand Diameter or Size Class: Small Sawlog

Stocking Level: Fully Stocked

Stand History: Unreclaimed Mined Ground

Topography: Steep

Invasive plants or insects impacting this stand: bittersweet, japanese honeysuckle, ailanthus, bush honeysuckle, olive, privet, barberry, stiltgrass

Present conditions for you to consider: The majority of this stand contains areas that have when through natural conversion 75+ years ago after mining operations. Treatment of invasives will be the main focus in this management cycle. During the next management cycle the landowner may want to consider a limited amount of timber harvesting if and when a harvest occurs in Stand A. Current seedling reproduction rate are in-line with current stand age and structure, more significantly Timber Stand Improvement (TSI) actions taken now will benefit the quality and amount of timber to be harvested in the future.

Management Recommendations:

- Treat all grapevines, see "Grapevine Control in Woodlands" factsheet.
- Treat all bittersweet, see "NRCS Brush Management-Invasive Plant Control-Oriental Bittersweet-Celastrus orbiculatus" factsheet.
- Treat all japanese honeysuckle, see "Invasive Plant Species Fact Sheet: Japanese Honeysuckle" factsheet.
- Treat all ailanthus, see "Controlling Non-Native Invasive Plants in Ohio's Forests: Ailanthus" factsheet.
- Treat all bush honeysuckle, see "Controlling Non-Native Invasive Plants in Ohio's Forests: Bush Honeysuckle" factsheet.
- Treat all olive, see "Controlling Non-Native Invasive Plants in Ohio's Forests: Autumn olive and Russian Olive" factsheet.
- Treat all privet, see "Controlling Non-Native Invasive Plants in Ohio's Forests: Privet (Ligustrum SPP.)" factsheet.
- Treat all barberry, see "Weed of the Week – Japanese Barberry" factsheet.
- Treat all stiltgrass, see "Controlling Non-Native Invasive Plants in Ohio's Forests: Japanese Stiltgrass" factsheet.

Is a timber harvest recommended at this time? No, treat grapevines and invasives during this management cycle. Review for possible timber sale during next management cycle in conjunction with Stand A.

Management Activity Schedule

[illegible]

*** Before entering a timber sale agreement, or conducting other forestry work that is not listed in your activity schedule, contact Black Tree Forestry, LLC to ensure compliance with your approved woodland stewardship management plan.



United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for **Coshocton County, Ohio**

Cunningham Tract



December 15, 2025

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

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Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map (Cunningham Tract)

81° 45' 34" W

81° 45' 2" W

40° 11' 52" N

40° 11' 52" N



40° 11' 20" N

40° 11' 20" N

81° 45' 34" W

81° 45' 2" W



Map Scale: 1:4,890 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

0 50 100 200 300 Meters

0 200 400 800 1200 Feet

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)	Area of Interest (AOI)	Spoil Area
Soils	Soil Map Unit Polygons	Stony Spot
	Soil Map Unit Lines	Very Stony Spot
	Soil Map Unit Points	Wet Spot
Special Point Features		Other
Blowout		Special Line Features
Borrow Pit	Water Features	
Clay Spot	Streams and Canals	
Closed Depression	Transportation	
Gravel Pit	Rails	
Gravelly Spot	Interstate Highways	
Landfill	US Routes	
Lava Flow	Major Roads	
Marsh or swamp	Local Roads	
Mine or Quarry	Background	
Miscellaneous Water	Aerial Photography	
Perennial Water		
Rock Outcrop		
Saline Spot		
Sandy Spot		
Severely Eroded Spot		
Sinkhole		
Slide or Slip		
Sodic Spot		

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

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: Coshocton County, Ohio
Survey Area Data: Version 21, Aug 27, 2025

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 7, 2020—Nov 8, 2020

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.

Map Unit Legend (Cunningham Tract)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Bhk4F	Bethesda channery silt loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes, unreclaimed, highwall	13.1	13.2%
Bhs4D	Bethesda channery silt loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes, unreclaimed	20.1	20.3%
Bhs4F	Bethesda channery silt loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes, unreclaimed	43.2	43.6%
CoE	Coshocton silt loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes	1.3	1.3%
CsE	Coshocton-Westmoreland complex, 25 to 35 percent slopes	1.4	1.4%
GhC	Gilpin silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	8.1	8.2%
GuD	Guernsey silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	1.2	1.3%
HaF	Hazleton channery sandy loam, 35 to 70 percent slopes	2.3	2.3%
MnC	Mentor silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	0.6	0.6%
Or	Orrville silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	3.8	3.8%
W	Water	3.4	3.4%
WhD	Westmoreland silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	0.6	0.6%
Totals for Area of Interest		99.2	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions (Cunningham Tract)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made

up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Custom Soil Resource Report

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Coshocton County, Ohio

Bhk4F—Bethesda channery silt loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes, unreclaimed, highwall

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2xphm
Elevation: 570 to 1,350 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 43 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 49 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 160 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bethesda, unreclaimed, unstable fill, and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bethesda, Unreclaimed, Unstable Fill

Setting

Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Parent material: Acid coal extraction mine spoil derived from sandstone and shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: channery silt loam
C - 6 to 80 inches: very channery clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 70 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F124XY100OH - Mine Spoil (reserved)
Forage suitability group: Unnamed (G124XYH-1OH)
Other vegetative classification: Very Rocky, Acid Soils (RA2), Unnamed (G124XYH-1OH)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Morristown, unreclaimed, unstable fill

Percent of map unit: 14 percent

Landform: Ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G126XYE-3OH), Limy Hills (LH2)

Hydric soil rating: No

Rock outcrop, highwall

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Bhs4D—Bethesda channery silt loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes, unreclaimed

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2xp hh

Elevation: 530 to 1,330 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 43 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 49 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 160 to 200 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bethesda, unreclaimed, unstable fill, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bethesda, Unreclaimed, Unstable Fill

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Parent material: Acid coal extraction mine spoil derived from sandstone and shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: channery silt loam

C - 6 to 80 inches: very channery clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Custom Soil Resource Report

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F124XY100OH - Mine Spoil (reserved)

Forage suitability group: Unnamed (G124XYE-3OH)

Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G124XYE-3OH), Very Rocky, Acid Soils (RA2)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Morristown, unreclaimed, unstable fill

Percent of map unit: 14 percent

Landform: Ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G126XYE-3OH), Limy Hills (LH2)

Hydric soil rating: No

Typic epiaquents, unreclaimed, unstable fill

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bhs4F—Bethesda channery silt loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes, unreclaimed

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2xphl

Elevation: 530 to 1,350 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 43 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 49 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 160 to 200 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Custom Soil Resource Report

Map Unit Composition

Bethesda, unreclaimed, unstable fill, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bethesda, Unreclaimed, Unstable Fill

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Parent material: Acid coal extraction mine spoil derived from sandstone and shale

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: channery silt loam

C - 6 to 80 inches: very channery clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 70 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F124XY100OH - Mine Spoil (reserved)

Forage suitability group: Unnamed (G124XYH-1OH)

Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G124XYH-1OH), Very Rocky, Acid Soils (RA2)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Morristown, unreclaimed, unstable fill

Percent of map unit: 15 percent

Landform: Ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G126XYE-3OH), Limy Hills (LH2)

Hydric soil rating: No

CoE—Coshocton silt loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2rfbd
Elevation: 850 to 1,370 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 41 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 170 to 195 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Coshocton and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Coshocton

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-loamy residuum weathered from sandstone and shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
BA - 7 to 10 inches: silt loam
Bt1 - 10 to 14 inches: silty clay loam
Bt2 - 14 to 17 inches: channery silty clay loam
Bt3 - 17 to 27 inches: silty clay loam
BC - 27 to 46 inches: channery loam
C - 46 to 58 inches: channery silty clay loam
R - 58 to 68 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 35 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 45 to 80 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 10 to 22 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Custom Soil Resource Report

Ecological site: F124XY002OH - Acid Mixed Sedimentary Upland

Forage suitability group: Unnamed (G124XYA-3OH)

Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G124XYA-3OH)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Westmoreland

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hillslopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: No

Hazleton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hillslopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

Rigley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hillslopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

CsE—Coshocton-Westmoreland complex, 25 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: I0dh

Elevation: 740 to 1,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 45 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 180 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Coshocton and similar soils: 50 percent

Westmoreland and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Custom Soil Resource Report

Description of Coshocton

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Colluvium over residuum

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
H2 - 6 to 12 inches: silt loam
H3 - 12 to 35 inches: silty clay loam
H4 - 35 to 48 inches: silty clay
H5 - 48 to 53 inches: weathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 35 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 84 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F124XY002OH - Acid Mixed Sedimentary Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Westmoreland

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Residuum

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: silt loam
H2 - 5 to 39 inches: channery loam
H3 - 39 to 60 inches: very channery loam
H4 - 60 to 65 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 35 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 72 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High

Custom Soil Resource Report

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high
(0.06 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F124XY002OH - Acid Mixed Sedimentary Upland

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Poorly drained soils

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Hills, drainageways

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Stones on the surface; less sloping

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Very steep areas

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Better drained than coshocton

Percent of map unit:

More clay in the subsoil than coshocton

Percent of map unit:

More sand in the subsoil than westmoreland

Percent of map unit:

Bedrock at 20 to 40 inches

Percent of map unit:

Seasonal high water table at 4 to 6 feet

Percent of map unit:

GhC—Gilpin silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t1kx

Elevation: 560 to 3,440 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 47 to 56 degrees F

Frost-free period: 155 to 198 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Custom Soil Resource Report

Map Unit Composition

Gilpin and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Gilpin

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Parent material: Residuum weathered from sandstone and siltstone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: silt loam

BA - 3 to 5 inches: silt loam

Bt - 5 to 30 inches: channery silty clay loam

Cr - 30 to 40 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 25 to 37 inches to paralithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)*

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

*Ecological site: F124XY002OH - Acid Mixed Sedimentary Upland, F125XY003WV
- Interbedded Sedimentary Uplands*

Forage suitability group: Unnamed (G126XYF-1OH)

Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G126XYF-1OH)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Upshur

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

Berks

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges

Custom Soil Resource Report

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, crest
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Coshocton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

GuD—Guernsey silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t32g
Elevation: 670 to 2,510 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 47 to 53 degrees F
Frost-free period: 165 to 205 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Guernsey and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Guernsey

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, head slope, side slope, crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Colluvium derived from limestone and shale over residuum weathered from limestone and shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
BE - 8 to 15 inches: silt loam
Bt1 - 15 to 22 inches: silty clay loam
Bt2 - 22 to 37 inches: silty clay
Btg - 37 to 54 inches: silty clay loam
2C - 54 to 60 inches: channery silt loam
2Cr - 60 to 70 inches: bedrock

Custom Soil Resource Report

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 59 to 62 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 16 to 23 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F126XY004OH - Side Slope
Forage suitability group: Unnamed (G126XYA-2OH)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G126XYA-2OH)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Culleoka

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, head slope, side slope, crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Berks

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, head slope, side slope, crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Westmoreland

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, head slope, side slope, crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

HaF—Hazleton channery sandy loam, 35 to 70 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: l0f8
Elevation: 720 to 1,250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 45 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 160 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hazleton and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hazleton

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Residuum

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 3 inches: channery sandy loam
H2 - 3 to 41 inches: very channery sandy loam
H3 - 41 to 60 inches: extremely channery loamy sand
H4 - 60 to 65 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 35 to 70 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 72 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F124XY002OH - Acid Mixed Sedimentary Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Clarksburg

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills

Coshocton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills

Somewhat poorly drained soils

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Fewer rock fragments in the subsoil

Percent of map unit:

Bedrock at 20 to 40 inches

Percent of map unit:

More stones on the surface

Percent of map unit:

MnC—Mentor silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 10fz

Elevation: 580 to 1,200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 34 to 45 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 153 to 195 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Mentor and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Mentor

Setting

Landform: Terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Lacustrine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam

H2 - 7 to 40 inches: silt loam

H3 - 40 to 80 inches: stratified fine sandy loam to silt loam

Custom Soil Resource Report

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F124XY010OH - Fine Terrace and Plain
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Glenford

Percent of map unit: 15 percent
Landform: Terraces, lake plains

More sand in the subsoil

Percent of map unit:

Eroded areas

Percent of map unit:

More sand in the surface layer

Percent of map unit:

Or—Orrville silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w1vw
Elevation: 720 to 1,310 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 41 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 49 to 51 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Orrville and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Orrville

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Fine-loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
Bw - 8 to 16 inches: silt loam
Bg - 16 to 37 inches: loam
Cg - 37 to 80 inches: stratified gravelly loamy sand to silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 10 to 15 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F124XY007OH - Upper Floodplain
Forage suitability group: Unnamed (G124XYC-3OH)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G124XYC-3OH)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Nolin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Melvin

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Lobdell

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Custom Soil Resource Report

Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

W—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

WhD—Westmoreland silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t30z

Elevation: 800 to 1,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 37 to 52 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 53 degrees F

Frost-free period: 160 to 198 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Westmoreland and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Westmoreland

Setting

Landform: Hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Fine-loamy residuum weathered from siltstone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: silt loam

E - 3 to 6 inches: silt loam

BE - 6 to 11 inches: silt loam

Bt - 11 to 32 inches: channery silty clay loam

BC - 32 to 38 inches: very parachannery silty clay loam

C - 38 to 44 inches: very parachannery silt loam

Cr - 44 to 50 inches: bedrock

R - 50 to 60 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 39 to 67 inches to paralithic bedrock; 40 to 82 inches to lithic bedrock

Custom Soil Resource Report

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.17 to 0.31 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F124XY002OH - Acid Mixed Sedimentary Upland

Forage suitability group: Unnamed (G124XYA-2OH)

Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G124XYA-2OH)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Coshocton

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: No

Berks

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Hillslopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, head slope, nose slope, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

Soil Information for All Uses

Soil Properties and Qualities

The Soil Properties and Qualities section includes various soil properties and qualities displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each property or quality.

Soil Qualities and Features

Soil qualities are behavior and performance attributes that are not directly measured, but are inferred from observations of dynamic conditions and from soil properties. Example soil qualities include natural drainage, and frost action. Soil features are attributes that are not directly part of the soil. Example soil features include slope and depth to restrictive layer. These features can greatly impact the use and management of the soil.

Drainage Class (Cunningham Tract)

"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."

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Drainage Class (Cunningham Tract)

81° 45' 34" W

81° 45' 2" W

40° 11' 52" N

40° 11' 52" N



40° 11' 20" N

40° 11' 20" N

81° 45' 34" W

81° 45' 2" W



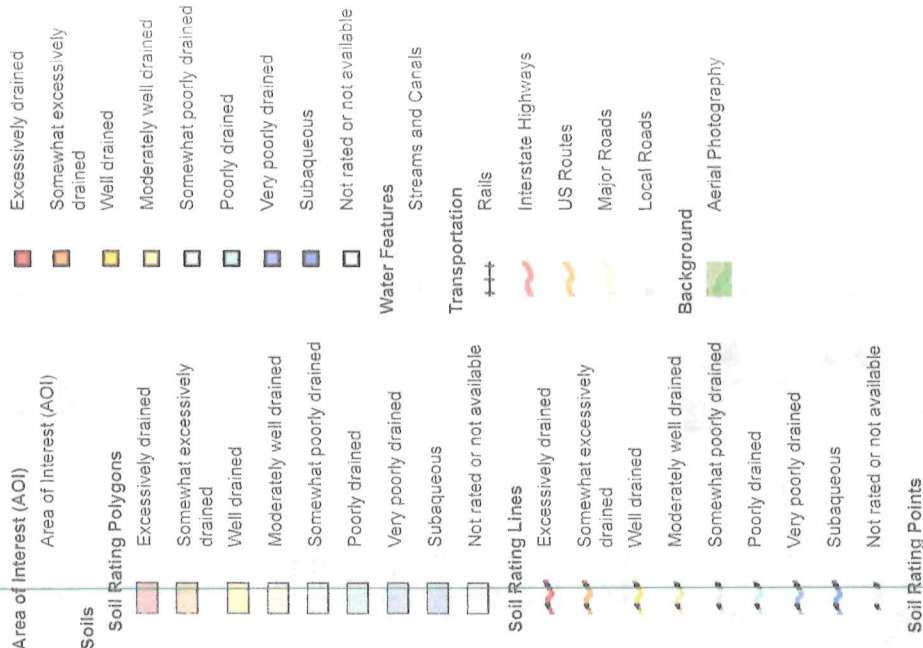
Map Scale: 1:4,890 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

0 50 100 200 300 Meters

0 200 400 800 1200 Feet

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84

MAP LEGEND



MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

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: Coshocton County, Ohio
Survey Area Data: Version 21, Aug 27, 2025

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 7, 2020—Nov 8, 2020

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.

Custom Soil Resource Report

Table—Drainage Class (Cunningham Tract)

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Bhk4F	Bethesda channery silt loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes, unreclaimed, highwall	Well drained	13.1	13.2%
Bhs4D	Bethesda channery silt loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes, unreclaimed	Well drained	20.1	20.3%
Bhs4F	Bethesda channery silt loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes, unreclaimed	Well drained	43.2	43.6%
CoE	Coshocton silt loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes	Moderately well drained	1.3	1.3%
CsE	Coshocton-Westmoreland complex, 25 to 35 percent slopes	Moderately well drained	1.4	1.4%
GhC	Gilpin silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Well drained	8.1	8.2%
GuD	Guernsey silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Moderately well drained	1.2	1.3%
HaF	Hazleton channery sandy loam, 35 to 70 percent slopes	Well drained	2.3	2.3%
MnC	Mentor silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	Well drained	0.6	0.6%
Or	Orrville silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	Somewhat poorly drained	3.8	3.8%
W	Water		3.4	3.4%
WhD	Westmoreland silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Well drained	0.6	0.6%
Totals for Area of Interest			99.2	100.0%

Rating Options—Drainage Class (Cunningham Tract)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Soil Reports

The Soil Reports section includes various formatted tabular and narrative reports (tables) containing data for each selected soil map unit and each component of each unit. No aggregation of data has occurred as is done in reports in the Soil Properties and Qualities and Suitabilities and Limitations sections.

The reports contain soil interpretive information as well as basic soil properties and qualities. A description of each report (table) is included.

Vegetative Productivity

This folder contains a collection of tabular reports that present vegetative productivity data. The reports (tables) include all selected map units and components for each map unit. Vegetative productivity includes estimates of potential vegetative production for a variety of land uses, including cropland, forestland, hayland, pastureland, horticulture and rangeland. In the underlying database, some states maintain crop yield data by individual map unit component. Other states maintain the data at the map unit level. Attributes are included for both, although only one or the other is likely to contain data for any given geographic area. For other land uses, productivity data is shown only at the map unit component level. Examples include potential crop yields under irrigated and nonirrigated conditions, forest productivity, forest site index, and total rangeland production under of normal, favorable and unfavorable conditions.

Forestland Productivity (Cunningham Tract)

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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 (Cunningham Tract)

Forestland Productivity—Coshocton County, Ohio				
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>	
Bhk4F—Bethesda channery silt loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes, unreclaimed, highwall				
Bethesda, unreclaimed, unstable fill	Eastern white pine	75	—	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Virginia pine, White oak, Yellow poplar
	Northern red oak	70	—	
	Virginia pine	60	—	
	White oak	57	—	
	Yellow poplar	85	—	
Bhs4D—Bethesda channery silt loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes, unreclaimed				
Bethesda, unreclaimed, unstable fill	Eastern white pine	75	—	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Virginia pine, White oak, Yellow poplar
	Northern red oak	70	—	
	Virginia pine	60	—	
	White oak	57	—	
	Yellow poplar	85	—	
Bhs4F—Bethesda channery silt loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes, unreclaimed				
Bethesda, unreclaimed, unstable fill	Eastern white pine	75	—	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Virginia pine, White oak, Yellow poplar
	Northern red oak	70	—	
	Virginia pine	60	—	
	White oak	57	—	
	Yellow poplar	85	—	
CoE—Coshocton silt loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes				
Coshocton	Northern red oak	80	57.00	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Sugar maple, White ash, White oak, Yellow poplar
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
	White oak	75	57.00	

Custom Soil Resource Report

Forestland Productivity—Coshocton County, Ohio				
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>	
CsE—Coshocton-Westmoreland complex, 25 to 35 percent slopes				
Coshocton	Black cherry	—	—	Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Northern red oak	80	57.00	
	Sugar maple	—	—	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
	White ash	—	—	
Westmoreland	White oak	75	57.00	Black walnut, Eastern white pine, Tuliptree
	Eastern white pine	75	143.00	
	Northern red oak	81	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
GhC—Gilpin silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes				
Gilpin	Black oak	78	57.00	Black cherry, Black oak, Chestnut oak, Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Scarlet oak, Sugar maple, Virginia pine, White oak, Yellow poplar
	Chestnut oak	67	43.00	
	Northern red oak	80	57.00	
	Scarlet oak	75	57.00	
	Virginia pine	71	114.00	
	White oak	67	43.00	
	Yellow-poplar	95	84.00	
GuD—Guernsey silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes				
Guernsey	Northern red oak	77	57.00	Northern red oak, Tuliptree, White oak
	Tuliptree	94	98.00	
	White oak	73	52.00	
HaF—Hazleton channery sandy loam, 35 to 70 percent slopes				
Hazleton	Northern red oak	70	57.00	Austrian pine, Black cherry, Eastern white pine, Japanese larch, Norway spruce
	Tuliptree	80	72.00	

Custom Soil Resource Report

Forestland Productivity—Coshocton County, Ohio				
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>	
MnC—Mentor silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes				
Mentor	Black cherry	—	—	Black walnut, Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Red pine, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Black walnut	—	—	
	Northern red oak	86	72.00	
	Sugar maple	—	—	
	Tuliptree	—	—	
	White ash	—	—	
	White oak	—	—	
Or—Orrville silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded				
Orrville	Northern red oak	80	57.00	Black cherry, Black walnut, Green ash, Northern red oak, Pin oak, Red maple, Sugar maple, Tuliptree, White ash, White oak
	Pin oak	85	72.00	
	Red maple	80	50.00	
	Sugar maple	80	57.00	
	Tuliptree	90	86.00	
W—Water				
Water	—	—	—	—
WhD—Westmoreland silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes				
Westmoreland	Eastern white pine	75	166.00	Black walnut, Eastern white pine, Northern red oak, Tuliptree
	Northern red oak	81	63.00	
	Tuliptree	90	90.00	

Woodland Resource Descriptions

Timber Information – a general description of the timber characteristics of quality and potential:

Timber production is practical and possible for this property, The Woodlands are stocked with a variety of marketable timber species that can produce valuable wood products now and into the future. Timber stand improvement (TSI) management practices such as grapevine control, cull tree and undesirable hardwood species control, and crop tree release will certainly enhance the quality and value of your timber resources over time, and are important tasks to implement in order to maximize the timber potential in your woodland.

Wildlife – a general description of the wildlife habitat quality and potential:

Your forestland provides valuable habitat for wildlife, including mammals, birds and amphibians. Many of the tree species are used by wildlife for food, cover and nesting sites. Some of the more valuable wildlife tree species are oaks, hickory, beech, cherry, and dogwood. Many other tree species are critically important to certain species of wildlife.

Cover, food and water are all necessary to attract and maintain wildlife. Different species use different cover types, and maintaining a diversity of cover is key to attracting a wide variety of wildlife. A mixture of different timber types and size classes across the property will help meet the need for habitat diversity. Small openings in the forest or open areas along woodland roads help provide areas for birds and their young to come and forage for insects. Open areas such as log landings and skidder trails can be seeded to grass and clover mixes to provide additional variety of food.

Keep in mind you may not be able to provide all the necessary habitat types that one species requires, view adjacent lands as possible habitat for that species also.

Water – a general description of the water resources on the property:

Soil and water conservation practices can be applied to this property. Perennial streams should always be buffered with trees. Livestock should be kept out of streams. Water control structures should be used in areas where access trails and roadways are present.

The water and soil resources on your property should be protected and enhanced. Using the information in this plan and information available through your local Soil and Water Conservation District you can implement sound soil and water conservation practices on your property.

Best Management Practices – maintaining the integrity and productivity of woodland sites:

Basic protection measures used to guard your forest soils against problems related to soil limitations and equipment usage – rutting, excessive disturbance and compaction, erosion, and

sedimentation – are commonly referred to as Best Management Practices (BMPs). One very easy BMP landowners may use is simply to limit access during wet weather periods.

During timber harvest activities, follow the BMP outlined in the Ohio State University Bulletin #916, *BMPs for Erosion Control for Logging Practices in Ohio*. This booklet is available online at www.ohiodnr.gov/forestry/ or at your local Division of Forestry office.

Practically speaking, the use of BMPs to prevent soil loss is a sound agricultural practice that helps maintain the site and timber productivity. Implementing BMPs helps you comply with Ohio's Agricultural Pollution Abatement Law (HB 88) standards for Silvicultural Operations.

Forest Health – a general description of the health of the woodland:

No problematic insect pest or diseases were noted during the woodland site inspection. This woodland shows good overall health and vigor. Control of grapevines on selected crop trees will guard those crop trees from the damage risks posed by this woody native vine. However, native grapevines are part of the forest ecosystem; keeping selected vines may be considered a part of maintaining overall forest health.

Oak species are preferred food sources for the Gypsy moth. It is a good idea to keep tabs on any oaks present in the forest to see if egg masses start to show up in July – August. During an outbreak of Gypsy moth your trees are at risk of being partially or completely defoliated the following spring.

Another woodland pest of great concern is the emerald ash borer (EAB), an invasive insect from Asia that only attacks ash trees. The larvae eat the living tissue of the ash trees just underneath the bark. EAB insect can spread naturally from tree to tree, as well as artificially through the movement of ash material such as firewood. You can reduce the risk of losses by gradually reducing the ash component of your woodlot. When doing a forest thinning or a crop tree release, if you have a choice between an ash and another desirable species, you may choose to cut the ash and let the other species grow.

Wetlands – a general description of any wetland resources and/or vernal pools:

Wetlands are extremely important for water quality, and they provide unique habitats for fish and wildlife. These are an important forest resource component for overall health of the forest system. Ephemeral or seasonal wetlands, also called vernal pools, are typically small in size and tucked within the forest cover. Vernal pools periodically dry up and do not contain fish, this drying may occur annually or just during drought years. These ephemeral pools provide unique habitat for amphibians like salamanders and frogs, as well as many other species of wildlife. Many landowners find that wetlands improve the aesthetics and overall enjoyment value to their land. It is important to protect permanent and ephemeral wetland areas for the health of the forest and the environment.

Threatened and Endangered Species – considerations for threatened and endangered, including the direct relationship with biological diversity:

No specific threatened or endangered species were noted within your forestland. Working with multiple natural resource professionals have not surfaced any T&E finds. Specific information on threatened or endangered species may be obtained by contacting the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Wildlife directly to access the “Ohio Biodiversity Database”:

ODNR – Division of Wildlife
2045 Morse Road, Bldg. G-3
Columbus, OH 43229-6693
Phone: 614-265-6300

Archeological/Historical Resources – a general consideration and description of such resources:

Historical and cultural resources are nonrenewable and can never be replaced once destroyed. These resources provide us a unique glimpse into the past and a look at the people and how they cared for the land. Good Stewardship involves recognizing these resources and protecting them. These resources should be conserved whenever possible when they are present on the property.

Recreation – current and potential recreational activities at property:

Each forest has a unique history and character; this continues to build under your stewardship. This forest could be used for hunting, picnicking, or wildlife watching. Many landowners find enjoyment in doing improvement work in their woods. Other find pleasure in watching the birds. Some folks gain gourmet foods from the woods, gathering fruits, nuts, or wild mushrooms. Maintaining some trails will improve access and your opportunities for the use of the area. A walk in the forest provides a time of learning but also a time to relax. Your woodlands can be a quiet place of solitude after a busy day at work, or anytime for that matter.

Aesthetics – current or future aesthetic considerations for the woodland

Forest aesthetics is often associated with older, more mature forests. However, it also has been said that beauty is in the eye of the beholder. Many folks enjoy mature forests with big trees, yet other people find beauty in a young forest vibrant with early successional forest songbirds. Some individuals enjoy a spring time hike with flowering trees like dogwood, redbud, and serviceberry while others would like to take their favorite dog on an autumn hunt. Forest stewardship management addresses these and other various aesthetic tastes, and make weight in visual goals of the neighbors. When you are weighing aesthetic goals, consider as a group 1) visual aesthetics, 2) the aesthetics of a dynamic functioning forest ecosystem, and 3) the particular wildlife species you hope to encourage at your property.

Other Resources – a general description of any other notable woodland resources:

Associated forest resources vary somewhat from forest to forest, but typically include a variety of herbaceous plants present within the woodlands or old fields within the property. Spring, summer, and fall wild flowers provide non-timber benefits to anyone who takes the time to enjoy the blossoms. Along with the flowers, there is a vast array of insect life that is essential to good ecosystem function. Native and non-native honey bees and butterflies are examples of beneficial insects. Medicinal shrubs and herbs, and maple syrup are more examples of other beneficial forest resources.

Fire – identify hazards, fire breaks, safety zones, note dead trees from insects or disease:

Properties and homes in Ohio are not immune to the risks of fire and fire-related damage. Spring and fall are Ohio's main "fire seasons". A step one may take to protect their forest is to have a system of paths that may double as fire breaks. For the home site, maintain good access for fire vehicles, create a defensible space around your home and outbuildings by removing flammable materials such as brush, leaves, sticks, and twigs; remove these from roofs and gutters too. Landscape around buildings with less flammable plants and materials, avoid evergreens by or near the home, keep and outdoor water sources, and avoid outdoor burning. For more information on outdoor fire safety and fire safety around your home, Firewise brochures are available from the Ohio Division of Forestry.

Ohio Fire Laws: ORC 1503.18 regarding kindled fires prohibits outdoor open burning statewide in unincorporated areas during the months of March, April, May, October, and November between the hours of 6:00 am and 6:00 pm and is administered by the Ohio Division of Forestry. ORC 3745.19 regarding outdoor burning is administered by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); EPA notification is required for many types of open burns in Ohio. Contact both agencies and your local fire department before using fire as a management tool in your forest.

Carbon Cycle – Healthy, sustainably managed forests can help to reduce atmospheric carbon:

When you as a forest landowner choose to maintain your forest land rather than convert it to a non-forest use, you are making a significant contribution to the carbon cycle equation; healthy forests generally take in (sequester) more carbon than they release. Forest landowners that hold an interest or focus upon the carbon cycle have opportunities to enhance carbon sequestration on the property by conducting various silvicultural practices that enhance the forest's ability to capture and hold carbon, and be re-establishing woodlands on non-forested land.

Efforts to reduce carbon dioxide emissions have resulted in carbon now being a priced environmental commodity in the global marketplace. Active forest managers may find information about carbon sequestration and voluntary carbon markets, plus other potential

forest ecosystem services, visit the US Forest Service web site at www.fs.fed.us/ecosystems-services/

Forestry Terms – Forestry terminology for landowners, professional foresters, and others:

Consistent forestry terminology is essential to anyone interested and involved in the science, management and conservation of forests. The Society of American Foresters (SAF) offers a great resource for such forestry terminology: “The Dictionary of Forestry”. This dictionary is an excellent tool available for anyone to learn more about the language used in forestry. The dictionary provides precision, clarity, and consistency in communication of forestry terms. You may access “The Dictionary of Forestry” for free at www.dictionaryofforestry.org

Forests of Recognized Importance (FORI) – Forest of Recognized Importance are considered critically important because they contain a unique combination of values. These can be social, cultural, biodiversity, and environment values:

- Social or cultural values are aspects of a forest that are critical to the surrounding community’s identity. They can range from significant historical features (such as sacred sites or burial grounds) to the forest’s role within the community – for example, whether local residents have traditionally depended on the forest for berries, firewood, or other products.
- Biodiversity values are critical to preserving local flora and fauna. Such values could include rare ecosystems or habitats, or unusual communities of plant or animal species. Keep in mind that these ecosystems and species need not be on state or federal Threatened or Endangered Species lists – they may just be considered rare regionally or locally.
- Environmental values can benefit the whole community. Some examples are forests whose presence helps protect local watersheds or prevent erosion in vulnerable areas.

When forestry professionals and other experts evaluate a forest as a potential Forest of Recognized Importance, they look at the entire landscape – not just a single stand of trees – and consider all of these values. Places that combine and contain these features are rare, so it’s especially important to protect them.

There’s another important point to keep in mind. Most Forest of Recognized Importance in the U.S. that are globally, nationally, or regionally significant have already been identified and protected by state or federal government or have been put under a conservation easement by an environmental nonprofit organization. So, you’re more likely to be near a Forest of Recognized Importance than to have one. But even if that’s the case, there are still steps you can take in your own woods to help protect that Forest of Recognized Importance.

So, given this Standard for the Tree Farm program, you do not have FORI on your property, but your property is still vital to protecting the water quality of Ohio.

Jessica Melear

From: Tim Cunningham <tim.cunningham30@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 1:54 PM
To: Debbie Williams
Cc: RealEstate; Christin Atherton
Subject: Re: Board of Revision Application

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Debbie,

Good afternoon. That was my mistake not attaching that to the sheet so thank you for the convenience of providing this through email.

Explanation:

We purchased and closed on the subject parcel January 25th, 2025. As part of this transaction we made clarification, through both realtors, that we would be electing to continue the CAUV status the property was currently in. At the closing, and the meetings prior to, we were told by the title company and our realtor that the taxes and CAUV were current for the 2025 calendar year. We were told that all we would need to do is reapply for the following year to transfer it over to our ownership. We had met with a forester prior to purchasing and had our initial Timber Management Plan developed so that we would have time to make any adjustments prior to submission for the '26 calendar year. In the last quarter of '25 we received a letter in the mail stating we owed a CAUV recoupment for the prior three years and that the property was no longer in a CAUV status. The recoupment letter was the first correspondence that we received from the county regarding CAUV for the property. I am unsure if there were any letters sent out to the former owners regarding the renewal deadline for the CAUV application but we never received any ourselves. Had we been informed that this was something that we needed to take care of we would have certainly done so at the time of closing, or a letter of notice, and made any necessary arrangements that day. We have submitted our newly written TMP along with our new application and have made every effort to adhere to the guidelines set forth as they apply to the requirements for CAUV status. We are asking the county to please take into consideration our position on the matter as we were unaware of any discrepancies related to the continuance in the CAUV status.

I do appreciate your help with this. Please let me know if we need to provide any more documentation or information.

On Wed, Jan 14, 2026 at 9:25 AM Debbie Williams <DebbieWilliams@coshoctoncounty.net> wrote:

Mr. Cunningham:

When Christin dropped off the CAUV & Board of Revision (BOR)

Applications, I missed that #10 on the BOR wasn't filled in.

#10 is the explanation why you feel your application should be

granted. If you will send an email, explaining why, then we can attach it to your application. That way, no one will have to come back into the office.

I'm sorry for any inconvenience.

Respectfully,

Debbie Williams ❄️🧣🧤

Deputy Auditor

Coshocton County Auditor's Office

349 Main Street #101

Coshocton OH 43812

(740) 622-1243



--
Tim Cunningham
614-395-1478

.....ATTENTION..... The Following Message Was Received From
Outside Our Organization. Only Open This Message and Attachments If You Are Expecting A Message From This
Sender.....

Application no. _____ County COSHOCTON COUNTY Tax year 2025-2026

RECEIVED

DTE 100

Rev. 01/21

JAN 14 2026

Initial Application for the Valuation of Land at Its Current Agricultural Use

File with the county auditor prior to the first Monday in March. Include a \$25 filing fee.

Coshocton County Auditor

1. Owner's name CUNNINGHAM TIMOTHY M & Phone 614-895-1478 E-mail tim.cunningham30@gmail.com2. Owner's mailing address 19231 TOWNSHIP ROAD 380 WARSAW OH 43844-9782

Parcel number	Acres	Parcel number	Acres
<u>021-48-00</u>	<u>100.00</u>		

4. If the TOTAL acreage being used exclusively for commercial agriculture purposes is less than ten acres, show the total gross income from agricultural products. If the TOTAL acreage is ten or more acres, specify the number of acres and land use for the last three years.

Year	Farmed Acres	Use of Land (Crop)	Units/Acre	Price/Unit	Gross Income
Last year	<u>100</u>				
2 years ago	<u>100</u>				
3 years ago	<u>100</u>				

5. List the acreage in each crop or land use for the current year. The entire acreage above must be accounted for below.

Anticipated land use for the current year:	Acres
Commodity crops – corn/soybeans/wheat/oats	
Hay – baled at least twice a year	
Permanent pasture – used for commercial animal husbandry	
Noncommercial woodland – contiguous to 10 (ten) acres of farmed land	<u>100</u>
Commercial timber	
Other crops – nursery stock/vegetables/flowers	
Homesite(s) – minimum 1 (one) acre per house	
Roads/waste/pond	
Conservation program – CRP/CREP/etc. (provide the contract and map)	
Conservation practices limited to 25% or less of total acreage (provide map)	
Other use, e.g. agritourism, biofuel production	
Total acres – must match acres above	<u>100</u>

6. Is this land farmed by someone other than the owner? _____ (yes/no) If yes, provide contact information (name and phone number) _____

I declare under penalties of perjury that I have examined this application and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct and complete. I authorize the county auditor to inspect this property and I agree to provide documentation of income, if requested, to verify the accuracy of this application.

Signature of owner: _____ Date: 1-9-2026**County Auditor's Use Only**

Receipt for Payment of Fee: I hereby certify that the owner paid the filing fee of \$25 on the date this application was filed.

County auditor Grant K. Dougherty by [Signature] Date filed with county auditor 1/14/26 paid \$25 cash IOName on tax list _____ Taxing district Linton-Rdgwl Parcel number _____ Number of acres _____

[illegible]

ID	Description	Size	Notes

Debbie Williams

From: Tim Cunningham <tim.cunningham30@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 14, 2026 1:54 PM
To: Debbie Williams
Cc: RealEstate; Christin Atherton
Subject: Re: Board of Revision Application

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Debbie,

Good afternoon. That was my mistake not attaching that to the sheet so thank you for the convenience of providing this through email.

Explanation:

We purchased and closed on the subject parcel January 25th, 2025. As part of this transaction we made clarification, through both realtors, that we would be electing to continue the CAUV status the property was currently in. At the closing, and the meetings prior to, we were told by the title company and our realtor that the taxes and CAUV were current for the 2025 calendar year. We were told that all we would need to do is reapply for the following year to transfer it over to our ownership. We had met with a forester prior to purchasing and had our initial Timber Management Plan developed so that we would have time to make any adjustments prior to submission for the '26 calendar year. In the last quarter of '25 we received a letter in the mail stating we owed a CAUV recoupment for the prior three years and that the property was no longer in a CAUV status. The recoupment letter was the first correspondence that we received from the county regarding CAUV for the property. I am unsure if there were any letters sent out to the former owners regarding the renewal deadline for the CAUV application but we never received any ourselves. Had we been informed that this was something that we needed to take care of we would have certainly done so at the time of closing, or a letter of notice, and made any necessary arrangements that day. We have submitted our newly written TMP along with our new application and have made every effort to adhere to the guidelines set forth as they apply to the requirements for CAUV status. We are asking the county to please take into consideration our position on the matter as we were unaware of any discrepancies related to the continuance in the CAUV status.

I do appreciate your help with this. Please let me know if we need to provide any more documentation or information.

On Wed, Jan 14, 2026 at 9:25 AM Debbie Williams <DebbieWilliams@coshoctoncounty.net> wrote:

Mr. Cunningham:

When Christin dropped off the CAUV & Board of Revision (BOR)

Applications, I missed that #10 on the BOR wasn't filled in.

#10 is the explanation why you feel your application should be

