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Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Cooperating With State Forestry Agencies  
PA-893

## FORESTRY COOPERATION

### STATE • FEDERAL • PRIVATE

Farmers, ranchers, schoolteachers, factory and office workers, and other individuals own three out of every five acres of America's commercial forest land. They supply more than half of the wood used by industry. Their lands, comprising about 4½ million individual ownerships, need and deserve the same professional forestry attention being given to the larger public and private forests.

This folder describes planning and managing assistance available to woodland owners interested in increasing their income and improving their property. Other cooperative programs help landowners in protecting their forests against fire, insects, disease, floods, and erosion; and in solving harvesting and marketing problems.

Scientifically developed forest land management practices are tested and demonstrated on State, National, and industrial forests. State-employed foresters give advice to woodland owners on how to use these practices. They also provide information about financial help.

In addition to the public programs described in this folder, there are other sources of forestry aid. In some areas, timber industries give technical assistance, loan tools and equipment, supply information, and conduct demonstrations. Private consulting foresters furnish a variety of special services to woodland owners for a fee.

We hope this folder will prompt you to seek professional forestry guidance in assessing the potentials of your woodland and taking steps to realize them.



### TECHNICAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ADVICE

Through the Cooperative Forest Management Program, the State Forester provides private landowners with technical advice and assistance in the management of their forest land for continuous multiple-use production and profitable operation. State-employed professional "service" or "farm" foresters advise them on preparing multiple-use management plans and on various forest management problems—including selection of trees for cutting, steps for improving the remaining stand, and reestablishing a stand of trees through planting, seeding, or natural regeneration. Foresters also assist landowners, loggers, and mill operators in the harvesting, processing, utilization, and marketing of forest products.

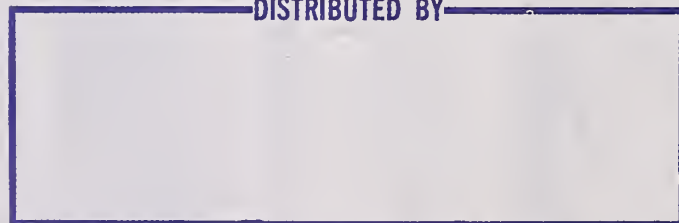
Landowners wanting forest management assistance can contact their State Forester, county agent, Soil Conservation District, or other public agricultural agency for help in reaching the nearest service forester.



### FURNISHING TREE PLANTING STOCK

State Foresters furnish landowners with forest tree seedlings at moderate cost. The Federal Government cooperates through the Clarke-McNary Act. Much of the expense of raising the trees is often borne by the State and Federal Governments.

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This publication supersedes PA-409, "Public Forestry Assistance for Small Woodlands."

Issued December 1968

The trees can be used for forest, windbarrier or watershed plantings. They cannot be planted for ornamental, shade tree, or game food purposes. In some States they cannot be used for Christmas trees.

Many States are engaged in tree improvement programs to develop planting stock with faster growth, better form, greater resistance to insects and diseases, and other desirable characteristics. A few States now offer genetically improved stock for sale. Landowners will benefit from planting improved stock when it is available.

Application forms and guidance can be secured through the State Forester, the county extension agent, the county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) office, the Soil Conservation District, or the local public forester.



### ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

The Federal government through the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, provides funds and technical assistance to the States for tree planting on non-Federal forest lands under the Agricultural Act of 1956. The authorized purpose of the program is to "help assure adequate future supplies of industrial wood." The Forest Service assists cooperating States to rehabilitate depleted State forest lands, to develop genetically improved sources of seed and planting stock, and to aid private landowners in reforestation work. Participating private landowners are required to share at least as much of the cost as is required under the Agricultural Conservation Program. Complete information on the program is available from cooperating State Foresters.

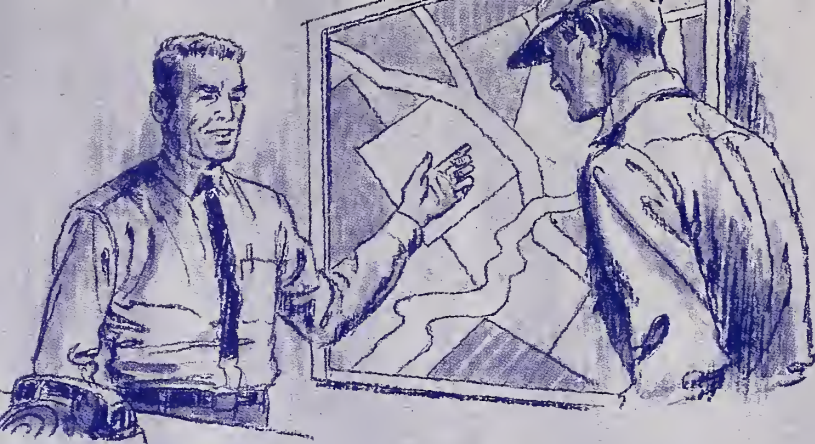


### EXTENSION FORESTRY ASSISTANCE

The Federal Extension Service is an educational agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and functions in cooperation with the State Extension Services of the land-grant universities.

Extension Service Foresters are members of the university staffs. Working through county extension agents and at State and district levels, they provide "out-of-school" training in multiple-use forest management including protection, recreation, forest esthetics, Christmas tree production, windbreak planting, harvesting, marketing, business management, and safety. Training methods include individual visits, "in-depth" short courses, seminars and demonstrations, and research information adapted for bulletins and news-radio-TV use. The methods selected depend on needs and requests of small woodland owners, pulpwood producers, loggers, processors, and other adult and youth groups. Extension foresters may call on university research and teaching personnel, and on professional people in private industry or State and Federal government to provide expert advice and information for continuing adult education courses and youth programs.

County Extension Agents are local representatives of the State Extension Service and the State land-grant universities. They may be contacted for assistance and information about Extension forestry work.



## CONSERVATION PLANNING ASSISTANCE

The Soil Conservation Service works with cooperators in the Soil and Water Conservation Districts of the Nation. The forestry services of the SCS are coordinated with those provided by the State forestry agency and the State Extension Service.

In all districts, a landowner may get SCS help in developing his conservation plan. The base for this plan is the soil mapped on aerial photographs by the SCS. The Soil Conservationist assists the landowner in deciding what his land will be used for and planning necessary conservation practices. These recorded decisions of the owner constitute the conservation plan.

During the planning process, the SCS technician will tell the cooperator of: (1) Cost-sharing opportunities through the Agricultural Conservation Program, (2) the availability of tree planting machines, tree injectors, and the services of crews for tree planting and timber stand improvement through the Soil and Water Conservation District, and (3) what technical forestry services are available from other agencies and forest industries.

Landowners can obtain assistance and further information through their local Soil Conservation District offices.



## LOANS FOR FORESTRY PURPOSES

Farmers unable to obtain reasonable credit elsewhere may be eligible to borrow funds from the Farmers Home Administration. Three types of LOANS FOR FORESTRY PURPOSES are made to individuals:

- Farm Ownership Loans—For developing or buying forest land or refinancing debts against forest land.
- Soil and Water Loans—For developing or improving forest resources.
- Operating Loans—For normal costs of producing, harvesting, and processing forest products.

Farm ownership and operating loans may be used for income-producing recreation enterprises. They are limited to operators of family-size farms. Soil and water loans may be made to individual farm owners, partnerships, corporations, tenants, and nonprofit associations.

Three additional types of LOANS FOR FORESTRY PURPOSES may be made to rural groups:

- Association Loans—Available to associations of farmers and ranchers for purchasing equipment and services, developing facilities, and purchasing or leasing land as sites for forestry-related facilities.
- Timber Development Organization Loans—Available to private nonprofit corporations in Appalachia, including cooperatives, for establishing and operating timber development organizations. Loans may be used for forestry services in growing, harvesting, and marketing forest products or for acquiring forest lands on which to demonstrate improved management practices. They may not be used for timber-processing facilities.
- Economic Opportunity Loans—Available to cooperative associations serving low-income rural families. Loans may be used for services, supplies, or facilities needed to develop forest resources.

Woodland owners can obtain more information on forestry-purpose loans or other credit sources from local FHA offices.

## **COST SHARING FOR FORESTRY PRACTICES**

In most counties, the Agricultural Conservation Program shares with landowners the cost of improving forest stands, and of planting trees and shrubs on their farmlands for windbreak, shelterbelt, wildlife food and shelter, and erosion control purposes.

Cost shares are paid upon completion of approved forestry work complying with specifications. Payments vary—usually from 50 to 80 percent of the average cost of doing such conservation work.

To participate in the program, the landowner should contact his local county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) office. There he and the ACP representative can work out in advance a systematic program, based on the forester's advice, in accord with locally approved specifications.

# PLAN AND MANAGE YOUR FOREST FOR MULTIPLE USE

## TREES:

- Grow better quality, better kinds
- Grow bigger timber, faster
- Seek out most profitable markets

## RECREATION:

- Develop a recreation business
- Start small and expand
- Provide extra public services

## WILDLIFE:

- Improve habitat; attract hunters
- Raise hunter-preferred game
- Hold planned harvests; keep breeding stock

## SPECIAL PRODUCTS:

- Cash in on nontimber products
- Leave enough to produce more
- Manage as carefully as timber

## WATER:

- Build a pond; improve a stream
- Feature water to attract customers
- Cash in on fishing, swimming, boating

## FORAGE:

- Manage to protect the soil
- Manage to improve water quality
- Manage for livestock and wildlife benefits

*Have a professional forester, private or publicly employed, come to your place to go over your woodlands with you. He can help you plan your forest land use management and coordinate the multiple-use potentials of your woodland with your needs and desires.*

**MAKE YOUR WOODLAND PAY WHILE  
YOUR TREES ARE GROWING**