Florida Land Steward Tour:
Property of Gus Andrews

Walton County, Florida

Monday, October 7, 2024

Thanks for joining us for a tour at the property of Mr. Gus Andrews. Since Gus purchased the land in 2007, he has been working to improve the habitat for Bobwhite quail, white-tailed deer, and turkey. To help reach his goals, he has worked with Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission, Tall Timbers, and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. Mr. Andrews has learned a lot by implementing fire, chemical treatments, and mechanical treatments to manage the land; planting pines, maintaining hardwoods, and controlling invasive species such as feral hog, cogongrass and others. Mr. Andrews has done tremendous work and wants you to come see it and learn from his fun and rewarding journey.

This event is provided by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Florida Forest Service, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, UF/IFAS Extension, Florida Land Steward Program, Tall Timbers, The Longleaf Alliance, Beard Equipment, Farm Credit of Northwest Florida, and other partners.

Funding for the UF/IFAS Florida Land Steward Program is provided by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service's Florida Forest Service, and the Florida Sustainable Forestry Initiative Implementation Committee.

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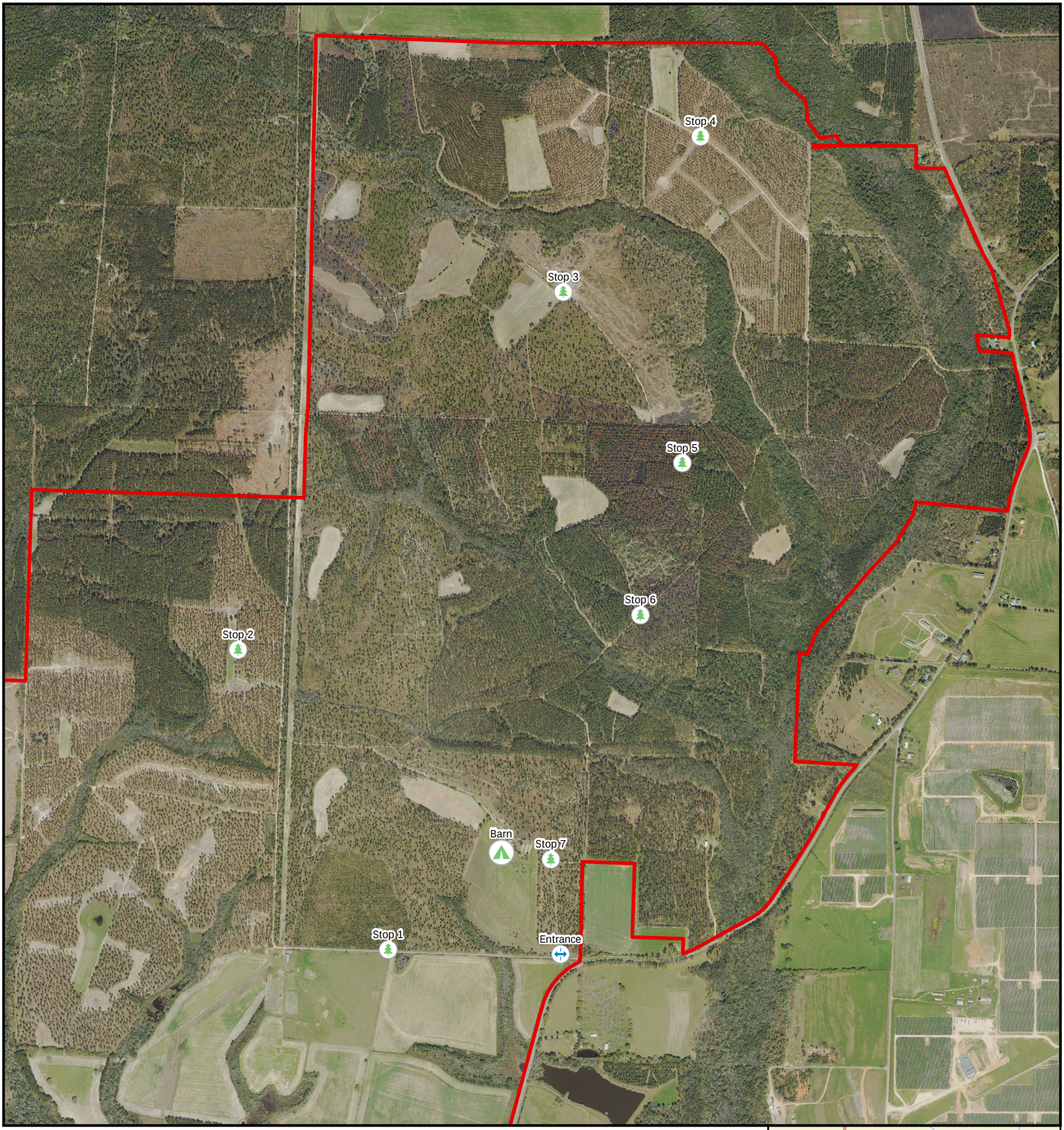
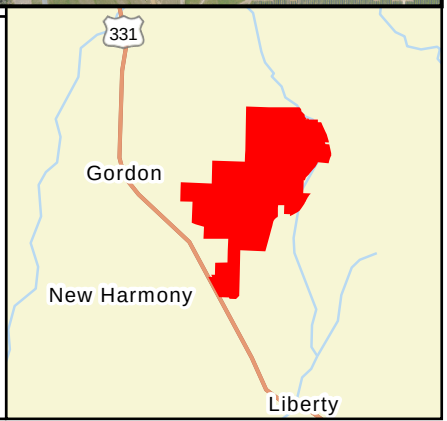


Land Tour

Gus Andrews
3,575 ac
Walton County, FL

- Boundary
- Stop 1 - Longleaf bedded
- Stop 2 - Climbing fern Loblolly
- Stop 3 - Brood field Longleaf, Loblolly planting
- Stop 4 - Loblolly thinning quail
- Stop 5 - Seasonality Burning Tree Scorch
- Stop 6 - Longleaf planting & Brood Field
- Stop 7 - Burning Herbicide Comparison
- Barn
- Entrance



Tour Resource Contacts

Gus Andrews Landowner	**Tim Free** Land Manager timberman66@gmail.com	**Edward O'Daniels** Private Lands Biologist Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (850) 819-9538 Edward.ODaniels@MyFWC.com
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Dalton Bodie Soil Conservationist – Walton County USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (850) 892-3712 ext.3 dalton.bodie@usda.gov	**Chris Menhennet** District Conservationist USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (850) 892-3712 ext. 3 Chris.menhennett@usda.gov	**Ariel Sewell** Walton County Forester Florida Forest Service (850) 401-6142 ariel.sewell@fdacs.gov
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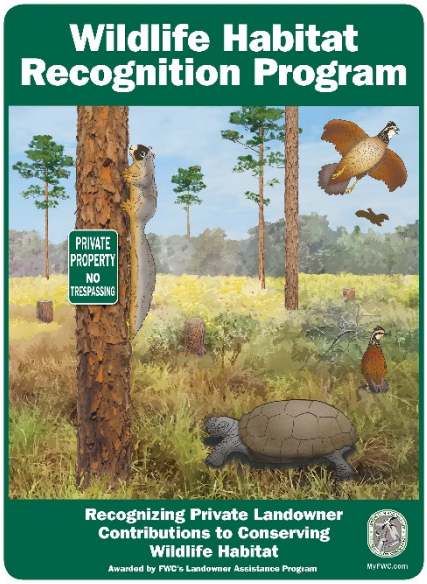
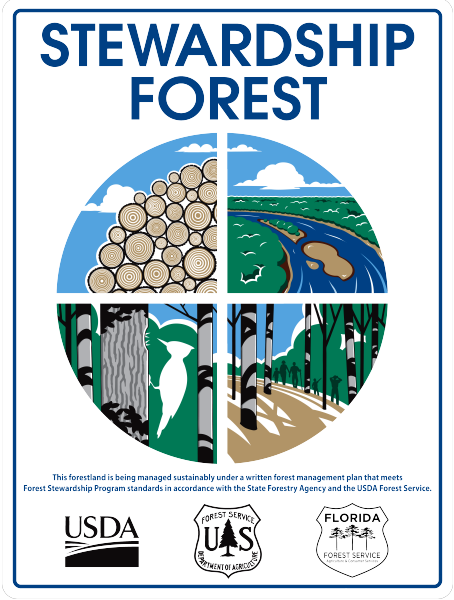
Assistance and Recognition Programs for Landowners

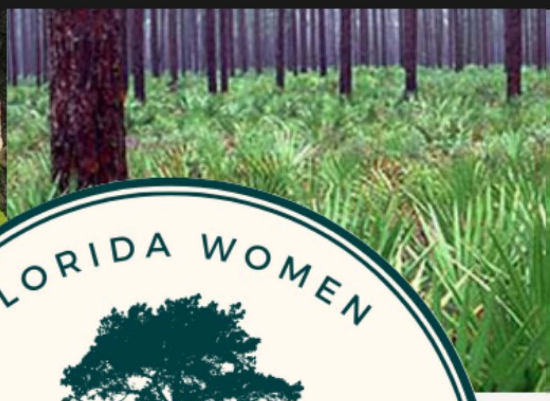


Private lands play a critically important role in the fate of Florida's vast wildlife resources. The efforts of private landowners to manage their land to benefit wildlife by providing food, water, shelter, and space will help ensure that future generations have the opportunity to experience and enjoy wildlife as much as, or even more than, we do today. To show appreciation for the accomplishments by landowners to conserve our state's wildlife, FWC's Landowner Assistance Program (LAP) created the **Wildlife Habitat Recognition Program**. This program honors landowners who have satisfactorily completed habitat management practices that benefit wildlife and/or their habitat by awarding them with a sign to display on their property and a certificate recognizing their habitat restoration efforts. For more information, please contact your region's FWC LAP Coordinator on the contact page.



The **Forest Stewardship Program**, developed by state forestry agencies, like the Florida Forest Service, provides educational and technical assistance for private landowners. Forestry and natural resource professionals cooperate to help private forest landowners develop and implement a plan designed to increase the economic value of their forestland while maintaining its wildlife habitat value and environmental integrity for future generations. Landowners who demonstrate good forest stewardship are recognized with a Stewardship Forest sign. For more information, please contact your Florida Forest Service county forester, consultant, or FWC LAP biologist. See the contact page.

The **American Tree Farm System (ATFS)** Standards of Sustainability guide and ensure that forest benefits are enhanced and available for future generations. Landowners can enroll and be certified in the ATFS to improve access to sustainable forest product markets and educational opportunities. The Florida Tree Farm Program is a nonprofit organization and state affiliate of the ATFS that promotes sustainable forest management and educational outreach to private forest landowners. For more information, please contact your Florida Forest Service county forester, consultant, or FWC LAP biologist. See the contact page.

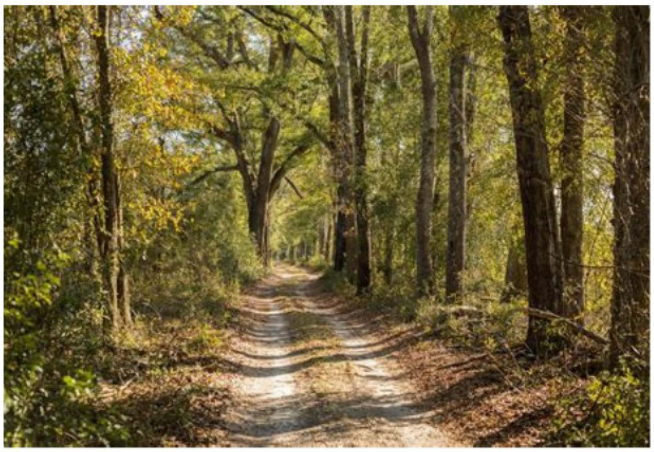


FLORIDA WOMEN LANDOWNERS ASSOCIATION
EST. 2022

WOMEN LEARNING TOGETHER
WOMEN SUPPORT EACH OTHER

Our goal is to provide opportunities for collaboration and education for all generations of women landowners in Florida. We share land stewardship resources through in-person events and virtual networking related to land ownership including farms, ranches, forests, recreation, and wildlife.

Whether you have 1 acre or 1,000 –
we are here for you!



LANDOWNER INITIATIVES

- Conservation
- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Wildlife
- Water Quality
- Financial Sustainability
- Alternative income streams
- Legacy

Don't wait, this property won't last long!

Follow us on Facebook

SCAN ME

CONTACTS
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GINGER FEAGLE -- GINGER.FEAGLE@MYFWC.COM

Florida Forest Service
Silviculture Best Management Practices

SILVICULTURE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

Silviculture BMPs are the minimum standards necessary to protect our state's waterbodies and wetlands from the degradation and sedimentation that can sometimes occur because of erosion during and immediately following recent forestry operations. Silviculture BMPs should be applied on all bonafide ongoing forestry operations, especially those adjacent to waterbodies and wetlands, and may be enforced by federal, state, and local authorities through reference of regulatory statute or rule.

SILVICULTURE BMP COURTESY CHECKS

Silviculture BMP courtesy checks are available to give landowners, land managers, and loggers a "report card" on Silviculture BMP implementation for recent or ongoing forestry operations. This helps with future management planning as well as evaluating the performance of contractors on your property.

SILVICULTURE BMP SITE ASSESSMENTS

On-the-ground Silviculture BMP site assessments are available to discuss which Silviculture BMPs will apply to planned operations on a specific site. This helps with harvest plan development, road layout, mitigation of existing problem areas, etc.

SILVICULTURE BMP NOTICE OF INTENT

The Silviculture BMP Notice of Intent (Rule 5I-6 F.A.C.) is a one-time pledge that a landowner signs to indicate his or her intention to follow Silviculture BMPs on their property. Once a landowner has signed the Notice of Intent, he or she will become eligible to receive a *presumption of compliance* with state water quality standards during future bonafide ongoing forestry operations. This is very important if the landowner's property falls within an area covered by a Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Basin Management Action Plan for impaired waters.

ADDITIONAL SERVICES

For information on the services listed above or any other services provided by the Florida Forest Service's Hydrology Section please visit www.fdacs.gov/bmps or contact:

Robin Holland
BMP Program Manager
Florida Forest Service
(352) 732-1781
Robin.Holland@FDACS.gov

Forestry
Wildlife Best Management Practices for State Imperiled Species

- Forestry Wildlife Best Management Practices for State Imperiled Species (WBMPs) were adopted into Florida Administrative Code (Rule 5I-8) on October 21, 2014.
- WBMPs were developed through a partnership between the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' Florida Forest Service and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC).
- WBMPs are **voluntary** practices designed as a practical approach for avoiding and minimizing the loss of **State Imperiled Species** due to silviculture operations.
- WBMP practices address the 16 State Imperiled Species which are considered to be potentially vulnerable to silviculture operations including ten aquatic species, two burrowing animals, and four nesting birds.
- WBMPs are designed to supplement the existing water quality-based Silviculture BMPs which already provide many valuable benefits to the conservation and management of fish and wildlife in Florida.
- Landowners and other forestry resource professionals can enroll in the voluntary program by completing a WBMP Notice of Intent. Those who do not wish to enroll will continue to be subject to all current laws and regulations regarding State Imperiled Species.
- Once enrolled, applicants who **properly implement** WBMPs will no longer be required to obtain a permit authorizing the incidental take of State Imperiled Species during bonafide ongoing forestry operations. In addition, they will not be subject to any fines or penalties associated with an incidental take of the State Imperiled Species covered by the WBMP Manual.
- WBMPs are not designed to facilitate wildlife habitat restoration or species recovery and expansion. Also, they do not address any Federally Listed Species. For information on Federally Listed Species, refer to FWC's online "Florida Wildlife Conservation Guide."
- For more information or to request a copy of the Forestry WBMP Manual and Notice of Intent contact:

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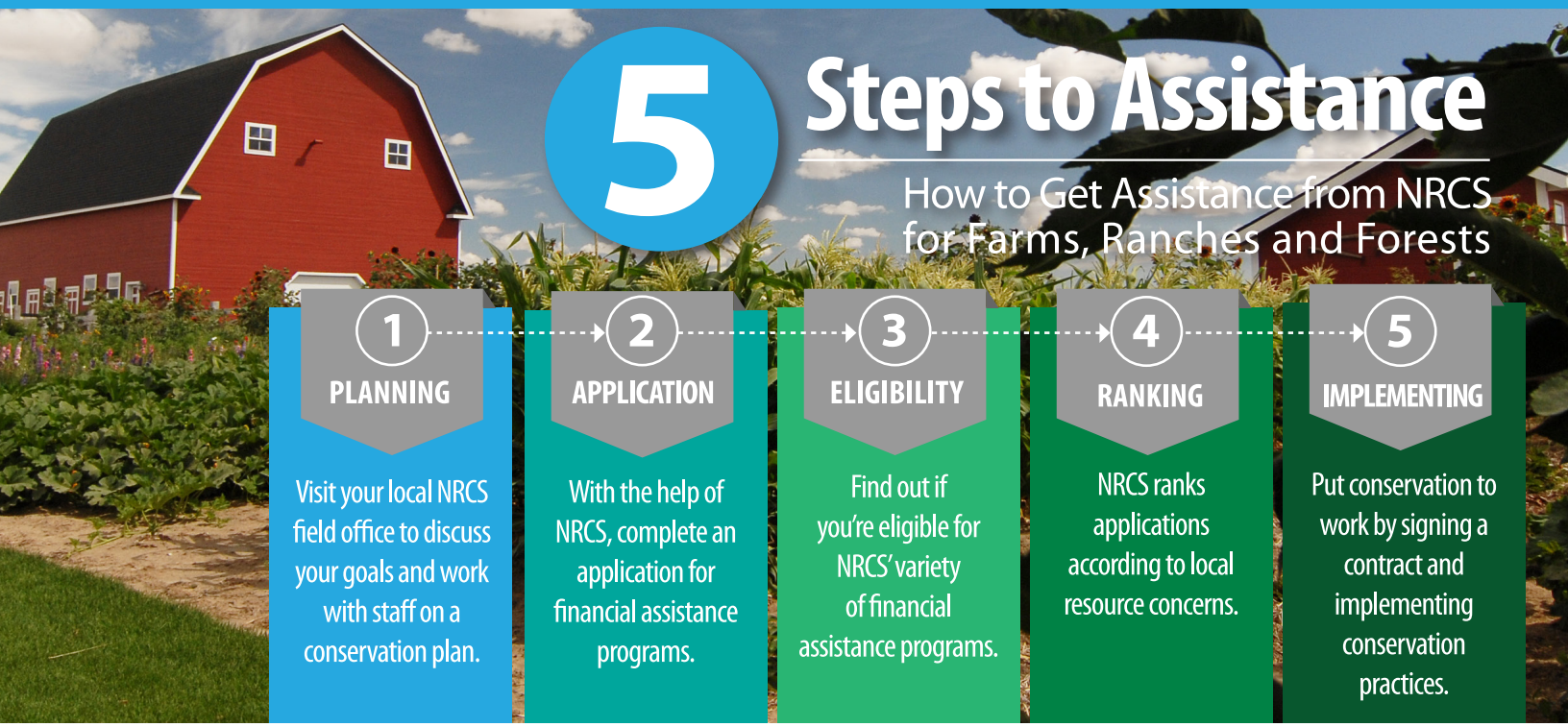
Robin.Holland@FDACS.gov
www.fdacs.gov/bmps

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service



5 Steps to Assistance

How to Get Assistance from NRCS for Farms, Ranches and Forests

1. **PLANNING** — Visit your local NRCS field office to discuss your goals and work with staff on a conservation plan.
2. **APPLICATION** — With the help of NRCS, complete an application for financial assistance programs.
3. **ELIGIBILITY** — Find out if you're eligible for NRCS' variety of financial assistance programs.
4. **RANKING** — NRCS ranks applications according to local resource concerns.
5. **IMPLEMENTING** — Put conservation to work by signing a contract and implementing conservation practices.

Get Started with NRCS

Do you farm or ranch and want to make improvements to the land that you own or lease?

Natural Resources Conservation Service offers technical and financial assistance to help farmers, ranchers and forest landowners.

1 Planning

To get started with NRCS, we recommend you stop by your local NRCS field office. We'll discuss your vision for your land.

NRCS provides landowners with free technical assistance, or advice, for their land. Common technical assistance includes: resource assessment, practice design and resource monitoring. Your conservation planner will help you determine if financial assistance is right for you.

2 Application

We'll walk you through the application process. To get started on applying for financial assistance, we'll work with you:

- To fill out an AD 1026, which ensures a conservation plan is in place before lands with highly erodible soils are farmed. It also ensures that identified wetland areas are protected.
- To meet other eligibility certifications.

Once complete, we'll work with you on the application, or CPA 1200.

Applications for most programs are accepted on a continuous basis, but they're considered for funding in different ranking periods. Be sure to ask your local NRCS district conservationist about the deadline for the ranking period to ensure you turn in your application in time.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

3 Eligibility

As part of the application process, we'll check to see if you are eligible.

To do this, you'll need to bring:

- An official tax ID (Social Security number or an employer ID)
- A property deed or lease agreement to show you have control of the property; and
- A farm tract number.

If you don't have a farm tract number, you can get one from USDA's Farm Service Agency. Typically, the local FSA office is located in the same building as the local NRCS office. You only need a farm tract number if you're interested in financial assistance.

4 Ranking

NRCS will take a look at the applications and rank them according to local resource concerns, the amount of conservation benefits the work will provide and the needs of applicants.

5 Implementing

If you're selected, you can choose whether to sign the contract for the work to be done.

Once you sign the contract, you'll be provided standards and specifications for completing the practice or practices, and then you will have a specified amount of time to implement. Once the work is implemented and inspected, you'll be paid the rate of compensation for the work if it meets NRCS standards and specifications.

To find out more, go to: **www.nrcs.usda.gov/GetStarted**

USDA Farm Service Agency
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FSA DOCUMENTS NEEDED FOR CUSTOMERS APPLYING FOR NRCS PROGRAMS

If you have not worked with the USDA before you will need to make an appointment with the Farm Service Agency (FSA) at your local USDA Service Center. To find your local office, visit www.farmers.gov/working-with-us/service-center-locator.

What to bring with you

Bring the following documentation:

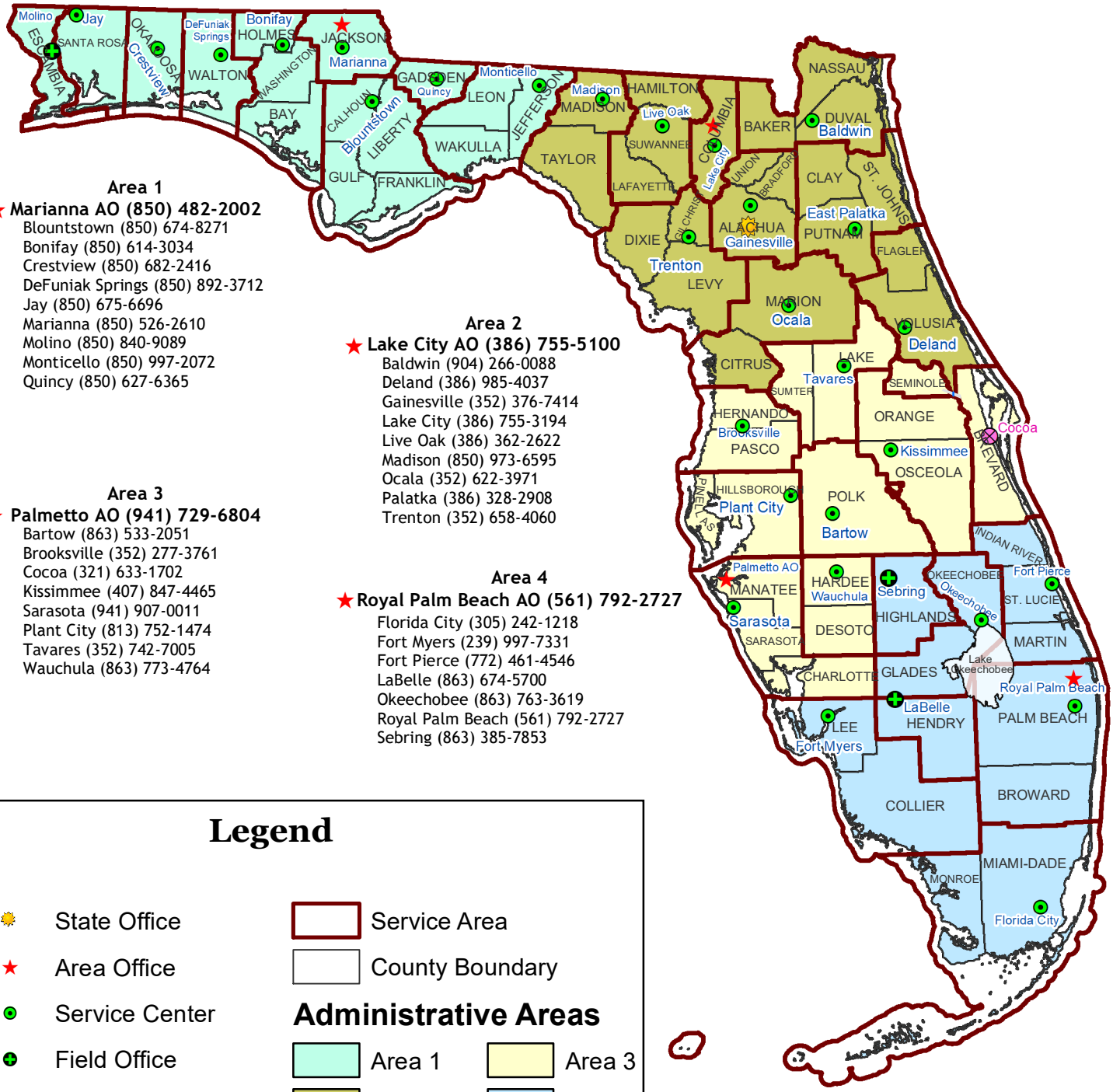
- Proof of your control of the land you wish to enroll by providing a lease or a copy of the deed to the property.
- Parcel ID number from the County Property Appraiser site for locating the farm.
- Provide your Social Security or Employer Identification Number and contact information.
- For entities, partnerships, or joint operations you will need to provide information documenting those individuals with authority to represent the business.

What you will need to complete for the Farm Service Agency

- **AD-2047 For Individuals and Entities – Form is required for all members of the entity.**
- **CCC-941 - Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) – Form is required for entity and all members of the entity.**
- **CCC-901 and CCC- 902 - Members' Information for entities and joint operations.**
- **AD-1026 - Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification – Form is required for all individuals, LLC and all its members, corporations and all its members with more than 20% shares.**

It takes time for the paperwork to be processed and additional information may be needed. Please start this process early in order to insure you are eligible prior to any program sign-up cut-off dates. If you apply for a USDA program and the system does not show you or your entity as eligible, your application will not be processed or funded.

USDA-NRCS ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS & LOCAL OFFICES
FLORIDA



Area 1
★ **Marianna AO (850) 482-2002**
Blountstown (850) 674-8271
Bonifay (850) 614-3034
Crestview (850) 682-2416
DeFuniak Springs (850) 892-3712
Jay (850) 675-6696
Marianna (850) 526-2610
Molino (850) 840-9089
Monticello (850) 997-2072
Quincy (850) 627-6365

Area 2
★ **Lake City AO (386) 755-5100**
Baldwin (904) 266-0088
Deland (386) 985-4037
Gainesville (352) 376-7414
Lake City (386) 755-3194
Live Oak (386) 362-2622
Madison (850) 973-6595
Ocala (352) 622-3971
Palatka (386) 328-2908
Trenton (352) 658-4060

Area 3
★ **Palmetto AO (941) 729-6804**
Bartow (863) 533-2051
Brooksville (352) 277-3761
Cocoa (321) 633-1702
Kissimmee (407) 847-4465
Sarasota (941) 907-0011
Plant City (813) 752-1474
Tavares (352) 742-7005
Wauchula (863) 773-4764

Area 4
★ **Royal Palm Beach AO (561) 792-2727**
Florida City (305) 242-1218
Fort Myers (239) 997-7331
Fort Pierce (772) 461-4546
LaBelle (863) 674-5700
Okeechobee (863) 763-3619
Royal Palm Beach (561) 792-2727
Sebring (863) 385-7853

Legend

- State Office
- Area Office
- Service Center
- Field Office
- Partnership Office
- Service Area
- County Boundary

Administrative Areas

- Area 1
- Area 2
- Area 3
- Area 4

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Printed August 2022
Gainesville, FL

Planting Southern Pines in Florida

Florida landowners have contributed vastly to the Southeast's planting of pines over many decades. Understanding the factors that affect pine seedling quality and survival will assure a more successful forest plantation, whether objectives focus on timber production, recreation, wildlife habitat, water quality protection, etc.

Seven pine species (*Pinus* spp.) are considered to be native to Florida. These species are loblolly pine (*P. taeda*), longleaf pine (*P. palustris*), shortleaf pine (*P. echinata*), slash pine (*P. elliottii*), sand pine (*P. clausa*), spruce pine (*P. glabra*), and pond pine (*P. serotina*), and each varies in the site conditions where it grows as well as in its commercial utility and availability.

The publication below discusses the importance of site selection and soils as they relate to each species, the landowners' objectives, and their target markets. This publication is a guide to facilitate selection of appropriate pine species and offers guidance on best practices for handling seedlings throughout all stages of tree planting.

Planting Southern Pines in Florida:
https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/FR456

Longleaf Pine

Longleaf pine is a great choice for landowners interested in using prescribed fire to manage forests to accommodate multiple benefits such as wildlife habitat and timber. It's also a great choice for pine straw production on upland sites.

Longleaf Pine Regeneration:
https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fr064

Genetically Improved Pine Stock

Landowners have many options in regenerating forest stands with genetically improved pine stock. Learn about genetically improved pines and see if they might be a good fit for your site and objectives.

Genetically Improved Pines for Reforesting Florida's Timberlands:
https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fr007

Prescribed Fire

Prescribed burning is the carefully planned and directed use of fire to achieve land-management goals. This tool is used to achieve a variety of objectives; including restoring fire-dependent ecosystems, enhancing forage for cattle, improving wildlife habitat, preparing sites for reforestation, and reducing hazardous fuel loads. Prescribed burns achieve many benefits for the environment and for people, but they have the potential to impact the public via smoke. Smoke is a mixture of water vapor, carbon dioxide and combustion products, including tiny particles of organic matter.

The potential for harm from smoke can be reduced with the use of smoke-management techniques. The movement of smoke plumes can be modeled with maps or computer programs long before anyone strikes a match. This allows land managers to avoid impacts on smoke-sensitive areas by burning under weather conditions that minimize smoke problems. As a result of pre-planning and careful smoke management, smoke impacts from prescribed fires are generally far less detrimental than smoke impacts from a wildfire burning over the same area. It is extremely important to mitigate problems associated with smoke so we can continue to use this critically important land management tool.

Benefits of Prescribed Fire: https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/FR468

Where there's Fire there's Smoke: Air Quality and Prescribed Fire in Florida: https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/FR058

Thinning Southern Pines

Many landowners plant pines with the intention of harvesting them at some point in the future. When pulpwood markets are favorable, a complete stand harvest within 15 to 20 years is possible and may bring an acceptable return. However, longer rotations can bring higher financial returns on larger diameter trees if landowners are willing to begin thinning their pine stands when trees are 10 to 15 years old. Pine sawtimber, poles, and/or plylogs are most often the forest products with the highest value and, if economic returns are a priority, the most desirable products to come out of a timber stand. Thinning is a partial tree harvest in an immature stand to maintain or accelerate diameter growth of the remaining trees. If it is done properly, thinning can bring substantially higher revenues when trees are harvested at 25 to 40 or more years of age. Trees will respond to thinning best if they are thinned before 16 or 17 years of age.

The increased diameter growth after thinning results from the greater availability of light, water, and nutrients to the remaining trees. Ideally, the best and biggest trees should be retained to assure the most rapid increase in timber value. For best results, thinning should favor the tallest, best-formed trees over those that are overtopped, crooked, forked, diseased or otherwise undesirable. Timberland owners who wish to harvest high-value sawtimber-, plylog-, or pole-sized products at the end of the rotation should consider thinning a necessity.

For the landowner, thinning can bring

1. increased return on investment from the sale of higher-value forest products;
2. periodic income from the multiple harvests that lead to those higher-value forest products;
3. improved access for equipment, people, and wildlife;
4. a healthy, vigorous forest with less risk of insect infestation, destructive fire, and wind damage; and
5. enhanced wildlife habitat with increased herbaceous ground cover

Thinning Southern Pines - A Key to Greater Returns
http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fr159

Marking First Thinnings in Pine Plantations: Potential for Increased Economic Returns
http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fr410

Enhancing Habitat for Wildlife

Southern forests and ranges have the potential to provide productive wildlife habitat for a variety of species. Landowners interested in promoting wildlife must recognize that each wildlife species requires a specific set of habitat conditions. Animals will frequent your property depending on the condition, type, and variety of food and cover that are present.

Timber, livestock, and crop production objectives can be compatible with enhancement of wildlife habitat and diversity. However, some tradeoffs may be necessary because strategies that maximize commodity outputs are typically not the same as strategies that will provide habitat for a wide variety of wildlife species. For this reason, it is important to prioritize your objectives and decide where wildlife ranks relative to the commodities you produce in your land use planning.

Establishing and Maintaining Wildlife Food Sources:
http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fr062

Providing Wildlife Cover: https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fr124

Northern Bobwhite Quail

Northern bobwhite quail were historically abundant in Florida. Following European settlement, fire was suppressed, habitat fragmented, and quail populations began to decline. In addition, conversion from traditional agricultural practices to clean farming practices removed early successional habitats such as fallow fields and hedgerows that bobwhite needed. Over the past three decades, it is estimated that bobwhite quail have declined over 70%.

Northern bobwhite quail live and feed on the ground. In Florida they live in a variety of habitats such as flatwoods, prairies, scrub, and upland pine. They require a mosaic of different vegetation structure to nest, roost, forage, and escape predation. Northern bobwhite are adapted to frequent, low-intensity fires, which historically occurred every 2–5 years in Florida.

Today, land managers use prescribed fire to mimic those natural disturbances and create the "crazy-quilt" mosaic quail need. Adult northern bobwhite primarily forage on seeds, but before they lay eggs, adults consume more insects. A tight social covey of 11–12 birds helps quail avoid predators, forage, and stay warm. In early spring, coveys break up as the birds search for mates. Males and females will often have multiple mates during a season. Nests are constructed from dead grasses and forbs in fields dominated by herbaceous vegetation. On average, 32–44% of nests successfully hatch. Failures are often a result of predation or weather. Common predators include fire ants, cooper's hawks, snakes, bobcats, and other mammals. Due to low nest success, northern bobwhite often re-nest 2–3 times during a season.

Northern Bobwhite Quail:
https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/UW455

Japanese Climbing Fern Biology and Management

Japanese climbing fern (*Lygodium japonicum* (Thunb.) Sw.) is a non-native, invasive vine that from its introduction around 1900 has become established throughout the southeastern Coastal Plain from the Carolinas to Texas and Arkansas.

Japanese climbing fern has climbing, twining fronds of indeterminate growth and can reach lengths of 90 feet. Above-ground growth occurs along wiry main stems, properly called "rachises" (the singular is "rachis"). Japanese climbing fern is closely related to Old World climbing fern (*Lygodium microphyllum*), another non-native invasive species in the United States. Both species are listed as Category I noxious weeds by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council, with the ability to "alter native plant communities, change community structures and ecosystem function" (FLEPPC 2016).

As a fern, it reproduces by spores that are extremely numerous, long-lived, and readily disseminated. Moreover, it can reproduce by self-fertilizing. Spore abundance increases through the growing season as the rachis grows. In north Florida, peak spore release occurs in October (Van Loan 2006). Japanese climbing fern also spreads vegetatively by rhizomes located 1 to 3 cm below the soil surface.

Glyphosate and metsulfuron methyl, used alone or in combination, are the most common treatments. The effectiveness of glyphosate treatments was observed in early studies of Japanese climbing fern. Van Loan (2006) examined 15 herbicide treatments for selective control of Japanese climbing fern in three north Florida pine forests. She found best results using glyphosate, imazapyr, and metsulfuron methyl, herbicides that inhibit the formation of amino acids in plants.

Biology and Control of Japanese Climbing Fern (*Lygodium japonicum*): https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/FR280

Cogongrass Control

Cogongrass (*Imperata cylindrical*) is a warm-season perennial grass species found throughout tropical and sub-tropical regions of the world. Native to Southeast Asia, cogongrass is an aggressive invasive plant that that has spread to all continents except Antarctica and is considered among the worst problematic weeds in the world. In the United States, it is naturalized in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Oregon. It was first accidentally introduced in the United States near Mobile Alabama in 1912 and subsequently intentionally introduced from the Philippines into Mississippi as a forage crop in 1921. Early regional introductions contributed to the establishment of cogongrass in the Southeast. Cogongrass is regulated as a federal noxious weed.

Control of cogongrass is difficult because it spreads in two ways: by extensive rhizome systems and by seeds. Cogongrass rhizomes can comprise more than 60% of the total plant biomass. The rhizomes support rapid re-growth following mowing or burning.

Control in Pine Forests

Chemical control is required. Glyphosate, imazapyr, and combinations of the two herbicides are most effective. Eradication requires multiple applications. In many instances, selective control of cogongrass without damage to desired vegetation is not possible, but where the canopy of shrubs and trees is above that of cogongrass, glyphosate sprays may be directed to cogongrass in the understory with fair selectivity to the taller vegetation. Imazapyr, however, used in the quantities and at the application frequencies necessary to eradicate cogongrass, will kill hardwood trees and shrubs.

Control in Hardwood Forests

To avoid injury to hardwood trees or shrubs in mixed pine-hardwood stands, glyphosate alone is commonly used at 3 to 4 lb ai/acre (3 to 4 quarts per acre for many common 4 lb ai/gallon product formulations), and selectivity is obtained by spraying cogongrass in the understory and avoiding any spray contact near the crowns of trees and shrubs. Imazapyr will kill hardwood trees and shrubs.

Controlling Invasive Plants in North Florida Forests (various species including cogongrass): https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/FR133

Biology and Control of Cogongrass in Southern Forests: https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fr411

Cogongrass Biology, Ecology, and Management in Florida Grazing Lands: https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/WG202

UF/IFAS Stewardship Publications

- Planting Southern Pines in Florida
- Benefits of Prescribed Fire
- Assessment and Management of Hurricane Damaged Timberland
- Florida's Forest Stewardship Program: An Opportunity to Manage Your Land for Now and the Future
- Forest Resource Information on the Internet: Connecting to Today's Online Resources
- Genetically Improved Pines for Reforesting Florida's Timberlands
- Improving, Restoring, and Managing Natural Resources on Rural Properties in Florida: Sources of Financial Assistance
- Improving, Restoring, and Managing Wildlife Habitat in Florida: Sources of Technical Assistance for Rural Landowners
- Longleaf Pine Regeneration
- Marking First Thinnings in Pine Plantations: Potential for Increased Economic Returns
- Opportunities for Uneven-Aged Management in Second Growth Longleaf Pine Stands in Florida
- The Optimal Forest Management of an Even-Aged Stand: The Biological Rotation versus the Land Expectation Value
- Ownership Succession: Plan Now for the Future of Your Land
- Prepare Your Forest Property for Hurricane Season
- Selecting a Consulting Forester
- Steps to Marketing Timber
- Stewardship Ecosystem Services Study Series: Assessing Forest Water Yield and Regulation Ecosystem Services in the Lower Suwannee River Watershed, Florida
- Thinning Southern Pines—A Key to Greater Returns
- What if prescribed fire is not an option? An overview of alternative vegetation and fuel management treatments
- What Is in a Natural Resource Management Plan?
- What to Expect in a Forest Inventory

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