

Center for Forest and Wood Certification Management Plan Template

Owner(s) Name(s)	
Owner(s) Mailing Address(es)	
Owner(s) Phone Number(s)	
Owner(s) Email(s)	
Plan Author	
Plan Author Mailing Address	
Plan Author Phone Number	
Plan Author Email	
Date:	

This plan is modified from the template developed by the American Tree Farm System, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the U.S. Forest Service Forest Stewardship Program.

Property Description

Legal property description
Nearest city or town
Property Location
Total ownership acreage Total forested acreage
Total acreage covered by this plan
Number of unique stands of trees
Do you reside on the property? Yes No
Basic topography (estimate percent of total acreage that is)
Complex topography (many steep ravines and aspects)
Simple topography (few ravines and changes of aspect)
Percent of land that is Flat (<5% grade) Gentle Slope (6 to 20% grade)
Steep Slope (> 21% grade)
Road Conditions (check): Excellent (80% accessible) Good (at least 50%)
Fair (at least 25%) Poor (less than 10%)
Which watershed is the property located in (include appropriate watershed unit for your state):

Property History	
Forest Management Goals	
1 of est Wanagement Goals	

Property Map(s)

Includes:

- Tract boundary
- Stand and/or Management Unit boundary
- Prominent hydrologic features (lakes, ponds, perennial streams)
- Special sites (cemeteries, clifflines, glades, caves, etc.)
- High Conservation Value Forests (if present)
- Roads

Forest Natural Resources Enhancement and Protection

There is no need to repeat this information in the stand specific section.
Protect Special Sites & Social Considerations
Special sites
Adjacent stand or ownership concerns
Recreation
Access
Air, Water, and Soil Protection
What goals do you have, or what steps will you take to conserve, protect and enhance your forest's air, water and soil resources?
Soil protection

Roads		
Streams, wetlands, ponds, lakeshore		
Effects of Natural Disasters		

rish, whalie and biodiversity
Describe the resources on your property and the activities you are planning to accommodate your goals.
Fish & Wildlife
State and Federal threatened or endangered species - plants or animals
Management of Forest Resources
Status of Pests and Invasive Species
Prescribed Fire/Burns

Annual Allowable Cut Calculation

Landscape Level Analysis	
Representative Sample Analysis	
Other	

Stand Level Information

For each stand, write what your management objectives are and a brief description of the stand and its current and desired future conditions as well as the management activities. Further detailed inventory/plot data can be included if desired.

Stand	Acres	
Major Tree S	Species and Size Class	
Stocking		
Forest Stand	Health	
Timber Stand	d Quality	

Reproduction and Species

Site Quality
Stand History
Stand History
Forest Wildlife Considerations
Recommendations
Recommendations

Add more pages as needed for each additional stand of trees.

Family Forest High Conservation Value Forest Worksheet

		Finding		
HCV Type	Description	Yes (present)	Maybe (present)	No (absent/ not likely)
1	Concentrations of rare, threatened, or endangered species			
2	Large, landscape level forests or significant forest types			
	Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems			
3				
4	Areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations			
5	Basic needs of local communities			
6	Areas critical to cultural identity			

High Conservation Value Forest Descriptions

HCV 1: Forest areas containing globally, regionally, or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g., endemism, endangered species, refugia).

• HCV 1 specifically includes RTE species

HCV 2: Forest areas containing globally, regionally, or nationally significant large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all natural occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance

- HCV 2 includes relatively contiguous areas of forest (which may be crossed by land management roads or public roads). At the minimum these forests are likely to be thousands or tens of thousands of acres in size.
- HCV 2 also includes the following forest types
 - Old forests/mixed age stands that include trees >160 years old
 - o Intact forest blocks in an agriculturally dominated landscape (refugia)
 - o Intact forests >1,000 ac (valuable to interior forest species)
 - Protected caves
 - Savannas
 - o Barrens
 - o Prairie remnants
 - o Mixed mesophytic cove sites on the Cumberland Plateau
 - o Limestone glades in Tennessee and Kentucky
 - Pocosins (evergreen shrub bogs) and other mountain bogs in Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina
 - Unique and sensitive geophysical features, such as caves and rock outcrops; and forested wetlands or glades, such as springs, fens, and seeps
 - O Spruce-fir (*Picea rubens-Abies fraseria*) forests in southern Appalachia
 - Atlantic white-cedar (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*) stands red spruce (*Picea rubens*) forest in central Appalachia

HCV 3: Forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems

• HCV 3 includes: old growth, roadless areas greater than 500 acres or that have unique attributes, and primary forests

HCV 4: Forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g., watershed protection, erosion control

• HCV 4 includes forests that are part of a local drinking water catchment or irrigation supply system, or is a critical source for a remote location.

HCV 5: Forest areas are fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities

• HCV 5 includes forest areas that local people use to obtain resources which they are critically dependent. This may be the case if local people harvest food products from the forest, or collect building materials or medicinal plants where no viable alternative exists.

Forest uses such as recreational hunting or commercial timber harvesting are not basic needs.

HCV 6: Forest areas critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity

• HCV 6 includes areas of cultural significance that have traditional importance to local or indigenous people. These may be religious/sacred sites, burial grounds or sites at which regular traditional ceremonies take place. The may also include outstanding natural landscapes that have evolved as a result of social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative (i.e., fossils, artifacts), or areas that by virtue of their natural properties possess significant religious, artisitic, or cultural association.

Monitoring Plan General Forest Health/Productivity Property Boundary Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species **High Conservation Value Forests Timber Harvests Inventory**

Roads and Trails			
Invasive Species			
Chemical Usage			