

1: Forest Management and Planning

Pete Bettinger is a professor of forestry at the University of Georgia. He teaches forest planning, forest measurements, and aerial photogrammetry; and conducts research in applied forest management with particular emphasis on harvest scheduling, precision forestry, and geospatial technologies.

In many tropical forests where a knowledge of the uncut and regrowth forest resources is incomplete, where there is little or no information of forest increment and where forest management is being introduced for the first time, the allowable cut should be derived using one of the classical empirical procedures. There is no alternative in these situations but to use an empirical approach. Four allowable cut determination procedures are explained to enable the reader to appreciate and understand the main features of each. In practice, the choice and use of each method depends upon the silvicultural system being applied, either polycyclic or monocyclic, in a specific forest situation. Each of these methods provides only a general guideline for deriving an allowable cut. Notwithstanding this qualification, a application of one of the methods having relevance to the technical characteristics of a forest management unit and the management objectives will be a positive contribution to sustainable forest management where at present no other basis for this exists. Selected technical reports listed at the end of the chapter explain each method and how they are applied in practice. New computer-based methods of yield determination are currently being developed and have the potential for achieving much greater precision than do older methods. Their use depends upon having good quality information of tree diameter class distributions, tree volumes, growth, recruitment and tree mortality derived from CFI. The new procedures enable a user to calculate on a personal computer the increment of tree diameters and basal area over time, make allowances for tree recruitment and mortality, to simulate harvesting and logging damage and thus project forest growth and yield. Specialist technical assistance is required in order that these new methods are able to be applied in a specific forest situation. A dearly expressed specification of the average quantity of wood, bamboo or cane, usually in an approved management plan, that may be harvested from a forest management unit, annually or periodically over a five- or ten-year period. The Allowable Cut expressed on an annual- basis. The area of productive forest which may be cut in one year. Annual Yield and Periodic Yield: The volume or number of stems that can be removed in a specific area in one year, or during a specified period, respectively. The planned period, in years, within which all parts of a forest zoned for wood production and being managed under a selection silvicultural system should be selectively cut for logs. The term is synonymous with Cutting Cycle. The planned number of years between the establishment of a crop by planting or regeneration and final felling. The term is applied where forest is managed under a monocyclic silvicultural system. The equilibrium level of production from the growth rate of trees comprising a forest, annually or periodically, in perpetuity. It means the continuous production with the aim of achieving an approximate balance between net growth of a forest and harvest. The calculation, by volume or by area or a combination of both, of the amount of forest produce that may be harvested annually, or periodically, from a specific area of forest over a stated period, in accordance with the objects of management. Terminology of Forest Science. Society of American Foresters. The most productive area is determined by zoning, described in Part II, section 1. This method can also be applied in forest types being managed under monocyclic silviculture, such as in mangroves or bamboo. In equation form, the area control method is expressed as follows: The Annual Cutting Area method can only provide a general, though rapidly determined, indication of allowable cut. Because it is the simplest and least precise method it should not be applied without clear specification of species, tree diameter sizes and numbers of trees per ha which may be harvested. The volume figure used can be revised as more volume information becomes available from later inventories. The nominated stem diameter is a variable figure and dependent mainly on the type of forest being managed. It can be as low as 30 cm in some forest types and more than 60 cm in others. This method is expressed as follows: This approach is used in Dipterocarp dominant hill forest concessions in Indonesia where n , the felling cycle, is 35 years. It is a relatively simple and easily understood approach and allows yields to be determined easily. In practice, maximum and minimum values are determined and form the basis

of the AAC for each concession. The method does not reflect the losses in volume which always occur during logging, caused by stem breakage, nor does it account for volume losses through stem decay. It also disregards increment of existing or potential timber trees. The AAC can be reduced by an "exploitation factor" and a "safety" factor 0. A modification of this procedure is applied in the Dipterocarp forests in the Philippines. The procedure recognises the variability in size and distribution of large trees in different forest types and it considers an estimate of the volume which can be cut, derived from a yield table. It is explained in Annex 3. It is expressed as follows: A drawback in the use of the Gehrhardt Method is the difficulty of deriving a theoretically normal forest and the uncertainty of knowing whether it will be possible to plan cutting over a sufficiently long period to achieve a normal distribution of area classes. An alternative approach which also depends upon having a reliable knowledge of increment but avoids the need to derive a theoretical normal forest structure, is the Cotta Method. It enables the cut to be determined for a forest being managed under an irregular shelterwood silvicultural system and is explained in Annex 3. Known as the Von Mantel Method, it does not consider increment, forest structure or variability in growth and volume at all and thus can only provide a very general indication of forest yield. It does however have the benefit of being simple, its use requires only a small amount of data and the yield determination tends to be conservative. In equation form the Von Mantel Method is expressed as follows: The empirical methods described in the previous section are less appropriate in these situations. A typical mixed forest resource structure where an alternative approach for determination of the AAC is required is as follows: A helpful approach for determination of the AAC where a mixed forest structure occurs is as follows: This is a value judgement based on ecological as well as commercial criteria. The cutting cycle will vary, depending upon species and their distribution, the damage pattern, the distribution of wood resources and site productivity. Several different harvesting prescriptions will need to be simulated in order to arrive at a practical and commercially realistic cutting cycle.

2: Forest Resource Management Plans on State Lands | www.enganchecubano.com

Forest Management and Planning, Second Edition, addresses contemporary forest management planning issues, providing a concise, focused resource for those in forest management. The book is intermixed with chapters that concentrate on quantitative subjects, such as economics and linear programming, and qualitative chapters that provide.

Planning is therefore one of the most important tasks a forester must undertake in managing a forest. As trees and forest stands take decades to mature careful consideration must be given to decisions during the planning process as the consequences can last for many years. All forests from small woodlands to substantial forest areas " require some level of planning in order to anticipate and manage operational, production and environmental and social policies and objectives. Forest planning in Ireland falls into four broad categories: In Ireland, national forest strategy is expressed in detail in *Growing for the Future: Plans* address a wide range of economic, environmental and social issues that affect the forests in the districts and include details of how forests will be expanded and restructured, how the mix of species in the districts will change over time, how nature will be conserved and recreational facilities provided, among other issues. For further details click here *County Development Plans* " development plans for all 26 counties in which forestry is included in regional indicative strategies. These involve issues which impact on forestry, such as country roads, planning considerations, water and landscape. Forest Service requires management plans for areas greater than 10ha for grant aid purposes. Forest plans are local plans which can include: Mitigation of any identified environmental or social impacts is also outlined in these plans. These can be divided into three broad categories "issues that affect new forests, issues that affect established forests and cross-cutting issues that affect both stages. Some examples are as follows: New forests Site suitability " soil fertility and drainage, exposure and slope. Location " access, roading, mapping features. Size of proposed forest area " EIAs for areas over 70ha Species selection " matching species to sites Environmental impact " impact on the landscape, archaeology, water courses, nature conservation areas SACs NHAs, SPAs etc , infrastructure, people Established forests Inventory and forecasting" determining the timber volume of the growing stock for production forecasts and sales. Harvesting " planning for harvesting schedules, felling coupe sizes, machine suitability, extraction routes, road density and design Re-design " redesigning existing forests to make them more sustainable for biodiversity, landscape, water protection, recreation Restocking " replacement species following clearfelling Certification " ensuring that policies and management plans and operations are compliant with the standards of the certification scheme e. Cross-cutting Issues Silvicultural systems " clearfell or continuous cover Maintenance " drainage, tending, pruning Protection " fire, windthrow, diseases, trespass Access " rights of way, public access Security " theft, illegal dumping, encroachment Impacts of forestry operations on people and wildlife habitats " noise, traffic disturbances, loss of views Consultation with statutory bodies and other stakeholders on proposed plans. Finding optimums solutions has become increasingly more difficult with the practice of Sustainable Forest Management and all the requirements of environmental legislation and forest certification. It is now reaching the stage, particularly with larger forests, where it is getting beyond human capacity to find these solutions among the multiple datasets that the forest planner must consider. Computer software, however, is being developed that will greatly help the forester in arriving at decisions that will meet the needs and aspirations of the forest owners and stakeholders alike. With appropriate software, forest maps can be associated with data sets relating to the particular area, e. Maps can also be overlaid with other existing information, such as roads, fisheries, catchments, areas of scientific and conservation interest, archaeological sites, etc. It provides high-level, national guidance in relation to the suitability of land for afforestation and facilitates the establishment of high quality forests serving a variety of purposes. The IFS identifies areas most suitable for planting primarily on the basis of environmental considerations and soil-productivity. The system will help to manage a complex set of assets, requirements and demands, and uses spatial data, growth and yield data and policy and procedure information as inputs. The software creates a long-term sustainable management schedule for wood supply, habitat, biodiversity, watershed management and other forest values that can be viewed in tabular and

graphical format or on a range of maps. Developing forest management plans that will meet these expectations is a constant challenge for forest planners and an objective, scientific, and transparent system is an important tool for developing plans that will optimise the resource for all. Practicing SFM and its verification through forest certification requires forest owners and managers to expand their data collection methods beyond the timber resource to include an inventory of special features such as wildlife habitats, water courses, cultural features, public access routes, etc. This software provides a means of capturing and analyzing these data. The protocol is currently being further developed to include an optimisation component to provide a wider range of management options that move towards flexible, user-defined management strategies. This programme comprises a series of projects aimed at supporting the forest industry by improved planning and management tools to help in the implementation of sustainable forest management.

3: About Forest Management Planning - Oregon Forest Management Planning

Forest Management and Planning The hardwood forest ecosystems in the Eastern United States are generally biologically diverse, and with that diversity brings with it complexity. Forest Management and Planning is the process of caring for the health of a forest ecosystem, whether a large forest or small woodlot.

Your Objectives This is the most important part of the management plan because it is where you state exactly what you want out of your land. An objective is a desired outcome or future condition for your property. Your objectives should reflect your true desires and must be compatible with the resources available to you. It is therefore necessary to have some basic knowledge of the resources on your property before establishing your objectives. An example statement of objectives for a property might be: Based on this broad statement of desired outcomes and an assessment of your resources, discussed on the next page, more specific objectives can be outlined for each resource. Ideas to help you formulate your objectives are listed in the appendix at the end of this paper.

Property Location and History Your management plan should include a description of your land as recorded in the legal deed for the property in county records as well as maps showing its location relative to land features and roads. For this it may be useful to outline your property on a U. For more detail you can include a survey map showing the precise location of property corners and boundary lines. If a survey map is registered with the deed as a legal description of the property, a licensed surveyor must have completed the survey. A second set of maps that are useful for planning management activities should focus just on your property, and should identify roads, land or structural features, different forest or vegetation types, fence lines, and any other features that may influence or be part of your goal. Aerial photos of your property will significantly enhance any of these maps. It is also helpful to document, as best you can, the management history of your property. Has it been cleared for agriculture? Have there been previous rotations of timber? Is there evidence of any other uses in the past?

Resource Assessment This section contains descriptive information about the natural resources on your property. It may include information such as stand types e. This information comes from an inventory that you or a natural resource professional conducts on your land. Generally, an inventory includes a portion, or sample, of a resource because it would usually take too much time and money to measure every plant or other feature on a property. The number of measurements needed to describe a forest depends on the variability within that forest. More data are needed on sites with a greater variety of plant and animal species than on those with only a few species. One type of inventory is the timber cruise. A timber cruise is usually organized by stands in the form of stand and stock tables. A stand table lists the number of trees per acre according to species and tree diameter. Stock tables give volume information in board feet, cubic feet or cords per acre. A consulting forester can conduct a timber cruise and interpret the data for you. The resource assessment should also be used to determine if any regulatory constraints will apply to forest practices on the property. Consider potential erosion problems, wetlands or water bodies, and threatened or endangered species habitat. Addressing these up front through following Best Management Practices BMPs and, if necessary, cooperation with appropriate agencies will help you avoid problems or litigation in the future. Visit our Forest Inventory section for more information.

Management Recommendations Based on the resource assessment and your specific objectives, recommendations can be made for the entire tract or individual areas. Recommendations should outline a general set of treatments or operations over a long term, with a discussion of the expected results of each management sequence. Those general recommendations should be supplemented with specific recommendations, which are usually designated for five to ten year blocks of time. Specific recommendations may include the forest regeneration methods to use, where to plant wildlife food plots, when and where to burn, which areas to harvest, and the BMPs that apply to each practice.

Activity Schedule An activity schedule lists when each recommended treatment will take place. It may also include projected costs and revenues for each operation. As management activities take place on your property, a continuous record should be kept of the dates, times, places, expenses, and income associated with each activity. This record will be helpful for reporting the costs and revenues associated with your management activities for tax purposes. Records should also include details about the specific activities, such

as types of seedlings or herbicides, weather conditions, contractors and results of follow-up monitoring. These records will be a great help in the future as you evaluate your successes, plan additional activities and update the management plan. Supplemental Information Appendices provide other types of information and can be included at the end of the plan. You may wish to include an overall financial summary that describes the costs and revenues mentioned in the Activity Schedule section. Extension or research publications containing information relating to specific practices in your plan can also be included as an appendix. Another useful appendix would be a list of contacts in case you need further assistance. Contacts to include would be your county or consulting forester, wildlife biologist or consultant, county extension agent, USDA agents, regulatory agencies, financial advisors, attorneys, or anyone else that might be of assistance to you. Use the Directory of this site to assemble a list of helpful professionals.

Conclusion The information in your management plan should be simple, but with enough detail to be useful. Since a management plan is flexible your objectives and resource conditions can be periodically reconsidered. Most management plans are designed to be reviewed every five to ten years, with adjustments made to accommodate the continually changing environment from fire and bugs to landowner objectives that is part of natural resource management. Consider getting a natural resource professional to inventory or assess your property and help you with developing your plan. Most consultants base their fees on the size of the property involved, either as a per-acre fee or a fixed fee per minimum acreage usually acres. Others charge hourly rates. Information in your plan should be updated about every 5 years or as needed.

Return to top Establishing Your Objectives If you do not yet have specific objectives for your land, here are some questions to help you get started. Your answers to these questions will help you determine the things on which you may want to focus as you develop your management plan. What is your property used for? In crops or pasture? What are your priorities? Are there outstanding or unique features requiring special protection or management? What is your overall management philosophy?

4: Forest Management and Planning by Peter Bettinger

Forest Management and Planning, Second Edition, addresses contemporary forest management planning issues, providing a concise, focused resource for those in forest management. The book is.

Forest management planning is a process that helps you identify the resources and opportunities available on your property and what you would like to realize from your property in terms of financial gain and long-term enjoyment. What do you want from your forest land? What do you want your forest to look like in the future? What about your forest is most important to you? Forest management planning is a means to identify what can be done to enhance and protect the values and aspects of your property that are most important to you. These aspects might include wildlife, recreation, aesthetics, timber, livestock ranching, inheritance values, and others. The first step in the process of forest management planning involves determining where you want to be in terms of your forest resources and property. This step involves deciding on your goals, broad reasons for owning forest land e. Next, you need to determine where you are in terms of those goals and objectives. This is done through resource inventory and evaluation. Resource inventory provides information on the quality, quantity, and species of timber on your property; landscape features such as soils and topography; wildlife and plant species of interest or concern; and water resources. While not all of this information may be necessary to complete your objectives, the more information provided in an inventory, the better. Your goals and objectives may change over time, making this additional information necessary. The next step in forest management planning is identifying a list of recommendations describing what to do to get to where you want to be. The recommendations also may include a specific activity schedule that lays out how, when, and where to implement specific actions and how those actions relate to your goals and objectives. These steps should be detailed in a written plan that is used as a reference for management of your forest. Management and Stewardship Plans – Both management and stewardship plans cover long-term goals and objectives and encompass a time period of ten years or more. These plans include a discussion of your goals and objectives, a detailed property description and resource inventory, and a list of management recommendations with an activity schedule. A management plan sometimes focuses mainly on timber resources, while a stewardship plan encompasses other resource values as well, such as wildlife and recreation. Both types of plans may help you qualify for potential cost-share and tax benefits through the Stewardship Incentives Program and other programs. This type of plan focuses on describing the details of the activity, such as which trees are to be cut; marking method; method of payment; harvesting system; location of roads, skid trails, and landings; treatment of slash; and erosion control, rehabilitation, or reforestation measures. Such a plan may stand alone as an activity plan or may be prepared as part of the management recommendations section of a more comprehensive management plan. In either case, the information detailed in such a plan is essential to a successful timber harvest and should be included as part of a timber sale contract Why Have a Forest Management Plan? Forest management plans allow you to sort out what you really want from your forest and help you successfully and efficiently reach your goals. Management planning can mean the difference between liquidating your timber resource for a one-time cash return or earning repeated dollar returns from intermittent thinning harvests while at the same time increasing the value of your standing timber. It can mean the difference between having to sell your property to meet property or inheritance tax obligations or insuring that your property stays under family ownership for generations to come by managing for sustainable timber harvests and income production. It can mean the difference between restricting cattle movement because of a tangle of untreated logging slash or potentially increasing livestock forage through careful opening of the forest canopy Forest management planning can help protect you, as a landowner, from liabilities associated with the impacts of timber harvesting and other forest activities both on and off your land. Planning can help you make the most of your resources while protecting the resources that we all share, such as water quality and beautiful scenery The more forethought that goes into how you manage your lands, the less chance you have of making costly forest management mistakes. Growing conditions in Utah are such that once mistakes in forest management have been made, it is difficult, if not impossible, for the forest resource to recover.

Harvesting trees at the wrong time, cutting the wrong trees, or neglecting a forest health problem like an insect infestation may mean that the income and productive potential of your property will be impacted well beyond your lifetime! These types of mistakes can be avoided by careful planning. Forest management planning can mean the difference between making the most of your resources or having to pick up the pieces after mistakes have been made. Forest management planning can:

- Help you identify what you really want
- Provide you with a course of action to get you where you want to be
- Help you save time, money, and heartache by:

- Qualifying you for cost-share and other incentive programs
- Helping you organize your business records for tax purposes
- Avoiding costly forest management mistakes

How Do You Do Forest Management Planning? The six basic steps for developing a forest management plan for your property are:

- Seek the assistance of the professional.
- Determine your goals and objectives.
- Inventory and evaluate your resources.
- Formulate an activity schedule.
- Implement activities and monitor progress toward meeting your intended goals.

There are several sources of assistance for resource management planning. Most often, you will want to consult with a professional forester when planning the management of your forest land. A forester can help you develop a management plan, a timber harvest plan, or a stewardship plan, and also can help you apply for cost-share or conservation easement programs such as the Forest Legacy program. Services of consulting foresters are not free, but if you hire a consulting forester, they are obligated to represent your best interests during the time that they work for you. Depending on your goals and objectives, there may be times when the advice of other resource management professionals would be helpful for management decisionmaking. For more information about the forest landowner education program, or to be added to the program mailing list, call

Components of a Forest Management Plan Should include:

- Ownership goals and management objectives:
- Timber inventory data should include information on the species, sizes, quality, and quantity of timber; stand structure and condition; and the presence and extent of forest pests bark beetles, mistletoe, etc.
- Activity schedule for recommendations:
- Discussion of current and future forest products markets and how that relates to the timing of timber management activities.
- Examination of costs of different management options and their potential returns.
- Detailed recordkeeping section describing all past, current, and projected expenditures and returns.

A forest management plan is a guide and a tool to help you make decisions, look at your options, and plan for the future. The plan may need to be modified as your ownership goals and objectives, and site conditions, change over time.

5: Forest Planning - Forestry Focus

Finally, while many forest management plans have a 10 year planning horizon; it is a good idea to redo the formal planning process every five years - beginning with a re-assessment of your goals and objectives, and management unit boundaries.

Forest Management Plans What happens after a timber disposition is allocated? Once a timber disposition is allocated, an extensive planning process is used to ensure sustainability before any trees are harvested. These plans must be approved by the Government of Alberta after consultation with the public, First Nations, and other stakeholders. How many types of key forest management planning documents are there in Alberta? There are four key forest management planning documents: Annual Operating Plan AOP Annual operating plans describe in detail the harvesting and road building activities proposed for the current year. Annual operating plans must also include details regarding reforestation and fire control plan. The primary components of final harvest plans are a map and report that clearly show and document harvest area boundaries, roads and water crossings. Forest Management Plan FMP A forest management plan turns sustainable forest management commitments into action in the field. This plan summarizes the current state of the forest, as well as the values, objectives, indicators and targets of sustainable forest management developed through consultation with the public, First Nations and other stakeholders. For information about approved forest management plans, see: Forest Management Plans 4. These documents include a forecast of the areas scheduled for harvest. They also provide details regarding road requirements and fish and wildlife issues within the planning area. General development plans are intended to guide the integration of activities among different operators. Industry Ground Rules The Timber Harvest Planning and Operating Ground Rules provide direction to forest companies and government for planning, implementing and monitoring timber harvesting operations on timber disposition areas in Alberta. For more information on industry ground rules, see: Timber Harvest Planning and Operating Ground Rules Framework for Renewal - Dec 95 pages Stewardship Report Stewardship reports describe the monitoring program and how well the objectives of the forest management plan are met. Stewardship reports are required every five years. Is there public and Indigenous involvement in planning? Members of the general public and Indigenous communities have opportunities to be involved during forest management planning. Indigenous communities are also consulted on the general development plans. As well, the general development plans, final harvest plans and annual operating plans are made available for public review on an annual basis. For more information, see: From time to time, Alberta prepares strategic land use plans such as Regional Sustainable Development Strategies or the Land-use Framework, regional plans that address the integration of resource uses. Existing land use plans take precedence over forest management plans FMPs and provide strategic direction that shall be honoured in the FMPs. The direction may be through zoning, which limits activities in various zones, or by setting values, objectives, indicators or targets to be implemented. Where strategic land use plans are approved after a FMP has been approved, Alberta and the organization shall discuss implementation of the strategic land use plan, and Alberta may require the FMP to be amended. For more about the Land-Use Framework, see: Land-Use Framework What is enhanced forest management? Enhanced forest management is improvements in forest growth resulting from thinning, fertilizing, tree improvement or drainage. These enhancements can be considered during the forest management planning process.

6: 3 Guidelines for forest management planning

Forest management The United States Forest Service is the steward of million of the country's million acres of forest and million acres of grazing and grass lands.

Communicate your vision with others who use the property or heirs who may be caring for it in the future. Apply for cost-share programs. Obtain a sustainable forest management certification. While you may not realize it at first, taking the step to learn about your forest and deciding what you want to do with it through a management plan is taking a step toward ensuring that your forest will be managed sustainably, such that its many resources are available for many generations to come. Who should write your management plan? Since much is learned about the forest through the management planning process, there is value in having whoever is involved in the day-to-day management of your forest also serving as the plan developer. Sometimes you can be the lead author; or you may wish to be the reviewer. You can hire a professional consulting forester to write a plan for your property. Regardless of who writes the plan, it must be your plan in the end. Reviewing and Updating a Management Plan Going through the process of management planning and then implementing the plan is more important than the actual management plan itself. As you implement actions, you might think of new ideas. Storms, insects and diseases, and droughts may unexpectedly change your forest conditions. Forest product markets are constantly changing. Your personal or family situation may change which may cause you to reassess your goals. In this sense, forest management planning is a continuous process and the plan document is a living document – more suited for being housed in a 3-ring binder than bound up and put on a shelf. It is a good idea to review your plan periodically – especially at the beginning of each year to begin activity planning for the actions you have scheduled to take place. Another time to visit and review your plan is when an action is completed. This is the time to complete your record keeping, make notes on modifications to the action and statements about your satisfaction with the results as they relate to your objectives and goals. Finally, while many forest management plans have a 10 year planning horizon; it is a good idea to redo the formal planning process every five years – beginning with a re-assessment of your goals and objectives, and management unit boundaries. Ending with a new schedule of planned actions for the next 5 years.

7: Welcome - Oregon Forest Management Planning

Forest Management and Planning is intermixed with chapters that concentrate on quantitative subjects, such as economics and linear programming, and qualitative chapters that provide discussions of important aspects of natural resource management, such as sustainability.

Forest management is no different. A forest management plan is a guide to help you achieve your goals and objectives for your forestland. When obtaining a forest management plan from Arbor Springs Forestry you will receive the necessary information to make informed decisions to reach those goals and objectives. A typical forest management plan from Arbor Springs Forestry includes, but is not limited to the following information: Landowner goals and objectives: This is the most important part of a management plan. The entire plan will be based on these objectives. Some broad management objectives may be periodic revenue from timber production, enhancing wildlife habitat, protecting water quality, and visual aesthetics. More specific objectives for each resource will be outlined. Property location and History: A management history of the property will be stated in a management plan. How the forest resources were managed in the past may play an important role in how they are managed now. In a management plan you will receive state-of-the-art GSI maps that include a topography map, aerial photo, and soil map. Maps are a very important part of your management plan. A detailed assessment can be performed on your forest resources in a management plan. This may include information such as forest type, stand type, wildlife uses, historical sites, special sites, etc. Resource assessment is normally derived from an inventory. Based on the resource assessment and your specific objectives, management recommendations can be made for your entire property or portions of the property. Management recommendation may be immediate or long-term. An example of a management recommendation would be to perform a shelterwood harvest on 25 acres on the North slope to enhance oak regeneration while providing cover for white-tail deer. With a forest management plan a schedule of activities will be included with the management recommendations. This will give details on when and where on the property the activities will occur. Information on each activity will also be kept after the activity is completed. If you would like to find out more about Forest Management Planning please contact us and we would be happy to discuss your needs and tell you more about management plans.

8: Agriculture and Forestry - Forest Management - Forest Management Planning

Forest planning and management has always been one of our core services. With nearly seven decades of forestry experience at-hand, Milliken fulfills client goals by providing outstanding and strategic long-term forest management.

9: Forest management - Wikipedia

Welcome to Your Website. In Oregon, more than , family forest landowners care for over million acres of forestland - over 40% of Oregon's private forestland and about 14% of Oregon's total forestland.

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