

# Managing Your Woodlands: A template for your plans for the future

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Owner(s) Signature(s) \_\_\_\_\_

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Plan Author Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Original Plan Completion 5/24/11 Revision date(s) \_\_\_\_\_

*Please note:* Informal updates to the plan can be made with handwritten notes. Be sure to include a date and initial these notes throughout the management plan.



# Brede Property Management Plan

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# Brede Property Management Plan

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## Property Description

Legal property description Three areas of land southwest of the town of Windsor, SC in Aiken County located at: Parcel 1). 394 Cooks Pond Road; Parcel 2). 294 Jaywood Road; and Parcel 3). Immediately northwest of the intersection of Highway 113 (Old Barnwell Road) and Wimpy Road.

Nearest city or town Windsor, SC

Tax Parcel Number (optional) Parcel 1). Aiken County Tax Parcels 194-00-03-002 (223.35 Ac.), 194-00-03-008 (14.64 Ac.), and 194-00-03-009 (11.51 Ac.); Parcel 2). Aiken County Tax Parcel 211-00-06-002 (74.01 Ac.); Parcel 3). Aiken County Tax Parcels 227-00-01-003 (57.38 Ac.) and 227-00-01-009 (103.29 Ac.)

FSA Farm and Tract Numbers (if applicable) Farm #4256; Tracts 1624, 6676, 7487, 7489

GPS coordinates (optional) Parcel 1). 33°24'30"N 81°33'45"W Parcel 2). 33°24'40"N 81°31'45"W Parcel 3). 33°26'30"N 81°30'45"W

Total ownership acreage 484.14 Acres Total forested acreage @400 Acres

Total acreage covered by this plan 289 Acres (205 Forested, 84 Fields)

Number of unique stands of trees 7 included in Plan

Do you reside on the property? **XX**   
Yes No

Basic topography (estimate percent of total acreage that is)

Complex topography (many steep ravines and aspects)

Simple topography (few ravines and changes of aspect) **100%**

Percent of land that is Flat (<5% grade) 81% Gentle Slope (6 to 20% grade) 16%

Steep Slope (> 21% grade) 3%

Road Conditions (check): **XX** Excellent (80% accessible)  Good (at least 50%)

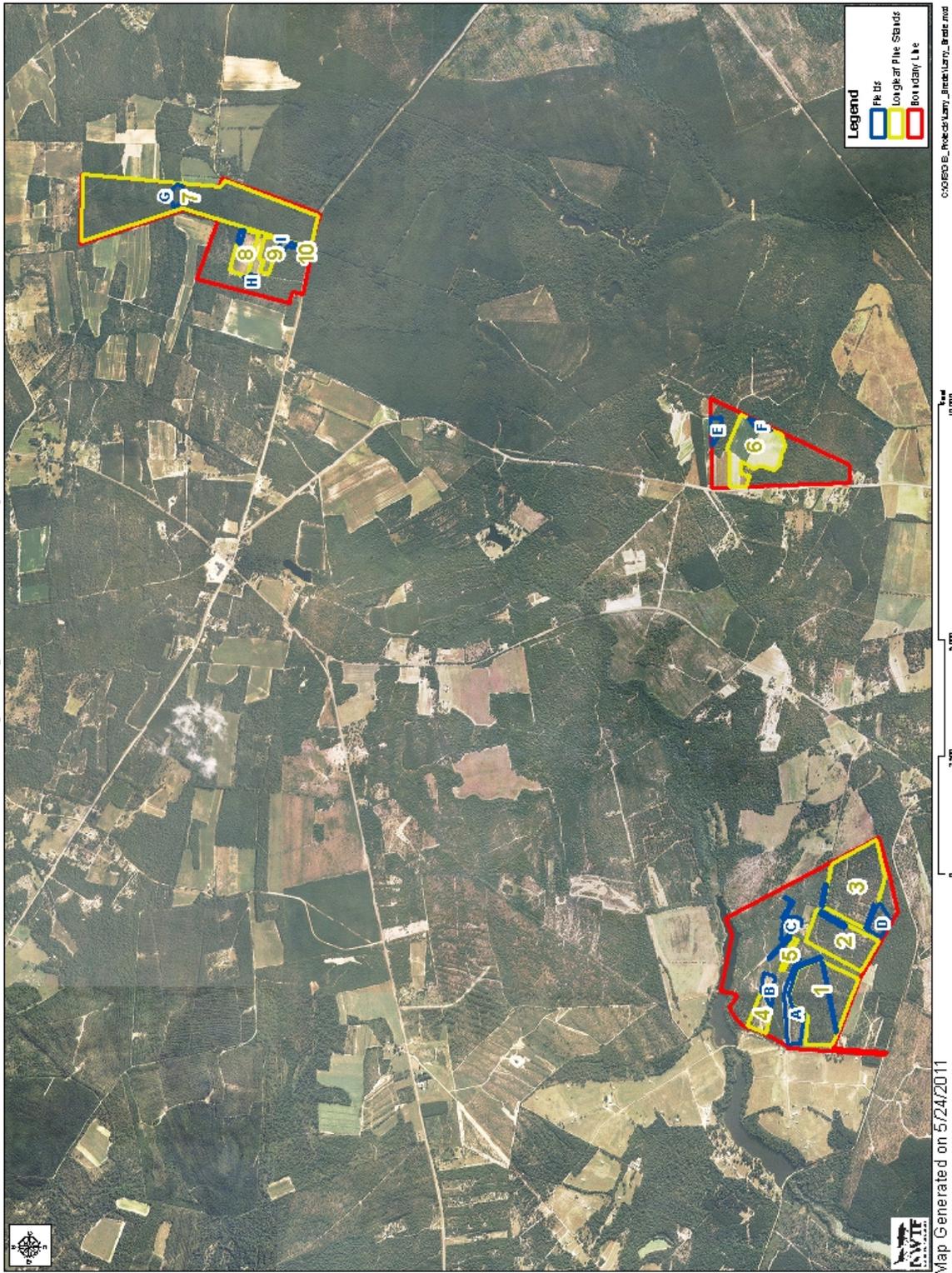
Fair (at least 25%)

Poor (less than 10%)



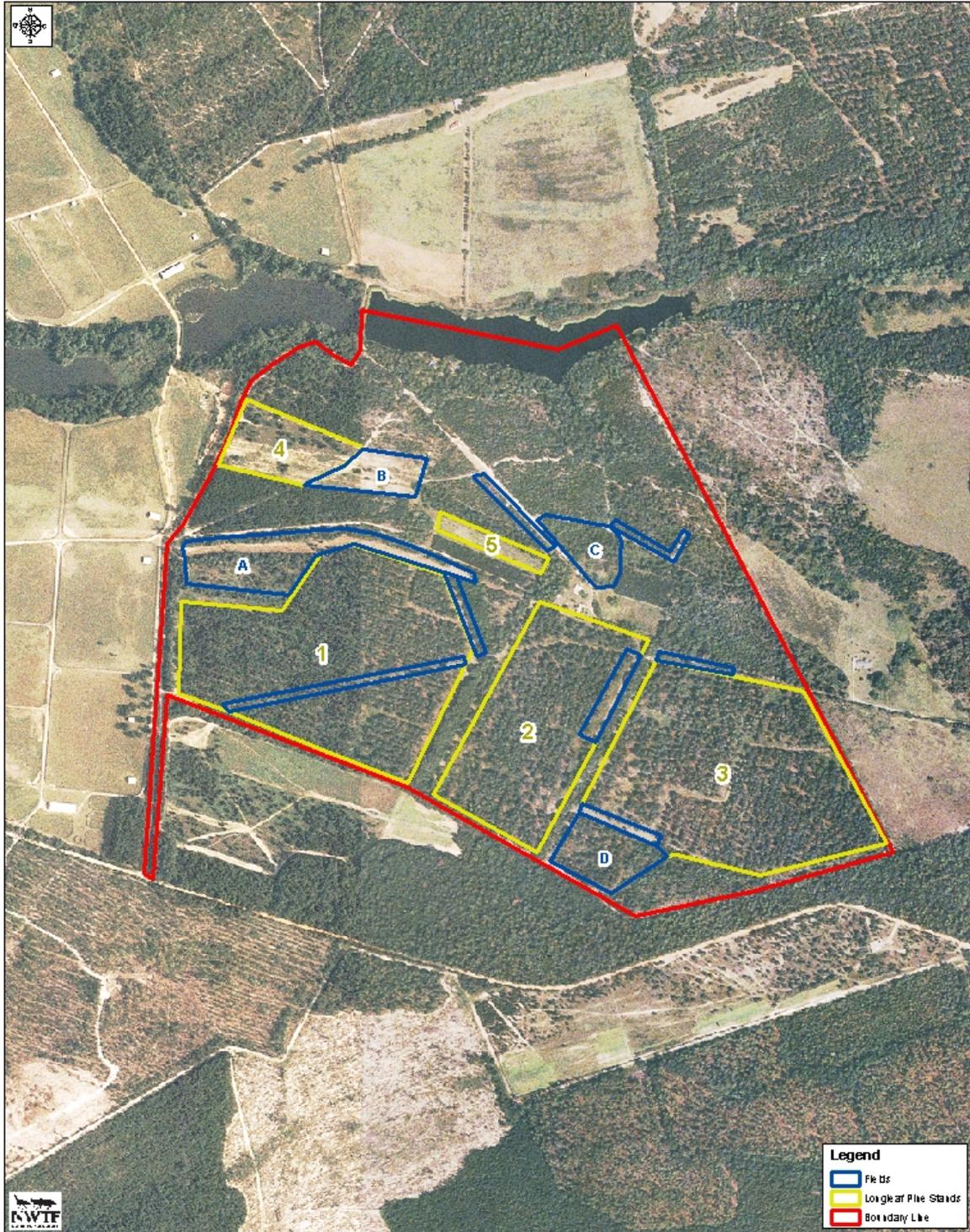
# Brede Property Management Plan

Brede Property Stand Map - Overall



# Brede Property Management Plan

## Brede Property Stand Map - Parcel 1



Map Generated on 5/24/2011

0 50 100 150 200 250

C:\GIS\B\_Protection\Larry\_Brede\Larry\_Brede.mxd

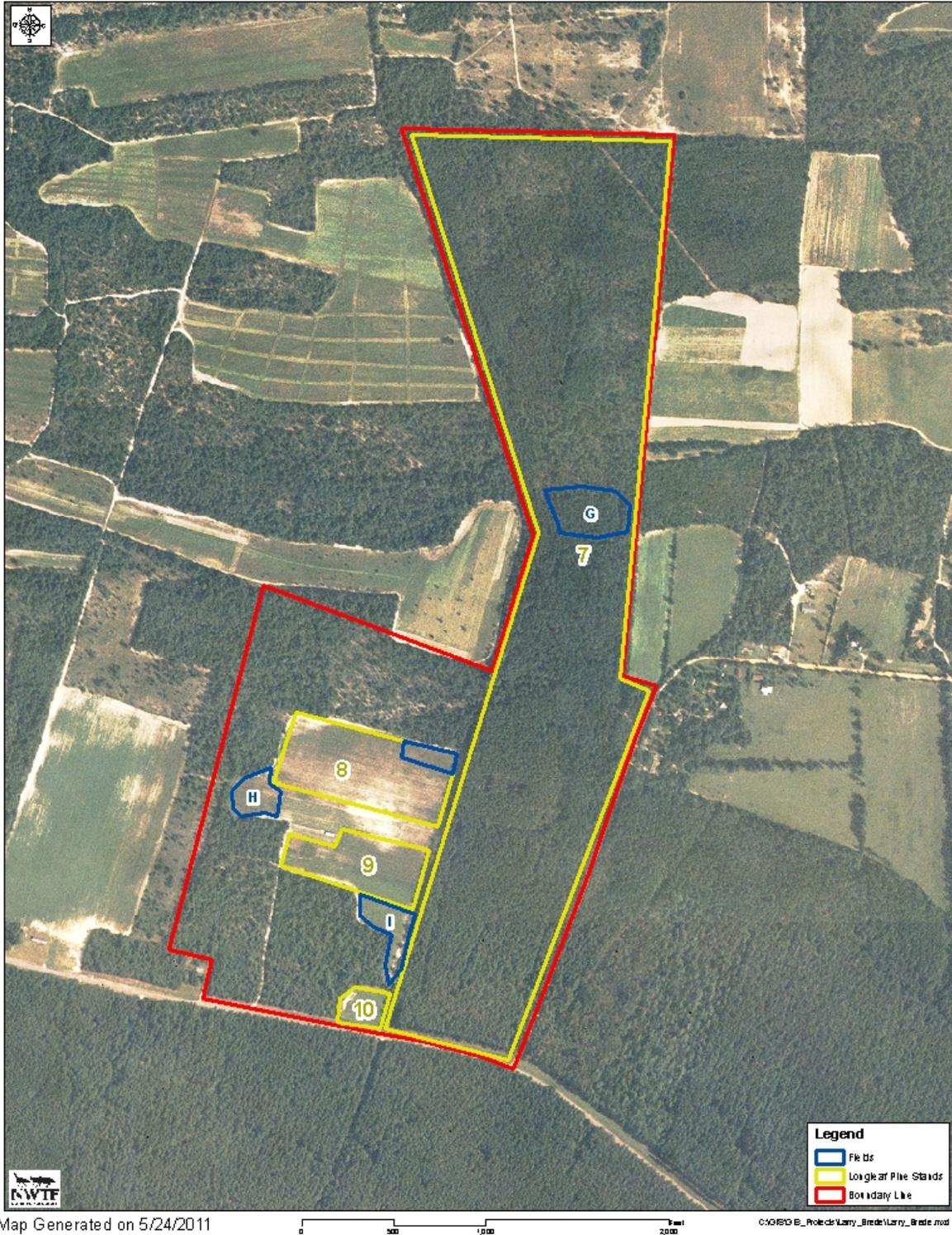
# Brede Property Management Plan

## Brede Property Stand Map - Parcel 2



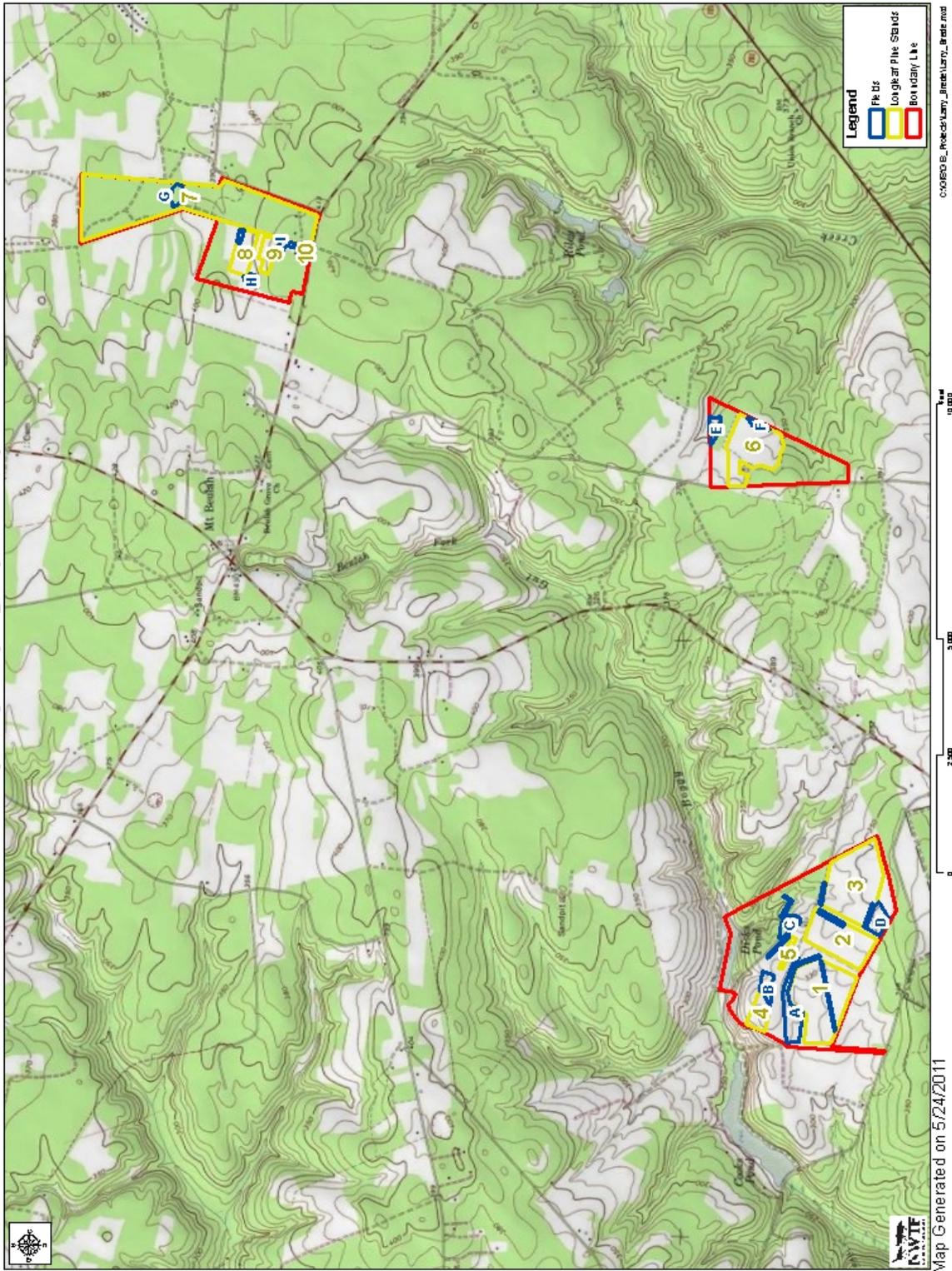
# Brede Property Management Plan

## Brede Property Stand Map - Parcel 3



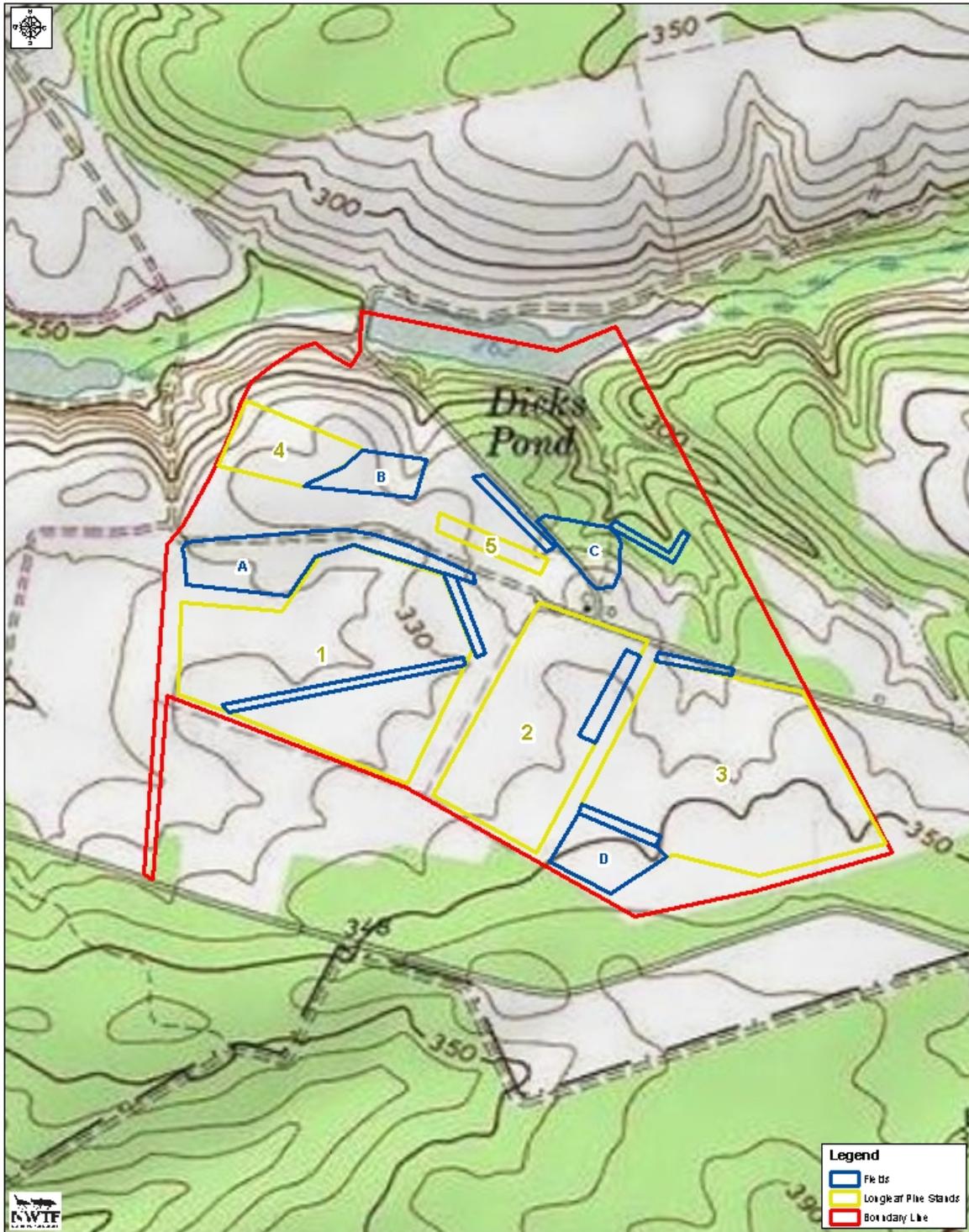
# Brede Property Management Plan

Brede Property Topographic Map - Overall



# Brede Property Management Plan

## Brede Property Topographic Map - Parcel 1



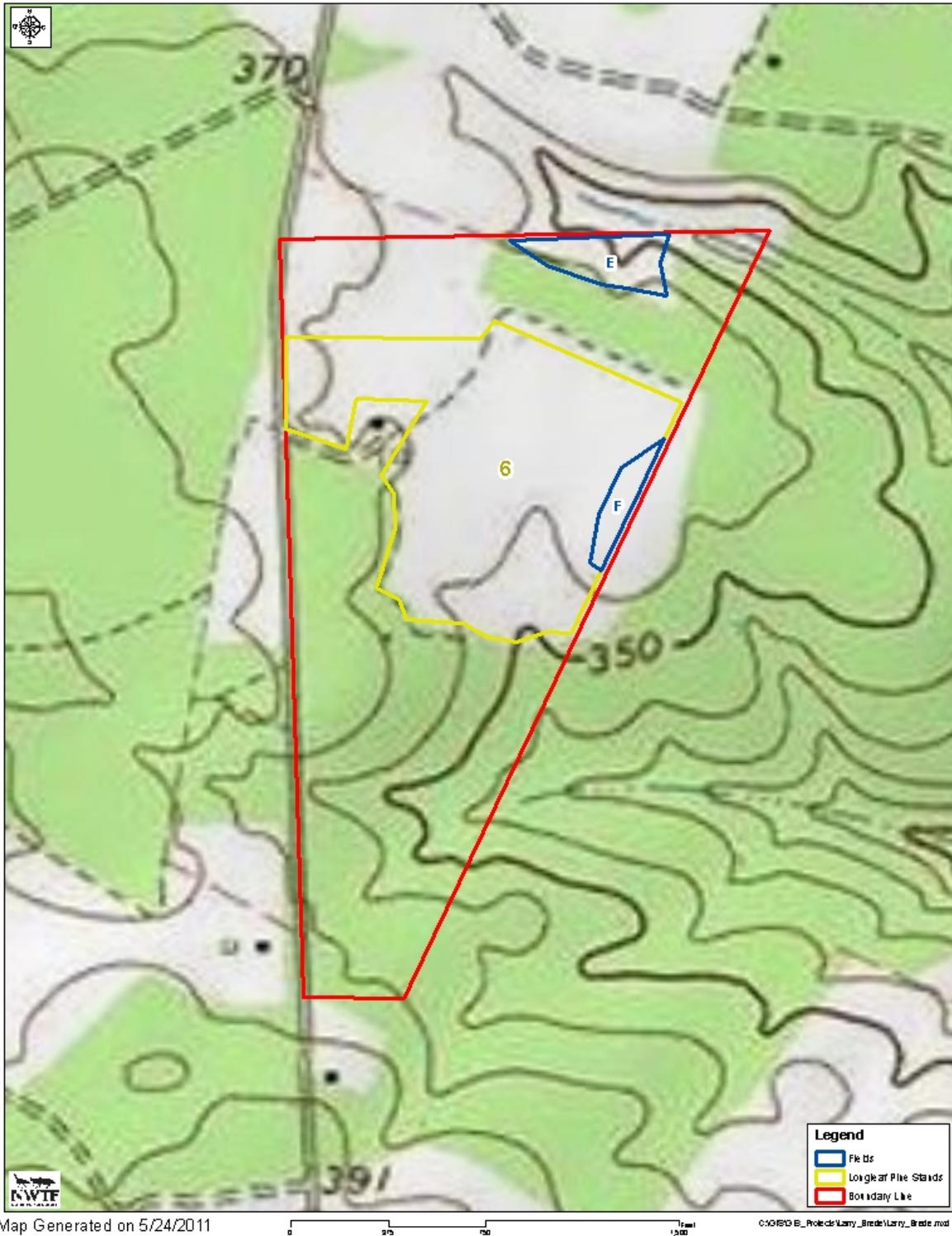
Map Generated on 5/24/2011

0 50 100 150 200

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# Brede Property Management Plan

## Brede Property Topographic Map - Parcel 2

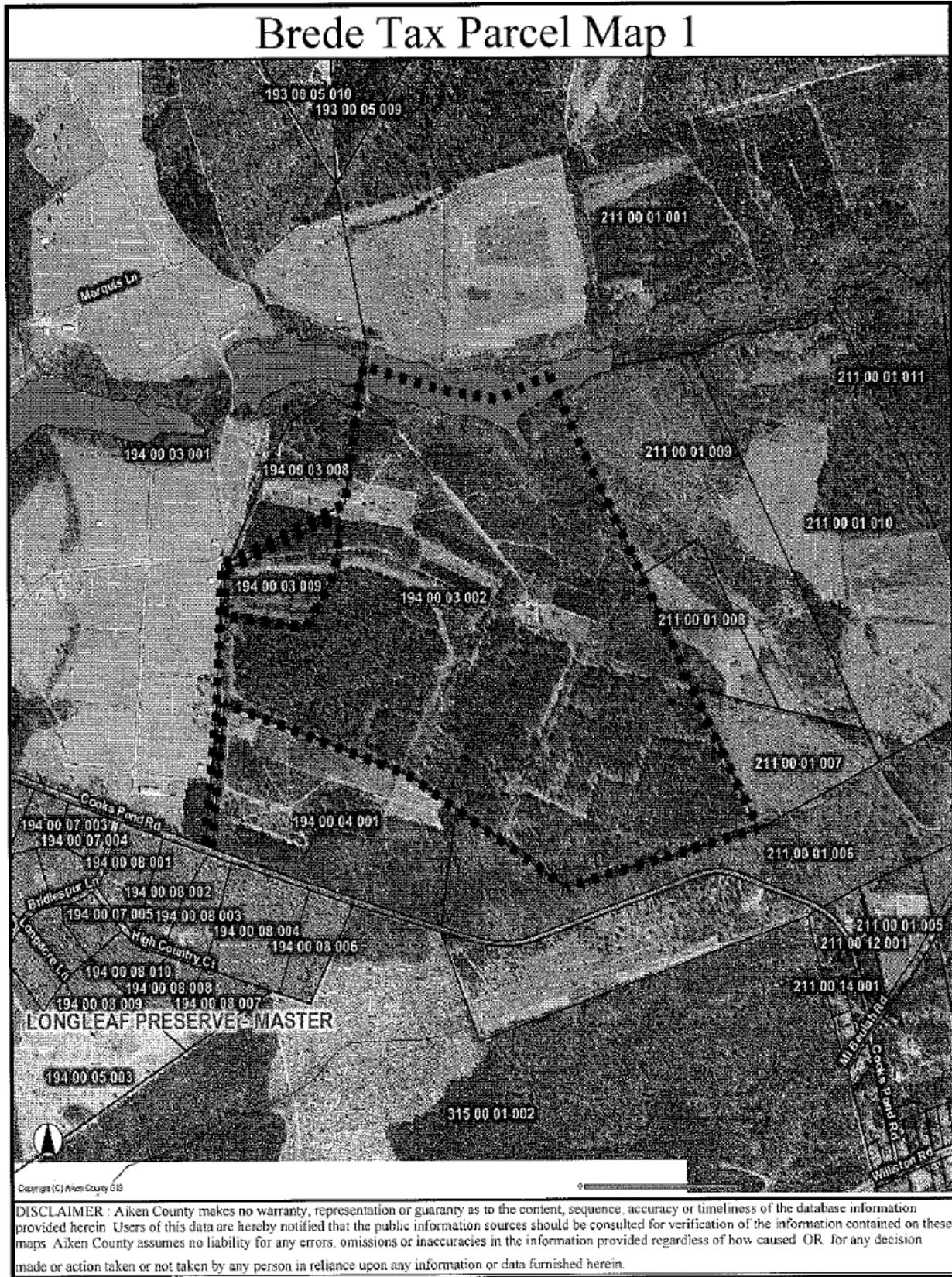


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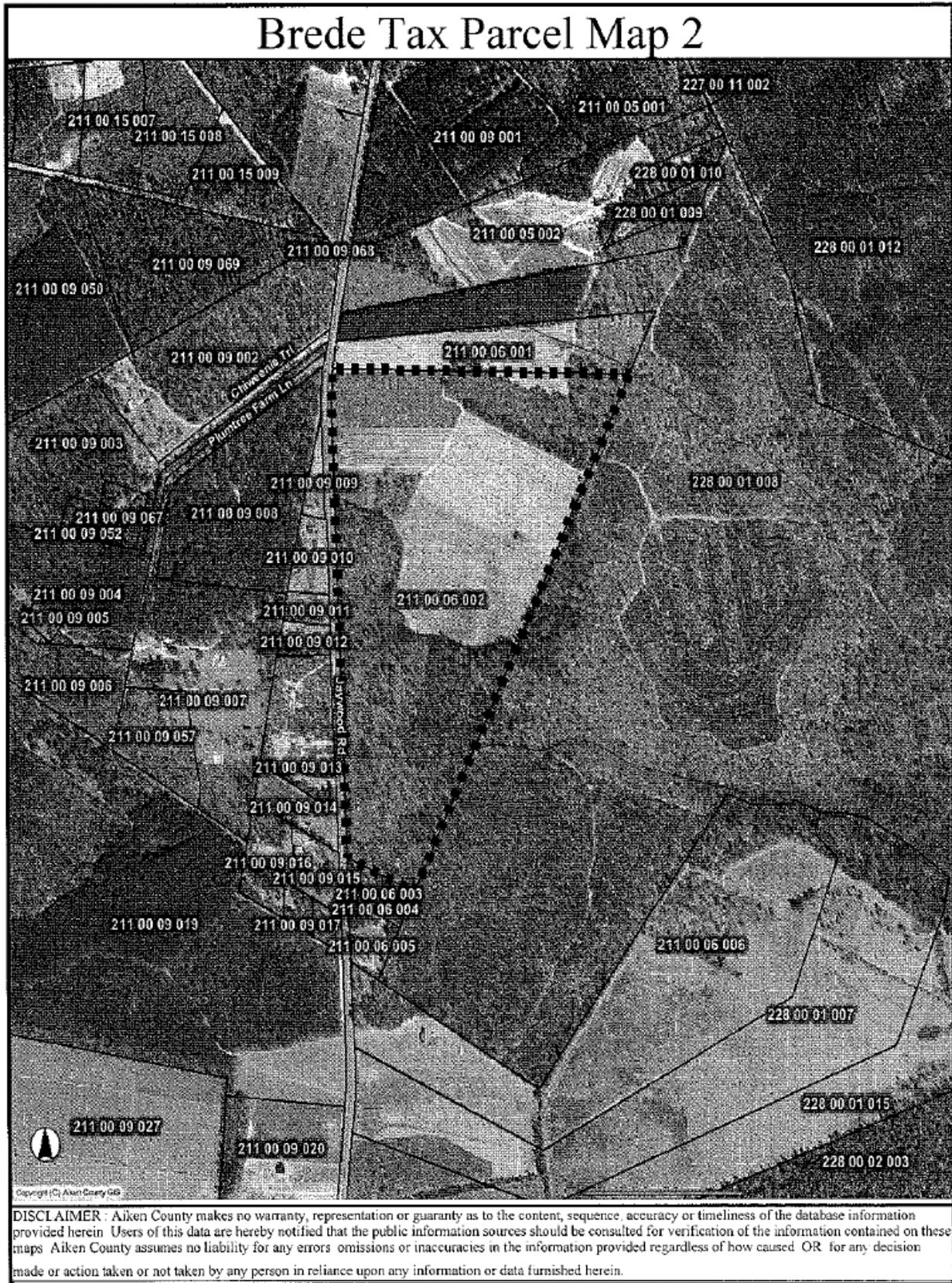
## Brede Property Topographic Map - Parcel 3



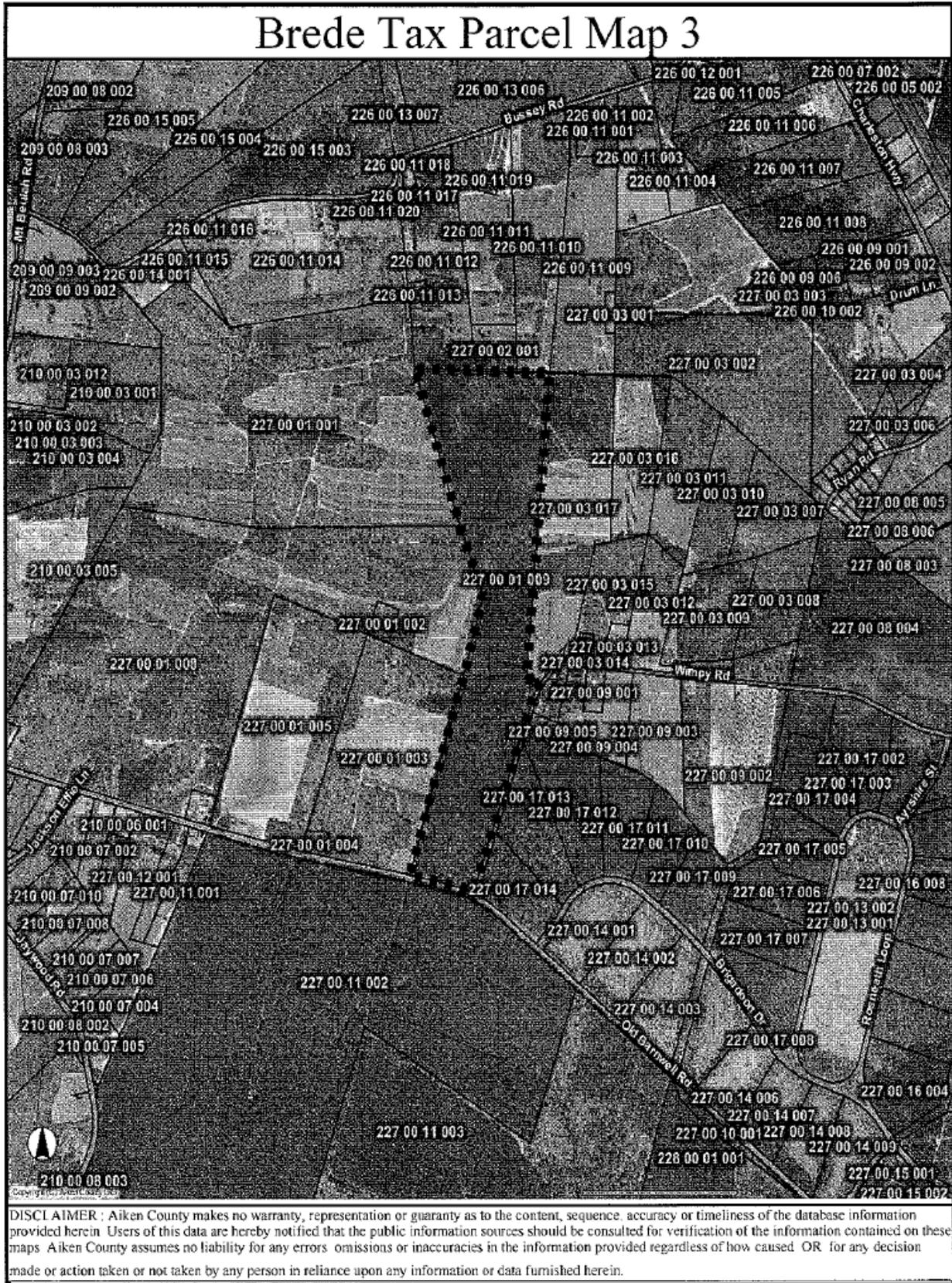
# Brede Property Management Plan



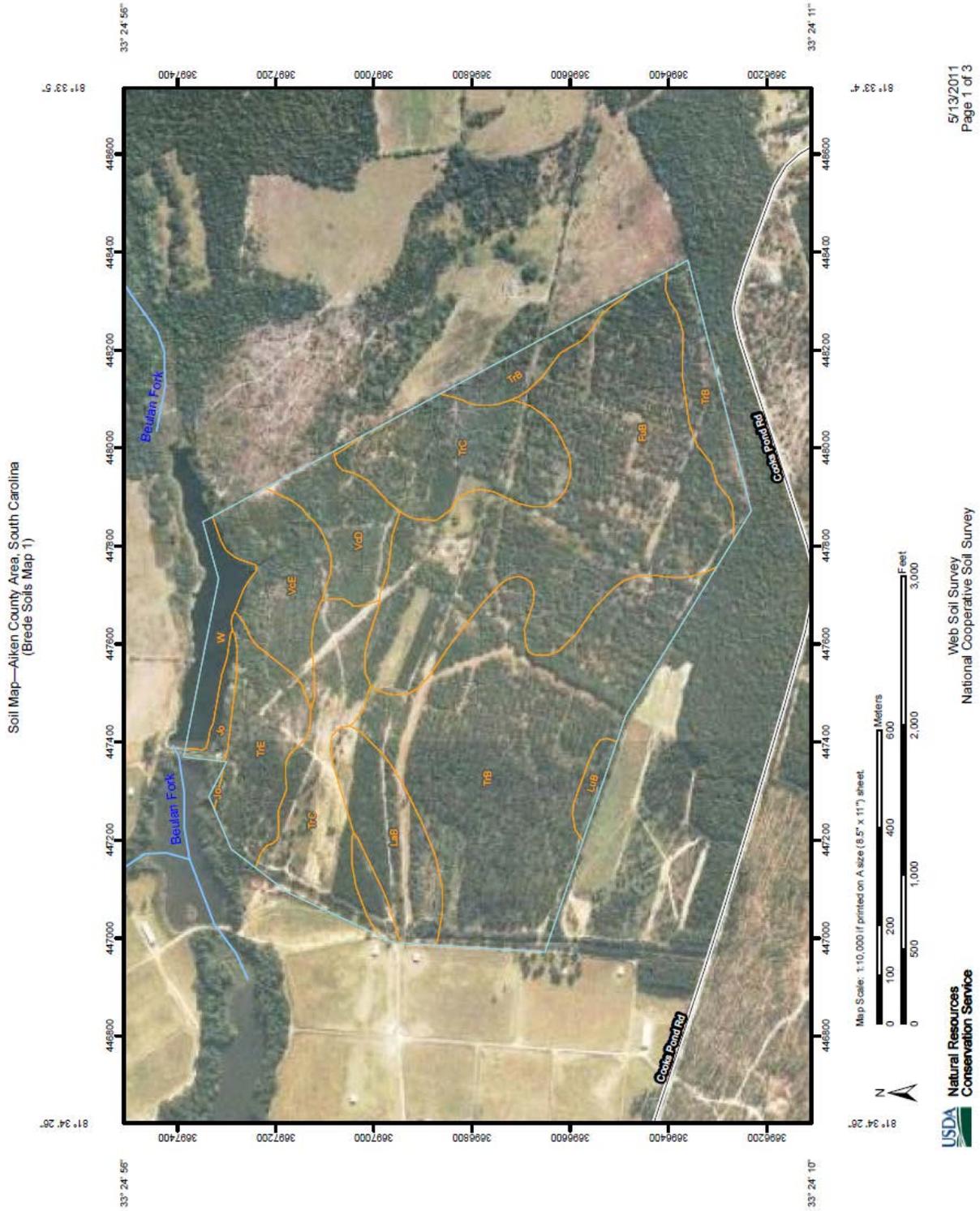
# Brede Property Management Plan



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## Forest Natural Resources Enhancement and Protection

### **Protect Special Sites & Social Considerations**

#### Special sites

The north side of Parcel 1 has a cabin location and adjacent pond which may take some consideration in terms of aesthetics and protection from fire, but there are no other significant historical, cultural, or archaeological sites known to be present on the parcels. However, it is likely that native Americans utilized this land and possibly had encampments, particularly along creeks. Future activities such as harvesting, site preparation, and road work may reveal evidence of past use. If a unique site is discovered, the landowner may want to protect it and notify the local historical society. Further information can be obtained from the local library, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, or the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office at 8301 Park Lane Road, Columbia, SC 29223, phone (803) 896-6175.

#### Adjacent stand or ownership concerns

This area of Aiken County, like much of the rest of Aiken County, is very desirable amongst the historical and continually growing equestrian community in the area. Parcel 1 is already bordered by several large horse farms and Parcel 3 is directly adjacent to a developing equestrian community (Brigadoon Phase 1). Horses themselves are a grassland/prairie species that evolved in a fire community and are not generally bothered by smoke or prescribed burning. However, many of the equestrian community moving to this area are not familiar with southeastern ecology and the need for timber management and prescribed burning. These concerns about adjacent landowners should be considered when planning timber harvests (i.e. aesthetics, noise, access, etc.), when installing and maintaining firebreaks along common boundaries, and when actually conducting prescribed burns. Opportunities to build friendly relations with and inform neighbors should be taken in order to facilitate land management activities. The sharing of the pond on Parcel 1 with a neighbor necessitates this type of cooperative relationship.

#### Recreation/Aesthetics

The traditional recreational activity of hunting, primarily for wild turkey and white-tailed deer, will be enhanced through the forest and wildlife management activities described in this plan. Fishing opportunities in the pond on the north side of Parcel 1 will be protected in accordance with the water and

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soil protections addressed below, and these protections should also be addressed with the neighbor sharing the pond. The implementation of these forest and wildlife management practices is also a form of recreation that many landowners enjoy, as they see their efforts come to fruition. A well-kept and aesthetically pleasing forest projects a positive impression to neighbors and passersby, as an attractive forest is usually productive and well-managed. Keep the property clean and free of trash and debris and maintain fences and other structures that still serve a purpose. Planting native wildflowers and/or flowering and mast producing trees and shrubs is also a good way to enhance the aesthetics of the property.

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### Access

The access to Parcel 1 is via a graveled drive on a Right-of-Way from Cooks Pond Road. While this ROW is well documented on the plat and tax maps, care should be taking in maintaining it in a fashion that does not impact the neighboring properties. Parcels 2 and 3 are easily accessible from paved roads. The property is properly gated and posted, as it should be. The SC Department of Natural Resources offers a Property Watch Program to help limit the incidence of poaching. If poaching is suspected, SCDNR's Operation Game Thief can be contacted at 1-800-922-5431.

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## Air, Water, and Soil Protection

### Soil protection

The sandy soils and flat to gentle slopes on this property do not generally pose problems with soil erosion (soil symbols and descriptions from soil report?). However, proper soil management is necessary to maintain the productivity and quality of the sites. All forest management activities should be conducted in accordance with "South Carolina's Best Management Practices for Forestry" (BMP's), including timber harvesting, site preparation, reforestation, prescribed burning, use of pesticides, and potentially fertilization. Many of these BMP's also address the protection of water quality (see below). Having expressed an interest in raking pine straw, the landowner should also be concerned with the impacts this practice can have on soil productivity. It is highly recommended that only hand-raking be allowed in order to protect native vegetation as much as possible. Areas should also not be raked more than once every three or four years on a rest-rake-burn, or rest-rake-rest-burn rotation. Over-raking, particularly on these sandy soils that are low in organic matter, can cause depletion of soil nutrients and have significant impacts on soil quality and productivity, and therefore affect timber and wildlife management goals.

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## Roads

The road systems on these parcels are well established and well maintained and provide excellent access. The BMP's mentioned above also include recommendations for Forest Road Construction, should any further temporary roads be required for timber harvesting activities.

## Streams, wetlands, ponds, lakeshore

The vast majority of the property is dry sandy land with no streams or wetlands that would be impacted by any of the proposed management activities. The most notable exception would be the pond on the north side of Parcel 1. Again, the BMP's mentioned above also include recommendations about Streamside Management Zones and stream crossings, which address water quality protection and the requirements of the Clean Water Act, along with the forestry and road practices.

## Effects of Natural Disasters

This area of SC falls within a historical zone that receives periodic icing conditions. In fact, some of the thinned loblolly pine stands on the property have received some minor ice damage in the past. These ice events and wind damage (from tornadoes or thunderstorms) are the primary natural disasters to be considered in this area. Both ice and wind can be particularly devastating to pine plantations that have recently been thinned. While there is little that can be done to prevent this, awareness of the potential for damage can at least lead to quick assessment of potential timber salvage activities, depending on the relative extent of damage.

## **Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity**

### Fish & Wildlife

Individual stand recommendations will help maintain, improve, and create high quality habitat for a wide variety of wildlife, with particular emphasis on wild turkey and white-tailed deer. The timber management, prescribed burning, rotational disking, and planting activities included as recommendations will produce a diversity of overstory tree canopy conditions, and more importantly, a diversity of native understory and cultivated plant species. This plant diversity will be highly beneficial to the target game species, as well as a myriad of other non-game species, as a source of forage and cover. No specific recommendations are made for the pond, as it appears healthy, and fish populations are reported as good.

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## State and Federal threatened or endangered species - plants or animals

No threatened or endangered species were observed during visits and none have been known to occur in recent history of the property. However, threatened and endangered species do exist in Aiken County, and care should be taken in the management and protection of these species should they be found on the property. Assistance with identification and management guidelines for any threatened and endangered species can be obtained from the SC Department of Natural Resources, Nongame and Heritage Trust Section at PO Box 167, Columbia, SC 29202, phone (803) 734-3893.

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## Management of Forest Resources

### Protection from Pests

Thinning of the existing loblolly pine stands will improve their health and vigor and make them less susceptible to the southern pine beetle. The existing and recommended plantings of longleaf pine are less vulnerable to the southern pine beetle, but can be susceptible to other southern pine bark beetles, namely the Ips beetle and black turpentine beetle. As with the loblolly pine, timely thinning of the longleaf pine will prevent overcrowding and stagnation, which can lead to declines in stand health and vigor. Lightning struck and storm damaged trees (i.e. broken by ice or wind) are often the initial starting points for infestations of the various pine beetles. Quick removal of single trees and/or salvage harvesting operations in damaged stands are the best preventive measures that can be taken, and are also the best control measures should the incidence of pine beetles be detected.

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### Reforestation and Afforestation

The primary objective is to reestablish longleaf pine to the property, as it is the native pine that would have once thrived in and is ideally suited to this area. This will be accomplished through converting much of the existing loblolly pine that was planted on the property back to longleaf pine through harvesting, site preparation, and reforestation. In this case, reforestation will be accomplished artificially by planting containerized longleaf pine seedlings. With the same objective, afforestation will also take place by planting some of the existing open fields with containerized longleaf pine seedlings.

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### Prescribed Fire/Burns

The use of prescribed fire mimics the processes of natural fire that would have historically occurred in southern forests. Periodic fire reduces the buildup of fuels, which can lead to devastating wildfires that

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may occur under unmanageable conditions. More frequent, less intense prescribed fire can greatly reduce the possibility of wildfire while also conveying a number of other benefits including stimulation of herbaceous vegetation (native grasses, legumes, and shrubs), control of competing hardwood vegetation, increase in insect production (critical food for turkey and quail broods and many songbirds), and control of brown spot needle blight which can occur in young longleaf pine. Dividing the property into stands (burn units) and rotating adjacent burn units ensures that cover is always available for ground nesting species such as turkey. Excluding snags, some thickets, and unique areas such as old home sites from prescribed fires also adds some diversity for wildlife. Ultimately, a mosaic of burned areas in various stages of regrowth and a few unburned areas are most beneficial for wildlife.

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### Management Plan Implementation Constraints

There are no substantial constraints to the implementation of the recommendations given in this plan. With any recommendations that include prescribed burning, it is important to mention that South Carolina law requires that the South Carolina Forestry Commission be notified prior to burning and that compliance with Smoke Management Guidelines is mandatory. More information on South Carolina's prescribed burning laws, notification procedures, and courses for obtaining Certified Prescribed Fire Manager status can be found on the Commission's website at <http://www.state.sc.us/forest>

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## Stand Level Information

### **Stand 1: Managed loblolly pine 25 years old, approximately 39 acres**

**Management Objective:** Capture economic value of existing stand of loblolly and convert to longleaf pine

**Management recommendations:** Thin to basal area below 60 sq.ft./acre on average throughout stand. At earliest opportunity, final harvest stand, site prep and plant containerized longleaf pine seedlings. Continue prescribed burning on a three year cycle. Spot treat with herbicides as needed to control sweetgum or other invasive species. Enlarge opening 'A' along northern edge of stand. Maintain existing linear strips.

### **Stand 2: Managed loblolly pine 25 years old, approximately 24 acres**

**Management Objective:** Capture economic value of existing stand of loblolly and convert to longleaf pine

**Management recommendations:** Thin to basal area below 60 sq.ft./acre on average throughout stand. At earliest opportunity, final harvest stand, site prep and plant containerized longleaf pine seedlings. Continue prescribed burning on a three year cycle. Spot treat with herbicides as needed to control sweetgum or other invasive species. Maintain existing linear strips.

### **Stand 3: Managed loblolly pine 25 years old, approximately 42 acres**

**Management Objective:** Capture economic value of existing stand of loblolly and convert to longleaf pine

**Management recommendations:** At earliest opportunity, final harvest stand, site prep and plant containerized longleaf pine seedlings. Continue prescribed burning on a three year cycle. Spot treat with herbicides as needed to control sweetgum or other invasive species. Create a 3+ acre opening in southwest corner of stand. Maintain existing linear strips.

### **Stand 4: Open field, approximately 6 acres**

**Management Objective:** Establish fully stocked stand of longleaf pine

**Management recommendations:** Site prep for planting, herbicide treatment, scalp and plant containerized longleaf seedlings on a wildlife spacing (8' X 12'). Follow-up herbicide seedling release application as needed in early spring. Establish firebreaks and prescribe burn on three year rotation as needed.

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## **Stand 5: Open field, approximately 2 acres**

**Management Objective:** Establish fully stocked stand of longleaf pine

**Management recommendations:** Site prep for planting, herbicide treatment, scalp and plant containerized longleaf seedlings on a wildlife spacing (8' X 12'). Follow-up herbicide seedling release application as needed in early spring. Establish firebreaks and prescribe burn on three year rotation as needed.

## **Stand 6: Open field, approximately 26 acres**

**Management Objective:** Establish fully stocked stand of longleaf pine

**Management recommendations:** Site prep for planting, herbicide treatment, scalp and plant containerized longleaf seedlings on a wildlife spacing (8' X 12'). Follow-up herbicide seedling release application as needed in early spring. Establish firebreaks and prescribe burn on three year rotation as needed. Create a 3+ acre opening in eastern edge of stand.

## **Stand 7: Seed tree loblolly harvest area, approximately 100 acres**

**Management Objective:** Establish fully stocked stand of longleaf pine

**Management recommendations:** Site prep for planting, mechanical or herbicide treatment or both, scalp and plant containerized longleaf seedlings on a wildlife spacing (8' X 12'). Follow-up herbicide seedling release application as needed in early spring. Establish firebreaks and prescribe burn on three year rotation as needed.

## **Stand 8: Open field, two sites approximately 12 acres**

**Management Objective:** Establish fully stocked stand of longleaf pine

**Management recommendations:** Site prep for planting, mechanical or herbicide treatment or both, scalp and plant containerized longleaf seedlings on a wildlife spacing (8' X 12'). Follow-up herbicide seedling release application as needed in early spring. Establish firebreaks and prescribe burn on three year rotation as needed.

## **Stand A: Open field, approximately 8 acres**

**Management Objective:** Maintain open grassland shrub habitat and provide annual supplemental foods.

**Management recommendations:** Expand existing opening by removing tree species. Maintain some brushy thickets of blackberry, plum, persimmon and grassland cover maintained by burning or mowing. Select approximately 3 acres of the opening to cultivate and rotate crops and fallow field cover on a three

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year cycle by planting one acre per year. Maintain opening with periodic fire. Consider establishing warm season grasses in portions of the stand.

### **Stand B: Open field, approximately 3 acres**

**Management Objective:** Maintain open grassland shrub habitat and provide annual supplemental foods.

**Management recommendations:** Maintain some brushy thickets of blackberry, plum, persimmon and grassland cover maintained by fire or mowing around the perimeter. Cultivate and rotate crops and fallow field cover on a three year cycle by planting one acre per year.

### **Stand C: Open field, approximately 3 acres**

**Management Objective:** Maintain open grassland shrub habitat.

**Management recommendations:** Expand existing opening and improve grassland shrub habitat by removing selected trees. Retain large diameter oaks and pines as desired to create a woodland savanna appearance. Maintain some brushy thickets of blackberry, plum, persimmon and grassland cover maintained by burning or mowing. Maintain opening with periodic fire. Consider establishing warm season grasses in portions of the stand.

### **Stand D: Open field, approximately 5 acres**

**Management Objective:** Maintain open grassland shrub habitat.

**Management recommendations:** Maintain some brushy thickets of blackberry, plum, persimmon and grassland cover maintained by fire or mowing around the perimeter. Select approximately 3 acres of the opening to cultivate and rotate crops and fallow field cover on a three year cycle by planting one acre per year. Maintain opening with periodic fire. Consider establishing warm season grasses in portions of the stand.

### **Stand E: Open field, approximately 2 acres**

**Management Objective:** Maintain open grassland shrub habitat and provide annual supplemental foods

**Management recommendations:** Maintain some brushy thickets of blackberry, plum, persimmon and grassland cover maintained by fire or mowing around the perimeter. Cultivate a portion of the opening and plant crops as desired.

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### **Stand F: Open field, approximately 2 acres**

**Management Objective:** Maintain open grassland shrub habitat and provide annual supplemental foods

**Management recommendations:** Maintain some brushy thickets of blackberry, plum, persimmon and grassland cover maintained by fire or mowing around the perimeter. Cultivate a portion of the opening and plant crops as desired.

### **Stand G: Open field, approximately 3 acres**

**Management Objective:** Maintain open grassland shrub habitat and provide annual supplemental foods

**Management recommendations:** Create an opening in recently harvested area. Maintain some brushy thickets of blackberry, plum, persimmon and grassland cover maintained by fire or mowing around the perimeter. Cultivate and rotate crops and fallow field cover on a three year cycle by planting one acre per year.

### **Stand H: Open field, approximately 2 acres**

**Management Objective:** Maintain open grassland shrub habitat and provide annual supplemental foods

**Management recommendations:** Maintain some brushy thickets of blackberry, plum, persimmon and grassland cover maintained by fire or mowing around the perimeter. Cultivate a portion of the opening and plant crops as desired.

### **Stand I: Open field, approximately 2 acres**

**Management Objective:** Maintain open grassland shrub habitat and provide annual supplemental foods

**Management recommendations:** Maintain some brushy thickets of blackberry, plum, persimmon and grassland cover maintained by fire or mowing around the perimeter. Cultivate a portion of the opening and plant crops as desired.

### **Stand misc: Linear strips, 8 sites approximately 1 acre each**

**Management Objective:** Maintain open grassland shrub habitat and provide annual supplemental foods

**Management recommendations:** Cultivate a majority of each opening and plant crops as desired.

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### Management Activity Schedule and Tracking

Stand	Unit (Acres/ Feet, etc)	NRCS Practic e Code*	Treatment Activity Short Description  (or reference to description in Plan)	Dates		Incentive Program (s) Used?	Net Cash Flow (optional)	
				Planned	Completed		Cost	Income
1	39	338	Rx burn	2012				
1	39	394	Firebreaks	2012				
1	39	666	Forest Stand Improvement for Wildlife	2012				
2	24	338	Rx burn	2012				
2	24	394	Firebreaks	2012				
2	24	666	Forest Stand Improvement for Wildlife	2012				
3	42	338	Rx burn	2012				
3	42	394	Firebreaks	2012				
3	42	490	Site prep chemical	2012				
3	42	490	Scalping	2013				
3	42	612	Tree planting - Longleaf	2013				
3	42	490	Herbaceous weed control	2014				
4	6	490	Site prep chemical	2012				
4	6	490	Scalping	2013				
4	6	612	Tree planting - Longleaf	2013				
4	6	490	Herbaceous weed control	2014				
5	2	490	Site prep chemical	2012				
5	2	490	Scalping	2013				
5	2	612	Tree planting - Longleaf	2013				
5	2	490	Herbaceous weed control	2014				
6	26	490	Site prep chemical	2012				
6	26	490	Scalping	2013				
6	26	612	Tree planting - Longleaf	2013				
6	26	490	Herbaceous weed control	2014				
7	100	490	Site prep chemical	2012				
7	100	490	Site prep mechanical	2013				
7	100	490	Scalping	2013				
7	100	612	Tree planting - Longleaf	2013				
7	100	490	Herbaceous weed control	2014				

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A	8	338	Rx burn	2012				
A	8	394	Firebreaks	2012				
A	4	643	NWSG 3 grasses+1legume	2013				
A	3	647	Rotational disking	2012				
B	3	338	Rx burn	2012				
B	3	394	Firebreaks	2012				
B	3	647	Rotational disking	2012				
C	3	338	Rx burn	2012				
C	3	394	Firebreaks	2012				
C	3	643	NWSG 3 grasses+1legume	2013				
D	5	338	Rx burn	2012				
D	5	394	Firebreaks	2012				
D	2	643	NWSG 3 grasses+1legume	2013				
D	3	647	Rotational disking	2012				
E	2	338	Rx burn	2012				
E	2	394	Firebreaks	2012				
E	1	643	NWSG 3 grasses+1legume	2013				
F	2	338	Rx burn	2012				
F	2	394	Firebreaks	2012				
F	1	643	NWSG 3 grasses+1legume	2013				
G	3	338	Rx burn	2012				
G	3	394	Firebreaks	2012				
G	3	647	Rotational disking	2012				
H	2	338	Rx burn	2012				
H	2	394	Firebreaks	2012				
H	1	643	NWSG 3 grasses+1legume	2013				
I	2	338	Rx burn	2012				
I	2	394	Firebreaks	2012				
I	1	643	NWSG 3 grasses+1legume	2013				

*\*NRCS Practice Code needed if practice will be submitted for a NRCS incentive program, otherwise leave blank.*

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## Signatures and Approvals

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### Landowner

I have reviewed this plan and believe the management recommendations will help me meet my goals and objectives for my property. I agree to follow this plan to ensure the sustainability of my management.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Landowner

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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### Forest Stewardship Program

I certify that this Forest Management Plan meets the requirements of the federal Forest Stewardship Program.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Plan Author

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

I certify that this Forest Management Plan meets the requirements of the federal Forest Stewardship Program.

\_\_\_\_\_  
State Forestry Representative

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Forest Stewardship Tracking Number: (if necessary) \_\_\_\_\_

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### NRCS Incentive Programs

I certify that this Forest Management Plan meets the requirements of the USDA Environmental Quality Incentives (EQIP) Program and/or the Quality Criteria for forest activity plans in Section III of the USDA NRCS Field Office Technical Guide.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Technical Service Provider

\_\_\_\_\_  
Number

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
District Conservationist

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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### American Tree Farm Program

I certify that this Forest Management Plan meets the requirements of the American Forest Foundation's American Tree Farm System.

\_\_\_\_\_  
ATFS Inspecting Forester

\_\_\_\_\_  
Number

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Certified Tree Farm Number: (e.g. AL 1234) \_\_\_\_\_

Date of ATFS Certification: \_\_\_\_\_

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