Managing Your Woodlands:
A template for your plans for the future
Hidden Lakes Ranch

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Date of Original Plan Completion 11/13/17 **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.

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This template should be used in association with the landowner and the forester guides which include detailed instructions on how to correctly complete the template to develop a management plan that will meet the requirements for the American Tree Farm System (ATFS), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the US Forest Service. Please refer to the guide when working with your forester or natural resource professional to develop your plan.

This template was developed by the US Forest Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and the American Forest Foundation's American Tree Farm System (ATFS) using information from the following state joint Forest Stewardship, ATFS and NRCS templates:

- Mississippi Forest Stewardship Management Plan developed by the Mississippi Stewardship Forest, Mississippi Forestry Commission and the US Forest Service
- Missouri Common Forest Plan Format developed by the Missouri Department of Conservation and NRCS
- Montana Forest Stewardship Plan/Tree Farm Plan developed by the Montana Forest Stewardship Program, Montana Tree Farm Program, Montana State University Extension, Montana DNRC, US Forest Service and NRCS
- Oregon Forest Stewardship Plan Template develop by Oregon State University Forestry Extension Program

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Property Description

Legal property description: S½ Sec 26, Sec. 35, T34S & R62W

Nearest city or town: Trinidad, Colorado

FSA Farm and Tract Numbers: Farm #2730, Tract #4381

GPS coordinates: N37.0418° & W104.3089°

Total ownership acreage: 12,797 **Total forested acreage:** 9,600~

Total acreage covered by this plan: 1,027

Number of unique stands of trees: Four

Do you reside on the property? No

Basic topography (estimate percent of total acreage that is)

Complex topography (many steep ravines and aspects) 100%

Simple topography (few ravines and changes of aspect) 0%

Percent of land that is Flat (<5% grade) 20% Gentle Slope (6 to 20% grade) 50%

Steep Slope (> 21% grade) 30%

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

✓Fair (at least 25%) Poor (less than 10%)

Estimated improved road length (bulldozed with graveled surface) 0%

Estimated unimproved road length (bulldozed with but original soil/bedrock) 100%

Which watershed is the property located in (include appropriate watershed unit for your state):

Purgatorie River

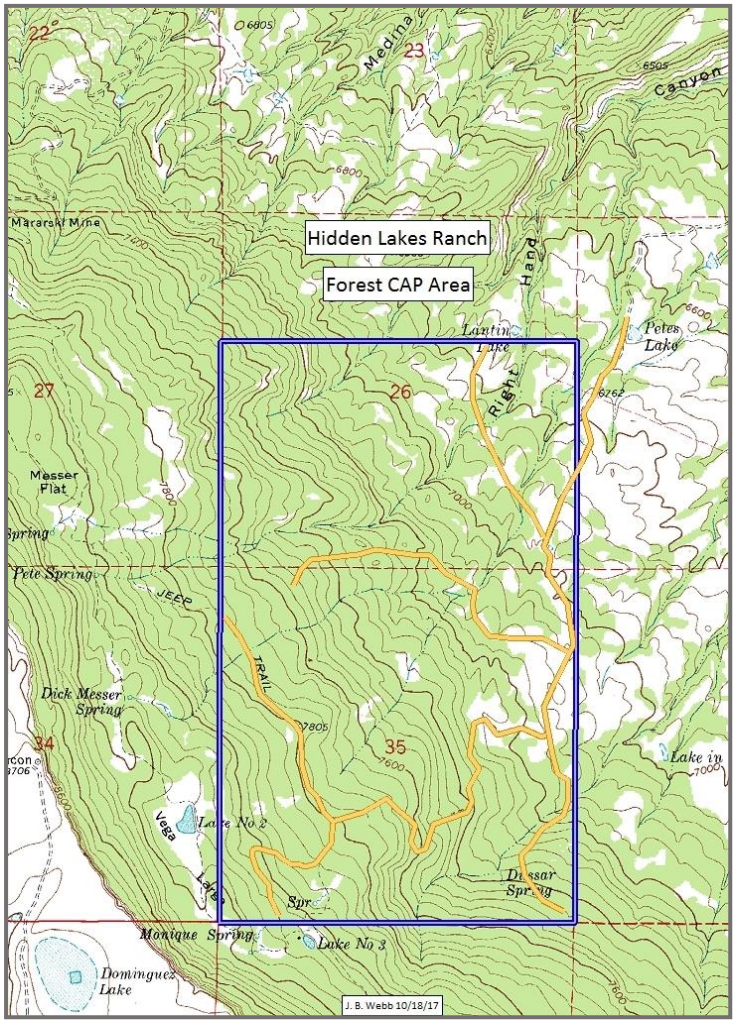
Property History:

This property has been a working cattle ranch for decades. No commercial logging has been conducted within the CAP area. It was purchased by the Pecos River Ranch & Resort LLC in 2016?

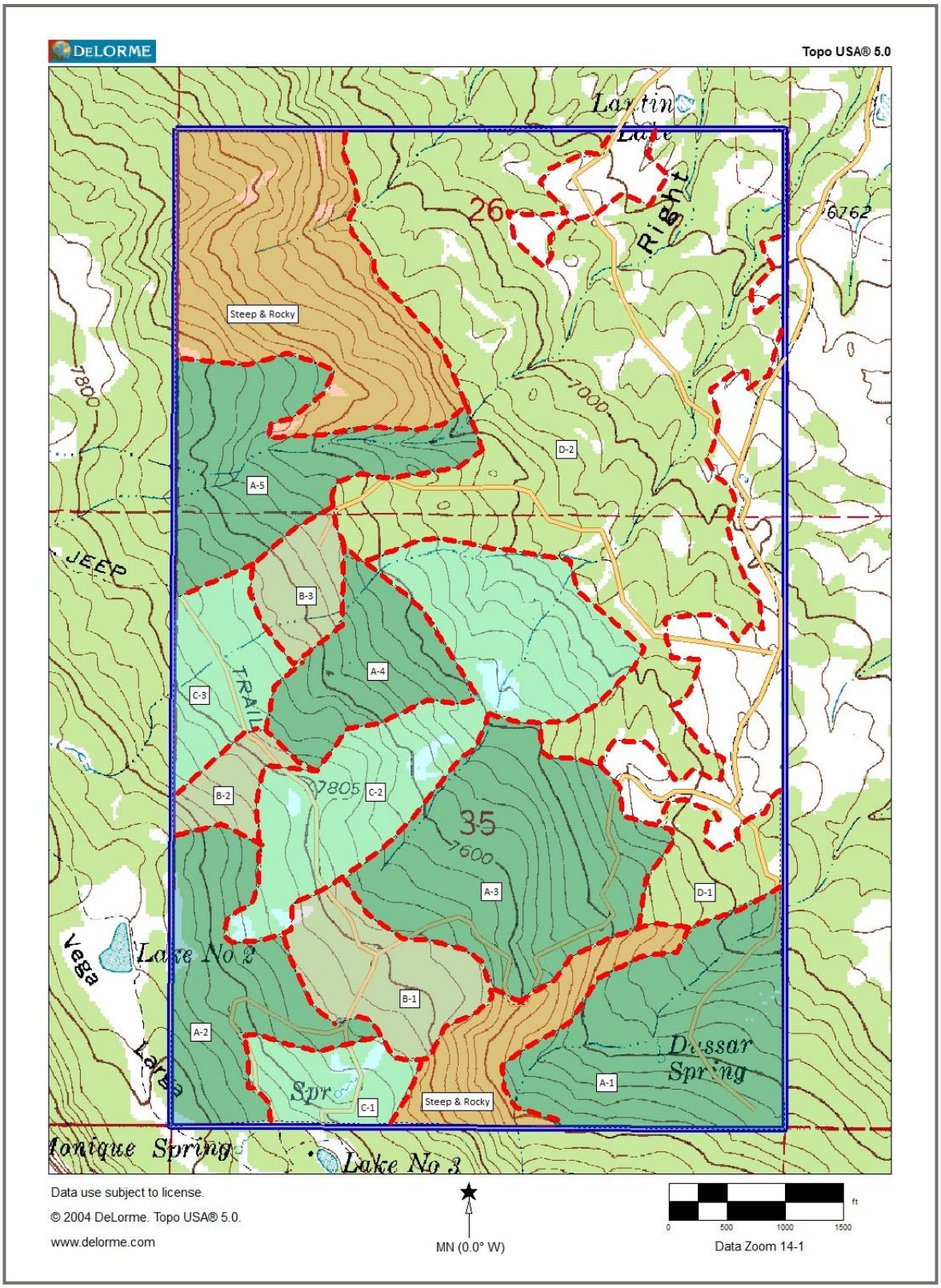
Forest Management Goals:

1. Improve overall forest health and resilience.
2. Reduce the area dominated by low oak brush to improve livestock and wildlife forage production.
3. Improve overall wildlife habitat by creating small openings throughout the various forest stands.
4. Improve visual appearance of the area by removing dead trees.

Property Map(s)



Hidden Lakes Ranch Forest Stand Map:



Forest Natural Resources Enhancement and Protection

This section relates to the natural resource elements found **throughout the entire property**. Some of the treatments related to these resources may qualify for federal and state assistance programs. For this section, include appropriate activities and treatments in the Management Activity Schedule and Tracking table as well as on the map(s). Complete the Activity Schedule and draw and label the areas of management on the map if using this plan as part of an assistance program application. There is no need to repeat this information in the stand specific section.

For each resource element, consider:

1. *What treatments/monitoring/protection are planned?*
2. *When will you implement treatments (season, year), follow-up activities, etc?*
3. *Where will the management take place: entire stand, part of a stand, acres?*
4. *Do you have applicable permits, professional assistance, and applications for the assistance programs?*

Protect Special Sites & Social Considerations

Special sites:

No special sites were found within the analysis area during field reconnaissance. The ranch manager was also unaware of any special areas that should be considered in this plan.

Adjacent stand or ownership concerns:

Properties adjacent to Hidden Lakes Ranch are managed with compatible goals and objectives. No conflicts are anticipated.

Recreation:

The owners of this property enjoy various outdoor recreational uses of the hidden Lakes Ranch. This includes hunting, site seeing, hiking and driving for pleasure.

Access:

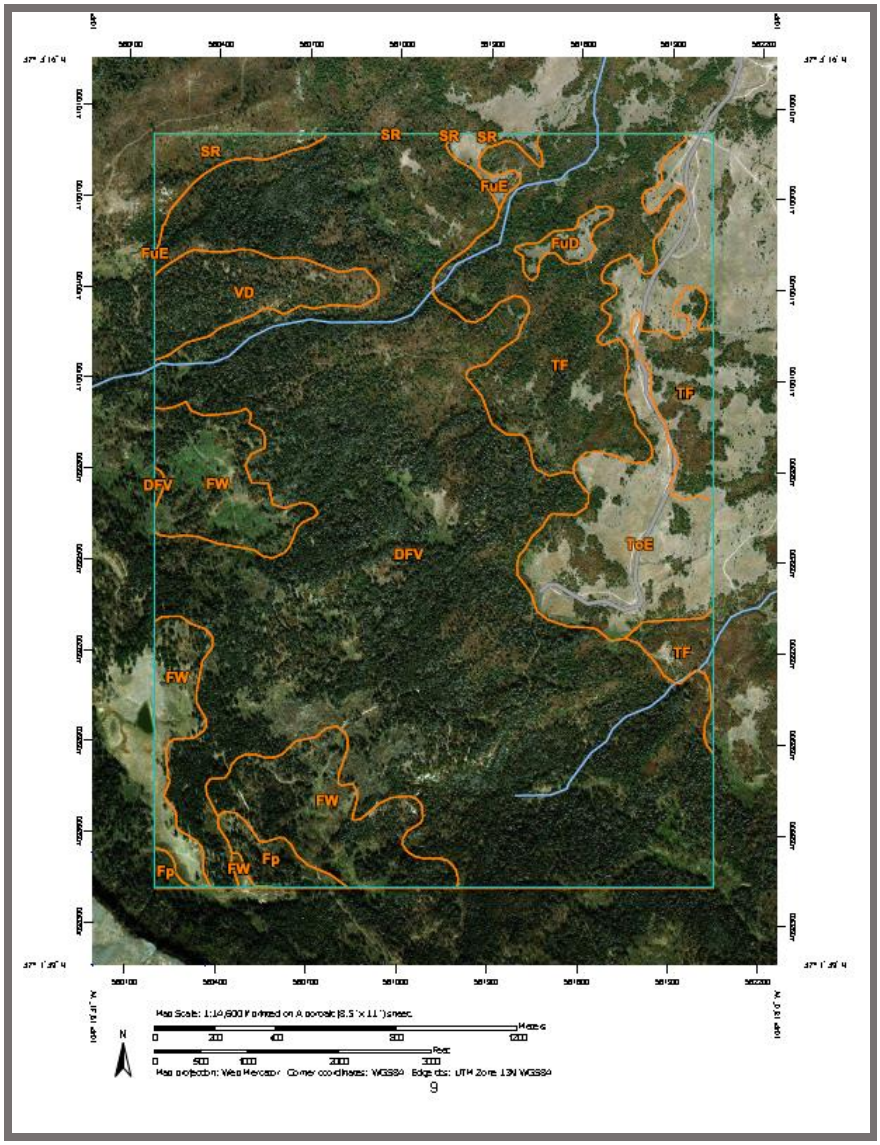
Primary road access into the CAP area is primitive. It was constructed with a dozer and is best suited for UTVs or ATVs, especially during wet periods. Grades often exceed 10%. High clearance 4x4 highway vehicles can travel the road during dry conditions.

Air, Water, and Soil Protection

Soil protection

A customized Soils Report was developed for this area. It describes soil types and various soil characteristics that are important considerations during the planning and project implementation. The entire plan can be found in Appendix A. A few of the more important soil considerations are discussed below.

Hidden Lakes Soil Type Map



Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
DFV	Fuera-Dargol-Varner complex, 10 to 45 percent slopes	663.8	58.0%
Fp	Fishers very cobbly loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very stony	13.5	1.2%
FuD	Bandarito clay loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes	7.0	0.6%
FuE	Bandarito clay loam, 9 to 18 percent slopes	7.3	0.6%
FW	Bandarito-Fishers complex, 5 to 20 percent slopes, stony	120.8	10.5%
SR	Saruche-Rombo-Rock outcrop complex, 25 to 50 percent slopes	17.1	1.5%
TF	Torreon-Fuera complex, 9 to 30 percent slopes	165.5	14.5%
ToE	Torreon soils complex, 5 to 20 percent slopes	113.3	9.9%
VD	Dargol-Stout-Varner complex, 1 to 9 percent slopes	36.7	3.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		1,145.0	100.0%

Soils form the foundation for vegetative productivity. Sound soil stewardship is the first and foremost hallmark of a forest and range management plan. With that in mind it is important to understand that 63% of the soils in the planning area have severe ratings when it comes to construction and strength of haul roads and log landings. 796 acres is rated as being constrained by landslides and low soil strength.

Soils in the area appear to be relatively productive by Colorado standards. No forest productivity information was available on the NRCS soil website. Field observations indicate forest site index runs as high as 60 on a scale from 0 to 100. This is good for east slope forests in the central Rocky Mountains.

Range productivity is calibrated by soil forage production in pounds per acre. **Table 1: Soil Type Range Productivity** will help prioritize where initial efforts should focus on reducing oak and pinyon/juniper stand densities to enhance forage production.

Table 1: Soil Type Range Productivity

Soil Type Code	Forage Production #/Acre	Acres
Fp	1,020	13
FuD	1,344	7
FuE	1,485	8
FW	1,415	121
TF	768	165
ToE	1,333	113
Total	-	**427**

All the roads serving the CAP area show considerable signs of erosion. It is important to install robust drainage structures on all roads to reduce off road damage and preserve capital investments made in road construction over the years. Effective drainage dips will also minimize annual road maintenance costs.

Roads:

The primary road from Ranch Headquarters to the CAP is not surfaced. It is 5.7 miles in to the Hidden lakes CAP area. One section of about 1.5 miles has grades that vary from 11% to 16%. Soils in the entire area get very slick when it rains or snows, hence the main road providing access to the CAP area is not serviceable to highway vehicles during and following precipitation events.

Another 5.5 miles of road inside the CAP area have average grades that run from 10% to 14 % depending upon on the road. All interior roads also get slick and boggy when wet.

Existing road grades and surfaces preclude removing standard log length material normally associated with sawmills. Smaller flatbed trucks can haul firewood sized material off the area when roads are dry.

Drain dips were installed on the primary roads years ago. Very few of them are serviceable today. In many places runoff concentrates on the road prism and runs long distances before it finds its way off the road. This creates serious erosion problems both on and off the roads.

Fortunately recent road drainage work done on the main Burro Mesa Ranch road, just west of Hidden Lakes Ranch, provides an excellent example of how rolling dips should be spaced and constructed.

One of the first priorities for EQIP work is to get the 11.2 miles of road associated with the Hidden Lakes CAP area drained. Other Ranch roads outside the Forest CAP area will also benefit substantially from improved drainage.

Streams, wetlands, ponds, lakeshore:

The analysis area has considerable water resources in the form of springs, ponds, lakes and ephemeral streams. Field reconnaissance for the Forestry CAP was conducted in early October, following an early fall snow event. Every draw was running water.

Forestry activities will have to be sensitive to water resources and implement Best Management Practices to protect water quality and quantity. See Appendix B for the “Forestry Best Management Practices to Protect Water Quality in Colorado”

Effects of Natural Disasters:

Several wildfires burned within the Hidden Lakes Ranch CAP area in 2011. One of the existing interior roads was constructed to provide fire access. Other large destructive wildfires have occurred around Fishers Peak. All existing forests are vulnerable to wildfires during dry windy periods.

One could also consider the fir engraver beetle epidemic a natural disaster. It has killed many more white fir than any recorded insect outbreaks in the Fishers Peak region. Forest inventory plots surveyed during field work for the CAP found that 69% of the white fir stems in the conifer dominated stands are dead. In oak dominated stands 64% of the white fir stems have been killed. Wildfires seldom kill this many overstory trees across their entire burned area.

Rangeland Resources:

Forage for livestock and wildlife is an important consideration in the development of this plan. Currently juniper, oaks, pinyon and white fir seedlings and saplings are invading areas historically dominated by grass and forbs. They are so dense in some areas they reduce forage production and limit animal access to many areas.

One of the primary focuses of this plan will be to open historical grasslands up by removing young woody vegetation.

Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity

Fish &Wildlife: Black bear, mule deer, elk, turkey, Mtn. lion, bobcat, many song birds and waterfowl can be found on the Hidden Lakes Ranch. There may be more black bear in this area than anywhere else in Colorado.

Improving habitat for commercially important wildlife is an important goal of this plan.

State and Federal threatened or endangered species - plants or animals: None were observed or known to exist on this property.

Protection from Pests: The best way to protect forests from pests is to provide each tree with room to grow. This reduces moisture stress during drought and allows each tree to use its normal mechanisms to fight insects or disease. Each species has its own set of requirements.

Unusually warm dry weather over the last few decades has stressed trees and allowed insect populations, especially various bark beetles, to thrive. Overly dense stands of trees have been attacked by bark beetles.

Humans can thin forests and provide some relief to the density problem. Unfortunately we cannot control drought and winter temperatures. Fir engraver beetles have thinned the white fir stands on Hidden Lakes Ranch by approximately 65% to date. They may continue to kill trees until they no longer have live trees to attack or the population subsides.

Bark beetles are particularly difficult to kill because they spend most of their life cycle under thick bark. Broad scale pesticide spraying is neither economical nor effective. Spraying one or two special trees close to a structure or perhaps even in a campground can be effective IF the spray is applied at just the right time when the insects fly to attack fresh trees.

Bottom line is; getting forest stand stocking down to healthy levels prior to an insect build up.

Reforestation and Afforestation: Encouraging a diversity of tree species is the primary issue. White fir is abundant beyond natural levels. Ponderosa pine is present but in much lower than normal numbers. Aspen and Douglas-fir are absent. It may be beneficial to plant some ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir in the old burn scars. This will be expensive and of unknown success.

Prescribed Fire/Burns: Present species composition in the conifer dominated stands does not suggest that prescribed burning will be of much benefit. White fir is sensitive to fire and will likely be killed during the process. If there were more adult ponderosa pine or Douglas-fir on site a prescribed burn may be warranted. Both Ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir are more fire tolerant and could spread seed in burned areas and openings created by killing white fir.

The risks associated with prescribed burning have discouraged all but the most risk tolerant private land owners. Finding competent personnel to conduct a burn is also very difficult.

Perhaps the best scenario is to not be overly aggressive in controlling future wildfires on the Ranch. Allowing wildfires to burn to pre-existing roads and meadows may be a way to place fire back on the landscape and avoid liabilities associated with prescribed burns. This approach is also more economical and safer than direct attack of wildfires in a snag laden stand of white fir.

Management Plan Implementation Constraints: Three factors inhibit management of the forests found on Hidden Lakes Ranch.

- Roads accessing the tract are not well suited to large vehicle use due to grade and lack of surfacing.
- The vast majority of trees killed by fir engraver beetle are rotten or rapidly deteriorating and many of the remaining green trees also have heart rot. This limits utilization opportunities for the material.
- None of the potential management options for stands found on Hidden Lakes Ranch are likely to create a cash flow that will offset the expense of treatment.

Other

Pockets of Canada thistle were observed across much of the forested ground. These pockets are likely to expand if/when they are disturbed by mechanical activities.

There is a high probability that any equipment brought on to the ranch will bring noxious weed seed with it unless it is washed with high pressure spry prior to getting involved in ranch management.

All equipment brought on to the ranch should be cleaned prior to doing any work on the Ranch. Forest Stewardship Concepts, Ltd washes its' ATVs and highway vehicles before visiting any clients property. This limits the likelihood of moving noxious weed seed between properties.

Stand Level Information:

Stand A = Conifer Dominated

Stand A

Stand A Conifer Dominated Areas Acres 310

Objectives:

- Clean up pockets of heavy insect mortality by falling dead standing trees and reducing dead/down woody fuel loads.
- Create small openings to encourage natural ponderosa pine regeneration.
- Improve forage production in treated areas.

Stand A Current Conditions

General description: Five conifer dominated areas are included in Stand A. White fir is the most abundant species followed by oak, juniper and New Mexican locust. Basal area prior to the recent fir engraver epidemic approximated 200 square feet per acre. Today living trees occupy 71 square feet per acre. This indicates that 65% of the basal area has been killed during this insect episode. Additional mortality is anticipated unless there is a very cold winter that kills beetle larva. See Table 2: Stand A Stocking by Species and Diameter, for a detailed description of the live trees found in Stand A.

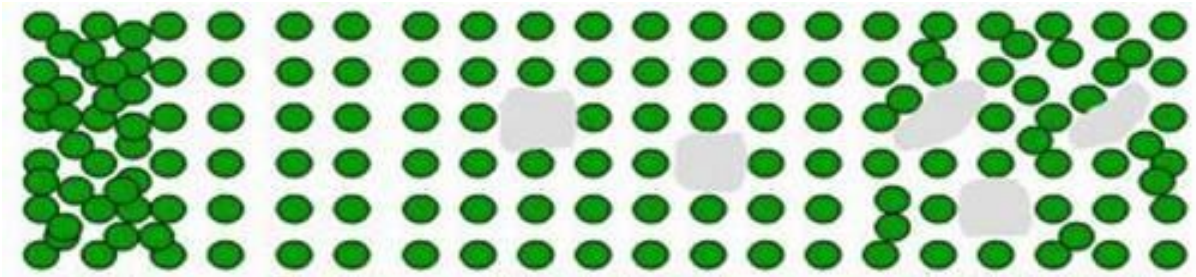
Slope runs from 10% to 50% and averages 22%. Moist pockets, springs and ephemeral drainages are abundant. Oak and locust are found in the understory. Canada thistle is found in pockets scattered throughout the stand.

Table 2: Stand A Stocking by Species and Diameter

Diameter (inches)	White fir # Live Stems / Acre	Juniper # Live Stems / Acre	Ponderosa pine # Live Stems / Acre	Oak # Live Stems / Acre	Locust # Live Stems / Acre
7	0			11	
8	8			8	8
9	13			6	
10	16				
11	9				
12	11	7			
14	8	3			
15	5				
18	2				
20	1				
22	0		1		
24	2				
27	1				
30			0.6		
Totals	**74**	**10**	**1.6**	**25**	**8**

Bird's-eye view of current stand condition (check one)

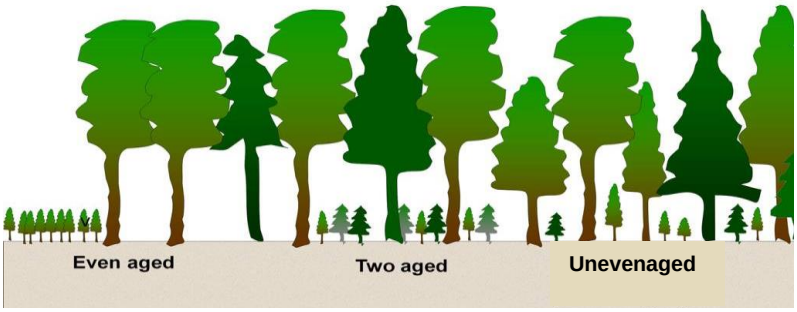
Wild stand | Evenly spaced | Evenly spaced with openings | ✓Variable density spaced with openings



Current spacing (in feet) White fir = 24 feet, Juniper = 66 feet, Oak = 42 feet with overall spacing of all species being 19 feet between trees.

Size and shape of openings is very irregular dependent upon mortality from insect attack.

Current structure:



One canopy layer Two canopy layer ✓ Multi-layer/Unevenaged

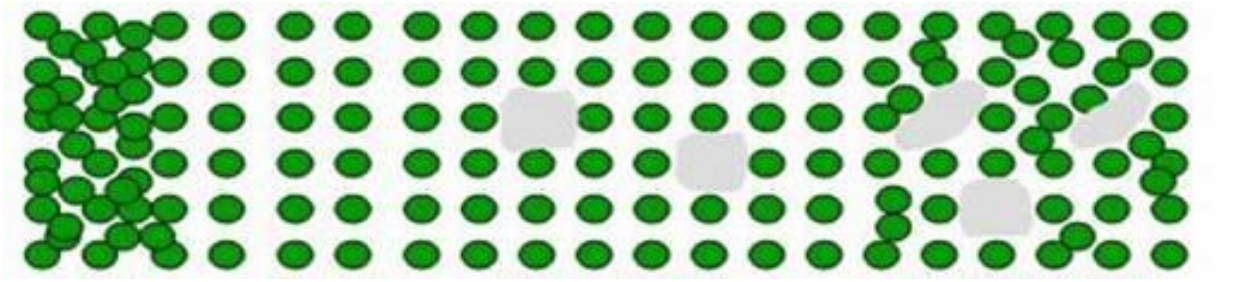
Stand A Desired Future Stand Condition

Desired forest type and expected longevity:

Ideally the present live trees will remain and some ponderosa pine will get established in the openings. Given the shortage of viable ponderosa seed trees, it is unlikely that this will occur naturally. Planting some pine seedlings could expedite the process but is prohibitive financially.

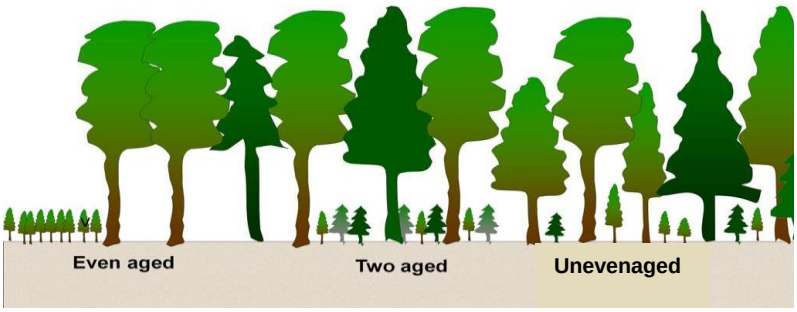
Bird's-eye view of desired future stand condition (check one)

Wild Stand Evenly spaced Evenly spaced with openings ✓Variable density spaced with openings



Desired spacing (in feet) White fir = 24 feet, Ponderosa = 42 feet, Oak = 66 feet with overall spacing of all species being 19 feet between trees.

Desired structure: Will include more seedlings and saplings to replace the trees killed by insects. Target basal area will be around 100 square feet per acre.



One canopy layer Two canopy layer ✓ Multi-layer/Unevenaged

Other Desired Stand Descriptions: Dead snags will not be as conspicuous and heavy dead down fuel will not impede travel through the stand. Wildfire intensity will be reduced.

Stand A Forest Management Activities

Forest Health Management: Fell and pile standing dead & dead down pockets of trees where they are abundant. Pockets will range from 0.25 acres to 3 acres in size and cover approximately 40% of the area (124 acres).

Harvesting: Few of the dead trees will be sound enough to convert into firewood or other merchantable material. Some incidental firewood may be available in the form of dead oak.

Slash management: Pile and burn dead standing and down material.

Post-harvest activities: Monitor disturbed areas for noxious weeds and spray as they become apparent.

Permits: A burn permit from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment will be required to burn the piles.

Best Management Practices: All the guidelines described in Appendix B: Forestry Best Management Practices to Protect Water Quality in Colorado" will apply to this work.

Monitoring: It will be important to monitor both noxious weed establishment and road drainage structures following this treatment.

Stand B = Burn Scars

Stand B

Stand B Burn Scars Acres 64

Objectives:

- Masticate dead/down woody debris to improve overall site esthetics and mulch ground to hold moisture and expedite nutrient cycling.

Stand B Current Conditions

General description: Three recent, distinct, burn scars are found within the planning area. The burns may all be from one single fire in 2011. They appear to be the same age. Prior to the fires, white fir and oak dominated the site. Most overstory vegetation was killed during the fire. A few fir and oak survived where burn intensity was low. Today the site is covered with locust and oak sprouts. Oak sprouts are still being grazed heavily. Grass and forbs are abundant. Conifer regeneration is absent.

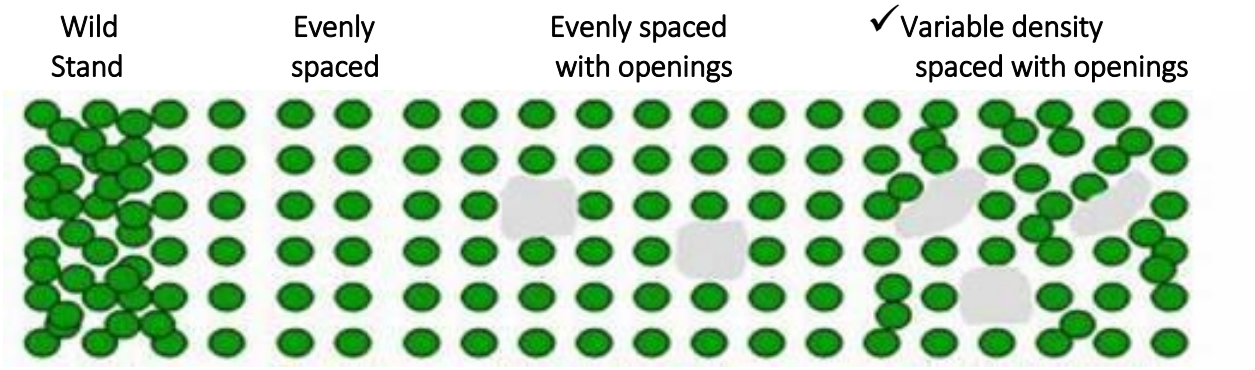
Slope ranges from 15% to 20%. Dead/down white fir is rotting. Most standing dead white fir is also punky. Larger standing dead oak still appear to be sound enough to use as firewood.

Stand B Desired Future Stand Condition

Desired forest type and expected longevity: Locust and oak will be the most abundant species in this stand for the immediate future. White fir will eventually seed in from the unburned adjacent stands. Some ponderosa pine may get established if there is some seed stock along the edges of the burns. Given the shortage of ponderosa pine in the planning area it will likely continue to be an exception rather than a rule.

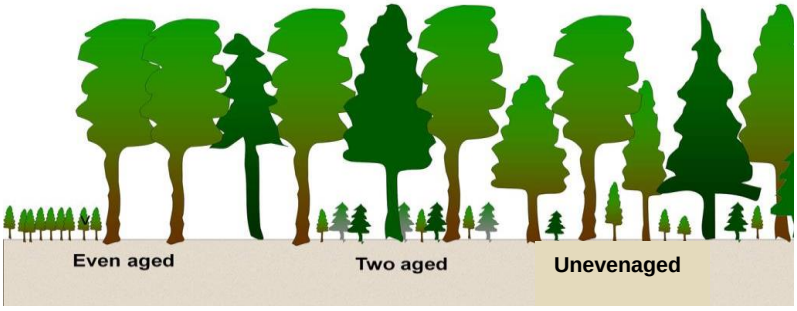
Desired species to plant: It would be beneficial to plant some local ponderosa pine seed stock in the burns but costs and benefits are marginal.

Bird's-eye view of desired future stand condition



Desired spacing (in feet) 17'x 17' spacing will accommodate 150 trees per acre. This is the most desirable stand density for these sites. Size class distribution in a unevenaged stand should be roughly 1/3 large trees, 1/3 saplings and 1/3 seedlings. It will be a 100 years before large trees are present. Openings will be scattered and variable in size.

Desired structure: Will appear to be uneven aged until enough time has passed for an uneven aged stand to evolve.



One canopy layer Two canopy layer ✓ Multi-layer/Unevenaged

Forest Health Management: Masticate dead/down woody material to reduce fire hazard, improve access for grazing animals, mulch soil and accelerate nutrient cycling.

Harvesting: Some fire killed oak is large enough to make good firewood. If a market exists there may be as much as 30 to 40 cords of oak firewood available for sale.

Slash management: Mastication of fire killed dead/down woody debris will reconfigure the burn detritus into a more beneficial fuel profile.

Post treatment activities: Monitor treated area for noxious weeds. Spray any weeds found.

Permits: None need for this type treatment.

Best Management Practices: Keep masticating head out of the soil.

Monitoring: Monitor treated area for any spread of noxious weeds and spray when found.

Stand C = Oak Dominated with Conifer Overstory

Stand C

Stand C Oak Dominated Conifer Acres 144

Objectives:

- Manage stand to perpetuate large oak.
- Increase number of ponderosa pine in stand.
- Remove small oak <5' diameter & thin 5-6" oak by 50%.
- Reduce total number of trees per acre to <200.

Stand C Current Conditions

General description: Oak is the most dominate tree in the three areas that make up this stand. Over the last few years fir engraver beetle has reduced the number of live white fir per acre by 64%. Locust and oak account for 95% of the overall stand density. Basal Area averages 87 square feet per acre. Table 3: Stand C Stocking by Species and Diameter provides detailed insight into this stands composition.

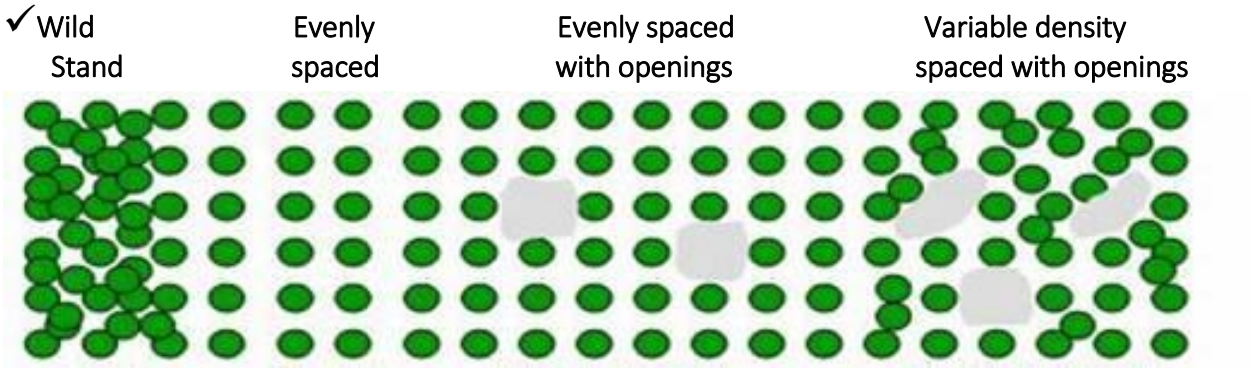
These areas produce an unusually high acorn crop which supports bear, deer and turkey populations. There are 13 oak per acre that are 12 inches in diameter or larger.

Slopes range from 5% to 35% with an average of around 25%. There were many wet sites at the time of the field work for this plan.

Table 3: Stand C Stocking by Species and Diameter

Diameter	# Live White fir / Acre	# Live Oak / Acre	# Live Locust / Acre
4			77
5		245	
6		68	
7		25	
8		19	
12		8	
14	13		
16	5	5	
17	4		
18	3		
Totals	25	370	77

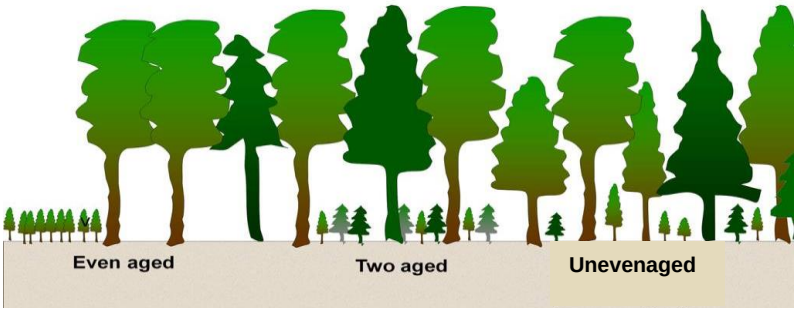
Bird's-eye view of current stand condition



Current spacing (in feet) Oak = 11(ft) Locust = 24 (ft) White fir 42 (ft)

Openings have been invaded by oak, locust and white fir saplings.

Current structure:



One canopy layer ✓Two canopy layer Multi-layer/Unevenaged

Stand C Desired Future Stand Condition

Desired forest type and expected longevity: The desired future stand is one that has approximately 1/3 of its acreage occupied by grassy openings devoid of Gambel oak well into the future. Another 1/3 of the stand will have large (>5") oak with very few smaller stems present.

NOTE: In "Gambel Oak Ecology and Management in the Southern Rockies: The Status of our Knowledge" Kaufmann et al. 2016 they find that:

Most management practices in Gambel oak communities that are intended to limit the spread or intensity of wildland fire, improve habitat for wildlife, or increase forage for domestic livestock grazing are successful for not more than a decade.

Few of these treatment effects last as long as a decade, or at most up to 15 years. Depending upon treatment objectives, a 10 to 15 year benefit may be acceptable, and in any case treatments add age-class diversity to the landscape.

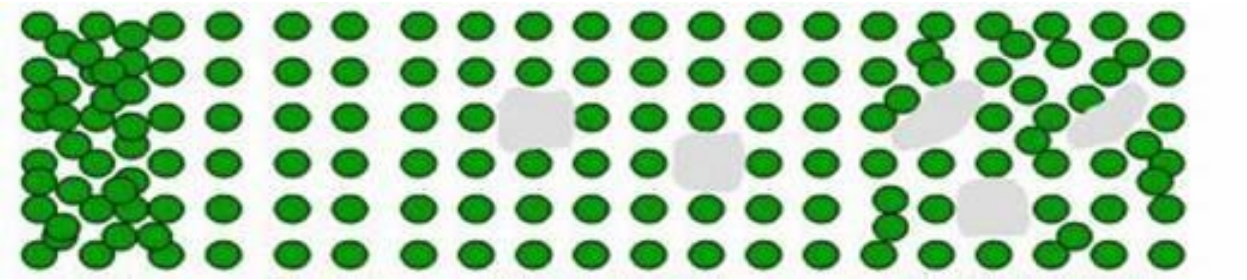
Thus the goals of reducing fire intensity or severity, improving wildlife or livestock grazing habitats, or increasing structural diversity in the landscape at best can be achieved only for the short term of a few years, largely because they are counter to the natural ecology of Gambel oak. It is often stated that most disturbance treatments intended to reduce oak in fact cause such strong recovery response that the final outcome can be even further removed from the intended result than existed before treatment.

See Appendix C for the entire publication sited above.

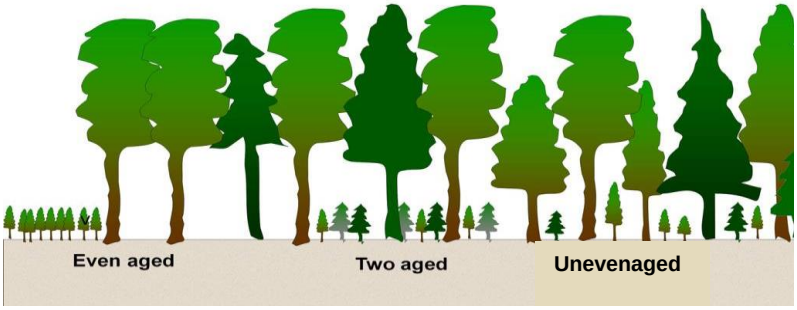
This information needs to be factored into any decision to treat oak in Stand C.

Bird's-eye view of desired future stand condition

Wild Stand | Evenly spaced | Evenly spaced with openings | ✓Variable density spaced with openings



Desired structure:



One canopy layer Two canopy layer ✓Multi-layer/Unevenaged

Stand C Forest Management Activities

Forest Health Management: None is recommended at this time due to the relatively short period it is likely to actually be effective and the economics associated with treatment.

Stand D = Oak/Juniper w Grasslands

Stand D

Stand D Conifer Meadow Invasion **Acres** 305

Objectives:

- Remove trees from productive grasslands while they are still small and can be treated economically.

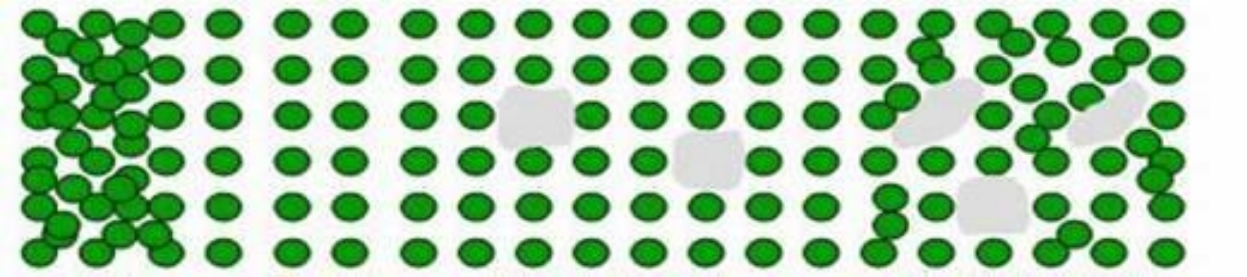
Stand D Current Conditions

General description: Stand D is located on soils that are well suited to forage production. It contains junipers, pinyon, waxleaf or Vasey oak (Quercus undulata) and Gambel oak. Many pockets of trees are so dense they seriously impede travel. An average of 168 pinyon & juniper trees per acre combine with the oak species to significantly reduce forage production.

The invasion of these trees is well documented on USGS Topographic Maps originating in the mid-1950s. The old maps show openings where none exist today or they have been significantly reduced in size since the maps were drawn.

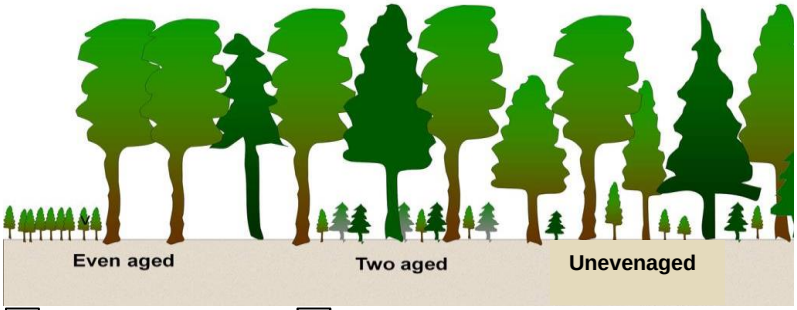
Bird's-eye view of current stand condition

✓Wild Stand | Evenly spaced | Evenly spaced with openings | ✓Variable density spaced with openings



Current spacing (in feet) 168 Pinyon & Junipers per acre are not spaced evenly but if they were they would be about 16 feet apart.

Current structure:



☐ One canopy layer ☐ Two canopy layer ✓ Multi-layer/Unevenaged

Stand D Desired Future Stand Condition

Desired forest type and expected longevity: Most trees smaller than 8 inches in diameter will be removed. The stand will appear to be an open savannah with an occasional large tree scattered about.

Species mix will include juniper, pinyon, white fir and an occasional large Gambel oak.

Desired species to plant: None

Bird's-eye view of desired future stand condition

This one acre block represents the desired approximate distribution of trees following treatment in Stand D. No trees will be left in the middle of the existing open grasslands.

Stand D Forest Management Activities

Forest Health Management: Masticate all trees in the middle of grassy openings and 95% of trees smaller than 8 inches on remaining 2/3rds of the area in stand D.

Harvesting: There may be a market for small pinyon & juniper transplants. The soil in some units is relatively free of rocks and well suited to tree spade removal of transplants.

Slash management: Masticated debris will remain on site and serve as mulch.

Post-harvest activities: Monitor treated area for noxious weeds and spray any weeds that may come up.

Permits: No permits will be required for these activities.

Best Management Practices: Moist areas will be avoided during mastication operations. The masticating head will be kept out of the soil.

Monitoring: Monitor treated area for any fresh invasive noxious weeds.

Management Activity Schedule and Tracking

Stand	Unit (Acres/ Feet, etc)	NRCS Practice Code*	Treatment Activity Short Description (or reference to description in Plan)	Dates		Assistance Program (s) Used?	Net Cash Flow (optional)	
				Planned	Completed		Cost	EQIP Share
All	Miles	560	Rehabilitation of existing earth road (11.2 miles)	Summer 2018		EQIP	$70,960	$70,960
D	Acres	314	PJ Mechanical Removal – High Density (200 acres)	Summer 2019		EQIP	$80,000[1]	$33,956
B	Acres	384	Conservation treatment following catastrophic event (64 acres)	Summer 2019		EQIP	$25,920	$25,747
A	Acres	666	Uneven-aged silviculture Rx using ground based heavy logging equipment on slopes <25% (124 acres)	Summer 2020		EQIP	$372,000	$187,572
C	-	-	No treatments recommended.	-		-	-	-
Totals			11.2 miles & 388 acres				$548,880	$318,235
							-230,645	

[1]There may be some income generated by sale of transplants.

Signatures and Approvals

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

Forest Stewardship Program

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

J.B. Webb 11/13/17

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) _____

NRCS Assistance 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.

James B Webb 10-6726 11/13/17

Technical Service Provider Number Date

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_____ _____

District Conservationist Date

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: _____