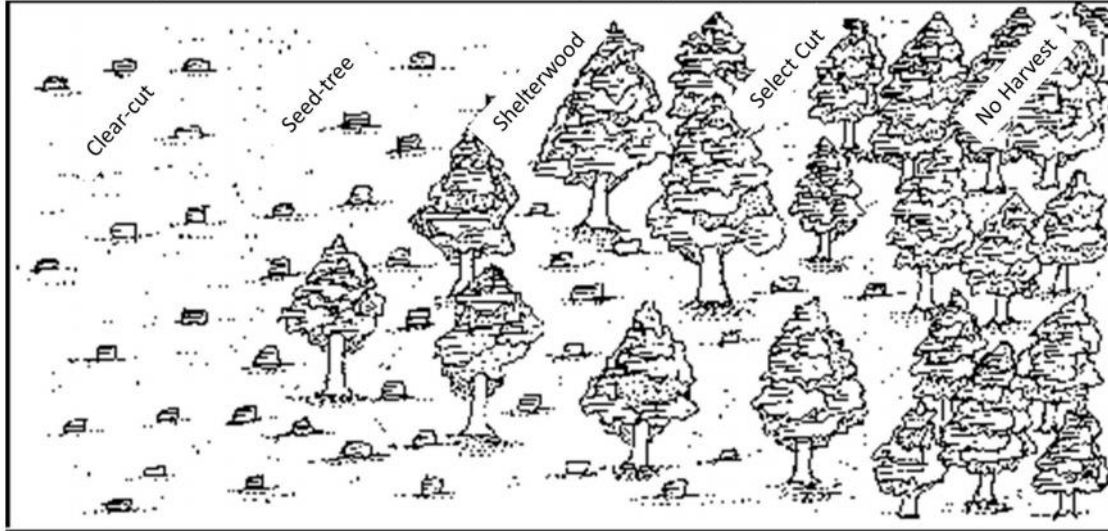


WILDLAND FORESTRY & ENV. INC – Timber Harvest Information for Landowners

Basic Range of Harvest Regimes (Based on a fully stocked mixed stand)

- Clearcut: All trees removed, 0% residual density. Allows planting pines.
- Seed Tree (Savanna): Most trees removed, 8-15 trees per acre residual (<10% overstory)
- Shelterwood (Woodland): Open midstory with scattered shade, 15-40% residual. "Park-like"
- Select Cut: Groups or individuals cut, moderately shaded, 40-80% residual
- Thinning: rows or individuals removed, dominantly shaded, 50-75% residual

(While similar to a select cut, thinning is more geographically based with the intention of reducing stocking while keeping stand uniformity consistent across the stand. Generally employed on younger stands, especially pine.)



Primary Types of Finance Activities for Timber Sales

- Lump-sum: Landowner sells pre-selected trees for one up-front payment. Works best with clear-cuts or seed-tree systems. Buyer has a specific timeline to remove products.
- Per Unit: Landowner is paid specific prices for each unit of wood removed from tract. Accounting is done through load-ticket copies. More common with select cuts or thinning.
- Advertised Bidding: agent/forester invites timber buyers and loggers to view tract and offer silent bids for selected timber. More common on large acreages or product volumes.
- Negotiated Harvest: agent/forester contacts one or more reputable timber harvesters and works to determine fair prices for volumes removed. Nearly always required for low-value harvests.

Other Considerations

- The general timeframe for harvest agreements is 4 to 24 months.
- The agent/forester is not to be confused with a timber broker. Consulting foresters are legally bound to be an unbiased advocate for the landowner with no conflicts-of-interest.
- A good timber sale contract protects all parties and should clearly outline what is expected from each during all phases of harvesting.
- Wildland Forestry strongly advocates that residual trees should be painted/marked in any seed-tree, shelterwood, or select-cut system. This service generally costs \$45-\$90 per acre.
- All timber harvests generate at least 2 things: change and wood residue (slash). Landowners need to mentally prepare that the forest will look different after harvest. The treatment of any unusable logging debris should be considered and placed into the contract. Restrictions on debris handling will affect the revenues realized (piling vs. chipping).

Forester Fees for Timber Harvest Administration

- Fees can either be quoted (flat fee), hourly, or based on sale commission (or a combination).
- Possible services vary depending on tract: boundary line marking, mapping, timber appraisal, replanting supervision, cost-share assistance, operation supervision, road layout, etc.

Revised January 2021

Wildlife Habitat & Game Management Addendum

From 1 (Top/High) to 4 (Unimportant/Low), rank the following species in terms of management priority importance. Leave blank if unfamiliar/unknown:

__ White-tailed Deer __ Cottontail Rabbits __ Gray Squirrel __ Black Bear
__ Wild Turkey __ Mourning Dove __ Bobwhite Quail __ Woodcock
__ Wood Ducks __ Mallard Ducks __ Other Waterfowl/Geese
__ Bass/Sunfish __ Catfish __ Black Crappie __ Other Fish _____

WFE Principle Theory: We strongly believe that a mixture of natural habitats over larger areas offers better results than small isolated enhancements. Similarly, food plots are a relatively expensive way to increase nutrient sources compared to open forests managed with practices like prescribed fire. This approach generally improves habitat for a bigger list of species, but may require different tactics for certain species, like deer. Many landowners are simply more comfortable with a familiar landscape that has zones with 'closed hardwoods' and 'plantation pines'. Every property owner is unique, there is no "one-size fits all" magic strategy.

Based on what your current view about habitat, which statements describe your perspective:

1a) I want to improve as many acres as possible, even if that complicates hunting. Hunting is an adventure and I'm willing to make short-term sacrifices for long-term success. It's fine if it takes 5 years to get there as long as improvements progress.

1b) I'd rather target key areas in order to simplify hunting and reduce drastic changes to the landscape because I'm fairly happy with how the property looks now. It would be nice to have most of the front work completed in 2 years and we'll go from there.

1c) Blended approach (50/50) of drastic improvements and unmanaged areas.

2a) Consistent viewing opportunities make for good days in the field. Big bucks are a bonus.

2b) I want healthy populations, but attracting and holding trophy-class deer is an objective even if that means some days are light in terms of deer activity.

3a) Hunting is a way for me to escape everyday pressures, with or without others.

3b) I prefer sharing experiences. Spending time outdoors with family and friends is enjoyable, no matter what we're hunting or how many shots are taken.

3c) Depends on the activity and the day, social hunts are great but I like some hunts to be solo.

Property Improvements that you'd like to see implemented in the next 2 years (Circle Any):

Insulated Box Blinds #____ Cabin/Lodge Enclosed Shed/Sleeping Quarters

Pole/Equipment Shed Game Feeders Camera/Photo Traps

Shooting Range ____yds Waterfowl Impoundment Trapping Program

Fruit/Mast trees & shrubs Population Survey Clear Bigger Plots/Fields

Other _____