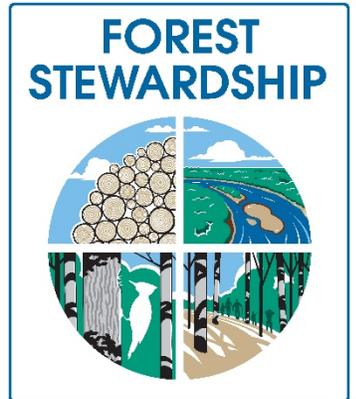

Florida Forest Stewardship Tour: Wetland Preserve Property of Ben and Louann Williams *2019 Florida Land Stewards of the Year* Putnam County, Florida

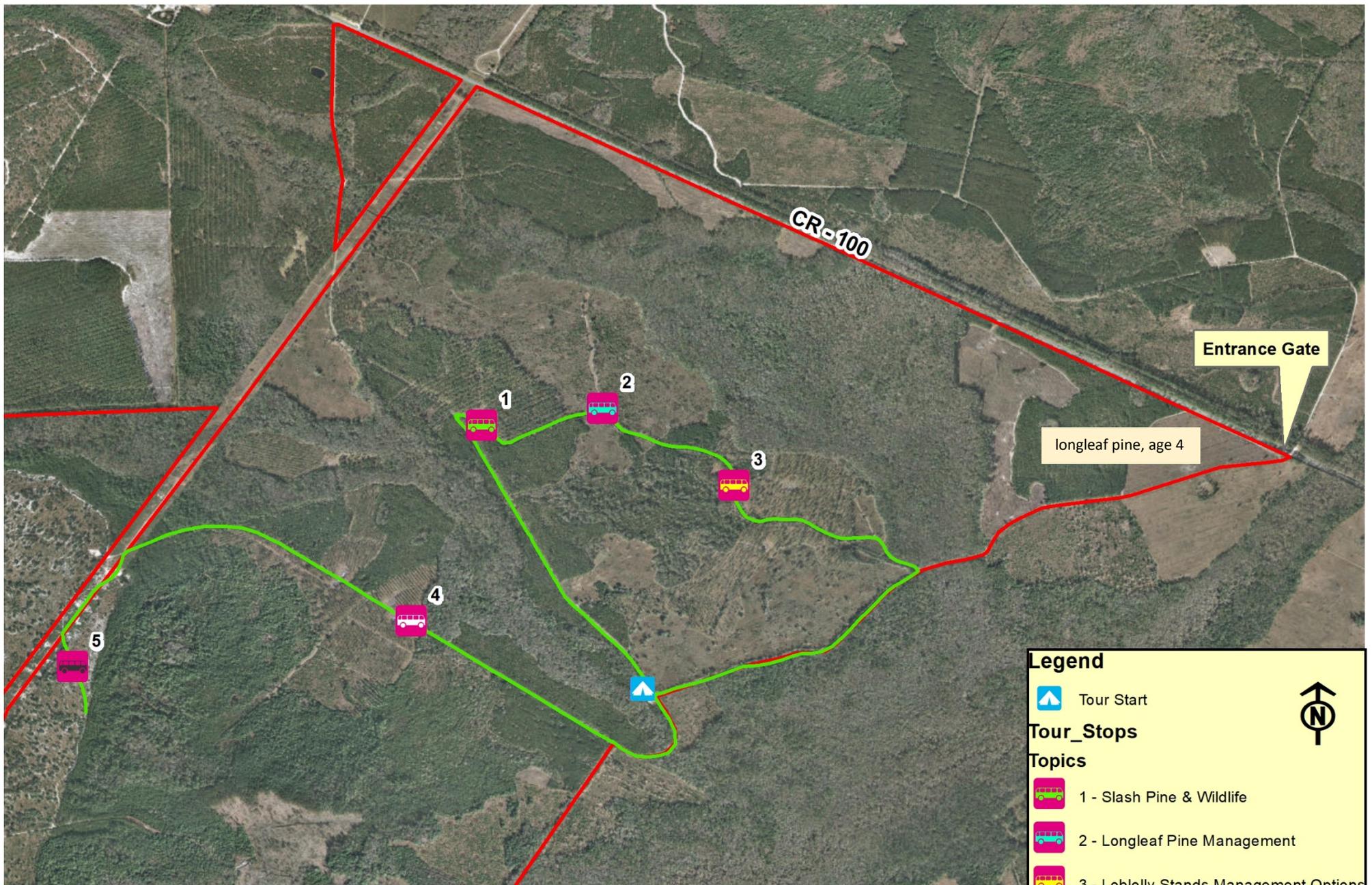


Date: Friday, March 1, 2019
Wetland Preserve, LLC
Meet at the property at 9:00 AM EST
adjourn after lunch

Ben and Louann Williams have owned and managed their Wetland Preserve, LLC since 2008. This 3,725-acre property in Putnam County is composed of mesic flatwoods, bottomland forest, floodplain swamp, and sandhill. Through assistance from many Florida Land Steward partners, participation in educational events, active management, and patience they, along with their daughter, Ashley, have made great strides in improving and conserving the forest and natural resources of the property. The Williams family's desire to better understand their land and increase scientific knowledge of wildlife is demonstrated by their gracious accommodation of Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's research staff to conduct surveys for uncommon, threatened or endangered species on their property over the last several years, providing critical population and location data on declining species. In addition to hard work at the property, the family engages with the public through presentations to local schools and other groups and media interviews about land stewardship and conservation. In addition to all of these efforts and many others not mentioned here, the family has taken an active role in the formation and leadership of the North Florida Prescribed Burn Association. Most of the tour today will involve riding in vans or trailers with several discussion stops and short walks.



Funding for this event is provided by the USDA Forest Service through the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service's Florida Forest Service, the Florida Sustainable Forestry Initiative Implementation Committee, and sponsors listed on the back of this booklet.



Legend

 Tour Start

Tour_Stops

Topics

-  1 - Slash Pine & Wildlife
-  2 - Longleaf Pine Management
-  3 - Loblolly Stands Management Options
-  4 - Loblolly & Wildlife
-  5 - Sandhill Management

 Tour_Route

 Wetland Preserve - Property Boundary





**Wetland Preserve, LLC
Landowner of the Year Tour
March 1, 2019**



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We appreciate the support of our
2019 Florida Forest Stewardship Program Sponsors
-listed on the back cover-

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<p>Jo Emanuel Wildlife Biologist Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program US Fish and Wildlife Service 7915 Baymeadows Way Suite 200 Jacksonville, FL 32256 (904) 731-3093 Jo_Emanuel@fws.gov</p>		<p>Ben and Louann Williams Wetland Preserve, LLC bswwiv@gmail.com louw582@gmail.com</p>

FLORIDA LAND STEWARD



A Quarterly Newsletter for Florida Landowners and Resource Professionals

WINTER/SPRING 2019 - VOLUME 8, NO. 1

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Congratulations Ben and Louann Williams: Florida Land Stewards of 2019

By Joe Vaughn, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and Jeremy Olson, St. Johns River Water Management District

Ben and Louann Williams have owned and managed the Wetland Preserve LLC since 2008. This 3,725-acre property in Putnam County is composed of mesic flatwoods, bottomland forest, floodplain swamp, and sandhill. It is adjacent to the Rice Creek Conservation Area which is owned by the St. Johns River Water Management District. Numerous seepage streams originate along the western ridge of this property and flow eastward into Rice Creek, a tributary of the St. Johns River. The property's inclusion in Florida Forever's Etoniah/Cross Florida Greenway project area, as well as the North Florida Land Trust's Ocala to Osceola (O2O) Conservation Corridor, demonstrates its regional significance. Recognizing the land's ecological importance, Ben and Louann are working with the North Florida

Land Trust to actively pursue a conservation easement through the Rural and Family Lands Protection Program to protect the property from future development.

When the Williams purchased the land, most of the upland areas were heavily planted in slash and loblolly pine. Under the Williams' management, there has been a gradual conversion to longleaf pine in appropriate areas during routine silvicultural operations. Several of the slash and loblolly stands have been thinned from a basal area of 130 square feet per acre down to 55 square feet per acre. This reduction of the pine canopy allows more sunlight to reach the forest floor, stimulating the critically important native groundcover, an essential habitat

Continued on next page

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Florida Land Stewards of 2019, Ben and Louann Williams, at their Wetland Preserve property in Putnam County. Photo by Karen Parker, FWC.

Funding for this publication is provided by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Florida Forest Service and a grant from the Sustainable Forestry Initiative.

An Equal Opportunity Institution.



(Left) Thinned slash pine, photo by Karen Parker, FWC. **(Center)** A very rare sighting of the rusty red salamander (*Pseudotriton montanus floridanus*), photo by Jonathan Mays, FWC. **(Right)** Louann and daughter Ashley on a prescribed burn, photo by Joe Vaughn, FWC.

for many wildlife species. In addition, hardwood encroachment on the sandhill has been addressed using hexazinone herbicide, which targets woody species while preserving the desired native groundcover. Introduction of prescribed fire, plus aggressive programs to control feral hogs and invasive plant species, has further benefitted the natural communities and timber stands.

Ben and Louann have received assistance from the FWC, St Johns River WMD, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Florida Forest Service, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service and, in turn, have reciprocated by hosting landowner tours and participating in numerous outreach events. Ben, Louann, and their daughter Ashley continue the outreach through their agritourism business, Custom River Excursions and Wetland Preserve LLC, and by hosting many field tours of their property for various civic organizations interested in wildlife and timber management. Ashley has offered wildlife educational opportunities to local students by bringing reptile and amphibian specimens to schools, allowing the students to get up close to nature while learning to appreciate our native wildlife. The family also has been interviewed many times by the media and other organizations, and in every interview their love and respect for the land comes through loud and clear.

Ben and Louann are keen observers of the wildlife and plants that

depend on their preserve, and their management takes the needs of these species into account. The last time an FWC Landowner Assistance Program biologist was on the preserve, Louann apologized for their “overgrown” forest roads, stating “The turkey hens and their poult really use these roads for foraging (bugging habitat) during spring and we would hate to take that away from them, so we mow later in the year.” The ability to understand animal behavior, and the willingness to accommodate it in their management decisions, speaks to the admirable land ethic this family possesses. The Williams family’s desire to better understand their land and increase scientific knowledge of wildlife is also demonstrated by graciously allowing the FWC’s research staff to conduct surveys for uncommon, threatened, or endangered species on their property over the last several years, providing critical population and location data on declining species.

Not only has stewardship of this ecologically important property greatly improved the timber resources, wildlife habitat, and water quality of Putnam County and the surrounding region, Ben, Louann, and Ashley are also involved in multiple conservation endeavors. They have been instrumental in developing the North Florida Prescribed Burn Association (PBA), Florida’s first landowner-led prescribed fire cooperative, organized to increase safe private land burning through

training, experience, and networking. They are dedicating much effort to expanding this concept in Florida by initiating and then taking a leadership role in the formation of this PBA and promoting this concept at landowner outreach events. They also participate annually in the Florida Department of Agricultural and Consumer Services Operation Outdoor Freedom, where wounded veterans are given guided hunting opportunities on public and private properties.

Their forest management is certified sustainable by the American Tree Farm System. They participate in the FWC’s Black Bear Stakeholder Group for their region. Ben also represents the private sector on the Oyster Water Quality Task Force for the Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve. And last, but not least, is their willingness to provide access to the Florida Trail through their property. These are just some of the ways the Williams family highlights the critical role that private landowners play in the preservation of Florida’s natural resources and economy.

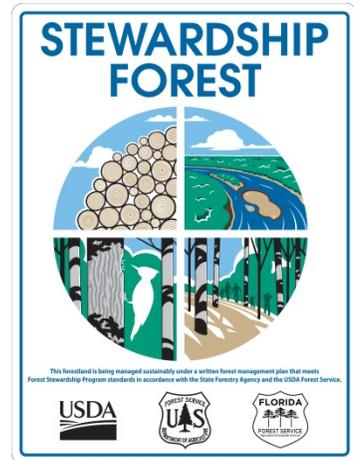


Wetland Preserve is a certified Tree Farm and Stewardship Forest, photo by Ben Williams

Florida's Forest Stewardship Program

Forest Stewardship is active management of forest land to keep it in a productive and healthy condition for present and future generations, and to increase the economic, environmental and social benefits of these lands. Forest Stewards are landowners who manage their forest lands on a long-term basis by following a multiple resource management plan.

The Forest Stewardship Program addresses the improvement and maintenance of timber, wildlife, soil and water, recreation, aesthetics, as well as forage resources.



Eligibility

Private forest landowners with at least 20 acres of forest land and a desire to manage their ownerships according to Stewardship principles can participate in the Forest Stewardship Program. Also, adjacent landowners, with similar management objectives, may combine their holdings to meet this acreage limitation.

Benefits to Landowners

- A customized management plan that is based on the landowner's objectives. The plan will include forest stand characteristics, property maps, management recommendations, and a five-year time line for future planning. This plan also serves as documentation of active management on the property that may help reduce tax liability.
- An opportunity for public recognition as a certified "Forest Steward".
- Educational workshops, tours and the quarterly Florida Land Steward newsletter developed and distributed by the University of Florida, IFAS Cooperative Extension Service and other partners.

How to Enroll

Contact your local Florida Forest Service County Forester and tell them that you would like to have a Forest Stewardship Plan prepared for your property. More information and application online at: <http://FreshFromFlorida.com/ForestStewardship>



Tree Farm Program

The American Tree Farm System® is a program of the American Forest Foundation and was founded in 1941 to promote the sustainable management of forests through education and outreach to family forest landowners. Nearly 26 million acres of privately owned forestland and 80,000 family forest landowners in 46 states are enrolled in this program and committed to excellence in forest stewardship. About half of all Tree Farms are located in the South.

Eligibility

Private forest landowners with at least 10 acres of forest land and have a desire to manage their ownerships according to sustainable forestry guidelines can participate in Tree Farm.

Benefits to Landowners

Tree Farmers are good stewards of their forestland committed to protecting watersheds and wildlife habitat and conserving soil. They manage their forestland for various reasons, including timber production, wildlife, recreation, aesthetics, and education/outreach. Tree Farmers receive many benefits:

- Representation on local, state, and federal issues affecting forestland owners.
- Exposure to a network of forestry professionals and landowners committed to sustainable forestry.
- Invitations to workshops, tours and the quarterly Florida Land Steward newsletter produced by University of Florida IFAS and other partners.
- Certification that meets international standards of sustainable forest management.
- Participation in local, state, regional, and national Outstanding Tree Farmer of the Year awards and recognition.

Getting into the Program

Contact your local Florida Forest Service County Forester and tell them that you would like to join the Tree Farm program. More information here:

<https://www.treefarmssystem.org/florida>



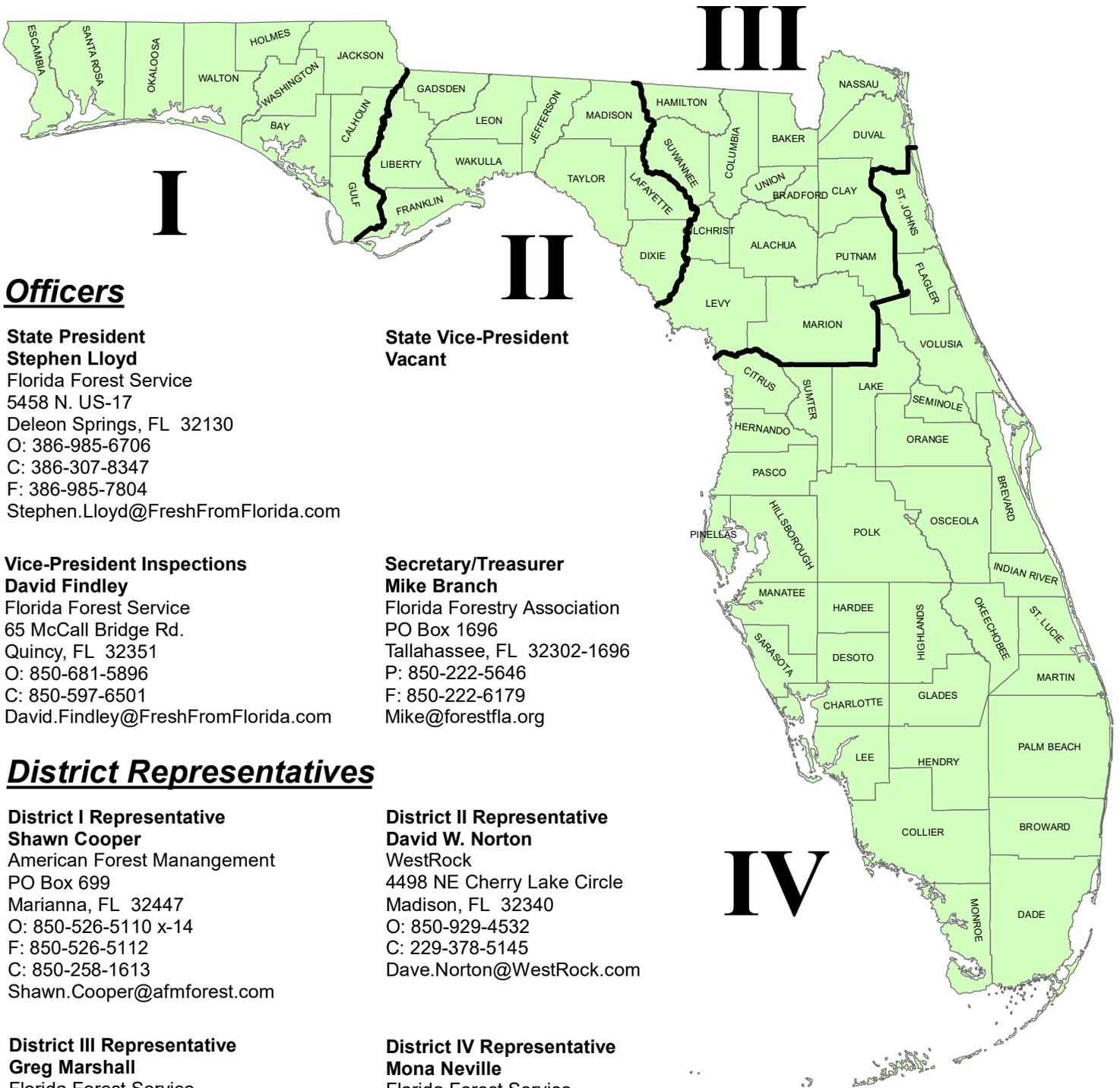
Florida Tree Farm Program, Inc. Districts, Officers, and District Reps.

Administered by the Florida Forestry Association

Revised: January 28, 2019



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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:

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.

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.

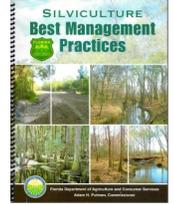
Once you sign the contract, you'll be provided standards and specifications for completing the practice or practices, and then you will have a specified amount of time to implement. Once the work is implemented and inspected, you'll be paid the rate of compensation for the work if it meets NRCS standards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

USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

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



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 voluntary 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 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 contact your local **BMP Forester**.

Panhandle Area
(850) 681-5942



Robin Holland
Peninsula Area
Robin.Holland@FreshFromFlorida.com
(352) 732-1781



Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Adam H. Putnam, Commissioner



Forestry Wildlife Best Management Practices



- 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."
- To obtain more information or a copy of the WBMP Manual and Notice of Intent, contact your local Florida Forest Service BMP forester (see below) or a FWC Landowner Assistance Program biologist (850) 488-3831.

Florida Forest Service BMP Foresters

Panhandle Area
(850) 681-5942



Robin Holland
Peninsula Area
(352) 732-1781

Robin.Holland@FreshFromFlorida.com



Got Invasives?

Invasive exotic plant problem? Find a program to help by using FloridaInvasives.org.

The Florida Invasive Species Partnership has collected, evaluated and categorized assistance programs into a single resource, making it easier to find the financial and/or technical assistance available to Florida landowners to prevent or control invasive exotic species problems. FloridaInvasives.org has an online resource of management assistance programs to help in your fight against problematic plant species. This resource takes the guesswork out of finding the agencies or organizations offering assistance and will direct you to available programs. The Landowner's Incentives Database will also provide the requirements for each program, to help you decide if they are a good match for your needs.

Why was FloridaInvasives.org developed?

Invasive species have been identified as being costly ecologically and economically statewide in Florida. The Florida Invasive Species Partnership (FISP) is a collaboration of public and private entities in Florida, formed to link efforts at preventing and controlling invasive exotic plants across agency and property boundaries. FISP has developed an on-line tool of available financial and technical assistance sources to make it easier for landowners and land managers to find them.

How does FloridaInvasives.org help you?

FISP has created a searchable database, the [Florida landowner incentives database](http://FloridaInvasives.org), accessible at FloridaInvasives.org that allows you to find an assistance program for your needs. Search by your county, target species or other pertinent information into the online tool, and you will retrieve a current list of available programs.

FloridaInvasives.org will help provide focus to your search so that you can get the right person at the right program.

FloridaInvasives.org:

- Builds community awareness,
- Leverages limited resources through cooperation and
- May reduce individual land management costs.

This resource will be regularly updated with the most current program information to provide you the most up-to-date opportunities.

Go to FloridaInvasives.org to find out more.

Species Shown from top to bottom:

Mexican Petunia, Boston Fern, Mimosa, Cogongrass, Camphor



Think Locally, Act Neighborly

invasive species know no boundaries!

Enhancing Habitat for Wildlife

Southern forests 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.

Production of timber products and enhancement of wildlife diversity are compatible objectives. However, some tradeoffs may be necessary because strategies that maximize timber growth are typically not exactly 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 timber production in your land use planning.

Ten Tips for Increasing Wildlife Biodiversity in Your Pine Plantations:

<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/uw319>

Ten Tips for Encouraging the Use of Your Pine Plantations by Game Species:

<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/uw318>

The Importance of Bottomland Hardwood Forests for Wildlife:

<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/uw316>

Establishing and Maintaining Wildlife Food Sources:

<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fr062>

Making the Most of Your Mast: <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fr036>

Managing Oaks to Produce Food for Wildlife: <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/uw293>

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

Longleaf Pine

Longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) has many favorable characteristics for landowners who have long-term, multiple-use resource management objectives. Of all the southern pine species, longleaf pine is the most adapted to fire and has the greatest longevity. When burned regularly, longleaf pine forests develop a stable grass savannah ecosystem, providing ideal habitat for a diverse array of plants and animals.

Longleaf pine is a pioneer species on a variety of sites but is intolerant of competition and flooding during its grass stage, when it appears like a clump of grass. Historically, fire and moisture have been the principal factors controlling longleaf distribution within its natural range. In the lower Coastal Plain longleaf grows on sandy, well-drained to excessively well-drained soils where loblolly or slash pine perform more poorly. **Prescribed fire** is an important part of longleaf pine management. Fire reduces competing vegetation, exposing the bare soil necessary for successful seedling establishment. In the historic fire-dominated longleaf pine grass savannah ecosystem, relatively stable plant communities are characterized by an overstory of uneven-aged, widely spaced longleaf pines and fire-tolerant oaks such as bluejack oak (*Quercus incana*) and turkey oak (*Quercus laevis*) and a predominate ground cover of bunch grasses such as wiregrass (*Aristida stricta*) and bluestems (*Andropogon* spp.) which facilitate ignition and spread of periodic fires (Landers 1991).

More on Longleaf Pine Regeneration: <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fr064>

Opportunities for Uneven-Aged Management in Second Growth Longleaf Pine Stands in Florida: <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fr132>

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

More on thinning: <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fr159>

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

Conservation Easements

Conservation easements are cost-effective means for government agencies or non-government conservation organizations to protect land. Instead of purchasing land outright, these agreements allow organizations to purchase the development rights of a property, thereby protecting the target resources and saving money. Conservation easements may be a viable option for landowners wanting to prevent future residential and commercial development of their land, and those who want to reduce their heirs' inheritance tax liability. They often work best for landowners who have a strong connection to their land and want to ensure its protection for many generations. Landowners are encouraged to enter such agreements carefully because they require several rights to be conveyed to the easement grantee and the duration of these agreements is typically perpetual. The publication linked below describes conservation easements, what is involved in establishing one, some of the tax implications of such agreements, the government and non-government organizations that commonly participate in conservation easements, and important considerations for landowners before entering into such an agreement.

More about Conservation Easements: <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fr149>

http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/TOPIC_Forest_Management_and_Stewardship

- [Assessing the Economic Feasibility of Short-Rotation Woody Crops in Florida](#)
- [Assessment and Management of Hurricane Damaged Timberland](#)
- [Beyond the Trees: A Systems Approach to Understanding Forest Health in the Southeastern United States](#)
- [Carbon Stocks on Forest Stewardship Program and Adjacent Lands](#)
- [Cooperation and Communication: Benefits for Non-Industrial Private Forest Landowners](#)
- [Dead Wood: Key to Enhancing Wildlife Diversity in Forests](#)
- [Florida's Forest Stewardship Program: An Opportunity to Manage Your Land for Now and the Future](#)
- [Forest Management in the Interface: Forest Health](#)
- [Forest Management in the Interface: Practicing Visible Stewardship](#)
- [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](#)
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- [Selecting a Consulting Forester](#)
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- [Stewardship Ecosystem Services Study Series: Assessing Forest Water Yield and Regulation Ecosystem Services in the Lower Suwannee River Watershed, Florida](#)
- [Ten Tips for Encouraging the Use of Your Pine Plantations by Game Species](#)
- [Ten Tips for Increasing Wildlife Biodiversity in Your Pine Plantations](#)
- [Thinning Southern Pines—A Key to Greater Returns](#)
- [Tips for Integrating Land and Wildlife Management: Deer in Forests](#)
- [Tips for Integrating Land and Wildlife Management: Quail and Timber](#)
- [What is in a Natural Resource Management Plan?](#)
- [What to Expect in a Forest Inventory](#)

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