Arkansas Forestry Association
1213 W. 4th St.
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
www.arkforests.org

Dear Landowner:

As you know, there are many options when it comes to managing forestland. That's why the Arkansas Forestry Association (AFA) and AFA Education Foundation have published this *Arkansas Forestland Management Resource Guide.* The information and resources found here can help you make the most of your forest assets.

In addition to contact information for AFA-member companies and individuals who provide professional forestry-related services, this guide also includes information about government and nonprofit organizations that have forestry-related programs and projects. These groups and individuals offer a wide range of assistance that can support a variety of land management objectives. Although this is not an exhaustive listing of providers, it should give you sufficient information for exploring alternatives and achieving goals.

If you are interested in keeping up to date on landowner education and assistance programs as well as issues that affect landowner rights, now is the perfect time to join AFA and become part of Arkansas's forestry community. As an AFA member, you will receive monthly printed newsletters, e-mail newsletters, notices of landowner education programs and legislative updates during legislative sessions. These are just a few of the benefits that come with association membership. To join AFA, just complete the membership application on the next page and send it in today. Or, you can join on-line at www.arkforests.org.

For more information, please call the AFA office at (501) 374-2441 or e-mail us at info@arkforests.org.

Sincerely,

Max Braswell

Max Braswell
Executive Vice President

Arkansas Forestry Association Membership Application

Our Mission

Advance the cause of forestry, develop public appreciation for the environmental and economic value of Arkansas's forests, and encourage wise use and management of forest resources. We advocate responsible forest management, represent members' interests in the public policy arena and serve as a watchful guardian of private property rights.

Our Members

AFA's more than 1,300 members represent the entire spectrum of the forestry community, including landowners, foresters, forest products companies, loggers, banks, equipment suppliers and other businesses. AFA members have one thing in common: they recognize the value of Arkansas's forests, today and in the future.

We Work for You

AFA staff and volunteers work hard to be a strong voice for forestry in Arkansas. Members benefits include:

Communications. AFA publishes a monthly updates and a quarterly newsletter, in addition to special mailings.

Committees. AFA maintains several professional committees that provide opportunities for members to become involved.

Legislative Reports. During legislative sessions, AFA sends weekly reports to members updating them on issues that impact forestry.

Landowner Education and Assistance Programs.

Join AFA Today!

AFA needs you—your ideas, energy and input. Because of our hard working, dedicated members, we are a thriving association today. Please join AFA today so that, together, we can ensure that Arkansas's forests are growing for the future.

Join online at www.arkforests.org

Name _____

Address _____

City/St _____ Zip _____

Occupation _____

Category (see below) _____

Home # (optional) _____

Work # _____

Fax # _____

E-mail _____

☐ Check Enclosed ☐ Bill Me @ $ _____

Return to: Arkansas Forestry Association
1213 W. 4th St.
Little Rock, AR 72201
Fax: (501) 374-6413

Categories and Dues

Forest Landowners		
0-160 acres	$	40
160-500 acres	$	55
500-1,000 acres	$	85
1,000-3,000	$	150
3,000-5,000 acres	$	300
5,000-10,000 acres	$	500
Plus acres in excess of 7,000 @ 1 3/4 cents per acre	$	500+
Friend of Forestry	$	40

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NOTE: The companies, consultants and vendors listed in this directory are members of the Arkansas Forestry Association (AFA). A listing in this directory is not an endorsement or warranty. AFA is pleased to provide this information to assist landowners and others.

Your Land, Your Options

What you should know before selling timber

This section provides an overview of the range of options for managing forestland. No matter which approach you take, there are certain steps you should take before you sell your timber.

1. Develop a management plan.

Don't make the mistake of selling timber without thinking seriously about what you want to do with your land in the future. What and how you harvest today has a big impact on what you can do with your land tomorrow. Forestry professionals listed in this guide can help you develop a management plan.

A management plan outlines how and when to reach land management objectives. A plan also helps guarantee that decisions are based on sound information. Prioritize your goals to reflect the resources you have and what you want to achieve. Unlike a contract, you can revise a plan to meet changing needs, concerns or conditions.

A well-developed plan helps you predict expenses and income and provides a useful system for organizing financial information for tax purposes. Furthermore, a management plan is often required for financial assistance from government programs.

2. Get to know your land.

You can only manage something if you know what you have. Learning about your property and its history saves considerable expense as you develop and implement a management plan. For example, is your land best suited for forest or pasture? What are the property's natural and human-made features that can affect forest management? Which tree species are most suited for the property and are they marketable?

If you are considering selling your timber, it's important to inventory your current timber resources. What is the current distribution of timber species? How old and large are the trees? Are they marketable? How much are they worth? Should you sell all of them now or should you keep the best-growing and best-quality trees for future sale? How much will it cost to regenerate your forestland?

Trained forestry professionals can help you make these decisions. They will ensure that you get the most from your timber sale and they can assist you in long-term management planning. Consult this guide or call the Arkansas Forestry Association toll-free at 1-888-MY TREES (1-888-698-7337) for a list of forestry professionals near you.

3. Make sure you are working with reputable forestry professionals who understand your needs.

You can obtain forestry management and related assistance from:

- A private forestry consultant or timber manager can assist you with a wide range of activities including managing sales and harvest operations.
- A county forester with the Arkansas Forestry Commission or another natural resources management agency.
- A procurement forester employed by a forest products company with which you are contracting or considering contracting a sale.
- A professional forester employed by a forest product company's Landowner or Management Assistance Program (LAP or MAP).

When working with forestry professionals, it is important that they clearly understand your needs and objectives. How much will it cost for consulting services and harvesting operations? Do they provide a written contract with a protection clause against unwanted damage? How will they conduct the timber sale? What is a reasonable monetary range of bids for harvesting contracts? What written plans, inventories and site quality assessments will be generated? You can ensure much of this by

insisting on a written contract.

Make sure the forestry professional understands the regeneration method you wish to use and that those objectives are part of the harvesting operation. Specifically mark any areas that you do not want cut and require the sales contract to state that these areas are excluded.

If you are unable to find a forestry professional who is willing to implement your management ideas, you can create your own plan and contract with timber harvesters.

The guidelines outlined above also apply to working with logging contractors. Insist on visiting sites where the logger has previously harvested that are similar to yours. Speak with landowners or others who can provide references for the logger's work.

Ideally, you should work with a logging contractor who has participated in Arkansas's Logger Training and Education program. The Arkansas Timber Producers Association (ATPA) maintains a list of all loggers who have participated in this program and attained Ark Pro Logger certification. Contact ATPA at (501) 224-2232 for more information or look online at www.arkloggers.com to search an online database of program participants and graduates.

4. Protect soil and water quality.

In light of federal water law, you should make every effort to control or minimize the release of pollutants and sediment that may result from forest management activities into lakes, rivers and streams. Forest landowners, forest products companies, forestry consultants and logging crews in Arkansas are asked to adhere to a set of voluntary guidelines called Best Management Practices (BMPs), which are designed to protect water quality and enhance the environment.

Arkansas's voluntary BMPs are suggested techniques that control nonpoint sources of pollution-such as soil erosion and stream sedimentation at a given site. The voluntary nature of these guidelines reflects the public's confidence that Arkansas's forestry community is committed to protecting soil and water quality.

Landowners should give specific consideration to managing lands adjacent to streams and drainage courses to protect their integrity and encourage wildlife use. These streamside management zones (SMZs)—composed primarily of trees—help protect water quality, preserve natural diversity and make harvesting more aesthetically pleasing.

To protect soil and water quality and prevent future government regulations, make a commitment to using BMPs in every part of your management plan. Insist that your consultants and loggers do so as well. If possible, include a BMP clause in your sales and harvesting contracts. You can obtain a free copy of Arkansas's BMP Guidelines from the Arkansas Forestry Commission at (501) 296-1940 or www.forestry.state.ar.us.

5. Managing for special concerns.

As a good land steward, it's important to be aware of plant and animal species and ecological communities of concern that are designated as imperiled, critically imperiled, threatened or endangered. Threatened and endangered species, such as the red-cockaded woodpecker and bald eagle, are federally protected by the Endangered Species Act, but imperiled or critically imperiled plants, animals or communities may not be legally protected.

Forest management activities on your land may affect these species and communities. It is up to each landowner to identify and conserve the habitat needed by these species. The Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission maintains a registry of imperiled, critically imperiled, threatened or endangered plant and animal species in the state of Arkansas. For more information, look online at www.naturalheritage.com/program/rare-species/ or call (501) 324-9619.

For more information and assistance with sound forest management—including reforestation, forest management planning, wildlife habitat enhancement, BMPs, harvesting methods, Arkansas's Tree Farm program and educational opportunities—please call the Arkansas Forestry Association at (501) 374-2441.

Forest Product Companies

Anthony Timberlands
P.O. Box 137
Bearden, AR 71720
(870) 687-3611 FAX (870) 687-3712

Anthony Timberlands offers the following services to landowners:

- Conduct a volume inventory of stands included in a potential sale before making a recommendation.
- Conduct a volume inventory of landowner's entire acreage as part of a sale (pre and post) or as part of a management/assistance agreement before making recommendations.
- Conduct a reconnaissance inventory of stands included in a potential sale before making a recommendation.
- Conduct a reconnaissance inventory of landowner's entire acreage as part of a sale (pre and post) or as part of a management/assistance agreement before making recommendations.
- Provide a written management plan.
- Assist with marking trees for selective harvesting.
- Assist with reforestation after a sale or as part of a management/assistance program.
- Provide marketing assistance of forest products that are not used by the company's mills and facilities.
- Offer advice on how to improve productivity on landowner's entire property.

J.W. Black Lumber Company
408 Vine St.
P.O. Box 107
Corning, AR 72422
(870) 857-3576 FAX (870) 857-5377

J.W. Black Lumber Company offers the following services to landowners:

- Conduct a reconnaissance inventory of stands included in a potential sale before making a recommendation.
- Conduct a reconnaissance inventory of landowner's entire acreage as part of a sale (pre and post) or as part of a management/assistance agreement before making recommendations.
- Assist with marking trees for selective harvesting.
- Assist with reforestation after a sale or as part of a management/assistance program.
- Provide marketing assistance of forest products that are not used by the company's mills and facilities.
- Offer advice on how to improve productivity on landowner's entire property.

Deltic Timber Corporation
P.O. Box 7200
El Dorado, AR 71731
(870) 881-6445 FAX (870) 881-6456

Deltic Timber Corporation offers the following services to landowners:

- Conduct, at the landowner's request, a volume inventory of stands included in a potential sale before making a recommendation.
- Conduct, at the landowner's request, a volume inventory of landowner's entire acreage as part of a sale (pre and post) or as part of a management/assistance agreement before making recommendations.
- Conduct a reconnaissance inventory of stands included in a potential sale before making a recommendation.
- Provide a written management plan.
- Assist with reforestation after a sale or as part of a management/assistance program.
- Provide marketing assistance of forest products that are not used by the company's mills and facilities.
- Offer advice on how to improve productivity on landowner's entire property.
- Assist with annual budget planning.
- Administer hunting leases.
- Supervise special projects, including:
- Chemical and mechanical site preparation
- Chemical brush control
- Prescribed burning
- Beaver control
- Insect damage control
- Surveying

• Line maintenance

• Timber access road construction, maintenance

Green Bay Packaging
Contact: Allen Farley
P.O. Box 711
Morrilton, AR 72110
(501) 354-2461 FAX (501) 354-2047
E-mail: afarley@gbp.com

Green Bay Packaging offers a formal landowner management assistance program called "Trees for the Future." Through this program the company will:

• Conduct a volume inventory of stands included in a potential sale before making a recommendation.

• Conduct a reconnaissance inventory of stands included in a potential sale before making a recommendation.

• Conduct a reconnaissance inventory of landowner's entire acreage as part of a sale (pre and post) or as part of a management/assistance agreement before making recommendations.

• Provide a written management plan.

• Provide cold storage for seedlings.

• Assist with reforestation after a sale or as part of a management/assistance program.

• Provide marketing assistance of forest products that are not used by the company's mills and facilities.

• Offer advice on how to improve productivity on landowner's entire property.

• Provide free pine seedlings for qualified lands.

• Assist in planting open field property for pine plantation conversion using machine planters.

• Assist landowner with government cost-share programs.

• Assist in finding contractors to do approved work.

• Provide cost estimates for any management operation.

• Publish an annual newsletter for "Trees for the Future" members.

• An agreement letter is required to join the program.

Potlatch Corporation
P.O. Box 390
Warren, AR 71671
(870) 226-1113 FAX (870) 226-6367

Potlatch Corporation will provide the following services to landowners with which it contracts:

• Conduct a volume inventory of stands included in a potential sale before making a recommendation.

• Conduct a reconnaissance inventory of stands included in a potential sale before making a recommendation.

• Assist with marking trees for selective harvesting.

• Assist with reforestation after a sale or as part of a management/assistance program.

• Provide marketing assistance of forest products that are not used by the company's mills and facilities.

J.P. Price Lumber Company
P.O. Box 536
Monticello, AR 71655
Office Phone: (870) 367-9751
FAX: (870) 367-3309

J.P. Price Lumber Company offers a formal landowner management assistance program. Through this program the company will:

• Conduct a volume inventory of landowner's entire acreage as part of a sale (pre and post) or as part of a management/assistance agreement before making recommendations.

• Conduct a reconnaissance inventory of landowner's entire acreage as part of a sale (pre and post) or as part of a management/assistance agreement before making recommendations.

• Provide a written management plan.

• Assist with marking trees for selective harvesting.

• Assist with reforestation after a sale or as part of a management/assistance program.

• Offer advice on how to improve productivity on landowner's entire property.

Nonprofit Organizations

Arkansas Forestry Association
410 S. Cross St., Suite C
Little Rock, AR
(501) 374-6413
Fax: (501) 374-6413
info@arkforests.org
www.arkforests.org

AFA represents and promotes the interests of its members, which include private nonindustrial forest landowners. It's mission is to advance the cause of forestry, develop a public appreciation for the environmental and economic value of Arkansas's forests, encourage the wise use and management of forest resources, and serve as a watchful guardian of private property rights.

AFA administers the Tree Farm program in Arkansas, a certification program that recognizes landowners who are good forestland stewards. There are currently 2,500 certified Tree Farmers in Arkansas. The program also offers forest management workshops and other educational opportunities.

AFA Education Foundation, Inc.
410 S. Cross St., Suite C
Little Rock, AR 72201
Toll-Free: (888) MY TREES (698-7337)
mahalsey@arkforests.org
www.arkforests.org

AFA's nonprofit Education Foundation coordinates a Landowner Education and Assistance Program, which involves agencies and organizations that provide landowner assistance. The program is designed to provide a "one-stop" shop for information and education. You can access the state's many resources by calling the toll-free number listed above.

Arkansas Association
of Conservation Districts
101 E. Capitol, Suite 350
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
(501) 682-2915
www.aracd.org

AACD is a nonprofit organization representing the 75 soil and water conservation districts across the state. Member districts are local units of state government that work with federal and state agencies and local landowners to promote the conservation and wise use of natural resources.

Arkansas Timber Producers Association
2311 Biscayne Drive, Suite 207
Little Rock, AR 72227
(501) 224-2232
boccarossa@msn.com
www.arkloggers.com

ATPA is a nonprofit organization that represents and promotes the interests of Arkansas' professional logging and timber producing industry. ATPA administers a professional Logger Training and Education program that offers educational modules on safety and transportation, environmental compliance, business management and sustainable forest management.

Forest landowners and other forestry professionals are encouraged to attend training sessions in their area. ATPA maintains a comprehensive list of participants enrolled in training and will make this information available to landowners who want to verify the credentials of prospective logging contractors.

The Nature Conservancy
Arkansas Field Office
601 N. University Ave.
Little Rock, AR 72205
(501) 663-6699
www.tnc.org

The Nature Conservancy offers a variety of conservation arrangements for landowners: management agreements; acquisition; land exchanges; conservation easements; retained life estates (donate home or farm for tax benefits while retaining lifetime use); bargain sales; donations; technical assistance for identification and management of natural resources through information transfers and site visits; and restoration and enhancement of bottomland hardwoods.

Government Agencies

Arkansas Forestry Commission

3821 W. Roosevelt Rd.
Little Rock AR 72204
(501) 296-1940
Fax: (501) 296-1949
forestry@mail.state.ar.us
www.forestry.state.ar.us

The Arkansas Forestry Commission offers landowners a variety of technical assistance in forest management. Technical assistance is free of charge upon request. Contact the nearest AFC office for assistance.

Technical assistance includes:

- Land examinations based on landowner objective of the property.
- Written forest management plans. Each plan is a guide to help landowners make decisions based on soils, condition of the forest and objectives.
- Providing a sample sales contract and a list of potential markets. AFC foresters also provide information about what to consider when selling timber.
- Working with landowners to identify and control forest insects and diseases.
- Providing information about the availability of cost-share programs that provide 50 percent or more of the cost to do tree planting, site preparation and timber stand improvement. The forester will also advise landowners about program applicability, benefits and qualifying requirements.
- Maintaining current timber tax and tax incentive information.
- Providing information and site recommendations for protection, restoration and improvement of Arkansas's water and wetland resources.
- Providing a list of forestry consultants and forestry vendor services.

Assistance for a Fee
The AFC may also provide assistance to landowners for a fee. In the absence of qualified vendors and/or professional forestry consultants, the AFC may, within legal restrictions, do limited work for landowners. The AFC charges a fee for these services. Contact the nearest AFC office to apply for these services.

Fire Lane Construction
Fire lanes are constructed to protect the forest from wildfire and may provide access for fire suppression vehicles if a fire should occur. Fire lanes will be constructed with AFC equipment according to specifications provided in a written forest management plan. Contact your local AFC office for a current fee schedule.

Prescribed Burning
Prescribing fire is used to reduce the potential of a wildfire, improve wildlife habitat, and to prepare a site for tree planting or for natural forest regeneration. Contact your local AFC office for a current fee schedule.

Timber Marking
A landowner must have a written forest management plan and sign a marketing and tallying agreement before any timber is marked. After the agreement is signed, AFC personnel will then mark and tally trees on a cut or leave basis, provide a report of volumes of trees marked, provide a sample Timber Sales Agreement and a list of potential buyers. Contact your local AFC office for a current fee schedule.

AFC District Offices

District One
UAM Box 3123
Monticello, AR 71656-3123
(870) 367-6767 Fax: (870) 367-6484
bwana@seark.net

District Two
P.O. Box 134
Dierks, AR 71833
(870) 286-2139 Fax: (870) 286-3309
afcd2@alltel.net

Continued...

Arkansas Forestry Commission, continued...

District Three
P.O. Box 468
Forrest City, AR 72335-0468
(870) 633-3393 Fax: (870) 663-6790
E-mail: deltadistrict@arkansas.net

District Four
P.O. Box 158
Stamps, AR 71860-0158
(870) 533-4641 Fax: (870) 533-4468
d4afc@ipa.net

District Five
207 Airport Rd.
Malvern, AR 72104
(501) 332-2081 Fax: (501) 332-2570
harmon.townsend@arkansas.gov

District Six
P.O. Box 522
Clarksville, AR 72830-0522
(479) 754-2701 Fax: (479) 754-2741
afcd10@river-valley.net

District Seven
P.O. Box 1290
Mt. View, AR 72560-1290
(870) 269-3441 Fax: (870) 269-5007
afcd7@mvtel.net

District Eight
P.O. Box 26
Ash Flat, AR 72513-0026
(870) 994-2187 Fax: (870) 994-2160
afcd8@centuryinter.net

District Nine
P.O. Box 10
Greenbrier, AR 72058-0010
(501) 679-2806 Fax: (501) 679-3018
afcd9@cyberback.com

UA Cooperative Extension Service
P.O. Box 391
Little Rock, AR 72203
(501) 671-2000
www.uaex.edu

UACES maintains a network of county offices that provide information and educational services. Other services include on-site evaluations of management practices, timber marketing information, forestry budgets, diagnostic services such as soil samples and disease identification, and assistance with wildlife management plans. UACES also informs landowners of cost-sharing programs.

Arkansas Game & Fish Commission
2 Natural Resources Drive
Little Rock, AR 72205
(501) 223-6300
www.agfc.com

The Arkansas Game & Fish Commission is responsible for managing the state's fish and wildlife resources. This includes the preservation, protection and enhancement of wildlife and their habitat. The Wildlife Management Division provides technical advice for wildlife management on private lands, assistance for the control of nuisance animal problems and information on how to apply for cost sharing programs that benefit wildlife.

The Enforcement Division assists landowners with problems associated with the violation of game and fish regulations.

Natural Resources Conservation Service
700 W. Capitol Ave.
Room 5404 Federal Building
Little Rock, AR 72201
(501) 324-5418
www.ar.nrcs.usda.gov

NRCS provides leadership in the conservation and wise use of soil, water and related natural resources through programs that provide technical and financial assistance (Conservation Reserve Program, Wetland Reserve Program and others). Landowner assistance is available in soil and water management, woodlands conservation work, pond construction, and improvement of fish and wildlife habitats. Assistance from NRCS can be obtained through local conservation districts.

Arkansas Natural Resources Commission
101 E. Capitol, Suite 350
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
(501) 682-3954
www.anrc.arkansas.gov

ANRC administers an assistance program for agencies designed to address nonpoint

source pollution and water quality projects. ANRC administers the Wetland and Riparian Zone Creation Tax Credit Program, which provides incentives to private landowners for the restoration and enhancement of wetlands and riparian zones.

The agency has a nonpoint cost share program where it works through conservation districts and NRCS to help with on-farm improvements. It also administers the Wetlands Mitigation Bank, where it purchases and improves property then sells credits in the "bank" to people who need to mitigate.

Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission
1500 Tower Building
323 Center Street
Little Rock, AR 72201
(501) 324-9619
www.naturalheritage.com

ANHC is responsible for identifying rare species and exemplary plant communities in Arkansas and working to protect them through the state review process, cooperative management with landowners and acquisition of fee title or partial interest in land.

Call ANRC for more information on the Wetland Inventory Program, Land Acquisition Program and Wetland Easement Program.

Notes

The SFI® Program - www.aboutsfi.org

The Sustainable Forestry Initiative® (SFI) program is a comprehensive system of principles, objectives and performance measures developed by professional foresters, conservationists and scientists, among others, that combines the perpetual growing and harvesting of trees with the long-term protection of wildlife, plants, soil and water quality. In 2005, there were more than 136 million acres of forestland in North America enrolled in the SFI® program, making it among the world's largest sustainable forestry programs.

Healthy forests will continue to provide the wood and paper products that are vital to all of us while also ensuring that we have forests and wildlife for future generations. To ensure forest health, the American Forest & Paper Association (AF&PA) developed the SFI program to document the commitment of their members and the program's licensees to practice the highest level of sustainable forestry.

The SFI program was adopted by AF&PA in 1994, and as a testament to the association's strong commitment to the goal of sustainable forestry, participation in the SFI program is a condition of membership for AF&PA. Since 1994, AF&PA has asked 17 members to leave the association for failing to meet the SFI Standard.

Reforestation is one key to maintaining healthy forestlands. Under the SFI, companies plant or grow more trees than are harvested each year. In fact, over one million acres are reforested each year under the SFI program. In fact, we now have more forests than we did on the first Earth Day in 1970.

SFI is a means for foresters, landowners, loggers, and wood and paper producers to satisfy the demand for environmental responsibility while still being able to produce —at an affordable price—the products upon which people rely.

Objectives

The SFI objectives provide those who manage our forests with a roadmap to expand the practice of forestry and visibly improve performance. The objectives form the substance of the SFI program and promote the following:

- Broadening the implementation of forestry by employing an array of economically, environmentally and socially sound practices in the conservation of forests, using the best scientific information available.
- Ensuring long-term forest productivity and conservation of forest resources through prompt reforestation, soil conservation, afforestation and other measures.
- Protecting the water quality in streams, lakes and other waterbodies.
- Managing the quality and distribution of wildlife habitats and contribute to the conservation of biological diversity by developing and implementing stand and landscape-level measures that promote habitat diversity and the conservation of forest plants and animals, including aquatic fauna.
- Managing the visual impact of harvesting and other forest operations.
- Managing Program Participant lands of ecologic, geologic, cultural or historic significance in a manner that recognizes their special qualities.
- Promoting the efficient use of forest resources.
- Broadening the practice of sustainable forestry by cooperating with landowners, wood producers, consulting foresters and Program Participants' employees who have responsibility in wood procurement and landowner assistance programs.
- Publicly reporting Program Participants' progress in fulfilling their SFI commitment.
- Providing opportunities for the public and the forestry community to participate in the commitment to sustainable forestry.
- Promoting continual improvement in the practice of sustainable forestry and monitor, measure and report performance in achieving the commitment to sustainable forestry.

DO YOU WANT TO BE A TREE FARMER?

Tree Farm is a registered trademark of the American Forest Foundation
www.treefarmsystem.org

WHAT IS A TREE FARMER?

A Tree Farmer is a forest landowner who has been recognized as a good steward of his or her forest property. Tree Farmers have had to meet certain requirements of good forest management. They have had to demonstrate through activities on their land, a dedication to the wise use of this important resource.

A Tree Farmer is someone who proudly displays the familiar green and white diamond-shaped Tree Farm sign signifying that he or she is a part of the nationwide American Tree Farm System. The sign is presented by the Arkansas Tree Farm Committee to forest owners who have been certified by one of their volunteer inspecting foresters.

There are more than 68,000 Tree Farms in the country, including more than 2,500 right here in Arkansas.

The national sponsor of the Tree Farm program is the American Forest Foundation in Washington D.C. The sponsor in Arkansas is the Arkansas Forestry Association, 1213 W. 4th St., Little Rock AR 72201.

WHY BE A TREE FARMER?

Arkansas is more than one-half forest land. Most of this forest land is held in private, tax-paying ownership. Also, most of this land is capable of producing renewable forest crops as well as providing for other valuable benefits to society and the forest owner.

A person becomes a Tree Farmer when he or she receives the deserved recognition of this contribution to the wise use of their forest land resource. They also serve as an example to others who own forest lands or to those who influence forest land-use policy. Tree Farmers demonstrate their environmental concern for America's renewable resource...*TREES.*

As an added benefit, Arkansas Tree Farm participants will receive *The American Tree Farmer* magazine.

To have a Tree Farm representative contact you, complete the form below and send it to the Arkansas Forestry Association.

HOW TO BECOME A TREE FARMER

A prospective Tree Farm is carefully inspected by a forester at no charge to the forest owner. This volunteer forester will be looking at the following:

- At least 10 acres are required for certification.
- Privately-owned, tax-paying forest lands qualify for Tree Farm certification (certain Scout, 4-H and municipal lands may qualify).
- A forest management plan. The objectives of the forest owner are important in judging performance.
- Protection must be provided from insects, disease, fire and destructive grazing.
- Harvesting of forest crops is important to utilize the renewable forest resource and to improve the growth of timber.
- Dedication to growing repeated forest crops.
- Other improvements to the land such as tree planting, timber-stand improvement, pruning, stream improvement and wildlife habitat improvement.

YES, I WOULD LIKE MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE TREE FARM PROGRAM!

Please print or type the following information and send completed form to:

TREE FARM PROGRAM
Arkansas Forestry Association
1213 W. 4th St.
Little Rock, AR 72201
(501) 374-2441 Fax (501) 374-6413

Name_____ Phone: _____

Address_____

_____ Zip Code _____

I own or represent _____ acres of woodland in the town(s) of _____ in _____ County

Do you have a forest management plan? ☐ Yes ☐ No

What forest products have been harvested in the last 10 years? ☐ Pulpwood ☐ Sawtimber ☐ Firewood ☐ Other (Explain)

Order Form

Forestry publications and resources

Following is a list of FREE educational resources produced by the Arkansas Forestry Association Education Foundation. These resources also can be ordered (and some downloaded) from www.arkforests.org.

Send order form (photocopy is acceptable) to:
AFAEF
1213 W. 4th St.
Little Rock, AR 72201
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_____ ***Arkansas Upland Hardwood Management Guide*** *(can download PDF)*
The information and resources found in this guide will help landowners make sound decisions about their forest assets. In addition to an overview of Arkansas's forests, this guide provides essential information about evaluating forestland, developing a management plan and seeking professional assistance to help achieve management objectives.

This publication describes how landowners can manage hardwood stands to perpetuate oaks. While it explains management options, it is not a substitute for personal advice from a forestry consultant.
This guide was made possible through a grant from the American Tree Farm System.

_____ ***Arkansas Voluntary Smoke Management Guidelines***
Fire in Arkansas's forests, whether it's natural, accidental or deliberate, is an important process in the ecology of the state. The expected increase in the use of prescribed fire to accomplish specific forest management objectives created a need for "Voluntary Smoke Management Guidelines." Use of these guidelines will minimize concentrations of particles and smoke in sensitive areas. These guidelines address WHEN to burn, not HOW to burn. Prescribed burning is a complex tool and should only be used by trained professionals.

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Glossary of Forestry Terms

Absentee Landowners	Landowners who do not live in the country in which their own land is located.
Acid Soils	Soils showing an acid reaction because of a preponderance of hydrogen or aluminum ions in the soil solution. pH value less than 7.0.
Acre	An area of land containing 43,560 square feet. A square acre would be about 209 feet by 209 feet. A circular acre would have a radius of 117.75 feet.
Ad Valorem Tax	Annual taxes applied as a percentage of the assessed value of property.
Aesthetics	The pleasurable sensations, mental and physical, which humans may experience as a result of certain environmental resources.
Allowable Cut	The volume of wood that can be cut from a forest during a given period without exceeding the forest's net growth during that same time period.
Artificial Regeneration	Establishing a new forest by planting or direct seeding.
Basal Area	(A) Of a tree: the cross-sectional area (in square feet) of the tree stem including bark at breast height (4 1/2feet above the ground). For example, the basal area of a tree 14 inches in diameter at breast height is about 1 square foot. Basal area 0.005454 times diameter squared. (B) Of an acre of forest: the sum of basal areas of the individual trees on the area. For example, a well-stocked pine stand might contain 80 to 120 square feet of basal area per acre.
Biodiversity	The variability among living organisms and the ecological complex in which they occur. It is characterized on three scales: Alpha = variability within the individual stand; Beta variability between individual stands; Gamma = variability across broad landscapes of regions.
Board Foot	The amount of timber or lumber equivalent to a board 1" thick by 12" wide by 1' long totaling 144 cubic inches, or 1/12th of a cubic foot. It is used to express the amount of wood in trees, sawlogs, veneer logs and lumber.
Bole	A tree trunk of substantial thickness. Smaller trees have 14 stems rather than boles.
Bolt	A short log, or section cut from a log, less than 8 feet long. A pulpwood bolt measures 5 feet 3 inches.
Breast Height	4 1/2 feet above ground level. See "DBH" - diameter breast height.
Browse	Leaves, buds, and twigs of shrubs and trees that are eaten by wildlife (especially deer).
Buffer	A designated zone or strip of land of varying size and shape along a road, trail, stream or lake. Buffer strips of standing trees may be used to shield an area from view or protect a stream or lake from sedimentation. Buffer strips of felled trees may be used to prevent the spread of forest pests.

Cambium Layer	A thin layer of cells between the inner bark and the woody part of a tree that actively divide to form additional inner bark and wood. The cambium is responsible for diameter growth of trees.
Canopy	The more of less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed by the crowns of adjacent trees and other woody growth.
Chain	A unit of measure used by foresters and surveyors. 1 chain = 66 ft.; 10 sq. Chains = 1 acre.
Clearcut	A harvesting and regeneration method that removes all standing trees (regardless of size) on an area. Clear cutting is most used with species like pine that require full sunlight to reproduce and grow well. Clear cutting produces an even-aged forest stand.
Climax Forest	The community that represents the culminating stages of a natural forest succession in the absence of significant natural or man-caused disturbances. The climax forest for most of Arkansas would be the oak-hickory forest type. Pine is an intermediate species and stage prior to the climax forest.
Co-dominant	One of four crown classes. Trees with medium-sized crowns forming the general level of the crown cover. They receive full light from above but are crowded on the sides and‘thus receive comparatively little light from the sides.
Competition	The struggle among adjacent trees for growth requirements such as sunlight, nutrients, water, and growing space. Competition goes on among both the roots and crowns of trees in the same stand.
Cone	The fruit of the tree in the pine family with overlapping scales containing several seeds.
Conifer	Trees of the pine family with needlelike or scale like foliage and cone like fruits. They are usually evergreen and often are called softwoods. (Bald cypress is a deciduous conifer).
Conservation	The protection, management, and wise use of natural resources to provide the greatest social and economic value for the present and future.
Controlled Burning	See “Prescribed Burning.”
Coppice Forest	A forest originating primarily from STLMP sprouts and/or root suckers. The coppice method refers to the means by which these forests are regenerated.
Cord	A unit of measurement for stacked round or split wood containing 128 cubic feet including wood, bark, and air space. A standard cord measures 4 feet by 4 feet by 8 feet.
Crop Tree	A tree identified to be grown to maturity and for the final harvest cut. It is usually selected on the basis of its location with respect to other trees and its species, quality and vigor.
Crown	The upper part of a tree carrying the main branch system and foliage.
Cruise	A survey of forestland to locate timber and estimate its quantity by species, products, size, quality, or other characteristics; the estimate obtained in such a

	survey. Several different sampling techniques can be used in a cruise.
Cubic Foot	A wood volume measurement containing 1,728 cubic inches, such as a block of wood measuring 1 foot on a side. A cubic foot of wood contains about 6 to 10 usable board feet of lumber rather than 12 board feet because some wood is lost as sawdust and shavings during processing.
Cull	A tree or log of merchantable size made useless for all but firewood because of shape, disease, insect infestation, or injury. A deduction from gross timber volume to adjust for such defects.
C unit	100 cubic feet of solid wood. A C unit is not a legal standard for buying or selling pulpwood in Arkansas. However, it may be used by timber companies for record keeping purposes.
Cutting Contract	A written, legally binding document used to accomplish the sale of standing timber. The contract specifies various provisions covering the expectations and desires of both the buyer and seller.
Cutting Cycle	The planned timber interval between major harvesting operations in the same stand, usually in uneven-aged stands. For example, a cutting cycle of 10 years means a harvest every 10 years.
DBH	Abbreviation for tree diameter including bark at breast height. (4 1/2 feet above the ground). DBH is usually measured in inches.
Deciduous Tree	A tree that loses all its leaves at some time during the year. These are primarily hardwoods such as oak, hickory, ash, sweet gum, but magnolia and American holly are evergreen hardwoods.
Deck log	A pile of logs ready for loading onto a truck or a train.
Defect	The portion of a tree or log unusable for the intended product and, therefore, not measured. Defects include decay, crookedness, cavities, excessive number of limbs, etc.
Delivered Price	Price per cord, or per thousand board feet, or per ton at the first point of concentration or the wood yard. Delivered price is meant to cover the cost of standing trees plus labor and equipment expenses to log and transport them.
Dendrology	The study of the identification, habits, and distribution of trees.
Diameter	The length of a straight line passing through the center of a tree or a portion of a tree. Tree diameter is usually measured 4 1/2 feet above ground level (see DBH), but log diameter is measured at the small end.
Diameter Limit Cutting	A selective method of harvesting whereby all merchantable trees above a specified, minimum diameter size are harvested. In some cases minimum diameter may be the stump diameter. This method is a form of high grading.
DIB (or d.i.b.)	Abbreviation for diameter inside the bark. It usually refers to the scaling diameter (the diameter inside the bark of the small end) of a log rather than a standing tree.
Dibble (bar)	Also called a planting bar. A tool for hand planting bare-rooted seedlings. About 4 1/2 feet in length with a 10-inch blade.

Direct Seeding	A method of artificial regeneration whereby tree seeds are sown on the surface of a prepared site.
DOB (or d.o.b.)	Abbreviation for diameter outside the bark. Used in estimating a standing tree's volume. For example, when counting the number of 16-foot sawlogs in a standing tree, the cruiser knows the merchantability limit is 6 inches d.o.b. (Or 4 inches, or 8 inches).
Dominant Tree	One of four crown classes. Having a crown in the upper most layers of the canopy and recovering full light from above and partly from the side. Generally larger than the average trees in the stand, with well-developed crown but possibly somewhat crowded on the sides.
Easement	An interest or right to limited use of land granted by the owner to another party.
Ecology	The branch of science dealing with the interrelationships of plants and animals to their environment.
Entomology, Forest	The science that deals with insects in their relation to forests and forest products.
Environment	The existing condition of the surroundings that results from a combination of climate, soil, topography, and other plants and animals. An organism's environment influences its form and survival.
Even-aged Forest	A forest of trees that are about the same age (usually within 10 years).
Even-aged Forest Management	Forest management with periodic harvesting of all trees on part of the forest at one time or in several cuttings over a short time to produce stands containing trees of the same or nearly the same age. This type of management is commonly applied to southern pines and certain hardwoods.
Evergreen Tree	A tree that, throughout the year, is never entirely without green foliage.
Fire Danger Rating	Numerical classification of the status of weather and fuel factors. Result is an indication of how readily a fire will ignite and an indication of fire behavior (spread intensity) after it starts. Classification is from 1 to 5; 1 = low and 5 = high.
Firebreak	A natural or man-made barrier usually created by the removal of brush, trees, leaves, and other vegetation. Used to control the spread of fire.
Forest	A plant community dominated by trees and woody plants. From a management standpoint, a forest is a collection of stands administered as a unit.
Forest Management	The practical application of scientific, economic and social principles to the administration and working of a forest for specified objectives.
Forest Management Plan	Usually a written document that includes overall guidelines and recommended practices for current and future management to meet the owner's objectives.
	A branch of forestry concerned with diseases and disorders of trees, individually and collectively.

Forest Pathology	A category of forest based on its composition (species makeup). Arkansas examples are loblolly-shortleaf pine, oak-pine, oak-hickory, oak-gum-cypress, elm-ash-cottonwood.
Forest Type	A professional who practices forestry after completing a university education through the bachelor's or master's degree level.
Forester	Land currently carrying forest growth or, if lacking it, showing evidence of former forest growth and not currently in other use.
Forestland	The science, art, and practice of managing and using for human benefit the natural resources that occur on and in association with forestlands.
Forestry	A land tract of 40 acres.
Forty	A man-made cut or animal, insect, or disease damage completely encircling the tree trunk, going through the bark and cambium, and penetrating the sapwood. Girdling usually kills the tree by stopping the flow of nutrients between the roots and crown.
Girdling	Evaluating and sorting trees, logs, or lumber according to quality.
Grading	See "selection method."
Group Selection	All live trees (except rough and rotten trees) in a forest or stand, including sawtimber, pole timber, saplings, and seedlings.
Growing Stock	The amount of wood and bark in live trees 5 inches D.B.H. and larger to a *4 inch* top diameter outside bark. Generally expressed in cubic feet. Excludes rough and rotten trees.
Growing Stock Volume	The natural environment of a specific plant or animal. *An* area containing all the necessary resources for the plant or animal to live, grow and reproduce.
Habitat	(A) Broad-leaved trees belonging to the botanical group, "Angiospermae". Examples are oaks, hickories, maples, ashes, elms, etc. Usually deciduous (shedding all leaves each fall), but American holly, live oak, and southern Magnolias are the exceptions. (B) The wood of such trees, regardless of hardness. Major uses are for materials handling pallets, furniture, flooring, decorative paneling, flakeboard, strandboard and, increasingly, pulp and paper.
Hardwood	The height (length) of the usable portion of a tree trunk. It is measured up to a point on the trunk where the diameter just becomes too small to obtain the desired product. For example, four inches in diameter outside bark is a widely used minimum size for pulpwood.
Height, Merchantable	Tree height from ground level to the top of the crown (i.e. the tip of the terminal bud).
Height, Total	Chemicals that kill specific species of plants.
Herbicides	The practice of removing only the biggest and best trees from a stand during a harvest operation and leaving only the poorest, lowest quality trees behind.

High Grading	A type of intermediate cut with the primary objective of eliminating less valuable in favor or more valuable trees.
Improvement Cut	A hollow, auger-like instrument and extractor used to bore into the tree trunk to remove a radial wood core that shows the tree's growth rings.
Increment Borer	Removing trees from the forest sometime between reproduction and maturity to improve the growth rate and quality of the remaining forest stand. An intermediate cut may or may not generate income (see thinning).
Intermediate Cut	One of four crown classes. Trees shorter than dominant and co-dominant trees but with crowns extending into the canopy formed by the dominant and co-dominant trees. These trees receive little light from above and none from the sides. They usually have small crowns considerably crowded on the sides.
Intermediate Trees	See "cruise."
	A section of the bole of a tree after limbing and cross cutting.
Inventory	A table that gives the board foot contents for logs of various diameters and lengths.
Log	The lumber content of a log as determined by a log rule.
Log Rule	A place where logs, pulpwood bolts, etc. are stored before being processed or shipped to the mill.
Log Scale	An individual whose occupation is harvesting timber. He or she usually is in business for himself or herself, owns hir or her equipment and has one or more employees.
Log Yard	The felling and extraction of timber.
Logger	To chop or saw branches, tops, or small trees after felling, leaving the slash on the ground.
Logging	A specified volume of standing trees sold for a cash price prior to harvest.
Lop	A tree that has reached the desired size or age for its intended use. Size or age will vary considerably depending on the species involved.
Lump Sum Sale	Thousand board feet. A unit of measure for tree volume or sawed lumber.
Mature Tree	Traditionally that phase of forestry dealing with the measurement of present and future volume, growth, and development of individual trees and stands and their timber products; also measurement of forestlands.
MBF	The practice of selling and using timber for the highest value product possible.
Mensuration	See "Height, Merchantable."
Merchandising	A stand in which trees are of sufficient size and volume per acre to provide a commercial cut.
Merchantable Height	A sale in which payment to the owner is based on the volume of lumber produced by the sawmill.
Merchantable Timber	

Mill Sale	The volume of sawn wood products. Sometimes called “mill tally.”
Mill Scale	The ownership of minerals (coal, oil, gas, etc.) under a given surface and the legal right to enter that area and mine and remove them. Includes the right to use as much of the land surface as may be reasonably necessary for the conduct of mining operations.
Mineral Rights	The number of or volume of growing stock trees dying from natural causes during a certain period of time.
Mortality	Forestland management for more than one purpose, such as wood production, water, wildlife, recreation, forage, aesthetics, or clean air.
Multiple Use	191 million acres of federal reservations—generally forest, range, or other wild land—administered and managed by the U.S. Forest Service. These are dedicated to the long-term benefit of present and future generations. Arkansas contains two national forests totaling 2 1/3 million acres—the Ouachita and the Ozark-St. Francis.
National Forests	A stand of trees resulting from natural seeding or sprouting.
Natural Stand	The net increase in volume of timber for a certain area of land for a certain period of time.
Net Growth	Suppressed trees. One of four crown classes. These trees have crowns entirely below the general level of the canopy and receive no direct light either from above or from the sides.
Overtopped Trees	A collective term meaning chemicals — including herbicides, insecticides, and silvicides — which are used to kill pests such as weeds, insects, unwanted trees, etc.
Pesticides	The science measuring by the use of photographs.
Photogrammetry	A forested area established artificially by planting or direct seeding. It is usually made up of a single species.
Plantation	Trees whose diameters breast high range from 4 inches to about 8 to 12 inches.
Pole Timber	The planned application of fire natural fuels and logging slash to achieve forest management objectives on a predetermined area. Prescribed fire can be used to reduce hazardous fuel levels, control unwanted vegetation, improve wildlife habitat, improve grazing, and improve visibility.
Prescribed Burn (or fire)	As applied to wood, treating wood products with chemicals to prevent damage by insects or decay organisms. With respect to forestlands, maintaining a natural environment undisturbed by human interventions.
Preservation	Removing live or dead branches from standing trees. Pruning is generally done to remove the side branches (which cause knots in the wood) flush with the bole to produce a higher quality wood (knot free). Some natural self-pruning occurs as lower limbs are shaded out by side competition.
Pruning	Wood cut primarily to be converted into wood pulp for the manufacture of

	paper, fiberboard, or other wood fiber products. Pulpwood size trees are usually a *minimum* of 4 inches DBH.
Pulpwood	Re-establishing a forest by planting or seeding an area where forest vegetation has been removed.
Reforestation	Renewal of a forest by artificial or natural means.
Regeneration	A harvest to assist regeneration already present, or to make regeneration possible.
Regeneration Cut	Cutting made to free trees of desired species and quality from overtopping competition.
Release Cutting	A means of acquiring information using airborne equipment and techniques to determine the characteristics of an area. Aerial photographs from aircraft and satellites are the most common forms.
Remote Sensing	(A) Young trees which will grow to become the older trees of the future forest. (B) The process of forest replacement or renewal. This may be done artificially by planting seedlings or seed or naturally by sprouting or natural seeding.
Reproduction	The legal right of passage over another person's land. This is important in timber harvesting operations when access is limited.
Right-of-way	That portion of the tree generally underground which functions in nutrient absorption, anchorage, and storage of food and waste products.
Roots	The number of years required to establish and grow trees to a specified size, product, or condition of maturity.
Rotation	Wood products that are round such as pulpwood, posts, piling, poles, firewood, and timber.
Roundwood	The land area that contains trees that are to be sold: the area that will be affected by the harvesting operations.
Sale Area	Harvesting dead trees or those in danger of being killed (by insect, disease, flooding, etc.) before their timber becomes worthless.
Salvage Cut	Taking detailed measurements of selected small parts of a forest in order to gain information about the whole.
Sampling	Removing trees infected or highly susceptible to insects or diseases to protect the rest of the forest stand.
Sanitation Cut	A small tree, usually between 1 and 5 inches DBH.
	A log large enough to be sawed into lumber.
Sapling	A group of trees with individual trees large enough to be sawed into lumber.
Sawlog	A flat stick, similar to yardstick, calibrated so that the log volume can be read directly when the stick is placed across the small end of a log of known length.
Sawtimber Stand	Forest growth that has come up naturally after some drastic interference

Scale Stick	(wholesale cutting, wildfire, storm, or insect attack) with the previous forest.
	A legal unit of land containing 640 acres: one square mile or 16-forties.
Second Growth	An even-aged system that involves removing all trees from the harvest area except for a small number of seed bearers left singly or in small groups.
Section	A year in which a given species produces (over a considerable area) an adequate amount of seed. Some species of trees have irregular or infrequent seed year patterns.
Seed Tree Method	
Seed Year	(A) A tree, usually less than 2 inches in DBH, which has grown from a seed (in contrast to a sprout). (B) A nursery-grown tree which as not been lifted and replanted in the nursery (see transplant).
Seedling	An uneven-aged system in which individual trees or small groups of trees (group selections are harvested at periodic intervals—usually 5 to 15 years) based on their size, age, physical condition or degree of maturity. This produces an uneven-aged stand. Trees selected for harvest are usually marked and tallied.
Selection Method	A tax on forest products after they are cut. It is usually paid by the first processor.
	A tree's ability to develop and grow satisfactorily in the shade of, and in competition with, other trees.
Severance Tax	An even-aged system which involves removing trees on the harvest area in a series of two or more cuttings so new seedlings can become established from the seed of older trees.
Shade Tolerance	A woody, low growing, perennial plant which generally lacks a well-defined main stem.
Shelterwood Harvest	The art, science, and practice of establishing, tending, and reproducing forest stands of desired characteristics. It is based on knowledge of species biological characteristics and environmental requirements.
Shrub	(A) A tract of land with reasonably uniform soil and climatic factors. (B) An area with the capacity to produce a particular forest or vegetation because of biological, climatic and soil factors.
Silviculture	A measure of productive capacity of a forest site based on the height (in feet) of the dominant trees at a specified age (usually 50 years for natural stands and 25 for planted stands). A site index of 95 means that the expected height of naturally regenerated dominant trees at an index age of 50 years would be 95 feet on a particular area of land.
Site	
Site Index	Preparing an area of land for planting, direct seeding, or natural regeneration by clearing, chemical vegetation control, burning, disking, bedding, windrowing, or raking, or combinations of these practices.
Site Preparation	Pulling logs (by machine or animal) from the stump to the skidway, landing, or mill.

Skidding	Treetops, branches, bark, or other residue left on the ground after logging, pruning, or other forest operations.
Slash	The “feel” or composition of a soil based on the proportion of sand, silt, and clay particles.
Soil Texture	A group of related organisms having common characteristics; organisms capable of interbreeding and biologically classified into the same category. Loblolly pine and slash pine are the common names of two different species.
Species	A shoot growing from the base or stump of a tree.
Sprout	A community of trees sufficiently uniform in composition (species make-up), age, spatial pattern, and condition so as to be distinguishable from adjacent communities.
Stand	A document prescribing present and future treatments for a forest stand, the smallest unit of management.
Stand Prescription	The number of trees in a forestland. Often, stocking level is compared to the desirable number of trees for best growth and management, such as partially stocked, well stocked, or over stocked,
Stocking	The value or volume of a tree or group of trees as they stand in the woods uncut (on-the-stump).
Stumpage	The gradual and natural replacement of one plant community by another until ecological stability (a climax forest) is achieved. For example, an abandoned farm, if left to nature, would gradually go through different stages of vegetative cover and finally reach the climax fores- stage after 100 years or more.
Succession	A sprout that arises from below ground level (often from the root of a felled tree).
Sucker	The yield that a forest can produce continuously at a given intensity of management.
Sustained Yield	Management conducted to provide continuous, or increasing, production of timber and/or income.
Sustained Yield Management	To keep a record of selected forest or tree measurements. It usually refers to the recording of certain tree measurements such as height and diameter, or number of trees.
Tally	Generally, a cutting in an overstocked immature stand to reduce the number of trees per acre, favor the best quality trees, and maintain or increase their growth rate.
Thinning	(A) Trees capable of being used for wood products. (B) A large piece of lumber used in forming part of a structure such as a bridge, building, or ship. Generally larger than 5” x 5” in cross-section.
Timber	A term used to refer to the price of timber, the demand for timber, and the supply of timber.

	Activities aimed at getting a satisfactory price for timber.
Timber Market	The process of designating trees to be cut, or trees not to be cut. This is usually done by spraying a spot with brightly colored paint at the base of the tree and another spot at eye level.
Timber Marketing	Activities dealing with the exchange of timber for money.
Timber Marking	The physical and natural features of an area of land. It usually refers to the elevation, slope, and configuration of the surface of the area.
Timber Sale	A parcel of land considered separately from adjoining land because of differences in ownership, timber type, management objective, or other characteristics.
Topography	A seedling lifted from the seedbed and replanted at least once in the forest tree nursery.
Tract	A woody perennial plant with a single well-defined stem, a more or less definitely formed crown, and usually reaching a height of at least 10 feet.
Transplant	Privately owned forest property used to produce timber and other values (wildlife, clean air, clean water, aesthetics).
Tree	Tools or equipment specially designed to inject chemicals into a tree trunk. Most common injectors can be hand operated by an individual.
Tree Farm	Improving composition, and growth rate of a forest stand by removing cull trees and brush. Cull trees may be removed by chemicals, fire, girdling or felling.
Tree Injectors	A forest with several age classes of trees present (technically, more than two age classes) and considerable differences in the ages (10-20 years). In contrast to “even-aged forest.”
TSI (Timber Stand Improvement)	Managing by periodically removing oldest or largest individual trees, or groups of trees, from a stand while preserving a natural appearance. See also “Selection Method.”
Uneven-aged Forest	A table estimating the volume of wood in a standing tree based on measurements of the tree. It is most commonly based on DBH and merchantable height, or total height, and is expressed in board feet, cubic feet, or cords.
Uneven-aged Forest Management	A tree, or group of trees, uprooted by wind.
Volume Table	A vigorous tree that takes up more space than it is worth. It is often an old, large, low quality tree with a wide spreading crown.
Windthrow; Windfall	Mechanically ground or chemically digested wood (composed primarily of wood fiber) used to manufacture paper, fiberboard, textiles and many other products derived from cellulose.
Wolf Tree	A tabulation of per acre volume, basal area, number of trees, etc. found in full stands on specified sites at specified ages.

Wood Pulp

Yield Table

**Adapted, with permission, from Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service Publication 1250. Originally developed for Mississippi by Tom Monaghan, Extension Forester, and Dr. Robert C. Parker, Leader, Extension Forestry. Also based on, "Terminology of Forest Science Technology, Practice and Products," F. C. Ford-Robertson and Robet K. Vinters (editors), Second Printing, 1983. Published by Society of American Foresters, Washington, D.C.*

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